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THE BECKONING CAT--Often reproduced as a folk toy or penny bank, the "Beckoning Cat" has the legendary significance of bringing good luck. The Japanese of old and today also associate the figure with the beckoning of money for its owner.

To Believe or Not to Believe

Oriental Creatures With a Tale

By Inez Rencher

The "Beckoning Cat," a popular ceramic figure among the Japanese often reproduced as a coin bank, is one of the animals whose legend is retold in the book *The Magic Animals of Japan*. Animal legends and their embodiment in the art of Japan were the inspiration for this book written by SIU husband-and-wife team Davis

Pratt and Elsa Kula. Miss Kula, who studied at the studio of Toshi Yosida in Japan, said the natives associate the cat with the beckoning of money and good luck.

The collection, including the folklore and accompanying four-color pictures of woodcut reproductions, introduces 11 other popular legendary animal subjects. The Pratts, during

a five and one-half month stay in Japan in 1964, said as they travelled about the country they were aware of animal sculptures, pictures and figurines, sometimes in unusual places. They were in shop windows, gardens, private homes, temples, shrines, as well as over entrances to bath houses.

Students of Japanese folklore and

eager natives related the traditions and beliefs behind the frequent use of animals. In earlier times the stories were widely believed, but today they bring the past into the present as part of Japanese life.

THE KIRIN--Never seen in Japan, the kirin was created from descriptions of persons who reported having seen such animals as the roamed. Reproductions of the kirin are found in Japan on labels, posters and architectural sculpturings. It was originally painted as part giraffe, part turtle, part dragon and part deer.



Legend Stranger Than Fiction

Among the stories illustrated and retold in the book by the husband-and-wife team are "Badger the Mischief-maker," "Fox the Impersonator," "The Endearing Rabbit in the Moon" and "Kappa the Watersprite." The Kappa, explained by Miss Kula to be represented as part

monkey, part turtle and part human, is an interesting mythical figure. He was found in folklore to be a wild, impish creature of the rivers and streams, whose source of strength is a fluid contained in a saucer at the top of his head. When, in observance of the Japanese custom, the polite Kappa bowed to greet a fellow Japanese, the magic fluid spilled to the

ground, and he was deprived of his strength.

Pratt, co-chairman of the Department of Design and professional designer, wrote the *Magic Animals of Japan*, published by Parnassus Press, Berkeley, Calif., in 1967, and his wife did the illustrations. He has also worked to develop a

series of mnemonic devices which will help western students learn the written Japanese language.

The name Elsa Kula, until 1957 when she joined the SIU teaching staff, was known primarily in art circles. She conducted for a number of years an enterprising free-lance art studio in Chicago.



Above: The kappa--Green-colored with a patch of black hair on his head, the mythical Japanese Kappa is a symbol of strength. Usually represent-

Left: Badger the mischief-maker--This very popular Japanese garden figure is connected with humor and is often called the "fooler."



ed about the size of a six-year-old boy, this figure is part monkey, part turtle and part human. Folklore associates the Kappa with the waters.

In folklore the mischievous little animal is told to have been able to change his form to that of a priest or a teakettle.

Daily Egyptian Book Section Special

Spotlight on Higher Education

Preface by Paul Morrill

Any reviewer foolhardy enough to tackle the books listed here on the educational theory and practice must at the outset resolve not to be deflected into competitive speculation about the subject matter. He may have his own notions as to the probably course of events of what may be called "the educational establishment," but if he values his peace of mind (not to mention his professional standing) he will be wise to keep these thoughts to himself. However earnestly he may strive to restrict himself to the proper business of book reviewing, also esoterically known as criticism, he cannot fully eliminate his preconceptions as to the manner in which the subject ought to be tackled as well as the content. If he has been brought up to believe that the proper approach to education is one which somehow fuses the individual and his intellectual concerns, or the social values of the educational world, or the subject of research in education as that which might best add to the manner of student learning--in fact, any kind of "if" that one might suppose in the broad sense of education--he is likely to be skeptical of books which somehow fail in these aspects. On the other hand, if his competence is vested in specialist studies, he may feel the need for something more to his point of view. Sup-

posedly, also, if his background is

in liberal education, he may suspect present-day writing of being unduly concerned about its demise or unwittingly blinded by some of the current trends and implications of other theories. He may wonder, for example, why it is embarrassing to have to admit the reality of the multi-versity, or even the fact that the system of American higher education often fails to evoke a round of applause from many people, however much they may be "wishing" to do so. Lastly, if he is at all a seeker after realism in educational life, he may have difficulty in accepting some of the platitudes which appear in print as evidence of either clear thinking or manageable proposals.

Having written this, we embark upon a survey of some recent books of higher education. The contributors generally took individual books for consideration, and their opinions will have to stand for them. The end pieces, so to speak, are not for their reward or blame as the case may be. I will have to accept the responsibility.

With the passage of the Veteran's Education Bill in 1948, the hitherto unsuspecting and rather flabby educational system in the United States came face to face with the facts of life. The educational "bottle of the bulge" had begun. With ever-increasing momentum came the rise in the population of children in the lower grades, the secondary

schools, and in higher education. Education in America was beginning not only a renovation in the meaning of numbers but in the meaning of what it was to accomplish, of how, where, and for what purpose. There can be no doubt, if the post-war world was a revolution of "emerging people," that nowhere was it more clear than in the revolution of education.

The diversity in American higher education covers far more than the way in which they are financed and governed. Some 790 are publicly controlled--436 by states and 354 by cities or other political subdivisions. The mainstay of their financing is state or local tax money, made available to them through annual or biennial appropriations. The remaining 1417 colleges and universities are "private" (and this is an oddball distinction in view of federal grants and aids to many of them). Five hundred and twenty-four of them are independent of the church, 484 are Protestant, 381 are Roman Catholic, and 28 are connected with other religious denominations. Financing of private institutions has a patchwork quality with funds coming from all kinds of sources such as tuition, gifts from alumni and friends, grants from corporations, income on endowments, and--as mentioned, not infrequently--the government. We might say, therefore, that very little about the classification of American colleges and universities is statistically clean cut.

As for the blooming nature of higher education, we have a number of yardsticks to prove it. Take enrollments, for example. In the fall of 1967, estimates by the Federal Government showed over 5 million students were taking work creditable toward a Bachelor's or higher degree--a figure that is 6.2 per cent higher than that in the fall of 1966. Even the freshman class, which has somewhat shrunk due to the dip of America's population of eighteen-year-olds, is still larger: 1,600,000 as compared with 1,450,000 the year before.

Not unexpectedly with this kind of growth there are mammoth problems. For the colleges and universities who have for a long time been regarded by Americans as a place sequestered from society's mainstream, there is an absolutely new assumption of social concern. Not the least of these complications has been the colleges' acceptance--with a bit of pushing--of new roles running from community cultural centers to research grants--a coat of many fabrics. Americans have come to realize how dependent we are for cultural sustenance, as well as scientific competence, upon the resources of colleges and universities. The result is that higher education is an institution that has moved from a position somewhat on the outskirts of society into the seating center. The complications inevitably have been upsetting, as the books examined here will demonstrate.

The University in A Modern Age

The Urban University and The Future of Our Cities, By J. Martin Klotsche, Harper & Row, New York, 1966.

Although we view with alarm and concern the problems of the cities, it is one of the stranger ironies of our times that the American people seem to comprehend only vaguely the nature and scope of the process of urbanization.

The author of this book is Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and it is his view that the urban university is the chief force today in higher education. As a relative newcomer to the American scene, it is educating hundreds of thousands of students while answering the basic community needs. He supports his claim by figures of the substantial responsibilities now being exercised in the education of young people and adults by urban universities. He believes this type of university is setting the course for the future.

He identifies this role under seven general headings: the profile of the urban university, the university in the city, the urban needs and the university is setting the course for the future.

Reviewed by Paul Morrill

university resources, the urban campus, the urban student, the urban university and the arts, and the challenge and response of the university in the city.

Given these generalities, he believes that the urban university "is on the threshold of unparalleled expansion; a phenomenon of this century, the growth of the urban university will be far more dramatic than that of other institutions of higher learning. This new kind of institution, located in the city, is at the very center of the most dynamic and volatile force in America today--the emerging metropolis."

He sees the urban university as offering many cultural advantages not offered elsewhere. At the same time its setting, the city, provides the university student with the finest laboratory for his studies. With the growth of population and advancement of technology, which have created more leisure for many, it is Chancellor Klotsche's belief that what is done now about the character of education in the cities will carry us a long way into the future.

The story of the transition of American life from a rural to an urban society continues to astound and amaze. It is incredible when one views the bare facts and the statistics. In 1920, barely half of the American people lived in urban areas; in 1962, 70% of our population have become urban and the process is still going on. The consequences of this transition are infinite.

If Mr. Klotsche is right and urban population continues to grow and city land to double, we will have to continue building urban centers for as long as we can perceptibly see ahead. Secretary Robert Weaver, Department of Housing and Urban Development, believes that in the next fifteen years 34 million people will be added to the cities. This is

The Urban University

And the Future of Our Cities

Chancellor, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

From the Dustjacket

equivalent to the present population of metropolitan areas of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Baltimore.

Should any part of this be true, one thing is certain--the problems of a new urbanism will more than challenge all the resources of our city colleges and universities.

1862--Impetus for a Trend in Education

An Early View of the Land-Grant Colleges, Ed. Richard A. Hatch. University of Illinois Press, 1967. 147 pps.

President Lincoln signed the Land Grant College Act in 1862. This act gave impetus to a new direction in education. Within the next few years a number of dedicated indi-

viduals were attempting to explore the implementation of this act. They had a few guidelines, many ideas (largely untried) and a mandate.

On August 24-25, 1871 there was a "Convention of Friends of Agricultural Education" in Chicago. Twenty nine attended from many sections of the country. This book is a report of the proceedings.

One of the purposes of this meeting was to determine the feasibility of developing a Land Grant College Association at which common problems could be discussed.

The topics under discussion then were not much different from the ones on the agenda in 1950, 1960, or 1968 at professional meetings, staff meetings, etc.

1. What types of research should be undertaken.

2. What is acceptable research techniques?

3. What is an adequate balance between professional and general education courses?

4. How can student labor be used in professional schools?

5. What should be the relationship between students and faculty?

6. What are faculty service responsibilities for non-credit?

7. To what extent should students demonstrate manual and manipulative skills before graduation?

8. What is the school responsibility toward the student regarding housing, social activities, etc.?

9. How does the school obtain funds to support the laboratory facilities (crops, livestock, etc.)?

10. Can a researcher obtaining research materials from industry at no cost produce dependable results?

Reviewed by Walter J. Wills

11. How about compulsory military training?

12. What are the potential benefits from regional or multi-state research?

Some progress has been made. Students at some schools received nine cents an hour. A University of Illinois trustee reported "our own college . . . secured . . . an appropriation of \$3,000 a year, for two years at least, for the special purpose of making experiments. I know many schools are not so well off in this respect."

As a footnote to this interesting book in February, 1872 the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture called a Washington D.C. meeting with representatives from land grant colleges from all but five states. In 1877 there was a conference of State Colleges and University Presidents in Columbus, Ohio. After additional meeting in subsequent years the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations was formed October 18-20, 1887. This subsequently became the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

Policy Matters

From Society Demands

The Contemporary University. USA, edited by Robert S. Morrison, Boston, 1967.

