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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 International Services Division is attempting to do in cooperation with other branches of the University, Jacobo 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

(Continued on Page 2)
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 Vietnam. 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 Humble's living room while Nancy Traylor plays with the Humble's kitten.

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 Vietnam and Mali.

Alton Hill, campus coordinator for projects in Vietnam and Afghanistan.

Frank H. Sehert, 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 Yamulovich, 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 overseasmanship is emerging as a new field of study in many universities."

March 12, 1965
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 Viet Nam communists against U.S., insti­ tutions and troops in South Viet Nam.

The action was taken, ac­ cording to the U.S., as a precautionary move, but the stark realities of the peril of overseas serv­ ice by American civilians was impressed upon many at SIU.

Among the civilians serving in that capacity were the two teams of educators from the U.S. They are still working (were in elementary teacher training and in vo­ cational-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 all overseas pro­ grams in which SIU personnel are engaged out which are administered by the Interna­ tional Services Division at the University.

Other overseas projects where SIU personnel are em­ ployed are: Nigeria, where help is being provided in establishing Eng­ lish language teaching programs in the civil service staff training centers under a Ford Foundation Grant, and Mali, where a contract team is assisting in a 10-year program to develop a Pedagogical Institute to support teacher education and general educa­ tional development.

Sengal, where a SIU rep­ resentative is providing profes­ sional guidance and general manpower training institution similar to the SIU Vocational Technical Institute.

B e s i d e s administering these projects, the Interna­ tional Services Division Oper­ ates Peace Corps Training Programs here. The first of these will begin March 25 if 45 volunteers from throughout the country will begin training for service in Nepal. Last year 179 trainers were schooled here for service in Nigeria, Senega, Tunisia and Honduras.

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

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

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

Among the several projects to report made by a member of the State Department Fulbright Pro­ gram 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 various levels in the various government exchange pro­ grams and under arrange­ ments made by the University.

Adding to the international flavor is the U.S. Information Service which trains some 400 students from more than 60 other countries have taken academic and cultural training during the past school year. Some students are sent to the University for observa­ tion, meetings and confer­ ences as visitors from countries 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 who are in training in American universities.

The SIU Center for the Study of Peace and Persian­ gion of Delinquency has a contract with the Agency for Inte­ rnational Development under which it provides training in crime and correction for participants from around the world, including American students.

The Latin American Insti­ tute as the University's rep­ resentative is providing for an International Conference of Latin American Newspaper Editors and publishes a bi-monthly bulletin for international members in various countries.

The Latin American Insti­ tute is one of the most active in the area of international and inter­ cultural relationships be­ tween the two Americas.

Library Adds Liszt Selection

In Acquisitions

Photograph records re­ ceived by the Humanities Library:

Yablans, Robert Russell: Hexapoda (Five Studies in Jitteropera), Hefetz, Decca.

Brantk's, John: Creation, Lie­ der Walzer, op. 65, Bou­ langier, piano; Flore Wend, soprano, Decca.

Chabrier, Marchanto: Meeder (excerpts), Boulangier Vocal Ensemble; Boulangier, conductor; Flore Wend, soprano, Decca.

Chopin, Frederic Preludes (24), op. 28, Ruth Slenczynka, pianist; With Chopin: Polonaisen No. 1.

Gottschalk, Louis Moreau Symphony; "A Night in the Tropics", 2 piano duets, With Gould, Morton: Latin American Symphonies; Got­ tschalk, Louis Moreau: Fantasia for a Cello and piano; "To the Wreath" for piano and orchestra, op. 77, Vasquez.

Liszt, Franz: Concerto No. 1 in E flat for piano and orchestra, With Wyne, Edward: Chopin, pianist (with Vienna Or­ chestra, Melies and Sym­ phonic Decca); With Dallapiccola: Sinfonia, With Saint-Saens: Concerto No. 2 in F minor for piano and orchestra. Decca.

Ohana, Maurice: Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, Yeven, National Orcher­ stra, Spain, Fruebeck, With P. ragnara for a Guster, London.

