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MAR 18 1965

Southern Illinois
University Carbondale

New Studies for a New World

SIU's International Division Extends Educational Horizons

By Floyd H. Stein



One of the most significant challenges facing a university today is: To somehow bring its educational program into line with the type of world that exists today — an international world.

That's the view of Robert Jacobs, dean of the SIU International Services Division. A former foreign service officer with the U.S. Department of State before coming to the University in 1962, Jacobs says:

"A university graduate today faces crises of an international nature that he can't escape. The only way a university can respond to the challenge and reflect the needs of oncoming generations is to prepare the student for world citizenship."

This is what the Interna-

tional Services Division is attempting to do in cooperation with other branches of the University.

Jacobs explains, "Our total international effort is aimed at developing international perspectives."

That effort includes taking advantage of resources abroad in overseas programs and international relationships on the SIU campus.

"These resources," says Jacobs, "provide a cultural feedback for the University and at the same time reflect our interest in the peoples of other nations in international affairs."

The University has been engaged in international activities for a number of years. Its big effort in this area, however, came in 1962.

In the fall of that year the Office of the Coordinator of International Programs was set up to bring related activities "into a more meaningful, total international effort and to provide leadership to the development of international dimensions of the University." That is when Jacobs came to SIU.

A native of Murphysboro and a World War II veteran, Jacobs was associated with the Ford Motor Co., Wayne State University and Texas A & M University prior to entering foreign service.

Partly as a result of the creation of the office he was named to head, the number and variety of programs have grown to proportions of a

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President Delyte W. Morris Arrives in Saigon (in 1962) for Inspection of SIU Activities —(below) Marketplace in Saigon.



International Efforts Take Teamwork

A successful activity involving people usually is based on teamwork—and that also applies to the international scene.

SIU's International Services Division team has been headed since late 1962 by Robert Jacobs, dean, a former foreign service officer. Other members are:

Alfred J. Junz, acting assistant dean, formerly with the United States Information Service overseas and who has participated in governmental research projects in Europe and did cross-cultural investigations with the American Institute for Research.

Ralph Margetts, campus coordinator for projects in Viet Nam and Mali.

Alton Hill, campus coordinator for projects in Viet Nam and Afghanistan.

Frank H. Sehnert, campus coordinator for Peace Corps activities in Senegal, and for campus visits by foreign guests and cultural programs by foreign students here for local community organizations.

Cameron Garbutt, campus coordinator for a project in Nigeria.

Daryle E. Keefer, acting head of the International Student Center.

Mrs. Mary Wakeland, foreign student adviser.

Miss Stella Yanulavich, administrative assistant.

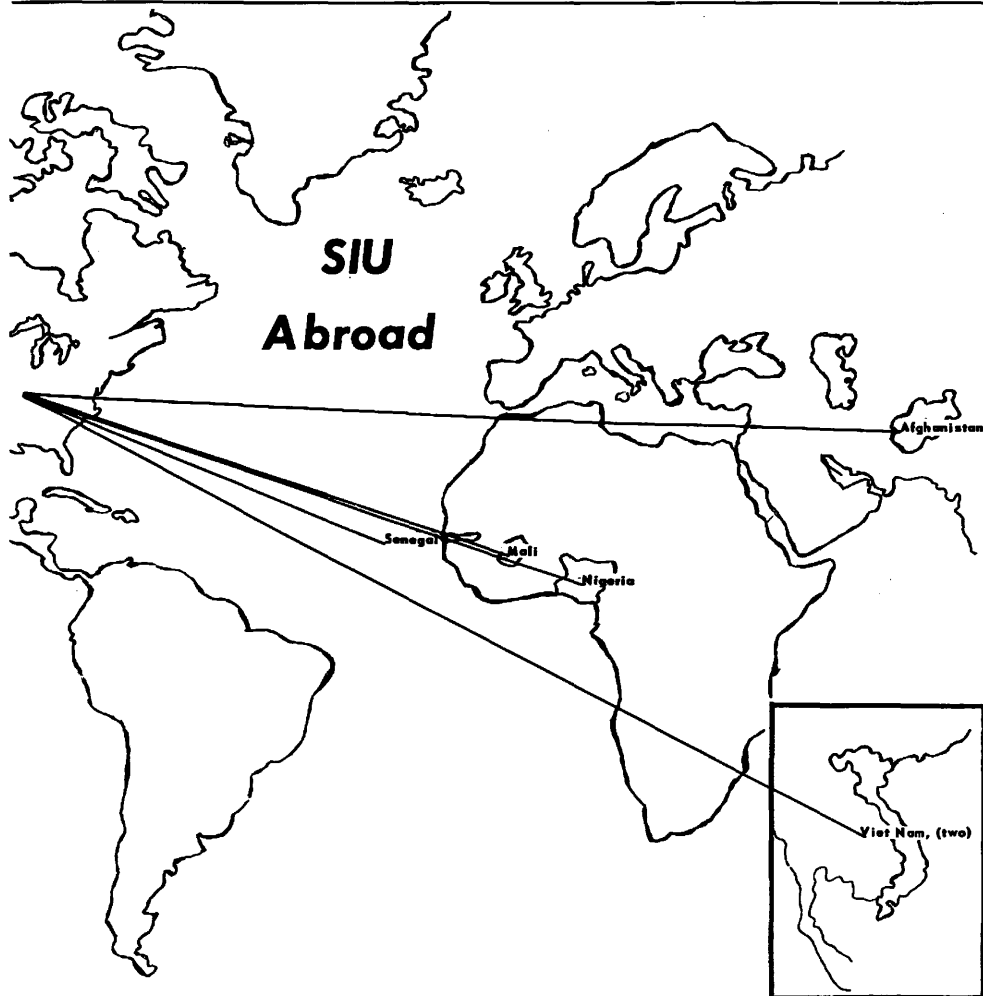
SIU Division Seeks International View

(Continued from Page 1)

sizeable international effort. A reflection of that growth became apparent last November when the office was upgraded to a division of the University.

"Our society has moved and will continue to move into the international area," says Jacobs. "And in meeting the needs of that society the American university as the traditional center for learning, research and service must be the focal point."

He adds, "The need for manpower to staff international programs is so great that 'overseasanship' is emerging as a new field of study in many universities."



A World-Wide University Campus

SIU's International Services Division engages in varied activities that virtually encircle the globe. The map above pinpoints programs in which SIU personnel are taking part and which are administered by the division. Two teams of educators currently are in South Viet Nam. At bottom left, some of the benefits of SIU visitors are evident in a Vietnamese home. While a mother boils water to make it safe for her family to drink, her children look at a new health textbook. The woman got the idea from the book. At the bottom, two SIU families enjoy an evening together. Mr. and Mrs. Keith Humble (left) and Mr. and Mrs. Lelon Traylor visit in the Humbles' living room while Nancy Traylor plays with the Humbles' kitten.



2 Teams Stay at Posts Despite Viet Nam Crisis

Just over a month ago President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered the evacuation of all dependents of American personnel in strife-torn Viet Nam.

The disquieting directive came on the heels of stepped-up attacks by North Viet Nam communists against U.S. installations and troops in South Viet Nam.

The action was taken, according to the U.S. State Department, as a precautionary move. But the stark realities of the perils of overseas service by American civilians was impressed upon many at SIU.

Among the civilians serving in that rebellious land were two teams of educators from the University. They are still working there in elementary teacher training and in vocational-technical education.

The team members total 13 men. With them at the time of the president's order were 11 wives and 12 children. The men stayed behind when their families left.

The two Viet Nam projects are among six overseas programs in which SIU personnel are engaged and which are administered by the International Services Division at the University. The Viet Nam activities also are the oldest projects, having been started in 1960.

Other overseas projects where SIU personnel are engaged are: Nigeria, where help is being provided in establishing English language teaching programs in the civil service staff training centers under a Ford Foundation grant.

Mali, where a contract team

is assisting in a 10-year program to develop a Pedagogical Institute to support teacher training and general educational development.

Senegal, where a SIU representative is providing professional guidance and general support to Peace Corps volunteers working in that country.

Afghanistan, where a team is assisting in the development of the Afghan Institute of Technology into a middle-level manpower training institution similar to the SIU Vocational Technical Institute.

Besides administering these projects, the International Services Division operates Peace Corps Training programs here. The first this year will begin March 23 when 45 volunteers from throughout the country will begin training for service in Nepal. Last year 170 trainees were schooled here for service in Niger, Senegal, Tunisia and Honduras.

When some of these projects are fully staffed, SIU representatives abroad will number 31.

But the overseas program is only a portion of the University's interest and activity in international relations.

In the academic area, there are foreign area studies on the graduate and undergraduate levels, special instructional programs overseas and a faculty exchange program.

According to a report made by a member of the State Department Fulbright Program staff during a visit here last year, SIU is one of the leading institutions in the U.S. in exchange of staff.

For the current academic year, 30 SIU members are in

residence abroad, and 9 teachers and scholars from overseas have positions at the University through regular government exchange programs and under arrangement made by the University.

Adding to the international flavor of the University, some 400 students from more than 60 other countries have taken academic work at SIU during the past school year. Some 60 foreign visitors have come to the University for observation, meetings and conferences to learn about programs of special interest to visiting groups.

The School of Agriculture offers a summer program in agricultural orientation which enroll mostly graduate students from other countries preparatory to studying in American universities.

