Pan American Festival
Sugar Cane and Latin America
Focus on Sugar
Pan Am Festival Begins Monday

The annual Pan American Festival, sponsored by SEU's Latin American Institute, begins Monday and will continue through Friday. The central feature of the festival is "Sugar: Its Economic, Cultural and Social Significance in Latin America.

Lectures and films telling the interesting story of sugar in Latin America are scheduled throughout the week. The opening talk, Monday evening at 8, by Ward Bingham, a visiting faculty member of the University of Minnesota, will deal with "The Sugar Growing Region of the State of Morelos, Mexico."

Robert A. Foss, agronomist and producer of market news consultant with the Capper-Terrell Company, will discuss "Sugar Cane Culture, Economics, and Social Consequence of Mechanization" Tuesday night at 8.

The program Tuesday night is Brazilian Day, with the highlight a film, "Brazil: The Rude Awakening," to be shown at 8 p.m.

A slide lecture on hitch-hiking in Latin America will be given Wednesday afternoon at 2, by Mr. Bingham. The week's last events will take place Thursday afternoon at 2:30 on "The Sugar Cane Crop of Jose Lino, Rio Grande do Sul."

The week's activities will end Friday with a program of songs, dances and readings by high school students and a Spanish language film with English subtitles, "Las Aguas Bajas Turbía."
The program and the film will be presented twice, at 2 p.m. and again at 8 p.m.

on the cover

With its widespread influence on the economy and society of Latin America, the cultivation of sugar has come to manifest itself in the graphic arts from the time of its first cultivation to the present. Perhaps nowhere was it more completely based than in Cuba, the island of the famous Triangular Trade in which slaves were brought from Africa to America and then to sugar producing areas in the Caribbean. The sugar industry came into its own when slaves who had made the island the principal sugar producer in the New World were emancipated and the island's economy began to shift away from sugar. The sugar producing area spread to the Caribbean, the United States, and Brazil, and from then on sugar production became part of the fabric of Latin American society.

Sugar Cane in the Americas: More Valuable Than Gold and Silver

Gold and silver provided the stimulus for discovery and conquest in the New World, but it soon became apparent that all the lands discovered would not yield the kind of mineral wealth sought by the European explorers. Although it was not realized in the beginning, the greatest source of wealth in the New World was not in the extraction of precious metals but in agricultural production. Of all the tropical crops produced in the New World, sugar cane represented the greatest transformation for the American continent and the society of the Americas. Sugar cane was introduced by the Portuguese in the early 1500s and quickly spread throughout the Caribbean and South America. It was soon being grown in the Andes of Peru and the mountains of the Amazon.

Sugar cane is a versatile crop that can be grown in a wide variety of climates and soil conditions. It thrives in tropical and subtropical regions, and can be grown in both dry and wet areas. Sugar cane is a perennial crop, meaning that it can be harvested for many years, and it is one of the most productive crops in the world. It is estimated that each ton of sugar cane yields up to 150 pounds of sugar.

Sugar cane has been a major export crop for many countries in the Americas, and has been a source of wealth and power for many governments. In the 19th century, the sugar industry was a major driving force for the economy of the Caribbean islands and Latin America. It was also a major source of conflict, as the demand for sugar led to the slave trade and the exploitation of indigenous peoples.

Sugar cane has been an important crop for many centuries, and its cultivation has had a significant impact on the history and culture of the Americas. It has been a source of wealth for many countries, and has played a key role in the development of the Americas. Sugar cane is a crop that continues to be grown today, and will likely continue to be an important source of income for many countries in the future.
One Crop Economy Binds Castro, Cuba

In no single place where sugar cane is cultivated has the North American more reason to be aware of the economic and cultural impact than in Cuba. Alexander von Humboldt wrote in his treatise on New Spain at the close of the 18th century of "plants carefully planted with sugar cane and coffee; . . . watered with the sweat of African slaves."

Sugar cane was first planted very early after the discovery, but first became important in the 18th century. Production increased 6400 per cent in the period from 1760 to 1834, for example, and this accounts only for exports. Production consumed within the island and used for the making of alcohol and rum or sugar-cane brandy amounted to at least one fourth of the total which as estimated at about 89,100 tons (well over 178 million pounds).

The number of sugar mills in Cuba by 1825, when nearly all of the other Spanish colonies had become independent, was 780. The demand for capital at this time was so great and the amount of investment so large in order to put a single mill to operating that the interest rates ran between 12 and 16 per cent per annum. The demand for negro slaves was so high and the risk involved in their importation so uncertain that probably by this purpose brought 18 to 20 per cent interest.

Thus it was that even after the abolition of slavery and the freeing of her other colonies, Spain had a good income from sugar and other agricultural production on the island of Cuba. Political and social conditions during the 19th century were unfavorable and the Cubans made numerous efforts to become independent.

The result was, finally, the War of 1898 with the United States, wherein for a period of occupation under a military government, Cuba was given her independence in 1902. United States investments immediately flowed into the island, so that by 1925 they had reached over a billion and a half dollars, mostly in sugar plantations.

