The Daily Egyptian, January 27, 1968

Daily Egyptian Staff
That Force Which Moves Men
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 Beatle generation — and for many of today's young men of 20, those who say 'love is all you need,' and that TV symbolizes the boundless opportunities for fresh experiences which science puts on everyone'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 or man-made 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 claim 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 superman—man—that comes from taking God as father and making God's favor 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 a 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 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-asci witness to the truth of a faith proclaimed in Jerusalem 2,000 years ago. Jesus called apostles to preach and they hand on the missionary task today from the cradle to the grave 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.

Father Marshall Montgomery says his ideal leader is the man you trust. But why trust me into the unknown. 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 familiarity with God. The opportunities beloved by the Christian Church are manifold and more.

The faith of Jesus Christ is the form that man must put on in order to be true to himself, a man who believes and lives within the Church is enlarging his scope of perception. He is more deeply committed because he knows that he is being asked to submit himself, to be open, to trust in the care and cherishing of his fellow man. The world for him 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. Rinemann

Next to nothing Judaism means very much to the majority of Jewish students here. This opinion is drawn from the fact that only 15% of all students 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. Many of these tense-minded Jewish student body will attend some part of the High Holiday observances in the fall. Judaism, over all, is a once-a-year affair.

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

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

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, in disassociating. It is hard to make anything out of nothing. To build a viable Jewish student community requires, and, with the exception of a handful of students, the Jews here haven't a 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 Times reporter said last month. The third generation of college educated American Jews have more than tripled the intermarriage rate of the generation before them. As reported in the Southern Illinois Jewish Community News, psychologist W.J. Sama 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 offspring of Jews who intermarry are not identified as Jews.

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

While parents are helping to build up state of Israel, a symbol of Judaism, the generation of Jews at school turns cold. Laudable as such a symbol, these same parents are denying their children by concentrating their energy upon the symbol rather than upon what is supposed to be symbolized. To the current college generation, the symbol is a theoretical construction which has little real meaning to them. As 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 prying into religious matters which never did make much sense to him anyway. One day, when the going gets rough of action and adventure, and the Jews in Judaism. Too bad that he doesn't use his college years, when instructed away from home, to question his religion and to learn more about himself. Perhaps, if a rabbi would be available here, more students would do just that and Judaism would become meaningful here and now.

The Times They Are A-Changing:

Editor's Note-In conjunction with Religion in Life Week on the SIU campus, the Saturday Magazine Section of 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 this area were asked to submit a short essay on the topic "What Religion Means to the Young People of Today."
The Religious Revolution Today

By Rev. Edward L. Hoffman

The generation gap is made evident by the query of the teenage son: "Dad, as an outsider, who do you think of the human race?" Perhaps, in writing this article, should I 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 Fran, a 21 year old writer (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 Fran says to Zooey, "Do you know who that old fat lady is, Zooey? She's Christ, that's who she is!"

"I am F. Scott Fitzgerald's 22 year old outsider. I have done it unto the least of these my brethren, 'Ye have done it to me' says Jesus. Your participation best likes the title given Jesus—"The Man for others." You're right, Dr. McDougal, for the Church and the generation, religion was individual and personal. It saved our individual soul 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. The quietest voice is the one which says, "What the hell? Why not live for kicks?" Not all the voices are this vacillar. 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, the colonial tragedy 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 in her written Good News of the Creeds and better theology. In effect she said, "For whatever reason God 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 suffocate 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, Jewish, and Islamic religions which tend to predominate in the U.S. represent only a fraction of the number of religions. There are about twice as many Moslems as there are Jews: many Buddhists and Hindus live in the U.S. There are Roman Catholics; and half again as many, Conimirces are there as 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 Gautama 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 Eighth Century Buddhism had nearly disappeared from the land of its birth.