March 13, 1965

BACKGROUND — 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

Cut up, 75 cents a bottle... no peanut butter... no mayon­ naise... no American tobacco... "I almost gave up smoking," said Harold H. Lerch of the Elementary Education De­ partment as he recalled the two years he, his wife and these 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 same seat."

For a family trip, the Lerches needed two rick­ shaws.

One problem was an abun­ dance of servants in that area, which included a nursemaid for the daughter, a companion for the two sons, and a servant who, when Lerch argued with a shopkeeper over the price of a tea set, 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 dis­ covered. 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 con­ cluded. "We liked it, so the difficulties were played down, unimportant. We'd go back tomorrow if they were still the same. But that was 1961-­ 63, it's different now, more dangerous and more com­ mericalized. I don't know if we would enjoy it at all."

The narrow hall yields darkness
Where our feet tread toward the light,
As a master plays a fife
And gather scraps of knowledge
From the worn and beaten path,
And search for some sweet
Flavor in that rebellious land.
Where our feet tread toward the light,
And gather scraps of knowledge
From the worn and beaten path,
And search for some sweet
Flavor in that rebellious land.
The Egyptian Book Scene:

How to Win 'Little Wars'


This is an historical and accurate account of the key events of the insurgent war in Indo-china 1940-1963. 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 understanding of how communist guerrillas can defeat large armies of well-equipped fighting men.

Dr. Fall, who received degrees from Harvard and Princeton and International Relations from Syracuse University, is a professor of International Relations at Howard University. He is eminently qualified through experience and an authoritative study to be 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 assistant at the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal and this experience helped him in his research of the official French documents covering the Indochina war.

The concept of "little war" or guerrilla warfare, insurgency are clearly delineated in the book. Certain things are repeatedly emphasized: that international politics are international military action or threat of military action are inseparably interwoven; that the will of the people must be with the government for military success to be achieved and that time is on the side of those who are poorly armed. All these methods to the propaganda of an ideology or political system. The war in South Vietnam is a revolutionary war. And the successful means of countering a revolutionary guerrilla-type war are as much political as military. The war in South Vietnam 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 own approach to the South Viet Nam problem and don't offer any easy solution, one must understand this involvement after reading these chapters.

Problems in Federalism

East Africa Unity Puzzle: Who and How to Federate


On June 5, 1963, the government of East Africa announced a declaration of federation. According to the declaration, the federation was to be called the East African Common Services Organization.

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 is a professor of law at New York University, was constitutional adviser to the president of Camarub and consultant to the attorney general of Tanganyika during part of the negotiations for East African federation. The emphasis of the book is more on institutions which he says, "have played a particularly important role and perhaps too important, in promoting the unity of the federation.

The first chapter treats the "Genesis of Unity," relating the movements for East Africa to Pan-Africanism. He refers to the 1911-1917 meeting in London for the initiative of two blueprints in the Pan-African Movement. The major argument is that the design, typified and inspired by Simon de Montefiore, which would structure all of Africa into a single political system which would include: equal representation, total economic resources, and skills of the continent for a grand assault on the problems of poverty, ignorance and backwardness.

Second is the constitutional design advocated by Julius Nyerere, Tom Mooya 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, that is everyone's "want and thing," that is the shared economic, social and political interest. It is in these factors that Franck traces, perhaps with obvious symmetry towards this unity. He does not overlook the problems involved, but 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

Iterope, by Saul Bellow
The Man, by Irving Wallace
This Rough Magic, by Mary Stewart
Reactor of Justin, by Louis Auchincloss
The Hugos Knows the Way, by John O'Hara

NONFICTION

Markings, by Dag Hammarskjold
The Founding Father, by Richard J. Whelan
Bambara of Venice, by Gen.
Douglas MacArthur
The Rajattin, 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 Tanzania, which, he says, "is due both to the deliberate effort to create a nation and to the natural professional reflex of British colonial administrators, a long reflex general to draw on 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 P.A.F.M.E.C.A. (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.I. Masha

The Battle Against an Ideology

Men and Nations Team Up To Fight Human Miseries


"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 moves discussed in this book are in a sense real battle-campaigns directed at the minds and hearts of men.