When the republic was first established under Tomas Estrada Palma (1902-1906) it appeared Cuba was well on the way to becoming an exemplary "democratic nation." Estrada Palma was able, honest, and sincere. But "no sea como con sus pacientes (his relatives were not taken into account), as the saying goes.

After Estrada Palma left office the country experienced few periods of political stability except under the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz (1879-1911), which was generally overthrown by Fidel Castro, as everyone knows.

Much of this instability could be definitely attributed to sugar, the sugar production and the fluctuations in the price of the commodity. Immediately after World War I the price rose from the 4.5 cent level of wartime to over 1,000 cents per pound. The false prosperity which followed enabled cutters of the cane to wield their machetes without paying twenty-five dollar silk shirts, which they replaced weekly by a brand new one. But this was but a brief period of luxury and most of the time the "workers in the cane" had only seasonal jobs, which while relatively well-paid if one compares their earnings with those of other agricultural labor in Latin America, still left much to be desired.

It was through this group that Fidel Castro was able to establish his firm hold on the government, for what simple man who has never known personal respect and self-confidence will not feel his importance and a certain loyalty to his sponsor when he is clad as a militiaman, fed even the simplest daily rations, and has a rifle in his hands? Castro as a charismatic figure, a bearded comrade of the Christ on the crucifix, is a redeeming image.

In his own imaginings Castro has sought to be the one to free the island from the sugar economy, but it has not been possible. The curse of monoculture still controls, and it seems to suit the purposes of the Soviet colossus to nurture this situation rather than remedying it too soon, because the Cuban sugar production is still of enough importance that through the manipulation of the supply world markets can be widely affected.

A Note on This Issue

Most of the articles presented in this week's cultural art section were produced in collaboration with the Institute. Notes for the illustrations are by Dr. A. W. Bork, Director of the Institute, and the two longer articles, on Emiliano Zapata and the general discussion of sugar cane culture, are by Robert Sherman, Assistant Director.
In the poetry of Latin American writers there are many references to the sugar cane, the graceful image of the single stalk, the waves of moving fields caressed by the tropical breeze, the soft brown beauty of the flowering plant. . . .

The Cuban mulatto, Gabriel de la Concepcion Valdes (1809-1844), whose pen name was "Placido", exemplifies as well as any other spirit of these poems:

**THE FLOWER OF THE CANE**

I saw a girl of the valley, Brown and sun-tanned, Whom the sun, envious Of her beautiful grace, Or perhaps descending From his holy sphere, Fallen in love with her, Burned her face.

And she is tender and modest, As when one sees Come forth the first shoots Of the Flower of the Cane

I swear that in my breast In complete safety I shall keep the secret Of our two souls; I shall tell no one That your name is Idalia. And if they ask me, Those who anxiously wish to know, Who is my valley girl, I shall tell them Because you are chaste and sweet You go by the name of Sugar Cane Flower

**LA FLOR DE LA CAÑA**

Yo vi una viguería trágüenta tostada, que el sol envidioso de sus lindas gracias, o quizá bajando de su esfera sacra, prendado de ella, le quemo la cara Y es tierna y modesta, como cuando saca sus primeros tilos la flor de la caña

Juro que en mi pecho con toda eficacia, guardare el secreto de nuestras dos almas; no dire a ninguno que es tu nombre Idalia, y se me pregunta les que saber ansian quien es mi viguería, dire que te llaman por dulce y honesta la flor de la caña

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From the Land: A Blending of Cultures

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**TRIÁNGULO RURAL DO NORDESTE: CASA, ENGENHO E CAPELA**

The drawing shows a typical plantation complex with its activities. In the foreground is the "big house" where the masters lived, and adjoining are the long, low structures of the slave huts (zentales). The "ensenda" chapel is above at the left and the "ingenho" or sugar mill is above at the right, with its water wheel, and the chimney of the fires which boiled down the juice of the sugar cane.

Growing and cutting of the cane in its various stages are to be seen in the distance and at the right center edge. Draft animals were mostly oxen, but at times men were used.
Teaching the American Way of Life

By George S. Counts

Editor’s Note: At Amherst College in October, 1963, in one of his last speeches before he was assassinated, President John F. Kennedy spoke of the relationship between poetry and power.

“Our national strength matters,” Kennedy said, “but the spirit which informs and controls our strength matters just as much.” He was confident that spirit and strength, poetry and power, could exist simultaneously, and he looked forward, he said, to an America which commands respect throughout the world not only for its strength but for its inspiration as well.

The Daily Egyptian presents here the firstinstallment of a series of essays by SIU faculty members, which it is hoped, will nourish that informing, controlling and civilizing spirit.

We often hear someone say that a certain practice, proposal, or idea is contrary to the “American Way of Life” and therefore condemn it as unreasonable, in political campaign and in our legislatures this theme is repeated over and over again, and the school is expected through its curriculum, its textbooks, and its teachers, to transmit this way of life to the younger generation.

Indeed in many communities and in the nation there are organizations dedicated to the achievement of this goal and the removal from the school of all “un-American” persons and influences.

All of this raises the basic question: Is there such a thing as The American Way of Life which has endured through the generations of our history as a nation and which should be guarded and strengthened through the coming years? May it not be something that changes profoundly with the passing of time, that means one thing to our fathers and mothers, that means something else to us today, and that will mean something quite different to our children and grandchildren?

