The Negro in Contemporary Society

A varied program

By MARGARET PEREZ

He is neglected by historians, but at the same time he is a part of the foundation of American culture, music and art. He is the oldest, but at the same time the newest American. He is the black man—the American Negro.

SIU's observance of Negro History Week, an annual national event dating back to 1915, starts Sunday with the observance of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Included during the week are speeches, an art exhibit and a concert of New Orleans jazz.

The theme of this year's commemoration is "The Negro in Contemporary Society."

The history of the Negro in the United States goes back to the nation's colonial beginnings. The first Negro arrived here in 1619, and the most recent Negro immigrants have been here for well over 100 years.

"Yet, the Negro is also the newest American," says Walter Richter, lecturer in the Department of Radio-Television and chairman of the Negro History Week committee. "It is only in recent years that there has been even a concerted effort to guarantee him the rights and privileges of being an American."

"During this week," Richter says, "we will try to underscore the importance of the Negro-American's role in the building of what many call 'the American Way of Life.' We will pay tribute to a group of courageous, long-privileged Americans."

Miss Betty L. Fladeland, associate professor of history and a member of the committee, adds to this, "We will focus attention on individual Negroes who have outstanding contributions, and through these examples we will get around to the common Negro, the Negro as a race and the race's contribution to society."

Miss Fladeland teaches a course...
commemorates Negro History Week

in Negro history, being offered for the first time this quarter. She did her doctoral thesis on the history of the anti-slavery movement.

"For so long the American Negro has been down-trodden," Miss Fladeland says. "He has never been given credit for much of anything. He has been looked upon mostly as a slave or a descendant of a slave. This Negro History Week will emphasize the need to recognize the great achievements of the Negro.

"We will play up the contributions of the Negro first, we hope, by the impressive list of Negro speakers and performers that we have scheduled for Negro Week activities," Miss Fladeland says.

The opening session of the week (at 8 p.m. Sunday in Davis Auditorium) will be a talk by Judge Archibald J. Carey, circuit judge of Cook county. He will discuss the Negro-American as a "new resource."

Judge Carey as chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy was the first Negro to head a White House committee. He was also the first alternate delegate of the US to the Eighth General Assembly of the United Nations.

Author and journalist Alex Haley will speak at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the University Center Ballroom on "The Story Behind the Story of Malcolm X."

Most recently, Haley has conducted interviews with Martin Luther King and George Lincoln Rockwell in Playboy Magazine.

The highlight of the week will be a concert by New Orleans jazz greats at 8 p.m. Monday.

"Anyone knows that jazz was born in New Orleans," Richter says, "but few people know that it was the Negro who most strongly influenced the development of jazz."

This will be one of the last concerts to be given that will include the last of the traditional jazz musicians who date back to the heyday of jazz. A few years ago there were only 27 of these musicians left, Richter says.

On the concert agenda are jazz classics by such great Negro New Orleans musicians as Louis Armstrong, Spencer Williams, Jelly Roll Morton and Tony Jackson.

Herbert Marshall, visiting professor of theater, will talk on Ira Aldridge, the greatest of Negro tragedians at 8 p.m. Friday in Browne Auditorium.

Aldridge, who was at the top in his field in the late 1800's, actually renounced his United States citizenship because he was not allowed to act in the American theater, Marshall says.

"He went abroad and became the most prominent Shakespearean actor—including both white and Negro—of that time," Marshall says. "To this day there is no actor: Negro or white, who has performed in more countries than Ira Aldridge."

The exhibit, to be shown at the John Mitchell Gallery in the Home Economics Building, features contemporary Negro artists from the Chicago area. The exhibit is sponsored by the Southside Community Art Center in Chicago.

"The program and subject matter for Negro History Week are impressive," Miss Fladeland says, "but we must get beneath the impact of these distinguished Negroes and get around to the common Negro."

"In my opinion, it's even too bad that we have a Negro History Week at all," she says. "We shouldn't have to have something for the purpose of recognizing the good of the Negro. We should take this for granted, just as we take the contributions of white men for granted. We shouldn't have to set the Negro apart from other men in this way."

Douglas Williams' "Self Portrait." Exhibit photos by NATHAN JONES
A large number of news and magazine stories have appeared in recent years about convicts who have exhibited very remarkable talents and intellectual capacities in the not very encouraging atmospheres of solitary confinement and death row—Stroud the Alcatraz birdman, Chessman from San Quentin, Creech from Missouri, Crump from Illinois. Death row is a very poor recruiting ground for intellectuals; notoriously, its inhabitants are culled almost exclusively from those too poor to afford good lawyers and those too ignorant to know their rights. If, then, gifted people appear there frequently enough to keep the human interest columns busy, insistent questions arise not only about the economic and social costs of slums and of our vindictive penal philosophy, but also something about the waste of our most precious natural resource—the potentialities of our young. How many intellectually gifted persons who are not encouraged or given much chance to develop their capacities either, simply disappear into the anonymous maw of small jobs and small pastimes?

We are often told that we are engaged in a competition for survival with the Communist powers in which intellectual competence—scientific and technological intellectual competence anyway—is the key to victory. (It is standard in our times to justify everything desirable as a club to beat the Communists.) We are told that we will win this contest because the innate capacities of many are best developed under conditions of freedom and private initiative. We are also told sometimes, though not as often or as insistently, that all peoples are created equal, including Russians, and that they are endowed in all nations by their Creator with about the same percentages of superior intellect and genius; and that, therefore, Russia (let's please leave out China) might have a slight edge in numbers, having a larger population. But the fertilizing power of democracy is such, we are told, that we will win anyway.

But what we are seldom, if ever, told is that we have also built into our systems of education and into our philosophies and attitudes decreasing over the years but still potent) certain handicaps which actually inhibit the discovery and development of our talented young, and which are, if anything, antidemocratic. Therefore that fertilizing power must be great and it can not only overcome our smaller population, but certain millstones we insist on touting around as well.