The SIU Center for the Study of Crime and Prevention of Delinquency has a contract with the Agency for International Development under which it provides training in the field of crime and correction for participants from around the world.

The Journalism Department is the headquarters for an International Conference of Weekly Newspaper Editors and publishes a bi-monthly periodical for members in various countries.

The Latin American Institute sponsors an annual Pan-American Festival, a week-long program based on a theme related to intercultural relationships between the two Americas.

Library Adds Liszt Selection In Acquisitions

Phonograph records received by the Humanities Library:

Bennett, Robert Russell: Hexapoda (Five Studies in Jitteroptera). Heifetz, Decca. Brahms, Johannes: Liebeslieder Waltzes, op. 65. Boulanger Vocal Ensemble: Boulanger, piano; Flore Wend, soprano. Decca.

Charpentier, March-Antoine: Medee (excerpts). Boulanger Vocal Ensemble: Boulanger, conductor; Flore Wend, soprano. Decca.

Chopin, Frederic: Preludes (24), op. 28. Ruth Slenczynska, pianist. With Chopin: Polonaise (6). Decca.

Gottschalk, Louis Moreau: Symphony, "A Night in the Tropics." Reid Nibley, piano. With Gould, Morton: Latin-American Symphonette; Gottschalk-H. Kay: Grank Tarantelle for piano and orchestra, op. 67. Vanguard.

Liszt, Franz: Concerto No. 1 in E flat for piano and orchestra. Ruth Slenczynska, pianist (with Vienna Orchestra. Melles and Symphony of the Air/Swoboda). With Saint-Saens: Concerto No. 2 in G minor for piano and orchestra. Decca.

Ohana, Maurice: Concerto for guitar and orchestra. Yepes, National Orchestra of Spain, Fruhbeck. With P. Pignatelli: Fantasia for a Guitar. London.



TEACHING ABROAD - Harold H. Lerch of the Elementary Education Department (center) assists a staff member of a demonstration school in Viet Nam in making instructional aids.

Life in Viet Nam:

'We Liked It!' Educator Says

By Judith M. Roales

Catsup, 75 cents a bottle... no peanut butter... no mayonnaise... no American tobacco. "I almost gave up smoking," said Harold H. Lerch of the Elementary Education Department as he recalled the two years he, his wife and three children spent in Viet Nam as one of more than a dozen SIU families assigned as advisers there.

"Streets are hardly wide enough for small foreign cars," he said, "so we relied on the pousse—a Vietnamese rickshaw—for transportation. If you felt romantic, two could ride on the small seat."

For a family trip, the Lerches needed two rickshaws.

One problem was an abundance of servants. According to custom, a family should have had four servants—a boy companion for the two sons, a nursemaid for the daughter, a cook, and a laundress who, it turned out, wasn't particularly awed by a modern washing machine.

"But we only kept two of them," Lerch said. "My wife did most of the housework. I didn't want her to forget how."

"We ate lots of rice. There were lots of fresh fruits and vegetables, lean pork, noodles, boned chicken, pressed duck—I'm a duck hunter, but I never get any," Lerch admitted, "and I had more duck while there than I've had in the last 16 years."

An American-style cookout in the yard caused great consternation.

"Everytime I'd pick up the fork to turn the meat, they'd stop me," Lerch said. "The Master should not cook," they'd tell me. "The rest of the servants on the block would laugh if they saw you doing the work."

It took great diplomacy to convince them that cookouts, with the "Master" as the chief chef, were a part of American ritual.

Part of the Vietnamese tradition which the Americans found hard to accept was the market place. The Vietnamese

bargain for everything they buy. Surprisingly, Americans aren't good at bargaining. And natives delight in overcharging unsuspecting buyers.

For six weeks, Lerch argued with a shopkeeper over the price of a tea set. But the shopkeeper knew the set was to be a Christmas gift for Mrs. Lerch. The American man would buy the set—it was only a question of time.

For the first year of their stay, the family lived in Saigon. The neighbors were Vietnamese across the street, American next door, Chinese and English down the narrow winding alley-like street.

The word "playmate" means the same in any language, the Lerches discovered. Lerch's sons, Shane and Barry, couldn't speak Vietnamese. Other children could not speak English. But cardboard boxes, spoons and toys of all kinds speak the same language to all children.

"We liked it," Lerch concluded. "We liked it, so the difficulties were played down, unimportant. We'd go back tomorrow if things were still the same. But that was 1961-63. It's different now, more dangerous and more commercialized. I don't know if we would enjoy it at all."

The Light Seekers

The narrow hall yields darkness
Where our feet tread toward the light,
And it holds life's rotting marrow
To the bosom of its night.

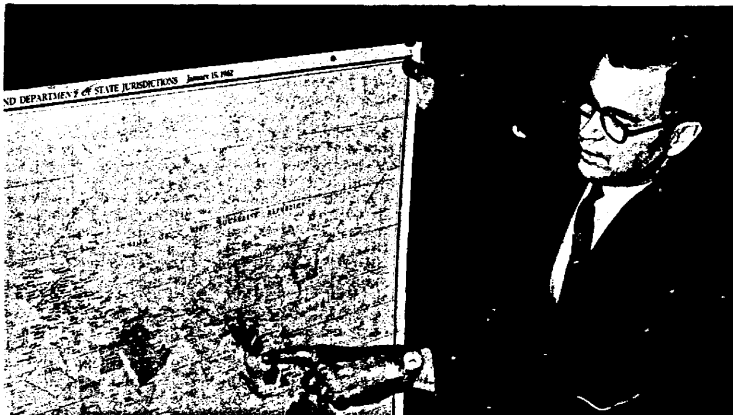
The plodding masses stumble,
Groping blindly at the wall,
Making search for some sweet foothold
Which evades them as they fall.

Some few seek out an answer
From the worn and beaten path,
And gather scraps of knowledge
From a silenced aftermath.

But most, like rodents, follow
As a master plays a fife
And lures each on his journey
Through the passageway of life.

Terry Slinsky

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The Egyptian Book Scene:

How to Win 'Little Wars'

Street Without Joy, by Bernard B. Fall. Harrisburg, Pa.: The Stackpole Company, 1963. 364 pp. \$5.95.

This is an historical and accurate account of selected key events of the insurgent war in Indochina 1946-1963. Since its first publication in 1961, *Street Without Joy* has become a classic in the field of revolutionary warfare and indispensable to anyone who wishes to gain a deeper un-

derstanding of how communist guerrillas can defeat large armies of well-equipped fighting men.

Dr. Fall, who received degrees in Political Science and International Relations from Syracuse University, is a professor of International Relations at Howard University. He is eminently qualified through experience and education to be identified as an authority in the field.

He gained first-hand experience in guerrilla warfare as a member of the French underground during World War II and conducted field research in Indochina with the French Union forces in combat situations in nearly all sectors. He was a research analyst at the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal and this experience materially assisted him in his research of the official French documents covering the Indochina War.

Reviewed by

Lt. Col. James Van Ausdal

Commander, AFROTC, SIU

The concepts of "little wars," guerrilla warfare, insurgency are clearly delineated in the book. Certain things are repeatedly emphasized: That international politics and military action — or threat of military action — are inextricably interwoven, that the will of the people must be with the government if military success is to be achieved and that time is on the side of those who apply irregular warfare methods to the propagation of an ideology or political system.

The war in South Viet Nam is a revolutionary war. And the successful means of countering a revolutionary, guerrilla-type war are as much political as military, because the long-run task is that of nation building.

To quote Dr. Fall: "In South Viet Nam, the West is still battling an ideology with technology, and the successful end of that Revolutionary War is neither near nor is its outcome certain."

Dr. Fall has added two chapters to this latest edition of *Street Without Joy*. These deal principally with the United States' involvement. Although they contain an indictment against our total approach to the South Viet Nam problem and don't offer any easy solution, one can better understand this involvement after reading these chapters.



THE BATTLE AGAINST AN IDEOLOGY

Problems in Federalism

East Africa Unity Puzzle: Who and How to Federate

East African Unity Through Law, by Thomas M. Franck. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964. 184 pp. \$5.50.

On June 5, 1963, the governments of East Africa issued a declaration of federation. According to the declaration, federation was to come by the end of that year.

But, as Thomas M. Franck points out, Africa has a stubborn way of disproving predictions about itself. There is yet no federation in East Africa!

Franck outlines, from a legal point of view, developments that led to the declaration and the aftermath to the failure to achieve federation in 1963.

Franck, a professor of law at New York University, was constitutional adviser to the president of Zanzibar and consultant to the attorney general of Tanganyika during part of the negotiations for East African federation. He emphasizes the role of law and institutions which, he says, "have played a particularly important role, perhaps too important, in promoting the unity of East Africa."

The first chapter treats the "Genesis of Unity," relating the movement in East Africa to Pan-Africanism. He refers to Professor Apter's classification of two blueprints in the Pan-African movement.

The first is the mobilization design, typified and inspired by Kwame Nkrumah, which would structure all of Africa into a single political system which would "mobilize the total energies, resources, and skills of the continent for a grand assault on the problems of poverty, ignorance and backwardness."

Second is the consociational design advocated by Julius

Nyerere, Tom Mboya and Kenneth Kaunda. These leaders, while believing in structured unity, "have concluded that it must be built one story at a time and that the regions of Africa which have developed a historical affinity should utilize it to lay the foundation for a wider unity."