Is it anything more than our institutional arrangements, our ways of behaving and thinking and feeling at a given time? Or may it not be merely a slogan of some group concerned with the defense or promotion of a vested interest, a special privilege?

These questions assume crucial significance in the present fateful age of revolution as wide as the planet, of profound change in every department of life.

As we look back over the years since the founding of the Republic we see the passing of innumerable ways of life which were defended to the end by powerful groups and classes. Among these were the vestiges of feudalism in the form of laws of entail and primogeniture and the institution of chattel slavery.

The WASP establishment which prevailed from the early colonial period down to the middle of the present century, and the patriarchal God and “the mobs of great cities add just so much to the support of pure government, as acres do to the strength of the human body.”

And government played a very minor role in the conduct of the economy. According to Fiorello LaGuardia, Calvin Coolidge was the last of our presidents who successfully chanced family which was the very foundation of our society is on its way out.

But most important of all, perhaps, is the passing of the simple agrarian society which dominated our way of life until the eighteen-nineties. According to Governor Morris at the time of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, 90 per cent of our people were “free-holders” living on the land. Today this percentage is approximately six.

I rather wonder what Thomas Jefferson would say, if he could see that their rulers err, they can effect a change of measures at the periods of election without tumult, or the hazard of revolution.” And George Herbert Mead has reminded us that our political system is a system for the “institutionalization of revolution.”

May it ever be so.

This system, of course, places a tremendous responsibility on our total program of education. For it is based on the presupposition that the ordinary man or woman not only can, but will, acquire the knowledge and understanding necessary to enable him or her to pass informed judgment on great questions of policy and personality. Here resides the basic challenge to education in this twentieth century. Through science and technology man has created a society so wide in its sweep, so complex in its patterns, so powerful in its energies, and so dynamic in its tendencies that every thoughtful person must wonder whether its control may not be beyond the wisdom of its creator.

About the Author

George S. Counts, distinguished visiting professor in the College of Education, started his career as a trapper and lumberjack.

He took his A.B. degree from Baker University, Kansas; and his master’s from Yale. He holds a Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago and an LL.D. degree from Baker University.

Counts has taught at Yale, the University of Chicago, Columbia University and other colleges and universities.

He is the author of 29 books on education and social affairs. One of them, The Challenge of Society Education, was judged by the American Library Association as “the most distinguished book of 1957 in contemporary problems and affairs.”

George S. Counts
**A World We Didn’t Make**

**America’s Youth Indicted: Flabby and Illiterate**

The Basted Generation, by Col. George Walton. Philadelphia: Chilton Books, 1965. 174 pp. $4.95. If I were a chairman of a PTA program (attribute the thought to cerebral malaria), I would tap someone, preferably a military man, to revise, if not rewrite, Walton’s book. There are laments throughout the book, to the effect that we are producing children whose generation is “the most selfish,” that we need a “new kind of child,” because the “old kind has failed.”

Chapter XII, “Father Abdicates,” should send the PTA meeting up for grabs. Here are some isolated seat-raisers: “The adolescent rules the supreme,” a prom costs a boy between $75 and $100, “the great puberty rite, the acquisition of a license to drive,” Dad and Mother can’t say NO!

At the core of the delinquency problem is the structure of the family, the attitude of the parents, and the standards of the community. The author states unequivocally: “... unless the fathers of America reassume the traditional role of an authoritative role in child rearing, we will continue to be plagued with juvenile offenders.”

Momma must be dethroned. “Father must reassume his role as the head of the household.”

Come to think of it, I don’t think the ladies would permit such a program.

**No Puppets and Games**


This is a book on elementary schools that deals with drug addicts, police, winos, psychiatrists, rats and sex deviates. The two teachers who wrote this book worked in “special service” schools, which comprise one third of the schools in New York, and operate on a fantastically high budget in the slums. It isn’t a polished book and probably was never meant to be. It is a collection of notes and impressions on the day-to-day life in a fourth grade classroom in Harlem and East Harlem.

It is a story as much about the teachers as it is about the children. Teachers that may vary in ability but not in dedication.

Unfortunately dedication is not enough. To see a student try to kill a classmate with a compass or to have pupil deficient children on our hands takes more than dedication—it takes strength. Not all of the instructors have the strength, but even these gain admiration for at least trying.

The authors have done an exceptionally good job of explaining the conditions that these children live in by merely recording their conversations.

This book was meant to shock, and it carries out its objective very effectively. And, if it gains wide readership, it might result in an increase in school aid or a blossoming of dedicated young teachers.

It would be unfortunate if this was the only result of the book. For, like Upton Sinclair’s “The Jungle,” it would be “aimed at the heart but hit the stomach.”

The real problem of slum children is the conditions in which they live. This is what causes the ten-year-old thumb suckers, whose only reaction to the learning process is violence, is it this environmental problem that sets up the wall between students and teachers?

This is the “message” of the book. The schools are failing, not because of troubles in the school system, but because the teachers cannot reach the children. And the teachers must approach each of the children differently.

To some, any but the most soothing compliments will result in total withdrawal or escape.

To others, a different approach is used.

