

1-27-1968

The Daily Egyptian, January 27, 1968

Daily Egyptian Staff

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Volume 49, Issue 77

Recommended Citation

, . "The Daily Egyptian, January 27, 1968." (Jan 1968).

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*Daily
Egyptian*

Southern Illinois University

Volume 49 Carbondale, Illinois Number 77
Saturday, January 27, 1968



That Force Which Moves Men

The Times They Are A-Changing:



A Deep Experience, Rich Dimension

By Father Patrick Brophy

"We have got almost anything that money can buy. But when you can do that, the things you buy mean nothing after a while. You look for something else, for a new experience," Ringo speaks for the Beatles—and for many of today's young men of 20. Jet travel, moonflights, colour TV symbolise the boundless opportunities for fresh experiences which science puts on everyman's plate. Is this enough?

Roman Catholics offer a deeper experience and an enriched dimension in daily living. The earth is yielding wonderful secrets. But from beyond the observable came a man who is both the medium and the message. Christians carry the name of a man who is too big for classification within the categories of human history. Jesus Christ stands out from the pages of history as the earth mover, as the most original thinker and moral leader of mankind's records.

No philosopher ever invited his disciples to imitate him, to follow him closely and completely as the guide who would take men out of themselves and put them in touch with the power behind creation. Christians witness to an astonishing hope. They accept the claims of the man Jesus Christ that he stood in a relationship with God that is unique. This is the point of the Christian faith. It is all about a man who is the universal man, the completely fulfilled man who has risen beyond human limitations. The man in whom love is personified.

The scourge of life today is not war nor hunger but loneliness. Mister 1968 has more gadgets and distractions than he can use. But what makes man whole? To be loved, to be wanted, to be somebody to others, to be a person—this is what we all long for. And science doesn't fill the needs of the heart.

Christ says God is love. Christ says "Come, follow me!" Christ is the kind of man we would all like to be—open, compassionate, gentle, strong, sociable, yet never afraid to stand alone, a man for the truth, the man for all men. Why? Christ shows in his person the kind of superb humanity that comes from taking God as father and making God's favour the guiding star. The one who could say "I am always doing the will of my Father," promises to show and enable his followers how to join with him.

God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself. Take an hour or two in the quiet of your room to read Matthew or John. Now take it slowly and picture it as it first happened. Compare it if you will with Plato or Aristotle. This is three-dimensional religion—the principles clothed in flesh and lived out superbly by the teacher.

Where is he now? Europe's history was turned into new channels by the people who took up Christ's gospel and formed his church, the assembly of believers. Christ lives in the men who believe and in the society they form as he directed them to do. The Christian Church is the sign of God's presence in the world, the non-stop witness to the truth of a faith proclaimed in Jerusalem 2,000 years ago. Jesus

Editor's Note—In conjunction with Religion in Life Week on the SIU campus, the Saturday Magazine Section of the Daily Egyptian features this week a series of essays pertaining to religion in life. To carry out the idea, representatives from the three major religions in the U.S. were asked to submit essays of specified length on the topic "What Religion Means to the Young People of Today."

called apostles to preach and they hand on the missionary task today through the bishops of the world. The Vatican Council brought the Church to the notice of all mankind. Truth and sincerity are prized qualities today. Christ had them. We all need them.

Field Marshall Montgomery says his ideal leader is the man you trust to accompany you into the jungle. Death is the real jungle. Fear of the unknown haunts us. Who answers the riddle of what lies beyond. Christ died and rose again. He offers freedom from fear and family living with God. The opportunities held out

by the Christian Church are man-size and more.

The faith of Jesus Christ is the form that man must put on in order to be truly and fully himself. The man who believes and lives within the Church is enlarging his scope of action. He is more deeply committed because he knows that he serves a Lord who has entrusted to him the care and cherishing of his fellow men. The world for him is the place where his love is put to the test of practice daily. The touch of love is what gives life to technology.

Today's Judaism and The Jewish Student

By Marvin H. Rimerman

Next to nothing! Judaism means very little, at most, to the majority of Jewish students here. This opinion is drawn from the fact that of the 1500-2000 students who claim to be Jewish, only 52 are dues-paying members of the Jewish Student Association. About one-half of that number are inactive.

Considering the large Jewish student population, the Sabbath services regularly held at the JSA's Horner House and at Temple Beth Jacob in town receive negligible student attendance. Maybe one-tenth of the Jewish student body will attend some part of the High Holiday observances in the fall. Judaism, overtly, is a once-a-year job.

But check those lines at registration time and see how many Jews you can count. They are running over one another, trying to be excused from Saturday classes.

And why not? Why shouldn't these people claim certain privileges of the establishment while not supporting the establishment? This is typical of the generation of college students who are uncommitted, who dislike their religious, social, and political inheritances but who exploit their financial inheritance.

Most of them come from parents who are financially well-off. They are comfortable and so are the kids. No more struggling is necessary; no cause to scramble. The easy action, if they want any action at all, can be found in denigrating the establishment, any establishment. It is hard to make something out of nothing, to build a viable Jewish student community and, with the exception of a handful of students, the Jews here aren't up to that job.

The rub is that SIU doesn't have a corner on this market. Across the country, "The campus is a disaster area for Jewish values and loyalty," as one New York rabbi said last month. The third generation of college educated American Jews have more than tripled the intermarriage rate of the Jewish population in general. As reported in the Southern Illinois Jewish Community News, psychologist V.J. Sanua has shown that the rate of broken marriages is more influenced by the lack of religious identification of one of the partners rather than by clashes of religious values and beliefs and that approximately 75% of the off-

spring of Jews who intermarry are not identified as Jews.

If there is validity in the concept of religious pluralism, and I think there is, the adult Jewish community should recognize what's happening.

My experience as advisor to Jewish students here and away has been that parents usually recognize the problem only after it strikes them personally, when their child makes a rootless marriage and then experiences difficulties outside a reasonable pattern of adjustment problems.

While parents are helping to build a state of Israel, a symbol of Judaism, the generation of Jews at school turns cold. Laudable as such a symbol is, these same parents are denying their children by concentrating their energy upon the symbol rather than upon what is



Marvin H. Rimerman

supposed to be symbolized. To the current college generation, the symbol is a theoretical construction which has little real meaning to them as they see millions of dollars sent overseas and nothing sent to Carbondale to support a rabbi.

In sum, when he arrives here the student is ready to forget about practicing his religion, which never did make much sense to him anyway. One day, when the going gets rough enough, he may find some meaning in Judaism. Too bad that he doesn't use his college years, when initially away from home, to question his religion and to learn more about it. Perhaps, if a rabbi were available here, more students would do just that and Judaism would become meaningful here and now.

The Religious Revolution Today

article on three other major religions of the world was compiled by members of the Cultural Arts Section staff. Contributors for this issue were Father Patrick Brophy, St. Patrick's Seminary, Carlow, Ireland; Marvin H. Rimerman, assistant professor in Broadcasting and advisor for the Jewish Students' Association; and Reverend Edward L. Hoffman, minister at the First Methodist Church of Carbondale.

The Generation Gap: What Happened!

By Rev. Edward L. Hoffman

The generation gap is made evident by the query of the teenage son: "Dad, as an outsider, what do you think of the human race?" Perhaps I, in writing this article, should identify myself. I am a 44 year old outsider. I can only tell you what I hear and observe. What is written here is concerning those of whom religion is meaningful. To many it is not.

Youth of today see religion as action. Their participation in the racial revolution is evidence of the form of their faith. J.D. Salinger's old fat lady sitting on the front porch with her radio on is the object of the religion of the youth of today. When Franny and Zooey (in Salinger's book) see their need of ministering to her through their broadcast, this is faith in action. She sits there, one stocking falling around her ankle, varicose veins showing, but Franny says to Zooey, "Do you know who that old fat lady is, Zooey? She's Christ, that's who she is!"

Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me," said Jesus. Your generation best likes the title given Jesus—"The Man for others."

Too often, for the youth of my generation, religion was individual and personal. It saved our individual souls from our individual sins. It missed the big sins—the sins we sin collectively: war, racial prejudice, and economic injustice.

You today are not concerned with

denominationalism. Churches which are still interested in tending these crumbling walls have less and less to say to them.

If there is a weakness in what religion means to youth today, it is the potential for not recognizing that we are individuals. Our lives are made up of the contemplative self as well as the active social self. The late Carl Jung, Swiss psychoanalyst, has indicated that our conscious rational life has too long been split off from our unconscious life. The rational conscious endeavors, which are ours have received too much attention. Consequently, our unconscious life which is nourished by the divine is unable to sustain us.

I also suspect that modern youth are in something of a quandary concerning what to believe. Not only does life's ambiguities tie us in knots, but there are also so many conflicting voices calling. Not the quietest voice is the one which says, "What the hell! Why not live for kicks?" Not all the voices are this visceral. Some are more intellectual and philosophical. They are effective in appealing to us, but not nearly so effective as the flesh and blood and bone and guts of life. I speak of Viet Nam, disease, accidental tragedy, the drag of laziness on us, and the hot rush of the juices of life. In the midst of these, the best word which can be heard was uttered by Dorothy Sayers who writes good mystery stories and better theology. In effect she said, "For whatever reason God



Westminster Abbey in London was built more than 900 years ago. The last structural addition was made in 1734 by Christopher Wren. The cathedral stands as one of the monuments to Christianity. (Copley News Service Photo.)

has created us, with the sense and nonsense of the human, the ugly and the beautiful, the awful and the wonderful, the Christian faith makes this evident: God has been willing to take his own medicine—in that he once became a man." This man is the Man for others. Thus God

knows and will forever know what it means to be a man. It is this God whom youth seek to know and serve as they work to change the social structures which thwart and stultify human growth. It is in this God that they see the resources for human re-creation.

