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Delyte W. Morris has been called a "master builder of higher education" and an "educational empire builder." His 20 years at SIU have contributed to both descriptions.

Since Morris' inauguration as president of the University, the Carbondale campus has grown from a single square block to a complex of more than 5,000 acres, and a second campus at Edwardsville, as well as residence centers at Alton and East St. Louis, have been started.

His hope is "that the university will produce human beings with more knowledge and more wisdom than they would have had if it were not for the developed educational process," and his belief that an aggregate of people with more knowledge and more wisdom is our best insurance for the future of the state, the future of the country, the future of the world."

In Morris' educational concepts, "If we could ever get far enough along in the development of our collective brain power as human beings — and we have pretty good reason to believe we're not nearly reaching the total limit of our capacities as people — if we ever get far enough along so that the learning process can become self-generating from generation to generation, our universities then might become places for reflective contemplation rather than for teaching masses of young people."

These theories of what a university should be and do and the kind of thinkers it should produce have earned Morris the acclaim of some of the nation's great personages. Among those who have come to SIU are the late Adlai Stevenson, who was governor of Illinois at the time of Morris' inauguration, and the late Eleanor Roosevelt, who visited the campus in 1954.
Obelisk supplement commemorates Centennial

By Dean Rebuffoni

Mimi Sandifer's desk is rather unsightly: a scattered drift of written notes, fading photographs, aged yearbooks, assorted papers and letters. Not a model of administrative efficiency, this desk. But we can understand why, Mimi, you see, is a coed with a formidable task to perform by February of 1969—and she's only up to 1938.

"I just don't know," Mimi says, leafing through a pile of pre-Roaring Twenties era photographs. "I do have a definite plan for all this, but sometimes I just sort of play it by ear.

Okay, so she's playing it by ear—but is that any way to compile the special SIU Centennial book which will supplement the 1969 Obelisk? It must be, because the award-winning Obelisk staff—of which Mimi is one of the two senior editors—has always come up with a highly commendable finished product. And the Centennial book promises to be of that ilk.

Mimi is, in short, the editor of the Centennial book. She is also the historical tome's researcher, writer, layout editor, photographer, and general trouble-shooter, a sort of coed's Barbara Tuchman, a budding young lady historian who knows how many saloons there were in Carbondale in 1918, what the big event was at SIU on July 2, 1874, and who has almost solved the baffling mystery of when that paint-splattered old cannon was placed in front of Old Main. A pretty blonde senior from Galesville, who has accumulated a potpourri of knowledge on SIU's history that's Mimi Sandifer.

She received "the call" to become SIU's unofficial historian last spring, when W. Mansion Rice, assistant professor of journalism and fiscal sponsor to the Obelisk, informed his staff that a special

Cheerleaders' outfits have changed somewhat since 1928.

The dining room of Anthony Hall, a girls' dormitory completed in 1914.
supplement to the yearbook was being planned—one which would relate SIU's first 100 years (the University was chartered in 1869). Mimi, who had served as the 1968 Obelisk's layout editor, enthusiastically answered "yes" to Rice's request that she take on the task of compiling the new supplement—and "the search" began.

"The search," Mimi says, "has been just that; for although SIU's history has been rather thoroughly documented back to July 2, 1874—the official "First Day of School"—there were gaps on specific subjects. To fill those gaps, I turn them into material for inclusion into the Centennial book, Mimi started researching. She became a kind of "introducer in the dust"—checking sources in the SIU Archives, the University Museum, University Exhibits, and the like. "We plan for the Centennial book to be one of 'yearbook style,'" Mimi, who is majoring in journalism, says, "and we need over 300 photographs for the book. I had to issue a request for photographs, and we've had some worthy results."

But research is only part of the game. Mimi also has the responsibility of writing SIU's history for her book, and thus for the chronological order manuscript is still in its infant state, although she has enough material gathered to cover SIU's history to 1938. But what about the following 30 years, Mimi?

"I've got three deadlines in all to meet, the last one of which will carry the history up to the present—and into the future of SIU. I know I'll meet the deadlines."

Compiling the Obelisk Centennial supplement are W. Marion Rice, fiscal sponsor, and Mimi Sandifer, editor of the supplement.

"Actually, I love the writing—I take direction, like to write, but I don't like to sit down and do it—if that makes any sense?"

Well, sure, it makes sense, as any writer can testify. If Mimi can maintain her writer's discipline until February, 1969's final deadline, her task is accomplished and...""

The finished product of Mimi's work will be 112 pages of SIU history, contained in a book with eggshell-colored paper and dark brown ink for, in her words, that 'aged, but new' effect. The Centennial book will be a companion to the 1969 Obelisk, both maroon in color with leatherette covers, and contained in an "antique white" binder's-board box, the "big book" (480 pages) and Mimi's "little book" side by side.

The book, which-cost SIU students $3.50 for both, will be sold for $8 to non-students. The Centennial book by itself will cost $2 ($2.50 if mailed), and it is hoped that it will stay in print for the five years of the SIU Centennial Celebration. At present, over 5500 Obelisk-Centennial books have been ordered by students. If the expected 7300 copies of the Obelisk and 9000 copies of the Centennial book are sold, the total printing cost is expected to reach $35,000. The printing will be done by Walworth Publishing Co., of Marcelline, Mo., the low bidder on the printing contract.

In the meantime, Mimi Sandifer sits at her cluttered desk, separated from the rest of the Obelisk staff ("...they have their work, I have mine.") sifting through those old photographs and yellowing papers, noting that there were absolutely no saloons in Carbondale in 1918, trying to find out just exactly when that cannon was placed in front of Old Main, mentally separating trivia from important facts, and—most importantly—trying to see clearly "the picture". All this thing called SIU was, is, and going to be.

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Resolving a sticky constitutional woes


One Heartbeat Away is the story of the twenty-fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as told by Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, who, may rightly be called the "Father" of the amendment. As a junior senator on the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Bayh had worked diligently for the opportunity to undertake the task that had baffled Congress and the country since the succession of Vice President John Tyler to the Presidency in 1841.

In order to understand the need for the amendment, one must first understand the constitutional deficiencies which Bayh was attempting to remedy. First the Constitution provides: "In case of the removal of the President from Office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President."

A serious ambiguity is contained in this terse language. It is not clear whether it is the "Office" or the "Powers and Duties" that devolve upon the Vice President, when President William Henry Harrison died in 1841. Vice President John Tyler insisted that he had succeeded to the "Office," not merely the "Powers and Duties" of the office. Or, to put the matter bluntly, he insisted that he was President, not Vice President acting as President.