Instructor to slow learner: “That’s the last lie and threat for a while, baby. (Keeps the fist against his mouth. Pushes him into a corner.) I’m paid eleven dollars a night to teach you to read, and you know what, baby? I’m going to do it. You’re lazy. You thought I was going to be puppets and games; then you found out it was work, you couldn’t take it. But you’re going to do it. (He keeps muttering but the fist doesn’t move.)

For anyone considering sociology or education as a profession this book is a must. For others it is an interesting, enlightening, and graphic look into a world that we don’t like to admit exists.

**Slum Classrooms**


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**Mississippi On Trial**

**Mississippi Black Paper**

New York: Random House, 92 pp. $1.95.

The battle against brutality and the norner in the South is not over, even though it has been displaced in the headlines by the battle in South Vietnam. Still, there is reason to believe that the South is more Oklahoma than Moscow. The time in 1964, when Mississippi became the target of a massive civil rights campaign by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) that held the attention of the nation through a whole summer.

The most notorious "incident" of that summer was the slandering of Andrew Goodman, James Chaney and Michael Schwerner. But there were others: Lewis Allen, who was a white father of four children, killed after he identified himself as a white man who was on trial for murdering a Negro; Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, dragged off a bus, tied to a post, beaten so badly she could hardly walk; Jesse Harris, jailed and beaten after he tried to buy a bus ticket in the white waiting room of a Jackson bus station.

**Mississippi Black Paper** tells their stories, in their words. The volume is a collection of affidavits and statements collected by COFO and forwarded to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in a suit against Lawrence A. Rainey, Cecily Price, The Mississippi Citizens Councils of Mississippi. The suit sought an injunction against the use of "force, violence, or any terrorist act" by the defendants to deter the civil rights workers from exercising their rights in Mississippi.

Rainey, sheriff of Neshoba County, and Price, his deputy, are well-known Mississippians, and the defendants acquitted by an all-white jury of the murders of Goodman, Chaney and Schwerner, who were the heads of the state police, has garnered headlines around the world. The right to the activities of the Mississippi Citizens Councils have also been well-docu­mented.

Seldom, however, have the victims and the witnesses to the brutality which occurred have always done so. This summer been given full opportunity to speak to the public. This is the chief value of Mississippi Black Paper, that it in the various charges leveled against White Mississippi—the reader must remember that the only charges—have been presented fully and completely.

Giving the book a sense of balance are a foreword by theologian Rein­hold Niebuhr, in which he pleads for outside help for the state, and an introduction by the newspaper editor Hodding Carter, III.

Of course, there is the is a Mississ­ippian and an acide observer of the racial situation there, deserves particular attention. His words are encouraging.

Because of the summer of 1964, he says, "people are at last speaking out against violence—individually and through their local and national organizations. The white majority still believes firmly in segregation, but some of the black people have recog­nition of segregation at any price. At few least a politicians are finally finding it expedient to echo the new modern line for the first time, while that handful who do so are speaking more vigorously."
The Madam Was a Lady


When Sally Stanford opened her posh new whorehouse in San Francisco, she signed a contract that her place of business above a post for bank robbers. The sign said: Time To have her place of business above a post for bank robbers. She had her place of business above a post for bank robbers. '...for such antics to play with whips...'

From The Lady of the House
SALLY STANFORD: Babbitt of the bordello business.

'Cash-and-Carry Love'

The Madam Was a Lady


Erskine Caldwell recently traveled through the South looking for Bisco, a Negro playmate from his childhood. In Search of Bisco describes several people who read Caldwell of his own boyhood pal, but he does not actually find him. One elderly Negro in a town in Georgia, told Caldwell that he had been Bisco. Caldwell traveled through Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, looking for Bisco. "...for such antics to play with whips..."
A Cane de Açucar
AE Cultura Brasileira

A partir do ano 1500 os portugueses anunciaram o descobrimento da terra firme no Brasil. O primeiro explorador foi Pedro Álvares Cabral. A aproximação a terra foi bem sucedida. Um pouco mais além do paralelo de 16 graus sul, os navegantes levaram para Portugal uma carga de pau de teca, denominada "brasíliano" pelo chefe esbranquecido.

Durante as primeiras décadas da colonização, o comércio com a América consistia no pau brasil quasi exclusivamente. Os colonizadores não tinham a ideia de que o trigo, o milho e outros produtos europeus seriam tão importantes.

Se nasceu na colônia de São Paulo, no ano de 1624, a cidade de São Paulo. Esta cidade é a terceira maior da América do Sul. Ela tem cerca de 1 milhão de habitantes.

Possuem um caráter especial devido às circunstâncias peculiaridades de clima, e a mescla de raças, culturas, e religiões.

O elemento mais forte em tudo isto era o africano, racial e culturalmente. O prato predominia até nossos dias na cultura popular, no folclore, na música, no canto, na dança...

Uma mistura de elementos étnicos e de religiões vividas em comunidades, na que predomina a sensibilidade da existência, a alegria de viver. E tudo, pode-se dizer, tem sua origem na introdução da cana de açúcar no Brasil nos séculos do século dezesseis.

Radical Americans" is one of the latest in the National Educational Television Community Party and the viewing audiences with solid programming. This week on Channel 8 the series explores the left and the right in American politics.

