EXPO 67: An artist's conception of the United States pavilion at Montreal's world exposition. The pavilion, now under construction, was designed by Buckminster Fuller.
Americans always love to travel, whether it was to migrate to a new homestead, journey to a distant state for a visit with relatives, or just take the family to the county seat for the Chautauqua season.

Long before our own recognition of our position as a world power caused us to become the greatest junketeers on the globe we were busy exploring our own land. The cynical prohibition era cry of frustration, "see America thirst," of course, was a corruption of the earlier isolationist slogan calling upon our people to stay at home and attend to their own business. Now that all on us have become world travelers it seems just a little more fashionable to take our vacations in one or more of the fifty states. We completed the circle when the President, struggling to even up the balance of trade, made it official by calling upon us to "travel in America."

And why not?

There is more to be seen and done within the area of the United States than any one person can absorb in a lifetime. From scenery to slums, from grand opera to self-taught fiddlers grinding out Elizabethan tunes learned from their grandparents, from cattle to corruption, America has it all.

Visas and assorted stamps in a collection of passports are not enough to pass judgement on the wonders of the world until he has seen a New England covered bridge, walked a dog in Manhattan, attended a running of the Hambletonian or the Kentucky Derby, observed Niagara Falls under lights, seen the sun rise over the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, gone to the top of Pike's Peak, fed the bears in a national park, voyaged on a river boat, or at least a harbor tug, crossed a portion of the American desert, or sat at the top of the Mark over drinks on a sunny afternoon to watch the Lurline glide through the Golden Gate.

Modes of travel are fully as diverse as the attractions. A privileged few still ride in private railroad cars. At the other extreme are the hardy survivors of the golden age of hitchhiking who still manage around the country in transportation furnished by others.

Air travel offers much for those affluent enough to fly to distant cities and hire a car for local transportation. My Irish friend Liam D. Bergin, who has seen much of America by air, once on our shore with a ticket purchased abroad for something like one hundred dollars, which allowed him unlimited travel for thirty days on our domestic feeder airlines. Mr. Bergin piddled-jumped through America on an itinerary which included such diverse places as Carbondale, Denver, Seattle, Anchorage, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, Dallas, Chicago, Detroit, Washington, and Boston. It was a demanding journey, however, which exhausted the seat of three pairs of slacks and a pocketful of St. Christopher medals.

There are other exotic ways to travel across the country, such as hoofing it every step of the way, riding a horse, or going coast to coast on a motorcycle. But for most people, travel at home is dependent upon some combination of four wheels and an internal combustion engine.

For more than ten years I was determined never again to drive a car to the West Coast of the United States. But last August when the airline strike made it impossible to keep an appointment in Vancouver with a passenger streamer, Mrs. Long and I broke our rule and hit the road. Before we were in Kansas City, seven hours and one meal out of Carbondale, I was convinced that the development of automotive airconditioning and interstate highways had made my notions about travel as ridiculous as the actions of a friend of my grandfather who always insisted upon carrying a buggysweep in his Model T touring car.

With an early start the next morning we made it to daylight on Cheyenne. Because the seasonal flow of vacation traffic was in the opposite direction the long haul across the plains provided the opportunity to observe in detail the highway equipment of our vacationing countrymen.

Small foreign cars, rooftop luggage piled high with outdoor equipment carried as many as six persons. Campers mounted on pickup trucks were almost as numerous as house trailers. The variety of vehicles and the ingenuity of the people who preferred to provide roadside living quarters for themselves, their children, their pets, and perhaps even their in-laws beyond belief. The prize, we decided, must go to a family which had its living quarters on a new pickup truck, a power boat trundled behind on a trailer and a motorcycle lashed to the front bumper.

Considering the investment in equipment, the cost of maintenance and operation, and even with occasional gasoline, it is doubtful if these do-it-yourself tourists achieve any real economy over the conventional motorists who hop from motel to motel. But they do enjoy the independence of setting their own pace, of taking whichever side road appeals to them, fairly safe in the knowledge that wherever they stop a state or national park, or some enterprising municipality, will have provided water, drainage, and other facilities to permit them to set up housekeeping in comfort. Certainly motor camping offers rich rewards for the venturesome, for family parties, and for the lucky few who can afford their own cooking over the fried meats and french fries of the typical roadside restaurant.

In spite of all the efforts to improve the accommodations available to the motoring public, mid-America remains a gastronomic wasteland. Paradoxically, I was in Denver, unless one has personal knowledge of an eating place celebrated for its cuisine, the safe choice is egg sandwiches and canned soup. It was a matter of bland institutionalism of the centrally operated or licensed caterers.

It is the same story with sleeping accommodations. It is a brave soul who dares to take his chances with an end of the day booking in a nineteen century motel d01y by a railroad track, or an old fashioned mom and pop tourist court. The motor courts, motor lodges, motor hotels, or whatever you call them, become some pseudo something or other with each proliferation. They also become more impersonal, less accommodating and a heck of lot more expensive. But they do make it possible to travel from coast to coast with the next night's rest safely reserved in advance and with the assurance of such amenities as airconditioning, hot and cold water in a reasonably clean bathroom and a supply of ice to decorate whatever libation one wishes to enjoy after a hard day's drive.