Franck finds in East Africa an abundance of those elements which ought to make for unity: the long-standing, shared economic, social and political interest. It is these factors that Franck traces, perhaps with obvious sympathy towards unity. He does not overlook the problems involved, but as he observes, East Africa has more in common than its difficulties and disputes.

Week's Top Books

Across the Nation

Current best sellers as compiled by Publisher's Weekly:

FICTION

Herzog, by Saul Bellow
The Man, by Irving Wallace
This Rough Magic, by Mary Stewart

Reactor of Justin, by Louis Auchincloss

The Horse Knows the Way, by John O'Hara

NONFICTION

Markings, by Dag Hammarskjöld

The Founding Father, by Richard J. Whelan

Reminiscences, by Gen. Douglas MacArthur

The Italians, by Luigi Barzini

Queen Victoria, by Elizabeth Longford

More than half of the book is devoted to a legal analysis and interpretation of the formation and working of the East African High Commission and its successor, the East African Common Services Organization.

The author finds a great deal of statutory uniformity in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which, he writes, "is due both to the deliberate policy of the colonial power and to the natural professional reflex of British colonial draftsman and attorneys general to draw on one another's experience or even upon their own earlier work in other British possessions."

Indeed, he finds a larger measure of statutory uniformity in East African states than among states of the United States.

The question in East Africa is not the "what" of federation. The framework for a federation has existed for a long time. The question is the "who" and "how" of federation. The tendency has been to draw together all the members of PAFMECSA (The Pan-African Freedom Movement of East, Central and Southern Africa), with Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania as the nucleus.

Franck discusses the failure of the nucleus to agree to the how of federation and mentions, among other reasons, the growth of independent national entities as a great barrier to federation. However, he singles out Uganda in particular for having wrecked the possibility of a federation in 1963.

Franck's book is a candid discussion of problems in federalism and displays a tremendous grasp and understanding of developments in Africa.

F. L. Masha



PEACE CORPSMAN ON THE JOB IN CAMEROON.

Men and Nations Team Up To Fight Human Miseries

Point of the Lance, by Sargent Shriver, New York: Harper & Row, 1964. 228 pp. \$4.95.

"The Peace Corps," observed a Bolivian official to Sargent Shriver, "is...the point of your lance." Thus, the title of an excellent collection of excerpts from 34 speeches and writings by Shriver, selected and edited by the publishers.

The military metaphor is apt, for the Peace "Corps," the Job "Corps," the "War" on Poverty and other movements discussed in this book are in a sense real battles—campaigns directed at the minds and hearts of men.

If the Peace Corps is the "point of the lance," the shaft is composed of the thousand other manifestations of a new world view, aimed at universally equitable solutions to the classic enigmas of mankind. Shriver discusses the roles of men and nations in achieving general peace, health, education, welfare, morality and individual rights. He presents a world view tasting of the humanitarian idealism of John F. Kennedy, made meaningful by heavy doses of the practical poli-

tics of Lyndon B. Johnson.

But the goals and their means for accomplishment are "non-partisan...political only in the best sense," explains Shriver. Citing the Peace Corps as a case in point, the author shows how problems as ancient as misery and conflict are at this moment being solved throughout the Free World, thanks to a policy which embraces not only the good will and talents of the best men but also which separates the wishful from the possible. And that's the twist—an entirely pragmatic approach to problems which have heretofore been the province of men who were either out of touch with their times, or for whom the times were themselves insurmountable.

Shriver's words are inspirational as well as instructive—even a little mystical. He and his followers do not claim to have invented a panacea—they offer an attitude and an approach which is the logical result of that attitude. They offer a world view based on the times and the moral opportunities of the times.

Jules F. Sauvageot

Soviets Face Problems At Home and Abroad

Reviews of Three Significant Books

World Communism: The Disintegration of a Secular Faith, by Richard Lowenthal. New York: Oxford University Press, 1964. 296 pp. \$6.

Soviet Strategy at the Crossroads, by Thomas W. Wolfe. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1964. 328 pp. \$5.95.

The Third World in Soviet Perspective, edited by Thomas Perry Thornton. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1964. 347 pp. \$7.50.

These three books point up three crucial problems facing the Soviet Union.

The first shows the difficulties faced by the Soviet Marxists in imposing their "Russian" patterns of Marxism on other Communist Parties and other communist countries. The second shows the important debate going on within the Soviet Union over developing a military strategy in a nuclear war. The third book describes, primarily in the words of Soviet researchers, problems they have in projecting their cause to the nations of Africa, Asia and South America.

When I started reading *World Communism: The Disintegration of a Secular Faith*, I began listing pages from which I might quote for this review. (Incidentally, the German edition of this work appeared in 1963.) When I finished, I had marked more than 50 passages.

Obviously all of these cannot be reported here, but I mention this to show the worth of the material in this volume. Lowenthal, who is professor of International Relations at the Free University, West Berlin and was a Research Associate at the Russian Research Center at Harvard in 1956-60, is one of the most perceptive, thoughtful and prophetic writers on world communism today.

I say the author is perceptive. He is sensitive to the differences which divide the communist world. He knows the ways in which Mao Tse-tung has shaped Chinese communism. He analyzes the differences between Mao and the Soviet Marxists.

From the beginning, Mao developed his own brand of communism, and this has caused consternation to the Soviets. Mao took a broad social base for his following. He early saw through the "proletarian" fiction, the fiction that all revolutions must spring from the proletarian class.

Mao's road to power and his subsequent experiments followed few of the Soviet patterns. Then when he introduced the "commune" and the backyard furnaces, there was a question in the Soviet minds if this was communism at all.

The first serious blow, however, to Stalin's "leading role" doctrine was suffered when the Yugoslav communists under Tito won control in their country before the arrival of the Soviet troops. The Yugoslavs developed native revolutionary policies, deviations from the Soviet patterns, and retained them "against Soviet advice."

Tito argued that he had a right to work out the dialectic for his own country. Consequently his policies for agriculture, industry, and his handling of the private property issue, irritated the Soviets.

Lowenthal is a thoughtful

analyst. He looks for causes in the social processes which produce events or he seeks out reasons guiding the various policies. His interpretative framework is more empirical than ideological, and although he divides Marxist scholars into these two camps and claims himself to be in the empirical group, he is a combination of the two approaches.

"The disintegration of a secular faith" does not mean that communism does not have its adherents. It means that the Soviet Union is losing out in its attempt to make its own national pattern of Marxism the model, and Moscow the center, for other "national" Communist Parties. He shows that there is a disintegration of the Soviet model in almost every country having any sizeable communist movement in the world today.

The Soviet Marxists are in a spot, for they have social forces at home to withstand. For instance, how many in the



S. MORRIS EAMES

West know that the new policy of freedom, begun under Khrushchev and continued after his ouster, was brought about by a power struggle within the Soviet Union? The military, industrial managers and technicians demanded that there would be no more "blood purges" from the politicians. Yet to present the Stalin "model" of a "proletarian" revolution and his post-revolution policies to other coun-

tries is at odds with current developments within their own country. Some of this "open discussion" in the Soviet Union of certain policies is the theme of the following review of Wolfe's *Soviet Strategy at the Crossroads*.

Professor Wolfe is a senior researcher for the Rand corporation and a member of the faculty of the Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies of George Washington University. He has brought together a large amount of information on the present discussion on their military strategy within the Soviet Union.

The debates within the Soviet Union on military matters sound very familiar to us in the United States. They are: the size of the armed forces, the kind of war to prepare for—short or protracted, fear that a limited war might develop into a general war, what theater operations to propose, how to survive under a surprise attack, military force as a deterrent or as a means for complete victory.

Even the groups which Wolfe finds splitting over Soviet strategy sound familiar to us. They are: the "traditionalists" who want troops, bombers, etc.; the "moderns," who put their faith in missiles; and the "center" group who want some of the old and some of the new.

The conclusions of this study are important. The author shows that these policies uppermost in the Soviet Union: more attention to a limited war; development of a warning system against surprise attack; making the Soviet deterrent position credible at home and abroad; upgrading the role of missile-launching submarines; downgrading the long-range bombers but upgrading them for targets at sea; emphasizing anti-submarine operations; development of anti-missile and anti-satellite defenses.

His study shows that the Soviet Union is fearful of the U.S. using space for military purposes. Hence, they are turning to a discussion of this possibility. Wolfe shows that the Cuban crisis put the Soviet Union in a spot. They lost face, and now they are trying a

On Peace

The secret of quiet is hidden in noise. Once born of other's pain, we never know Peace; the mother's breast turns the boy's

Eyes for his last, protected, silent flow Of time. Then begins the lasting spin: Games, fights, a set corps of trite Departures from inborn truth; quiet twin To another's strength; sight from other's light. Older days repeat the young: gliding Back whence we came, we seek the source of this reflecting Light, to find the greater life we left behind— The peace found alone in God entwined.

James Anderson

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RICHARD LOWENTHAL

World Communism

The Disintegration of a Secular Faith



DUST JACKET FROM 'WORLD COMMUNISM'

detente with the U.S. He is not sure how long this policy will endure.

The Soviets have problems in other areas, and we turn to one of these in *The Third World in Soviet Perspective*. Some of the problems pointed up by Lowenthal are treated in more detail by Thornton, now working in the U.S. State Department.

He has selected certain articles from Soviet writers

Concerning Africa, they are betting on any kind of native "radicalism" to play into their hands. Concerning South America, about all their researchers will say is that each country is different. Concerning Asia, they are fearful of the power of Mao Tse-tung.