Mechanically, however, it had spread to other parts of Central Asia, a sin in membership and inviolence, Buddhism today survives today in two religions, often practiced in Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia, and later Ikayaya 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 many 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, Malaysia and South Africa. The word "Hindu" is believed to be a medieval Persian term deriving from the Sanskrit "Sailindhavah," 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 by the Koran (forceful document of the religion expressing standards of religious and social justice, roughly parallel to the Judaico-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, prayer, paying a "zakat" tax, fasting, and at least twice in a lifetime a pilgrimage to Mecca, the ancient seat of their religion.
Short Fiction from the Young, the Active

Published in "The 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 Tooby, Joseph Stolkin, Arno Karlen, Michael Rumaker, Burton Raffel, Donald Windham, George Garrett, Gina Berriasull, 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 Mobs 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 meaningless violence. George Garrett’s “Don’t Take No for an Answer” is a meticulously recorded barrage of talk about the seduction of an ugly, 35 year old schoolteacher, a few lines of whom are devoted to a single seduction scene. An evocation of Christmas on a camp ground and an examination of the decline of another Southern teacher, which pretends to say something about humanism. The best story in the book is Donald Windham’s “The Stairs 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, Gooden brothers and whimppering children; and they act out the empty rituals of a family Christmas dinner.

Our Reviewers

Jim Chu is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Journalism and a resident assistant with University News Service.

John Howie is on the Department of Philosophy faculty.

Marion L. Kleinau is on the Speech Department faculty.

Christine Rogers Rice is the wife of W. Manion Rice, member of the Department of Journalism faculty.

James Sappenfield is on the faculty of the Department of English at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.


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 Lord, who is the Revealing of the Lord, Few contemporary 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 he who 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 who believe in a Swedenborgian heritage. However, it will not have much appeal for the wider company of Christians with an open mind.
Poems Clamoring to Speak

Realistic Study of the Chinese in America

Author's Ideals, Concerns


One answer is that of the hippies. The need for companionship and meetings of minds is the motive, and no 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 with a well-known personality.


"Readers will find here, in some serious attempts to confront the human condition, work which..." presents an unusual image 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 undergraduates, both under-graduates and graduates.

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 is, like its counterparts, which are clamoring to speak, many of which compiled 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: "...they're little stocking cap big.

"A hairy growth, like public office, is a public trust..." or an unusual image: "...weeds that seized the winds, Pulling themselves up to life..."

Sometimes a terrifying glimpse of an inner state of being:

"Down his jagged sides courses a free ribbon that flows, melting, across the brimful pain into the hard and heavy death-wish sea with its undercurrents of desire flashing in 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: Those rains are beautiful, Still I am cold."

Sometimes it is the knot-hard idealization of death:

"Black teeth fell out in a now-silent laugh of nerves."

Sometimes a flash of patriotic condemnation:

"America, were you only a state of mine or a shouting social criticism: "Oh children who wander streets of night, who daren't wean on shrapnel,..." and many more.

Some poems are bold in statement, others delicate. Many are uneven. One has had a whole 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 fall in the "let's write commonplace" category. Almost all are noteworthy and many compelling.

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

In the final analysis, my professor causes me to ask of any poem: "Do I want to live with you long and intimately?" I wish 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.


This is a story of the Chinese in America, from the days of 1840's, when the first China boat sailed for the shores of the "Mountain of Gold" down to the present, "Mountain of Gold", where they hoped to pan for gold.

It is not, as the author Mrs. Betty Lee Sung points out, a chronicle or opinion. It is a true story. The Chinese workers, the yellow peril, laundrymen, and houseboys who have long cluttered the yellow pages of American history.

This is a study of the position of the Chinese in America.

The author, herself a Chinese-American who has lived in China, presents the facts and the history 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 Chinese in this country were not adventurers or laborers in search of gold but students in search of knowledge. They graduated from Yale and Harvard and were often officer in the Chinese government. The pioneer Chinese were welcomed. But as the ranks of laborers, alarm developed. Popular sentiment shifted away from the Chinese, the damage was done, and 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 classes passed the immigration laws. The Chinese in America has now risen to the 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 and 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 purged by articulate and valuable few. From its own land, it is shut out by rejection. Faced with it, 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 sophisticated 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 explaining China and her problems and helping to bring an understanding 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 Conservation of Parity that had been Nobel's Physics Prize for 1957; Dong Kingman, 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 Pei, architect for the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library.