It is a sad truth that the American tourist traveling in America seldom eats as well, or sleeps as well as he does at home. The souvenirs are monstrosities and most of the commercial publicity created attractions are fakes. But byways, taken at a slow pace, still offer rich rewards for those who like people on the half shell and are willing to have the few remaining unspoiled landscapes. After all, it's our land, it's a great land, and we should see as much as possible before all of the countryside is littered with wornout automobiles.

Don't worry about the budget or cash on hand. Stick close to your friendly small loan-shark and go instead to a major loan agency for a credit card universally acceptable in lieu of cash at filling stations, motels, restaurants, and so forth. The real way to finance an installment plan vacation because it will at least next February before the last of your charge slips show up with the monthly statement.

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GASTRONOMICAL WASTELAND: "Between Philadelphia and Denver, unless one has personal knowledge of an eating place celebrated for its cuisine, the safe choice is egg sandwiches and canned soup at a local beanery or the bland institutionalism of the centrally operated or licensed caterers."

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By Howard L. Long

January 21, 1961
... To Appreciate It Better

By Tim Ayers

(Tim Ayers, a senior in journalism and member of the Daily Egyptian Editorial Conference, spent last summer working in Ireland on the newspaper The Nationalist. In the following article he discusses some of the differences encountered by the traveler in the United States and in the British Isles.)

Any comparison of travel in the United States and other countries is bound to be somewhat weak because of personal prejudices.

Your car breaking down in the middle of Texas or being robbed by a London cabby cannot help but influence your opinion.

But taking all this into account, travel in the states as compared with travel in the British Isles seems to be a good deal less personal.

An American traveler can motel hop across the whole country exchanging no more than perfunctory messages with desk clerks and waiters. He drinks from sanitized, waxed-paper wrapped glasses. He eats prepared packaged foods that may never have been touched by human hands. And he uses a toilet bowl sealed with a strip of paper to assure cleanliness.

These "advantages" are a bit hard to come by outside the U.S. But they now can almost be duplicated by checking into one of the plush hotels in almost every foreign capital that functions as an island of Americanism. In these strongholds many tourists feel so secure that they will even drink the water.

If however, you are on a more limited budget while traveling, you may find yourself in a native hotel or guest house. Probably the thing most striking in any comparison would be the bath situation.

A room with a bath is now the most basic requirement for U.S. motel or hotel accommodations. This is certainly not the case in other countries. It would be an interesting study to find out whether this was because Americans were cleaner or dirtier than other nationalities.

On the other hand, the usual arrangement outside the country is for a communal bath. (Communal in the sense that it is used by all, not all at the same time.)

In a small guest house this may mean one bathroom for all the guests. In a large hotel it may be 10 or 15 baths per floor.

This situation, in no way denotes a second class establishment. The largest and one of the best run hotels in Europe, The Regent Palace in London has well over a thousand rooms. None with a bath.

Then there's breakfast. The one cup of black coffee traveler in England and Ireland is faced with the prospect of eating a very substantial breakfast that he has already paid for as part of the room.

This situation is particularly terrifying in England, where he may be served kippers for breakfast.

With all this eating and bathing going on, the traveler does run the risk of meeting a good number of people.

America is known for its hospitality. Possibly this reputation is an outgrowth of journeying long distances without talking to anyone and then finding oneself surrounded by people. Of course, the natural reaction is a good deal of backslapping and glad handing.

On the other hand, outside the United States, travel necessitates much more contact with a good number of people. Because of this, the hospitality of the Irish and the English is a bit more subtle. It's just as sincere, only less noisy.

...
Traveling

A'whaling They Went

By Frederick C. Whitney

Coplay News Service

From the time of Christopher Columbus to our day of the super­
carrier, the tide of America's fortune has ebbed and flowed with
the sea.

The names of our ships are very big in our history; Nina, Pinta,
Santa Maria...Mayflower, Merrim­

ac, Mabury Inn, Nautilus and Bonhomme Richard.

On that long ago day, it was on west of New England and partially
protected from the restless Atlantic by the tip of Long Island across
the sound, stands Mystic Seaport. Here a good place of a seafaring
heritage has been gathered together in an authentic cobblestone setting.

A working seaport in its day. Mystic has come to be, in our day of the
super-carrier, a place of history which catch the eye.

Here he is steaming by the masts of New England's economy
own owners and crew, and he's just about to make a strike.

During the "Nantucket Sleigh ride," the wounded whale often towed
the boat out of sight of the ship.

Towing him back to windward was a job that the men had to
lashed to the starboard "cutting in" stage, the job was still laborious.

To the skipper, so far as he knew, was the making of a shy
for those in peril on the sea.

Over at the clock shop from a tall mast the red "timeball" dropped
at noon exactly, so ships in the harbor can set their chronometers,
and if you're lucky enough to be there at noon, you would drop with
a rhapsody of tinkles, chimes, booms

and cuckoo clock 226 clocks compete for attention.

Everett Latham, who presides
over this crescendo, says it's a bit of a problem to get them all
synchronized and it takes two hours a day just wind them.

For the visitor, walking through history here, there's a little shanty
where he can get clams or a bowl

of good chowder. He can buy a little ship-in-a-bottle at the seaport
store, or see a babel collection of lies with the museums;
together with ship models from the age of iron, lead and screw,
or whale tooth carvings done in the long, long hours at sea.