If there is one dominant theme running through these essays, it is that of trying to identify the "social classes" of each country.

What of the future? Of these three authors, Lowenthal is the most prophetic. If the military gets more control in the Soviet Union—and as of this writing it appears that it has not, there will be a hard policy toward the West and more tightening of consumer belts at home.

Reviewed by

S. Morris Eames

Department of Philosophy

on their analysis and program for the "third world," and he prefaces each with an interpretation of the problem and the setting in which the Soviet writer operates.

He notes, as do many others, a profound change in the Soviet Union since about 1955 or 1956. Under the Stalin regime, the Soviet researchers followed the old categories of dividing the world into communist and non-communist. During the middle 1950's new attitudes concerning Africa, Asia and South America developed within the Soviet Union, perhaps incited by the insistence of the Chinese communists that a change was necessary. Then, too, the Soviet researchers were allowed to travel more and this aided their information problem.

Ideologically, they had to give a new interpretation to Lenin's views of imperialism. They have no theory of agrarian reform which will fit the needs of the so-called "backward" industrial nations (and one might add that they have no program to fit their own). The "third world" lacks the condition, which the Soviet Marxists have always maintained to be necessary as a springboard for any kind of revolution, the "proletariat." At present, the Soviets are in the "research" stage on the various countries of Africa, Asia and South America.

If the Chinese communists convince the Soviets of more militant policies in Africa, Asia and South America, then more tensions will develop over this "third world." (The Congo is a case to watch.) If disintegration of the Soviet pattern of Marxism continues, then innovations in nationalistic communism will grow, and in satellite countries this appears to be taking place already.

The social conditions of an industrial society tend to create power groups which demand some kind of freedom of movement, discussion and decision—making outside the control of the politicians. And if the technicians, industrial groups and military within the Soviet Union demand more autonomy, we can expect the loosening of the ties begun under Khrushchev to develop in interesting ways.

Alone

Being alone
feels lonelier
now than before
I knew of love.
It's colder now,
and bites deeper

jack f. erwin

Race Groups a Problem in South West Africa

By Nelson E. Mustoe, Q.C.

Editor's Note: Nelson E. Mustoe, London barrister, has been active for many years in Anglo-African affairs. The following report was written after an extended visit in South Africa. His son, John, is a graduate of Southern Illinois University.

I was surprised in South Africa to notice how much more forthright criticism of government is in the newspapers there. The attitude and tone and the diction, though responsible, was much more aggressive than anything I can find in any United Kingdom newspaper.

We had lunch with two journalists in Cape Town, one the editor of the leading evening paper and the other the foreign editor of the leading Afrikaans daily paper, and they scoffed at the idea that the press was dragged. And they scoffed spontaneously without any suggestion from us or anyone else present.

I must be one of the very few people in Europe who have had an interview with Chief Hosea Kutako, the leader of the Herreros, the most "difficult" of the non-white groups in South West Africa. He is a fine old man with a large head and deeply lined face. I was with him and 10 of his councillors in the house of a relative a few miles out of Windhoek, and we had about an hour's discussion through an interpreter.

I wished to discover what the Herreros wanted in the political field. They want two things: Independence for the

whole territory and a national convention of all race groups. I asked what was desired after those two, but a reply to that question was strenuously withheld.

The dilemma in which the Herreros and other minority groups are is that of the total population of the territory, a little more than a half are Ovambos. Independence would be given by U.N.O., and is almost sure to be accompanied by one-man-one-vote, and thus the result would be that the Ovambos would dominate all the other race groups.

Accordingly, the Herreros and the others have to choose between white rule and Ovambo rule, and the choice is for them a difficult one, and is one which, not surprisingly, they do not wish to contemplate until the time comes. Strangely enough, the Whites are the next largest group—72,000—after the Ovambos. The Herreros are about 50,000, and then are the Nama, Bastards, Damara, Cape Coloured and one or two others.

The territory is very prosperous economically, and life in Windhoek is pleasant with a considerable German influence still apparent. Everyone seems to work hard, and a living has to be wrasted from the territory, for it has a strong tendency to go back to desert when human effort is relaxed.

There is a considerable copper mine in the north at a place called Tsumeb, and the territory possesses quite a wealth of semi-precious stones. Then there are diamonds along the coast and under the sea. In farming



TYPICAL VILLAGE SCENE IN TRANSKEI

there is karakul (Persian lamb) and cattle.

As South West Africa is coming on again before the International Court of Justice at The Hague, I was particularly anxious to visit the territory. The other part of Southern Africa I wanted particularly to see, and did see, was the Transkei. There the first semi-independent Bantu government has been established.

The Transkei is the first of the Bantustans. It has a legislative assembly, composed of 64 chiefs and 45 members elected by popular suffrage, and there is a ministry with a chief minister. There is also a civil service staffed as to five-sixths by Bantu.

I had an interview with the Chief Minister, Mantanzima, and with two of his ministers and with the most powerful of the Paramount chiefs, Botha

Sigcau. The leader of the Opposition was not available, but I had a talk with his second-in-command who lives in European style in a suburb of Umtata, the capital of the Transkei.

More than once I have heard the Transkei described as a slum, but everyone who goes there can see for himself that that is a wholly inaccurate description. The country has thick top-soil and good rainfall, and all that is wanted is energy on the part of the inhabitants. Two generations of South African civil servants have tried to wean the Bantu from their extravagant methods of cropping and pasturing, and results are just beginning to appear, but there is a long way still to go. There are hardly any industries in the territory as yet, but government money is being made available to enable Ban-

tu traders to buy out the White traders. I am quite hopeful about the future progress of the Transkei.

I had interviews with three of the ministers in Pretoria, including Mr. Vorster, the Minister of Justice, who has been waging the warfare against sabotage and subversion. Much of this is communist inspired without any doubt at all, and these communists are whites. It is a pity that the most African political organization, the African National Congress, went over to the advocacy of violence in 1960, for it has been active since 1911, and it did itself no good by becoming violent. I.e. government can tolerate such a step, and still less a body planning wide-scale sabotage and other forms of violence. It was for such activities that the leaders of the African National Congress were jailed.

I went over to Robben Island and saw the prison where the political prisoners are kept. It is a very modern prison with well-managed feeding arrangements, and all the buildings are one-storied. I heard no clanging of iron, and all the cell doors I saw were made of wood. I had an interview with two of the leading political prisoners for 40 minutes or so and talked to them to find out what their aspirations had been. In a word, they want one-man-one-vote throughout South Africa. I said that it was improbable that the whites would ever agree, but they said that the whites would agree once control was handed over to the Bantu. Thus it is just a case of "you or me."

Aprenda la Cultura De Sus Vecinos

Don Benito Juárez

México, como todo país en formación necesitó de grandes y heroicas figuras para consolidar su sentido de nacionalidad propia. El día 21 de marzo se celebrará, como tradicionalmente se ha hecho, el natalicio de uno de los gigantes de la historia mexicana, Benito Juárez.

Juárez nació en 1806 en el estado de Oaxaca. Hijo de indios puros creció en un ambiente de desolación, ignorancia y pobreza, propio de una raza abatida en sus ideales. Recién a los doce años aprendió el castellano, pero su perseverancia fue tal que lo hizo levantarse y crecer hasta convertirlo en el "Benemérito de las Américas". Comenzó sus estudios para sacerdote, pero cambió prontamente a las leyes, recibiendo de licenciado. Luego entró a la polí-

tica, destacándose tempranamente como un gran líder, y llegando a ser, primero gobernador de su estado natal, después jefe de la suprema corte de justicia y por último presidente de la república; el primer indio puro que obtuvo tan alto cargo.

Durante toda su intensa vida política desde 1840 hasta 1872, Juárez profesó ideas sumamente liberales y avanzadas para el México confuso y violento de su época. Gracias a su tremenda energía, su espíritu inflexible y su amor por la justicia, los principios y leyes por él establecidos dieron comienzo a la revolución mexicana y formaron la esencia de la filosofía y el sentir mexicano contemporáneo. Juárez quiso despojar a la Iglesia y al ejército de sus privilegios especiales y hacer de México una república federal y democrática. Llegó



DON BENITO JUÁREZ

mu y cerca de obtener sus ideales en vida, pero el destino lo quiso de otro modo, y murió en 1872 dejando a su país todavía en un caos de luchas internas. Y es por eso que mientras más evolucione México bajo los principios delegados por Juárez, mayor es el amor y el respeto que sus ciudadanos sienten por este hombre a quien Víctor Hugo dijo en 1867 "México ha sido salvado por un principio, un hombre. Vos sois tal hombre".

Juárez ha sido acertadamente comparado a Lincoln en su humilde origen, su personalidad taciturna y obstinada, su clarividencia y su inflexibilidad de principios; pero hay que recordar que mientras Lincoln mantuvo la Unión y liberó a una raza oprimida, Juárez creó una Unión y liberó a todo un pueblo, el pueblo mexicano.

The Other Side of the Lantern

Thick dust clings to the aged rafters
In the darkened room where I now sit.
I barely see the glow from the lantern.

I know that the spark is burning there,
But I can never see it plain.
The flicker, the flame, the warmth, and the pain—
All these are there, I know, I know!
And so, I know, must be the glass—
On the other side of the lantern.

But the soot and the smoke are on my side,
And I can not see the light from the lantern.

Significant Articles

... From Current Periodicals

"Jaime García Terres and the *Lista Negra*," by Frank H. Wardlaw Harpers, January. When restrictive fear besets the land of the free and the home of the brave, it is time for conscientious citizens to share the concern of the director of the University of Texas Press. Recommended by C. Harvey Gardiner, Department of History.