The Tyler precedent raised a troublesome collateral question. What would result if the Vice President were to take over the office from a President who was temporarily disabled? If he were to become President, it would seem that the disabled President would be permanently displaced. This was obviously not the intention of the framers of the Constitution, but the Tyler precedent raised sufficient doubt to cast legitimate doubt on the permanency of the office of Vice President.

The constitutional amendment that Bayh dedicates this book to is an effort to clear the confusion and ambiguity thereby created. It is an effort to provide for the orderly transference of power to a Vice President when the President is temporarily disabled or deceased. Thus, when the President is dead, any Vice President elected to fill the office is automatically vested with the power of the office, by virtue of that election, whether the President died or resigned.

The Constitution further provides: "...the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and what Officer shall act accordingly until the Disability be removed or a President shall be elected." Thus, Congress is empowered to provide for succession to the office of the Vice President, should, for any reason, both offices be simultaneously vacant. Congress has passed legislation on this subject on three occasions, 1792, 1886, and 1947, and has vacillated between succession by congressional leaders and by cabinet members.

The most recent act provides for succession by the Speaker of the House, if qualified, and second by the President pro tempore of the Senate, if qualified. Should none of these two officials be qualified, temporary succession by the Cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State, is provided for until such time as a Speaker or a President pro tempore has qualified.

It is noteworthy, however, that no provision is made for filling the office of Vice President when that office is vacant; and it has been an open question since the adoption of the Constitution, eight times by resolution of success in the Presidency, seven times by death, and once by resignation.

In brief, the twenty-fifth amendment provides: (1) that a Vice President permanently succeeding the Presidency becomes President, a formal recognition of the Tyler precedent; (2) that a new Vice President shall be chosen by nomination of the President and confirmation of a majority of each House of Congress when the office is, for any reason, vacant; and (3) that the Vice President shall be "Acting President" during a presidential disability together with very carefully circumscribed procedures controlling the transfer and re- assumption of power from President to Vice President and vice versa.

One Heartbeat Away is a highly personalized account, related in the first person, of the evolution of the language of the twenty-fifth amendment and Bayh's strategy and perseverance in securing its adoption by Congress. His easy, informal style of writing makes the book exceptionally readable. Senator Bayh has portrayed the informal, everyday working relationship among the men who sit in the "House of the greatest deliberative assembly" in a way that will hold the attention of the general reader.

Any person who reads this book will be much the wiser for understanding procedures of the Senate. It is all here—the intricacies of the legislative process, debate that ranges from brilliance to tedium, cooperation, obstruction, and accommodation. The panorama of the democratic process is clearly revealed.

The Constitution demands of a citizen to find the book lightly, responsibly, and at one place. The author inadvertently credits Sidney Hyman with the authorship of the outstanding "Roosevelt's Hundred Days" by Robert E. Sherwood. There are also a few sentimentals passages that the academic critic would have struck, but these will probably enhance the appeal of the book for the general reader. Even though the book is not profoundly documented, it is apparent that the many quoted passages have been extracted from public records. Moreover, a close reading of this book will provide the knowledgeable academic with further insight into the legislative process.

This reviewer found the time invested in reading One Heartbeat Away worthwhile, and would recommend it to anyone who would better understand the procedure for amending the Constitution of the United States which, insofar as the Congressional phase is concerned, is not unlike the ordinary legislative process.

A caveat or two should be added, for the twenty-fifth amendment does not wholly solve the succession problem. The 1947 Succession Act, the wisdom of which is now substantially in doubt, is still in full force in the event that both the Presidency and the Vice Presidency are simultaneously vacant. Moreover, this reviewer does not share Senator Bayh's opinion that the Congress, even when controlled by the opposition party, would not play politics in the choice of a new Vice President. The selection of the second highest political official in the land, who, in Bayh's own phrasing, is "only one heartbeat away" from the Presidency, is not likely to be an apolitical act.

The proof of the disability clause will be in the pudding, and the pudding, we are to be in the eating. It is difficult, however, to envisage a more acceptable solution.
Shocking facts about the aged

Where They Go To Die: The Terrifying Yearly Operation in Dilapidated Rooms.


With all the dignity, indignity and brutality surrounding the ghettos of America, it is a shocking commentary on the times that so little concern is evinced in some of the most shocking ghettos—the "pre-funeral Reviewed by

Charles E. Clayton

homes", where, as the title of this book suggests, the old "go to die".

This is a shocking book. It is not the intent of the authors to inspire any euphoria in the "mind of the maker", for to them, the most depressing of all is the realization that the problem currently exists and will become much worse before it gets better.

The authors point out that one out of every ten Americans today is over 65. By 1980, it will be 196 million people in this country over 65 and by the end of the century the total will rise to more than 28 million. Two out of every three have at least one chronic physical ailment. The vast majority of our senior citizens do not have incomes adequate to meet even modest budgets—say nothing of proper care. Today even out of 100 has any chance a normal awareness of the care he or she will be receiving when he leaves this mortal coil. The verycare situations are unpleasant and often lead our children to accept what the elderly are told. Unhappily, our inexperience and even our own expectations often become so high that the most experienced and capable service is not considered capable.

The authors point out that to present the true picture, "it is necessary for the consumer to be aware of the availability of proper care. Today one out of every 100 has any chance of receiving anything like the care he or she will be receiving when he leaves this mortal coil. The very care situations are unpleasant and often lead our children to accept what the elderly are told. Unhappily, our inexperience and even our own expectations often become so high that the most experienced and capable service is not considered capable.

Of course, it works the other way, too.

This correspondent recalls the Soviet youth who stopped him during a winter's night stroll in Lenin's December Square and asked for a light.

"Where are you from?" he asked and, learning the visitor to his home in American, pursed his lips, "Are you trying to stay out of the military? Maybe Viet Nam?"

"No, I come from France", the visitor replied. "I'm a student and a writer." "Oh, that's interesting", said the visitor, "I'm a student, too." They sat down on a bench and talked for a long time.

The Russians—a too-bright title, and a subtle was in order—is an analytical, humanizing portrait of the Ivan that few Westerners get to know. The author writes with the authority of having spent 45 years of his life as a Soviet citizen. In 1967 he decided to London.

"The air is freer here (in London)," he writes near the end of his introductory chapter, "and every breath affirms the good sense of what I did. But still, he continues, encapsulating the theme of his book, "always, I think of my fellow Russian."