It is unwise to call this book a significant contribution to the study of higher education in the United States. Edited by Robert S. Morrison, Director of Cornell's Division of Biological Sciences, most of the essays grew out of a conference at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In general, these papers deal with broad administrative and policy matters caused by new demands made by society upon the university. But this is not the whole story. Perhaps the introduction states it as well as any single sentence can. It is that "this book will serve to document the contention made by many of the subsequent papers that the shape of the nation's most prominent institutions is crucially determined by the size and form of Federal financial support."

Another striking feature of this collection is the amount of space spent in discussing "not the purposes of the University nor the values it embodies but its administrative form."

With these two points in mind it is easy now to read Clark Kerr's condensed version of "the uses of the university" as a perceptive essay which supports his contention that the university's role is "a prime instrument of national purpose." On the other hand, President W. Allen Wallace of Rochester criticizes the universities as "wheelers and dealers" and would return them to their central purpose of teaching (and we have only to reread recommendations of the recently issued report on this campus by Mr. Coleman and his associates to

see the argument which can be engendered by this kind of discussion). Mr. Wallace would make the search for knowledge "not even for its own sake so much as for the sake of the search," not many professors think in these terms today.

The late Dean William C. LeVain of Yale University writes of the liberal arts college. He sees the state university of medium size (whatever that means) "as the most typical institution of higher education in 1990." This development he views with alarm. As he deplores the decline of undergraduate teaching—a theme which runs through all the essays—and urges concern for new curriculum, a bal-

Reviewed by Paul Morrill

ance between the humanities and the sciences, we appear to be hearing again an old, old story. Ohio State's Frederick Heimberger expects the state universities to change the most and warned us, as some have already, that these will turn into "sprawling monsters of mediocrity."

The effect of increased grants of Federal funds upon colleges and universities will be discussed later, but this particular volume deals with it in a kind of chip-on-the-shoulder defense as made by Douglas Bush of Harvard, examined by two other essays by McNeil Lowry of the Ford Foundation, and Paul A. Weiss, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Texas.

The volume highlights the most critical problem facing higher education which, in the words of Dr.

Heimberger, is "building sufficient faculty trained to provide high quality instruction for students in unprecedented numbers." (The relationship of faculty with university is best seen in the light of demands in the numbers of today's students.) The Berkeley riots occurred after the conference that produced these essays, but several in this volume point to the student unrest with great insight, particularly Martin Miarson, who was in the thick of a California protest as acting Chancellor of Berkeley. His "The Ethos of the American College Student: Beyond the Protest" is most illuminating.

Companion to this is an able article by a Harvard graduate student, David Gordan, on "The Rebellion in Context: A Student's View of Students." Mr. Gordan points out in his opinion the nature of the student "radicalism" has been seriously misjudged, and he claims that the younger generation is simply not in tune with this kind of revolution. These comments of the new generation are pertinent and useful; it is questionable whether they add much to the current discussions about student attitudes. Surely it's easy to say, as does one essayist, that we need "more whole and integrated men and women, who can bring educated minds to both personal and private life." This sentence could have been written any time in the near or long distant past. The fact remains that for most the University's major role is measured by its contribution to research and the development of national resources in the service of the country.

Developments in the Field: Something Can Be Done

Higher Education: Some Newer Developments, Edited by Samuel Baskin, McGraw-Hill, 1965.

A twin volume to the emerging patterns in American Higher Education, is this volume on Higher Education: Some Newer Developments. Both were published in the spring of 1965 and both are anthologies of essays by authorities on the subject. One is sponsored by the Association for Higher Education (NEA), the second was issued by the American Council on Education. Since no book can be "open" to all men, it should be pointed out that these two books are basically for the professional educators, but the educated layman will find them of interest.

The main interest in contrast to emerging patterns which was on

administrative and state systems, etc., is the emphasis upon academic-curriculum, independent study, new media in some newer developments.

Higher Education: Some Newer Developments is a collection of 14 chapters by 21 authors. There

Reviewed by Paul Morrill

is no obvious theme or criterion for selection. Each chapter is built around a case study and attempts to give the reader a background statement, an idea of what may be new or unusual in a particular development under discussion.

Actually it is quite surprising that the center: for example, that are interested in

leges that have been created since 1961, you will find some challenging concepts on imaginative concepts in college buildings.

Of most interest would be the curriculum development, independent study, advance in foreign study, the new electronic teaching devices, interinstitutional cooperation in curriculums—all of these have been pretty well documented in information presented for consideration here.

To find the most challenging chapters read those written by Maxwell H. Glazer and Norman D. Curland on "The New Student." There has been a real urgency about these subjects and treat the abler students and the college and university people. For example, that

cent of the high school graduates observations on a number of these institutions.

If architecture is your concern, be challenged by a number of state-earn college degrees. The big question is why and what can we do about it! These essays show us something that is being done and makes some effort to trace a number of students from 1956 through 1964 so that we have some idea of the advantages and disadvantages of honors programs, etc.

Neither of these books treat in a serious way necessary subjects such as college admissions, industry's aid to education programs, the role of the major foundations, the emergence of the junior colleges, or even scandals and student demonstrations. We cannot have everything.

Concerns of Classroom Variables

Psychology in the Classroom by Rudolf Dreikurs.

In the introduction Dr. Dreikurs summarized and evaluated the contribution of his work. He indicated that the content was organized around his personal observations and experiences. The nature of these interpretations were intended to provide teachers with information about student behavior which would increase their effectiveness. In respect to the content as identified by the author, it seems clear that the term "psychology" as used in the title should be interpreted in a very broad manner.

The reader is introduced to the manual through an interesting and appealing presentation of background material. The author's grasp of the basic concerns many teachers have about critical classroom variables is obvious. Considerable writing is devoted to building the confidence of the teacher to participate in the psycho-educational diagnosis of children. After reading Part I the teacher should be reassured that he is truly the critical figure in this process. In addition he will have picked up some handy labels by which student behaviors may be categorized.

Reviewed by John J. Cody

Examples of student behavior and its interpretation serves as "for instances" which may have value for classroom teachers. The sampling of behavior situations covers a range, sufficiently broad, to be generally informative. Many "causes" of classroom behavior are identified. However, readers are not cautioned that these explanatory or cause and effect statements are

speculations only. Without this caution hypothetical propositions are presented as generalizable principles of psychology. It would be unfortunate if teachers interpreted these case materials and their discussion as more than information related to possible student behaviors.

Terms such as potential, capacity, intelligence and abilities are used without clarification. The author draws conclusions from few facts and then surmises that a specific set of treatments will resolve dif-

ferences. Such shortcomings detract markedly from an interesting presentation.

Dr. Dreikurs' "common sense" approach and pertinent language should be refreshing to teachers. The organization of the text adds to its ease of reading. Constant emphasis on the need to look at children as individuals is a laudatory characteristic. Generally speaking, *Psychology in the Classroom*, is a book which most teachers should find easy to read and at the same time informative.

To Rectify And Reverse

Imperatives in Education, American Association of School Administrators, Washington, D.C.

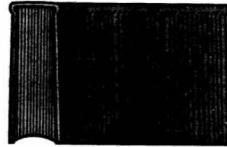
We have here the report of a special commission appointed in 1964 to identify and state major educational concepts which are considered absolutely vital. As revisions are made in the curricular and organizational patterns are reshaped, this two-year study identifies these imperatives: to make urban life rewarding and satisfying; to prepare people for the world of work; to discover and nurture creative talent; to strengthen the moral fabric of society; to deal constructively with psychological tensions; to

Reviewed by Paul Morrill

keep democracy working; to make intelligent use of natural resources; to make the best use of leisure time; and to work with other peoples of the world for human betterment.

Each chapter discusses these vital statements in some detail. No one will argue with these general (and broad) principles: it is the "how to do" that gets us into trouble. The value of the book in the long run may not at all be whether it mounts immediate or possible results but in the suggestive character of its commentary. As one reads this, if one reads it with his antenna out, at any point his mind may focus upon large concepts and see great things ahead. The purist may object to the breadth of concerns; the liberalist may wish for more "experimentation." The true worth may be in defining and opening the views ahead. In this sense it is a fine study, an excellent collective overview. Summary pages are most concise (158). On 165 are excellent reviews which could be outlines worthy of long and varied discussion and study on this or any campus.

IMPERATIVES IN EDUCATION



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

From the Dustjacket

The American University :

Hope for the Future

The University in the American Future, Edited by Thomas R. Stroup University of Kentucky Press, 1965.

There seems to be a general area of agreement in many of these books that the concept of the unity of learning has grown dim or has been utterly disregarded, that basic general education has been neglected with the fragmentation of the fields of knowledge and the rise of professionalism. As a result, much

crossbreeding has become necessary among some of the studies; and that implies that some means must be sought out by educational leaders to rectify the situation or reverse the trade.

For example, Professor Benne, Director of the Human Relations Institute of Boston University, considered this more fully when he found in the growth of President Kerr's "multiversity" idea an implicit denial of, or disregard for, the values inherent in the concept of basic education and in general or seminal studies (we have on this campus a tendency to denigrate the General Studies courses or to point to them as irrelevant--for some reason--or unnecessary for the student who wishes to go on in his specialization). It is futile to deplore the apparent complacent acceptance of this trend as inevitable. It is not easy to take a positive view--to see whether this trend leads to new and more vital ways of achieving educational concern and relevance to our time,

The American university, especially, has been precariously held together by three antithetical ideologies: 1. Newman's notion of an institution concerned with the propagation of fundamental knowledge and the training of men in its proper use in their several professions; 2. Flexner's notion of an institution primarily concerned with research and the expansion of knowledge;

beseched by writers to have great dialogues on the big issues of the day. Sometimes such dialogues actually develop, at least among a few. Excepting Viet Nam, and possibly the current "debates" on the social and economic impact of technological change, the most important of the "great dialogues" is the one which should develop on the movements (used advisedly) in education. Articles in the Sunday supplements reduce the whole to rather puerile issues such as "Can Johnny really read?" or "How to get into college without really trying." Some editorial content is a pace above this, often dealing realistically with the general issues, or more specifically, local problems (which may be the most important concern for daily readers). Yet, it is one of the anachronisms of history that the progressive idea is most often measured by the degree of indifference with which it is met--or relieved of indifference--the degree of immovability new concepts meet in the "establishment."

Reviewed by Paul Morrill

3. The idea behind the land-grant college as an institution specially designed for training in the applied sciences and social sciences. We have as another triumvirate the concept of the teaching institution, the research institution, and the service institution. What have these to say about our concept of the university--multiversity?

Almost daily the citizenry are

Daily Egyptian

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The Rise of Intellectual Impetus

The Community of Scholars, edited by Frank Tannenbaum.

Recording the development over twenty years at Columbia University of the University Seminars, the long-term innovator—secretary, Frank Tannenbaum, reminisces with a kindly mien. There is no doubt that intellectual life at Columbia University was heightened by the participation of hundreds of faculty members and scores of scholars outside the University in these dinner meeting discussion groups held on or near the University for no other purpose than to stimulate the intellectual curiosity of the participants. With a very small budget and only casual University approval, the enthusiasm of scholars carried the individual groups along for years with only an occasional nudge from their founder-secretary.