★ ★ ★

"The Harding Papers: How Some Were Burned," by Kenneth W. Duckett. "And Some Were Saved," by Francis Russell, *American Heritage*, February. After the President's death, Mrs. Harding destroyed many of his papers "to preserve his reputation." The act seems to have had the opposite effect. When Russell recently turned up a cache of Harding's love letters to a department store executive's wife, a storm blew up in Ohio. It is still blowing. Recommended by Ralph Bushee, Rare Book Librarian.

★ ★ ★

"University Bosses: The Executive Conquest of Academic," by Robert Prestinus, *The New Republic*, February 20, 1965. "I am concerned with the aggrandizement of university administration and resulting inroads upon intellectual values. Indeed, the well-known drift whereby organizations tend to become diverted from their true ends is painfully apparent in the higher learning." Recommended by Robert D. Faner, Department of English.

★ ★ ★

"What Dogs Tell About

Man's Future," by John Paul Scott and John L. Fuller, *The Saturday Review*, March. "The dog," they say, "may be a genetic pilot experiment for the human race." Marked superior special talents have been bred into dogs, and in human society "a diversity of individuals is ever more useful." Recommended by Claude Coleman, director Plan A.

Powell Novel Among Additions

New books added to Browning Room shelves at Morris Library:

FICTION

A Covenant With Death, Stephen D. Becker
Full Fathom Five, John Stewart Carter
The Carwalk, Richard B. Erno
Here Goes Kitten, Robert Gover

American Men at Arms, Francis Van Vech
The Sea Flower, Ruth Moore
The Sterile Cuckoo, John Nichols
Daily and Sunday, Richard Pitts Powell
How I Won the War, Patrick Ryan
Love Lies Bleeding, Peter Vieta

MYSTERY

The Upfold Witch, Doris Bell Ball
The Chill and the Kill, Joan Margaret Fleming
Accounting for Murder, Emma Lathen

Daily Egyptian Editorial Page

Search for Truth—Regardless

The tragedy of the debate on the Feldman Bill is that regardless of the outcome in the legislature, numbers of people throughout New Hampshire will remain convinced that those who oppose it want to encourage Communism on the University of New Hampshire campus.

People ask how anyone who believes in America can attack a bill which would forbid Communist speakers at the state university. The question, asked in sincerity, deserves a sincere answer.

Education, in its finest sense, is the search for truth. This search must not only encourage, but must insist upon, the right to study, seek out and listen to ideas, no matter how repugnant those ideas may be and matter where they may be found.

This is one of the enduring principles of American democracy. It is the big difference between education as the term is used in the free world and education as interpreted by the totalitarian regimes. When a legislature attempts to limit the "search for truth" by declaring certain subjects or certain speakers out-of-bounds, it demonstrates a lack of faith in the freedom of inquiry that can cause more lasting harm than any conceivable amount of Communist dialectic.

It has taken courage for President John F. McConnell and his colleagues in Durham to stand firm against a groundswell of opinion that sees this firmness as evidence that the university "for" Communism.

Either you believe in the principle that education is the search for truth, or you do not. Many people say this principle

is too idealistic for a world locked in a struggle for men's minds. Other people see the principle as vital if we are to win the struggle. Here the past offers a lesson, for once you agree that the lawmaking body should assume some control over educational freedom, you start down a dark road which history records is full of pitfalls.

Galileo was forbidden to teach that the earth revolves around the sun. People were jailed for questioning the divine right of kings. In Muslim countries Christian missionaries have been denied the right to preach their beliefs. There is nothing new about the philosophy of the Feldman bill.

Advocates of the bill, if they are consistent, must recognize the right of the South African government to restrict the freedom to teach, or even to speak, doctrines which it feels challenge its way of life. They must sense a kinship with the Russians who are noted for their readiness to discourage any teaching that runs counter to the accepted creed.

Out of the turmoil of history has emerged a body of principles embodying what we call democratic freedom, and the symbol of this freedom is America. Yet the battle is still going on. Legislative bodies on both sides of the iron curtain pass laws to suppress ideas which oppose their ways of life. Now the New Hampshire Legislature has been caught up in this emotion-packed struggle.

A representative named Feldman has introduced a bill which raises a reasonable question: Why should we permit the enemy to use our tax-

supported institutions to promote his hateful doctrines? The answer is that there can be no freedom to search for truth if the freedom to listen to untruths is denied.

To oppose the Feldman bill is not to "extend the Red welcome mat," as Mr. Loeb is so quick to suggest in his Manchester papers. Nor is it a simple conflict between "the people" and a few misguided educators. Strip away the name-calling and what remains are persons who share an equal distaste for Communism. Their differences of opinion are over the most effective way to fight subversion.

Some of us believe that the best way to fight subversion is by education. We have been saddened that New Hampshire should consider seriously an attempt to regulate the educational process by law. We hate to see our state turn its back on the principle that education must be a relentless search for truth, regardless of the unpleasant ideas which may have to be examined and discarded in the process.

We hope the New Hampshire Legislature will not ignore the lesson of history that you destroy false ideas by subjecting them to analysis and debate, not by forbidding their expression.

This is why we feel strongly that the Feldman bill is wrong, and why we are convinced that the implications of the bill—regardless of what may happen to it in the legislature—should alarm everyone who has faith in intellectual freedom.

—The Milford (N.H.) Center and Wilton Journal



Ed Valtman, The Hartford Times

'I SEEM TO HAVE BEEN BORN LATE — BY THE TIME I'M TWENTY-ONE THE AGE LIMIT WILL BE RAISED TO TWENTY-FIVE'

Letters to the Editor

Student Says Boss Shifted Hours to Avoid Higher Pay

Thursday, I was dismissed from the Slater Food Service. I will not deny that this made me angry. However, it is not the first thing about this company's policies that has angered me. I point this out so that the Slater Food Service may not pass this letter off as a complaint from a poor employee. Rather I challenge them to deny the facts which appear in the next paragraph.

Recently, the Student Work Office adopted a policy of raising the wage 10 cents for all student employees who work three hours after 5 o'clock in the evening. I guess this was done because of the difficulty of filling these evening positions. Slater's response to this action was to revise their work shifts for next term. Some shifts will be from 4:30 to 7:30 p.m. while others are from 5:30 to 8. The noticeable thing about this change is that only a total of two and one-half hours will be worked after 5 o'clock; as a result, the three-hour rule will benefit no evening workers who work during this approximate time block. I think it is the function of the Student Work Office to protect student workers and to extend that protection to the "private enterprise" employees.

Keith Frick

Editor's Note: Raymond P. DeJarnett, assistant director of the Student Work Office, was advised of Mr. Frick's letter because Slater Food Service is required to follow University policy in handling its student workers. He investigated and told the Daily Egyptian that he didn't find any general change in the work schedules at Slater Food Service. "In general, I felt fairly well satisfied. I didn't find anything out of line," he said.

Letter to the Editor

Dean Quigley Praises Fashion Section

We wish to compliment you upon Section Two, Daily Egyptian, March 3 issue. I suspect that articles such as these, written by college students, will do more toward improving college dress for men and women on our campus than will our talking on good grooming and correct dress for the occasion. The majority

of the illustrations depict young people whom we would be proud to claim as graduates of Southern Illinois University. Clothes do not make an educated man but an educated man does know how to dress.

Eileen E. Quigley, Dean School of Home Economics

When the Heat Is On

Navy's Top Admirals Use 'Flap Room' For Daily Briefings on Crisis in Viet Nam

By Lester Bell
Copy News Service

WASHINGTON — You can feel the Navy's pulse pound in the "Flap Room" when the heat is turned up under the simmering Vietnamese situation.

That is where the top admirals gather when crisis starts the adrenalin surging through the naval establishment. It is part of a Pentagon complex known as the Flag Plot.

To reach the inner chamber of this sanctum sanctorum, your Navy escort pauses at a desk in a pea-green corridor. A big Marine in dress blues, a .45 strapped to his waist, looks grim as he checks you through.

Flag Plot is long, narrow and gray. One wall is lined with big map boards riding on overhead rollers.

Quartermasters keep track of every ship in the Navy on those boards. Five thousand messages flow into Flag Plot on a routine day.

Desks line the center of the crowded room, holding "secure" phones over which secret information can be safely transmitted to the top command.

Shallow drawers of nautical charts for any waters of the globe flank one wall. Nearby are a television set and a chattering wire service news ticker.

Flag Plot is manned around the clock by a Navy captain, a commander and four sailors.

Beyond a glass cubicle at one end is a small room. Its chief feature is a wall of shelves holding naval messages going back six months.

At the opposite end of Flag Plot, the wall is covered with a heavy drape, presumably concealing a display of secret information. Flag Plot people don't talk about what is behind the curtain.

On the other side of the wall behind the curtain is the Flap Room. The big map boards can be shoved right through the wall from Flag Plot into the Flap Room.

The Flap Room is designed for Adm. David McDonald, chief of naval operations, and other top-ranking naval officers. Here they have access to the latest information. Here they also have the quiet and privacy needed to discuss ticklish situations.

The room is small and pan-

elled in random-width plank flooring. It has 19 leather upholstered chairs, a movie screen and four clocks that give the time from Washington to Saigon.