When Spurnik I went up there was a great hue and cry about our scientists and engineers and why didn't we have more? Most of such scientists and engineers—at least the top men—would have had their initial training during the depression. During those years practically all Negroes and the great majority of other colored peoples were excluded from the larger, better staffed universities (or being eligible by lack of money, lack of encouragement, lack of proper preparation). This automatically deprived us of over 10 percent of our gifted. There are severe restrictions, quota systems, and various kinds of evasions, kept many Jews, Orientals, immigrants and other undesirables out of many colleges and professional schools—not least of all engineering, which is traditionally conservative. It is impossible to compute this loss in percentages—but it was considerable. These restrictions are still not completely dead.

The major cause of loss of brainpower has always been lack of money. This is a public disgrace in a country as rich as ours. It costs money to have good elementary and high schools, to build, staff, or go to a good college. Not every community or person has all the things. State universities and public junior colleges are strapped; the best it can do is to try to try for college graduates; but the effort still doesn't meet the need, Nor are they the people the poor people during the depression years, college was something for the well-to-do kids; the others had to hold support their families or at least themselves. There was also the general attitude, assiduously touted by the mass media, that, in the good old American self-make image, college was something to be earned by industry and initiative for your father's industry and initiative, or his father's and not a right or public benefit. Robert Kennedy has commented rather bitterly on this philosophy of putting "character" ahead of learning, and how much harm it did, but few opinion-makers of thirty or forty years ago could see anything but virtue in it. Other students had worked their way through college, and "Why couldn't you? And if you wouldn't or couldn't you were probably worthless anyway, and didn't deserve it. How your education or character would be helped by working all night in order to fight sleep in class all day was never clarified, nor was it explained that jobs were extremely hard to
Precious Resource

get and low-paying in college towns, and that most professional and graduate school scholars were very hesitant about taking students with jobs because the competition and study demand more than part time concentration.

Scholarships, of course, should never be minimized. They are probably our main prop for our claim of democratic higher education. How important they are is illustrated by the fact that America's present high rank in physics is ascribed by many older scientists as having been initiated large part by a single scholarship program—that of the National Research Council, established 1920—and that prior to that there were few pre-eminent American physicists.

But this itself demonstrates how important lack of money was in depriving the gifted of higher education. Besides, scholarships usually vary from school to school, donor to donor; they require a certain amount of sophistication in knowing where, when and how to apply—"scholarshipmanship"; they presuppose that the young hopeful has a good prior record and education, is strongly motivated, accepts intellectual ideals as at least part of his own support, and is not responsible for that of others. What does this mean to a rural Alabama Negro, or a slum child from a large family with so steady a broad-winner? George Washington Carvers do arise; but they are far too few, and they are usually miracles not only of personality, intellect and perseverance but of pure chance. How many George Washington Carvers have we cut down at the first crossroads of their careers—or even long before? How many died of the intellectual starvation and apathy endemic to poverty? How many deliberately stultified, numbed or drugged themselves because to be sensitive and aware was to make life unbearable?

In a number of fields, for Negroes, there is the further problem: even if they do get the required education, what jobs are available to them?

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Besides, must intellects always be justified by "get up and go"? How much "get up and go" in the rough and tumble sense did Einstein have? And there are subsidiary problems that scholarships seldom solve: what, for instance, of the "late-bloomer"—whose high school record was indifferent because the subjects didn't interest him, but whose performance and imagination will soar with maturity, interest, and challenge? Many of our greatest men were of this type. So was Caryl Chessman.

It sometimes seems to be basic to our ethic that our most enlightened programs must be brought about by some sort of back door disguise, as though welfare or education were themselves not quite respectable. One law that has yielded very rich benefits—including supplying many of our present scientists and engineers—in the educational benefits of the GI Bill of Rights. However, it was pushed through as a kind of reward for our soldier boys, another kind of bonus. (The Einstein of the future, if he happened to be an F, had to find some other form of help.) Similarly, most of the present national student aid and deferment is justified under the name of National Defense—as though it were another form of military hardware—which is precisely what many officials consider it to be. The framing of these programs certainly had in mind the general benefits of providing the nation with trained, educated and grateful people; but it seemed more expedient to tack that on to a bill that flew a more acceptable, urgent, and sentimental flag.

Ultimately the nation is probably the greater loser if a "brain" is sidetracked. The individual, happy or not, usually makes some sort of adjustment. Studies have revealed that many of the poorer "superior" children never even knew what capabilities they had, and so, in spite of their frustrations, did not consciously miss what they had lost. Some became proficient hobbyists—or cranks. Some, turning that mental power to business (and a few to some kind of racket) made more money than they would have as scientists, teachers, or writers.

But the loss to the nation can't be made up by substitutes. Forty-eight percent of all children with IQ's of 120 or over drop out by age sixteen. Whether or not the Communists have an even worse record in developing the capacities of their young is wildly, and morally, irrelevant. (Besides, they may not always be so obliging.) The creative potential of our children is our greatest natural resource, perhaps someday it will be considered as important, that is our oil resources, and require equivalent developmental capital and depletion allowances. Perhaps we may even be able to find some future Crumps, Rees, Chessman or Stroed and help them before he is inexorably and dreadfully sandwiched between the deaths behind and the death ahead.

It is a sad commentary on our country that histories of the Negro provide American Negroes, and that courses in Negro history are taught, but as long as the Negro is forced to remain outside the mainstream of our society his history is separate and meaningful. It is a very sad commentary on American society that Negroes have always been able to be assimilated in the "melting pot," such hope have been, in large part, destroyed. And all their labor was vital in the development of this nation.

Shedding light on the development of our own times, the book is a rich mine of information about the Negro movement in America and Europe. It is a book which will be read long after the events described have been forgotten.


Beyond the United States, other than scholarly specialists, tend to limit their reading of French history to the life and times of Napoleon. Bonaparte the name of Henri Rochefort—Lucy in this country is hardly a household word.

In the hands of an able biographer, however, Rochefort becomes a vehicle by which many of us can be induced to become more familiar with the behind-the-scenes activities of France and their influence upon developments of our own times.

