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Daily Egyptian Staff

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The Japanese Print: Art for Every Man

Japanese art of the Edo Period was a renaissance based on a popular foundation, and it is one of the amazing facts of art history that it was neither diluted nor adulterated by the contact.

The Japanese, always noteworthy for their sense of restraint and harmony, accepted and nourished the work of such men as Harunobu, Utamaro, Hokusai, and Hiroshige.

The people accepted their woodcut prints, and at the same time, the influence of a group of artists and connoisseurs made certain that the best work was not vulgarized by popular tastes, however refined these tastes may have been.

The Japan of the Edo age, from 1600 to 1868, was an agricultural society, introverted and sealed off from the rest of the world, including the influence of Western art.

Japan developed a style of its own, based on classical Japanese and Chinese painting. It was a society organized on feudal lines and ruled with authoritarian political control. And so the Japanese people, accustomed as they were to edicts on behavior, were almost as willing to follow the dictates of leaders in the arts.

The wood-block prints called ukiyo-e grew up and were popular for centuries. Ukiyo-e means "pictures of the fleeting, floating world."

While ukiyo-e never attained the prestige in the West that some other forms of Eastern art have achieved, it became during the two-and-a-half centuries of its popularity both the subject and the dictator of popular taste in Japan.

Even today, it is art for everyman. Ukiyo-e can be purchased in Tokyo for as little as three or four dollars—fine art for soup-can-label prices.

In Western society today, where creating art is usually conceived as necessarily a function of a single individual, the process by which ukiyo-e were made may seem astonishing.

They were created by a sort of committee. One man drew the original picture or design, another man cut the design on wooden blocks, still another man printed the blocks—using a different block for each color in the final picture.

And there was another collaborator: the publisher. As in modern times in Western civilization, it was usually the publisher whose personal stamp appeared more than any other upon the finished product.

This finished product was not precisely...
a copy of the original sketch of the artist.
In the first place, the print was colored; the sketches usually were not.
And the artisan who carved the blocks did not copy exactly the brush-strokes he worked from. He based his cuts on the "heart" of the brush-stroke.
At each stage of its creation, the work of "art by committee" was modified in some way.
Perhaps as a revolt against the harsh authoritarian rule, the ukiyo-e subject matter was usually hedonistic in attitude, often erotic in nature.
The printmakers depicted scenes from everyday life. Often the scenes were beautiful women and handsome men engaged in pleasures.
While the early art of the Edo Period sometimes lacks this plebian atmosphere, it is present in most—though not all—of the later work.
The feudal government considered the followers of such vocations as courtesan and actor to be parasites on the fringes of society. They were discriminated against in many ways.
But to the masses and even to the middle classes, they were idols.
Poised courtesans and posing actors are probably the most common subjects of the Edo ukiyo-e.
Today there is a renascence of Japanese art, and it has much in common with the older work.
It depicts the world of today—the industrialized, centralized world—much as the ukiyo-e depicted the feudal world of the 1700s, but is different, too. Influenced by Western ideas that the artist should make his own prints, modern Japanese artists are doing just that.
"The result is so lively and vigorous," says Oliver Statler in his book, Modern Japanese Prints, "that it is sometimes a little difficult to keep up with developments."
'Engaging Rejoinder'
To Conservatism


A scholarly politician, described by Theodore W. White as "one of the most moral men in American politics," joined forces with a recent product of the London School of Economics to produce this engaging and timely rejoinder to the conservative attack on the recent course of American politics. They have assembled an impressive array of arguments to thirty-six of the traditional charges most frequently directed against the liberals with all the "classical conservative fervor" so characteristic of the political breed. These charges are answered in kind,

Reviewed by
Max W. Terner
Department of Government

The authors seek to refute the idea that government is in itself a necessary evil, noting by their logic that it is inherently neither evil nor virtuous but only a function of society designed to promote the common good. While there are many passages in the debate which readers on both sides of the political question can traverse without either traverse or agreement, several attempts to identify conservative thought with the 1964 Goldwater debate and thereby to add saline solution to open wounds of many conservatives already sensitive to current critiques on their position.

The authors find little, if anything, new in the batting, and fruiting of the Great Society. The reader reaches several conclusions that the doctrines of the 1966 liberals are mere adaptations of earlier ideas fabricated after fishing expeditions into the back eddies of political thought swirling about the Populists, Socialists and the Progressives of earlier eras.

A rather impressive analysis of the theoretical aspects of the Kennedy-Johnson fiscal policies may be considered the book's most significant contribution made to the reader. Further, the authors' treatment of the "new look" in the civil rights and foreign policy areas may serve to reinforce the position of their liberal supporters that liberty is something that is not to be had for the mere asking, but is rather the fruit of argument and debate, and that the ideological underpinning of a compassionate government.

For others, this notion, or the publication of this study by the editors, may serve to add saline solution to open wounds of many conservatives already sensitive to current critiques on their position. For those reasons, this book which should serve certain forensic needs of both liberals and conservatives. For the liberals, it will constitute "an essential handbook." For the conservatives, it does indeed suggest the need for "essential homework."