"Voices from the Right," Wednesday evening at 6, will feature films of the right-wing activities across the country, part of a series of interviews with Dr. Fred C. Schwarz, of the American Anti-Communist Crusade, and the Courtesy of the Congressional Social Service of America; Dr. William Campbell Douglas of the Legal Defense, Elizabeth Bingham, of the John Birch Society; Marvin Steffens, operator of a radio station that programs right-wing speeches; and Walter Hambach, a commentator for conservative movements.

On Friday night at 9, the series launches "What's New on the Left?" This program takes a look at the positions of campus leftists and the traditional members of the Community Party and the Progressive Labor Party. Among the interviewees are Michael Harrington, social critic and author; Yale professor Stoughton Lyell, John Bond of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Philip W. Guss Hall of the American Communist Party, and Mitt Rosen and Bill Epstein of the Progressive Labor Party.

In other programming this week:

Meet the Press. William Colmer, director of the nation's Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is the guest. (noon, Ch. 5)

SUNDAY

MONDAY

School for Scandal, Richard Sheridan's comic farce about Lady Sneerwell and her coterie, features Joan Flown. Right. The televised play was produced by BBC. (6 p.m., Ch. 4)

TUESDAY

CBS Reports, "The Other War in Viet Nam" focuses on American efforts to win the confidence of the people of South Viet Nam. (9 p.m., Ch. 12)

WEDNESDAY

"Voices from the Right." (6 p.m., Ch. 8)

"A Bob Hope Comedy Special," postponed from Mar. 16, features Jonathan Winters, Richard Diller, Miss Weiss, and Pete Fountain. (6 p.m., Ch. 6)

THURSDAY

"Elmer Gantry," Sinclair Lewis' novel about religious hypocrisy, is "the evening's most movie feature, Burt Lan caster stars, along with Jean Simmons and Arthur Kennedy. (8 p.m., Ch. 12)

FRIDAY

"What's New on the Left?" (9 p.m., Ch. 8)
Cartoonists Chart Inflation Insights

Is our economy in an inflationary spiral? The answer you get to that question depends upon whom you ask. Some economists say "yes," especially those who are speaking for the Republican party. "No," say others, usually those the Democrats find to refute the Republican charges. This sample will show you how some of the nation's editorial cartoonists view the situation. They were selected from those available to the Daily Egyptian and are not intended to support any particular point of view.

"Don't Worry, John—Perhaps It's Only Swamp Gas!"

"Says I'm Just a Little Bit Pregnant!"

"...Let's Not Get Carried Away!"

"...The Better 'Ole?"

"...How Do You Say: "Whoa, Dammit"... Genly?"
Thompson Point Election Set; Petition Deadline Is April 15

Thompson Point residents will elect student government officers for the 1966-67 academic year May 10.

Offices to be filled are president, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

Applications and petitions must be turned in to the Thompson Point office by April 15, according to Michael G. Peck, Thompson Point president.

Elected officers must have at least a 3.25 grade point average and be Thompson Point residents.

During the three weeks between the application deadline and the election, candidates will attend a series of orientations to further acquaint them with Thompson Point government and administration, Peck said.

The officers-elect will take office at an awards banquet about a week after the election, according to Peck.

Chairman of the educational, recreational and social programming committees will be appointed by the new president shortly after he takes office in mid-May.

The 1966-67 Thompson Point judicial board will be appointed from a slate of applicants by a faculty interviewing committee, Peck said.

Petition Deadline Is April 15

A student chapter of the American Institute for Design and Drafting has been chartered at Southern Illinois University's student chapter in ceremonies held at Vocational Technical Institute. Pictured are (from left) Duncan Lampas, faculty advisor; VTI Director M. Keith Humble; C.C.C. Hill, national director of the institute, who presented the charter; Rodney St. Aubin, chairman; Alvin F. Murphy, Clifford H. Pitts, Jerry W. Bandy, John H. Balster, William R. Moore, Dwight D. New, Wayne G. Syck, Rose Koberlein, Thomas A. Fowles, Daniel Sharron, Robert O. Ennis, David O. Karraker.

American Institute for Design and Drafting Charters 31-Member VTI Student Chapter

Nine SIU foreign students will spend Easter weekend with families of the St. Paul Methodist Church at Olney.

While in Olney the students will visit farms and attend church services.

Local families cooperating with the program are the Mr. and Mrs. Max Paule, Mr. and Mrs. Loren Riley, Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Joe White, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Zubert, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kocheck.

Students visiting Olney will be Alioune Seydi Sali, Omar Elloumi Susan Shaw, Ado Lo, Jeavella Chang, Oscar Romero, Adalberta Urasnica, Jesus Gomez and Ali Hussain.

Today's Weather

Fair and partly sunny today and continued cool with the high in the low 50s. The record high for this date is 85 set in 1953 and the record low of 26 was set in 1914, according to the SIU Climatology Laboratory.
The Counseling and Testing law school admissions test will begin at 8 a.m. in the Library Auditorium. 

The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship group will meet at 1 p.m. in Room C of the University Center. 

An intramural co-recreation swim will begin at 1 p.m. in the University School swimming pool. 