Lest We Forget: More Than One Faith

It is a fact that members of the Christian and Jewish religions which tend to predominate in the U.S. represent only a fraction of the numbers of the religions of the world.

There are about twice as many Moslems as there are Jews; as many Buddhists and Hindus as there are Roman Catholics; and half again as many Confucists as there are Protestants; according to the World Almanac.

This article will examine briefly the histories and traditions of three of the other major religions of the world.

Buddhism

Buddhism is the great oriental religion founded by Guatama Buddha, who lived and taught in India in the Sixth Century B.C. Buddhists trace their faith to Buddha and revere his person; nearly all types of Buddhism include monastic orders whose members serve as teachers and clergy to the lay community.

After its founding, Buddhism flourished in India until about A.D. 500, when it began to be absorbed into Hinduism. By the Eleventh Century Buddhism had nearly disappeared from the land of its birth.

Meanwhile, however, it had spread to other parts of Central and Eastern Asia in membership and influence.

Buddhism today survives today in two major forms: early Theravada practiced in Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia; and later Mahayana practiced in China, Viet Nam, Japan, Korea, Mongolia and Tibet.

Hinduism

Generally, Hinduism, or the modern form which developed about the Seventh Century B.C., includes the local and tribal faiths of India which share any of the more widespread objects of worship.

The Republic of India is the home of more than 95 per cent of the world's adherents of Hinduism; about 90 per cent of India's population is Hindu. Important Hindu minorities are found in Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya and South Africa.

The word "Hindu" is believed to be a medieval Persian term deriving from the Sanskrit "saindhava," meaning a dweller on the Sindhu or Indus River.

Islam

Islam is the name given to the religion professed by the Prophet Mohammed. One who accepts Islam is a Moslem.

The word "Islam" is used the Koran (forceful document of the

religion expressing standards of religious and social justice; roughly parallel to the Judaeo-Christian Bible to mean "surrender to the will of God.")

The Moslem creed consists of five articles of faith: belief, in one God, in angels, in the "revealed books,"

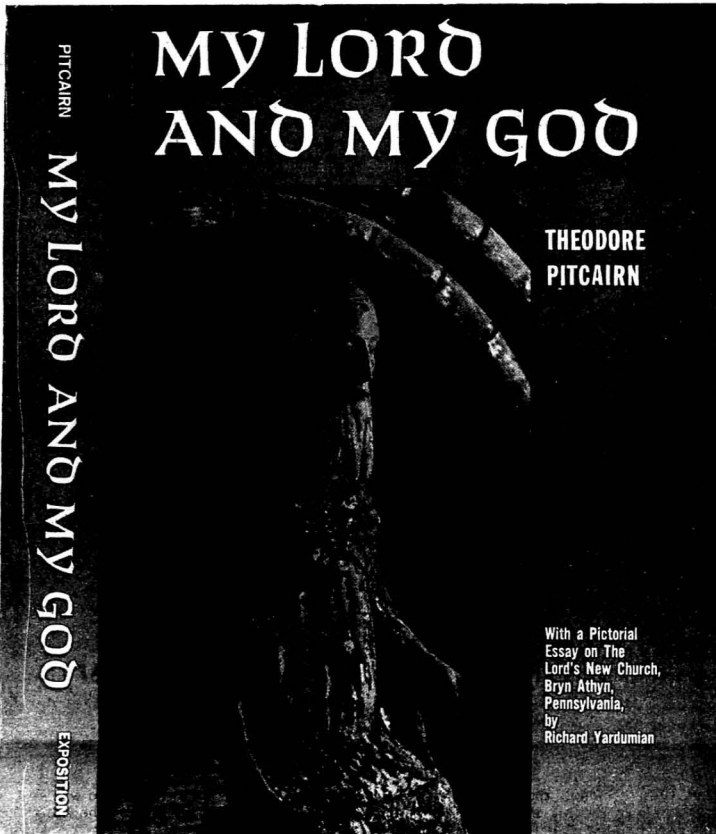
in the prophets, and in the Day of Judgement. Moslems have five obligatory duties required of them: reciting professions of faith, prayers, paying a "zakar" tax, fasting, and at least twice in a lifetime a pilgrimage to Mecca, the ancient seat of their religion.



Minarets loom over Golden Mosque of Kazemain at sunset. The Mosque, one of Islam's holy shrines, was built in the 17th Century just north of Baghdad. (Copley News Service Photo.)

Daily Egyptian Book Section

A Look Into Problems of Modern Religion



From the Cover

My Lord and My God, by Theodore Pitcairn. New York: Exposition Press, 1967, pp.302, \$7.50.

Theodore Pitcairn, retired pastor of The Lord's New Church (Swedenborgian), divides his book *My Lord and My God* into three major sections: 1) contemporary problems confronting the Christian, 2) explanation of selected Biblical passages in Genesis and elsewhere in terms of essays written by Emanuel Swedenborg, and 3) Swedenborg's view of the Second Coming of the Lord. Few contemporary

Reviewed by
John Howie

readers, standing outside of this sectarian tradition, will find much that is convincing in parts 2 and 3. These parts simply assume, as Swedenborg himself did, that there is a mystical correspondence between the words of Scripture and their inner meaning. Such correspondence is the basis for the direct and certain communication between God and the mind of man.

The consideration of contemporary problems will come closer to fulfilling the expressed purpose of reaching "those who believe there is a God and . . . who desires carefully to weigh the evidence with an open mind." In this first part Pitcairn considers such topics as "How Can We Know God?" "Atheists and Agnostics," "Why God Permits Evil?" and "Why There is a Hell." Unfortunately, the author's treatment of these topics is entirely too brief, and shallow. Consider Pitcairn's answer to the question: "How can we know God?" Having given his answer to this difficult problem in a single paragraph, the author concludes that God can be known by revelation only through the Scriptures. The Scriptures are assumed to be the Word of God; they alone comprise the revealed truth about God.

But, can an open-minded Christian accept this? Does Pitcairn mean that all of the Bible must be accepted as literally true? Does one have to believe, for example, that Jesus was born of a virgin, bodily resurrected, and performed miraculous deeds? The author apparently assumes that one either believes the whole Bible or none of it. Thus, for example, he asks rhetorically: "If the account of the Lord's life given in the Bible is so inaccurate as to the facts (e.g., virgin birth, miracles) and some of the teachings, how can one know what is true or what is not true in Christian teaching?" An important question! It deserves a more careful treatment than it receives from the author.

It may be that this book will be helpful to those with a Swedenborgian heritage. However, it will not have much appeal for the wider company of Christians with an open mind.

Daily Egyptian

Published in the Department of Journalism Tuesday through Saturday throughout the school year, except during University vacation periods, examination weeks, and legal holidays by Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901. Second class postage paid at Carbondale, Illinois 62901. Policies of the Egyptian are the responsibility of the editors. Statements published here do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the administration or any department of the University.

Editorial and business offices located in Building T-48. Fiscal officer, Howard R. Long. Telephone 453-2354.

Student News Staff: Tim Ayers, Nancy Baker, John Durbin, John Eggenheimer, Mary Jensen, George Kneimeyer, David E. Marshall, David Palermo, Margaret Perez, Dean Rebuffoni, Inez Rencher.

Short Fiction from the Young, the Active

Publisher's Choice: Ten Short Story Discoveries by the Editors Of Scribner (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1967), 251 pages, \$4.95.

Charles Scribner's, long one of this country's most distinguished publishers of fiction, announces this collection with pride. These 10 stories, they believe, are "among the finest short stories published in America, and the best of an unusually

strong body of short fiction which we have been privileged to present in book form."

The 10 writers represented are all young and active. Some of their names may be unfamiliar: Richard Yates, Frank Tuohy, Joseph Slotkin, Arno Karlen, Michael Rumaker, Burton Raffel, Donald Windham, George Garrett, Gina Berriault, and Hugh Nissenson.

Inevitably such a collection is something of a grab-bag, a sampler of styles, themes, and tones. The great volumes of tales and stories—Hawthorne's Mosses from an Old Manse, Hemingway's In Our Time, Salinger's Nine Stories—derive their power from the unifying spirit of a single artist. Everything he writes about is filtered through his unique consciousness. His own particular themes and motifs recur again and again in different fictional contexts. The reader understands more of the writer's world as he moves from story to story, and when he is finished he feels the works as a totality.

Apart from that, though, *Publisher's Choice* is disappointing because the stories themselves are simply not as good as advertised. A couple are, to my mind, extremely

bad. Michael Rumaker, whose story "The Pipe" was originally published by Grove Press, writes mindlessly of mindless violence. George Garrett's "Don't Take No for an Answer" is a meticulously recorded barracks tall tale about the seduction of an ugly, 35 year old school-

Reviewed by

James A. Sappenfield

teacher, which pretends to say something about inhumanity.

The best story in the book is Donald Windham's "The Starless Air." The significance of the title eludes me, but the story is very fine. An evocation of Christmas on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, it tells of the decline of another Southern family, but delicately. Windham's characters are sisters and sisters-in-law, sodden brothers and whimpering children; and they act out the empty rituals of a family Christmas dinner.

Arno Karlen's "The Clown" is a curious and clever sketch,

Our Reviewers

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Marion L. Kleinau

Poems Clamoring to Speak

The Search, edited by Thomas Kinsella. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1967.