Weird Cast of Crossbred Oddballs Fills Willard Motley's Last Novel


Depravity in various forms, provides the "raw" material for Willard Motley's fourth and final novel, Lett On Be Fair.

Before his death last March at the age of 53, the best-selling author of such books as All Night, and Let No Man Write My Epitaph, spent 13 years traveling near Mexico City and, no doubt, observing the naughtiest characters south of the Rio Grande. This big, bold and brutal book is the product of his research.

Set in Las Casas, a Mexican fishing and farming village where "bedwardly's related to even worse" for obvious reasons, Lett On Be Fair depicts the gradual pollution of a simple community by sensitization-seeking American tourists. The town's commercial progress into a booming vacation paradise is thus equated with its moral regression.

Motley's theme is graphically enacted by an unholy cast of hedonists and grotesques (both American and Mexican) that left a trail of carnivals, phillanderers, panders, perverts, lesbians, prostitutes (male and female), transvestites, abortionists and similar fugitives in its wake-the-lying and The Kinsey Report.

Noverruptcy, Motley cross-breeds his oddballs with winsome gusto and imagination: man-boy, brother-sister, brother-brother, old-young, freak writer, prostitute-priest.

On the surface at least, Motley has evoked the dreams of Mexican society as starkly and shockingly as he portrayed the seamy side of Chicago in earlier books. Regrettably, however, he has failed to involve the reader with three-dimensional characters. What might have been a masterpiece of personality probing is reduced to gross, adults-only entertainment by Motley's obsessive delight in carnal capers for their own sake. Even the few unflattering episodes in his wide cast of characters are not sufficiently explored.

Yet, characterization would evidently enhance such powerful scenes as the fisherboy Mario's first visitation of Mrs. Cathy Mathews, or Father Juan Campos' repeated visits to Maria the prostitute and her eventual confession that he is the father of her child, or Florencia Espinoza's remorseless demand that a doctor destroy her deformed baby, or Paz Beltrán's decision to join the police force and thereby pursue her wealthy father for his land fraud.

But by far the most engaging, albeit superficial, character in the book is the author's daughter Patricia. "Just a plain with a conscience, the "plain Milly" devotes to wine, women, food, gambling and blasphemous jokes. When pleasure beckons, he can offer Mass in twelve minutes, possesse all-time record.

The irony of Father's life emerges unmistakably as Senor Beltrán warns his daughter Patricia that "nuns and priests lead only a half-life. The church disciplines everything they do and they think,"

Unfortunately, one of the few self-reflections Motley allows the potently memorable Father Campos in a brutal and honest (perhaps not entirely true) as certainly, "Under this cloth I am only a man, with Goethe's simplification of the typical of the motives which spur Motley's characters. To his credit, the author does not intrude into his story to shout his message of social decay, as happened in the previous novels, The characters dramatize his point in their promiscuous, greedy, and yegeful deeds, or their crisp, contrast-color usage.

By constantly shifting scenes from one set of characters to another, the writer manipulates his novel like a movie script, indeed, the wide screen may have been its ultimate target, but it would face a formidable obstacle: the censorship.

Frank Rayson, Jr.

Daily Egyptian

Published in the Department of Journalism De­

dard and Nebraska University.

Daily Egyptian


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Daily Egyptian
George Murdock
One Man’s Anthropology


George Murdock is one of America’s best-known anthropologists. His authority was established by Social Structure, in 1949. That book reflects his earlier training as a sociologist and his work as an anthropologist with the Human Relations Area Files.

His recent work, Culture and Society, is a collection of his articles written between 1952 and 1960. The collection reflects not only Murdock’s development of his field but also his range of audience. Articles are reprints from Newsweek and the American Journal of Sociology, as well as the American Anthropologist.

The first two parts of the book should be of interest to all social science students. Murdock explores the relationship between anthropology, psychology, psychiatry and sociology. He indicates various theories in these fields which interpenetrate and claim that the building blocks of the theories eventually will establish a sound, general theory of human behavior. Although he reserves the possibility of an overly enthusiastic Murdock does deal explicitly how the fields overlap.

The latter four parts of the book will interest primarily anthropology students, and a few chapters may be understood only by professionals. Part III is an excellent exploration of the concept of culture, and Part IV explores anthropological analysis of religious behavior. For instance, an article on “Religion and Witchcraft” illustrates the functional interrelation between social organization and religious behavior. Another article, “Waging War in the Truk,” shows how religious beliefs and attitudes may persist while overt behavior changes considerably.

In other parts Murdock reveals his special interest in social structure. Here he deals with topics of kinship, such as doubled descent and cognitive organization. Murdock has standardized much of the terminology he used in the 1950s, and his treatment of these subjects reflects the changes in methodology.

The final part is composed of five articles on the method of cross-cultural comparison. Methodologists in all the social sciences will find these articles useful. The range of the methodology is reflected in the titles: “Cross-Language Parallels in Physical Terms” and “Political Moieties.”