Before his flight, Vladimir had fashioned an enviable career as a journalist and novelist in Russia, writing under a pseudonym since he was a Jew, for such publications as Pravda and Izvestia. He was a correspondent. In 1947 a fellow student told the secret police something Vladimir had said about anti-Semitism in the USSR, and the next seven years Vladimir was living in exile camps.

The book, however, is not an autobiography, though it may come. Nor is it vindictive, which it could have been. Instead, it is an encyclopedic, affectionate, sometimes critical description on life in the Soviet Union.


The lingering impression derived from the book is that life, after all, isn't so different in the Gorbachev Union. People function in different systems, but individuals still share similar problems, similar aspirations.

And, incidentally, anyone planning a trip to the Soviet Union soon should learn the correct language. It may help to alleviate some of the symptoms of that sinister disease called cultural myopia.

Our Reviewers

Randall H. Nelson is a member of the Department of Government faculty.

Charles G. Clayton is a faculty member in the Department of Journalism.

Mordcor Gorkiel is a member of the faculty of the Department of Theater.

Kenneth Stack is on the Department of Journalism faculty.
Hilda Stein: Reminiscences of old times

By Margaret Niceley

Hilda Stein, who graduated from SIU in 1925, will not be returning for homecoming. She never really went away.

Miss Stein arrived in 1920 in ankle-length skirts to study on a mini-campus with 1,000 other students and has been here ever since, watching homages recede and the campus expand to accommodate more than 20,000 students. There have been scores of changes since the 20's, and Hilda Stein has seen them all as a student, teacher and hostess at the Faculty Club.

"Just imagine Normal Avenue (now University) paved with brick," she said. "That's the way it was when I was a student. All the sidewalks were brick too except for little patches of mud where some of the property owners didn't want to go to the trouble to build walks.

"That's where we had our homecoming parades on those old brick streets—and they were really short compared to today's. The school band would lead the parade and quite often the faculty members would walk behind them or ride in their cars just to stretch it out. During the depression everybody walked because President Shryock felt so keenly about some of the faculty members having automobiles when so many people in Carbondale couldn't afford them," she said.

"Any floats we had were on hay-wagons drawn by horses."

"Of course we had the traditional football game in the afternoon," she said, "and everybody was there. We sat on wooden bleachers, and sometimes the crowd would go out and get on the line with the linemen. There were no benches for the coaches, and they usually stood on the field somewhere."

"The field" was just that—a rough pasture-like area marked off for the games, sometimes even without grass. Nobody cared except the players, who were usually exhausted after a game, since the starters played all four quarters.

"We were much more relaxed. Most of us tried to do our work, of course, but we didn't worry about it."

"Now the pressures of getting into school are great to begin with, and once you're in, there's the constant pressure of being able to stay."

"We had just as much spirit back, in those days as students do now," Miss Stein said, "but nobody noticed it much. There weren't enough people to make much noise. We yelled and cheered anyway. We knew all the players."

"In fact, everybody knew almost everybody else. Even the faculty members could call all their students by first names, and I was invited into several of their homes. Many students were, it was all very personal, That's one of the good things that's gone."

Students got acquainted without the benefit of fraternity parties and sororities. There were none at SIU until the late 20's. In 1928 as a faculty member Miss Stein helped a chapter of the Alpha Gamma Delta (then Delta Sigma Epilson) and is still alumnus scholarship chairman of the organization.

The major organizations on campus then were the Socrates and Zen-teca, debating societies to which most students belonged. When they sponsored programs on campus, nearly all of Carbondale came, Miss Stein said. "Everybody in town was interested in SIU because almost all of them were alumni—at least of the Normal School."

Students did have some activities almost exclusively to themselves. The Elk's Club and second floor of City Hall were rented for dances, and coeds who were normally locked in Anthony Hall at 9:30 p.m. could stay out until midnight dancing the Charleston and Big Apple. Our 'orchestra' was usually one student playing the piano and another the saxophone, and I don't think we paid them very much," Miss Stein said, "but these dances were big events for us.

"Other times we'd have picnics and winnertakes. We'd have barbecues to keep the peace. Nobody had cars to go anywhere far from town. I remember when a judge's son—had an old Maxwell—and he was really a popular man on campus. Once SIU played McKendry, Bill took his car and several of us went up with the coach to see the game. We thought that was the greatest thing that ever happened," she said.

"Lack of transportation presented several problems. Rotny students paid train fare for field trips, "but we had so much fun we didn't mind," Miss Stein said. "We'd take sack lunches and folding cups for coffee when it was cold. We'd get a bucket of cold water out of a stream, add coffee and boil it up thick, and drink it after the game settled. Sometimes it had larvae in it, but it was coffee."

"Students themselves haven't changed much, she said, except that they face more pressure now than in earlier years. "We were much more relaxed. Most of us tried to do our work, of course, but we didn't worry about it. Now the pressures of getting into school are great to begin with, and once you're in, there's the constant pressure of being able to stay."

"Some of the restlessness and trouble on campuses nowadays could be a rebellion in response to this pressure, I don't know."

"The old campus was not without its rebels, however. They were not the draft card burners or peace marchers or students disciplined for storming the school president's office. They were the ones who got married. Miss Stein said, "That was a thing you just didn't do while you were in school, and if you did, you were automatically out 'of things' afterwards."

"War was not a campus issue until recent years, she said, "If there were objectors to World War II, there were very few. In fact, there was sort of an exodus after the war was declared, and there were very few men on campus until after it was over, except the 4-5's, and most of them were sorry they couldn't go, too."

"So far as the so-called 'rebel problems' are concerned, however, we have none at SIU. Our students are not objecting to the war."

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Students speak on law and order

By Beatrice Levin

When an American Bar Association committee recommended a drastic reduction in sentences for crimes by persons age 15 years to be the limit in all save the most serious cases, the University of Chicago students were asked to state their personal reactions to the ideas expressed in the recommendation.

The leading 'judges,' professors, attorneys and police officers who comprised the committee concluded that the best way to steer a wrongdoer away from further crime is not to isolate him from society, but to reorient him to functions within it. Therefore, they urge legislatures to authorize courts to grant probation in any case except for crimes like murder and treason.

The judges then concluded what was best for society and for the offender. The bar report suggested a maximum of two years for misdemeanors, five years for most felonies and 25 years for crimes with expressed intent.

Fifty-five of my freshman Negro students were asked their opinions on the basis of this admittedly limited sampling, one may conclude that the more the light the student, the more he tended to be convinced that the committee's recommendation for the criminal, while the less intelligent, least articulate students were the most prone to express a vengeful spirit.