In the whaleboat, leaving the ship's
crew, carpenter and cook to sail the vessel,

Everybody did a little of everything, including the master.

The harpooner was known as "boat steering," because he'd take the
steering wheel as soon as he'd made a strike.

North Carolinians had better
be-ware—just as flower girls/Ellas
little did at the market place—who's overhearing them when they talk.

Lucille Morgan, Professor Lucia Morgan from Chapel Hill may be just
down what they say and marking it in her candid camera phonetic
notebook.

Eastern North Carolina—east of Rocky Mount and especially the far
east coastal regions—is populated by many people who still sound like
natives from southern England, from Cork and Belfast and from the docks
of Liverpool. Their forebears may have been seamen from England.

Dr. Morgan explained the special
Tar Heel type of language in a lecture in Chicago to the Speech
Association of America.

She explained to the speech
convention about the "How Toldys?"

People of the Outer Banks are called
Hoy Toldys—the dialect sound for high tide. Hyde County in the far
east is also pronounced Hode.

But Prof. Morgan found another
oddity. She calls it the "h'inn heint"
phenomenon. A young man who said how he's doing east coast, got
"h'inn heint". Dr. Morgan was asked to say that this,
her grandmother said: "A hound dog sniffed arind the ar any, the dog." She wrote:

"A brown cow found around town in the south country"
came out as "A brine ki find arind in the sd.

Prof. Morgan said, "I found the
h'in heint deviation to be every bit as interesting as boy oye—probably
more so because it wasn't unexpected." The speech professor stopped
at a restaurant and explained
to the waitress she was collecting food recipes. She avoided saying
she was a phoneticist, because "residents were getting a bit sick of tourists asking them
to say something in your funny way."

"What native dish do you recommend
for dinner?" asked Prof. Morgan
to the waitress.

"The klem fritters is noise," said the
girl.

The waitress was saying, "The clam
cams fritters is nice," said the
waitress.

"How are they made?" asked Miss
Morgan.

"The klem is first grind, then
mixed wif a little fly and froid," said the waitress.

Dr. Morgan interpreted that
to mean the clams are ground, and mixed with flour and then fried.

The waitress was asked about
the effects of hurricanes in the region.

"To mi neuz, no heast has ever blown dine," she said. This
is translated: "To my knowing, no house has ever blown down."

One hundred miles inland
from the coast, Prof. Morgan heard these
pronunciations:
Fly-vers—for flowers.
Ouir—Iver
Our House—Iver
Rain showers—rin showers.

Dr. Morgan watched the easterners
as they talked, observing their lips and jaw muscles. "I noted that
the lips were not as rounded" when saying things that rhymed or sounded
like boy oye. "I practiced the sound with unrounded lips, letting my
tongue do all of the work."

But Miss Morgan couldn't seem
to make that work. In the imitation, until she tried a new technique. She placed a
pencil between her teeth. "I clamped down on it as the old seamen do
their pipes," she said. By this means, she was able to duplicate
quites accurately the English pronunciation of the Outer Bankers. She associates
this connection with the English
seamen ancestors who talked with
tubes clenching between their teeth.

In the museums of North Carolina
there are three diaphon treat­
ments that help identify the home
area of the speaker. "In the mountains
of North Carolina there are three diaphon treatments that help identify the home
area of the speaker. "In the mountains
of the state, the original pronunciation is pronounced.

In January 1967
DAILY EGYPTIAN

Dialect in North Carolina
The Fritters is Noise

By Pete Ivey
Reprinted from The Chapel Hill (N.C.) Weekly
America

Church of Presidents

The day after President Kennedy's assassination, President Lyndon Johnson walked head down into St. John's Episcopal Church and became the 34th American president to have prayed in "The President's Church."

Only two minutes from the White House across the green block called Lafayette Park, St. John's has welcomed every president since James Madison.

Designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, famous early day Washington architect, St. John's has changed little since it opened its doors just before Christmas in 1816. Latrobe was the church's first organist and choirmaster.

A small church, built in the shape of a cross and featuring a glazed cupola, St. John's originally boasted only 86 high-backed pews. Pew 28 was set aside as the president's pew, free of rental. A redesign in 1883 gave the president pew 64, but it's approximately in the same spot as the original pew 28.

President Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, never attended a Sunday worship service in the church, but he did come on a Saturday morning for the installation of one of the ministers. When he died, the bell in the gilded church tower tolled his 46 years and private services were held.

"St. John's has a permanent member of the congregation is made up of tourists. A good many of our regular members are embassy people," says pastor John Evans. "But on any summer Sunday about one-fourth to one-third of the congregation is made up of tourists. A good many of our regular members are embassy people."

Now shouldered from all sides by 12-story government and office buildings, St. John's promises to be a gem in the Lafayette Park restoration program that was inspired by Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

The old bronze bell that still summons members to Sunday worship was installed in 1822. Church legend has it that the bell was cast in Boston by the son of Paul Revere from a British cannon captured in the War of 1812. It was presented to the church by President Madison. His wife, Dolly Madison, was baptized, confirmed and buried from the church.

History has it that Madison, cousin of an Episcopal bishop, practically ordered the church built near the White House. He became angry several times at riding miles through Washington's rutted, muddy streets to services at another church located miles from the Presidential mansion.