If the Peace Corps is the "point of the lance," the book is composed of the thousand and one other manifestations of a new world view, aimed at universally equitable solutions to the classic enemies of man-kind. 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 politics 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 herebefore 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


These three books point up the perplexing problems facing the Soviet Union. The first shows the difficulties that the Soviet Marxists in imposing their "Russian" patterns of Marxism on other Communist parties and other communist countries have met. The second is 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 passing on the lessons 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 was going to make a review. Incidentally, the German edition of this work appeared after the book was finished, I had marked more than 50 passages.

Obviously all of these cannot be reported here, but I mention some of the salient points of the material in this volume. Lowenthal, a research director of International Relations at the Free University, West Berlin, and a member of the German-Associate at the Russian Research Center at Harvard in 1956-60, is one of the most perceptive, thoughtful and provocative writers on world communism today.

I say the author is perceptive. He is sensitive to the differences which divide the communist world. He outlines the ways in which Mao Tse-tung has shaped Chinese communism as compared with the differences between Mao and the Soviet Union.

From the beginning, Mao developed his own brand of communism. His policies have been primarily responsible for the great decrease in the number of people who believe in the Soviet Union. Mao took a broad road to power and back. He early saw through the "proletarian" or "counter-revolutionary" faction that all revolutions must spring from the proletarian class.

Mao's road to power and his subsequent experiments followed many of the Soviet patterns. Then when he introduced the "backyard furnaces", there was a question in the Soviet minds if this was communism at all. The first serious blow, however, came when the "road to power" doctrine was challenged. When the Yugoslav communists in 1956 began to say they were in their country before the arrival of the Soviet group. The Yugoslavs developed native revolutionary policies, developed some of their own political parties, and retained them against Soviet advice.

The author shows that he had a right to write the dialectic for which he set out. Consequently, he has been able to interpret his policies for agriculture, industry, and his handling of certain political eury issues, the Soviet Union.

Lowenthal is a thoughtful analyst. He looks for causes in the social processes which produced the differences. He looks at the reasons guiding the various policies. His interpretative framework is more empirical than ideological, and although he divides Marx­ ist scholars into these two camps and classes. The one to be in the empirical group, he is a combination of the two approaches.

"The disintegration of a secular faith is the doctrine that communism does not have its adherents. It means that the Soviet Union is unable to make its own national patterns 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 sizable communist movement in the world except China.

The Soviet Marxists are in a sorry, for they have social forces at home to withstand. For instance, how many in the Soviet Union, are against Soviet advice. The Soviets have problems in other areas, and we turn to one of these. That third book is World in Soviet Perspective. The debates within the Soviet Union today are matters which sound very familiar to us. In the United States, they are the size of the armed forces, the kind of war to prepare for. But his subject, fear of 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 means for conquering an opponent.

Even the groups which Wolfe finds splitting over Soviet strategy, they are the "traditionalists" who want troops, bombers, etc., the "modernists" who put their faith in missile defense. They are the "social classes" who want some of the old and some of the new.

The conclusions of this study are important. The author states that the political agencies opermnon in the Soviet Union is the profound change in the Soviet military strategy within the world. Development of a warning system against surprise attack; making the Soviet deterrent position credible at home and abroad; upgrading the anti-ballistic missiles; modernizing the submarine; downgrading the bomber force; upgrading them for targets at sea; emphasizing anti-submarine warfare; testing of anti-missile and anti-aircraft defenses.

This study shows that the Soviet Union is fearful of the United States as a military power. Hence, they are not turning to a discussion of this possibility. Wolfe shows that the Cuban crisis cast the Soviet Union into a complete victory. If they are and now they are trying to turn on their analysis and program for the "third world," and his a profound change in the third world. Wolfe's book is that of the third world. Wolfe's book is that of the Soviet writer operates.