Reviewed by Edward Redfield
Faculty of Behavioral Sciences

Culture and Society is primarily a reflection of the author’s concern for theories of anthropology. For this reason the book provides much interest and insight, but nowhere does the author present the book as one that could be used as a text in a course in cultural anthropology. Another disadvantage is the occasional lack of interest in the reader. The book still suffers from some of the disadvantages of any “collected works.”

Glass-Making: Craft and Art

Glass, is a well-written, comprehensive book on the history of glass-making, by a known authority on the subject.

Mr. Savage provides an interesting history of glass-making, which begins with the discovery of the craft in ancient Syria and Egypt and continues until the beginning of the 19th century. The book is illustrated with 107 plates and diagrams.

The book is divided into two parts, each part covering a different phase of glass-making. The first part deals with the history of glass-making from the ancient Greeks to the early 19th century. The second part deals with the history of glass-making from the early 19th century to the present day.

Mr. Savage provides a clear and concise history of glass-making, avoiding the technical jargon that often makes such books difficult to understand.

Margaret H. Long

Glass: Glass, wheel-engraved with the signs of the Zodiac.
Conversation Spoken Here

By Jack McClinton

Chukka-booted and full-bearded, he walks through the door, a knapsack on his back. At his side walks a blonde with steam-ironed hair. They head for one of the tables with red-checked cloths and sit.

At the next table sits a turbaned foreign student, and with him two or three Americans, one of these a Negro. And at the next table a couple, so average, so Joe and Jane Collegiate they seem almost to vanish.

"We get all kinds," says Bert Schneipp, one of a six-man committee which acts as proprietors of The Well, a coffeehouse.

It's a big room in the basement of the Wesley Foundation on South Illinois.

"The Well is people," says the brochure; "Friends, strangers, seekers, the poor, the wealthy, the learned, the earnest, the casual. At The Well you are a person. You may sit and reflect. You are free to be you."

It's Athenian as all getout. There's even the Socratic bit, "The coffee and talk are good," the brochure says. "You are coming into dialogue. Dialogue is when two or more communicate through art, music, or words."

"The whole idea," says Schneipp, "is to get people together to get to know each other as people and not numbers."

The whole idea came from another coffeehouse in Cleveland, he says.

"A lot of churches are sponsoring such things. A lot of church people are against it, too.

"The good old church people like to go out and preach and save souls and they come down here and there's no preaching and how are you going to save souls that way? But," he says, "we think it's worthwhile."

The Well is open Friday and Saturday nights from 9 p.m. to one a.m. It serves coffee and cookies and donuts. The donation, which you drop into a little bowl on your table, is ten cents for coffee (which includes a free vanilla water on the saucer) and a nickel for donuts. All the proceeds go back into The Well.

For that the visitor gets all the dialogue he wants, plus entertainment.

The Well has a piano against one wall, and anybody may play it who can play it. They exhibit paintings, play electronic music, show "experimental" films.

There are other attractions.

Another bearded seeker comes in. He looks very poetical with long hair drooping in front of the eyes of a freshman visionary. "What's going on, man?" he asks.

"Oh, nothing much," Schneipp tells him. "Do you want to read some of your poetry?"

"Oh, I'll think about it." It's early and the Well is still pretty dry. The poet takes off.

"I hope your poet comes back," someone says.

"Well, he may go out and get drunk instead," Schneipp says.

"He gets drunk, he should sound even better." 

"Trouble is," Schneipp says, "he gets drunk, he usually goes home and goes to bed."

The Well is sponsored by the Wesley Foundation, but Schneipp says there's no religious proselytizing. Against one wall is a tableful of religious literature, but he says, "We put these out to help stimulate conversation.

"We find some people come in and are very antagonistic toward the church but they find they appreciate some of those things, especially 'Motive.' "'Motive is a Methodist magazine.

"But we don't try to push anything as far as the church goes," Schneipp says.

"The Well is beginning to fill up now and the waitresses—all volunteers—are dashing back and forth with coffee on trays, smiling at the people. Somebody plays Mozart on the piano. A group in a corner laughs louder than strong coffee could explain.

"Carbondale needs a place like this," Schneipp says. "We hope to get more faculty people to come in. We want to have one every night, maybe to lecture and then sit at that table in the corner and have some coffee and talk with the visitors. We need more cross-fertilization of ideas on such a big campus."

The poet comes back. "Man, I'd like to read some poetry." "I'll turn on the mike for you."

The poet looks around. "Well, maybe I'll just wait until some more people come in," he responds, sits alone at a table.

"He read a poem about Viet Nam last time," somebody says.

"Any good?"

"Well, you know, He's a freshman," the poet says. "The piano is rolling out what sounds like a Jelly Roll Morton rag."

On all sides the dialogue goes on. The All-American couple bounces toward each other, gazing into each other's eyes, smiling shyly.

The waitress smiles, Schneipp smiles. The poet gets up, ambles up to the stage and reads. There is more feeling in his voice than in his poetry, and some people riot. Somebody shouts a wisecrack.

"Aw, come on, you're not listening," laments the poet.