During the Civil War Abraham Lincoln suggested the church hold special vespers services for men in uniform. The rite still continues. Franklin D. Roosevelt came to St. John's to pray an hour before he delivered his 1933 inaugural address.

When a president plans to attend services, the minister said, the Secret Service usually visits the church on Saturday, looks over the interior and notifies the pastor. "President Johnson used to come regularly to Sunday services," he said, "but he hasn't come often for well over a year. Perhaps one of the reasons is the large number of tourists."

On several occasions, St. John's has opened its doors to protest groups picketing the White House. It has offered them coffee and facilities to wash.

"This does not mean that St. John's approves or disapproves of the cause involved," the Rev. Mr. Evans emphasized. "The church policy is to help them as human beings in need."

Interior Secretary Stewart Udall charted the future of St. John's in a speech marking the 150th anniversary of Lafayette Square and St. John's.

"No other historic district has played a greater part in the history of our nation for so many years," Udall said.

"St. John's Church will probably witness another century and a half of significant national events and people."

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715 A. University
A Critic’s Faulkner


Writing a new critical study of William Faulkner is a formidable task in view of the attention that has been given to him by a number of outstanding critics. Yet this book appears at an opportune time—four years after Faulkner’s death, at a time when the canon is apparently complete, interest is high for Faulkner and his works.

Admittedly, Faulkner: The Major Years is slight—only 212 pages including an index and bibliography. However, the book is well-conceived and the execution good. The book

1) to portray the artistic growth of Faulkner as he discovered Yoknapatawpha County and found his major themes, and 2) to study each book as a separate work of art and at the same time relate it to the larger pattern of Faulkner’s work.

The book is divided into eleven chapters, one for each work discussed and a summation. Each chapter is skillfully blended with summary and explication of the individual work, and with drawing of relationships among recurring situations, characters, symbols, and themes of the various books. The best chapters are, as might be expected, on the better novels—The Sound and the Fury and Absalom, Absalom! In the chapter on The Sound and the Fury, Prof. Backman sees Faulkner as the artist coming to age creating his masterpiece early. Here is the greatest achievement, one of the great tragic novels of the twentieth century. Here is the master of the difficult stream of consciousness technique, completely in control of his language and original organization of material. Here too is the Faulknerian protagonist, Quentin Compson, whose plight is alienating, “neurotic estrangement from life”: a character who appears from Baxendall’s Isaac McAslin. As with all the novels, Prof. Backman considers the overall design of the novel as well as the action and meaning of the parts.

The best chapter in the book is on Absalom, Absalom! The first part of the chapter is concerned with the history and making of the South and its founders. Then with exposition on the method of narration, the history of the Supreme is traced and the Impact of their experience on Quentin Compson is discussed. His statement on the two Quentins is sound:

The Quentin Compson of Absalom is not quite the same as the earlier Quentin: his concern is social rather than political, and his role is identified for the most part with a central quest in the novel, the effort to discover the truth about the rise and fall of the South.

Prof. Backman owes much to the scholarship of Irving Howe and William Brands, and to the material published in Hoffman and Vickers’s William Faulkner: Three Decades of Criticism, he is not merely reworking exhausted soil, and his findings and the depicting of contend ing critical opinions on the various books are a welcomed clearing house. Furthermore, Prof. Backman is able to move beyond the existing body of criticism to posit new assertions and to further explain images and symbols. The book also contains helpful footnotes, a good bibliography, and an extensive index.

A final comment seems in order. One would expect a larger volume on Faulkner. Since his writings before 1929 apparently merit no book, an introductory chapter to cover the foreground of the 1920’s would be helpful. There are also many books from 1930 which could be treated in a single chapter; no mention is made of Pylon or of works from These 13 and Dr. Watson and Other Majors. The achievement of the book is that it provides an excellent augmentation for the reader of Faulkner, but as the critic in the classroom or one who is independently cultivating a taste for Faulkner. The reader who is familiar with Faulkner will need the commentary.

Specialized Photography

For Artists


Anyone who has tried to take photographs of still-life objects will appreciate the usefulness of this rather slender volume by the man who heads the photographic department of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York City.

His case examples pointed out that this is not a manual for the novice photographer who is short on technical understanding, experience and equipment.

Yet Mr. Mateo assumes that his readers are an expert. What he has tried to do is present a working volume for those who need to take representative photographs of objects for documentary purposes.

Accordingly, the “arty” approach is absent. Instead, the author concentrates on more pragmatic matters: the photography of paintings in black and white; placement and solutions to photographing trees, leaves, watercolours and collages. Ultra-violet photography, infrared and regular black-and-white films are also discussed. But he is subject of making good quality slides. The special problems of sculpture, exhibition photography and museum photography indoors and out are not neglected.

Clearly this book is not a manual on photography. Rather it is a specialized work intended for those who need the techniques it includes. Art collectors, lecturers, and museum directors will find it a useful addition to their shelf of “tool” books.

Amateurs on Stage

The Walk

I have located a tattered suit and a brown hat pulled down upon his brow. He cradled a bottle in his arms and pushed on through the wind. And I followed him into the night.

I followed down tined streets of poverty as I walked on past alleys that cried as wind carried sharp crystals that pierced the cold gray bricks.

I followed past bars: winking of bodies burning in winter’s night.