Beginning in 1945 with five semi-

Reviewed by William J. McKeefery

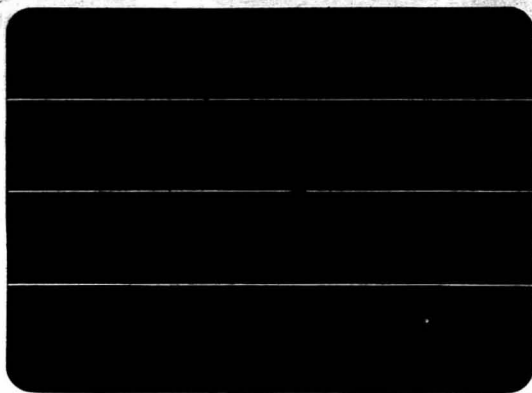
nars on such topics as, "The State," "The Problem of Peace," "Studies in Religion and Culture," "The Renaissance," and "Rural Life," it developed by 1964 into forty seminars meeting fortnightly with more than 1,000 participants. Although it is not possible to tell directly how many publications were stimulated from these seminars, it is generally agreed that some 200 books and articles were influenced by them.

Part of the charm of Mr. Tannenbaum's approach is his clinic of those active in the seminars

to write chapters of his book about it. John Herman Randall, Jr. thinks of them as a source of spiritual power, while Paul Goodman looked upon them as an example of spontaneous administration. Perhaps they influenced Daniel Bell's thoughtful book on general education. However, in this little volume he called these decades, "The Age

of the Skilled Intellectual." Margaret Mead paid the ultimate compliment in suggesting it was "a sturdy new institution, rooted in the traditions of society and developing out of them." Professor Tannenbaum has been a visitor to Southern Illinois University and responsible in part, along with Professor Diben, for helping this faculty establish a University Seminar. He has suggested a few simple rules; one, each seminar is an independent universe and cannot be interfered with. The University can withdraw its sanction but cannot administer the internal life of a collegian; two, after the initial discussion and delineation of the field it will work in, the members become the sole judges of the program it will pursue and whom it will invite to membership and for how long; three, each seminar is assumed to be a permanent institution with life-long participants; four, each seminar must seek to embrace all of the disciplines and experiences in this area; five, each seminar has to abide within the broad limits of the academic tradition.

Certainly the geographic proximity of scholars living in the eastern megalopolis made it convenient for prestigious groups of scholars from within and without the University to assemble for an evening's discussion. People came from as far as Washington and Boston and invitations were considered an honor.



THE UNIVERSITY SEMINARS AT COLUMBIA

DANIEL BELL / LESLIE C. DUNN

PAUL GOODMAN / ALBERT HOFSTADTER

PHILIP C. JESSUP / PAUL F. LAZARSFELD

MARGARET MEAD / JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, Jr.

GILBERT SELDES / FRANK TANNENBAUM

ROBERT THEOBALD

Edited by Frank Tannenbaum

Foreword by Grayson Kirk

Introduction by I. I. Rabi

From the Dustjacket

As the years passed, many of the seminars reflected the changing conditions of the world. In 1956 a seminar was begun on studies in contemporary Africa. In 1959, on the genetics and evolution of man, and in 1962 one was begun on the city; and in 1964, on South and Southeast Asia. One of the most intriguing characteristics of the seminar is their ability to change easily as the interests of the ma-

majority move toward new knowledge and new problems. There is no moaning at the bar when one seminar ceases and the instigation of a new one is looked on with a practical eye, for it is neither a panacea, nor just another committee. Stimulating interpersonal relationships of scholars is still a most important way to maintain the yeast in the intellectual loaf.

Public Universities and Religion

Religious Studies in Public Universities, edited by Milton D. McLean, Visiting Professor of Philosophy at SIU. Central Publications SIU, 266 pages.

This volume contains addresses delivered at a National Conference on religious studies held on this campus November 4-6, 1965. There is also included a resume of courses in religion in 135 public and eleven private colleges and universities in the United States.

Professor McLean, formerly president of Lincoln College, came to SIU from The Ohio State University where he was Director of the Religious Affairs Center. In Part II he observes:

"Approximately half of the states (24) have institutions with departmental programs in religion and 30 per cent of the states (17) have institutions which offer majors in religion.

"In the light of the above it would be fair to say that the academic study of religion in public colleges and universities has now reached the point where it is an accepted field of study in the United States. Whether it is wise or feasible for particular institutions to develop departmental or interdepartmental programs of religious studies, or to increase their course offerings in this field are, of course, decisions which the faculty in these institutions should make."

Reviewed by John E. King

In Chapter 4 Professor Nemetz of the University of Georgia makes the case for the Study of Religion in a Pluralistic Society:

"...the study of religion ought to be made available to every student in every university in

America because the very nature of a pluralistic society gives religion a responsibility which it could not assume in any other societal form...denominational cooperation can and ought to produce formulated strategies which would help academic men of good will to see religion as an indispensable colleague in the business of a university, i.e. the adventure in ideas."

This book could prove to be a work of considerable interest to college and university students for quite a while. It is an interesting and revealing paperback. There are indications that college

and university students are becoming more interested in religion as an academic discipline to be studied than they have been for several years. This interest is discussed in "A Quiet Revolution in American Universities" (Chapter 2) by Robert Michaelsen, Professor and Chairman, Department of Religious Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara.

For many years the teaching of religion in higher education insti-

tutions which are state supported has plagued administrators in the United States. Professor McLean is well informed and respected for his knowledge and experience in working for solutions to this problem. He and his associates on this campus in English, history, philosophy, psychology and sociology have developed a program (p. 82-83 of Part II) now going forward which may be of considerable interest to faculty members and students here and throughout the country.

Our Reviewers

John J. Cody is on the faculty of Guidance and Educational Psychology.

John E. King is a member of the Higher Education faculty.

William J. McKeefery is Dean of Academic Affairs.

Paul H. Morrill is assistant to President Morris, with background in the field of higher education.

Walter J. Willis is a member of the faculty of the Department of Agricultural Industries.

Russian Literature: Pride of a Nation

By Joseph R. Kupcek

Chairman, Russian Section
Foreign Languages

Russia's most important contribution to world culture is unquestionably Russian classical literature. It is properly the pride of the nation. The works of great Russian writers of the nineteenth century are known and loved all over the world and have had enormous influence on world literature. Given the international renown and significance of Russian literature there is nothing surprising in the fact that many non-Russians still watch current Russian writing expectantly—in hopes of the appearance of able writers and important works. The Russians of today also judge their contemporary literature by the standards of Russian classical literature, which they read copiously and to which they have long looked for inspiration and spiritual sustenance.

Russian classical literature is not old compared to that of other European countries. It is almost entirely a product of the last century—specifically of the period from 1820 to 1917. The most productive years were the freest in all Russian history, partly because several writers of unusual talent were writing during those decades. But even in the most oppressive and difficult years of the period there were also excellent works written and published.

After all, tyranny has always up to the present time been the rule rather than the exception in Russia. And there has almost always been tension and bad feeling between writers and the political authority. Most of the great Russian writers of the classic period suffered from one or another form of political persecution. All of them had serious problems with censorship.

Considering these factors and also that Russian literature was always a principal channel of presentation and dissemination of new thoughts and ideas in the country, it is not to be wondered at that Russian writers were in the front ranks of Russian progressives seeking changes in the political and social system. And it was natural, too, for the Russian monarchy always to have strong misgivings about literature and writers. But Russian tsarism was not efficient or effective in dealing with literature. It had a narrow and short-sighted view of the question. It consistently aroused the hostility of writers—but fortunately failed to suppress their progressively oriented works. And Russian writers were consistently unanimous in their desire to see the end of all aspects of censorship, suppression of literature, and interference with writers and intellectuals by the autocracy. This platform was a principal theme of Russian literary life in the entire period.

Russian writers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries did not by any means avoid themes taken from Russian life or from contemporary national problems and issues. Some important works had an immediate political foundation and immediate political impact. Nor were the Russian writers of the classic period by any means all unskilled in the fine art of propaganda. Yet, in general, Russian classical writing did not have a political or ideological platform as a mainspring of its being. Russian classical writers mostly kept clear of adulation of despotism. The great Russian classical writers were in

the first place artists, interested mainly in people, not politics. Russian classical literature is outstanding for its deep insights, through art, into human beings and history. And it was this that gave Russian literature such universality of appeal inside and outside Russia.

The crucial fact about Russia in this period was that it was a European country, a full participant in European cultural life. Enlightened Russians of the era were also Europeans. They, many of them, spoke or read French, German, or English—and all educated Russians of the time read Western European literature either in the original or in translation. There was mass travel by educated Russians to Western Europe in the last part of the nineteenth century and right up to World War I. Tens of thousands of Russian young people went to Western Europe to get their education. And there were also large colonies of Western Europeans in Russia itself.

The closeness of the Russian tie with Western Europe, the membership of Russia in the European community at the time, conditioned the Russian literature of the period. It was mostly about Russia and Russians, of course, and this endowed it with a full measure of the native Russian freshness, strength, and color. But it was also, in its basic assumptions, European literature. Russian writing was in the mainstream of international culture—and an important part of it. And as a result Russian classical literature very quickly found readership in Europe and through-

out the world for itself. And this was, of course, a source of its great international influence and prestige.

The Bolshevik Revolution of November 1917 and the events which followed—turning Russia's face away from Western Europe and back upon itself—had a profound effect on Russian literature.

After the civil war was over and the difficult period of war came to an end things improved. The government began to seek more active support among writers, and Russian writers began to take a more tolerant view of the new government which was then, as later, lavish in its monetary support for literature, the arts, and education. This encouraging literary activity found its reflection in Russian art and literature. Thus this period resulted in a rapid revival of Russian prose.

One of the marked characteristics of Soviet literary life in the first years of the new regime was the fever of writers for organizing themselves into a multitude of groups and spending great amounts of time and energy on the discussion of public and literary issues and problems. There were all kinds of organizations and factions. The group in particular known as the Proletkult tried to get dictatorial powers over literature. It did not succeed, but for a time its strong position enabled it to persecute other writers. On the opposition side from the Proletkult were the "fellow travelers"—who for the most part came from the ranks of the traditional Russian writers who were professionally established to

some extent before the Revolution. They were not, for the most part, communist, but neither were they against the regime, and as things progressed some of them evolved into active propagandists for the new order of things.

At first the Party permitted the proliferation of various literary groups. As time went on, however, and as Stalin consolidated his power over the Party it began to take an ever more direct hand in literary affairs. Thus the government in 1932 organized all writers in one organization known as the Union of Soviet Writers. The ideological system for control was given the label of "socialist-realism"—proclaimed as the official literary dogma at the First Writers Congress.

Stalin's death was a good thing for Russian literature—as for Russian life in general. Under the circumstances of the last two decades of Stalin's rule it is not surprising that very little significant literature was produced. And yet works of permanent value were written and published. This is a tribute to the stubbornness and talent of Russian writers—to their determined will to create.

This new atmosphere began to appear in new literary works. Writers very quickly acquired much broader freedom of expression of emotions and ideas. They talked freely of the seamy side of life under and just after Stalin and spoke hopefully of what might come, namely change.

The big breakthrough for Russian literature, however, came in 1956, after Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation at the 20th Party Congress of the Stalin "personality cult." At this point a whole flood of writing expressing strong protest against inhuman bureaucracy and the presence of dishonesty and insincerity in official attitudes toward life poured forth. Many works described with vivid realism the bad living conditions of Russian people, particularly in the countryside. The literary reputations and some of the works of some of the writers who had perished in or as a result of the purges were being "rehabilitated."

There was broadened translation of foreign writers—including some of those most advanced in terms of style and subject matter, who had previously been on the forbidden list. Soviet writers began to go abroad more frequently and foreign writers to visit the Soviet Union. In general a period began when there was renewal of contacts on all levels with Western Europe and the United States—and this had strong influence on literature.