Some people get up and leave. But the dialogue goes on. And the monologue.
Arab calligraphy, the art of beautiful and decorative handwriting, originated with the Semitic-Arab tribes shortly after the development of written language. In its genesis, it brought together Nabataean script, Phoenician script, Hieroglyphic, and the Musnad, with its varieties of Safawi. The result was a separate and distinct form of writing, Kufic script.

The golden age of calligraphy sprang up after the coming of the Islam religion. Until then, Arab artists expended their efforts in designing and sculpting idols for houses of worship. The Kaaba, the house of worship built by Abraham and his son, Ismail, was full of these idols, representing various gods. But with the advent of Islam and the "no God but God," decree, idols were banned from the churches. To fill the void, calligraphy flowered as religious art.

In the middle ages, calligraphers were employed in the courts of the Caliphs to draw up official documents, design official signatures and write on diplomatic correspondence. They also were involved in translating Greek, Indian and Chinese literature into Arabic.

The library at Baghdad, before being destroyed by the Mongols, contained more than four million hand-written books on subjects ranging from chemistry and physics to mathematics and philosophy. It is said that when the books, in the course of the sacking, were thrown into the River Tigris its waters were blue with ink for seven days.

Calligraphy is still considered a precious art in the Arab world, and five specific schools of the art flourish.

The Hijazi-Iraqi school developed Kufic calligraphy, which requires the use of geometric instruments in its execution. The script is neglected in daily usage because it is undeciphered, causing some confusion in reading.

The Syrian school contains Naskh, or the Koranic letters, developed by Ibn Muqlah, an Ommayyan Vizier. This type of script is commonly used in all Arab and Muslim countries today. Ibn Muqlah and his brother also improved the Qalam, or Ruqqah, script which is also commonly used in Arab countries. It was the official script of Turkey before the adoption there of the Latin script.

The Persian-Indian school is responsible for the development of Nastaliq, now called FarSi, it was developed after the Persians converted to Islam and adopted Arabic as their own language, FarSi is still used in daily writing in Persia, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The Ottoman school contributed the Tughras (monogram) used by the Sultan in signing decrees, and the Firmans, of which the author’s monogram on this page is an example. A third script within the Ottoman school, Diwan, was reserved exclusively for use by the Sultan.

The Contemporary Egyptian-Lebanese school has introduced some modifications in most script types, including the Diwani, which is now used widely in invitations, Christmas cards, and announcements.

Visitors to the Arab and Muslim states, and to the Arab ruins in Spain, see the influence of Arab calligraphy in the architecture. Its magnificence, precision and beauty are evident particularly on the walls of the Al-Hamla, in Cordova, Spain; the Ommayad Mosque in Damascus; the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem; and the mosques of Cairo, Isfahan and Isfahan in Persia.

"You will never be faithful until you love your fellow man as you love yourself." -Mohommed
**Conoces A Su Vecino:**

**Chile, Lautaro, y Caupolican**

Lautaro, gran héroe de los araucanos en la lucha contra los invasores españoles de Chile, fue un líder en la primera libertad, es un símbolo, con su consanguíneo Caupolican, de nacionalismo chileno. Nació hacia 1535 de manera que tenía 15 años cuando fue hecho prisionero por el conquistador Pedro de Valdivia, y luego capturado y ajusticiado. Caupolican, a diferencia de Lautaro, resistió a los españoles, capturó a Valdivia en Tucapel, y la lucha continuó. Después los españoles mataron a Lautaro en batalla.

Caupolican, otro caudillo araucano, nació cerca del actual pueblo de Palmapu, mientras que Lautaro se originó en la región de Coquimbo. Caupolican murió en batalla contra los españoles, mientras que Lautaro luchó hasta su muerte. En el siglo XVI, la guerra es retratada en la canción del folklore chileno "La Araucana" de Quilicura. Los dos personajes representan el espíritu de resistencia y el espíritu de lucha por la independencia.

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**Television Shows of Interest**

**Another Stair-Step to the Moon**

**Monday**

"Where the Action Is" has music by Chad and Jeremy; Jackie and Gayle, and Paul Revere and the Raiders. (8:30 p.m. Ch. 3)

**Tuesday**

International Magazine focuses on the South African Federal University. Guest Harrison Ford. "Where the Action Is" has music by Chad and Jeremy; Jackie and Gayle, and Paul Revere and the Raiders. (8:30 p.m. Ch. 8)

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**Browsing Room Adds**

*Japanese Art* by William Claffe, Elizabeth Taylor.

**Fiction**

The Two Deaths of Quincas Waterfell by Jorge Amado. The Bluebird is at Home by Brooke Astor. The Looking-Glass War by David J. M. Cornwell. A Dedicated Man, Elizabeth Taylor.

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Presidential Problems

It's always open season on the man in the White House. Rarely does the President make a major decision that doesn't draw a response from the pens of the editorial cartoonists across the land.

In this sampling, the President gets his lumps from a group of cartoonists who obviously do not view his actions with great favor.
Be Miller to Speak To Faculty Club

The Faculty Club will present a seminar at noon Thursday in the River Rooms of the University Center.