In this time of outcry for "law and order" one may not be surprised to read this freshman's reaction to the plea for reasonable leniency: "Looking at it from the federal system to save money on housing prisoners, I agree. But I don't think it is wise looking at it from a citizen's point of view. Because the guy doing harm to citizens goes to jail, gets right out, and keeps doing the same thing.

My students insisted that even "small cases" should receive "long sentences," mostly on the basis of "teaching them a lesson." Said one young man (his spelling is uncensored): "I wouldn't think that after a person has been locked up in jail for five week's time, he would come out and try to make something of himself. But in most cases they turn right back to crime. They've been around nothing but criminal and after they got out of prison they feel that society owes them something. Keep them in jail!"

The American Bar Association report recognized the need to protect the public, and stressed the necessity of incarceration for dangerous felons, but it suggested that legislation be geared to giving the nonoffenders a break. It said that probation is much cheaper than jail. In the 1964 Hispanic crime control program in the federal system was 59 cents a person a day as against a prisoner cost $6.35 a day.

"Insaintable costs in terms of family disruption are borne by the crew-earner, including possible welfare payments, add to the cost of incarceration," the report said. Most state laws providing specific sentences for specific offenses are "utterly without any rational basis." The committee recommended special facilities for partial confinement and treatment, especially for juveniles. The 34-page report was intended for consideration by all members of the bar.

Since Negroes have rarely met with equal justice from the white courts, the opinions of these students are even more astonishing. Many stressed that "people will be

promoted more so into committing felonies and misdemeanors with the knowledge that they may be able to avoid sentence entirely or possibly be placed under psychiatric guidance." They emphasized the need for protection for the well-behaved citizen. "There would not be so much crime if everybody could get a job, a job that has a future for a man and not one that would make him struggle daily," wrote one student.

Some who favored harsh punishment wished there were some way to divert the money to "better hospitals, schools and public housing," because, wrote one, "Juveniles tend to commit crime when they are poor, or have no family guidance. When a child has no father, this would cause him to steal."

Yet the more literate freshmen realized that "long imprisonment can only lead to accumulated hatred in the individual involved." One student quoted Attorney General Ramsey Clark, "When the state itself kills, the mandate 'Thou shalt not kill' loses the force of the absolute,'" and went on to say that the death penalty serves to remind us we are still primitive people, full of vengeances.

The junior members discréd stress punitive measures in reducing the crime rate. We learn, for example, that after Dole was reinstated capital punishment in 1961, there was an 8.2 per cent decrease in the number of murders.

The majority of prisoners sentenced to execution are Negroes. One student produced the statistic that between 1930 and the present, 206 blacks have been put to death in prison, against 175 whites. One of the commonest capital charges against Negroes, especially in the South, has been rape, which is difficult to prove. Yet rape convictions account for 40% of those Negroes who were executed. The former Governor of Ohio, Michael V. DiSalle, testified, "I found that the men in death row had one thing in common: they were penniless."

Nevertheless, the Negro students tended to want strong punitive measures. They feel that the law takes a light view of transgressions in Negro neighborhoods, and that their own neighborhoods are becoming increasingly dangerous. Therefore, they want a strong threat to be in effect against criminals.

They fail to consider that when their own Negro university was invaded by police who cleared dormitories of students who had been sleeping in pajamas or undershirts, the students were not allowed to dress before being hauled off to jail. The degradation was visited upon almost 500 men students, only one per cent of whom were finally held and charged with the responsibility for "riot" in which hundreds of rounds of ammunition were discharged by police. The arrogance of the police in handling the young Negroes they arrested had a strong emotional effect upon these black citizens. The 500 students, released without charges and presumed innocent, were arrested, held over night in jail, "mugged" and fingerprinted; these records are still in the police files so these young people now have "police records."

Though some of these students were in my class, none made a plea for more lenient handling of criminals. All insisted on long terms in prison for "troublemakers and undesirable." In a discussion that followed the assignment, the subject turned to rioting, and one student said, "In a riot around downtown, if a window got broken all up, I would go get what I could. Everything is free for you to take!" This was the consensus. One girl summed it up by saying, "In a riot so many steal only a few are caught. The same purpose of a riot is to steal."

Later, one of my colleagues pointed out that this was going to be the attitude of Negro youth until they met with some success in elevating the black man to a position of dignity on a par with other men. In the meantime, he said, he hoped that the recommendations of the American Bar Association would be seriously considered by those concerned with "law and order in America." One would hope, he added, that the committee would tend to make citizens more civilized and less vindictive.

Beatrice Levin is a member of the English faculty of Texas Southern University, Houston.

Reprinted from the Post-Dispatch

Mankind thinks he'll make it through

regardless of what he does . . .

or does not do

He happily assumes that he will survive.

Osburn in Cercil's Rocky Mountain Journal

Of course he won't, if he doesn't recognize the trend of events and the forces at work.

Daily Egyptian, November 2, 1968, Page 1
Don Juan: Champion even in death

Zorilla play highlights annual festival to honor the dead

Annually on All Souls’ Day, November 2, in the larger cities of most all-Spanish-speaking countries, there are presentations of the stage play, “Don Juan Tenorio,” written in 1844 by José Zorrilla and Moral, a leading dramatist of the Romantic Period.

Based on “El Burlador de Sevilla” of Tirso de Molina (XVII century dramatist), the play is best known to English-speaking readers through Lord Byron’s treatment in his “Don Juan,” and even more perhaps through acquaintance with Mozart’s opera, “Don Giovanni.”

Don Juan Tenorio, the protagonist, probably actually existed as the member of a noble Sevillian family in the XIV century. As portrayed by Tirso, he is a professional libertine, swordsman, seducer of damsels, blasphemous drunkard, who finally is dragged off to Hell unrepentant by the statue from the tomb of one of his victims, the Commandant Ullida, which he had insultingly invited to banquet with him on a visit to the cemetery.

Zorrilla altered the theme to have the protagonist repent at the last minute through his pure love of Doña Inés, the commandant’s daughter, whom he had seduced and whose death he had caused. The audience sees Don Juan literally snatched from the open flames issuing from the jaws of Hell and carried off to heaven by a troop of angels.

Each year during the All Souls’ Day week, most any company of professional or amateur players can count on a full house for its performance of the Tenorio. There are serious presentations, comic and humorous productions, and even parodies, in which local politicians and public figures are caricatured in terms of the original story.