S. Morris Eames

Department of Philosophy

On Peace

The secret of quiet in hidden in noise.

Once born of other's pain, we never know Peace; the mother's breast turns a boy's face.

Eyes for his pain, protected, they lose their light.

To another's strength; night from another's light.

Older days repeat the young; gliding

Back we came, we sought this of the secret.

Light, to find the greater life we left behind--

The peace found alone in God crowned.

James Anderson


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 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 is 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.

If the Chinese communists convince the Soviet Union of more militant policies in Africa, Asia and South America, this will increase tensions in the Third World. If the United States continues to make innovations in nationalism, communism will grow, and in satellite countries this appears to be taking place at an alarming rate.

The social conditions of an industrial society tend to produce a power group who 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 power, they will put the loosening of the ties begun under Khrushchev to develop in interesting ways.
Race Groups a Problem in South West Africa

By Nelson E. Mustoe, Q.C.

Editor's Note: Nelson E. Mustoe, London barrister, has been here over the years in Anglo-African affairs. The following paragraphs were written after an extended visit in South Africa. His son, John, is a graduate of Southern Illinois University.

I was surprised in South Africa in the more forthright criticism of government policies and individual papers there. The attitude and tone and the discussion, though restrained and moderate, were much more aggressive than anything I can find in the United Kingdom newspapers.

We had lunch with two journalists of the leading evening paper and the other the foreign editor of the leading African daily paper, and they scoffed at the doce apresen­ tion of the latter. Their first impression was that the blacks were being talked to without understanding. And this is in some way present.

I was one of the very few people in Europe who have had an interview with Chief Justice Mustoe, the judge of the High Court of transkei. He is a fine old man with a large head and deeply lined face. I was with him and had a very pleasant lunch for at least an hour's discussion through the casual man.

Chief Minister. Mantanzima. Some Were

Significant Articles

From Current Periodicals


When recent reports from South Africa, said to be the near of the free and the home of the brave, it is for them to share the concern of the discussed, and its possible to work with the Bush, Royal Book Librarian.


“TYPICAL VILLAGE SCENE IN TRANSKEI

Sicau. The leader of the Opposition was not available, but I had a talk with one incharge, who lives in the capital of the Transkei.

More than once I have heard the Transkei described as a slum, but a group of political prisoners is kept there. The leadership and one imprisonment did not and the others have to choose between white rule and freedom. The result would be that the territory possesses quite a proportion of semi-precious stones. There are diamonds along the coast and under the sea. In farming there is karakul (Persian lamb) and cattle.


“Five John Doe’s,” by Margaret Fleming, The English.

The problem of 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 which I wanted to see how it was, and I was, the Transkei. The first semi-independent Bantu government has been established.

The Transkei is the first of the Bantu states. It has a legislative assembly, composed of 64 chiefs and 45 members elected by popular suffrage, and there is a minister with a chief minister.

I had an interview with the Chief Minister, Mr. Mntambo, and with two of his ministers and the most powerful of the Paramount chiefs, Bicha.
### Daily Egyptian Educational Page

**Search for Truth—Regardless**

The tragedy of the debate on the Feldman Bill is that regardless of the outcome in the legislative halls, the suffering of the people throughout New Hampshire will remain constant. Those who oppose it want to encourage Communism on the University of New Hampshire campus.

People ask how anyone who believes in American democracy can support a bill which would forbid Communist speakers at the state university. My question, asked in sincerity, deserves a straight answer.

Ed Vailboa, 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, but I found the first thing about this company's policies that angered me. I point this out so that the Slater Food Service may not pass this letter off as a complaint from a poor student. 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 each hour worked. I believe this policy was a waste of time since three hours after 5 o'clock the evening, I guess this was done because 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 9:30 to 9. 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 wage increase in four hours 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 "future enterprise" employees.