Compared with other ethnic groups, the Chinese population in the United States is not large. According to the 1960 census it was 237,000. In fact, 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 explaining China and her problems and helping to bring an understanding 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 Conservation of Parity that had been Nobel's Physics Prize for 1957; Dong Kingman, 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 Pei, architect for the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library.
The The West:

New Mexico's New Mexico's Strange Supreme Supreme Court Case Court Case

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 war between the all-Indian inhabitants of Acoma and Laguna, one of the poorest of the few remaining pueblos 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 pueblos 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 hit by the worst of many misfortunes. Droughts, floods, epidemics and other calamities followed, and the Indians increased their frequency. Neither the medicine men's incantations nor the prayers of the St. Joseph in the church had any effect.

A council was held, attended by all the chiefs, wise men and elders. After lengthy debate it was unanimously decided that hope lay in the benign and miraculous powers of Acoma's Saint Joseph. An official delegation was appointed to the United States to retrieve the painting until Laguna's fortunes improved.

The Acomenas 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 most of the people who were born, this was all very fine, and exactly what everybody expected.

But a month after month went by, the Acomenas became uneasy at waiting the return of their beloved Saint Joseph. Various laws sent to inquire the reasons for the delay. They received no satisfaction whatever from the Lagunas, who hinted that the picture was stolen by Saint Joseph, the picture rightfully belonged to them.

It looked like war. Ceremonial dances were performed while war-rioters 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 to determine the rightful ownership of the picture.

Twelve slips of paper were prepared, seven black and one red, a crude sketch of Saint Joseph. These were placed in a jar and the two little girls were chosen, one from Acoma and one from Laguna. On the following day the Acoma child pulled out the slip with the likeness of Saint Joseph and immediately 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. A few years later, after the Acomenas went to their mission to give thanks for the return of St. Joseph, one of the pictures was stolen! The wily Lagunas have stolen the painting in the night.

The people of Acoma were enraged and vowed vengeance. Once the picture was returned it was immediately decided to hang it in the white men's courts of law. Acoma's case seemed air-tight and the case was agreed upon. But the lawyers were engaged and suit to recover the picture was brought to the New Mexico Supreme Court at Santa Fe in 1852.

For five years the case was fought bitterly. A parade of Indian, Indian Bureau experts, fathers 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 1875 that the New Mexico Supreme Court awarded the painting to Acoma.

An embodiment of the story, somewhat apocryphal, is that the triumphant Acomenas 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 Acomenas still believe that Saint Joseph heard of the court's decision and had started to return. But becoming tired, he decided to wait 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 hearths of their mission.

Artists Thrive on U.S. Buyers

By Harold Y. Jones

Copley News Service

Mexico, the U.S. artists, anxious to show off a trophy of their visit to Mexico, are a constant question mark to the Saint Joseph's present crop of artists.

Tourists bring money and they keep their dogs and 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 American artists. They were perfectly at home, used to seeing the paintings, and not used to the whole thing. The picture was not what they think of modern Mexican through their reading.

Usually most Americans have heard only of the "three giants," the men who founded a new school of art in the 1920's and 1930's 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 revolution." Another, later, giant is Rufino Tamayo, a Mexican Indian whose blue-grays every means of art, including the new museum of anthropology here and a bank in Houston, Tex.

These men have strongly influenced 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 resource of revenue is the U.S. market. "Mexicans just don't have the habit of buying original art," Nierman 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 need is "more Mexican realism." Foreign exhibits are rare. "What's available to the Mexican youngster who wants to study art?" asked Nierman. "Any art...any of 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.
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 attention."

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." The two books, both 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 Schafli and Lobatschevsy," 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. Stibrats 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 stereo-phonographic recording, to be sold on the "Pleasides Records" label, will include selections from the work of composer BurrUll 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 840,000 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 book 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."
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, 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 or even a defensible 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 peripheral, synthetic, imaginary world—"the glitter and glamour of Show Biz, the Big City, etc., etc.," and its production is often so acutely embarrassing that I felt myself involuntarily involved and couldn't keep from occasionally laughing in the wrong places. It can never be a really tragi-comedy.

The long, talky plot meanders through a mismatch of traumatic episodes apodictically resolved and corny resolutions. In the best sense, these characters work their troubled ways through one meaningless crisis after another, mixing with assorted innuendo, men, career turmoil, various illnesses and the like.