In Mexico, the early 1900’s produced, also in this same connection, a series of today much sought-after caricatures and cartoons by José Guadalupe Posada, a popular artist whose fame has become world-wide. Morris Library has a number of these printed as broadsides, including the one shown here, which depicts Don Juan with the face of a skull, and is accompanied by verses which show that even in death he is still champion with the sword.

Presidential election returns highlight week’s TV viewing

TODAY
Sammy Davis, Jr. hosts the “Hol-lywood Palace” with guest Arenta Franklin, Spunky and Our Gang, Carbett, Monica and Johnny Whitaker. Also featured are the Mitchell Ayres orchestra and the Ray Charles singers. Channel 3, 8:30 p.m.

TUESDAY
Special color coverage of the Presidential election returns begins at 5:30 on channel 6, and at 6 p.m. on channels 3 and 12.

WEDNESDAY
Ray Charles, Barbara Eden, Dav- id Janssen and the Apollo-7 astronouts join the old pro, Bob Hope, in an hour-long musical and comedy special on channel 6 at 8 p.m.

FRIDAY
Cheeky’s play, “The Seagull,” will be presented on the NET Play- house at 10 p.m. on Channel 8. Robert Stephens and Pamela Brown star as Trigorin and Mme. Arkadina.

Conozca a su vecino

Don Juan Tenorio

Annually en todas las ciu- dadudes de importancia del mundo de habla espanola hay representaciones de una obra melodramatica “Don Juan Tenorio,” del escritor José Zorrilla y Moral (1817-1898), comenzando el dia 2 de noviembre, pila de los Difuntos.

Esta obra fue basada en la an- terior “El Burlador de Sevilla” del Fray Gabriel Téllez, mejorcon- ocido como Tirso de Molina, y publicada en el siglo XVII. Se trata de las actividades de un li- bertino habitual, jactancioso, es- padachín pendenciero, victimario de doncellas inocentes, que nunca arrepiente de sus malas acciones. Consta, blasfemio final va al cemento- rio a invitar a la estatua en piedra de Don Gonzalo de Ullida a un banquete en celebración de sus conquistas de mujerégo.

Zorrilla modificó el tema de modo que al término de su obra, cuando el protagonista Don Juan muere en un duelo con la estatua de Don Gonzalo en vez de morir en ac- tud de desafío de Dios y el Diablo, se ablanda y se rinde a las in- fluencias del amor puro de Doña Inés de Ullida, una de sus víctimas, hija de Don Gonzalo. Mediante este acto de contrición se salva de las llamadas del Infierno, y ante los ojos del público es llevado directa- mente al Cielo por un conjunto de ángeles.

Durante los dias de las repre- sentaciones dramáticas en la obra de Zorrilla, a que año tras ano casi todo individuo letrado un medio letrado asiste, los periódicos llevan caricaturas especiales y la gente se habla de “viejitos” quejulz que los personajes de la obra,

Se reproduce como ejemplo la cartelilla de la REVISTA DE RE- VISTAS, Mexico, 1944, en donde la sombra de Doña Inés representa la Democracia en la escena final del drama, Don Juan, ya muerto, habla con la sombra para saber de su muerte en la puerta de su casa en la mano de la sombra del padre de la doncella. Aquí se convierte a Don Juan en Adolfo Hitler e Inés le indica que fue muerto por la Real Fuerza Aérea Británica. En el cementerio los monumentos en vez de llevar los nombres de las doncellas que fueron violadas por Don Juan llevan los nombres de las naciones violadas por los ejercicios de Hitler.
Monday broadcast logs

**TV highlights**

Programs scheduled on WSUI-TV for Monday:
- 9:30 a.m. Stepping into Rhythm
- 11:05 a.m. Learning Our Language
- 11:55 a.m. Biography, Billy Mitchell
- 4:30 p.m. Social Security in America
- 4:45 p.m. The Friendly Giant
- 3 p.m. Passport 8: True Adventures-Underwater World
- 10 p.m. Monday Film Classic-Janet Eyre

**Radio features**

Programs scheduled on WSUI-FM Monday:
- 8 a.m. News Report
- 9:57 a.m. Law and the News—student grooming
- 10 a.m. Pop Concert
- 2 p.m. Southern Illinois Calling
- 5 p.m. Serenade in the Afternoon
- 6:30 p.m. News Report
- 8 p.m. Outlook '76, "Change for Afro-Americans"
- 10:30 p.m. News Report

**Campus activities**

- **SUNDAY**
  - Southern Illinois University Players: "The Odd Couple," 8 p.m., University Theater, Communications Building, Box Office, admission free.
  - Social Committee: Meeting, 7:30 p.m., University Center Room C.
- **MONDAY**
  - Annual Faculty Reception, 7:30 p.m., University Center Ballrooms.
  - Forestry Wives Club Meeting, 7 p.m., University Library Auditorium.
  - Agronomy Department: Student Advisory Council meeting, 3:30 p.m., Agriculture Building Seminar Room.

**Daily Egyptian Advertisers**

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  - "JIGSAW"
  - "I'll Never Forget What's Hisname"
  - "3RD HIT RIVIERA "NOBODY'S PERFECT"" at Campus Theatre

**Monday's show**

- **SUNDAY**
  - University of Illinois at Springfield: "The Odd Couple," 8 p.m., University Center.

- **MONDAY**
  - University of Illinois at Springfield: "The Odd Couple," 8 p.m., University Center.

- **TUESDAY**
  - University of Illinois at Springfield: "The Odd Couple," 8 p.m., University Center.
City group to hold election for board

By Inez Kruisher

When ballots are cast Nov. 5 for national candidates, Northeastern Illinois will send its voters to special polls to cast votes in a special election.

The Northeast Community Development Congress is extending a reapportionment vote to the public to add 10 new members to its board of directors. The congress' representative body now numbers 20.

The northeast section is the target area for the newly approved application to develop the Model Cities program in Carbondale. The additional congress members, according to Charles Simon, president, are needed to assure that the congress represents the total population of the area and thus aids total neighborhood participation in the Model Cities planning.

Two polling places will be set up for the special election: the residences of John O'Neal, 210 E. Oak, and Mrs. Fannie Ison, 821 N. Marine. All persons from the community, 13 years old or older will be allowed to participate in the election. Candidacy was open to persons in the community meeting the same age requirement. Polls will be open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Northeast Community Development Congress was established during the summer and received official state incorporation Oct. 24.