The speaker will be James N. Be Miller, associate professor of chemistry, who will discuss "The Revolution in Bio-Chemistry."

This will be the last seminar for the term.

DAILY EGYPTIAN
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PHILIP K. DAVIS

Davis Receives Research Grant

Philip K. Davis, professor in charge of fluid mechanics for the School of Technology, has received a $9,500 research grant from the National Science Foundation.

The one-year grant will help finance a research project on the "Motion of Solid Symmetric Bodies in a Rotating Viscous Fluid," an area in which significant pioneering research began only a few years ago.

Your Genial Host, Brunie Marando
welcomes you to an evening of:

- Prime Steaks
- Assorted Sea Food (Perfect for Lent)
- Italian Dinners
- Intimate Atmosphere
- Assorted Beverages
- Complete Banquet Facilities

Steakhouse
121 N. Washington
PH. 7-2985

Puccini's 'Manon Lescaut' Will Be Broadcast

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" will be presented on the Metropolitan Opera broadcast at 1 p.m. today on WSL Radio.

Other programs:

10 a.m. From Southern Illinois.
12:30 p.m. News Report.
5:30 p.m. News Report.
6 p.m. Music in the Air.
11 p.m. Swing Easy.

Sunday:

Special of the Week will present talks by and interviews with U. S. officials, prominent foreign visitors, and prominent individuals from all walks of life at 7 p.m.

Other programs:

10:30 a.m. Non Sequitur.

T.V. to Show Drama By Arthur Miller

"A View From the Bridge," a film adaptation of Arthur Miller's drama of love and obsession, will be featured at 9:30 p.m. Monday on WSL TV.

Other programs:

12:00 Stories of Guy de Maupassant.
4:30 p.m. What's New: The history and uses of money.
6 p.m. Festival of the Arts: "In-tolleranza," a highly experimen tal Italian opera by Luigi Nono.
8 p.m. Passport 8: Expedition: "Conquest of the Dhaul-giri."
The fundamental issue in freedom of the student press is who has the control," contends Howard R. Long, chairman of the Department of Journalism. "Many who want the Egyptian out of University control only want to control it themselves."

A University as large as Southern has no particular group, student or administrative, which is all-important, Long said.

"The undergraduate must realize that a university newspaper must serve the interests not only of undergraduate and graduate students but also of faculty members, administrators, service personnel, and the families of all," he said.

"The concept of the purely student newspaper was valid only when we had a much smaller and simpler institution where the university revolved around the student's life," Long said.

Because Southern is no longer a small institution, there is no one group which represents the interests of all involved, Long believes. It would be much more harmful to the students if the Egyptian were to fall under the control of any minority clique than would be likely under University control, he added.

"The Daily Egyptian does not have a platform to force people in the University to do anything," he said. "It's important to keep the columns open for a free expression of viewpoints."

This is what he is striving for in the Egyptian.

Another problem involved in the right of a student controlled press is the definition of freedom, he continued.

"There is no such thing as real freedom of the press," he emphasized. The First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution guarantee some freedom, but in practice the government still to some extent controls—through labeling, restriction of mails, etc.—the printed word.

Also, a newspaper is subject to all of the social pressures which can be applied to the individuals responsible for it. Whether a part of a university or not, a newspaper is sure to be influenced to some degree by these pressures,

A third point Long discussed was whether an editor has the right to cause needless harm. To prevent this, he emphasized that there must be responsible leadership.

A major problem in allowing complete control of the Daily Egyptian to be in the hands of students is the size and complexity of the operation, said Long. Presently, its production involves nearly 100 persons. A staff this large, he pointed out, must have organization and cooperation.

Long admits that the Daily Egyptian does have a rather unusual newspaper from the standpoint of control, since most departments of journalism avoid involvement with the operation of the student publications in any way.

But, he felt, this was a good opportunity to render a service to the University and at the same time add to our program something of great value to journalism students," he said.

As to administrative control, Long claims, "In the time I have had the responsibility for the paper I have never had an administrative directive as to specific material to be printed. The Egyptian now published, as daily routine, material which would have been unethical a few years ago. This is due to the fact that we have built an image of competence and responsibility."

"If I think in the long run we can give a better, freer, more competent coverage of events than can be given in any other way," said Long. "We have professionalism and at the same time the student's outlook. We will always strive to present all sides of the issues, making sure no single pressure group gains ascendency."

"It's just too much of a hot potato for the Illinois legislature to approve of such a move."

Credit Union Relocates

The SIU Credit Union will be located at 901 S. Elizabeth St., starting Monday.
PARIS (AP) — President Charles de Gaulle expects American bases in France to be evacuated by the end of this year, highly informed French sources disclosed Friday.

They emphasized there was nothing in the form of an ultimatum contemplated, nor had any pressure been exerted. But it was felt that the 40 U.S. installations and 14 airbases totaling 26,000 men could be phased out by the end of 1966.