Across the hall from Flag Plot is the Flat Plot Theater, a cozy showplace with 24 blue leather theater seats. The blue-carpeted floor rises to the back, facing the rear-projection screen.

Here McDonald is brought up to date every morning before conferring with fellow members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

He gets other briefings throughout the day and can be reached by Flag Plot anytime, anywhere. But it is this 9:30 a.m. "CNO briefer" that kicks off McDonald's day. His top operations deputies attend and there is a repeat performance for other senior officers at 9 a.m.

A staff has worked most of the night for this briefing. Intelligence has been culling messages for significant items concerning America's friends and foes. Operations reports on activities of U.S. armed forces and the State Department. The press briefer pulls out the most important

Public Safety Measure

Selma City Council Votes Ban On Further Rights Marches

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson agreed Friday night to confer with Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace.

"I will be available in my office at any time that is convenient to you," he told the Alabama governor by wire about an hour after Wallace telegraphed the White House to seek an appointment.

SELMA, Ala. (AP) — The City Council voted Friday not to permit any further marches in Selma.

The action came at a time when rain-soaked Negroes stood at a police barricade and voiced determination to walk to the courthouse in memory of a slain Boston minister.

The stalemate thwarted an attempted compromise by LeRoy Collins, here as President Johnson's representative. Collins said city officials had

agreed earlier to allow Negroes to walk in small groups to the courthouse. There hundreds of them had sought for weeks to register to vote in their campaign to secure equal rights at the polls.

About 100 Negroes remained at the police blockade when Mayor Joseph T. Smitherman told them the City Council in a special meeting had "voted to back me in that there will be no marches in the City of Selma in the interest of public safety."

"The city cannot and will not permit any action that will

result in injury to any persons," he told the Negroes.

The Negroes had sought throughout the chill, dreached day to stage a march as a memorial to the Rev. James J. Reeb, 38, Unitarian minister who died in a Birmingham hospital Thursday night. Reeb was brutally assaulted by a white gang which attacked him and two fellow ministers Tuesday night as they emerged from a Negro cafe here. His skull was fractured. Four white men were arrested and charged with murder in the assault.

Angry Pickets Demand Troops To Protect Lives in Alabama

WASHINGTON (AP) — Civil rights pickets swarmed onto Pennsylvania Avenue on Friday and sprawled on the pavement in front of the White House. They sang and struggled as police carried them away.

It was the second time in two days that the Southern civil rights tactic of civil disobedience had been aimed at the White House by demonstrators demanding that President Johnson send federal forces to Selma, Ala.

Johnson was quoted as declaring he would not be black-jacked by pickets into any hasty action in the racially torn Southern city.

The President, a clergyman

said, promised to do what he regards as right.

Hundreds of civil rights pickets circled all day on the broad sidewalk in front of the White House. And some 4,000 churchmen from all over the nation rallied near the Capitol to underscore their demand for legislation to guarantee Negro voting rights, and for measures to protect civil rights demonstrators in Selma.

Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach said he hopes to have a suggested message to Congress on voting rights ready for the President by Saturday afternoon. He said the message might go to Congress early next week.



HAPPINESS SHOWS — Acquitted of federal income tax evasion charges, Illinois' former Gov. William G. Stratton is kissed by his mother, Mrs. Zula Stratton, and his wife, Shirley, right, in U.S. District Court. (AP Wirephoto)

Grissom, Young Given Okay For Space Flight March 22

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) — Astronauts Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom and John W. Young are scheduled to make America's first two-man space flight on March 22, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced officially Friday.

Newsmen have been reporting that date unofficially for several weeks, but a space agency policy prevents it from announcing a launching date until 10 days before the scheduled firing.

Grissom, 38, an Air Force major, and Young, 34, a Navy lieutenant commander, are to whirl three times around the globe to thoroughly wring out the two-seat Gemini spacecraft.

Grissom is seeking to become the first man to rocket twice into space. He made a 16-minute suborbital flight in 1961 and, in a cliffhanger

finish, swam for his life when his Liberty Bell 7 capsule filled with water and sank.

The 6,900-pound Gemini vehicle is the first manned spacecraft, American or Russian, designed for extensive maneuverability in space. Grissom and Young are to conduct numerous exercises to qualify the capsule for later Gemini launchings which call for long-duration flights up to two weeks and linking up with other orbiting satellites.

Included in the planned Grissom-Young maneuvers are the first attempts to change the orbit of a manned spaceship. Twice during the test, Grissom, as command pilot, is to shift the orbital path by as much as 50 miles.

The two-man Gemini flights are to perfect techniques for Project Apollo manned lunar landings scheduled late in this decade.

Vietnamese With Best U.S. Support Can Defeat Reds, Army Chief Says

SAIGON, South Viet Nam (AP) — Completing a week of secrecy-shrouded talks, Gen. Harold K. Johnson said Friday he believes South Viet Nam — with continued help of the best quality from the United States — can win the war against the Viet Cong.

The U.S. Army chief of staff headed back to Washington with that expression of confidence.

Premier Phan Huy Quar's government proclaimed a program of action foreseeing a general expansion of the war. Addressing all Vietnamese, North and South, it called for peace through victory. North Vietnamese are to be urged to participate, a tacit invita-

tion for revolt against Ho Chi Minh's Hanoi hierarchy.

Radio Hanoi said 12 U.S. and South Vietnamese planes from Da Nang strafed the North Vietnamese border village of Cha Lo Thursday. Without mentioning casualties or damage, it said a protest was filed with the International Commission.

There was no confirmation in Saigon.

A dozen U.S. Air Force jet fighter-bombers took off before noon from that Marine-guarded base 380 miles north-east of Saigon and returned in the afternoon with bomb racks empty. There was no official announcement about where they went.

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Campus Activities Guide

Saturday

Children's Hour will feature "The Adventures of Wonderbird" at 1 p.m. in Browne Auditorium.

The University Center Programming Board will have a record dance at 8:30 p.m. in the Roman Room of the University Center. The Socialist Discussion Club will meet at 3 p.m. in Room D of the University Center. The Organization of Arab Students will meet at noon in Room D of the University Center. Intramural Athletics will have corecreational swimming at 1 p.m. in the University School pool. Basketball will meet at 1 p.m. in the University School gym.

Sunday

Intramural Athletics will have corecreational swimming at 1 p.m. in the University School pool. Basketball will meet at 1 p.m. in the University School gym. The Department of Music will have a graduate students' recital at 8 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium.

Zeta Phi Eta will meet at 3:30 p.m. in the Library Auditorium.

Chess Club will meet at 6 p.m. in the Olympic Room of the University Center. The Department of Clothing and Textiles will sponsor the "American Costumes" exhibit through March 21 in the Home Economics Lounge.

Monday

The Geology Club will have a seminar at 7 p.m. in Room 168 of the Agriculture Building.

Intra-Varsity Christian Fellowship will meet at 1 p.m. in Room E of the University Center.

Alpha Kappa Psi will meet at 9 p.m. in Room D of the University Center. The Thompson Point Social Programming Board will meet at 9:30 p.m. in the Thompson Point government office. The Saluki Flying Club will meet at 10 a.m. in Room H of the University Center.



Woody Residents Elect Officers

The residents of Woody Hall have elected the members of the dormitory executive council for the coming year. Those elected will serve as chief executives for the dormitory from spring term of 1965 to spring term of 1966.

Those elected were: Vicki L. Price, president; Vicki L. Minor, vice-president; Pauline A. Warrick, secretary; Janet J. Terry, treasurer; Kathleen M. Kammeler, education chairman; Linda J. Keiner, social chairman; Nancy J. Baker, information officer; and Alice M. Lawless, Residence Halls Council representative.

Radio-TV Fraternity To Meet Sunday Night

A meeting of Sigma Beta Gamma, honorary Radio-TV fraternity, will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Sunday, in Studio A at the radio station.

All members are expected to attend.

RECITAL - Ludlow B. Hallman, graduate assistant in music, will present his graduate recital at 8 p.m. Sunday in Shryock Auditorium. Nancy Gillespie will accompany him on the piano. The recital is open to the public.

State Music Contest To Be Held at SIU

One of four sections of the state music contest will be held at Southern Saturday.

Others are scheduled for the same date at Bradley University, Western Illinois University and Millikin College.

The second and final phase of the contest will be held April 10, when the sweepstakes trophy will be awarded to the school amassing the highest number of points, according to Charles C. Taylor, associate professor of music in University School, director of the events here.

At Saturday's contest, soloists and small ensembles will be rated by 12 judges from the music departments of Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky., Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and SIU. At the April 10 event bands and choruses will be judged.

Thirty schools in the area have entered the contest this year, Taylor said.

Opera 'Salome,' Shryock Concert on WSIU To Soften Finals Weekend Skull Drudgery

WSIU radio will present Metropolitan Opera, beginning at 1 p.m. today. The selection will be "Salome." Other highlights:

10 a.m.
From Southern Illinois: A program for, about and by people of Southern Illinois.

12:15 p.m.
Southern Illinois Farm Reporter: All of the latest farming news with host Fred Criminger.

8:30 p.m.
Jazz and You: The best music of leading jazz artists.

Italian Film Slated On WSIU Tonight

"The Awakening," an Italian movie, will be featured on Continental Cinema at 8:30 p.m. Monday on WSIU-TV.

Anna Magnani portrays a nun in the film. Other highlights:

3:30 p.m.
What's New: A turtle hunt on a Pacific island.

7 p.m.
Pathfinders: "Benjamin Franklin." The great 18th century genius remains a riddle.