Barbara Parkins plays Anne Welles, the country girl (this time from Idaho), who makes her protracted move to the Big City (New York) as a career woman. This is a particularly weak performance, given its predictable stereotype fashion, seduced by urban social patterns, Schiff, by urban sickness, and returns to her rural origins, presumably where life is pure and uncomplicated. Her life experiences with those of Neely O'Hara (Patty Duke), an ignorant provincial girl from the south who makes her move to the Big City as a career is accelerated by her addiction to pills; Jennifer North (Sharon J Grant), a buxom movie sex goddess who never finds happiness and, faced with impending career involvement because of cancer, kills herself with pills; Helen Lawson (Susan Hayward), an aspiring comic 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 built in, gimbly "guess who" game about show biz personalities, this is a gossip movie. The Looey whisked, "Did you hear that terrible story 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, and so on. This is made even more interesting by a song titled "(Are you ready?) 'Till I Plan My Own Tree" that seems like Emmanuel's "It's a Small World After All." This is a comic song, or so the film makers claim, and Miss Susann has said that the characters are not based on one particular real life situation. Conglomerate may be a better description.

What can we possibly say about the cast? Barbara Parkins, the Betty Field of the Big City, is now a matron, and attractive newcomer Sharon Tate is still an attractive newcomer. Miss Duke seems particularly miscast; she has neither the mawkishness or the depth for the role. False eyelashes doth no woman make. Susan Hayward does manage to bring some conviction to her part, and Joey Bishop and George Jeaussay play themselves believably. Author Susann also gets into the act in a fat part as an inquiring drugged news reporter.

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

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 a symbol or other element, as if someone suddenly remembered that they were supposed to be there and worked them in where he could. After setting through "Valley of the Dolls" as a couple anti-nausea pills, I would say "Dolls," but Miss Susann made 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 University of Kentucky Wildcats at Starkville, Miss. (11:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m., Ch. 6)

Wednesday

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

Dollars and pesos

"El Congreso Continental pagará al portador estos dólares españoles acordonados. Así se lee la inscripción en los billetes emitidos durante la Guerra Revolucionaria de 1868. Pese a que la moneda española cayó en desuso en América cuando la lucha contra la Gran Bretaña en pro de la independencia..."
And she goes an all-Broadway cast. Maik's discovery that Daisy was "reincarnated" provides a fascinating plot to augment the bright, charming lyrics and tunes that make the show unique and enjoyable. Tickets are on sale at the information desk in University Center. They can be ordered from the Student Activities Center in the same building.

Johnny Mann Singers Featured Music to Brighten Spring

Guest artists who will perform at SIU during the spring quarter under sponsorship of the Music Department include conductor Arthur Winograd and composer Henry Brant.

On April 3, Winograd, conductor of the Hartford, Conn., Symphony, will conduct the SIU Orchestra in an evening concert. Brant, currently composer in residence at Bennington College in Vermont who has been called "the world's foremost experimenter in the field of anti-phonal music," will spend several days at SIU lecturing and working with students and conduct a faculty-student orchestra in a concert of his work on May 1.

The University's Celebrity Series will bring the American Folk Ballet an April 3 and the Johnny Mann Singers on April 27, closing out the second year of this program of top-ranking cultural and entertainment features.

From its own faculty and student ranks, the Department of Music will offer a Collegium Musicum concert, the Illinois String Quartet, an organ concert, an electronic music recital, the Percussion Ensemble, a "Jazz Venture" concert by two music fraternity nities, an evening of opera excerpts, the Symphonic Band, the Wind Ensemble, a children's concert, and a program by the combined University choirs, as well as performances by individual undergraduate and graduate students.


dick Van Dyke ‘Fitzwilly’

A WALTER VARSCH PRODUCTION

BARRABRA FELDON JOHN McGIVER COTHEHAN

with JOHNNY WILLIAM JEROME EBELL LENNART

COLOR by DELBERT MANN 1008

STARTS SUNDAY AT THE VARSITY

Richard Lester: "How I Won the War"

Michael Crawford John Lennon

COLOR

NOW AT THE VARSITY
MATINEE DAILY
SHOW TIMES 2:00-3:50-7:25-9:05

TREATS, A LATE SHOW AT 11:30 p.m. TONIGHT...

If there's one thing a woman won't talk about... it's her own wedding night.

"Swedish Wedding Night"

ALL SEATS $1.00 SHOWS OUT at 1:30 a.m.