"Readers will find here...in some serious attempts to confront the human condition, work which... moves toward true poetry." With these words, editor Thomas Kinsella, poet in residence at Southern, introduces the seventh series of *The Search*, an annual collection of verse written by SIU students, both undergraduate and graduate.

One approach to poetry is, in the words of Wallace Bacon, to discover how a poem "feels when it speaks." A major characteristic of this slim volume is that it contains poems which are clamoring to speak, many of which compel the reader in one way or another, to enter into the life-experience of the poem.

The compelling force may be one of many. Sometimes it is a memorable line: "So boy little stocking cap big."

"A hairy growth, like public office, is a public trust..." or an unusual image:

"...weeds who seized the winds, Pulling themselves up to life."

Sometimes a terrifying glimpse of an inner state of being:

"Down his jagged sides courses a steel ribbon that flows, melting, across the brimfird plain into the hard and heavy death-wish sea with its undercurrents of desire flashing the sun's soft fire on frozen fungus crystals."

Reviewed by

Marion Kleinau

or a compassionate understanding of another human being:

"How her eyes captured mine and whispered: The rains are beautiful, Still I am cold."

Sometimes it is the knot-hard realization of death:

"My black teeth fell out In a now-silent laugh of nerves." Sometimes a flash of patriotic condemnation:

"America, were you only a state of mind?" or a penetrating social criticism: "Oh children who wander streets of blindness, weaned on shrapnel..." and many more.

Some poems are bold in statement, others delicate. Many are uneven. One work depends upon a kind of personal information which tends to obscure meaning. Another will have a single vivid line of metaphor as its only reason for being. Another might use too many words for the magnitude of the statement, causing it to "gush" a little, or will fail in its attempt in many other ways. Almost all are noteworthy and many compelling.

Particularly appealing to me were works by Ronald Gillette, Richard Rumpf, Thomas Schuneman, Mark Hickman, Anice Joffray, and Hillel Wright.

In the final analysis, my profession causes me to ask of any poem: "Do I want to live with you long and intimately enough to be able to read you aloud?" And I can honestly say that I would like to create a program from the seventh series of *The Search*, and you, reader, would enjoy listening.

Author's Ideals, Concerns

"And Even if You Do: Essays on Man, Manners and Machine"; Joseph Wood Krutch; William Morrow & Company; New York, 1967; pp. 341.

One answer is that of the hippies. The need for companionship and meeting of minds by other means can be more conventional and should be more satisfying. It's possible with a book such as this.

An author's projection of his ideals, his observations, and his further concerns is like strangers traveling cross-country who spill out indiscriminately their lives to each other, and is related to the rapport tv viewers frequently experience watching a well-known personality.

Reviewed by

Christine Rogers Rice

These short commentaries collected from such diverse publications as *The Saturday Review*, *Playboy*, *The American Scholar*, and *The Audubon* are indications that Mr. Krutch can bridge almost any gap between himself and his reader, whether it be age, economic status, or educational background. A lucid and logical manner of presentation well-grounded in writings from the ancients to the existentialists moves the reader to say - now, that's how I feel.

It matters little that the point in question might deal with why not go to the moon, why one might not wish to stay young, and if there really be a difference in man and machine.

Buckminster Fuller, Picasso, anyone who might have something to say on the perplexities of the population explosion and in turn humanistic needs have been studied and put into a perspective in which the individual still counts. What a comfort if the reader agrees, what a mental stimulus to counter if he does not.

Realistic Study of the Chinese in America

Mountain of Gold, by B. L. Sung. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1967, 341 pp.

This is a story of the Chinese in America, from the days of 1840's, when the first Chinese set sail for the shores of the "Mountain of Gold" down to the present. "Mountain of Gold" was the name they gave to California, where they hoped to pan for gold.

It is not, as the author Mrs. Betty Lee Sung points out, a chronicle of opium dens, tong wars, coolie labor, the yellow peril, laundries, and houseboys which have long cluttered the image of the Chinese-American. This is a study of the position of the Chinese in America.

The author, herself a Chinese-American who has lived in China, presents facts about the daily life and happenings of the Chinese in the United States. Mrs. Sung, who attended the University of Illinois, has been for years a writer of a special program for the "Voice of America" on the Chinese in this country. While much of her material is not new, it is well-organized and interestingly presented.

In dealing with the historical background of the Chinese in United States, she points out that the first three Chinese to set foot on the United States soil were not adventurers or laborers in search of gold but students in search of knowledge. They graduated from Yale and attained high offices in the Chinese government. The pioneer Chinese were welcomed. But as their ranks increased, alarm developed. Popular sentiment shifted from welcome to distrust and from praise to blame. The reasons grew out of the social, economic, and political climate of the West in the years after the Civil War. Public sentiment against the Chinese laborers led the Congress to pass immigration laws that suspended Chinese immigration or discriminated against the Chinese.

The author explores the results of American prejudice, which, she

believes, kept the upper-class Chinese, the educated, the wealthy, the big merchants from the United States. Only the lower economic class "risked the chance of getting in and suffered whatever indignities the immigration authorities willed." And so the American people knew the Chinese only as a miner, domestic servant, laundryman, farm laborer, or restaurateur. These Chinese did not disgrace their race, but neither were they in a position to present truly the Chinese people or their civilization.

The change of immigration policy toward the Chinese can be traced, as the author suggests, back to World War II when the United States and China became trustful and close allies. The acknowledgment of the importance of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the international political arena constitutes another impetus to revise the immigration laws. In the past, the author comments, the United States identified itself with Europe to the exclusion of the rest of the world. Today, "the United States finds itself ill-equipped and unprepared to cope with the situation. It does not have enough people who understand the languages of these lands. It is puzzled by attitudes and values which depart from its own. It is hurt by rejection of what it considers sincere offers of aid."

The Chinese who came to this country after World War II, or more definitely after 1949 when the Chinese Communists took over the Mainland, were more educated, more sophisticated, and a more somber group, who sought freedom instead of gold in the United States. Today, the Chinese, as Mrs. Sung writes, "enjoy an unprecedented degree of acceptance among the American people."

Many factors have contributed to the change. But one significant factor which is not mentioned in the book is the increasing number of Chinese students attending colleges in the country. They are ex-

plaining China and her problems and aspirations to those who will be important in the future—the American college students.

A final chapter sums up the outstanding contributions of Chinese-Americans to physics, biochemistry, finance, literature, cinematography, art, and architecture. Among them are Professors Chen-ning Yang and Tsung-dao Lee who, while in their 30's, shattered the Principle of the Conservation of Parity and were bestowed the Nobel Physics Prize for 1957; Dong King-man, an internationally-known American major artist; Dr. Choh-hao Li, director of the Hormone Research Laboratory at the University of California and winner of the Albert Lasker Medical Research Award for 1962; and Ieoh Ming

Reviewed by

Jim Chu

Pei, architect for the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library.

Compared with other ethnic groups, the Chinese population in the United States is small. According to the 1960 census it was 237,000. In fact, Mrs. Sung writes, "three stadiums as large as the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California, could seat all the Chinese now in this country and still not be filled to capacity." By 1970, the figure is expected to be over 300,000.

The book discusses the Chinese family, the Chinatowns in the United States, the laundryman, the restaurateur, and the Chinese here in comparison to other minorities. On the whole, this book shows evidence of labor and research, and contains a wealth of illustrative material. The author has contributed to presenting the true image of the Chinese participation in American life.

The Old West :

New Mexico's Strange Lawsuit

By Weldon F. Heald
Copley News Service

An oil painting of Saint Joseph hangs in the old mission in Acoma, New Mexico's "sky city." With it hangs a tale.

This picture caused a bitter 50-year altercation that almost led to war between the all-Indian inhabitants of Acoma and their close relatives in neighboring Laguna Pueblo.

Only the diplomatic intervention of white man's counsel settled the dispute without bloodshed, and final decision was the result of one of the most unusual lawsuits ever tried in the United States Courts.

It is said that King Philip IV of Spain presented the Saint Joseph painting to Father Juan Ramirez when the latter founded the Acoma mission in 1629. The Indians of the pueblo have always venerated the picture and believe that it is endowed with miraculous powers. In fact, they attribute their village's three centuries of prosperity to the ever-watchful eyes of its guardian saint who occupies a place of honor in the mission church.

About 150 years ago nearby Laguna was plagued by a series of misfortunes. Droughts, floods, epidemics and other calamities followed each other with devastating frequency. Neither the medicine men's incantations nor the prayers of the priests seemed to have any effect.

A council was held, attended by all the chiefs, wise men and elders. After lengthy debate it was unanimously decided that their only hope lay in the benign and miraculous powers of Acoma's Saint Joseph.

An official delegation was appointed to ask for a short-term loan of the painting until Laguna's fortunes improved.

The Acomenos reluctantly consented, and Saint Joseph was carried reverently to Laguna and installed in the mission church there.

The story goes that the village's luck changed immediately. The sick got well, crops were good and many healthy babies were born. This was all very fine, and exactly what everybody expected.

But, as month after month went by, the Acomenos became weary of waiting the return of their beloved Saint Joseph. Emissaries were sent to inquire the reasons for the delay. They received no satisfaction whatever from the Lagunas, who hinted that since the patron saint of their pueblo was Saint Joseph, the picture rightfully belonged to them.

It looked like war. Ceremonial dances were performed while warriors on both sides made ready. However, calmer heads prevailed and the Acoma and Laguna mission priests suggested a grand council representing the parties involved. This was held, and after much palaver and many impassioned speeches, it was agreed that lots should be drawn for the controversial painting.