What then is the view ahead for Russian literature in the Soviet Union? The last decade saw, as we have seen, the rapid development of Russian literature, both poetry and prose.

Russian writers can confidently be expected to take full advantage of whatever new relaxation there is in the atmosphere surrounding their work. The Soviet Union has some fabulous literary assets: enthusiastic, skilled, and promising young writers and older, experienced, and evidently courageous mentors from the senior generation, and most important of all an eager public.

Where else in the world would 25,000 people or so turn out for an outdoor poetry recitation—as eagerly seeking admittance as if it were the football game for the championship? Where else, indeed, is literature and art a matter of national policy and national concern quite on a par with foreign policy or national economic development?

Writers in the Soviet Union could write if given chance, but would they be permitted to?



This statue of the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin stands in front of the Academy of Arts and Sciences in Leningrad.

Conozca a su vecino

Sombre las olas

El día 27 de enero del año 1868 nació en Santa Cruz de Galeana, Estado de México, Juventino Rosas. Hijo de Don Jesús Rosas y Doña Paula Cárdenas, llegó el niño de esta humilde pareja a ser quizás el más famoso de toda una consuetudine de compositores mexicanos de las últimas décadas del siglo XIX. Su pieza más famosa llegó a conocerse por todos los países del mundo, y durante un tiempo, cuando se había perdido de vista y de memoria su verdadero autor, fue atribuido este vals al mismo Johann Strauss, rey de los compositores de este género musical.

lavaba ropa junto a un riachuelo aledaño al pueblo, y de allí salió la inspiración del vals "Junto al manantial" que le hizo inmortal, "pero que no le ganó ningún dinero." Nunca llegó a su consumación aquel amor. Se desapareció Marina de la vida de Juventino, y pronto se casó con otra, Doña Juana Morales, en matrimonio que no perduró debido a la vida licenciosa del novio.

Para aquel entonces Juventino tenía tanta fama de compositor que pudo dedicar otro vals a la esposa del presidente Díaz, Doña Carmen Romero Rubio. Esta pieza "Carmen," también se recuerda y se oye hasta hoy día, junto con "Amelia," "Ensueño seductor," "Lazos de amor," "Ilusiones juveniles," y otras tantas que se tocan cuando los conjuntos populares contemporáneos de "música

nostálgica" se reúnen o se dedican a grabar discos para despertar las memorias adormecidas de nuestros abuelos. En reconocimiento y gratitud Doña Carmen le dio al compositor un flamante piano de cola. Este lo vendió luego para pagar parte de sus muchas deudas.

México en aquellos días se había entregado totalmente a un período de romanticismo, una reincarnación se podría decir de la época romántica francesa. Toda la "buena sociedad" se dedicaba con ahínco a europeizarse. Los poetas Manuel Acuña, Manuel M. Flores, Juan de Dios Peza; los novelistas Manuel Payno, Manuel Ignacio Altamirano, Vicente Riva Palacio, José T. Cuéllar, y los compositores Ernesto Elórduy, Felipe Villanueva, Manuel M. Ponce, Manuel Esparza Oteo, todos ellos se

dedicaban a lo mismo, o en contados casos a un costumbrismo de estirpe romántico, como el de los franceses y alemanes de dos generaciones anteriores.

Juventino Rosas, bohemio, disipador, músico y compositor notable participaba en este fenómeno social, por algún tiempo, dentro de su patria, y luego fue a Estados Unidos como miembro de la Orquesta Típica Mexicana, donde se incorporó a la compañía de zarzuela de Francesco Benculli, con quien viajó a Cuba. Allí contrajo la poliomielitis y murió abandonado y sin un centavo en el pueblo de Batabanó, en julio de 1894. Allí lo enterraron, pero en 1939 fueron trasladados sus restos a la Ciudad de México donde con grandes honores fueron colocados en la Rotunda de los Hombres Ilustres del Cementerio Civil de Dolores.

HISPANO



"Junto al manantial" se llamaba originalmente esta composición, pero desde hace tiempo se conoce como "Sobre las Olas." No hubo fiesta popular o baile público hace 75 años en que no se oyera tocar cuando menos una vez esta melodía.

Su compositor adquirió su talento musical tanto por herencia como por educación. Su padre era militar y músico: su instrumento el arpa, que seguramente tocaba con aquel brío y suavidad que tanta fama ha dado a la música popular hispanoamericana y de que hoy día se goza en los discos del paraguayo, Digno García. La madre fabricaba azucarillos, que para venderlos tocaba Don Jesús sus sonos, y cuando

Juventino llegó a tener los siete años de edad la familia se trasladó a la capital de la República Mexicana en busca de mejor fortuna.

Vivía la familia en una vecindad de la calle de la Amargura, en el barrio pobre de Tepito, posteriormente famoso como la zona del hampa capitalina. Allí se formó bajo la dirección de Don Jesús una orquesta que tocaba en las numerosas fiestas de la época de Don Porfirio Díaz. Mientras tanto el muchacho Juventino comenzaba a estudiar la música.

"Lo mismo tocaba en las mejores orquestas que en las humildes

murgas; actuaba en el Teatro Nacional ante el presidente Porfirio Díaz y ofrecía sus composiciones durante las juergas que se corría con frecuencia. Su espíritu inquieto no le permitió tener vida estable..."

Así es que cuando ingresó en la famosa Orquesta de los Zapadores, no aguantó la disciplina de esta organización dependiente del ejército, y desertó. Se huyó a refugiarse en el pueblo de Cuauhtepc el Alto entre los cerros al norte de la Capital. Pasado algún tiempo se hizo maestro de la escuela rural del mismo pueblo. Vivía en casa de un discípulo del Conservatorio, Fidencio Carbajal, y se enamoró de Mariana, la hermana de éste.

Dicen que pasaba horas en la contemplación de ella mientras

A Thrill For Speed and Victory --Or Something Else

By Phil Boroff

How does one explain our fascination with speed? Why, for example, is it marvelous to go very fast in a racing car? For the driver, is it the roar of the crowd, the reward of a trophy, the chance of quick riches, or the test of skill? For the spectator, is it the winning of a bet, the possibility of an accident, the thirst for blood, or the thrill of victory? Or is it "some-

thing that brings you so close to the possibility of death that to survive it is to feel life and living more intensely?"

"Grand Prix" provides some meaningful if somewhat unsatisfactory observations about our fascination with speed; it also makes a point or two about one of the most dangerous and, therefore, most bizarre of contemporary "sports"—automobile racing—and about the drivers and spectators who take part in it. But more than this, "Grand Prix" provides the sight and sound experience of auto racing; it squeezes you into the cockpit of an unusual, powerful car called the Formula One and thrusts you onto the fast, perilous European courses in the annual competition for the world's championship.

A busy plot provides personal drama by assembling several stock

characters whose lives intertwine. The story, almost nothing more than a framework for several racing sequences, centers on four ace drivers: James Garner is a lone American in a field of Europeans who drives a car owned and built by a Japanese businessman (Toshiro Mifune) and has to be a winner, no matter what. Brian Bedford is a Britisher with a compulsion to be a champion who competes against the memory of a dead champion-driver brother and whose wife (Jessica Walter) wants a divorce but tries adultery with Garner. Frenchman Yves Montand is a weary track veteran who is at odds with his life and wife and forms a poignant romance with an American fashion journalist (Eva Marie Saint). Antonio Sabato, young-est of the drivers and Montand's team mate, is a carefree, cocksure Italian who takes his fun where he finds it and has a passing "sun, food and sex" affair with a willowy track follower.

Stock characters to be sure. Yet Scenarist Robert Alan Arthur has provided them with some apt and lively dialogue that, together with the acting contributions of a truly international cast, invest the characters with distinct personalities. Montand, Miss Saint and Miss Walter are especially helpful.

The real stars of "Grand Prix", however, are the film technicians--

the cameramen, soundmen, editors and others—who, with Director John Frankenheimer, worked out the intricate business of running with the racing cars. They have photographed, sound-recorded and edited with much technical virtuosity.

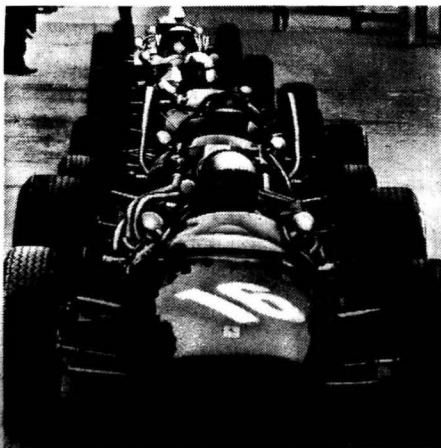
Frankenheimer effectively utilizes the mobility of the camera. By mounting cameras on actual racing cars, an intimate, often sensational sense of being in the driver's seat is achieved. Sometimes the on-the-fender camera is only inches away from the whirring tires as occasional shots brilliantly catch the rush of an 180-m.p.h. speed.

The natural, often earsplitting sounds of an automobile racing motors, the hum of tires on wet pavement, the roar of engines, the noise of a crowd, etc.—are used for dramatic effect. An overlay of running commentary on the various events adds a documentary quality. One race is accompanied only by the sound of Composer Maurice Jarre's music. But Jarre's score is secondary background sound; the primary one is that of auto racing itself.

In addition to its 1966 Oscars for sound recording and sound effects, "Grand Prix" also earned its Oscar for film editing. Visual Consultant Saul Bass has created title credits and several montages that divide the screen into panels for a sort of interplay of reactions and duplicate and concurrent actions. These split-screen optical effects achieve a kind of stream of conscience commentary and resemble the techniques perfected to an art by Experimental Filmmaker Francis Thompson in his movie "N.Y., N.Y."

"Grand Prix" has the ring of authenticity because it was shot entirely on location at actual European racing courses and surrounding countryside.

Major objections are the film's length and slow pace. Its nearly three hours running time could easily be trimmed and tightened. "Grand Prix" is one of those rare movies that draws its basic strength, excitement and interest from its technical competence rather than its story. If, in fact, the story were completely eliminated and the remaining racing sequences were combined with similar scenes from "A Man and a Woman", the result would probably be the most exciting, beautiful, action-packed documentary on automobile racing ever made; it would be a sort of "Endless Summer" on wheels.



Production: Stanley Grid



SCROLLER'S SWEETHEART COURT--One of these candidates will be crowned Sweetheart of the Scroller's Club, pledge class of Kappa Alpha Psi, Saturday night at the Travelodge Motel, Marion. Back row, left to

right, are Lucille Treadwell, Ingrid Tarver, Williette Muldrow and Margarite Tarver. Front row, left to right, are, Meta Anderson, Marsha Avery, Toren Anderson, Mary Clifton and Rosalyn Duncan.

Young Republican Convention

Draws 19 SIU Members

Nineteen SIU students attended the Illinois Young Republican College Federation convention recently in Springfield.

Two SIU students who were candidates for southern area vice president withdrew before the balloting. Mark V.

Graduate Wives Dance Scheduled for March 2

The spring dance of the Graduate Wives Club will be held from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. March 2 at the Holiday Inn. The Scarabs will play for the affair, which is semi-formal.

Tickets will be sold at the door.

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From 20 Counties

Confab Will Draw 600 State Bankers

More than 600 bankers from the 20 southernmost counties of Illinois will be on the SIU campus here March 6.