The Prince of the Gutter Press left no legacy for contemporary journalism in this country. In fact, it seems entirely proper to refer to him simply as a Negro, effective and colorful journalist. Yet this impoverished nobleman had the audacity to speak out against injustices of unsuccessful

"... the power of Negroes and of American race relations will revolve around the question of what happens in and to the ghetto. The claimant system has all but disappeared, with the continued mechanization of both tobacco and cotton agriculture it will vanish completely by the next few years. In the cities the political strength of the Negro ghetto is growing, both in the North, where an increasing number of Negroes are being selected to local, state and national office, and in the South, where in very recent years a thin but effective Negro political organization have appeared in a few municipal communities. It is an urgent and pressing question of the civil rights organizations be able to harness this political potential and help the Negro to the ghetto to secure for themselves the power with which to compel social and political change. Without adequate employment, education, and housing there will never be a Negro ghetto, the plantation, disappear as the locus of Negro life, or will it remain as a social and economic community, at the core of the nation's largest cities, shaping the culture and apathy of American life?"

Rudnick and Rudwick is neither to make a new contribution to the story of the Negro nor to present an unusual interpretation of it. The book is, rather, a synthesis of what has been written by historians, sociologists, poets and propagandists, presenting all in a very well organized chronological development from the background of the Afro-American in West Africa to the "Negro situation" of our own time. It is, I think, primarily as a textbook, but is interestingly written and can be highly recommended to anyone who is concerned about the historical perspective of this issue. Throughout the chronological presentation are incorporated analyses which help to shed light on the whys and wherefores of trends in particular. A sincere attempt has been made to see through the eyes of the Negro himself, from the way he regarded himself as a slave to his outlook and attitude now. Attention is concentrated on black rather than white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the situation in any given period, yet without distorting the picture by denying the role of some white men in helping the Negroes to the need of the Negro to depend on white leadership in all attempts to change the
A Flat View Of B. Russell


This biography is a simple and straight-forward account of the life of Bertrand Russell. It chronicles the anecdoey, upbringing, literary activity, marriage, and public events surrounding his colorful life. In presenting the controversial issues Russell expressed, and the controversial issues with which he was involved, the author is neither impartial nor unemotional. In fact, he appears to have an affection for Russell's personal life.

The book attempts no analysis of these issues, no explanations of underlying motives of the participants in the events discussed, no "inside story" of the celebrated court cases of Russell's life, for instance. In fact, this book makes no pretensions of scholarship or no claims to rely on new sources of information. As an example, a description of Russell's feelings and thoughts with respect to the ending of his first marriage is presented, since Russell has nowhere commented on this side of his personal life.

Mr. Gotschalk seems to rely on "the public record and on Russell's own account of his life and colorful character" as found in Portraits from Memory, in My Intellectual Development in Russell's writings, the "Library of Living Philosophers" and his "Philosophical Essays." No analysis of Russell's style or philosophy is attempted, and Russell is still the best guide to Russell.

It is, perhaps, unfair to expect that Russell's biographer could match his subject in wit or literary ability, but Mr. Gotschalk and his subject, are strikingly wanting in clarity, ease, and felicity of expression. The author expects the reader to read Russell and is still the best guide to Russell.

The Pork Barrel And Conservation In America


Frank E. Smith, former congressman from Mississippi, has been a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority since 1962. In his career he has learned something about politics and a lot about conservation.

In most of his work he maintains that pork barrel methods have been the only way of achieving results for every major conservation success in American history, from the national park system to the TVA.

Mr. Smith quotes from Abraham Lincoln, as given by a Lincoln interpreter, that "Nothing is so local, declared Lincoln, "as not to have some general benefit. Take, for instance, the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Every inch of it is within the State of Illinois. Sugar (was) carried thru the canal from New Orleans to Buffalo in New York. The result is that the New Orleans merchants sold sugar a little cheaper, and the people who bought sugar drank their coffee a little cheaper than before.

Sixty years later, officials from Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans wanted federal funds for the Mississippi valley—Chicago for diverting sewage from Lake Michigan, St. Louis for river freight, and New Orleans for flood control. The author tells this story of log-rolling in Theodore Roosevelt's administration. He also reports that the first great railroad land grant created the Illinois Central and, as a by-product, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The State of Illinois, by awarding the railroad commission to the Massachusetts firm, apparently swung enough votes from the Bay State to get the federal subsidy. The land, assigned in 1856 to the Illinois Central was 2,572,800 acres.

Mr. Smith reveals that Gifford Pinchot, the Pennsylvania political, who was deemed father of conservation, opposed the pork barrel idea of a separate national park-service—a service so widely applauded today. He said it "was no more needed than two tails to a cat," thinking the Forest Service could do the job.

Since we are still at the threshold of developing beauty, recreation, and conservation in America, Mr. Smith's volume will provide a guide to those who wish not only to dream but also to be effective.

Heinrich Böll

A German Voice


One of Germany's most eminent novelists and short story authors is Heinrich Böll. His work has been translated into more than a dozen languages and critics consider him a major writer of the post-war period. His contributions to contemporary literature are two-fold. Besides his own creative literary efforts, he and his wife are working on an encyclopedia of major foreign writers, mainly English, in order to introduce their works into the German literary scene.

Only a brief glance at the authors and titles Böll chose for trans­ lation might suffice to give the reader an idea of the many directions he likes to deal with and as a result of that to gain an insight into the fascinating range of the author's own thinking as well. Böll, a native of Cologne, who also spends some time in his summer home in Ireland, has translated Synge's Playboy of the Western World, Brendan Behan's The Hostage and Salting's Catcher in the Rye and finally, Fanny and Alexander. A recent collection of eighteen stories is the eighth work published in English by the author. Böll seems to have found and established his final style. The subject of war and its unfortunates, times grotesque, impact on innocent individuals who have been shifted into the background and new themes, partly critical and partly satirical of the German way of life are prominent in Böll's new work. The individual as such has remained the focus of his stories and seems too predominant. The author, as he had previously, explores the limits of the human spirit and the conflict between the old and the new.

The tantalizing question of loyalties and identity can be found in many of Böll's stories. This exploration of the individual and reality: "I shall wear a different face, perhaps, my own or the critical attitude toward imperceptive people drifting like tourists from place to place without thinking the study of the world, but they do not," taking the world for granted so we seem to live in "prefabricated houses" without any desire for analysis, is one that is so dear even though "our houses are not quite the way they look in the catalogue." The continuous con­
cern of the author for independence, and the mental and social balance of his protagonists stresses pen­ siveness as essential whereas their activity is often impaired from the outside by the forces of modern civilization. Thus, always dealing with the frightening picture of our modern society, Böll's short stories reach beyond their literal boundaries.