Twelve slips of paper were prepared, 11 blank and one bearing a crude sketch of Saint Joseph. These were then shaken up in a jar and two little girls were chosen, one from Acoma and one from Laguna.

On the fifth drawing the Acoma child pulled out the slip with the likeness of the saint. All solemnly accepted the verdict, and the Acoma priest declared that "God as decided in our favor." Thus the sacred painting was returned triumphantly to its former place of honor.

That should have decided the matter—but it didn't. One morning soon after, the still rejoicing Aco-

menos went to their mission to give thanks for the return of Saint Joseph. But the picture was gone! The wily Lagunas had stolen the painting in the night.

The people of Acoma were enraged and vowed vengeance. Once again warfare was imminent. But this time the padres counseled that the dispute be settled for all time by the white men's courts of law. Acoma's case seemed air-tight and the village chiefs agreed. White lawyers were engaged and suit to recover the picture was brought before the U.S. District Court at Santa Fe in 1852.

For five years the case was

fought bitterly. A parade of Indians, Indian Bureau experts, padres and white traders testified and, after many delays, a decision was rendered in the Acoma's favor. The stubborn Lagunas appealed the case and it wasn't until 1857 that the New Mexico Supreme Court awarded the painting of Saint Joseph to Acoma.

An embellishment of the story, probably apocryphal, is that the triumphant Acomenos assembled in a body to march on Laguna and bring back their miraculous guardian who had been absent from his proper place for more than 50 years.

Halfway there, they found the painting under a tree.

It is told that the Acomenos still believe that Saint Joseph heard of the court's decision and had started to return. But becoming tired, he decided to await the coming of his red-skinned devotees.

At any rate, today one can see this much-contested picture in the mission atop the great rock of Acoma. The Lagunas have had to be satisfied with a large painting of Saint Joseph done on elk skin, which hangs on the reredos of their mission.

Artists Thrive on U.S. Buyers

By Harold Y. Jones
Copley News Service

MEXICO CITY—U.S. tourists, anxious to show off a trophy of their visit to Mexico, are a constant source of joy to Mexico's present crop of artists.

Tourists bring money and they keep a dozen or so art galleries and more than 100 active professional painters busy satisfying demand.

The Americans are delighted at the variety of styles they see in the elegant galleries, all done by serious young artists who want desperately to express what they think of modern Mexico through their art.

Usually most Americans have heard only of the "three giants," the men who founded a new school of art in the 1920s and 1930s depicting, mainly through murals, the glories and agonies of the 1910 Mexican revolution.

They were David Siqueiros, Diego Rivera and Jose Clemente Orozco. Only Siqueiros, now 70, is still alive. Siqueiros, Mexico's most notorious Communist, was released from prison last year after serving four years on charges of "social dissolution."

Another, later, giant is Rufino Tamayo, a Mexican Indian whose murals grace walls everywhere, including the new museum of anthropology here and a bank in Houston, Tex.

These men have strongly influenced Mexican art and their works are still popular. More than 200 of Orozco's paintings were shown recently in New York and Siqueiros is doing nicely selling the works he turned out while in prison.

But they are fast becoming history in Mexican art circles.

"They were great and they expressed the feeling of their time," said one gallery director. "But time passes—it's time to look at new talent."

There is no lack of it. One of the most popular is Jose Luis Cuevas, a fierce young (32) man who professes to dislike everything Mexican, including the work of most of his contemporaries.

Another is Leonardo Nierman, 33, born in Mexico of Russian and Lithuanian parents. His work, influenced by that of Tamayo, is frequently exhibited in New York, Boston and Washington.

Like the others, he is ready to consign the Big Three to history and let Mexican art catch up with the present.

"The revolution has been over a long time," he said. "We've had enough of social problems."

His own work, done in swirling

violet-blues and orange-yellows, tries more to explain the relationship of the individual to his surroundings. He paints on masonite boards in a neat eighth-floor studio with a splendid view of Mexico City.

"I feel free up here," he said.

His work, like that of his colleagues, tends more toward abstraction, a kind of reaction to the literal approach used by Diego Rivera and the others to glorify the struggle of Mexico's downtrodden masses.

Nierman is typical of the new breed of Mexican artists who avoid the cliches of beards, black sweaters and sandals. They spend much of their time with their families and drive around town in big U.S. cars.

They are relatively prosperous and they know that their biggest source of revenue is the U.S. market.

"Mexicans just don't have the habit of buying original art," Nier-

man complained. "Their fathers and grandfathers didn't do it, so they don't."

Another complaint is that, though Mexico is the most artistic nation in Latin America, what the people sees is "all Mexican, all nationalistic." Foreign exhibits are rare.

"What's available to the Mexican youngster who wants to study art?" asked Nierman. "All he can see is the Big Three and the few things we're doing today."

What Mexico needs, he said, is a museum with a permanent exhibit of the masters of Europe since the 15th Century. "In New York or Paris a kid can hop on a subway and go look at a Renoir or Van Gogh. Not here."

Nierman figures all this will change with economic development. But in the meantime, he and his colleague will keep trying to produce modern Mexican art—mainly for the benefit of the U.S. buyers.



Typical colonial church still standing in Guadalajara. The city, founded in 1530, is referred to by the Mexicans as the Pearl of the West.

The SIU Press: Let There Be Books

By Dean Rebuffoni

Anyone who considers "Valley of the Dolls" to be an American literary classic probably won't find much to suit his tastes among the latest offerings from the SIU Press.

For the more scholarly individual, however, the upcoming spring and summer publications of the SIU Press offer a great deal.

"This is one of our largest and strongest lists," Vernon Sternberg, director of the press, said. "We have some interesting and lively books coming out, and several of them are going to gain a great deal of widespread interest, I'm sure."

During the January to July period, 27 books will be published by the press. Included will be a wide variety of works, ranging from mathematics ("Orthogonal Expansions and their Continuous Analogues") to a suite of eight Inca Indian legends ("Our Children of the Sun").

Attention, Tough Guys

Two books which Sternberg feels will gain widespread attention are "Tough Guy Writers of the Thirties," and "Proletarian Writers of the Thirties." The two books, both edited by David Madden, enter the literary scene at a most opportune time, with the era of the 1930's now being closely examined by scholars. The books, designed for the general reading public, feature insights into the works of such noted writers as Ernest Hemingway, Dashiell Hammett, John Dos Passos, and John O'Hara.

"If students are interested in dissenting writers, they can find information on them in these two books," Sternberg said. "In particular, the tough guy writer—the

loner, the rebel against society—should prove of interest to many students."

For the General Public

If there are books for the general reading public in the press's offerings, there are also selections for the ultra-serious student. "Twelve Geometric Essays," by H.S.M. Coxeter, features contents entitled "Regular Skew Polyhedra," "The Functions of Schlafli and Lobatschewsky," and "Equal Nonoverlapping Spheres That Can Touch Another of the Same Size." Not for the casual reader, but for students in the fields of crystallography and the geometry of numbers, it should be of special interest.

The Illinois Sesquicentennial provides the impetus for three interesting works: "Essay in Illinois History," "Illinois Poets: A Selection," and "Illinois Prose Writers: A Selection." The last two works are by Earle E. Stibitz and Howard Webb, Jr., respectively, both professors of English at SIU.

Another First

A "first" from the SIU Press will also be offered in the coming season: a phonograph recording, "Chamber Music for Harpsichord and Violin and Organ." The stereophonic recording, to be sold on the "Pleiades Records" label, will include selections from the work of composer Burrill Phillips.

But if recording is a new feature of the press, then the publishing of books has now become "old hat." Sternberg, who has directed the press's operations since its inception in 1956, expects sales to reach new heights this year. A total print order of 65,536 copies of the spring-summer books—an average of 2,427 copies of each publication—has been placed with the private firms who do the printing. In addition, over 240,000 volumes of past publications are now stored in the University Center.

"Like any university press, one of our most important functions is to insure that a books will be in print for years to come," Sternberg said. "We have a more important function than this, though: to find the widest possible audience for scholarly books."



Vernon A. Sternberg: Man behind the Press

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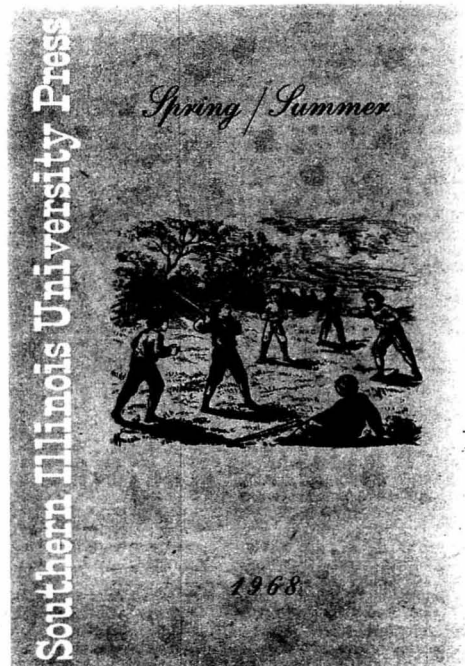
A Suite of Eight Inca Legends

By ABRAHAM VALDELOMAR

Authorized Translation by MERRITT MOORE THOMPSON

Foreword by J. CARY DAVIS

Above: Some of the books from the most recent printing of the SIU Press. Below: The Catalog, annotated bibliography of the recent publications.



Conozca a su Vecino

Dolares y pesos

"El Congreso Continental pagará al portador seis dólares españoles acordonados." Así se lee la inscripción en los billetes emitidos durante la Guerra Revolucionaria de las colonias inglesas en Norteamérica cuando la lucha contra la Gran Bretaña en pro de la independencia.