Fifty-year pins will be awarded members who have been in the banking business for half a century or longer.

They comprise Group 10 of the Illinois Banker's Association. Jesse Hill, executive vice president of the Bank of Marion said that following the afternoon business meeting there will be a banquet at 6:30 p.m. in the University Center. The group will be entertained by a humorous philosopher and lecturer, Marvin McLellan of Lexington, Miss.

Chamber Choir Set For Performance

The University Chamber Choir will perform on March 6 at 8 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium.

Robert Kingsbury will conduct the group through works by Gallus, Byrd, Schein, Ravel and Poulenc. Gretchen Saathoff will be the accompanist.

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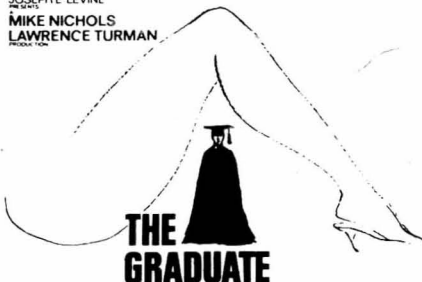
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Defense Department Boosts Draft Call

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department Friday boosted draft calls close to the Vietnam war record. And it ordered inductions into the Marine Corps for the first time in two years.

These actions came as the Joint Chiefs of Staff proposed tentatively the call-up of about 50,000 National Guardsmen and Reservists to rebuild forces in the United States

drained by the Vietnam war. Meanwhile, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, JCS chairman, undertook an on-the-spot survey of the situation in Vietnam, which could lead to a higher U.S. troop commitment. This, in turn, could bring bigger draft calls, a Guard-Reserve muster or both.

The Pentagon put out a call for the drafting of 48,000 men

in April, the highest total in the past 18 months.

At the same time, the Defense Department raised the previously announced March draft quota from 39,000 to 41,000, all to serve in the Army.

The April call is only slightly below the Vietnam record of 49,200 drafted in October 1966.

The Marines, who never

have liked using draftees, will get 4,000 of them in April—the first Marine use of the draft since March 1966.

This is because the Marines do not expect to be able to get enough voluntary enlistments to replace about 19,000 men inducted in late 1965 and early 1966.

The rising draft quotas reflect the after effects of the big buildup in manpower which began in late summer and fall of 1965.

After President Johnson ordered the huge U.S. troop commitment in Vietnam in mid-1965, draft quotas were jacked up to provide the additional manpower.

Draftees pulled in then and in the months following are now finishing out their two-year periods of duty.

Defense officials have said they anticipated draft calls this year to reach a total more than 70,000 above last year's intake of 230,000.

Last year, when the rate of buildup slacked off, draft

calls fell as low as 10,900 in February.

The monthly quotas began shooting upward this January. The call for that month totaled 34,000, nearly double the 18,200 drafted in December. The February total eased a bit to 23,300 and Friday's announcement sent the March and April quotas over the 40,000 mark.

Bus Idea Draws Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

convenient and comfortable as rail travel.

The students testifying all stated that removal of the trains would eliminate their only adequate means of transportation.

Some testified that they used the trains to travel back and forth to their homes which are along the route between St. Louis and Carbondale, while others said the trains provided them with a tieup to St. Louis where they catch planes to their west or east coast homes. None thought the bus service was a good substitute.

A student representing SIU's Arab contingent said that many foreign students use the trains to travel to St. Louis

where they attend cultural and sports events.

"Part of the foreign students' reasons for coming to America is to travel and see things. Without transportation the foreign students will stop coming," he said.

The testimony of two witnesses, Dale Boatright, a campus senator who stated that he represented the Student Government, and that of Joe Elliot, who claimed to speak for SIU's 1700 non-academic employees was questioned by the ICC examiner, Paul Clerman.

According to Clerman neither witness had sufficient proof to show that he actually represented the two groups.

Both Boatright and Elliot admitted that they were not officially appointed to serve as spokesmen.

During the testimony railroad employees, many of whom might lose their jobs if the trains are dropped, operated a booth outside Muckle-rooy Auditorium, site of the hearing, soliciting witnesses to give testimony.

Several railroad workers also testified themselves, most of them stating that if railroad crews are laid off there would be a decline in the quality of the IC's freight and passenger service.

Another complaint raised by a railroad employee was that the IC is attempting to alienate passengers by overcrowding its trains.

"I've seen students who have had to stand in the baggage cars, sit on suit cases in the aisles and sleep on luggage racks, because there was not enough room," he said.

Others who gave testimony Friday were the mayors of DuQuoin and Pinckneyville.

Richard Ogilvie Tells Crowd States Need Federal Money,

(Continued from Page 1)

available to be distributed to local governments according to their need," he said.

Ogilvie said that at a meeting he attended Thursday someone suggested that the sur tax proposed by President Johnson should be earmarked for use by local governments.

"This deserves very serious consideration," he said.

Warning against not having such a tax-sharing proposal, he said, "We will only proceed to the half-way house if there is no assurance that an appropriate percentage of funds returned to the states would, in turn, be returned to local governments."

"A provision allowing for a portion of the rebated funds to go directly to local governments is absolutely imperative in any tax-sharing proposal," he said.

In the question and answer period which followed his talk on "The Future of Federalism," Ogilvie said he would support any Republican candidate for President who looks like he can win.

Ogilvie swiftly side-stepped one student's question about what he would do, if elected, for the student who is having his rights tread upon by not being permitted to drive or live where he wishes.

"If you have any questions about any specific rights, I'll be glad to meet with you afterward and discuss it," Ogilvie answered first.

When the student mentioned driving a car or living where he wants, the speaker asked, "What do you want me to do?"

After listening to a few short additional statements from the questioner, Ogilvie dropped the subject and asked for another question from the audience.

Ogilvie came to SIU for the initiation banquet of the local chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha, national political science honorary fraternity. The afternoon meeting was held in the University Center, Ballroom B.



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 3rd Hit Sat. "Why Bother To Knock"



SOUTHERN DESIGNER—SIU graduate Armand Re, left, studies a contemporary folding screen with John L. Newton, manager of the Brooklyn Museum Design Laboratory. Re and David Day, also a graduate of SIU, will enter three original designs in the Brooklyn Museum's February "Design Review" show, presented in cooperation with Indus Design Magazine.

Draft Deferment Counseling Planned at University Center

Graduate and undergraduate students concerned with losing 2-S deferments can receive counseling at the University **Sigma Pi's Annual Orchid Ball Fete Set for Tonight**

Sigma Pi social fraternity will hold its annual Orchid Ball tonight celebrating the fraternity's founding with a dinner at the Carbondale Elk's club from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., and a dance at the Giant City Lodge from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

The highlight of the evening will be the crowning of Sigma Pi's sweetheart for 1968. This year's candidates include Jackie Shirvey, Sigma Kappa; Kathy Mylar, Delta Zeta; Marlene Messersmith, Delta Zeta; Barb McVay; and Bonnie Amodeo. Last year's sweetheart was Bonnie West, Alpha Gamma Delta.

Dr. David E. Conrad, associate professor of history, will be the after dinner speaker. Other guests will include Dean Wilbur Moulton, dean of students, Mr. Kenneth Varcoe, coordinator of student affairs, and Mr. Walter Young, province archon for Sigma Pi, as well as alumni and their wives.

Causes of Bankruptcy
The most prevalent cause of bankruptcy is managerial incompetence, which is responsible for nearly half of all business failures, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

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Center, Thursdays from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The sessions are offered to advise those who wish to become informed on student, occupational, medical, psychological, or clerical deferments, according to Stuart Sweetow, a counselor and member of the Southern Illinois Peace Committee.

Sweetow said that he and Paul Atwood were trained to be counselors by the American Friends Service Committee last summer.

Steve Boma Voted President of TKE

Steve Boma has been elected president of Tau Kappa Epsilon social fraternity for 1968-69.

Other officers are Denny McMillan, vice president; Keith Wadell, secretary; Dan Durr, treasurer; Joe Bunge, chaplain; Roger Anderson, social chairman; Wally Welch, historian; Tom Gayne, pledge trainer; and Paul Rietman, and Roger Turk, IFC representatives.

Guilty Plea Results In Probation, Fine

Carlo Van Vandt, 21, from Chicago, entered a plea of guilty to attempting to commit burglary at Golde's Store for Men in Carbondale and was placed on probation for three years and fined \$200 plus \$57 court costs in Jackson County Circuit Court in Murphysboro, Wednesday.

The offense occurred last Oct. 20.

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Activities

American Nazi Views Two Systems

Student Government will sponsor a speech by Matt Koehl, head of the American Nazi Party, at 7 p.m. Monday, in the University Center Ballrooms A, B and C. The speech is entitled "National Socialism vs. Democratic Decadence."

SIU Transportation Institute and Division of Technical and Adult Education will conduct deck officer supervisory seminars in the University Center. Registration will be at 8 a.m. in the Gallery Lounge, followed by a meeting in Ball-

room A until 5 p.m. Lunch will be at noon in Ballroom C.

Department of Public Aid meets from 1 to 4:30 p.m. in the University Center, Ohio and Illinois Rooms.

Department of Music will sponsor the Memphis State String Quartet at 8 p.m. in Davis Auditorium of the Wham Education Building.

VTI will hold a class seminar in dental hygiene from 7:30 to 10 p.m. in Room 201 of Wham Education Building.

Department of Physics will sponsor a physics graduate colloquium from 10 to 11 a.m. in Lawson Hall 221.

University Museum will sponsor a lecture entitled "2000 A.D." at 8 p.m. in the Morris Library Auditorium Lounge and Kitchen. The lecture will be given by Charles D. Tenney, vice president of planning and review.

Activities Programming Board's Recreation Committee will meet at 1 p.m. in the University Center, Room D.

APB's Special Events Committee will meet from 7 to 7:30 p.m. in the University Center, Room E.

Chemeka Club will meet at 8 p.m. in the University Center, Room C.

APB's Education and Culture Committee will meet from 8 to 9 p.m. in the University Center, Room D.

APB's Dance Committee will meet at 9 p.m. in the University Center, Room D.

APB Committee meeting will be at 9 p.m. in the University Center, Room E.

WSIU(FM) Will Broadcast Evansville Game, Teach-In

The SIU-Evansville basketball game will be aired from the Arena at 8 p.m. today on WSIU(FM).

Other programs:
12 p.m. Metropolitan Opera: "Lohengrin," by Richard Wagner.

11 p.m. Swing Easy.

SUNDAY

The Special of the Week will present Toronto teach-in on religion, international affairs, race and war (part 1) at 8 p.m. on WSIU(FM).

Artiles to Conduct Research in Spain

Jenaro Artiles, professor of Spanish at SIU, will travel to Madrid during Spring break to continue an investigation into the existence of a group of modernist writers in Spain at the beginning of the twentieth century.

At the Municipal Hemeroteca of Madrid, Artiles will study the only existing copy of "Revista Latina," a literary magazine edited by the poet Francisco Villaespesa.

The investigation is being sponsored by the Department of Foreign Languages and the Office of Research and Pro-

10:30 a.m. Concert Encores: includes works of Bach, Bernstein, Ravel, Sibelius and Beethoven.

8:35 p.m. Masters of the Opera: Massenet: Manon.

WSIU-TV Schedules Talk On Vietnam, N.E.T. Playhouse

The David Susskind show will feature Peter Cooke and Dudley Moore in a discussion on Vietnam, beginning at 5:30 p.m. Sunday, on WSIU-TV, Channel 8.