To focus the reader's attention on his theme, Böll displays in all of his writing an awareness of the necessity of artistic inventiveness for meaningfulness. In this process of transformation the same purpose, to attempt to use the technique of satire in some of these stories, Böll seems not to have found the right tone for this literary form. The turn to satire should demand more bit­ terness and less warmthheartedness. His sympathy for the individual out of concern for his mental well-being is still too predominant. The themes of social injustice and angry and harsh irony; they try to criticize constructively; they try to improve and convince at the same time.

It seems that either Böll might have invented a satirical form of his own, with a more reflective stage, in comparison with the class­ ic English tradition. He is too elegant for the average reader, or his initial experiments with satire might be a more conventional type of this literary genre. The expression of final de­ ement in regard to Böll's achievement with the form of satire re­ mains unanswered until future works of this kind supply more evidence for the reader.

In spite of possible shortcomings with satire, Böll's voice should be attentively listened to and a serious reader should try to follow his thinking because the author can fill, or at least support, a need for a more conscious way of living where the individual is concerned about himself and does not passively take life for granted. Life has to be actively created and earned. While this process has been successfully fulfilled, the reader and the writer as well, will find as a result of the works of fiction, where Böll once called the "seven trunks" slammed shut, that there is a new achievement in which literary form and content merge into the con­ cluding meaning: "And from the final trunk, the seventh one, the finished short prose, lively as a mouse, must jump out the moment the trunk springs open." Böll's truyện tells us that his literary works can tell us something important about the ess­ entials of human life.

Lonely Post

My comrades sleep, but I do not, I walk my post until the dawn—
Under trees sensing ease—
I walk my post until the dawn—
Over leaves—
Through the wood of memories past, present, and future—
I walk my post until the dawn—
By old barracks, lights shine
Through glass squares—I know them all—
Then my boot encounters sod.
Anchors cease in carpets green.
Inspecting wire—secured and stark.

Protruding vines, thorned and dark,
From molasses heat of jungles deep.
To mountain heights and whistling fumes—
Guarding tanks, our trucks and jeeps—
Must speak to none, Cold flesh creepst.
Some will stare as we walk on; A smile is rare, Few friends I know.
My comrades sleep, but I do not, I walk my post until the dawn,—
Mike Cooksey

Lonely Post

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Conozca a Su Vecino
La Desconfianza

Ciento publicistas extranjeros descubrieron la norma ética del Perú (y otros países de la Iberoamérica) mediante el empleo de una sola palabra: "Confianza". El corolario de esta norma ética es el verbo "apreciar". Según el mismo escritor, y agrega: "parece formar un aspecto principal de la vida peruana".

Este es el tipo de declaración categórica que enrojece el latinoamericano de sociedades desarrolladas, el crítico y aún más si es un norteamericano el que la expresa. Es más, el observador de las condiciones socio-económicas en Estados Unidos se da cuenta de que el factor "desconfianza" desempeña también una importante función en esa sociedad norteamericana.

Antes que la propaganda comercial se haya impuesto a las viejas instituciones norteamericanas, en los templos del embellecimiento de Madison Avenue, uno de los míos, todavía hoy personifico la actitud de la cultura norteamericana, era el de la confianza casi absoluta que pudiera uno tener en la verdad de las ofertas en el mercado. Declarafrían que ya no servía el antiguo lema latino de "caveat emptor", (que se cuide el comprador). En un ambiente de total libertad y mediación, declarafrían, según esta mitología, que ya no se necesitaba la desconfianza, porque automáticamente la oferta de las pocas plazas de trabajo en el comercio, la banca, la burocracia, en las limitadas actividades productoras o productivas de "la sociedad cerrada". En realidad habría habido desconfianza debido a eso la inexistencia de la desconfianza.

Sin embargo, el despliegue económico y industrial de varios países ha traído alteraciones en el cuadro social. La necesidad de la mano de obra adiestrada técnicamente, la falta de personal habilitado para el manejo de las máquinas, la educación necesaria para las actividades productivas, el sistema de la colaboración social, etc., determinaba la posibilidad del aprovechamiento de la inseguridad del comprador.

Gozador de esta teoría de la economía de mercado, la política y social de la igualdad de los hombres y de la oportunidad igual que tiene cada ciudadano en una sociedad libre. No se ha abandonado del todo esta idea, pero la situación de los días en los Estados Unidos, pero se ha reducido, y mediante la educación libre y pública y alguna legislación mucho confían en la libertad de los hombres mediante la persistencia de la necesidad de la moralidad social. Entonces, esta moralidad social está presente con suficiente frecuencia para que todavía en algunas zonas de la sociedad industrializada norteamericana es distinta de las del país en que, en particular, no hay la misma desconfianza debida a que se denomina "la ley de la selva". De aquí, también, la declaración de los comentaristas respecto a la sociedad norteamericana, es que es tan evidente el predominio de la desconfianza como norma de la vida.

Hasa muy recientemente en toda la sociedad no hay una menor posibilidad de que un niño flaco a una familia pobre suba algún día escaparse de las luces de la pobreza ni de las limitaciones presentes debido al hecho de no ser miembro de una familia prominente y de recursos económicos. Ni con la ayuda de la educación adquirido en su alcance, podría hacer competencia con la influencia de una de las pocas plazas de trabajo en el comercio, la banca, la burocracia, ni en las limitadas actividades productivas o productivas de "la sociedad cerrada".

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Los publicistas norteamericanos que sigan escribiendo sobre la "norma de la desconfianza" en los países subdesarrollados deben antes por ver por la validez de la fe ciega que posibilitó el desarrollo de sociedades altamente desarrollada. La confianza exagerada-Diagnóstico del sistema socio-político-económico tiene sus peligros y conduce a la confianza insegura que se refleja en el caso de otras impurezas humanas.

Recording Notes

Steinberg’s "Petrouchka"
by Phillip H. Olson
Assistant Dean
School of Fine Arts

Igor Stravinsky’s “Petrouchka” is brilliantly orchestrated and exciting music, and William Steinberg and the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra have produced a new recording of which brings the work and the story behind it to life. There’s a vital, fresh performance perfect in every detail.