I followed him as he climbed the stairs—stairs that led to four walls of crumbling plaster which he breathed.

Reviewed by Donald H. Cunningham

A COARSE ACTOR: How to successfully scuttle any production.

From Downwind of Upstage

Amateurs on Stage


A coarse actor, according to Michael Greene’s definition, is “one who can remember the lines but not the order in which they come.” He is the bit player (generally untouched by talent or zest for hard work) of amateur theatricals. In Downwind of Upstage the author, admittedly a coarse actor himself, delightfully catalogues the misfortunes that occur in amateur production both onstage and backstage from falling scenery and torn costumes to the performer who transforms a drama to a comedy by omitting the comma in the line, “Has the doctor seen her, Fanny?”. He who wrecks a production of Macbeth by running on and saying, “The Queen, my lord, is no dead.”

Green is a very witty writer whose account of Shakespearean productions alone (particularly one of Hecuba during a flu epidemic with actors dropping like flies) is worth the price of the book. Although the author’s point of reference is the local British Amateur Drama Society, his observations are equally applicable to theatre on our side of the ocean. Also provided is what amounts to a handbook of facts on how coarse actors or backstage workers can successfully scuttle any production. And photographs and drawings throughout the text furnish humorous examples of coarse actors in action. Theatre-goers and those who work in any phase of theatre, be it amateur or professional, will find this a wildly funny book from start to finish. With this subject matter Greene is even better than Benchley.

Reviewed by Christian H. Moe

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Amateurs on Stage
Maltreatment Of the Press
In Europe

The History Makers, by Kenneth E. Olsen, Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1968. $7.95

If nothing else, this book clearly makes one point, namely that it is impossible to deal adequately with the history of the European press in one volume. Here is a good example of how difficult it is to do so.

Consequently, the author used a hopscotch procedure and ended up in superficialities which compounded by an awkward style and sometimes resulted in incoherence. It is now, however, the book presents a rather superficial treatment of the European press.

The writer realizes that too much space is not left for new English language material treating with press systems other than the Anglo-American one, but he points out that the quality of scholarly research should be replaced by the quantity of country-based research. Obviously, the author bit off a piece too big to chew.

The book would have been a welcome addition to the existing press history that if the author concentrated on a few, major historical events and the role of the press, "history in a box" as the editor describes it, the book presents a rather superficial treatment of European press

Reviewed by
Hanne Hardt

The Thread of Life
Biology for Laymen

Hanno Hardt

East Germany is confined to one and one-half pages and lacks any presentation of how the Communist press works in the framework of the political history of that state. Also, Denmark's news agency is called Risbaus, but the founder was E. N. Ritzau (not Rittian). Christine Berg and Christian Ferslew are names in Denmark's press history as important as Greetly or Pullitzer in American journalism. Bohr should have been discussed in the realm of the Danish press history, while the chapter about the Greek press should have included a few words about Egon Erwin Kisch, one of Europe's most famous reporters.

On the other hand, the book could have done without such comments as "Americans travelling in Denmark are always amazed to see the fast papers displayed on newsstands;" or "(The Rome Daily American) made a place for itself... till today it has become a godsend to tourists from Rome to Athens." The author also talks about "lovely little Austria" and he calls the Hungarian Erno Gero a fanatic "Muscovite;" a description of an inhabitant of Russia rather than Hungary.

More examples could be cited. However, the point is that omissions tend to distort the picture of the European press in the history of the continent. Reading The History Makers is difficult enough. The expert who has to fill in gaps and correct the impressions on the outside, contrary to one reviewer, I would not recommend this book for beginning students of international press without reminding them of the severe limitations.

The Thread of Life
An Introduction to Molecular Biology

This material was first published in somewhat different form in Great Britain in December of 1963. The author was a joint winner in 1962 of the Nobel prize in chemistry. Here is one of those instances in which a scientist working in a particular field is able to write well and lucidly for the layman.

The author was trained as a chemist, and was especially interested in organic chemistry, the branch of the subject dealing with the compounds of carbon. He tells of the study of the large molecules, those containing thousands of atoms, specifically the proteins and the nucleic acids, found in living organisms. He stresses the importance of the new techniques which have been developed for studying these large molecules.

The book is particularly concerned with a few basic questions, such as: How does a cell work? How does it reproduce itself? How does a cell work? How does it develop from a single fertilized egg? How is it that one species of animals changes into a new species as the result of a desirable mutation?

This is not a long book, but is basic to an understanding of much that is being discovered and written about today. Most chapters begin with a few sentences reviewing what has just been discussed, and end with a few lines of preview of the following chapter. The diagrams are good, and along with the 52 photographic illustrations, are essential to an understanding of the text. The photographs are grouped at the back of the book, which necessitates leafing back and forth while reading.

The story of DNA and RNA and the parts they play in heredity is immensely fascinating. How DNA carries and passes on all the tremendous amount of information needed by the cells to develop into an individual of unique character is explained very well. DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) has been found to have three functions: self replication; the direction of protein synthesis; and the storing of hereditary information.