Jazz Unlimited will present Just-Jazz Workshop at 2 p.m. in Trueblood Hall in the Communications Building. 

Movie Hour will feature "Tahitienne" at 6:30, and 8:30 p.m. in Furr Auditorium in University Center. 

The Women's Gymnastic Meet will begin at 7 p.m. in the arena. 

Swans will feature "The Last Hurrah" at 8 p.m. in Davis Auditorium in the Wham Education Building. 

The Southern Players will present "Long Day's Journey Into Night" at 8 p.m. in Davis Auditorium in the Wham Education Building. 

The Sunday Concert will begin at 4 p.m. in Shroyck Auditorium. 

The Southern Film Society will feature "Fantsy Button" at 6:30, and 9:30 p.m. in the Morris Library Auditorium. 

The Southern Players will present "Long Day's Journey Into Night" at 8 p.m. in the Playhouse in the Communications Building.

**Monday** 

A seminar for Brazilian students, sponsored by Education Administration and Supervision, will begin at 2 a.m. in the Seminar Room of the Agri-culture Building. 

The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship group will meet at 10 a.m. in Room C of the University Center. 

Interpreters Theater will meet at 3 p.m. in Room D of the University Center. 

WRA tennis will begin at 4 p.m. on the North Courts. 

WRA class volleyball will begin at 4 p.m. in the Large Gym. 

The Saluki Flying Club will meet at 4:45 p.m. in the University School swimming pool. 

The Gymnastics Club will meet at 5 p.m. in the Large Gym. 

WRA golf will begin at 5 p.m. in Room 114 of the gym and on the softball field. 

The Saluki Flying Club will meet at 7:30 p.m. in the Seminar Room of the Agri-culture Building. 

The Latin American Institute Pan American Festival will begin at 8 p.m. in the Library Center Recreation Committee, will begin at 1 p.m. in Room C of the University Center. 

The Campus Folk Arts Society will meet at 2 p.m. in Room D of the University Center.

**Sunday** 

An intramural co-recreation swim will begin at 1 p.m. in the University School swimming pool. 

A bridge party, sponsored by the University Center Recreation Committee, will begin at 7 p.m. in Room C of the University Center. 

The Campus Folk Arts Society will meet at 2 p.m. in Room D of the University Center.

WSIU to Broadcast Variety Show 

"From Southern Illinois," a new program of news, interview, light conver sation and popular music, will be broadcast on WSIU Radio at 10 a.m. today.

Other programs: 

11 a.m. 

Swing Easy. 

7 p.m. 

Broadway Beat. 

Sunday 

10 a.m. 

Salt Lake City Choir. 

10:25 a.m. 

New Sensation: A new series on the spoken word and recording which have little if any relationship. 

1:15 p.m. 

Sunday Musicales. 

8 p.m. 

Reader's Almanac: A new program this week featuring Edwin Way Teale, the author of "Wondering Through Winter."

10:30 p.m. 

News report. 

Monday 

8 a.m. 

Morning Show. 

10 a.m. 

Pop Concert. 

2:30 p.m. 

Masterworks from France: A new program, a musical and anctogy of French culture. 

8 p.m. 

Forum of Unpopular No-tions: Members of the faculty of SIU discuss unpopular ideas. This week the program will be the adoption of the metric system.

Brazilian Educators Attend SIU Elementary Ed Seminar

Eleven Brazilian educators are attending a 26-day seminar here to learn more about American elementary education. 

The team is composed of eight women and three men, key officials in policy and decision making in the area of planning and administration of elementary education in Brazil. The group is interested in certain trends in U.S. education, principles of personnel management, and educational administration and organization. 

Specialists in a number of areas will speak to the group during its stay, which will end with a trip to Springfield, Illinois. 

They will hear educators from administration and supervision, elementary education, technical and adult education, and outdoor education, government, agriculture, and community development. 

Visits will be made to schools in the area.

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O'Neill Work Performed With Finesse
Players Come to Terms With Long, Difficult Play

By Roland Gill

A mood that is basically depressing, placed in a 1912 setting, forms the mold for nearly four hours of Eugene O'Neill tragedy in the new Southern Playhouse.

And "Long Day's Journey Into Night" is proving to be an excellent opening production for the Southern Players new theater.

The play, which opened Thursday under the direction of Sherwin Abram, associate professor of theater, is a thinly disguised story of O'Neill's childhood. The plot deals with the plight of a family haunted by minority father, a narcotics-addicted mother, one drunken son and another son who is destined to die from "consumption."

O'Neill's tragedy will be performed at 8 p.m. Sunday and again on April 14-17. Tickets are on sale daily at the box office in the Communications Building.

"Long Day's Journey" is a tragedy with a number of heroes, the four members of the Tyrone family who all meet destruction at the end of the play. Although the play is long, the five members of the cast performed with a great deal of finesse and the play was well-received.

The total performance was enhanced by a terrific bit of acting from Peter Goetz, who portrayed James Tyrone, the father. Goetz showed that he had control of a character which is a difficult one to interpret. The haughtiness, the instability and immaturity that was James Tyrone was well-presented by Goetz.