Stravinsky, himself, was espoused by his creation, and he wrote his own version of it to suit the purpose. He had indeed found my title—Petrushka, the Russian folk hero, and the happy hero of every fair in all countries. Soon afterwards Diaghilev came across it. He was much astonished when, instead of sketches of the Scarlet, I played him the piece he had just composed and which later became the second scene of “Petrouchka.” He was so much pleased that he wouldn’t leave it alone and began persuading me to develop the theme of the puppet’s suffering and make it into a whole ballet... We worked on the first scene of the Petrouchka, the puppet, the fair, its setting, its story, the little theatrical theater, the characterizations, the puppet tricks; and the coming to life of the puppet, the puppet’s passions, and the dancer—and their love tragedy, which ends with Petrouchka’s death.

“The following year I became seriously ill with nicotine poisoning... causing a month of enforced idleness, I was terribly anxious about the fate of ‘Petrushka,’ which had at all costs to be ready for Paris in the spring. Fortunately I recovered my strength sufficiently to enable me to finish my work in the ten weeks which remained before the opening of the ballet, which was on the end of April (1911) I set out for Paris, the best source of information about the performances... during the International Exposition. There ’Petrochucka’ was the first performance and there I finished its last pages.”

The work was first performed in Paris in 1911. (Command Classics: CC 11034 SD, Stereo)

Other two recordings provide a change of pace:

Doc Severinsen and “Friends”..."Swinging and Singing, Though Doc Severinsen is certainly one of the most outstanding trumpet virtuosos and inventive jazz trumpeters today, this record falls short of his usual quality. It’s commercial, and will be most appreciated by the quasi rock fan (Command: RS 909 SD, Stereo)

Dear Mr. S, A, by Tony Motola is a must for all guitar fans.

The album uses the following instruments: electric guitar, electric bass guitar, electric twelve string guitar, slide, classical guitar, electric solid body firebird, electric bass guitar, acoustic twelve string guitar, and chrome hollow string guitar, tenor banjo, and mandolin.

Each is used in the many different aspects that the best American jazz music has been used in the jazz music of the last three decades, (Command: RS 908 SD, Stereo).
President Works Hard At Changing Public Image

WASHINGTON (AP) - Joined by sagging popularity and political reverses, President Johnson is working hard changing his public image.

If he succeeds, the emerging frown of the new LBJ may become the most significant political development of 1967.

Conceivably, the outcome of next year's presidential election will turn on the success or failure of Johnson's efforts.

The can be no doubt now that the new year has produced a new model LBJ. Johnson's closest White House associates speak of the transformation with enthusiasm.

It is true, they say, that in both public statements and personal appearances Johnson has changed pace and altered his style.

The President now presents himself in low key, restrained, cautious, tolerant of the other fellow's opinion - even if it differs from his own - and, in the case of Congress, scrupulously mindful of the prerogatives of the independent legislative branch.

Whether his private words and deeds will mirror this image remains to be seen, Aides predict they will. Further, they say the latest ad- judgment of Johnson's behavior patterns will be enduring - and it is their confident forecast that the result will be a resurgence of presidential popularity.

Johnson's associates insist that the new LBJ was not created by any Madison Avenue magician but by the President himself; that it reflects his own decisions spurred by adversity.
Students in Stenography Will Earn Good Pay

By Brian J. Treuach

She was carrying a little black box. As she walked across the campus several people saw her and the little black box. No one asked her what was in the box, although most people seemed a little curious.

The girl was Sunny Cateacci, an 18-year-old freshman from Wheaton. She was carrying a stenography machine, used primarily for courtroom stenography.

She is one of 13 SIU students at the Vocational-Technical Institute studying machine stenography. Initial training is devoted to familiar shorthand techniques.

By the end of three quarters most of the students should be able to copy 140 words per minute with 99 per cent accuracy, according to Paul McNutt, instructor for the course.

Second year training emphasizes special medical and legal dictation directed toward courtroom stenography. The machine itself weighs 4 1/2 pounds and has 22 keys, each key printed in regular alphabet letter. One or more letters may be pushed at the same time.

The machine is completely quiet, and prints on a special pack of folded paper which is inserted into the machine.

Each pack of paper has 900 folded pages and may be used for as many as 9,000 words. Top recorded speed on the machine is approximately 360 words per minute.

The basic system of the keyboard was invented by a Texas-born stenographer named Ward Stone Ireland. He was the first to attempt a machine for stenography.

The U.S. Patent Office records show that other patents have been taken out for such devices as far back as 1875. Most of these devices were much more cumbersome and awkward to use than the standard pen or pencil.

The only American company now producing the machine is the Stenograph Company in Skokie, Ill. The Soviet Union makes an exact duplicate of the American machine for that country's own use.

The basic stenographic system is applicable to foreign languages as well as English. It is much easier to learn than the normal Gregg system which employs the conventional paper and pencil.

What is even more significant is that anyone can read Stenograph notes if he is familiar with the system. Notes can be read back without error several years after having been written.

In addition to being a useful secretarial tool, the machine can be used for original composition as well. The silent operation is most welcomed by tired roommates seeking the avoidance of a pounding typewriter.

For those who learn to use the machine as a court stenographer, salaries range to $10,000 for those who can pass the 190 word a minute test on difficult material.

For the future several computer firms are perfecting a system whereby a machine stenographer can feed a computer with the tapes and times for time-consuming programming.

Sheila D. Barnett


Bound by Social Circles

Students Balk at Bridge Fever

By Justus Templeton

The card game of bridge doesn't seem to have caught on at SIU like it has at other schools, and one active bridge player, Raymond D. Wiley, instructor in speech gave a number of reasons why he holds this opinion.

Wiley said those who know the bridge game prefer to play with company they both know and enjoy. "Thus about 2,000 bridge players in Carbondale limit themselves to their own social spheres, rarely penetrating it in order to play with strangers." Wiley said this is why the two bridge clubs in Carbondale and the various bridge tournaments held on campus are not expanding.

Wiley said, "People who play competitive bridge, naturally play to win. If they are good players, they will concentrate on the intellectual and psychological aspects of the game. Consequently, these people may not be very sociable and social grace has become an important by-product of bridge."