7:30 p.m.
Public Affairs Programs: "International Magazine." Interesting stories from around the world.

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Sunday

"The Shryock Concert" will be featured beginning at 4 p.m.

The program is broadcast live from Shryock Auditorium, featuring the University School musical groups. Other highlights:

10 a.m.
This Is Baroque: Music of the Baroque period.

1:15 p.m.
Sunday Musicales: Music designed for a Sunday afternoon.

8 p.m.
Opera: The selection will be "Così Fan Tutte."

Monday

A taped interview with Marty Allen, of the comedy team of Allen and Rossi, will be featured on Comedy Corner at 8 p.m. on WSIU-Radio.

Larry Rodkin, promotion-publicity director for the station, did the interview at the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas. Other highlights:

8 a.m.
The Morning Show: Music, news and special features with host Marty Jacobs.

1 p.m.
Reader's Corner: Interpretive readings from great novels with host Walt Richter.

7 p.m.
Storyland: Stories and songs designed for youngsters.

Reeb Memorial Set

Plans to hold an all-faith memorial service for the Rev. James J. Reeb, who was fatally beaten during the racial trouble in Selma, Ala., this week, were outlined by local ministers at a meeting Friday afternoon.

The memorial service will begin at 2 p.m. Sunday in the Unitarian Church in Carbondale.

PTA to Hear Cassidy

Thomas E. Cassidy, assistant professor of English, will speak at the University School parent-teacher meeting at 7:30 p.m. Monday in Furr Auditorium.

Varsity Late Show

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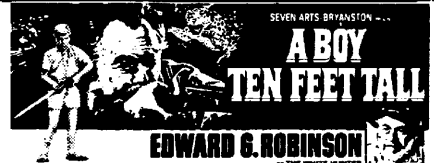
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TODAY ONLY



SUNDAY-MONDAY-TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY



New Interprofessional Council To Unify SIU Business Groups

The School of Business has recently organized an interprofessional Council to represent its clubs and organizations.

The council was formed to unify the different groups by pooling club resources, to increase membership and to provide better meetings and speakers.

Charles B. Lounsbury is president of the council. Other officers are Jerry McSpadden, vice president; Darlene J.

Goodson, secretary; and Ronald J. Bagsall, treasurer.

Clubs represented in the council are Phi Beta Lambda, Alpha Kappa Psi, Pi Sigma Epsilon, the Society for the Advancement of Management, the Marketing Club, Pi Omega Psi, and the Accounting Club.

Today's Weather

Partly cloudy with only minor temperature changes. High in the 40s. Record high for this date, 80 degrees, set in 1933. The record low was 12 in 1960, according to the SIU Climatology Laboratory.

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DONNA SCHAEZNER



JANIS DUNHAM

Pride of Flint, Mich.

3 SIU Coed Gymnasts Share Hometown, Habit of Winning

Women's gymnastics Coach Herb Vogel's three all-around performers, Donna Schaezner, Janis Dunham and Mary Ellen Toth, have at least three things in common.

They like gymnastics, they excel in it, and all three come from the same town, Flint, Michigan.

Miss Schaezner, a junior, is competing in her second year for Southern's women's team. Although only 20, Miss Schaezner has been associated in gymnastics for six years. Vogel, who coached at Flint,

Mich., Junior College before coming here, started her on her way to gymnastics fame.

Miss Schaezner has won numerous awards since she started gymnastics. She won the United States Gymnastics Federation's National Championship in 1963 by sweeping all five events she entered.

She also won the Kennedy Memorial Award, given to the girl who, in the estimation of her fellow teammates, contributes the most towards the woman gymnastics program.

Miss Schaezner is currently ranked the No. 2 all-around performer on the team behind Gail Daley. Vogel believes, however, that she could pull an upset and defeat Miss Daley for the top spot in the national collegiate all-around championship later this month.

Miss Dunham is also in her second year of competition here. She was on the team last year, while just a senior at Carbondale Community High School.

Although she holds the No. 5 position on the team, she has the distinction of being one of the top 15 woman gymnasts in the United States.

Balance beam and uneven parallel bars are her bests. "Her vaulting keeps her from being rated higher," said Vogel.

However, her vaulting didn't keep her from finishing second at the USGF Meet in 1963 in the all-around competition.

Miss Toth is the last and youngest of the all-around performers. Although a freshman here, she has been active in gymnastics since she was 10.

She has already won one championship; she was the 1964 Midwest free exercise champion. In addition, she placed third in the USGF championships in all-around competition in 1963.

Her best events are free exercise, balance beam and vaulting, and Vogel is looking for continued improvement from her.



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Track Stars To Battle in NCAA Meet

Track Coach Lew Hartzog and trackmen Bill Cornell, Robin Coventry, Jerry Fendrich and Gary Carr are in Detroit, Mich., today where they will be competing in the first NCAA indoor championships this afternoon.

SIU's entries are Cornell in the 1,000-yard run, and the quartet of Coventry, Cornell, Fendrich and Carr in the mile relay.

The SIU mile-relay team has the second best time in the country among college teams and is regarded among the favorites.

Cornell is also highly respected in the 1,000. The senior from Chelmsford, England, is a two-time second-place winner in the NCAA outdoor championships.

He'll have his work cut out for him this afternoon as he goes against one of the best 1,000-yard men in the business, Robin Lingle of the University of Missouri.

Poor Attendance

Cuts Offering of

Tickets to SIU

Poor attendance by Saluki fans at the first two nights of the NCAA Small College Division Tournament prevented hundreds of Saluki fans from attending the championship game Friday night, according to Donald N. Boydston, director of athletics at SIU.

As a result only 675 students were able to obtain tickets here.

NCAA officials had planned to make available 1,200 tickets to Southern's fans, but when less than 250 tickets of the 1,500 available to the first two nights were sold, they changed their plans.

As a result, only 254 tickets were allotted Friday, but they were sold in a few minutes. Boydston then called Evansville and secured 330 more tickets.

Later in the day 91 more tickets were secured. These were sold to residents of Thompson Point, Boydston said, because they had to be sold in a hurry and because more than 200 Thompson Point residents had signed up wanting tickets.

Mixed Chorus

To Sing Sunday

The University School Mixed Chorus, the SIU Chamber Orchestra and the SIU Woodwind Quintet will perform at a concert presented by the Department of Music at 4 p.m. Sunday in Shryock Auditorium.



THOM McANENEY



KIMO MILES



TED PETRAS



MIKE ROBERTS

Out to Grab Spots

Swimmers to Compete in Bid To Qualify for National Finals

SIU swimmers take to the water tonight for their first competitive action in two weeks. The competition is against the clock in a bid to qualify for the national finals.

Four Salukis have already qualified for the big meet in which the Salukis finished 12th last year. Five others will be trying to make the grade with top performances at 7:30 tonight at the University School pool.

Already assured of action at least on the first day of the big event March 25 are star freestyler Thom McAneney, butterflyer Kimo Miles, captain Ted Petras, and sophomore Gerald Pearson. Out to grab spots tonight will be sprinters Reinhard Westenrieder, Mike Roberts and Tom Hutton and backstrokers Bob O'Callaghan and Don Shaffer.

Tonight's card will find Westenrieder, Roberts and Hutton swimming the 100-yard freestyle, Miles going in the butterfly, McAneney in the 1,650-yard freestyle, Shaffer and O'Callaghan in the backstroke and Pearson and Petras in the 100-yard breaststroke. Besides the individual

events, the swimmers will fight for spots on two relay teams.

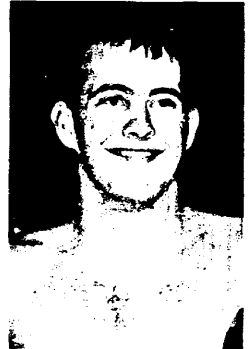
Coach Ralph Casey is hoping tonight's meet will shed some light on the situation because there has been little difference among the possible Saluki entries, especially in the freestyle.

Westenrieder, Hutton and Roberts, along with Shaffer, have all been in the 49's for the 100-yard distance at some time during the year, although Roberts did go under the 49 mark once on a relay.

Besides the freestyle, Mc-

Aneney, the tall junior from Miami, Fla., will be swimming the long 1,650 for the first time this season. The distance ace automatically qualified for the national on the strength of his third-place finish in the meet last year.