Included is the sprawling Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe near Versailles, where representatives of all North Atlantic Treaty Organization powers have offices.

The disclosure followed exchanges between President Johnson and De Gaulle. Memoranda setting forth in detail France’s plans for withdrawing from the NATO integrated military structure were handed to Allied ambassadors here Friday. U.S. Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen was called to the Foreign Ministry to receive one for Washington.

De Gaulle feels NATO has outlived its usefulness and wants no part of its integrated command, which he scornfully described as "subordination."

The U.S. bases were acquired through bilateral negotiations, but the French president announced they would have to be put under French control by 1969. The alternative is to get out.

SHAPE is not a part of a base agreement, but as a French source put it: "It is unthinkable that a foreign military installation of which France is not part, should continue to function on French soil."

PILED UP—Railroad workmen are shown walking on top of hard-packed drifts that reach to the top of communication lines near Erie, N.D. This scene shows the effect of the blizzards that hit North Dakota.

Gemini Astronauts Prepare For Tuesday Space Flight

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) — Gemini 8 astronauts Neil A. Armstrong and David R. Scott sailed through an intensive medical examination Friday lasting 4 1/2 hours and were declared ready for their space flight Tuesday.

While the doctors examined them, the worldwide Gemini network hummed through a complicated rehearsal so each ground station knows what to do when Air Force Maj. Scott "walks in space" 1 1/2 times around the globe.

The medical examination marked the last major hurdle the astronauts had to clear before they could rocket aloft. Dr. Norman Pincott and Dr. Fred Kelley, Gemini 8 flight surgeons, gave the crew a clean bill of health.

Technicians at ground stations around the earth played the part of the astronauts by following a kind of verbal script while a computer fed information into tracking and communications instruments which made the devices think the flight was really in progress.

The rehearsal was held to iron out any remaining "bugs."

The astronauts are scheduled to blast off at 10:41 a.m. CST Tuesday, 101 minutes after an Agena target vehicle rockets into space on the nose of an Atlas booster poised 6,000 feet away from Gemini Pad 19 at Cape Kennedy.

They plan to rendezvous with the Agena on Gemini 8's fourth orbit, fly in formation with it for 45 minutes, then move the nose of their bell-shaped capsule inside a collar on one end of the Agena, where mechanical clamps will join the two satellites.

"Have a nice spring break."
Sukarno To Meet With Military

SINGAPORE (AP)—President Sukarno—under relentless pressure from military leaders and demonstrating students—is holding a meeting Saturday that informants in Singapore predict will be of extreme importance to Indonesia’s future.

The anti-Communist students burned the Red Chinese ambassador’s car Friday in Subandrio.

Military officials have given Sukarno an ultimatum to get rid of First Deputy Prime Minister Subandrio, demanding the president’s answer by Saturday.

Sukarno is to meet with the military leaders at his Bogor palace, 40 miles from Jakarta.

The students have demonstrated for three consecutive days against Sukarno and Subandrio.

Reports circulated in Jakarta that the president might try to replace anti-Communist army chief Li. Gen. Subandrio with a more reliable General to get firm action against the students.

The anti-Communist students are pictured as believing that Subandrio is supporting and arming pro-Communist students groups with Red Chinese weapons smuggled into the country. Growing numbers of these armed student groups are said to be springing up in the capital.

The student attacks and street demonstrations were touched off last month by Sukarno’s ouster of Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution as defense minister. Nasution, considered Sukarno’s chief rival for power, led the bloody purge of Communists after the attempted coup of Oct. 1.

In another development, a clandestine, antigovernment radio station said Lt. Col. Uzung, former commander of the palace guard and one of the revolt leaders, was executed last Tuesday.

Parliament Session in Uproar As Calculuta Mobs Riot, Loot

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—Mobs swept through Calcutta and surrounding towns Friday in the second day of food riots. Police killed nine rioters.

In an uproarious session of Parliament, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared the riots were due to “deliberate plans for violence” by the nation’s leftist political parties. Communists and other leftist members walked out.

Twenty-four persons have been killed since dawn Thursday in Calcutta and other parts of the West Bengal State of eastern India.

Among Friday’s victims was a boy, 15. Two policemen were among the victims in the past two days, beaten to death by frenzied crowds.

Leftist parties had called a general strike to protest food and kerosene shortages, touching off the violence Thursday. Then the parties issued a new call for demonstrations.

Union Orders School Strike

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Most New Orleans teachers ignored a teachers’ union strike call Friday and each of the city’s 1,246 schools conducted classes.

Less than 500 of the system’s 3,900 teachers skipped classes in the city’s first teacher strike.

Union officials had estimated 1,500 or more teachers would take part. They also had predicted the strike would disrupt the school system.

Local 527 of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, ordered the strike in an effort to force a collective bargaining election. Four other teacher organizations denounced the walkout.

** WHO SAID THEY WERE DIVIDED AND CONFUSED?**
New York Press Takes Note Of SIU Basketball Prowess

(Alan Goldfarb, a former SIU student now living in New York City, sent the Daily Egyptian this report on how the New York newspapers cover the Salukis.)