Other Sunday programs:

5 p.m. Film Feature.

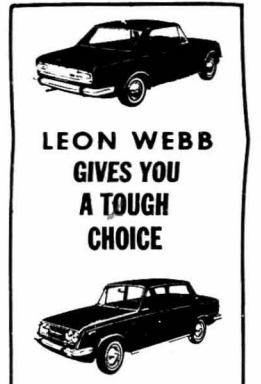
7:30 p.m. Public Broadcasting Laboratory.

9:30 p.m. N.E.T. Playhouse—The 39th Witness.

At Health Service

The University Health Service reported the following admissions and dismissals: Admitted: Grace Wu, 402 S. University.

Dismissed: Jimmy Wright, Baptist Student Center; David Ehrlich, 516 S. Rawlings; Robert Haas, Rt. 2, Murphysboro; Ahmad Mohlioohi, Boomer I.



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'!!## ??' Or Interpretation Reading Topic

Baby Jane is a fabulous girl and she comprehends what the Rolling Stones mean.

This Girl of the Year, as well as the editor of "Confidential Magazine" and a Mexican peasant will be featured in Interpreters Theatre's reading hour entitled, "!!##??" which will be presented at 8 p.m. March 1 on the Calipre Stage of the Communications Building.

The take-off on modern pop culture will be directed by Bob Loxley, teaching assistant in the Department of Speech. The production will consist of selections from Tom Wolfe's "Kandy Kolorad Tangerine-flake Stream-line Baby" and Ray Bradbury's short story "Sun and Shadow."

Members of the cast include Gary Doyle, Bob Zay, John Perry, Marian Buescher, Mike Walker, Al Vogel, Bruce Potts, Al Nelson, George Silver, Laura Gilardon and Susan King.

Instructor to Talk Dairy Research

Howard H. Olson, associate professor of animal industries, will speak to farmers in a dairy production short course at the Aviston High School Tuesday evening. He will report on his recent research on complete feeds for dairy cows.

The meeting, beginning at 7 p.m. in the high school vocational agriculture department, is one of a series of weekly sessions arranged by Leon Lubert, Aviston vocational instructor, for farmers in the area.

Olson, a dairy specialist, joining the SIU faculty in 1954. He received his doctorate from the University of Minnesota. Besides his teaching duties, he has carried on extensive research in dairy production and feeding problems. He is most widely known for his recent studies of complete feeding programs for dairy cows.

Olson was on leave last year to serve as a Fulbright lecturer on dairy animal physiology and reproduction at Ain Shams University in Cairo, United Arab Republic.

Horticultural Head Speaks to Council

James B. Mowry, superintendent of the Illinois Horticultural Experiment Station at SIU spoke on "The Peach Variety Revolution in the Midwest" while appearing at the National Peach Council meeting Feb. 18-21, in Charleston, S.C.

Mowry came to SIU in 1951 to head up the experiment station when it was moved to Carbondale for joint operation by SIU and the University of Illinois. He tests fruit varieties and conducts plant breeding experiments to find improved peach and apple varieties.

Fancy Shooting

GROEBMING, Austria (AP) A hunter aimed his rifle at a deer, and caused rail traffic to be disrupted for over two hours after he pulled the trigger.

Police said the bullet hit the overhead powerline of the railroad. The deer escaped unhurt.



TO PERFORM HERE--The Memphis State University String Quartet will present a concert at 8 p.m. Monday in Davis Auditorium, located in the Wham Education building. The program will include Quartets by Haydn, Opus 33, No. 3 Bartok No. 3 and Beethoven Opus 135. The members of the ensemble are Robert Snyder and Noel Gilbert, violins; Mary Ann Anyder, viola; and Phyllis Steen, 'cello.

Teacher Discusses Corn Drying

J. J. Paterson, associate professor of agriculture engineering at SIU, discussed the latest developments in corn drying at the Washington County 100-Bushel Corn Club and 40-Bushel Soybean Club banquet meeting in Plum Hill Thursday evening.

The meeting, beginning at 7 p.m. in the Evangelical and Reformed Church parish hall, included presenting awards to 17 farmers for high corn yields and to the outstanding soybean grower in the county.

Peterson, a native of Saskatchewan, Canada, has been

in the SIU School of Agriculture faculty since 1957, teaching courses in farm shop and farm power and machinery. He has carried on experimental studies on hay conditioning and drying as well as designing special machines for experimental work in agronomy research at SIU. He was on the department of ag-

Sunday Meeting Set

The Visiting International Student Association will hold a meeting at 3 p.m. Sunday in the Morris Library Auditorium. Members only are asked to attend.

Aircraft to Fly Salute Sorties At Carbondale

A salute to SIU for having produced the highest number of successful applicants for the eight-state area aviation officer program at Naval Air Reserve Training Unit Memphis, Tenn. for two consecutive years, will be made Feb. 27 through March 1.

Three T-34 Mentor aircraft will perform daily formation flyovers at 8 a.m. and noon in the Carbondale area.

SIU students who qualify on the aviation officer examination may take free rides in these planes at their convenience. Transportation from the SIU campus to Southern Illinois airport will be provided by "Fly Navy" convertibles.

Wood, Stitt Attend Ag Education Talks

Eugene Wood, assistant dean of SIU's School of Agriculture, and Thomas Stitt, SIU assistant professor of agriculture industries; attended the 1968 Central States Seminar in Agricultural Education in Chicago Monday to Thursday.



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Instructor Dabbles in Jazz

By Terry Peters



Mrs. Jane Kittrell

Mrs. Jean Kittrell, instructor in the Department of English, leads a double life—and she loves it.

During the week, she teaches English at SIU while studying for her Ph.D. in English literature; on Friday and Saturday evenings she sings and plays jazz piano at the Old Levee House on North Wharf Street in St. Louis.

Mrs. Kittrell's unorthodox weekend occupation had to be approved by all the administrative hierarchy, from the chairman of the Department of English through President Morris. She is grateful for their consent, and emphasizes that the approval is subject to review.

Mrs. Kittrell got the job as a result of her participation in the 1966 Annual Ragtime Festival, held each June in St. Louis. In January of '67, the owner of the Goldenrod Showboat where the Ragtime Festival is held, called and offered her a job at the Old Levee House, which he had just opened. She accepted reluctantly, since her only accompaniment was to be a banjo player.

Mrs. Kittrell performed on campus last spring when old-time jazz musicians from Preservation Hall in New Orleans put on a show in Shryock Auditorium. She accompanied them on the piano for one jazz number.

"Preservation Hall was set up as a place for the preservation of jazz, where the old jazz musicians could get together," Mrs. Kittrell explained. "I went to New Orleans last summer and lived for three weeks in a unit adjoining Preservation Hall."

"I got interested in jazz when I discovered after seven years of marriage that my husband played the cornet," recalled Mrs. Kittrell, who is currently divorced.

"We began devoting Sunday afternoons to jazz with interested students while we were at William and Mary College in northern Virginia," she said. "We formed the nucleus of a band."

Mr. and Mrs. Kittrell played for two years with the Chesapeake Bay Jazz Band in Norfolk, Va., as a result of their Sunday afternoon jam sessions. Afterwards they spent two years in Chicago with the Chicago Stompers, whose planned German concert tour provided the Kittrells with another memorable experience.

"At the last minute the band

had to cancel out, but we decided to go ahead anyway," Mrs. Kittrell said. "We had a scheduled two-week engagement in Dusseldorf, Germany, but we wound up staying three months. With all the offers we had, we could have stayed three years," she added.

Following her two years with the Chicago Stompers, during which she received a master's degree in philosophy from the University of Chicago, Mrs. Kittrell came to SIU. She has been here five years.

"Jazz is rooted in folk music," she said. "It grew from work songs, spirituals and country blues before 1850. Ragtime actually began in Missouri and worked its way down the Mississippi to New Orleans where it blended in

with the blues and spirituals which had begun there and worked their way up the river. Out of this combination grew what we know today as jazz."

Mrs. Kittrell explained that in jazz one must forget classical training in careful adherence to the score and let the imagination run free. "You're only as good as your variations," she said.

Mrs. Kittrell laughed as she recalled a question her mother asked her recently.

"She said 'Why don't you sing like you used to? You used to have such a sweet voice.' I told her that for one thing I can't, but also I have chosen to sing otherwise. Few jazz singers have outstanding solo voices. What is needed is emotion, feeling and communication," Mrs. Kittrell said.

Tenney to Speak

On Illinois' Future

Illinois as it may look in the year 2000 will be the subject of a public lecture by SIU Vice President Charles Tenney Monday in Morris Library Auditorium, at 8 p.m.

The talk will be sponsored by the SIU Museum to mark the opening of its new Sesquicentennial Room, also set for Monday, and as a contribution to the Illinois Sesquicentennial.

Tenney, vice president for planning and review, also heads a planning committee for SIU's own centennial celebration beginning in 1969.

The talk will be followed by a reception in the auditorium lounge.

Indian to Speak

On Life's View

Narasim Haiah, visiting SIU professor of physics from India, will speak before the Carbondale Friends Meeting at 9:30 a.m. Sunday at the Student Christian Foundation, 913 S. Illinois.

The topic of Haiah's talk will be "An Indian Looks at Life."

Haiah is the College President and professor of physics at National College at Bangalore University in Bangalore, India.

Visitors are welcome to attend and an informal program will be arranged for children.

Increase in Job Recruiters Noted by Placement Service

More than 170 teams of recruiters from business, industry and government have visited SIU during the past six weeks and another hundred or more will come during the last two weeks of this month seeking SIU trained personnel.

Richard E. Gray and Steve Richardson, Placement Service consultants on business and industry jobs, said the pace is much more rapid than last year, and that graduating students are apparently more eager to interview the recruiters.

Invalid License Results in Fine

Ruben Valliant, 42, of 1401 N. Wall St., was fined \$100 plus \$22 in costs after entering a plea of guilty Wednesday in Jackson County Circuit Court. He was charged with operating a vehicle without a valid driver's license.

Valliant was ordered to serve three consecutive Sundays in Jackson County Jail, according to Richard Richman, states attorney.


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Football Schedule Released

Only half of the 10 teams SIU faced in football last season are on the 1968 schedule released Friday by Athletic Director Donald N. Boydston.

Also on the schedule are two newcomers, Lamar State College of Texas and the University of Tampa in Florida.

The returnees to the Salukis' schedule for 1968 are Louisville, Tulsa, Dayton, Drake and Youngstown. Missing from last year are Northeast Missouri State College, Lincoln of Missouri, East Carolina, North Texas State and Ball State.

Rounding the nine-game schedule is Northern Michigan and Southwest Missouri State. Both have played SIU previously.

Although having only a nine-game schedule, SIU will still have five home games. The home games will start at 1:30 p.m. in McAndrew Stadium.

Three of the teams on the slate, Louisville, Tulsa, and Drake, are members of the Missouri Valley Conference, although Drake does not compete for the title.

Of the returnees from the 1967 schedule, SIU defeated two, Tulsa and Drake, and lost to Louisville, Dayton, and Youngstown.

The schedule, with last year's score in parentheses, follows:

Sept. 21—Louisville (0-26); Sept. 28—Open. Oct. 5—at Tulsa (16-13); Oct. 12—Lamar State. Oct. 19—at Dayton (14-34); Oct. 26—at Drake (45-17); Nov. 2—Youngstown, Homecoming (3-29); Nov. 9—Northern Michigan; Nov. 16—at Tampa; Nov. 23—Southwest Missouri State.