Pieza de a ocho-1778

Aquellos "dólares españoles" fueron acuñados en las casas de moneda de México y Lima principalmente, pero también en Santiago y Bogotá. Oficialmente fueron piezas de a ocho reales, y después de la independencia, "pesos" en México y "soles" en el Perú. Cada moneda normalmente tenía 25 gramos y era de 92.5 partes de pura plata en cada mil.

Antes de la independencia de las colonias españolas el Rey de España controlaba la acuñación de la plata y la salida de las monedas al comercio mundial. Los británicos se ocupaban de "desviar" para el comercio mundial todas las piezas de a ocho que pudieran. Los medios que empleaban incluían la piratería, la guerra fría, y la guerra misma. Hasta hoy día los buzos encuentran cantidades de monedas en los restos de los galeones naufragados en las costas de la Florida y en otras partes del Caribe.

Las piezas de a ocho, pesos o soles, después de la independencia en la América Latina vinieron a servir como el principal medio comercial en varias partes del mundo. En los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica que tenía poca plata propia los pesos y soles circulaban hasta 1856 junto con los pocos dólares que pudieran acunarse en la casa de moneda de Filadelfia. Para aquella fecha, sin embargo, el descubrimiento de extensas vetas de mineral de plata en California, y posteriormente en Nevada, Colo-

rado, Idaho, y Arizona, permitía el establecimiento de otras casas de moneda en San Francisco y Denver. En el Perú y en México mientras tanto seguía la acuñación de soles y pesos, de modo que se inundó el comercio internacional de las monedas de plata a tal punto que el metal perdió la mitad de su antiguo valor y los pesos sólo valían 49.6 centavos del dólar oro.

Siguió así la equivalencia de las unidades monetarias hasta la gran depresión económica de 1929-1933. Desde entonces nunca se ha podido restablecer la antigua relación debido a otras influencias en el muy complicado mercado internacional de divisas. Además, la gran demanda por la plata como metal de muchos usos técnicos antes desconocidos ha hecho hoy día que escasee a tal punto que los Estados Unidos ni permite ya la libre circulación de las monedas de plata de a dólar. No hay más plata en la América del Sur que en el nombre del Río de la Plata y de la República Argentina en los mapas, salvo unas cuantas monedas fraccionarias co-



Billete del Congreso-1776

lombianas y venezolanas de aquel metal. Sólo circulan los billetes de banco y unas cuantas monedas de níquel, bronce, y aluminio en los demás países. En México como gesto especial para conmemorar los Juegos Olímpicos se acuñan diez millones de monedas de a veinticinco pesos que equivalen a dos dólares estadounidenses, de papel. Es más, esa moneda no tiene la cantidad de plata que tenía una sola moneda de a peso de hace cien años, ni el que tenía uno de aquellos "dólares españoles acordonados" que prometía el Congreso al portador de uno de sus billetes en 1776. A.G.B.

In the Valley of Trauma, Imitation Drama

By Phil Boroff

Let's admit it right off—"Valley of the Dolls" is a pretty bad movie. If it had not been based on Jacqueline Susann's best-selling novel, no one would probably give it much attention. But the manager of the Fox Theatre tells me that it is the highest grossing movie ever to play there. And Variety, "the Bible of Show Business," reports that it is attracting huge audiences across the country and breaking the box office records of its equally notorious predecessor of ten years ago, the movie made from Grace Metalious' "Peyton Place."

Despite its attraction to the masses, "Valley of the Dolls" is not real drama but a deceptive imitation. Its characters are dimensionless images that have almost nothing to do with real people; its story is a mechanically contrived soap opera set in a largely imaginary, synthetic world—the "glitter and glamour" of Show Biz, the Big City, etc.; and its production is often so aesthetically embarrassing that I felt uneasy for those involved and couldn't keep from occasionally laughing in the wrong places. It can never really be taken seriously.

The long, talky plot meanders through a mishmash of traumatic episodes sporadically interrupted by corny resolutions. In the best suds-tradition, several female characters work their troubled ways through one meaningless crisis after another: mismatches with assorted men, career turmoils, various illnesses, you name it.

Barbara Parkins plays Anne Welles, the country girl (this time from New England) who makes the proverbial move to the Big City (New York). This young innocent, in predictable stereotype fashion, is seduced by urban/social patterns, shocked by urban wickedness, and returns to her rural origins, presumably where life is pure and uncomplicated. Her life intertwines with those of: Neely O'Hara (Patty Duke), a young singer whose erratic career is accented by her addiction to pills; Jennifer North (Sharon Tate), a buxom movie sex goddess who never finds happiness and, faced with impending breast removal because of cancer, kills herself with pills; Helen Lawson (Susan Hayward), an aging Broadway musical-comedy star who lets no one threaten

her supremacy; and many others, including a series of male partners, all uninteresting, cardboard types right out of romance magazine fiction.

Because it has a built in, gimmicky "guess who" game about show biz personalities, this is a gossip movie. The loudly whispered, "Did you hear that terrible thing about so-and-so?", is, here, even louder, because "so-and-so" might be a well-known celebrity. The game goes like this: Anne Welles seems like Barbara Britton, the cosmetic TV commercial girl of a few years back, or, perhaps Suzy Parker; Neely O'Hara, like Judy Garland; Jennifer North, like Jayne Mansfield or Marilyn Monroe; Helen Lawson like Ethel Merman; and so on. This last named character even has a song titled (Are you ready?) "I'll Plant My Own Tree" that seems like a take-off on Merman's "Everything's Comin' Up Roses." Despite a disclaimer about similarity to real persons, Miss Susann has said that the characters are not based on one person but are an amalgamation of several. Conglomeration might be a better description.

What can one possibly say about the cast? Barbara Parkins, the Betty Anderson of television's "Peyton Place," has now made a movie, Child Star Patty Duke has now played an adult role, and Attractive Newcomer Sharon Tate is still an

attractive newcomer. Miss Duke seems particularly miscast; she has neither the maturity nor the depth for the role. False eyelashes doth not a woman make. Susan Hayward does manage to bring some conviction to her part, and Joey Bishop



The Doll Dolls: Barb, Sharon and Patty

and George Jessell play themselves believably. Authoress Susann also gets into the act in a bit part as an inquiring newspaper reporter.

Director Mark Robson at least did not handle it all as sex exploitation, but rather as a sex-teaser, with a couple sex scenes shot in silhouette. It's all given a handsome, lush Hollywood production, with fine costumes, glossy sets and beautiful photography. The music score is full of sentimental clichés, although a theme song sung by Dionne Warwick is striking. The best things about the movie are two transitional montages depicting Neely's rise to fame and Anne's television commercials.

There's a lot of talk in the film about pills. "Dolls" is Miss Susann's slang for the "go to sleep, perk up, calm down, etc." pills that many of the characters take. But this is no investigation of drug addiction. The pills enter the story as arbitrarily as other elements, as if someone suddenly remembered that they were supposed to be there and worked them in where he could. After sitting through "Valley of the Dolls," I felt like taking a couple anti-nausea pills. I would say "dolls," but Miss Susann and her characters seem to be about the only ones around using that word.

Television Highlights

TODAY

S.E.C. Basketball presents the University of Kentucky Wildcats meeting the Louisiana State Fighting Tigers at Baton Rouge. Then the Vanderbilt Commodores meet the Bulldogs of Mississippi State at Starkville, Miss. (1:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m., Ch. 6)

Jeffrey Hunter stars in World War II drama "No Man Is An Island." (8 p.m., Ch. 6)

SUNDAY

Celebrity sportsmen Bing Crosby, Phil Harris and Van Heflin open the fourth series of globe-trotting

expeditions on "American Sportsman." (3 p.m., Ch. 3.)

TUESDAY

CBS News Special presents A Night at Ford's Theater. After 103 years of darkness due to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln during a performance at the theater, the footlights again illuminate the stage. (9 p.m., Ch. 12.)

WEDNESDAY

Hall of Fame presents Judith Anderson and Charlton Heston in the historical romance "Elizabeth the Queen." (6:30 p.m., Ch. 6.)

The Pueblo Issue

Johnson Says U.S. Military Is Ready

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Johnson told the nation Friday that while pursuing diplomatic means to recover from North Korea a seized naval vessel the United States is taking military steps to meet whatever the crisis produces.

He called seizure of the USS Pueblo a "wanton, aggressive act." And he said that military moves tracing to the new confrontation with North Korea "do not involve in any way a reduction of our forces in Vietnam."

The President, looking tired and unusually solemn, gave a 350-word resume of the Pueblo affair over national television and radio networks.

He spoke while the U.N. Security Council in New York prepared to take up North

Korea's seizure on Monday of the electronic intelligence ship with its crew of 83.

Johnson began his terse report by saying that for the past 15 months "North Koreans have pursued a stepped-up campaign of violence against South Korean and American troops in the area of the demilitarized zone" between North and South Korea.

He said that on Jan. 19 a 31-man team of North Korean raiders invaded Seoul in an attempt to murder South Korea's president, and he blamed mounting North Korean violence for the death and wounding of Americans and South Koreans.

Then, turning to the Pueblo episode, he said: "This week the North Ko-

reans committed another wanton, aggressive act by seizing an American ship and its crew in international waters. "Clearly this cannot be accepted..."

Speaking of the U.N. meeting called at Washington's request, he said "The best result would be for the whole world community to persuade North Korea to return our ship and our men and to stop the

dangerous course of aggression against South Korea."