Keith Frick

**Navy's Top Admirals Use 'Flap Room' For Daily Briefings On Crisis In Viet Nam**

By Lester Bell

Copley News Service

WASHINGTON—You can find the news of Viet Nam in the "Flap Room." When the heat is turned up under the Viet Nam situation, the top admirals take a break from their routine duties to catch up with the action in Saigon.

That is the top admirals' attitude when crisis starts the adrenaline surging throughout the command. It is part of a Pentagon complex known as the Flag Plot.

To reach the inner chamber of the Flag Plot, you must hike through the Navy escort pauses at a deck in a sea-green corridor. A picture of Commodore Keith Frick, a 45-strapped to his waist, looks down as he checks you through.

Flag Plot is long, narrow and dimly lit, a line is lined with big map boards riding on rail tracks. On the back, a picture of a glass cube at one end is a small room, the chief of staff. Beside a wall of shelves holding vital messages going back six months, a long desk is a spot where the Flag Plot, the wall is covered with a heavy drapery, presumably concealing displays of security information. Flag Plot people don't talk about what is behind the curtain.

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

The Flag Plot is designed for Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, and his staff, and for naval officers. Here they have access to the latest information. Here they also have the quiet and privacy needed to discuss top military matters.

The room is small and paneled in random-width plank. It has 19 leather upholstered chairs, a television set 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 by the commanding officer of the Joint Office of Staff.

The Joint Staff gets other briefings throughout the day and can be reached by Flag Plot any time, any day, at any hour. But it is in the 8:30 a.m. "CNO Brief" that kicks off the day's DoD briefings. The conference is a key meeting and there is a repeat performance of the action in U.S., armed forces and the State Department. The press brief-er pulls out the most important naval news from wire services, metropolitan dailies, and other sources.

By 9 a.m., the briefers have women on our campus and they will use and turned over any necessary back-uping to research men. By 6 a.m., a "graphics" section has made up the necessary slides, from anything that is printed or capable of such reproduction. Graphics can also draw on a stock of 15,000 slides of maps, pictures, people, etc.—anything to visually reinforce and clarify the spoken word.

Then at 7:15 a.m., the "mur­der board" bears the whole half-hour presentation apart, deleting, adding, correcting, selling it into final form.

**Dean Quigley Praises Fashion Section**

We wish to compliment you on the 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 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 does know how to dress.

Eileen E. Quigley, Dean School of Home Economics
Selma City Council Votes Ban On Further Rights Marches

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Johnson decided 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 state's attorney thwarted an attempted compromise by Rev. Roy 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. Smitherson 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, dried day to stage a march in memorial to the Rev. James J. Reeb, M. 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 legislative guarantees of Negro voting rights, and for measures to protect civil rights demonstrators in Selma.

Army 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, kisses 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) - Astronaut 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 one of two missions will be the first attempt to go beyond the Van Allen radiation belts, that will test the ability of the two-man Gemini vehicle to handle the stresses of space flight longer than 90 minutes and for more than one orbit. The other mission will be a test of the Gemini vehicle's ability to handle two orbiting satellites. Included in the planned Grissom-Young maneuvers are the first attempts to change the orbit of a manned spacecraft. Twice during the test, Grissom, as command pilot, is to shift the orbital path by as much as 30 miles. The two-man Gemini flights are to perfect techniques for Project Apollo manned lunar landing vehicle scheduled late in this decade.

Vietnam 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 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 Quat'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 invitation 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 340 miles north-east of Saigon and returned in the afternoon with bomb racks empty. There was no official announcement about where they went.
Over Metropolitan Opera, beginning at 8 p.m. Monday on WSIU-TV. Other highlights:
10 a.m. From Southern Illinois: "The Awakenings," an Italian program featuring jazz artists. The program is broadcast at 8 a.m. Tuesday on WSIU Radio.
11:15 a.m. Sunday Musicales: "Gost Fan Tutte," a concert for Sunday afternoon.
8 p.m. Opera: The selection will be "Salome," an opera by Richard Strauss.