Southern's basketball prowess was reported in the New York press Thursday after the Salukis demolished Fresno State in the NCAA quarterfinals at Evanston.

Ed Hershey, a writer for the New York World Telegram and Sun, rates the Salukis among the nation's best-including two major college powers, Kentucky and St. Joseph's of Philadelphia.

Hershey wrote in the afternoon edition of the Telegram: "You have to give SIU credit because of the interest in the NIT here and the major college NCAA Tournament."

But the Salukis have made a name for themselves, 1,000 miles from Carbondale—whenever New York sports fans talk basketball, they inevitably talk SIU.

It is kind of hard to follow the Salukis here in New York because some of the results don't appear in the New York papers. But the Associated Press and United Press International are always willing to give the score over the telephone. They know me as "the kid from Southern Illinois."

The New York press didn't get the tournament as much coverage as usual because of the interest in the NIT here and the major college NCAA Tournament.

But Hershey concluded his story by stating: "The way the Salukis look, a sign in Evanston pointing 'Somebody, beat Southern, We couldn't,' should be in College Park, Md. (the site of the NCAA University Division Finals next week). That's where Southern Illinois belongs."

The New York press didn't give the tournament as much coverage as usual because of the interest in the NIT here and the major college NCAA Tournament.

Confident Meade Sees Victory If Top Performance Continues

Gymnastics Coach Bill Meade fears no one, least of all the top Midwest teams which will be competing in the NCAA Mideast Regional March 19 at Wheaton College.

"There will be some real good teams competing against us, Michigan, Michigan State and Iowa, but if the boys perform the way they are capable, we shouldn't have much to worry about."

Under the new NCAA setup, the top three teams in the regional will earn the right to compete for the NCAA championship April 1 and 2 at Penn State.

Two reasons for Meade's optimism are the steady improvement of two of his apparatus men, Rick Tucker and Ron Harstad.

Tucker, in his second year of competition, has emerged as Southern's top man in the all-around.

Meade believes that Harstad is just a year or so away from becoming an all-around performer.

In addition to the bolstering of high bar and parallel bars, two of Southern's weaker events last year, Meade can boast of Southern's three strong events, free exercise, trampoline and long horse.

Frank Schmitz is the key man in these events as he leads in national averages in all three. Adding depth in these events are Paul Mayer in free exercise and long horse and Dale Hardt on trampoline.

Mayer, next to all-around man Bill Linder, is probably the most versatile, having seen action in every event this year except trampoline.

Fred Dennis, who works mainly high bar and rings, and veterans Brent Williams, Mike Bogler, Tom Cook, Hutch Dvorak and Steve Whitlock complete the lineup.

To place YOUR ad, use this handy ORDER FORM

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DEADLINES

End of March: due April 1
End of April: due May 1
End of May: due June 1
End of June: due July 1
End of July: due August 1
End of August: due September 1
End of September: due October 1
End of October: due November 1
End of November: due December 1
End of December: due January 1

For information about Living Insurance, see The Man from Equitable. For career opportunities at Equitable, see your Placement Officer, or write to the National Office.

The EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society of the United States

Equitable National Office: 30 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois

March 12, 1966
Kentucky Wesleyan Shatters SIU Title Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)

of 49 for Wesleyan. Just as the ball went through, the Panthers were a half as tight as 13 of 22 from the field.

The Salukis moved out to a 9-3 lead early in the game. Trailing 13-7 about five minutes later, Wesleyan rallied to score five straight points to cut the lead to one point.

Southern then rallied with a burst five point spurt of its own and forced the lead back to six points. The Salukis finally pulled away from three points ahead the re-mainder of the half. Southern was up 28-24 in the intermission.

The Salukis thus closed out the game with a 47-36 victory and a 1-2 season high set in 1948.

SALE

1965 Yamaha 55 in excellent cond, Best offer over $200. See at 410 Lotos, apt. #7, Grant Diggles. 982

Polaroid BW & color camera, case and 12 boxes. For Sale. Call 549-3647-57.

1965 Honda 500 ($150). 549-3647.

1965 Honda S-65, 1900 miles, Excellent. Sell $425. 982

Sony 4 track stereo tape recorder. Perfect. Call 453-452 after 6 p.m.


1965 Honda 500, 1300 miles, $255 or best offer. Extras inc. Call 7-65-61.

1965 Mercury convertible. Excellent condition. Call 549-4122 between 4 and 5 p.m.


1962 MG TD, new top and trim, condition $1955. 35 W. S. 7.


1970 Impala V-8. Automatic power steering. Good condition. Phone 360, 457-2032. 6-9 p.m. or 444-1678.

21 gauge and 12 gauge shot gun. Excellent condition. Also like new 10 speed bike. Contact any time. 7-4312.


1960 Chevy, 2 dr. HT. V-8, air conditioned. Excellent shape. 9-357.

2-3 man apartment contracts, Wall St. Quads for spring, Contact Nick 437-8417 or Elsie 956.

1 girl to live in supervised house in other dorms. Privy rooms, cooking privileges. Call Ellen 4-7222.