In apparent recognition of the fact that North Korea consistently has rejected any U.N. role in Korea, Johnson added "We have been making other diplomatic efforts as well" but did not specify what they are.

Again without giving any details, Johnson said: "Second, we have taken and

are taking certain precautionary measures to make sure that our military forces are prepared for any contingency that might arise in this area."

Johnson theorized that North Korean aggressiveness might be linked to the Vietnam fighting where South Korea has two highly regarded combat divisions.

He said: "These attacks may also be an attempt by the Communists to divert South Korean and United States military resources which together are successfully resisting aggression in Vietnam."

Officials in South Korea Expect No Land War

SEOUL (AP)—Apprehension grew in this South Korean capital Friday but most U.S. officials apparently expect no mass land war at the moment. It is winter and the cold Korean winters are not the time to launch wars on this divided peninsula.

All ground forces were on the alert along the 151-mile-long demilitarized zone, however, in the wake of North Korean attempts to infiltrate and the seizure of the U.S. intelligence ship Pueblo.

President Chung Hee Park met with Premier Chung Ilkwon and other government leaders to study the latest developments in the crisis, including President Johnson's call-up of reserve airmen.

Members of the U.S. 2nd Division, guarding the western part of the demilitarized zone, exchanged fire with Communist infiltrators in eight separate incidents Thursday night and early Friday, killing two North Koreans, one American soldier was killed.

South Korean troops, chasing remnants of a band of 31 North Koreans that invaded Seoul Sunday to try to assassinate Park, killed three more Friday. This brought to 23 the total killed. One was captured.

A presidential office source said the Communist band originally planned to attack the U.S. Embassy also but then decided to concentrate on the presidential mansion.

North Korean probes along the demilitarized zone, after the attempt to kill Park were probably launched mainly to create confusion and give the survivors a chance to get back across the line, U.S. officers say.

There are about 3,000 American civilians, mostly businessmen and missionaries, in this country besides the 130 Americans in the embassy and 160 in the U.S. aid mission.

About 35 miles north of Seoul are 50,000 more Americans—the 50,000 troops in the U.S. 2nd and 7th infantry divisions.

U.S. Takes Pueblo Case Before the Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The United States declared Friday it is essential to world peace that the U.N. Security Council take steps to assure release of the USS Pueblo and its crew by North Korea.

Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg told the 15-nation council, convened in urgent session at President Johnson's request, that "the existing situation cannot be allowed to stand. It must be corrected," Goldberg said.

Both Goldberg and Johnson—the President in a statement on nationwide television and radio just before the council met—made clear that the United States was still seeking a diplomatic solution to the crisis created when North Korea seized the U.S. Navy ship and its crew of 83 Monday night. The Soviet Union served notice that it would

support North Korea's case in the council debate.

Platon D. Morozov, the Soviet delegate, was defeated in an attempt to block council debate. The council voted 12 to 3 to put the issue on its agenda.


Hungary and Algeria joined the Russians in the no vote. But Morozov accused the United States of committing aggression against North Korea by sending the Pueblo into the territorial waters of that country.

His attitude indicated a Soviet big power veto on any concrete proposal from the United States.

Goldberg produced maps in the council chamber to demonstrate the U.S. contention that the Pueblo was in international waters when it was seized.

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SALUKI SMOOTHIE--Cheerleader Barbara Nicholson gets a warm greeting from SIU's new mascot, Amira of Greenbough, an 18-month old female Saluki. The dog, given to SIU by Dr. Bert Hanicke of St. Louis, a Saluki breeder, will help introduce a new line in SIU's family of Saluki mascots which now numbers five. The dog is an ancient Egyptian hunting breed. Barbara is a junior from Rock Island.

Guest Lecturer Reports

Urban Ills Relieved By Effective Zoning

The effectiveness of zoning in combating urban ills was the subject of guest lecturer Dr. Salvatore Natoli, a zoning specialist, who spoke at the first of the 1968 series Geography Lectures, Thursday night in Lawson Hall.

Natoli elaborated on a zoning study he conducted in Worcester, Mass. The objectives of zoning, its accomplishments, and differences noted by its usage composed the basis of the study.

The Worcester study showed, according to Natoli, that "zoning changes the character of the land use patterns." It "stabilizes existing land use patterns and establishes consistencies of a zone's usage." Zoning also creates a "homogeneity" in land use, he said.

Some common zoning changes, he added, converted single or multiple family dwellings to business zones, specifically to beauty parlors,

nursing homes, and "discreet" businesses. Changes commonly requested and often denied were gas stations, shopping centers, and motels.

Light industry, once least acceptable, has moved into the residential areas.

Natoli concluded his discussion by saying, "Urban ills cannot be cured by zoning alone." Urban planning is necessary, and current technology has spelled many changes in urban development, he said. He stressed the need for preventive measures to assist urban planning.

Natoli is Project Officer for the Social Science Branch of the Division of Personnel Training in the U.S. Office of Education.

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Highway Technology

A two-year associate degree program in civil and highway technology is offered at the SIU Vocational-Technical Institute.

Instructor to Discuss Machine Management

William M. Herr, SIU professor of agricultural economics, will discuss farm machinery management at the Thursday evening session of the farmers adult education meeting series in the Assumption High School vocational agriculture department. The local vocational agriculture instructor, V. Byron Gregg, says the session will start at 7:30 p.m.

Prof. Herr, who has been on the SIU School of Agriculture

Exhibitions Show

Artist's Drawings

Thomas Walsh, assistant professor of art at SIU's Carbondale Campus, is represented in two drawing exhibitions, one regional at Western Illinois University, running through Feb. 8, the other the national show American Drawing 1968, sponsored by the Moore College of Art, Philadelphia.

The two drawings being shown at WIU and the one accepted for the national exhibition were all done in graphite.

Walsh has also been invited to participate in an exhibition of sculpture at the Speed Museum, Louisville, Ky., March 15-April 20.

culture faculty since 1957, is especially informed on the financial needs of farmers for equipment and other operational expenses in modern agriculture. He specialized in farm management for his doctor's degree at Cornell University and spent three years as an agricultural economist in the research department of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank before joining the SIU faculty.

Herr returned in September from a year's leave for post-doctoral study at the University of Maryland and for research in economics with the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. In 1962 and 1963 he spent two years in teaching and research at the University of New England at New South Wales, Australia.

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LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"I THINK THE TROUBLE WITH MOST OF OUR FRESHMEN IS THAT OUR HIGH SCHOOLS JUST AREN'T TEACHING THE FUNDAMENTALS."

High School Students Learning Marketable Skills, Good Attitudes

By Inez Rencher

More Carbondale high school students should take advantage of the Marketable Skills School, according to Carbondale Community High School counselor Arthur Black.

"Today you have to have education, a skill and proper work attitudes," Black pointed out as reasons for taking the vocational courses.

The marketable skills division of the high school system, located in the building of the former Attucks High School on East Main Street, offers training in the following areas: small engine repair, auto-mechanics, drafting, commercial foods and dry cleaning.

The two-year program, open to juniors and seniors as an elective, was established in 1964. With the latest equipment and machinery, the program receives \$1,004 per student and employs five teachers and two counselors.

Students who elect the program attend regular classes for half a day and the Marketable Skills School for the remainder of the day, either in the morning or afternoon. After the completion of the course requirements, graduates are given certificates helpful in obtaining almost immediate employment in their fields. However, 20 to 25 per cent of the program's graduates enter college for further education and training, Black said.

"It is not a school for slower students, but for vocational-minded students," Black emphasized. Many students and

Indian Instructor Will Be Honored

Agar N. Agarwala, visiting professor from India at Michigan State University, will be honored at a luncheon Tuesday and will speak in a separate meeting that night.

The southern Illinois chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management will sponsor the luncheon at noon in the Sangamon Room of the University Center.

Reservations may be made by calling Mrs. Sharon Kundiff at the Department of Economics, 3-2331.

Agarwala will speak at 7:30 p.m. in the lounge of the Home Economics Building on "Economic Planning in India."

Agarwala is director of the Motilal Nehru Institute of Research, Allahabad University.

4 Students Named To Business Group

Four students have been elected to the School of Business Student Council.

They are Bruce Cummings, Gary Weis, Lenny Partyka and Sharon Pekoz.

parents, he said, have the misconception that the school limits the further educational advancement of the students who might do well to enroll.

Black, who also works as a school social worker, said students who register for the program are precounseled and advised. They are given tests to determine in what areas they should enroll for best development of potential but

are not forced to enter any field. If a student in the program is in need of an immediate job, often part time work after school is secured at an area business, he said.

"I'm sold on the program and I'd like to sell a lot of people on it," Black commented.

About 100 students are enrolled in the vocational courses now.

Activities

Talent Show, Meetings Kick Off Week's Events

Parent's orientation coffee hour is scheduled from 10 to 11:30 a.m. Monday in Ballroom A of the University Center.

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

Baha'i Interfaith Council will hold a panel discussion at 8 p.m. in Morris Library Auditorium.

Weight lifting for male students will be held from 2 to 10 p.m. in Room 17 of University School.

University Galleries advisory committee will meet

SIU, Michigan State

Tangle in Chicago

Stadium Game

The SIU vs. Michigan State basketball game will be aired at 9:55 p.m. on WSIU(FM) Saturday from the Chicago Stadium.

Other programs:

1 p.m. Metropolitan Opera: "Der Fliegende Hollander" by Wagner.

5:30 p.m. Music in the Air: Smooth and relaxing music for dining.

8:30 p.m. News.