The initial community-wide election of board members was conducted July 29. The election plans to divide the community into five geographic areas, and this election will allow the addition of two representatives from each area.

The Model Cities application was made in April, and approval by the federal government was announced in September. Another member of the congress, has been appointed director for the program.

The project is now in a preliminary three-month planning period, operating on funds granted by the federal department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). At the end of the three months, $81,000 is expected from the federal government to cover an informal one-year planning period conducted by Sall and six staff members to be selected. Raymond Davis, technical advisor from the Chicago regional HUD office, met with congress members Thursday night. He explained his role as an advisor and pointed out that the Model Cities program must work as a "partnership" between the city and other agencies and the residents of the target area. Davis also stressed the importance of "citizen participation."

SIU faculty of accounting to attend Illinois conference


The session will be held this weekend at Bradley University, Peoria.

The two SIU professors will participate in panel discussions and related recommendations from the study "Horizons for a Profession" to cost and intermediate accounting.

Other members of the Department of Accounting to attend the conference are: Mary Baron, Edward Schmidt, Richard Simmon, Jim Burns and Roland Wrights

Three from educational psychology write paper on classroom discipline

Three members of the Department of Guidance and Education wrote a paper on classroom discipline, which was presented at a recent conference.

Elizabeth Sulzer and John Cody, associate professors, along with C. Roy Mayer, assistant professor, are the co-authors of the paper. "The paper, 'The Use of Punishment in Modifying Student Behavior', attempts to define punishment, expresses caution in punishment and present a plan for reducing undesirable classroom punishment."
Ensemble to perform

The University Wind Ensemble will perform at 4 p.m. Sunday in Shryock Auditorium. The ensemble is sponsored by the Department of Music, and is under the direction of Melvin Sailer.

"Nine out of every ten members of the ensemble are music majors," Sailer said. "They are all self-selective group who perform the highest caliber of literature for the ensemble.

Musicians are selected for the ensemble by permission of the instructor, or by audition. The group, consisting of brass, woodwind and percussion instruments, will play selections by Paul Creston, Richard Wagner, William Latham, Vlacy Netherly and Francis Polenc. The program is free and open to the public.

Proficiency exams set

Proficiency examinations in the GSB-300 series, a survey of American history, will be administered this month by the Department of History. Students passing the tests will receive credit for courses without taking them.

The test on GSB-300-A, U.S. history from 1492 to 1815, will be administered from 7:30 p.m. Nov. 15 in Main 203-A.

The test on GSB-300-B or C, U.S. history from 1815-1896 and from 1896-now, will be held from 7-8 p.m. Nov. 22 in Main 203-A.

Interested students should contact Department of History secretary Beth Thaga.

Grades of A or B on the exams will be entered on a student's record as part of his permanent record. Grades of C, D or F will not alter grade-point averages.

Gandhi observance planned

A year-long observance at SIU will commemorate the centennial birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, Indian leader. Indian and American statesmen, philosophers and educators will present a series of lectures on the late Indian religious leader, nationalist and social reformer.

On Oct. 2, 1969, the centenary of Gandhi's birth, the University's Gandhi Centennial Committee will publish a book, "Gandhi and America's Future."

The second of the nine lectures Tuesday will feature K. L. Shrivani, president of Mysore University in India. The former Minister of Education in India will talk on "Tendencies in Indian Education and the Influence of Gandhi." at 7 p.m., in the lounge of Shriram Building. Shrivani now is a visiting professor of education at SIU.

Leadership Committee has openings

The Student Leadership Committee still has openings for anyone interested in serving, Paul Conti, chairman of the committee, said.

The newly formed group is currently studying group dynamics theory and its application to the student body, he added. The committee is under Student Activities.

Interested students should call the Student Activities Office.

Checks soon available to some SIU veterans

GI Bill checks for qualified veterans at SIU should be available by Nov. 10, according to Mary Ondo, Veteran Coordinator at the Veterans Benefits Office.

Mrs. Ondo said notice checks should be received by the 10th of each month.

Mexico City speakers

Two members of the SIU faculty will speak at the Geological Society of America meeting in Mexico City, November 9.

J. H. Fang and F. D. Robinson, of the Department of Geology, will present a paper entitled "The defocussing structure of sodium magnesium sulphide hydride, boesite."

12 student organizations want to expand SIU 'Greek' plan

Plans for expansion of the Greek fraternity and sorority system at SIU got a boost Thursday during a special Student Senate committee meeting that heard from 12 student organizations.

Carl Courrier, chairman of the Senate Housing Committee that heard the proposals, said the meeting was called "to establish if there should be expansion."

Thursday's meeting was the third or fourth such session held on the expansion issues, according to Courrier, who said he will present the committee's final recommendations at next week's Senate meeting.

He would not release the names of the 12 groups but said they all indicated a need for group housing, though most were not qualified for Greek status.

'Suite for Six Violins'

"Suite for Six Violins" by Will Gav Boggie, composer on the SIU music faculty, will be performed at the fall meeting of the American Society of University Composers at the University of Indiana Thursday and Friday.

Air groups in parade

Two SIU student organizations, the Air Force ROTC and the Angel Flights, will represent the university at the annual Veterans Day Parade Nov. 11 in Murphysboro.

This year's parade marks the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Armistice ending World War I.

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Program for married students comprehensive

By Pan Supek

SIU offers one of the most comprehensive programs in the country for married students, according to Mrs. Lorrette Ott, assistant dean and head of the Commuter, Married and Graduate Student Office.

The office, although less than a year old, actively func-
tions as a service agency. It recognizes the greater problems of the married students and is concentrating on helping them with their problems first, Mrs. Ott said. Married students on campus number 3006, an increase of 202 from last spring.

The office functions to help these students in a number of ways, Mrs. Ott said.

To aid the married student in finding housing, the office maintains a vacancy listing of suitable housing. The list is up-dated every two weeks during the term and more often at the end of the term and during quarter breaks.

The office also aids the non-student spouse in finding a job. The office runs an employment service, through the Carbondale Chamber of Commerce and in cooperation with local businesses, Mrs. Ott said. Of the 112 registered spouses, 50 have found jobs through the office.

A "spouse card" is also issued by the office for the non-student spouse. In addition to being an identification card, it allows the spouse to obtain student rates for many activities, a courtesy library card, the use of campus lake and other privileges.

The office maintains a baby sitting listing information on New group names

Kenney to board

David T. Kenney, director of the Public Affairs Research Bureau at SIU, has been named to the board of directors of the newly-formed National Council for the Revision of State Constitutions, Inc.