"Along these same lines, in a normal percentage of 30 people in one bridge club, there will always be two or three players who consistently commit social blunders," Wiley added.

Wiley said there formerly was a University bridge club called Jennifer Jones Wins Women's Oratorical

Jennifer Jones, a freshman from Terre Haute, Ind. won the championship of the women's oratory contest held at Eastern Illinois University recently.

Miss Jones represented SIU in competition with girls from 27 other schools through the midwest.

Hospitals List Admissions, Dismissals

The following admissions and dismissals of patients were reported Friday: Health Service.

Admitted: Steven Levrie, 1207 S. Wall; Robert Meyer, Fels Hall.

Heldon Hospital Admitted: Mrs. Carol Jean Hall, Carterville; Mrs. Gloria J. Goodevick, Carbondale; William E. Young, Carbondale; Mrs. Paula Witkowski, Carbondale; Doss Walker, Carbondale; Mrs. Hattie Sanders, Murphysboro; Laura Ruiz, Makanda; John Bittle, Carbondale.

Discharged: Daniel J. Nicholas, Carbondale; Mrs. Norma Wallach, Carbondale; Jacqueline Stewart, Carbondale; Mrs. Hattie Moore, Carbondale; Mrs. Lula Cavanaugh, Carbondale; Mrs. Trudie Gurn, Deloton; Shirley Sutton, Carbondale.

Doctors Hospital Admitted: Mrs. Ralph Williams, Carbondale; Mrs. Barney Campbell, Carbondale; Michael Walker, Carbondale; Anthony Castellano, Marion; John Steven Riss, Carbondale.

Discharged: Mrs. Lester Cox, Carterville; Harry N. Neepe, Marion; Constance Benedict, Carbondale; Walter Willis, Herrin; Jerry Millette, Carbondale; Stanley Lounsberry, Carbondale; Mrs. Isbell Park, Christopher.

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- THIS WEEK
- 3rd Place
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- OPEN WEEKENDS
- FRIDAY-SAT.
The law school admission test will be given in the Library Auditorium from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Young Adventures will hold a Valentine party in Muckelroy Auditorium in the Agriculture Building from 2 to 5 p.m.

Savant presents "The Sun Also Rises" in Davis Auditorium in Wham Education Building at 7 p.m. A discussion in the Wham Faculty Lounge will follow the movie.

Southern players will present "Peter Pan" at the Playhouse in the Communications Building at 8 p.m. "The Rounders" will be shown at Furr Auditorium in University School at 6:30 and 8:30 p.m.

Graduate English theme test will be given in Agriculture Building Room 168 from 1 to 4 p.m.

Band Dance will be held in the Roman Room of the University from 4 to 7 p.m.

Testing Center's demarcation: hydronetric test will be given at Parkinson Room 204 from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Department of Music will hold its Opera Workshop rehearsal in the Shroyer Auditorium from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Women's Recreation Association will hold varsity basketball games in the Women's Gym, Rooms 114, 207 and 208 from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Sunday

The Southern players will present "Peter Pan" at the Playhouse in the Communications Building at 8 p.m.

"Good Soldier Schwerk" will be shown in the Movie Hour at Library Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

WRA free recreation will be held at the Women's Gym from 2 to 5 p.m.

The Department of Music will hold its Opera Workshop rehearsal at Muckelroy Auditorium from 6 to 11 p.m. The Math Department will present SIU Experimental Film Society at Browne Auditorium from 8 to 10 p.m. Women's Ensemble will present a Sunday Concert at Shroyer Auditorium at 4 p.m.

Debbie Rest and Thai Kappa Epsilon will hold the Theta XI Variety Show rehearsal.

Program Examines France's Future

"France is Dead: Long Live France" is the subject of the NEA Grant at 6:30 p.m. Monday night. Frenchmen talk about their country, their gold, their food, the war and the victory.

Other programs:

Alec Duff: What's New: "Backyard Safari" 5:15 p.m.

Social Security in Action, 6:30 p.m.

in Furr Auditorium at University School from 1:30 to 5:30 p.m.

The Negro History Week lecture will be held at Davis Auditorium in Wam Education Building from 8 to 9:30 p.m.

University Galleries reception will be held in the Family Living Lounge in the Economics Building from 2 to 5 p.m.

The Music Department will present a French Horn Ensemble at Muckelroy Auditorium in the Agriculture Building from 1 to 4 p.m.

Monday

Circle K will meet in the Seminar Room of the Agriculture Building from 7:30 to 10 p.m.

WRA house basketball will be held in the Women's Gym Room 207 from 7 to 9 p.m.

WRA Gymnasium Club will meet in the Women's Gym Room 207 from 5 to 6 p.m.

WRA Fencing Club will meet in the Women's Gym Room 207 from 7 to 9 p.m.

Audio-visual noon movie will be shown in the Library Auditorium from 12:30 to 1 p.m.

Benjamin Britten's 'Peter Grimes' Broadcast Today on WSIU Radio

WSU Radio will broadcast the opera "Peter Grimes" by Benjamin Britten directly from Lincoln Center in New York on "The Metropolitan Opera of the Air" from 1 to 4 p.m.

Other programs:

10 a.m. From Southern Illinois: News, Women's News, light conversation and pop music, 4 p.m.

Spectrum

8:30 p.m. Jazz and You, 11 p.m.

Swing Easy

Sunday

A concert by SIU Women's Ensemble conducted by Robert Kingsbury will be presented at 4 p.m. from Shroyer Auditorium on WSIU Radio. "Special of the Week" will feature William Dudley speaking at 8 p.m. on East-West relations and the President's trip to Israel.

Other programs:

9:40 a.m. Pop Concert.

3 p.m. Concert Hall: Rimsky-Korsakov's "Nicholai and a girl in Algiers." 8:35 p.m.

Virtuous Instrument: Andrea Segovia.

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VOYNIICH TO SPEAK ON K. E. BOULDING

John J. Voyneich, lecturer in management, will be the principal speaker at 10:30 a.m. Sunday at the Unitarian Meeting House at University and Elm.

Voyneich will speak on "Kenneth E. Boulding, the Social Critic."