Also studied are the viruses, one of the smallest forms of life, at one time called "filterable viruses," so small that they possess only part of the normal attributes of living organisms. But small as they are, they are on the order of a thousand times larger than ordinary protein molecules. A virus cannot eat or grow, and reproduces only inside the cells of a host organism; it is in the true sense a paramecium. Viruses are of great interest, especially to molecular biologists, for several reasons. They are the cause of many of man's most intractable diseases. As a disease-causing agent, they are difficult to deal with, as they lack so many of the normal functions of living things, and thus have only a very limited number of points at which they are vulnerable. They attack not only man and other animal, but also plants, and, even bacteria. Viruses are also wonderful tools for biological research: In them the function of reproduction and heredity can be studied more or less in a pure and unadulterated way, as they lack the power of growth and have no metabolic function. Viruses are made of protein and nucleic acid, and the latter can be either DNA or RNA. Much of the research discussed in this book was done solely in the use of viruses.

Molecular biology is one particular approach to biology which happens to have achieved dramatic success during the past ten years or more, and will probably continue doing so for quite some time.

Reviewed by
Richard Rasche

Our Reviewers

Donald H. Cunningham is an instructor in the Department of English.

Christian H. Moe is a member of the faculty of the Department of Theater and assistant dean, School of Communications.

Jack Fough is on the Department of Journalism faculty.

Hanne Hardt, who completed his work for the Ph.D. at SIL, is on the faculty of the Department of Journalism, University of North Dakota.

Richard Rasche is one the staff of Morris Library.
**El Automóvil y El Progreso**

Producto del ingenio e industria no indescritos, y desarrollado en su totalidad dentro de la cultura de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica, el automóvil es causa de muchos problemas gubernamentales y de salud pública y salud privada en el país de su origen.

Es, sin embargo, indispensable dentro de la cultura actual no sólo de Estados Unidos sino de otros países todavía en desenvolvimiento. Algunos creen que los problemas de tráfico y de la contaminación del aire son difíciles si no imposibles de resolver en las ciudades grandes de Norteamérica, donde se necesitan menos recursos para su resolución dentro de la economía totalmente industrializada que en la de las naciones en desenvolvimiento.

Geográficamente, las ciudades como San Luis de Misuri, Los Angeles y San Francisco, California y Nueva York están de tal modo situadas que el problema de la polución del aire, por ejemplo, se complica mucho. *La llamada* "inversión" atmosférica que se crea debido a ciertas condiciones temporales y la presencia de barreras naturales puede ser, para forasteros, montañas, e inmensas masas de aire frío ayudan en la formación de contaminantes de neblina y humo que con presencia del sol se convierten en gases tóxicos. No se sabe la manera de resolver estos problemas, pero sí se sabe que va a costar miles de millones de dólares y que resultará una carga fuerte sobre los habitantes urbanos.

El tráfico pesado y voluminoso se resuelve en parte mediante la construcción de contenedores de neblina y humo y de viaductos y autopistas que quizás no se pagarán ni dentro de la vida de la ciudad y de la misma generación en Estados Unidos, pero tales construcciones en las ciudades de los países en desarrollamiento son una carga aún más pesada, que es inmanente.

La economía de la nación norteamericana depende hasta tal punto de la industria automovilística que cualquier debilidad en el mercado o en otros aspectos del comercio adjunto resulta seria, si no de crucial importancia.

En los países en desarrollo los problemas son otros: el costo original de las coches, camiones y autobuses es tal que ellos representan una inversión importante. El mantenimiento también es caro. Ni la economía nacional, ni la humana pueden aguantar lo que en la "economía del derroche" típica de Estados Unidos se toma como rutina. La "obsolescencia generalizada" se calcula como una necesidad para poder mantener el equilibrio de la economía estadounidense. Esta carga sobre la economía de los países no industrializados es sumamente pesada, y además del problema de la poca vida útil del coche que representa una inversión de dos a cinco veces el costo al menudeo de un coche en Estados Unidos, el uso prolongado de los carros en mal estado de mantenimiento agrava mucho la contaminación normalmente presente en el aire como resultado del tráfico urbano pesado de automóviles.

Debido a su situación geográfica cuando menos Lima (Perú), Ciudad de México y el Distrito Federal, Santiago de Chile, y Buenos Aires en la América Latina tienen ya serios problemas de contaminación atmosférica.

Se calcula que en México entre sesenta y setenta toneladas de contaminantes sólidos y gaseosos se sueltan todos los días en el aire de la ciudad. Los automóviles, camiones y autobuses, mal mantenidos o ya pasados de moda originan una gran parte de esta contaminación.

Lima es una ciudad que debido a su situación en la orilla del mar en un especie de Jazeera terrestre, entre la sierra andina y la corriente fría antártica del Pacífico sufre seis meses de neblina cada año. Los vehículos de motor de combustión interna son la causa principal de que esta neblina se convierta de contaminantes gaseosos y sólidos, tóxicos, muchas veces en alto grado.

Son dos ejemplos, estos países, de la economía en pleno desenvolvimiento que necesita los medios de transporte que son los automóviles, camiones y autobuses, pero todos los tres aumentan apreciablemente los problemas de la salud pública y el volumen de enfermedades respiratorias que afligen a una población mal nutrida, mal provista de vivienda, y careciendo muchas veces de servicios sanitarios públicos y particulares.