Sunday
"The Shrock Concert" will be featured beginning at 8 p.m. The program is broadcast from Shrock 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 Sunday afternoon.
8 p.m. Opera: The selection will be "Cost Fan Tutte."

Monday
A taped interview with Marty Allen, of the comedy team 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 Sandia Hotel in Las Vegas. Other highlights:
6:30 a.m. Reed Memorial Show: Plans to hold an all-faith memorial service for the Rev. James E. Reed, 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.
8 a.m. The Morning Show: Music, news and special features with host Marty Jacobs.
7 p.m. Storyland: Stories and songs designed for youngsters.

Tropical Fish
Over 70 Varieties

DAILY EGYPTIAN
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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. Bagalli, 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 SIU Climatology Laboratory.

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 Schaenzer, 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 Schaenzer, a junior, is competing in her second year for Southern's women's team. Although only 20, Miss Schaenzer 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 Schaenzer 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 Schaenzer 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 championships 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 strengths. "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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CONRAD OPTICAL

SALUKI CURRENCY EXCHANGE

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Swimmers 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 championships. 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 Swimming Pool.

 assures of action at least on the first day of the big event March 25 are star freestyler Tom McAneney, butternut Kim Roberts, and Don Shaffer. Out to grab spots tonight will be sprinters Reinhard Westenrieder, Mike Roberts and Tom Horner and backers Bob O'Callaghan and Don Shaffer.

Tonight's card will find Westenrieder, Roberts and Horner swarming the 100-yard freestyle. Miles goes in the butterfly, McAneney in the 100-yard freestyle, Shaffer and O'Callaghan in the backstroke and Petras in the 100-yard breaststroke. Besides the individuals

Olson to Speak

On Dairy Feeding

Howard H. Olson, associate professor of animal industries, will speak on "New Approaches in Dairy Feeding" Monday in Greenville, Ill.

DAILY EGYPTIAN

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1970 Plymouth Valiant, 4-cyl., automatic, 1970 only $1,200.00. Must sell, low school car. Call 457-7872.

1969 Dodge Demon, 4-cyl., automatic, 1969 only $750.00. Must sell, low school car. Call 457-7872.


Southern's fighting Salukis pulled all the stops, but could not come up with the decisive backdoor. 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 clawed 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 a part of the game in foul trouble, scored seven in the first half and 10 of 15 in 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 in the first half. Walt Frazier, who once again played most of the game in foul trouble, scored seven in the first half and 10 of 15 in 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 in the first half.

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 go down to the wire.

The key moment in the game came in the last half 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, but with six seconds left, Frazier was fouled, Sloan and the former McLeansboro prep star made his last two free throws. That was the ball game.

The victory by the Aces was their 29th of the season and stretched their consecutive victory string to 35. Southern finished the year with a 24-3 record, one of their best records in the school's history.

In the preliminary game North Dakota, the team Southern had beaten in the semifinals 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 1:10 p.m. after making stops in Cairo, Charleston, 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 the next day, stopping at the same towns as in the northbound trip. The next 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 at Thompson Point, Small Group Housing and Woody Hall at 5 p.m. Friday. Saluki Patrol will need help to purchase their tickets during Friday to avoid a last-minute rush.

Gus Bode

Saluki Surge Fails, Aces Win 85-82

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 705 S. Poplar St., was one of 1,395 college seniors in the United States and Canada receiving the awards from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. 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 is majoring in German and political science in German and minor 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, 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, Mexico. Hartwig is expected to graduate from the university 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 president, to write letters to the Salukis and the vice presidents of the University, inquiring into the possible establishment of a ROTC at a graduation requirement at the Edwardsville campus. The Council feels that since the University concept in action, both campuses have not been of the same graduating requirements.

Evansville Tickets

Believe it or not, there are tickets to the Evansville game available at the last minute. 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, assistant 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.

The Council felt that the Salukis' second lead in the game of 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 go down to the wire.

The key moment in the game came in the last half 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, but with six seconds left, Frazier was fouled, Sloan and the former McLeansboro prep star made his last two free throws. That was the ball game.

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