8:35 p.m. Jazz and You: Music of outstanding current and past scene artists is reviewed

David Susskind Show

To Feature Eban

The David Susskind Show at 5:30 p.m. today features Abba Eban, the minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel on WSIU-TV, Channel 8.

Other programs:

5 p.m. Film Feature: Holidays in Michigan (color).

7:30 p.m. Public Broadcasting Laboratory.

9:30 p.m. N.E.T. Playhouse: Passage to India, the record of India.

from 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. in the Kaskaskia Room of the University Center.

Chemeka Club will meet from 8 to 10 p.m. in Room C of the University Center.

Education and Cultural Committee will meet from 8 to 9 p.m. in Room D of the University Center.

Special Events Committee will meet from 6 to 7:30 p.m. in Room E of the University Center.

APB Committee will meet from 9 to 10 p.m. in Room E of the University Center.

Alpha Phi Omega will hold rush from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Room H of the University Center.

Kappa Alpha Psi talent show display will be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Room H of the University Center.

Educators to Join Chicago Confab

Two members of the educational administration faculty, Arthur E. Lean and Sam Vinocur, will participate in a meeting of the University of Michigan Association in the Social Foundations in Chicago Feb. 13.

Lean, acting chairman of the department, and Vinocur will take part in a discussion of comparative education. Lean has worked and studied in education programs in the Soviet Union, the Scandinavian countries, and South Vietnam. Vinocur has studied education methods in South America, particularly in Brazil. His doctoral thesis subject concerns education in that country.

The meeting will be held at Hotel Windemere on the University of Chicago campus.

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Miniskirt Wearers Defy Cold Weather

By John Durbin

With skirts getting shorter and the weather colder, how do SIU coeds keep warm during the winter months when wearing miniskirts?

"You don't," replied one coed, Gemma Mikulicz, a sophomore majoring in clothing and textiles. "That's just the price you have to pay for beauty," she explained. Miss Mikulicz says wearing miniskirts makes her feel more outgoing.

A variety of opinions was expressed by a sampling of coeds on questions concerning miniskirts. Such questions asked were: How short must a skirt be before it's classified a mini? Why do girls wear them? Does wearing a miniskirt make a girl self-conscious? and, How do girls who wear minis keep warm?

While some girls feel that skirts two inches above the knees are classified as minis, most place the cutoff point around the four inches mark. Some girls, however, feel a skirt must be at least six inches above the knees before it is termed a mini. The consensus among the girls interviewed was that the determination of miniskirt is up to both the individual wearing

"They give a girl sex appeal," she says. Jerri Nowotarski, a sophomore majoring in art, says she likes short dresses and skirts because "they are so comfortable."

Some girls admit being self-conscious while wearing miniskirts while others have no such feelings. A junior majoring in biology, Peggy Butt, says she feels self-conscious in a short skirt and would wear them occasionally to parties. She says she combats cold weather by wearing tights and long stockings along with her minis.

Wendy Wagner, a freshman majoring in psychology, says

Although the cold weather poses an obstacle for extensive miniskirt wear, Tetra Lowry, freshman majoring in nursing, claims she does not get cold. "I only wear hose with my minis and I'm not cold," she said. Tetra also says her wearing of miniskirts is not restricted to the campus alone. Unlike some girls who do not wear their short skirts when they are at home, Miss Lowry wears them anywhere.

Among the most common equipment girls who wear miniskirts use to offset the cold weather are textured stockings, knee or calf length boots, and tights.



the skirts and persons watching the girls.

The sampling shows that style and fashion play the biggest part in why girls wear miniskirts. But there were also other reasons given. Karen Landis, a sophomore majoring in sociology, says she wears them because "it's about all you can buy these days." She added that "a skirt in my size is always four or five inches above the knees."

Sophomore Nancy Melton, majoring in interior design, jokingly says she wears short skirts because "it takes less material and therefore costs less." Martha Erickson, a sophomore majoring in English, claims she wears miniskirts "to turn guys on."

her wardrobe consists of almost all miniskirts, some of which are as short as eight inches above the knee. She says she wears her skirts anytime and anywhere and does not feel self-conscious in any given situation. "Minis are more comfortable and make you feel more like a girl," Miss Wagner said.

Mood plays an important role in whether Sue Sabin, sophomore majoring in psychology, wears her miniskirts. She says if she is not gay and happy then she will not wear them. Miss Sabin wears her short skirts during the summer but feels it is too cold during the winter.

Most of the girls queried feel that females of all ages can wear miniskirts as long as their legs are shapely. Junior Lynne Atkinson, government major, cites Mirzi Gaynor as a woman who would look good in short skirts.

Most girls feel there are certain types of girls who look good in minis but anyone should wear one if they so desire. Jennifer Hutton, junior majoring in elementary education, says girls who are "either too fat or too skinny do not look right in a mini." Freshman Carol Seeberg thinks any girl with "a fairly decent figure can wear short

skirts if she wears them to the right places."

Kathy Swanson, sophomore majoring in foreign language, says the type women who look worst in miniskirts are those "with a secretary spread." Mona Parini, junior majoring in special education, feels "anybody can wear them but not everyone looks good in them."

The question "How does a girl sit in a miniskirt?" produced grins, snickers and sheepish smiles from nearly all the girls interviewed. Lucy Meier, who is majoring in home economics, flatly stated to sit in a mini "takes practice." Girls sitting in short skirts are definitely "attention getters," she said.

Miss Landis concedes that sitting poses a "real problem." But she feels it can be easily remedied by "wearing colored stockings or the right kind of hose." Miss Erickson feels the secret to sitting in a miniskirt is "keeping your legs together and not crossing them."

Will the miniskirt craze fade away and new fashions take over? Freshman Lori

Ellis, majoring in nursing, thinks "the miniskirts will go out of style and the dresses and skirts will start going down below the knee." Jackie Wechter, a freshman majoring in education who wears her dresses and skirts about six inches above the knee, thinks short skirts should stay in style but probably won't.

Miss Landis says fashion designers cannot make money unless the styles change. Therefore, she feels the skirts "will undoubtedly get longer in the future." Speaking of the possibility that miniskirts might go out of style, Miss Erickson had this to say—"Long live the mini!"

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Salukis Seeking Big Ten Victory Against Michigan

SIU's cagers will be seeking to capture the school's first Big Ten victory in history tonight when they take on Michigan State at 10 p.m. in the third game of a tripleheader at Chicago Stadium.

Southern teams have not been successful in meetings with Big Ten opponents on six previous occasions. The last attempt was against Iowa in December, but the Hawkeyes out-defended the Salukis, 61-49.

The Spartans, coached by John Bennington were co-champions of their conference last season and currently are credited with a 6-7 record following a 76-71 loss to Iowa last Tuesday. Jack Hartman's Salukis own a 9-5 record after their five-game winning streak snapped at the hand of Evansville, 52-45, Wednesday.

The man to watch for the Spartans is 6-6 junior forward Lee Lafayette. He's the team's leading scorer, av-

eraging 17.5 ppg, and rebounder, with 10.5 per contest.

"Lafayette had just an average sophomore year (he averaged 14.8 ppg) in respect to his outstanding potential," Bennington says. "He's done a good job for us this season and is improving all the time."

His best performance this season was when Lafayette scored 31 points in a 90-80 loss to Wichita State on the Shockers' home court. SIU beat the same team, 71-62, on the Arena floor.

Lending Lafayette a hand will be his 6-6 teammate Heywood Edwards. The senior pivotman follows closely in the scoring column with an average of 13.1 points per game. "Woody is an exceptional rebounder and his improved defense has helped his overall game," Bennington notes. "He's improved his floor play and is fitting his abilities into the team's pattern of play well."

Bennington has used at least nine different starting units this season, but three seniors are sure to get on the board. They are guards Steve Rymal, John Bailey and Harrison Steper.

Bailey is averaging 10.7, Steper 8.8 and Rymal 9.5 points per game for the Spartans.

SIU Coach Jack Hartman is expected to go with his usual starting five led by 6-3 Dick Garrett. The junior forward continues to pace Saluki scoring despite a cool night at Evansville.

Garrett has an 18.4 ppg average hitting 104 of 210 from the field and 49 of 57 from the free throw line for respective shooting percentages of .49 and .80.

Rounding out the starting lineup will be Butch Butchko at pivot, Chuck Benson at the other forward position, and Bobby Jackson and Willie Griffin at the guards.

Loyola tangles with Brigham Young in the opening game at 6 p.m., and Notre Dame clashes with Illinois in the second contest.



CUT! PASS! WORK THAT BALL AROUND!-- A tense Coach Hartman is shown above displaying his many moods during tight game situations.

Coach Jack Hartman; Reserved and Respected

By Dave Palermo

The scene was the carwalk leading to the visitors' locker room in Evansville's Roberts Stadium. The Purple Aces had just handed the Salukis their most disheartening defeat of the season and it was time for Coach Jack Hartman to meet the press.

To comment on a defeat that must have been extremely painful, Hartman propped himself against a wall and stared at his feet; occasionally drawing on a cigarette.

When asked to comment on the game the veteran coach paused for what seemed like an eternity and answered, "We didn't score enough points."

The next question asked concerned his strategy for the return game between the two teams. "Score more points," Hartman replied.

Whether it's a defeat or victory Coach Hartman is reserved. He weights each question before answering and sometimes sports writers wonder if he'll answer at all.

It's not out of rudeness, the Saluki mentor's slowness in responding to questioning; it's caution. Caution taken by a man who knows that what is said to a newsmen during a post-game press conference can be misinterpreted and possibly detrimental to his team's morale and over-all performance.