Also well-done role was that of the dope-fried mother, Mary, as portrayed by Charlotte Owens. Miss Owens's job to jump from the very depressing to the very depressed was well-received.

Her "long day's journey" dealt with her having taken more narcotics during the day until, during the late evening, she was no more than a ghost living in a web of memories. Miss Owens's outstandings were with Dennis Schlacta, who played her younger son, Edmund.

Schlacta was suited to his role. His ability to project his lines was a boon to his effect. But his role's fits of coughing, because of the illness which plagued him, could have been done more convincingly.

The older brother, Jamie, a 32-year-old drunk, was portrayed by Robert Wilde. His relationship with the younger brother varied from the very close and intimate to the very boisterous. Wilde was not as effective in his portrayal as were other members of the cast. He lacked sufficient force of voice to convincingly relay the anger and near despair that was natural in the play.

Class in Arabic
To Begin Monday

An Arabic language course, sponsored by the Organization of Arab Students at SIU and the Student government, will start Monday.

The class will meet from 5 to 6 p.m. Monday and from 6 to 7 p.m. Wednesday in Rooms 102 and 106, Home Economics Building.

Saf Wadi, a graduate student from Qatar, Arabia, and Mostafa (Wael) Qureshi of Jerusalem, Jordan, are the instructors.

The course will be non-credit and free of charge.

Student Art Gallery
Forms Due Soon

Applications for the fifth annual Gallery of Creativity should be turned in to the Student Activities Center by April 23.

The Gallery, which will be held April 30 through May 2 in the University Center Ballroom, will exhibit creations of students in the categories of art, handicrafts, photography, graphic arts and design, sculpture, creative writing and others.

Application forms are available to interested students at the University Center Information desk.
Astronomical Satellite Aloft
CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) - A two-ton orbiting astronomical observatory (AOA) satellite carrying 10 telescopes rocketed toward orbit Friday to study the stars and perhaps uncover clues to the origin of the universe.

The star-gazer satellite rode an Atlas-Agena rocket thatumbled off a Cape Kennedy launching pad at 2:36 p.m. (EST) and arched high over the Atlantic Ocean on a southeast heading.

AOA is the heaviest and most electronically complex unmanned payload ever launched by the United States. It cost an estimated $30 million.

Whirling above the obscuring blanket of the earth's atmosphere, the observatory was expected to provide astronomers with their first unobstructed glimpse at the universe - exploring the mysteries of stars, galaxies, nebulae, and interstellar gases.

Viet Cong Playing Part
WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

SAIGON, South Viet Nam (AP) - Hoodlums mixed with demonstrators brought to Saigon Friday night the worst anti-American manifestations in several days of rioting. By midnight 17 Americans had been injured in one way or another.

"We want freedom," was the banner borne by a band of 2,000.

A flurry of grenade explosions.

Rear Adm. William A. Guest (Work done while you wait)

Public Display of H-Bomb Marks Recovery in Spain

PALOMARES BEACH, Spain (AP) - The United States put on public display here Friday one of the four hydrogen bombs - a hydrogen bomb.

Nested in a wood crates aboard a United States Navy cargo vessel Palomares, Spain - and the world-the last four such weapons left the crash of a B52 bomber here last Jan. 17. 17 has indeed been recovered from the depth of the sea.

Rear Adm. William A. Guest was host at a "coming out" party. With what he called "the world's best underwater equipment," the bomb was pulled up Thursday from a tricky underwater slope 2,850 feet down where it had been lodged for 80 days.

Until the weapon was recovered, all military personnel had referred to it only as "that unidentified object with a parachute" or "contact No. 621." Friday they not only spoke openly of the H-bomb but permitted photographers to photograph it and newsmen to look at it and ask questions.

The Palomares H-bomb appeared as soon as the Task Force 65 flagship is to be 12 feet in length and more than two feet in diameter. It was standing in size and formation a submarine torpedo. It is estimated its weight at about 16,000 pounds, but declined to say what nuclear power it packed. Some reported it was 20 megatons, others only one megaton. The best official "guidance" available was that it was closer to one megaton.

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MIAMI, Fla. (AP) - The luxury liner Viking Princess was swept at fire Friday as it neared the end of a festive Caribbean cruise, but most of the reported 497 persons aboard were saved from the blaze.

The blaze-ranging uncontrollably over the gleaming white ship in the early morning darkness - left five people dead and two missing, the U.S. Navy reported.

But 490 passengers and crew members were reportedly plucked safely from the gently rolling waters of the Windward Passage between Cuba and Haiti.

Most, if not all, of the 233 passengers were U.S. citizens.

A dozen Americans were beaten, manhandled or chased by the mob.

The survivors were picked up by the German freighter Cap Nort, the Liberian freighter Navigator, and the merchant vessel Chungking Victory.

Two hours after the fire burst out in the ship's engine room, the Viking Princess was reported burning fiercely.

"A boarding party from the cutter Cook Inlet searched the after end of the ship and we do not believe any survivors are left aboard," said Lt. David Carey, a Coast Guard information officer.

"It apparently was a very orderly abandonment of ship."

The 13 survivors picked up by the Chungking Victory, all crew members, were later transferred to the Navy destroyer Wilkinson.