LATE SHOW TONITE & SAT. VARSITY
BOX OFFICE OPENS 10:45 SHOW STARTS 7:30 p.m.
ALL SEATS $1.00

"POLANSKI'S WILD SWING! It compares as black comedy to John Huston's 'Beat The Devil'. Mr. Polanski has directed with impressive ingenuity and comic speed!"
--Barney Bigard, N.Y. Times

"Tantalizing and hypnotic!"
--Judith Crist, N.Y. World Journal Tribune

Romain Polanski's

It's NOW A MOVIE!

NATIONAL GENERAL CORPORATION FOX MIDWEST THEATRES

HELD OVER THRU. TUES.

SHOWN FOUR TIMES DAILY

IT'S NOW A MOVIE!

VALLEY OF THE DOLLS

any person, living or dead, and the characters portrayed in this film are purely fictional and not intended

20TH CENTURY-Fox Presents: A MARK ROBSON DAVID WEISBERG PRODUCTION

PARADYS DURE BURKE TATE SCOTT (PAM) BY DAVID JESSEL

COLOR by DELUXE PANAVISION

SHOWN DAILY AT 2: 4:10- 6:35 & 8:50

TRENT HHRT D. BRITT MARCELLA HANCOCK

THE MIRROCO CORPORATION presents
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 Pueblo a "warning, 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 U.S. and other nations' 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 assassinate 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 Koreans 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."

"If 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."

John son Says U.S. Military Is Ready

U.S. Takes Pueblo Case

Before the Security Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The 15-nation council 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 the 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 in the U.N. 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 not support North Korea's case before the council.

Platon D. Morozov, the Soviet delegate, was defeated in an attempt to block council debate. The council voted 12 to 3 not 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 bid to veto any concrete proposal from the United States.

Goldberg produced maps in the council chamber to demonstrate the U.N. intention that the Pueblo was in international waters when it was seized, and South Korean troops, chasing remnants of a band of 31 North Koreans that invaded Seoul Sunday to try to assassinate Park, killed seven 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. officials 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.

Officials in South Korea

Expect No Land War

SEOLU (AP)—Apprehension grew in this South Korean capital Friday but most U.S. officers 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 131-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 II-kwon 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 Korea's forces, chasing remnants of a band of 31 North Koreans that invaded Seoul Sunday to try to assassinate Park, killed seven 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. officials 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.
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 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.

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. 9, the other at 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.

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 Natali, a zonning specialist, who spoke at the first of the 1968 series Geography Lectures, Thursday night in Lawson Hall.

Natali 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 Natali, 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.

Highway Technology

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

Who Has The Best Team In The N.S.S.L*?

*National Service Station League

Martin Oil

We're unbeatable when it comes to giving you that extra touch of service. All our customers are winners, too, when it comes to Martin's low prices. So...come on over and join the winning side. Go Martin.
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 C. M. Patten, the school counselor. He pointed out as reasons for taking the vocational courses:

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

2. 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.

3. 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, to 25 per cent of the program's graduates enter college for further education and training.

4. "It is not a school for slower students, but for vocational-minded students," Black emphasized. Many students and parents, he said, have the misconception that the school limits the further educational advancement of the students who might do well to enroll in the program. 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 at the 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 concluded.

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 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 Stadium. The two galleries advisory committee will meet from 9 to 11:30 p.m. in Room E of the University Center.

Special Events Committee will meet from 9 to 10 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.

Other programs:

1 p.m.
Metropolitan Opera: "Der Fliegende Holländer" 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 Suskind Show

To Feature Eban

The David Suskind Show, Tuesday, 5:30 p.m., today features Abba Eban, the minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel. 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.
Miniskirt Wearers Defy Cold Weather

By John Durbin

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

"You don't," replied one coed, Gennia 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 miniskirts 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-inch 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 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 less." Martha Erickson, a sophomore majoring in English, claims she wears miniskirts to "turn guys on."

"They give a girl sex appeal," she says.

Jerrl Noworszati, 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. Junior majoring in biology, Peggy Burt, says she feels self-conscious in a short skirt and would wear them occasionally to parties. She says she buys two minis to combat cold weather by wearing the right length stockings along with her minis.