La resolución de estos problemas parece ser imposible de encontrar, cuando menos en la actualidad. Cierta es que el mercado de estos países representa una fracción tan pequeña de la producción entera de la industria automovilística, creada y desarrollada dentro de una situación cultural y económica tan distinta, que los fabricantes no van a preocuparse, ni lo hacen hacer...\n
---

**Television's Week**

Helen Gurley Brown tried, So did Betty Frieden. Now Harry Reasoner and producer Andrew Rooney are out to try to clear away the cobwebs about the role of women in the medium.

The two, who teamed up on the well-received "Essays" on doers, bridges and hotels, present "Essay on Women" Tuesday night. They'll show how women complain about shopping, caring for children, working on jobs—and where they complain—their clubs and professional groups. All in the lighted headphones ever so properly.

Other television highlights:

**TODAY**

AFI All-Star Game has the best players from the Western Division meeting the best from the Eastern Division. (4 p.m., Ch. 6)

**SUNDAY**

Meet the Press has Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as its guest. (12 noon, Ch. 5)

NFL Pro Bowl features all-stars of the National Football League. (2:45 p.m., Ch. 12)

**MONDAY**

N.E.T. Journal asks the question—and looks for the answers—to the question, "Do the Poor Pay More—and Get Less?" (9:30 p.m., Ch. 8)

**TUESDAY**

Essay on Women. (9 p.m., Ch. 12)

**WEDNESDAY**

"Lizzie Borden," a modern American opera, probes the motives of the frustrated Fall River, Massachusetts, spinster who axed her father and stepmother to death in the 1890's. (10 p.m., Ch. 8)

**THURSDAY**

ABC Stage 67 presents "The People Trap," a dramatic speculation on the results of the population explosion. The program was first shown last fall. (9 p.m., Ch. 3)

**FRIDAY**

Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic present their eighth annual "Young Performers Concert." Nine young artists, ranging in age from 13 to 21, are featured. (6-9 p.m., Ch. 12)
Taylor to View Vietnam's Economic Aspects

SAIGON, South Vietnam (AP)—Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara returned for a personal inspection as a special adviser to President Taylor.

McNamara, who said Friday progress is being made in Vietnam, but that the war is "How much progress, is it enough?" The former U.S. ambassador to Saigon returned for a personal inspection as a special adviser to President Taylor.

McNamara did not mention it.

"All Colors" Coffee Shop open at 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily for the R.O.T.C. Ball, Feb. 4

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January 5, 1967

DAILY EGYPTIAN
Remodeling
On Old Main
Near Finish

Old Main's face-lift is almost complete.

All that remains are "a few minor details such as painting and inserting metal guards on the first floor windows," said All O. Skare, associate University architect.

"We tried to match the original type of architecture, which means we had to fabricate new doors in the university shop to match the original classical style doors, woodwork, and trim," he said, "It's all in a day's work," he added.

The remodeling of SIU's oldest building was confined to the first and second floors. The ground floor is the new home of the SIU Museum. This exhibit eliminated Rooms 104, 105, 106, 107, and 110.

Rooms 213 and 214 were made into office and secretarial areas. Altogether, nine offices and two conference-reception areas are now located on the second floor.

The stairway at the south end of the building has also undergone a change. The steps were rerouted directly outside the building, to cut down on confusion of students attending classes and those viewing museum exhibits.

SIU Infirmary, Hospitals Report Admissions

The following admissions and discharges of patients were reported Thursday:

Health Service
Admitted: Leon McCleary, Anna; Terry Brooks, 600 Freeman; Earl Raphael, Wright T. Cathy Secrest, Neely Hall.
Discharged: Bruce Goldberg, 1524 W. Main; Terry Brooks, 600 Freeman; Holden Hospital
Admitted: Mrs. Kathryn Hume, Carbondale; Mrs. Wilma Brewer, Murphysboro; Mrs. Nettie Lillian Dickie, Carbondale; L. Ardell Shambler, Carbondale; Gary Vaughn, Murphysboro; Mrs. Joyce Pflister, Murphysboro.
Discharged: Mrs. Lucinda Bain and son, Carbondale.

Doctors Hospital
Admitted: Mrs. Clara Quillman, Sparta; Carla Eads, Cobden; Maria Avila, Carbondale; Mrs. Ronald Collier, Carbondale.
Discharged: Keith Goffinet, Carbondale; Mrs. Harry Tippy, Cambria; Maria Avila, Carbondale; Archie Hartline, Alto Pass.

Organizations Plan Open Houses

Nine weekend social events are listed in the calendar prepared by the Student Activities Center.

An open house was held at Egyptian Sands East from 5 to 10 p.m. Friday and from noon to 10 p.m. today. Another is scheduled at Logan Hall from 1 to 5 p.m. today.

Today, open houses and Slave Days will be held from 3 to 5 p.m. at Woody Hall and from noon to 5 p.m. at Lincoln Manor.

Boomer II will hold an open house from 2 to 6 p.m. Sunday, Lincoln Manor will hold an open house and Slave Day from noon to 5 p.m. Sunday and from 8 to 11:30 p.m. The University Park Executive Council will have Don Iles, assistant professor of philosophy, as guest speaker at Touchwood Hall at 7 p.m. Sunday.

Wright will hold a dance in the glassed-in dining room from 7 to 11:45 p.m. Sunday.

--Mid America Theaters
* Riviera St. 144-146
* Tonite & Sun.