The group first met Oct. 13 in Washington, D. C., to review articles of incorporation and to select a Board. Directors will meet soon to form policy for the organization. The aim of the group will be to aid local groups in campaigns revising state constitutions.

Frederic H. Guild of the Public Affairs Research Bureau at SIU was a member of the organizing committee of the national group.

SIU alumni to honor Morris

Halftime ceremonies and a reception following the homecoming game Saturday will honor President DeLyte W. Morris for 20 years of service to SIU.

Richard Hunsaker of Belle- ville, SIU Alumni Association president, will present Morris a gift and citation at halftime, according to Robert Ondaniel, Alumni Association director.

A reception will be held for President and Mrs. Mor- ris in the University Center Ballrooms following the game, Ondaniel said. Refreshments will be served and the public is invited.

Parents Day events sought

All resident halls and organizations which are sponsoring a coffee or tea hour or holding open house during Parents Day, Saturday, Nov. 9, are asked to contact Dana Reed or Janice Seibert at 433-2462. This will allow the events to be printed in the Parents Day schedule.

A Parents Day Buffet will be served in the University Center Ballrooms from 4 to 6:30 p.m. It will cost $2 per person.

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AT JACKSON
 SIU's first University Guest Day draws 200 students and parents

SIU’s first University Guest Day, held Saturday, attracted 150 high school students and 50 parents, most of them from Northern Illinois, Jerrie Johnson, assistant director of admissions, reported Monday.

Johnson said invitations to the Guest Day had been sent to every high school and junior college in the state.

He indicated he feels the attendance for the first program "wasn’t too bad.”

"We tried to manage the program with a minimal amount of organization," he said. "The activities of the day were flexible. Tours were planned by various departments of the University, but the students weren’t required to attend any of them. They could see and do what they wanted to without being restricted to set time schedule."

Cooperation from the colleges and schools of the University was very good, Johnson said. Student organizations provided hosts and hostesses for the program to explain about the various colleges.

The Registrar’s Office plans to hold two University Guest Days each year, in the fall and spring," he said. The second day will be April 28. "We hope to get more students involved," he said.

The next Guest Day will include guests of SIU students as well as high school and junior college students and their parents.

Funeral services will be held Sunday for an SIU student from Marion who died Thursday of injuries sustained in a motorcycle accident last week.

John Chicon, 18, died at 12:30 p.m. Thursday in Doctor’s Hospital.

His wife, Linda, who was also injured in the accident, is expected to recover in satisfactory condition at St. Luke’s Hospital. St. Louis, where she was transferred.

Officers said Chicon was riding north on the Jackson Country Club Road west of Carbondale at about 1:05 p.m. Sunday when the accident occurred.

According to state police reports, he swerved onto Old Route 13and into the side of a car hedled west. The driver of the car was not injured. Alpha Kappa Psi gets third ‘efficiency’ award

The Epsilon Kappa Chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi, professional business fraternity, has received the fraternity’s National Efficiency Award for the third consecutive year.

The award is based on merit of achievement gained by college chapters in relation to the fraternity, business, academic and community.

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The service stations that leave the service in “service stations”

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Judo not merely combat; character counts too

By Dave Palermo

The trouble with many athletic events is that they have no class—just sweat, toil, pain, a winner and a loser. Judo involves sweat, toil, pain, a winner and a loser, but also adds a dash of sophistication which makes it one of the most mysterious, confusing and colorful sports in the world today.

An outgrowth of the old forms of jujitsu that flourished in feudal Japan before and during the Tokugawa Period (1615-1867), judo has far wider aims than the old techniques of pure combat and competition in that it emphasizes restraint and control to cultivate the mind as well as the body.

Henry Armetta, a third degree Brown Belt and a member of the SRL Judo Club, expanded on this point during an evening practice session in the upper concourse of the SRL Arena.

"In judo both the mind and the body work together," he explained. "There is a great deal of character development involved in the sport." Yoshi Ohya, the coach of the club and holder of the rank of first degree Black Belt, is a graduate in physiology.

A smallish man with delicate features, Ohyaa seemed to appear to be a "mark" in any barroom brawl, and his gentlemanly attitude depicts the character development and self-restraint held by most judo enthusiasts—both on and off the mat.

"You must be very tactful in judo," said Ohyaa, "Judo calls for patience, endurance and self-control and when strength, body and mental capacity blend together, movement comes out very beautifully.

A Yamanan witnessing an evening practice session of the club would be first awed, then touched—at the behavior of the members.

Before each match the artists bow to each other to signify respect, both to the opponent and the sport of judo.

They then begin the fight by grabbing the lapses and sleeves of each other long sleeves Gi and "feel out" each other, in an attempt to gain leverage for the throw which counts as one point (ippon) and a match victory.

The many basic throws involve leverage to fling the opponent across the hip and into the mat. Done effectively with complete control, the victim automatically loses. If the fall is sub-excellent, it is called a "waza-ari" and is worth 1-2 points.

To onlookers, the most striking feature of a judo match is expressed in the faces of the artists (judokas). When one is thrown to the mat he inevitably comes up smiling in admiration and respect of his opponent's capabilities. The winner in turn carries the expression of deepest regards and "better luck next time." Then they both bow to each other, the referee and the judges and leave the mat.

The fall is not the only method of winning in the Japanese-originated sport. One can also be a victim by controlling the opponent on the mat for 30 seconds, applying pressure to a joint which causes pain and forces an opponent to "submit, or apply a choke hold until the victim either passes out or gives up.

Methods used to submit an opponent range from clappimg one's hands "tapping out" or crying out "Matata." The Japanese word for "I give up.

Before and after each practice session, the club members kneel on each side of the mat and close their eyes for about one minute of silence. Although the procedure looks like a prayer session, the judokas are using it solely for the purpose of meditation.

It gives one a moment of quiet and calm after a rough practice," said the personable Ohyaa. "It's kind of a prayer, so we can prophetic all that we've learned.

The moment of silence is appreciated for judo is also one of the noisiest activities there is. Whenever an artist practices a throw for a move to throw his opponent to the mat it is usually accompanied by a shout that varies both in intensity and duration.

Drew Wickham, a holder of the first degree Brown Belt, said the shouting gives the judoka extra strength.

"The shout is used in judo for the same reason a weightlifter uses it," he explained. "And you can also pay out an opponent if you do it right.

While the club currently has 13 members, both men and women, interested students are encouraged to attend practices Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from 5:30 to 7 p.m., on the east concourse of the Arena.