Series records against the seven teams on the 1968 schedule that SIU has met before are: Louisville, 2-3; Tulsa, 1-3; Dayton, 0-1; Drake, 2-4; Youngstown, 0-2-1; Northern Michigan, 1-4; Southwest Missouri State, 2-0.

Two Senior Trackmen Will Attempt Defense of Their Conference Titles

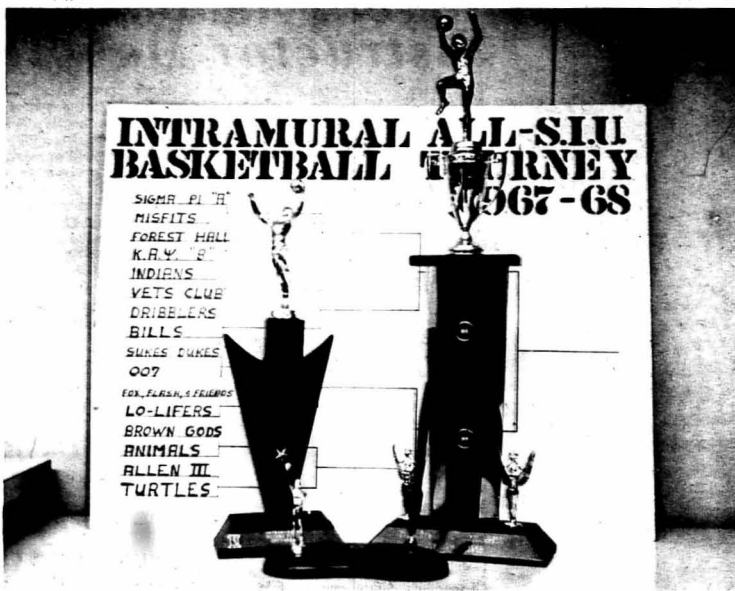
Senior trackmen Ross MacKenzie and Mitch Livingston will defend their Central Conference titles when the SIU track team competes in the annual championship meet today at South Bend, Ind.

MacKenzie won the 440 last season with a clocking of :49.1.

Geographer Talk Slated Thursday

British Geographer Peter Lloyd will be presented in a public lecture by SIU's Department of Geography in the Communications Building Lounge. Topic for the 8 p.m. talk will be "The Impact of Government Assistance in Economically Depressed Areas."

Lloyd, from the University of Manchester, England, is visiting professor this year at Queens University Kingston, Ontario. He will give a departmental lecture at 4 p.m. Friday on "The Data Bank as an Aid to Development Planning" in the Department of Geography headquarters on South Elizabeth.



INTRAMURAL DIVIDENDS—Sixteen teams are set to pursue the intramural trophies pictured above as basketball action gets underway on the University School court. The tall trophy on the right is for the winning team while the award on the left will be given to the runnerup team. The outstanding manager will be awarded the desk set.

Salukis Have Reasons For Victory Tonight

By Dave Palermo

Two Saluki cagers, guard Craig Taylor and forward Dick Garrett, will be out to beat Evansville tonight for reasons other than the long standing rivalry between the two schools.

The 6-1 Taylor, who drew a starting assignment five games ago against Kansas State, is a native of Evansville and prepped at Evansville North.

Taylor transferred his loyalty to Southern and is looking forward to tonight's game with eager anticipation.

"I always look forward to playing Evansville," he says, "... and beating them too." Garrett, SIU's main offensive threat, has also got a

good reason to make a good showing tonight. The 6-3 forward will attempt to make amends for the sub-par performance he turned in last month when the Purple Aces dumped the Salukis, 52-54.

He missed 15 shots from the field and failed to convert the only free throw he attempted in finishing the game with eight points. Going into tonight's contest Garrett is averaging 19.1 points a game and has only been under 20 points twice since the Evansville game.

Garrett's poor showing, coupled with the fact that Southern hit on only .32 per cent of its shots from the floor, were the primary factors in Southern's defeat.

Since the two teams last met, the Purple Aces have won five of eight games and dropped to sixth among college division teams while the Salukis have won only three of eight. Evansville's record is 18-5 while SIU's is 11-10.

SIU will go with the same starting lineup it has used in the past few games with Garrett and Chuck Benson at the forward spots, Taylor and Willie Griffin will man the guard positions, and Howard Keene will be at center.

The Purple Aces will start 6-6 Howard Pratt and 6-5 Layne Holmes at forward, 6-9 Tom Niemeier at center, and Kae Moore, 6-2, and Jerry Mattingly, 6-2, at the guard spots.

A second unit installed by Coach Arad McCutchan will



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consist of Dave Weeks, Roger Miller and Darrell Adams, all measuring in at 6-4, and Roger Guth, 5-11, and Ronald Bae, 6-2.

Pratt leads the team in scoring with a 14.4 average followed by Niemeier with 11.4 p.p.g., Mattingly, 10.6, and Holmes, 10.2.

The varsity game will be preceded by a 5:45 contest between SIU and Evansville freshmen. Saluki frosh lost to Evansville, 78-67, the same night the varsity was dropping its game.

Seminar in Parkinson

A chemistry seminar is scheduled at 4 p.m. Monday in room 204 of Parkinson Laboratory. J. L. Amoros will speak on "The Selected-Shell Electron Density Method."

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Meade Says Easy Victories This Weekend

If Male Gymnastics Coach Bill Meade is right, the Salukis should have a successful weekend.

They have two meets over the weekend: Friday against the University of Colorado and today against the Air Force Academy. Meade expects little trouble in winning both meets.

Should SIU win both meets, it would have a modest three-meet winning streak. Very modest if compared to the 68-meet string snapped by Iowa on Feb. 10. The loss was avenged Wednesday at Iowa, 189.15 to 187.15.

SIU takes an 8-1 season record into the two weekend meets, and should they win those two, plus the early March meets with Indiana State and the University of Illinois, which Meade also expects, they would have a record of 12-1 going into the NCAA National Championships in late March at Tucson, Ariz.

For the rest of the season, SIU will be concentrating on first the NCAA Regionals and then the ultimate goal, the championships.

This preparation will be mostly concerned with improving and smoothing out routines that the gymnasts have used throughout the season.

Basketball Courts Must be Reserved

Student basketball teams wishing to schedule games with teams from other leagues may reserve a court in the U-School Gym through the Intramural Office for Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

The gym will be open only for these reserved games from 6:30 to 10:30 p.m. on these dates.

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Frosh Aim to Better Record Against Purple Aces

SIU's freshmen basketball team is hoping to extend its two-game winning streak in an encounter tonight with the Evansville freshmen at 5:45 in the Arena.

The yearling's winning streak is the result of a 71-69 win over Bradley Thursday

night and a 75-41 pasting of Forest Park Junior College last Saturday.

In Thursday's game, Roger Westbrook led the frosh with 23 points, although Mike Hessick, a 6-10 center, stole the show.

Hessick made two free throws to give SIU a three-point lead with 50 seconds remaining. Bradley came back with a field goal, but Westbrook made the first of two free throws to make the final score 71-69.

Hessick scored 17 points

to tie with Tom McBride for second place scoring honors.

Westbrook had one of his better nights from the field as he hit 10 of 18 shots, plus three free throws. He had been shooting at only a 36 per cent clip through the

freshmen's first ten games. Rounding out the scoring for SIU were Terry Buhs with nine, B. J. Trickey with three and Martyn Bradley with two.

McBride was the game's leading rebounder with 14. The freshmen are 6-5 going into tonight's game.

Even Hemmerling Gets Butterflies

Pete Hemmerling, 21-year-old junior, has made it to the ranks of the best on SIU's gymnastics team.

Hemmerling worked only one event for the Salukis last season, but this year he is working four and has become the team's second leading scorer with 243.65 points before the Iowa meet earlier this week.

He'll have a chance to add to his total tonight when the Salukis meet the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo.

"Pete is a very hard worker," says Bill Meade, his coach. "He's determined, and as he gains more confidence will be one of the most outstanding gymnasts we've ever had."

Hemmerling agrees with Meade about the confidence part:

"I get butterflies in my stomach every time before a meet, but I talked with several of the other guys on the squad, and they say they get nervous, too. So I guess

a certain amount of nervousness is necessary to turn in a good performance."

Hemmerling, who prepped at Chicago St. Patrick, has had some good performances this season. He has recorded 18 performances that have scored 9.0 or above. His specialty is the high bars, but he also works the floor exercise, long horse and parallel bars.

Pont's Brother To Coach at Yale

New Haven, Conn. (AP)—Richard Pont, brother of Coach of the Year John Pont of Indiana, will coach Yale's offensive backfield next fall.

Pont, 37, fills the spot vacated by Jim Root who left Yale to become head football coach at New Hampshire.

A native of Canton, Ohio, Pont had been head coach at Steubenville, Ohio Catholic Central High since 1960. In eight years his teams compiled a 37-30-3 record.

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NAME _____ DATE _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE NO. _____

<p>2 ✓ KIND OF AD</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For Sale <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Personal</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For Rent <input type="checkbox"/> Wanted <input type="checkbox"/> Services Offered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Found <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Offered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/> Help Wanted <input type="checkbox"/> Wanted</p>	<p>3 RUN AD</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 DAY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 DAYS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5 DAYS</p> <p>allow 3 days for ad to start if mailed.</p>	<p>4 CHECK ENCLOSED</p> <p>FOR _____</p> <p>multiply total number of lines times cost per line as indicated under rates. For example, if you run a five line ad for five days, total cost is \$42.25 (85¢x5). Or a two line ad for three days costs \$1.05 (35¢x2). Minimum cost for an ad is \$1.05.</p>
<p>5 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		

Daily Egyptian Classified Action Ads

The Daily Egyptian reserves the right to reject any advertising copy. No refunds on cancelled ads

FOR SALE

- Golf clubs. Brand new, never used. Still in plastic cover. Sell for half. Call 7-4334. 1857BA
- We buy and sell used furniture. Call 549-1782. 1933BA
- 1964 step-van Chevy. Would make a good camper. Ph. 549-4523. 1985BA
- Studio couch, electric toaster, skillet & percolator. Ph. 457-8394. 1999BA
- Bedroom set, swivel chair, wash machine, electric frypan, typewriter, tape recorder, port. phonograph, and misc. household items. 7-6620. 36A
- New furniture at used prices. Beds, chairs, desks, nightstands, lamps, & other misc. furniture was bought for dorm—never used. May be seen at Cardonale Mobile Home Park, N. 51. Phone 549-3000. 4477A
- Like new Gibson guitar for sale. Free case included, only \$99.95. Call T.G. at 9-3253 Pyramids 113a 4478A
- Trailer Cardonale 8'x48", air conditioned, excellent condition. Seen by appointment only. Call 457-2631 Cardonale \$1500. 4479A
- Pontiac 1961 2 dr. HT. Good condition. Must sell immediately. Call 9-3178. 4495A
- 1965 mobile home. 10x55. Furnished, central air, many extras. \$3595. See at 27 Roxanne or call 9-1094. 4497A
- 1964 Corvette conv. 4 sp. 365 hp. Low miles, very good cond. \$2250 or best offer. 549-2651. 4498A
- 8' wide 2 bedroom trailer with air. Also '59 Chevy 6 cyl. Call 457-4085. 4499A
- 1965 Chevy 2 dr. Bucket seats, 4 sp., 327, wide ovals. Have to see to appreciate. Call 457-4477 after 5 p.m. 4500A
- 1965 mobile home 10x55. Refurnished in colonial decor, beautiful cond. 18-500 BTU air conditioner, also TV. Good buy. Call 9-4515 after 5. 4503A
- Honda CB 160. Exceptional condition. New clutch, rear wheel. Call 3-3265. 4515A