Wendy Wagner, a freshman majoring in psychology, says 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 mini-skirts. She says if she is not happy and then she will not wear them. Miss Sabin wears her skirt 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 Lyne Atkinson, government major, cites Minzi 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 do so desire. Jennifer Huston, junior majoring in elementary education, says girls who are "either too fat or too skinny do not look right in a mini."

Freshman Carol Seebert 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." Mons 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 changes. 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!"

"Irene your campus florist
607 S. Illinois
457-6660
Corbandile

Expert Eyewear
A THOROUGH EYE EXAMINATION WILL BRING YOU
1. Correct Prescription
2. Correct Fitting
3. Correct Appearance
Service available for most eyewear while you wait

Rational Prices

CONRAD OPTICAL
411 S. Illinois - Dr. Lee II Optometrist 457-4919
16th and Monar. Harris Dr. Conrad, Optometrist 942-5500

Delivered by mail in Carbondale
the day of publication.
Salukis Seeking Big Ten Victory Against Michigan

SIU's cagers will be seeking their 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 Chi-
cago Stadium.

The Spartans, coached by John Bennington, were co-

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the

The last meeting was between the Salukis and the
Southern's male gymnastics team won a second-straight Oklahoma team title at the high bar which CQ uid w i n the 4331A for the Sooners.

The seven sophomores on the team included two powerful performers: Garrett Smith and Dain Zinn. Zinn is a senior Dain around.

We should make our biggest improvement in scoring, said coach Tom Sexton, and "we need six more like him."

Last year Oklahoma lost nine of 11 meets and placed fifth in the Big Eight.

"We are very strong this year," coach Sexton said. "Our team is very strong and we have a powerful team now.

The Sooners are a powerful team now. Two boys who ended up with us are seniors now.

The two seniors are Tom Sexton and Joe Bob Smith. The other performers on the team are junior 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 you out." Porterfield said. "We need six more like him."

Sexton's best event is the high bar which he 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 all arounds. He should provide a stiff challenge to SIU's Paul Mayer.

Another good pairing could be the Soonier's Rick Carr and SIU's Dave Hurd. Coach Porterfield said Carr should finish high in the regular and could do well in a national championship contest.

DAILY EGYPTIAN

To place YOUR ad, use this handy ORDER FORM

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING ORDER FORM

1. Complete sections I - IV using ballpoint pen.
2. Use all CAPITAL LETTERS.
3. In section IV, One number or letter per space.
4. Do not use separate space for punctuation.
5. Space second word of each full line.
6. Most cannot be refunded or canceled.
7. Daily Egyptian reserves the right to reject any advertising copy.

1. DAILY EGYPTIAN CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ORDER FORM

Mail order form with remittance to Daily Egyptian, Bldg. T-48, SIU

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE NO.

2. KIND OF AD

For Sale

3. RUN AD FOR

1 DAY.............................$1.00 per line

2 DAYS.............................$1.80 per line

3 DAYS.............................$2.60 per line

5 DAYS.............................$4.20 per line

DEADLINES

Wednesday sale, ad due two days prior in publication. Phone, ad.

4. CHECK ENCLOSED

FOR

To find your cost, multiply total number of lines times cost per line as above.

For newspaper, add $0.20 per line.

For DAILY EGYPTIAN, add $0.10 per line.

For all Capp's, add $0.10 per line.

5. DESCRIPTION OF AREA

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

6. CHECK ENCLOSED

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FOR

FRO
Report Urges Minimizing Inter-Greek Discrimination

By John E. Perperheimer

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. 10, an ad hoc committee report was adopted which stated, "The University agrees that fraternities and sororities are important to the overall campus community life, it should minimize certain of the very positive, descriptive 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 concept 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 nondiscriminatory practices. They are: Piling 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 membership 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 Keeke, secretary. The University Council will make recommendations to President Morris.

KING SIZE TELEGRAM—Rush Kn III, sopho­more from Elkhart, and Boaz Dusakoul, senior from Rockford, examine the giant­ized 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 600 signatures. The game is the first of a special triple-header. The other games are Texas at El Paso vs. Chicago Loyola, and Notre Dame vs. Illinois.

By David E. Marshall

State Rep. Gale Williams, R-Rmurphysboro, 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.