Boulding is a faculty member at the University of Michigan, in one the nation's foremost economists. His two most recent books are "Conflict and Consensus" and "Disarmament in Economy."

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Society to Award 15 Scholarships

The Soil Conservation Society of America is offering 15 scholarships of $500 each annually to college juniors and seniors—enrolled in agriculture, art or other courses of study connected with the use of natural resources and conservation.

Joseph Varva, professor of plant industries, has been named to the scholarship committee for this region. The committee will help select the qualifying applicant for at least one scholarship allocated to this region. Students interested in applying for the scholarship may contact Varva for additional information.

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NEW TWO STORY EIGHT ROOM BRICK & ALUMINUM. 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, double attached garage, brick, central air, beautiful central air, central air, and tile.
MECHANICAL PITCHER—Freshman baseball candidate Tom Kettelkep operates one of the new mechanisms being used by baseball Coach Joe Lutz to prepare his team for their spring opener. This baseball gun shoots balls by air pressure. The gun is used for batting practice, infield practice and fly balls for infielders and outfielders.

The 'Machine Age' Invades Traditional Baseball Game

By David Palumbo

There's more to the game of baseball than meets the eye nowadays, and nobody knows this better than the members of the varsity and freshman baseball teams under coach Joe Lutz.

Since school began this fall they've been working out daily with devices like "Eexer-Genes," "Tip-Swings," "Batting Tees," and even a "ball gun." The "Eexer-Genes," based on the principle of isometrics, is a cylinder-shaped object about six inches long with a nylon cord running through it. The cord is attached to the top of the device, and the bat is used to swing the ball around. The purpose of the "Eexer-Genes" is to develop wrist and forearm strength and endurance while improving batting form.

"Tip-Swing," the newest device in the machine age, is used to improve the player's ability to throw the ball at the ball. It allows the player to swing without extra effort.

"Batting Tees" are used to improve hitting by setting up the ball and allowing the player to hit it without having to waste time retrieving the ball. Purpose is to improve the hitter's ability to hit to various outfield positions.

A batting tee is another innovation used to improve batting efficiency. It is similar to a golf tee in that the baseball is placed on an adjustable tee ranging from a few inches off the ground to about shoulder height. The ball, made of plastic, is connected to the tee by a short cord. The batter hits the ball as often as he wishes without having to waste time retrieving it. Its purpose is to improve the hitter's ability to hit to various outfield positions.

The "Tip-Swing" is used to improve the player's ability to throw the ball at the ball. The final device in coach Lutz's paraphernalia is the "Ball-Crunch." Somewhat resembling a miniature cannon, it shoots pop flies to the fielders, and catchers as well as fly balls to the outfield. It can propel the ball with 100 pounds of pressure to a curve as well.

With these devices to prepare the ball player for the coming season one might conclude that the "machine-age" has edged its way into the game of baseball.

Several Goals Within Saluki Reach

By Tom Wood

With five games remaining in the 1966-67 basketball season, all at home within 15 days of each other, the Salukis are working on several enviable goals. They need seven more victories to bring Coach Jack Hartman his 100th career victory. That would involve two more victories to season play, should they remain undefeated for the remainder of the season. Southern's season record now stands at 15-2.

Such a string would also bring this year's squad the all-time best SIU season record and the longest winning streak in the school's history.

The Salukis are also ranked among the nation's leaders in defense. They have yielded 56.6 points a game thus far, while scoring at a 68.7 pace themselves. The best defensive performance came against arch-rival Evansville. The Salukis held the Aces to 41 points. Only one team, Cenerey, in the last nine games has scored more than 50 points against the Salukis.

Walt Frazier maintains his team leadership in both offense and defense, and also the nation's leaders in defensive pressure when the ball goes out of bounds and outshot their opponents by narrow margins.

Both the varsity and the freshmen play new Wednesday when Washington University of St. Louis visits the Arena. The varsity will be starting what probably is their toughest two-week stretch of action since that five-games-in-10-days string began in January when they dumped Indiana State, Evansville, Louisville, Southwest Missouri and Kentucky Wesleyan.

Four of those victories came by a total of eight points.
Odd Bodkins

"I want to be number one. I'm going to get it. And I think you'll be surprised when you see how much talent we still have here in Chicago."

Paul Naughton

"I don't feel that the denial to the football team wants to be fans, then Carbondale could have a shot at a championship."

Chi Sox Sign Bob Spence

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago White Sox have signed first baseman-outfielder Bob Spence, considered one of the major league's top free agents.

Said Spence, drafted a year ago by the St. Louis Cardinals, who failed to sign him, was accorded the largest bonus paid by the Sox in their free agent draft, an estimated $75,000.

Spence, basically a first baseman, has left-handed throws and right-handed batting. After hitting .285 for Santa Clara last spring, Spence played in the Boulder, Colo., team which won the national championship in the Class D Midwest League.

Naughton Tells of Building Football at SIU

By Bob Marheu

"I have no reason to believe that the price of the Saints would be $8.5 million."

Bernie Schmit, a graduate assistant at SIU, "Coach Naughton has been ranked among the top candidates in the nation."

Naughton has not been at SIU a full year yet, but he has formed many candid opinions about the Saluki football scene.

President Deftey W. Morris, denial of a $15,000 rejuvenaion program for the present stadium lighting system has been received with distress by many people.

Naughton has no ill feelings toward the personal opinion, but I'd rather play day games anyway. The only reason that I'd like to play night games is to draw some of the crowd from the day working class. I don't feel that the denial to put new lights up will hurt the football program.

With a strong possibility of a new stadium in the very near future, Naughton would soon be able to rejuvenate the present lighting system.

Naughton's obviously shares this view.

Everyone can realize that the campus can be a top one. But what are they doing to achieve this status? They've got to have the facilities to do it.

Well, the team is working now on an off season conditioning program. We have a number of candidates in the next election who will guide the informal practice sessions. Our players are working hard, I think they're improving their strength, agility, and stamina.

"We are in the process of recruiting both high school players and junior college hopefuls, in order to supplement our present team and to build for the future."

"We are trying to develop all phases of football in our program. We want to stress the fundamentals. Good, hard, basic football is what we're trying for."

This is the type of football that the fans would like to see, also, good, hard winning football.