- Mustang 1965 2 plus 2-H suspension 289 cu. in. 225 HP, mag wheels, silver blue, 7.75 tires. Call 542-4860 after 6 p.m. Du Quoin, Illinois 4509A
- 1959 V8 Chevy automatic trans. Good transportation. Better radio. \$125. Take guns in trade. Can be seen at Glove Factory 8 to 5. 4514A
- 1960 Ford. Air cond. Runs good. \$125 or best offer. Jim 549-4864. 4516A
- 67 Chev. SS. Vinyl top. V8. Under warranty. Call after 5. 549-6294. 4227A
- 1960 Falcon 4 dr. 6 cyl. Straight shift. Good tires. Very economical car in good shape. \$160 cash. 7-6230. 4228A
- AM FM stereo table radio, walnut cabinet. Portable TV, brand new. Two B & K tube testers, brand new. Call 549-5474. 4229A
- 1966 mobile home 50x10. Air conditioner, fully carpeted. Excellent condition. \$3250 or reasonable offers considered. Call 7-4144. 4230A
- 1964 50x10 trailer, one owner. Washer, cooler, other extras. Beautiful interior. Call 9-6705. 4231A
- 1959 T bird. Power and air. Engine and trans. just rebuilt. 549-3014. 4232A

- 2 bdrm. house 5 mi. So. \$105/mo. Couple preferred incl. 110 N. Ill. Ph. 7-2900. 1948BB
- Men-Shawnee House has a few openings for spr. term, with or without meals. You can do no better. 805 W. Freeman. Call 7-2032 or 9-3849. 4BB
- Girl to take over TP contract for spring quarter. Call 3-8532. 4504B
- Spring quarter. Off-campus room for one male. \$90/quarter. 549-2748. 4505B
- Man to take over contract at 605 W. Freeman. \$118 a term includes utilities and cooking privileges. Ph. 457-4960. 4510B
- Trailer for spring 8x40. Conven. loc. near campus and shop for married or grad. Call E.W. Severs 409 E. Walnut 457-5370. 4517B
- Wanted, one girl to share trailer with two others for spring. 9-4844. 4518B
- Approved apt. space open. 509 S. Wall St. Spring qtr. 9-4297. Girls. 4519B
- Girl wanted to share very nice unapportioned apartment with one girl. \$55 a month. Phone 549-3803. 4520B
- Rooms for men, supervised for jr. and seniors. Good location, cooking. Call 7-7769, 513 S. Beveridge. 4233B
- Girl to take over contract Logan Hall Spring quarter. Call Glenda 9-1027. 4522B

- Wanted, with new degree in engineering. Locate Springfield or Quad-cities. \$7800 minimum, service fee paid. Contact Ken, Downstate Personnel Service. Phone 549-3366. 1BC
- Male attendant for sp. qtr. to assist rehab. student and share TP room. For more info, call 453-4745. 4506C

EMPLOYMENT

Child-care in my home. Cartersville. Ga. Call 985-3556. 4507D

SERVICES OFFERED

- Typing-IBM. Experience w/terms, thesis, dissert. Fast, efficient. 9-3850. 1975BF
- Goodyear shock absorbers installed. \$6.95 each. Ford, Chev., Plymouth. Porter Bros. Tire Center, 324 N. Illinois Ave. 549-1342. 1985BE
- Let us type or print your term paper, thesis. The Authors Office, 114 1/2 S. Illinois. 9-6931. 1996BE
- Income tax preparation by appointment. Call 457-5943 Betty Silvanica, 1400 W. Walnut. 2000BE
- Downstate Personnel Service C'dale professional placement service is ready to place you with branch offices Edwardsville and Rockford. Ph. for apt. or stop by. 103 S. Washington, 549-3366. Open 9-5 weekdays. 9-1 Sat. 2BE
- Electronic repair service. Tv, stereo, organ, recorders. Licensed. Reliable. Call 549-6356 anytime. 4387E
- Portraits painted pastels. 22"x26". \$15. Call 3-3642. 4523E
- Getty married? Need a photographer? Call 549-1844 for beautiful color pictures. Former professional photographer now working for degree at SIU. 4524E
- Custom Tailoring-special attn. to young men's alterations, tapering, etc. Farnham Custom Tailor and Purrier. 211 1/2 S. Ill. Ave. Rm. 118. 4525E

Topcopy plastic masters allow you to type perfect copy for thesis or dissertation at a low cost. Reserve your kit now. Ph. 7-5757. 4226E

WANTED

Def. persons who lip read to participate in research project on communication patterns. Time and place will be arranged for convenience of participants. \$3.00 per hour. Write R. Jones, Behavior Research Lab., 1000 N. Main, Anna, Ill., or call collect (833-6713) for appointment. 1986BF

Student Teacher needs ride week days to Murphysboro spring quarter. Call Judy 549-4106. 4485F

LOST

- Man's gold watch with gold mesh band, Hamilton. Lost Thur. aft. 2-15. Large reward. Call aft. 5. 549-2386. 4487G
- Loose leaf notebook in U Center contains all qtr's notes. Reward. Dian 7-7855 or 9-5789. 4511G
- Black and white mixed breed female terrier. No collar. Please call 9-4406. Reward. 4521G
- Large reward for blue and red wallet lost Friday night Feb. 16 Ph. 549-2937. 4234G

ENTERTAINMENT

- Horses for pleasure riding. Boarding horses. Riding lessons by appointment. W. Chautauque. 457-2503. 1987BI
- Hippodrome presents roller skating, 6:30-9:00, dancing 9-1. OM on Fri. plus The Long Island Sound on Sat. 1997BI
- Need a ride to the Hippodrome? For bus service call "Clez" 3-3631. Limited space available. 1998BI

FOR RENT

- Wilson Hall still has space available for Spring Qtr. 1101 S. Wall. 2169. 1865BB
- New apt. space for girls. Spr. and/or summer term. 509 S. Wall. Ph. 7-7263. 1950BB
- 1 rm. eff. apt. Grad. student only. 2 mi. from Univ. Center. Ph. 549-4481. 1983BB
- Spring term - 2 approved sleeping rooms. 4 mates. 7-4277 or 7-6307. 1990BB
- approved 2-rm. efficiency apt. for 2 girls. Panelled, air cond. Available Spring qtr. Ph. 9-6952 after 6 p.m. 1993BB

HELP WANTED

- Student couple, serious and reliable. Automobile, room and board in exchange for general housekeeping. Phone 942-3331 between 7-10 a.m. or p.m. 1991BC
- St. Louis construction and engineering firm has opening for a young, ambitious engineer, 25-35, with 2-3 years experience preferred but will train the right man. Engineering degree required. Experience in building design, estimating and construction desirable. Salary \$10,000-15,000. Will pay for your move to St. Louis. Send complete resume to Box 103 Egyptian. 1995BC

ICC Hearing . . Students Protest Train Removal



Witness (left) Testifies as Railroad Union Officials and Audience Listen

Daily
EGYPTIAN
 Southern Illinois University
 Carbondale, Illinois

Volume 49 Saturday, February 24, 1968 Number 97

40 Give Testimony; Decision Due by May

By George M. Killenberg

Approximately 40 persons, including 18 SIU students, appeared before a hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to protest the Illinois Central's plans to remove its six passenger trains which operate between Carbondale and St. Louis.

The hearing, last of four conducted by the ICC, was the final opportunity for those opposed to the Illinois Central's discontinuance request to give official testimony.

ICC examiner Paul J. Clerman, who officiated at the hearing, said a decision on the IC's request should be reached by May.

Among those who testified Friday were C. William Norman, Carbondale city manager; Harry Weeks, executive director of the Carbondale Chamber of Commerce; and John R. Wright, retired SIU professor and former mayor of Carbondale.

In a brief, prepared statement, Norman testified that the City Council had instructed him to present its "official" opposition to the proposed train removal and to make a request for "at least one first class" passenger train to link Carbondale with St. Louis.

Mayor David Keene declined to appear because he has publicly expressed his approval of discontinuing the St. Louis trains if it will cut down on traffic-stalling switching operations as the Illinois Central has promised.

Speaking for the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Weeks stated that the discontinuance "is not in the public interest" and would "serve to the detriment of public convenience and necessity."

Weeks further testified that

the growth rate in the area and at SIU reflects the need for rail transportation. The Gulf transport bus line, which the IC has said will serve as a substitute for the trains, is not adequate, Weeks said.

Improved service and scheduling, perhaps brought about by IC's use of self-propelled, commuter type railroad cars, might increase passenger traffic and thus cut down on the railroad's financial losses, he said.

Testifying as an "interested citizen," John R. Wright, an SIU faculty member for 38 years before retiring in 1963 and former Carbondale mayor and councilman, said that he had detected a reversal in the IC's attitude toward bus service.

Elaborating, Wright explained that "years ago", when bus companies were attempting to obtain operating franchises in the area, the railroad argued that its service was "safer, more con-

venient and more comfortable."

Now, Wright said, the IC is claiming that the bus service if plans to substitute for its trains, is just as safe,

(Continued on Page 10)

Gus Bode



Gus says he wanted to testify at the ICC hearing on the train service to St. Louis, but he was stuffed off as excess baggage.

New Draft Rule Gives Local Board Deferment Powers

Granting of occupational draft deferments is now entirely up to the discretion of local Selective Service Boards, and only those students who have been in graduate school for two years or longer will now receive deferments.

That was the word received at local draft boards this week from National Selective Service headquarters, according to Mrs. Barbara Givens, clerk of Board 139 in Murphysboro.

She said college seniors or students who have been in graduate school one year or less apparently have no chance for deferments. This includes law students, who have been deferred in the past.

Graduate deferments will be granted to students who have been in graduate school two years or longer, and to those studying health sciences such as medicine and dentistry, she said.

Requests for occupational deferments are to be considered individually, the national directive says.

Mrs. Givens said in her opinion those men who have held occupational deferments for two or three years while working in the same place might retain them.

Those applying for the first time are not likely to receive deferments, she said. The directive asks local boards to be cautious in granting occupational deferments because of an anticipated manpower shortage.

Mrs. Givens said many teachers have been deferred in Illinois at the request of Ray Page, state superintendent of schools. Page has cited a critical shortage of teachers in asking for the deferments.

However, Mrs. Givens said men applying for teaching deferments for the first time are not likely to receive them under the new rules and because of the manpower shortage.

The directive which local boards have received contains recommendations of the National Security Council made at its meeting Feb. 16,

Candidate Ogilvie Wants More Money for State

By David E. Marshall

Richard B. Ogilvie, Republican candidate for nomination for governor of Illinois, told about 100 persons at SIU Friday that local and state governments need some of the federal tax money with "no strings attached."

A Look Inside

... Defense Department boosts draft call, page, 10.

... Football schedule released, page 14.

... "!!###??" presented by Interpreters Theater, page 12.

The federal debt is becoming smaller as a percentage of the gross product, and the expenditures for state and local governments are increasing percentage-wise, he said.

Local government is dependent upon property taxes so there is not enough money to support local programs as the demand continues to rise, he said. And, because local officials are looking to the federal government rather than risking their political futures by raising bond issues, there needs to be a set percentage of federal tax money

(Continued on Page 10)