Even when Coach Hartman leaves his players after a game and goes to an isolated spot to meet with the press, the results are the same. Hartman knows what the reporters are after and the re-

porters know what to expect from Hartman: an occasional monosyllable, a few pauses, a humorous short quip to a vague question and frequent periods of silence.

Dressed in his checkered sports coat and sporting the NIT ring and watch he was awarded for his job in leading the '67 Cagers to the coveted post-season championship, Hartman is nevertheless deeply respected by every sportswriter present.

While attending Oklahoma State, where he lettered in basketball and football, Hartman learned the defense which has been the trademark of SIU basketball for the past few years. His coach was Hank Iba, a genius when it comes to defensive basketball.

He then moved on to Coffeyville, Kan., where he was head coach. His Coffeyville Junior College team won a total of 150 games while losing only a few. His last CJS team won 32 games and lost none, winning the national Junior College Playoffs. In 1962 he was named National Junior College Coach of the Year.

Since coming to SIU Hart-

man has won 111 games while losing only 40. He has guided the Salukis to four straight NCAA college-division tournaments and a thrilling NIT championship.

It was the NIT championship which earned him the honor of being named Coach of the Year by the Sporting News in 1967.

A nervous man, Hartman gains weight easily during the season from nervous, compulsive eating habits in the early hours of the morning.

A proven expert on the game, Coach Jack Hartman is to the history of SIU basketball what the Converse All-Stars are to the players.



Lee Lafayette

Intramurals

Six intramural basketball games have been scheduled Sunday.

The schedule is as follows: 1:15 p.m. Ramblers vs. Pushovers, Felts Raiders vs. Brown Gods, U. School.

2:30 p.m. Abbott Aces vs. Warren Rebels, The Beavers vs. Pierce Dead Bears, U. School.

3:45 p.m. Warren I vs. Pinochles, Boomer vs. Taj Mahal, U. School.

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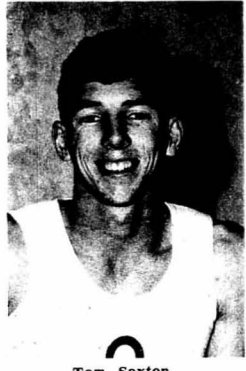
Southern's male gymnastics team meets a powerful Oklahoma team from the Big Eight Conference today at 2 p.m. in the Arena.
It will be the third dual meet in two days for SIU, and the third in three days for the Sooners.
The seven sophomores on

the team overwhelmed the league that is still building," Porterfield pointed out. "The other teams build a little each year, but we have three of their opponents last year as freshmen. They beat Nebraska by 30 points, Iowa State by 12, and more than doubled Mankato State's score of 74.15.
Last year Oklahoma lost nine of 11 meets and placed fifth in a six-team field at the Big Eight championships. One of the nine regular season losses came at the hands of SIU, 189.95 to 148.75.
"We should make our biggest improvement in scoring," sooner Coach Russell Porterfield said, "but the other conference teams will be improved, too.
"Ours is the only team in

yet to graduate a class since we started gymnastics at Oklahoma three years ago. Two boys who started with us are juniors now."
The two juniors are Tom Sexton and Joe Bob Smith. The only other non-sophomore on the team is senior Dain Zinn.
Sexton is the team captain and best all-around performer. According to Porterfield, Sexton is a dedicated athlete and a hard worker.
He's a good leader and helps the younger boys," Porterfield said. "We need six more like him."

Sexton's best event is the high bar which could win the Big Eight title. He scored highest in the finals of the Midwest meets last year at Colorado Springs, beating all Big Eight performers.
Sexton will compete in the all around. He should provide a stiff challenge to SIU's Paul Mayer.
Another good pairing could be the Sooner's Rick Carr and SIU's Dale Hardt. Coach Porterfield said Carr should finish high in the conference and could develop into a national championship contender.

Other top men for Oklahoma are Bruce Cole on side horse, Doug Dattilo on the rings, Jim Johannesen on the parallel bars, and Michael Maxie on the long horse.
Johannesen has a good chance to qualify for the NCAA meet on the bars, according to Porterfield.
Coach Porterfield is no stranger to Illinois, having pioneered the gymnastics program at Glenbrook High School in Glenview, Ill. The Oklahoma freshman and varsity roster lists 11 to the 20 gymnasts as being from Illinois, with six coming from Arlington Heights.



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Attractive, But How About the Cold Weather? See Page 13.

Daily
EGYPTIAN
 Southern Illinois University
 Carbondale, Illinois
 Volume 49 Saturday, January 27, 1968 Number 77

Report Urges Minimizing Inter-Greek Discrimination

By John Epperheimer

The Faculty Council has warned against the dangers of imposing time limits and de facto integration on SIU's fraternities and sororities.

In action taken Jan. 16, an ad hoc committee report was adopted which stated, "If the University agrees that fraternities and sororities are important to the overall campus community life, it should minimize certain of the very positive deadline types of regulations..."

The report also asks if non-discrimination would not be a better concept than integration in making rules for the Greek system.

The report asks what a "good faith effort" at integrating will be, and if pledging or initiation of one person of a minority group would constitute such an effort.

Backing the general con-

cept that integration in Greek groups is desirable, the report comments, "Nevertheless,

the Committee also agrees that a social fraternity or sorority consists of a group of people who have a common bond and wish to organize in a more formal manner."

The report suggests procedures for the Greeks to use in progressing towards non-discriminatory practices. They are: Filing with the University a written statement that the group does not and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, or culture group; preparing a statement that each group will seek members from diverse segments of the student body; showing evidence that bids to pledge have been offered to students not of the race, religion, color or cultural group of a majority of the group's membership; and passing a rule that member-

ship can be gained by some type of a majority vote.

Greeks should be encouraged to raise their scholarship, be financially responsible, direct pledges to service rather than "childish hazing", and emphasize high social and moral standards, the report says.

The report asks the University to consider whether the rule requiring all Greek groups to be housed on campus is still valid. It also asks how new groups could be chartered until housing is constructed for them.

The Student Senate is preparing recommendations on the matter. The two reports will go to a sub-group of the University Council, and then before the full Council, possibly on Feb. 7, according to Roland Keene, secretary. The University Council will make recommendations to President Morris.

Planned for 1969

'Student Rights' Measure Proposed

By David E. Marshall

State Rep. Gale Williams, R-Murphysboro, said he plans to introduce a bill to the General Assembly which will place "student rights" protection in the statutes.

Williams said that students throughout the state have complained that college and university rules which prohibit students to use motor vehicles to get to campus denies their right to use the state and national highways.

"They (schools) have the right to regulate vehicles on their campuses but not on the highways," Williams said.

Another "right" which the proposed legislation will be designed to protect is the student's choice of housing, according to Williams.

He believes that students have a right to live anywhere they want.

Gus Bode



Gus says if drycleaners charged by the square inch instead of by the garment, his girl could get her miniskirt cleaned for 10 cents.

The legislator said that the student should be provided with a list of approved housing both on and off campus and make his own choice where to live after looking at the different facilities.

Williams owns two firms in Carbondale which rent and sells mobile homes.

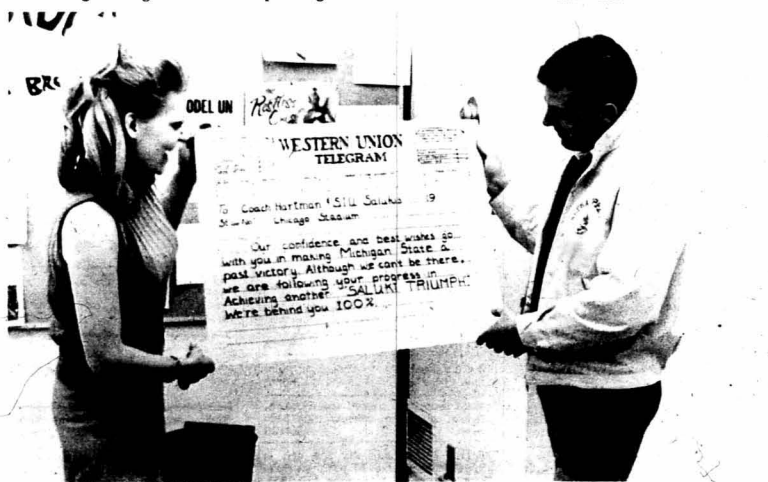
"While he is 18 years old a person can drive anywhere he wants as long as he is not a student," he said. "Then he loses his rights."

Williams said he plans to meet with student groups and listen to other complaints and suggestions which must be considered before he presents his bill.

The General Assembly will meet for its next regular session in January, 1969. At that time he will present his bill, Williams said.

According to Williams, he has written to President Delvete W. Morris, and John S. Rendleman, vice president for business affairs, about the vehicle and housing situation. "It appears that they don't intend to correct it," he said.

Williams said he has received a letter from the division of off-campus housing and it specifically states that students will not be permitted to drive their cars to campus regardless of how far away they live.



KING SIZE TELEGRAM—Ruth Knill, sophomore from Elmhurst, and Doug DuMoulin, senior from Rockford, examine the giant-sized telegram which will be sent to SIU Coach Jack Hartman and the Saluki basketball team when they play Michigan State tonight at Chicago Stadium. The wire wishes them good luck in the encounter. Kappa

Alpha Psi business fraternity is in charge of the giant telegram which will arrive just before the 10 p.m. game. The telegram will have about 800 signatures. The game is the third of a special triple-header. The other games are Texas at El Paso vs. Chicago Loyola, and Notre Dame vs. Illinois.