For spring quarter—home close to campus. Swimming pool. 437-417.

Gloch, chair, Wall room size rug, certain, three rug, umbrella, cabinet, small chest. Phone 9-2716.

Contract for sale. Excellent condition. See above. 437-8417.

Contract available for girl supervised housing. Close to campus. 9-2220.

PERS

Rent

and double rooms. Also furnished apartment for 4 males. Call 9-357.

Rooms for 4 boys, meals, car allowed. Reasonable plan. Call Jim 9-7040.

Babysitter, preferred to be female home. "4-5-400. Call 7-435-644.

WANTED

needed 3 women or men who will work 40 hours a week. Opportunities exist to earn $.50 to $1.00 per hour. Philipper person for downtown. Every interview 9-36-34 on Thursday 5:30-5 p.m.

Buy to take over in Spring term. Large, modern, air-conditioned facilities. Close to downtown. Also with a place close space in Egyptian Sands East. Will take $30 less. Call 457-567.

Male student to share duplex mile north of town. Car legal. Call 341-1863 after 3 for details. 923

Wanted to make over contract, 557'. Ask, Lincoln Manor 9-95. Privy bath, air-conditioned, wood-paneled, etc. Good price. Call at 549-1306 anytime 923

2 or 3 boys to share new 35 trailer. Cars legal. Low rent. Call 9-9787. 945

Replacement for L-City contract. Call Phil 457-7608. 914, 915

2 girls to take over car-on-farm, apt. or spring term. Phone 9-213-52.

Riders welcome to Florida Spring Break leaving Fri. call 424-2269, 954

Cycle to Daytona with us leaving early Fri. Call Ernie 232-5515.

Ride to Albuquerque, New Mexico, over spring break. Call 459-3321.

SERVICES OFFERED

First State Driver’s Training and Testing. State licensed certified instructors. Get your driver’s license under the easy way. Call 549-4213, Box 993, Carbondale.

Motorcycles shipped to Chicago during spring break. Call 549-3041 ask for Jerry at 457-3141. Rates, 980

Trying for fast efficient tips to receive more and regular drivers. Call before 12 noon or after 5 p.m. 888

Store your cycle over spring break. 200 W. College. Call 530. Ask for Harold.

Typing done. Satisfaction guaranteed. Low cost. Call 549-2321.

ENTERTAINMENT

Pilgrim Bier 1-10 per hour. Also for boating, fishing. 30-40 miles south of Carbondale. Booth 1/2 mile west of Illinois city line on Chatsworth Road. Call 230-74-524.

LOST
**Panthers Beat Salukis for Title**


**Underage Drinking, Illegal Cars Present Biggest Headaches for Security Office**

By Larry Odell (Fourth in a Series)

Like most students, Pat couldn't imagine spending a Friday evening at home studying.

Even if she did have a history exam the next day, it was a hot mid-May evening and maybe after a two or three hour "break" she could get some serious studying done. Therefore, when Jim called and asked her to go for a ride in his new sports car, she said yes.

Two hours and four beers later Pat was dead. She had persuaded Jim to let her drive back to Carbondale from Crab Orchard Lake because she wanted to see for herself how fast the new high-speed auto would go. She lost control of the car just a mile east of Carbondale and it went off the road, flipping over on its top. Pat died instantly, Jim was taken in critical condition to the hospital. Jim and Pat were only 19 years old. Although Pat didn't know it, Jim had brought his car back to campus the previous weekend illegally. It was not registered with the University.

Their decision to drive to the lake so they could drink had resulted in their being added to the statistics of the two greatest problems confronting the SIU Security Office—motor vehicle regulation and underage drinking, according to Donald P. Ragsdale, assistant security officer.

"If 75-80 per cent of the cases brought to us, drinking has been involved either directly or indirectly," Ragsdale said, "Outside of beer, drinking is our biggest headache." Pat and Jim are composite characters. Naturally, then, their addition to the "spring statistics" is hypothetical, surprisingly enough, Ragsdale believes that students don't drink any more during the spring term than they do during the winter term.

"The campus becomes more mobile when the weather gets nicer and, of course, you have your beach beer blasts and lake parties, but I'd have to say that fall quarter is the worst for drinking cases. There are so many incoming freshmen who want to 'prove' themselves by putting a beer in one hand. We deal with an unusually high number of these cases in the fall," Ragsdale said.

No one reason for drinking seems to be more popular than another. Ragsdale's opinion is that most drink to go along with the crowd and get proper recognition and acceptance by their peer group. Following a recent crackdown at the University of Illinois on students drinking with falsified driver's licenses, there is a possibility that fewer altered driver's licenses will turn up at SIU during the next few months.

"We were getting a large number of altered driver's license cases last fall. Then, the government announced that persons found guilty of changing cards were subject to immediate indictment into the armed services, and fewer and fewer altered driver's license frauds have been showing up," Ragsdale said.

At the same time he hinted that a one year's revocation of one's driver's license may also decrease the popularity (Continued on Page 11)