Besides placing third in the 1,650-yard, McAneney also grabbed a fourth in the 500 freestyle last year to score all 12 of the Salukis points. He may have his work cut out for him this year, though, as one of the greatest distance fields in history will be going to the blocks,



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1959 Norton 350 cc single. \$300.00 or best offer. Must sell, leaving school. Call 457-7782 ask for Jack, Room 22. 364

1959 Hillman-Minx, 4-dr. sedan, stick; 1959 Opel station wagon, very clean; 1963 Ford convertible, Galaxie "500," like new, 1961 Studebaker, 4-dr., over-drive, sharp. Epp's Motors, Route 13 east. 373

Magnavox stereo console and shelf speaker, 5 speakers. Must sell, \$95.00. Call Bob Thomas 457-6200. 372

Typewriter: Remington portable, good condition. Very reasonable. Also a pair of water skis, excellent condition. Call 549-1580 anytime. 362

1964 V.W. excellent condition, must sell immediately. Call 549-3287 or 985-4865 after 6 p.m. 356

1958 Chevy, 348, 4-speed green. Very clean, new tires. Best offer. Call Mike 9-1967. 353

Full set of Ludwig drums. Includes cases, cymbals, not yet 2 years old. Good Condition. Call Dave Rosenthal 457-7935. 354

Give away almost-stereo amplifier, FM-AM tuner, Garrard turntable, speakers and record cabinets. Make offer. Call Bob 457-8690. 347

Light blue convertible Dodge, 1959. Very good condition. Call 549-2489 or 453-2677. 345

FOR RENT

Room and board. 510 W. Walnut. Call 7-7134 or 7-2134. 361

Large 3-bedroom house. Completely furnished. 6 miles from SIU and VTI. Call 457-7902 before 7 p.m. 363

Chateau Efficiency Apartments, beautiful, new. Featuring duo beds, air conditioning, ceramic tile bath, electric heat, wall-to-wall carpeting, custom made drapes, garbage disposal. 2 miles from campus on Warren Road. Leases taken. Call 457-2735 or 457-6535. 367

10x55 trailer available spring term. Cars legal - 24 mi. \$100 per month. Male students. Ph. 549-1389. 378

Rooms available spring term, cooking privileges. Utilities Paid. Call 457-4187, ext. 40 during day; 684-2856 after 5 p.m. 381

Efficiency apartment for 2 males. 601 S. Washington, apt. 1. Call 549-1428. 366

Male students, individual houses, from 2-6 boys. Private swimming lake. Utilities paid-\$40 month during day. One mile east Crab Orchard Lake Spillway. Call YuS-4790 & YuS-4879 after 6 p.m. 353

Boys rooms, Spring term Birch paneling, large closet, newly decorated in supervised housing. Murphysboro, near high school. Phone 684-6631 or 684-6902. 357

Spring term - furnished apartment. 3-4 students. Cooking privileges, private entrance. 3 miles south, Route 51. Reasonable. 457-7470 after 5 p.m. 374

WANTED

Roommate, male, to share modern air conditioned apartment, spring and summer. Call George during days at 3-2632; nites at 457-2229. 368

Males to share house. One block from campus. \$75 per quarter, utilities included. Call between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. 457-7971. 383

Responsible junior or senior girl to share furnished house with a girl student now living in house on U.S. 51 two miles south. Car necessary. Phone 457-8986 or 549-3813. 359

Female attendant to assist handicapped student in activities of Daily living. Spring quarter. Share T.P. room. Good terms. Call 453-3484. 336

Girl (21) to share lovely trailer with 3 others. Trailer is large, air conditioned, one block from campus. Reasonable Rent. Call 549-2559. 358

SERVICES OFFERED

Flying to Bahamas, Bimini, and Out Islands March 20. \$75 round trip. Call if interested after 6 p.m. Scott, 457-4710. 377

Typing - for prompt, efficient typing call 549-3723. Will take dictation if desired. One day service can be arranged. 333

HELP WANTED

Free round trip, jet fare, to New York at end of Spring quarter in exchange for full time care of physically handicapped graduate student during Spring break. Call immediately after 5:30 p.m. 9-1314. 350

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Saluki Surge Fails, Aces Win 85-82

Southern's fighting Salukis pulled all the stops, but could not come up with the decisive basket as the Salukis were defeated in overtime by the Evansville Aces 85-82.

The game was close all the way as SIU and Evansville traded baskets throughout the 45 action-packed minutes.

Cold shooting from the floor hurt the Salukis in the first half, as Evansville led most of the way and walked off the court with a 39-35 lead.

The Aces' biggest lead in the first half was seven points, but the Salukis reeled off five straight points to narrow the gap to 33-31.

George McNeil and Joe Ramsey were the big guns for the Salukis. McNeil pumped in 22 points, 12 in the first half, and Ramsey

countered with 24, 10 in the first half.

Walt Frazier, who once again played most of the game in foul trouble, scored seven in the first half and had 16 for the game.

For the Aces, All-American Larry Humes and Jerry Sloan were the big guns. Humes led all scorers with 32 points, while Sloan backed him up with 25.

Southern recovered from the four-point halftime deficit and a layup by Ramsey gave

the Salukis their second lead of the game with 16:30 remaining in the game.

Southern held the lead for the next ten minutes, and twice built up eight-point leads.

Humes took charge and pumped in three straight baskets to bring the Aces back.

The last two minutes of regulation play saw the game tied four times.

The key moment in the game came in the last minute of action. Southern got the ball with 1:15 to go and with the

score tied at 74-74. Coach Jack Hartman decided to play for the last shot, but the Salukis could not get their offense set up and with one second remaining, McNeil's frantic shot bounced off the rim.

Evansville called for time but a shot from past mid court fell far short.

Starting the overtime, the Aces ripped off four straight points and remained in command.

It looked like another one-

point defeat for Southern as the score at 83-82 with seconds remaining, but Bill Lay fouled Sloan and the former McLeansboro prep star made his last two free throws. That was the ball game.

Southern and Evansville each placed two men on the All-Tournament Team. Southern was represented by George McNeil and Walt Frazier and Evansville by Jerry Sloan and Larry Humes.

St. Michael's Rich Tarrant was the other selection.

The victory by the Aces was their 29th of the season and stretches their consecutive victory string to 35. Southern finished the year with a 20-6 record, one of their best records in the school's history.

In the preliminary game North Dakota, the team Southern had beaten in the semi-finals round, took third place by beating St. Michaels 94-86.

The victory by the Aces was their fifth straight over Southern. The team's series record now stands at 19 wins for Southern and 18 wins for Evansville.

I C Will Run Saluki Special During Break

The Illinois Central Railroad will run the Saluki Special again during the spring break, between Carbondale and Chicago.

The train will leave Carbondale at 6 p.m. next Friday and arrive at Central Station in Chicago at 11:30 p.m. after making stops in Centralia, Champaign, Kankakee, Homewood and 63rd Street.

The return trip will be made March 29. The special will leave Chicago at 4:40 p.m. and arrive in Carbondale at 9:45 that evening, stopping at the same towns as in the north-bound trip.

It will not stop in Effingham and Mattoon as it did during Christmas vacation.

The University will operate buses to take students to the station on Friday and to pick them up on the 29th. The buses will leave the University Center, Thompson Point, Small Group Housing and Woody Hall at 5 p.m. Friday.

Students have been requested to purchase their tickets before Friday to avoid a last-minute rush.

Gus Bode



Gus says if it gets any darker at night in campus woods, the Saluki Patrol will need chaparrals to find their way through it.

March 13, 1965

Activities

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Senior Competes With 11,000 Wins Wilson Fellowship

Richard E. Hartwig, a senior at SIU, is one of the winners of the highly competitive Woodrow Wilson fellowship for graduate study.

Hartwig, who lives at 701 S. Poplar St., was one of 1,395 college seniors in the United States and Canada receiving the awards from the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation for 1965-66. More than 11,000 seniors competed for the awards which total over \$5 million.

Fellowship winners receive tuition and fees at the graduate school of their choice, plus \$1,800 for living.

Hartwig, who is majoring in German and political science and minoring in Spanish, submitted his grades to the Foundation and traveled to Northwestern University to compete for the fellowship. He plans to do his graduate work in political science, and, although he really hasn't decided, he is thinking of attending the University of Michigan.

Before his graduate work begins, however, Hartwig plans to study at the University of Vera Cruz, located at Xalapa, Mexico. He did social work in Mexico last summer with a Methodist Church group.

Sara L. O'Neil, a senior from DuQuoin, Ill., received honorable mention in the fellowship competition. George C. Brackett, son of I. P. Brackett, chairman of the Speech Correction Department, also received a Wilson grant. He is a student at California Institute of Technology.



RICHARD E. HARTWIG



MARJORIE BECK AND JIM KELLER ADMIRE THE HANDWORK OF LOYAL SALUKI FANS WHO HANGED A COUPLE OF ACES BY THE OLD MAIN GATE

'Nickels Won't Do'

Student Council Votes Against Proposal For a Cut in Parking Fee at Center Lot

A proposed 5-cent cut in the parking fee at the University Center parking lot was defeated by the Student Council. The fee is 10 cents an hour at present.

In a discussion of the bill earlier, Harold E. Garrett, School of Agriculture senator, told the Council that the profits from the parking lot are used to pay the maintenance of the University Center.

Last year the lot made \$14,000, according to Garrett, and that came out about \$413 in excess of the University Center expenses. Anything left after the expenses are paid goes toward the completion of the center, he said.

In other business at the Thursday meeting the Council passed a bill calling for Pat Micken, student body presi-

dent, to write letters to President Delyte W. Morris and the vice presidents of the University, inquiring into the possibility of establishing ROTC as a graduation requirement at the Edwardsville campus.

The Council feels that since the one-University concept is in action, both campuses should have the same graduation requirements.

Evansville Tickets

Believe it or not, eight tickets to the Evansville game almost went unused.

Thompson Point officials sent them to the Activities Office after there were no takers. The Activities Office decided to give them away.

William C. Bleyer, assist-

The Council also:

—Voted to have Micken appoint a committee to study the problem of students being charged for not returning books, when in fact they have.

—Welcomed newly elected Stephen E. Wilson, out-in-town senator, George A. Lamarca, small group housing men's senator, and David A. Wilson, parliamentarian.

Hard to Give Away

ant coordinator of activities, boarded the bus before it left for Evansville and asked if everyone had a ticket. No one would admit he was without one, apparently out of fear that he'd be tossed off.

Finally Bleyer found eight takers.