And if Pat Naughton and his colleagues can present this type of football to the fans, the Carbondale could have some new majority candidates in the next election.

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20 acres, house, view, $5,500. 5000 sq. ft., huge, near, nice, spring, 110 acres, Haywood, $275,000, 28 acres, 110 acres, 70 acres, 50 acres, $26,000, 110 acres, $3,000, in acres, War- rington, $2,000, Cielo area, $3,000, 120 acres, central, cabin, 4000 acres, 20 acres, 50 nationals, 20 acres, 40 acres, 120 acres, 50 acres.

Westfrield grand piano, Excellent condition. Complete, 12 to 12 weeks exchange Thrus., 1525.

1965 Lamberta 125 cc, Good condition, $165, Bell tape transport, New java. $80, 549-1300.

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ing facilities, Phone 457-6441.

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Small room for rent in other trailer, trailers, selling Village, Cahokia 457-5309.

Apartment, 4 rooms furnished, 315, Murphy in Murphysboro, 457-6654.

Two bedroom trailer for rent on Murdale Road, 457-4967, 1520.

Apartment, New, 2 bedroom, furni-


Two rooms in each apartment. Newly decorated. Quiet location, Marred apt., telephone. Call 457-6891.

Furnished room upstairs two. Newly decorated, Quiet location, Marred Apt. telephone. Call 457-6891.

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Palmer, experienced babysitter. Ex-

pertly trained and reliable. Will sit in your home or mine. Ph. 7-7542.

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Grand touring auto gift clinic, FREE!

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Newspaper boy to deliver morning papers. Must be free 3 till 7 a.m. & 6 to 9 evenings. Call at 333-5873.

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Sewing and alterations, in your home, 40 N. Springfield. Ph. 848-2306.

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Qualified College graduate will teach chemistry to high school students. Call 5-4239.

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Sentry stainless. White. Orange oppor-

tunity on Beck. Fenn. 8-2871.

Lost Lady's watch with black leather strap, 457-4627. 500.

Brown purse—wallet. Need ID's, Red. Call List 3575.

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Beautifully decorated birthday and special occasion cakes. Call 7-4524.

Sewing and alterations in my home, 38 N. Springfield. Ph. 549-2306.

Two typewriters. New and used.

Theater, sew papers. Reasonable rates. 7-8767.

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Boat ski, 2-person, 12 ft., 457-5353.

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Girl to share apartment. $35 per month. Call 549-2306.

Daily Egyptian classifieds do try best.
Campus Nanny Makes Goats of Actors, Keepers

By Kevin Cole

Sheep will come home, if left alone, wagging their tails behind them.

But it isn’t necessarily so with goats.

It was a week and a half since the Security Police before Lady, a sophomore from Security, who had turned actress, returned home. Lady had been bought at a Murphyboro auction to perform Feb. 1st in the act of “Porgy and Bess.”

The $6.50 goat, bought the day of the performance, did not receive enough training, so the director juggled the script to suit the goat.

The touring troupe had long before decided against using goats in the play because of the definite goatly aroma. But when the group came to SIU, it agreed to give nanny another chance.

After the performance, Lady escaped from the tour van and tried to make it on her own. Before leaving Carbondale, the group turned in a missing goat report to the local authorities. If found, the goat was to be returned to Ritchie Forbes, an associate of Pekin who is majoring in theater. Miss Forbes had worked on the play and had been involved in the purchase of the goat.

Late Wednesday, to the horror of the housemother of Egyptian Sands Dormitory and to the delight of Miss Forbes, Police officers led Lady up to the door of the dorm.

The nanny had been found in an automobile and tossed out. For its first few days at home, Lady lived with her parents. Miss Forbes’ bed was Lady’s bed. The nanny’s oatmeal was Lady’s oatmeal.

The nanny will now live on a local farm with the nephews of Mrs. Nina Kidd, the housemother. All agreed that Lady could be used in future plays if needed and that Miss Forbes would retain the right of visitation.

Five Envoys Due for Model UN Week

Trailer Court Owners Meet On New Rules

Approximately 20 trailer court owners discussed aspects of complying with the Board of Trustees—ratified student housing policies in their question and answer session with representatives of the Student Affairs Division Friday afternoon.

Separation of single undergraduates and married students was discussed in separate courts and the enclosing of each court were mainly one by the owners and Joseph F. Zaleski, assistant dean of Student Affairs, and Dennis E. Olmog and Billy Niemeyer, housing service administrative assistants.

Each approved court will rent to undergraduates single or men or undergraduate single women who graduate students and married students. Non-students including University staff and employees will not be permitted to live in a university-approved court.

Uninspiring is the primary consideration of the university at safety and security, Zaleski, and would have to be implemented by the end of the fall semester. It was suggested the owners work together, to allow single men and women renters into autonomous courts.

Coroner Jury Rules Student Death Mishap

A coroner’s jury has ruled that the death of SIU student Matthew A. Flynn, trailer court accident, was accidental.

The ruling came Thursday night according to Jackson County Coroner George Flynn, who had charged with the case. Flynn was riding a cycle east on Old Rt. 13, when his vehicle collided with a trailer owned by Dave Seeman, who was recycling a trailer on the University whitewash farm. The trailer turned south onto Towner Road, then south onto Old Rt. 12, and west onto Old Rt. 24. He was riding a cycle east on Old Rt. 13, when his vehicle collided with a trailer owned by Dave Seeman, who was recycling a trailer on the University whitewash farm. The trailer turned south onto Towner Road, then south onto Old Rt. 12, and west onto Old Rt. 24. He was riding a cycle east on Old Rt. 13, when his vehicle collided with a trailer owned by Dave Seeman, who was recycling a trailer on the University whitewash farm. The trailer turned south onto Towner Road, then south onto Old Rt. 12, and west onto Old Rt. 24. He was riding a cycle east on Old Rt. 13, when his vehicle collided with a trailer owned by Dave Seeman, who was recycling a trailer on the University whitewash farm.

Larry W. MacVicar, assistant professor in speech, will be guest speaker at the Colleges and the University's first meeting.

According to Flynn, Prince testified that he heard the noise of the cycle before he saw it and could not stop in time.

Flynn said that believes there were no other causes to the accident.

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USSR’s Delegate Schedules Speech

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