And the other two rescue ships took the survivors to the U.S. Navy Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Among those picked up by the Chungking Victory was the Viking Princess' veteran captain, Otto Thoresen, 45, who left his home in Breivik Salm, Norway, at the age of 13 to take to the sea.

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Vaulters Try New Cushion

Spring seems to be the season of innovation around the SIU Athletic Department.

Joe Lutz has his baggirls and sky divers, Herb Vogel and Bill Meade have parades for their teams and a proclamation from the mayor, and now track Coach Lew Harrington has a new twist of his own.

His new toy is a huge balloon landing cushion for pole vaulters. The 4 x 10 x 20 foot balloon, which looks like an air mattress for the Jolly Green Giant, made its debut Friday at Southern's first home track meet.

"The balloon has many advantages over the conventional sand or foam rubber landing pits," Harrington said. "It is portable, easier to land on, it wears better and can be used in the Arena for practice, just to name a few."

The balloon is inflated by a large fan, which blows air into it continuously while in use. SIU was the first to place an order for the new mattress.

AIEOPHILB Exhibits Drawings
Margaret Alexander, assistant professor of art, is currently exhibiting two drawings in the twelfth annual National Drawing Exhibition at Baltimore's Peabody Institute, Lewisburg, Pa.

The works include a pen and ink drawing entitled "Architectural type" and a black and white collotype entitled "Sparrow.

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Southern's strong performance sets pace for title

Southern also came through the morning routines on the balance beam and the two best on the trampoline. The first fall was a higher scorer on the beam while Judy Davis was first on the trampoline.

The afternoon performances were all shabby," Vogel said. "The first four girls on the first event, the beam, fell off and that seemed to set the stage for the rest of the afternoon.

"Also, many of the girls were probably a bit shaken by the size of the Arena. Most of them are used to competing in something the size of the Men's Gym," Vogel said.

The SEU coaches said the scores would probably pick up tonight when the girls enter routines that offer more freedom in their routines and that they get more accustomed to the size of the Arena.

Tickets for tonight's final session are all on sale at the door for $1 and $5 adults.

American Air Society Will Hold Smoker

The Arnold Air Society will hold the first of its annual smokers at 10 p.m. on Friday, April 19 in Room 107 of Wheeler Hall.

The society will also hold formal Rush and Mat, a Thursday morning in the Agriculture Building Seminar Room.

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1965 Honda 65, 1400 miles, condition #75 or best offer. Cal 854-2762.

1964 Yamaha, 125cc, $250 or best offer. Contact Paul 9-2211.


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1965 Suzuki, 55c, low mileage, 12 cc, guarantee, must sell. Cal 9-4926.

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NCAA Scholarship Increase Set

Board OK's 31 Faculty Promotions

Thirty-one faculty members were approved for promotions in academic rank Friday as the University's Board of Trustees concluded its meeting in Chicago.

Nine members of the faculty received promotion from the rank of associate professor to that of full professor. Twenty faculty members received promotion from the rank of assistant professor to that of full professor. Twenty faculty members received promotion from the rank of associate professor to assistant professor; and two advanced from instructor to assistant professor.

The university trustees approved other personnel changes including a short-term employment of two scholars distinguished in their fields as visiting professors, Alfredo San Miguel, a former professor at the University of California, has joined the faculty of the School of Technology staff for April and May. Samuel Fielden, formerly chairman of the theater arts at the University of California at Los Angeles, will serve during the 1966-67 academic year as visiting professor of theater. He is author of books concerning the theater and served on the staff of the Provincetown Theater and the Carolina Playmakers, University of North Carolina.

The board approved 21 additions to the continuing faculty and made 29 term appointments. It also authorized a phased cutover to the Illinois Center for Business and Industry, proposed for the Edwardsdale campus. The center would prepare American businessmen to work in foreign lands and serve a similar task to orienting businessmen from abroad coming to live and work in the United States.

Promoted were:

(Continued on Page 14)

Homecoming Chairman Petitions Due May 2

Petitions for the position of 1966 Homecoming chairman are available at the information desk of the University Center.

The petitions, requiring 50 signatures, must be returned to the Student Activities Office by noon May 2.

Board Approves Apportionment Amendment

The Campus Senate has passed an apportionment amendment to its constitution and two measures on small group housing, administration relations.

The amendment and two measures were approved by a vote of 26-1, with four abstentions. Minority student senators voted for both measures, while the other senators voted against the measures.

One measure concerning budget and financial planning was defeated by a vote of 22-15, with 3 abstentions. The measure would have authorized the administration to negotiate with the state legislature for funds to support the university's budget.

The other measure, concerning the distribution of student fees to support the university's budget, was defeated by a vote of 24-13, with 3 abstentions. The measure would have authorized the administration to negotiate with the state legislature for funds to support the university's budget.

A bill establishing a $2,000 scholarship fund for the baseball team was defeated by a vote of 26-1, with 3 abstentions. The funds would have been used to support the baseball program.

In other action a bill to raise the student program minimum wage to $1.25 was defeated.

By Marshall, Dick Raush, Ted Orf and Davis Wilson were named to the newly formed University Center Policies Board.

Senate Approves Apportionment Amendment

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