The name judo literally means "mastery of gentleness or non-resistance." This is the prevalent attitude of the participants despite the occasional violence of the sport, according to the originator of the sport, Jigoro Kano, the original

Brotherly love

Paul Armetta throws his brother Ren­

ny with a technique known as "Har­

ogoshi as they practice judo in the

me room of the Arena. The group meets and practices Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from 5:30 to 7 p.m.

Essick to present clinic

SIU Swimming Coach Ray Essick will present a swimming clinic for the Indiana High School Association Monday at Fort Wayne.

Essick will teach the swimming preparation techniques and training procedures for competitive swimming.

Stop in and see us
Confusion arises over NCAA ruling on freshman eligibility

BY MIKE KLEIN

It's a proven fact that in today's high scoring football games, highlighted by long touchdowns and field goals, the placekicker is sometimes resented by the fans, but no one at SU resents Mike Bradley. The 257-yard, 181-pound junior has pounded through the pressure of field goals and six extra points to go along with his homecoming touchdown to lead SU to a 34-27 victory in individual scoring with 24 points.

In the Salukis' 21-20 win over Drake last weekend, Bradley booted an extra point late in the fourth quarter which not only gave the Salukis their third consecutive win but also broke a 13-year-old Bulldog homecoming winning streak. With a season and a half of collegiate competition left, Bradley is virtually assured of breaking the Saluki career field goal mark. With four in five games, he needs only three more to break the record set by Ralph Gal-

loway last season. None of the kicks have been flukes as his shortest field goal was 35 yards. The others have been from distances of 37, 48, and 56 yards. Also in the Drake game, he booted a 29-yard field goal which was called back because of a penalty. It would have broken the Saluki school record for field goal which was 41 yards and kicked by Bob Birt in 1964.

Bradley says that even through Vogel has "more than A's" record, it is hard to make a decision on the game because they could be up. "We'll take 'em, though," he added. He cites his decision at the Saluki's strongest point especially after an 0-2-0 finish with win over Drake in the second half last week.

"It's an adage, he says, that when they've been working quite a bit on passing in practice, the expected self-seeker football crowd may set off the backfield of defensive tackle Bob Hudes, fullback Huey Lee, and halfback John Julielly, at work.

Bradley nears record; needs only three for best SU mark

The Salukis have a 19.7 return average, carrying 13 punts back for 257 yards. Other returns are back as far as 60 yards and pull something which we won't do in the other game.

The probable starting lineup are:

Offense
TE Earl Collins LT Terry Cocham LG Chip Marlow C Steve Scarff RT Dave Halterman RE Dan Shields TE Frank Gowing SE Doug Hollinger QB Jim McKay WB Dick Haggerty TB John Quillin FB Roger Bradley

Defense
E Dave Krizman T Charles Canali MG Bill Patrick TB John Morriz E Bill Grainer LB Ted Evert LB Carl Mauck CB Dave Haggerty SL Cal Tronser S Charles Goro Ed Walliner

For South Dakota State last week against Mountmouth,
State's Youngstown easily took the first half of both games only to come out on the short end of the scores. In their homecoming game, the youngstown had a substantial 26-0 lead at the half, only to see both the first and second half and their failure to run back punts are factors which are SU.

Against South Dakota State last week, in a game against Mountmouth, Youngstown easily took the first half of both games only to come out on the short end of the scores, at 33-750 of the second half.

This second half phenomenon has continued, partly because the youngstown have no defenses in their offensive pulling offensive lines plus the fact that their lineup includes several inexperienced sophomores.

Youngstown has returned only five punts for just 33 yards, compared to the 24.3 average of 313 yards by their opposition.

KANSAS CITY 10/7 Two proposals to change eligibility rules for freshman athletes still need approval by the NCAA's national student-athlete association, the NCAA said Friday.

Some confusion had been reported on actions taken earlier this week by the NCAA council although council members did not take action on the proposals. The changes would go into effect for the 1968-69 season, according to the NCAA.

One change proposed by the NCAA's executive board and endorsed by the council would permit athletes in sports other than football and basketball to participate in four years of varsity competition before entering the NCAA championship events.

KANSAS CITY 10/7 The NCAA's national student-athlete association, the NCAA said Friday. Some confusion had been reported on actions taken earlier this week by the NCAA council although council members did not take action on the proposals. The changes would go into effect for the 1968-69 season, according to the NCAA.

One change proposed by the NCAA's executive board and endorsed by the council would permit athletes in sports other than football and basketball to participate in four years of varsity competition before entering the NCAA championship events.

Bradley nears record; needs only three for best SU mark

The Salukis have a 19.7 return average, carrying 13 punts back for 257 yards. Other returns are back as far as 60 yards and pull something which we won't do in the other game.
Sheilah Goldsmith crowned as queen for Homecoming

Sheilah Goldsmith was crowned the 1968 Homecoming Queen during the Coronation Ball Friday night in the Arena.

Miss Goldsmith, a junior from Brooklyn, N.Y., was sponsored by Brush Towers. The 20-year-old sociology major is a Resident Fellow at Mae Smith Tower and the second black student to reign as SIU’s Homecoming Queen.

Crowning the new queen was the 1967 Homecoming Queen, Havel Scott.

Members of the queen’s court include Diane Clossing, a junior from Crete; Barbara McCay, a junior from Northbrook; Jan Walker, a senior from Marion; and Madalyn Verrili, a junior from Springfield.

Attendees are Sue Hussong and Cindy Jukes, Miss Hussong is a sophomore from Hazelwood, Mo., and Miss Jukes, a sophomore from Collinsville.

The queen, court and attendants were chosen by the student body in a campus-wide election Oct. 23.

Providing over the Royal Egyptian Court was King Menes and the Saluki dog. King Menes is the traditional sovereign of SIU Homecomings.

Miss Goldsmith and her court were honored at a private reception following the coronation. A public reception will be held for the royalty in the University Center following the SIU-Youngstown Homecoming game today.

They will also be presented during the Homecoming parade, which begins at 9 a.m. today at the corner of Mill and Poplar Streets, and during the pregame activities at 1 p.m. today in McAndrews Stadium.

Sheilah Goldsmith

1968 Homecoming Queen

Campus patterns

Construction of new sidewalks at various locations has helped change the physical features of the campus. As seen from the air, the sidewalk system has the appearance of an intricate maze. This scene is of the area between the library and Lawson Hall.

Gus Bode

Gus says, concerning Homecoming, that Thomas Wolfe was right: you can’t go home again.