--2nd Hit
* Sands of the Stuart Kalahari
Whitman

*3rd Hit Tonite
* Love a 10pin Bowl

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Nine to Vie For Council 
In Primary

Nine candidates for City Council and three for mayor have filed nominating petitions as of today, three days before filing deadline.

Candidates have until 5 p.m. Tuesday to file their petitions with Mrs. Elizabeth Leighe, Carbondale city clerk.

Kenneth R. Miller, director of the SIU Foundation, filed his petition Friday to bring the total of the candidates for City Council to nine. This will necessitate a primary election Feb. 28 to narrow the field to eight. Two of the three majority candidates, along with the eight, will run in the April 18 election.

Besides Miller, Council candidates include incumbents Joseph Ragland, Eugene Ramsey, Frank Kirk and William Eaton; and Sidney Schoen, Archie Jones, Randall Nelson and Lynn Holder.

Candidates for mayor are incumbent D. Blaney Miller, David Keene and Thomas North.

Ag Council to Meet

The Agricultural Student Advisory Council will meet at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in Room 200 of the Agriculture Building.

The coordinating body is composed of representatives from each of the School of Agriculture Student Clubs.

Weekend Hours Told

For Off-Campus Center

One of campus student center at 721 S. Marion St. will be open this weekend. Recreation and study facilities will be available. An open house will be held at the center in the near future.

SIU Credit Union Schedules
Annual Meeting Monday

The annual meeting of the SIU Employees Credit Union will be held at 7 p.m. Monday in the Mississippi Room of the University Center.

The Credit Union, whose directors once said that they would be happy if they had $50,000 in assets, has reached a total of $605,660.27 for the year 1966, according to a report to the members.

Membership increased during the year to 1,240 from 992 in 1965, and the number of borrowers was 577 compared to 486 in 1965.

According to the treasurer and manager, Carleton Sisk, the smaller increase in borrowers has resulted in an excess of $75,000 which is still available to the membership for loans.

Membership is open to faculty, staff, civil service employees, or persons living within these same households. The Credit Union is a self-help program which is designed to promote thrift and savings, and to make loans to the membership at a reasonable rate.

MORDECAI GORELIK

Gorelik to Examine Australian Theater

Mordecai Gorelik, research professor of theater, has been awarded a Hays-Fulbright grant to spend six months conducting research in theater arts in Australia, under sponsorship of the University of New South Wales, Sydney.

Gorelik will leave in May. He expects to make a study of the theater at the Sydney institution, which, he believes, is the only university theater in Australia.

As research professor, his major interest is in pioneering theater activities.

SHOW OVER 1:30!
Opera Workshop, Guard Test Set

Saturday
Testing Center will hold the Graduate Record Examination at 8 a.m. in Furr Auditorium in University High School.

Savnat will present "Sons and Lovers" at 7 p.m. in Davis Auditorium of the Wm. Education Building. A discussion of the movie will follow in the faculty lounge of Wham Education Building.

Movie Hour will present "Your Cheatin' Heart" at 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. in Furr Auditorium of University School.

A dance will be held in the Roman Room of the University Center from 8 p.m. to midnight.

Department of Music will have Opera Workshop rehearsal at 8 a.m. in Shryock Auditorium and at 1 p.m. in Muckelroy Auditorium of the Agriculture Building.

International Relations Club's China Conference will meet at 9 a.m. in Furr Auditorium of University School. Students for a Democratic Society will be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Room H of the University Center.

The Male Gee Club will hold a concert at 8 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium.

Sunday
Sunday Night Movie will present "End of Innocence" at 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. in Furr Auditorium in University High School.

European students will meet at 2 p.m. in Room 207 of the University Center.

WASA recital will be held at 2 p.m. in the Women's Gym.

Panchini Rush will be held at noon in Muckelroy Auditorium of the Agriculture Building.

Rehabilitation Institute Receives Grant

A training grant of $41,500 to continue its graduate program modification through June, 1968 has been received by the Stu Rehabilitation Institute, it was announced by Edward S. Salzer, coordinator of the Institute's behavioral modification program. The grant was made by the Psychiatric Training and Research Authority of the State of Illinois.

The SIU program, begun in the fall of 1965, is designed to train specialists to deal with behavioral and social problems of both adults and children. Salzer said it offers a master's degree upon completion of two years of course work, supervised clinical experience, and research.

Some of the facilities cooperating with the Rehabilitation Institute in providing practical experience for students in the program are the university's Clinical Services Center and the University School in Carbondale; Anna State Hospital at Anna; the A.L. Bowen Children's Center in Harrisburg; the Institute of Behavioral Research at Silver Springs, Md.; and the University of Illinois, Urbana.

The Poor Pay More' Slated

"The Poor Pay More," a story of how landlords and unscrupulous merchants take advantage of poorer people, is investigated by the "NET Journal" at 8:30 p.m. Monday on WSIU-TV, Channel 5.

Other programs:
3:30 p.m. What's Now: Potomac Adventure-tour of the Nation's Capital, part I.
6:30 p.m. Jazz Casual: Turk Murphy's San Francisco Jazz Band.
7 p.m. Science: Reporter: Underwater Photography.
8 p.m. Passport 8, Expedition: "Valley of Shangri-La."
9:30 p.m. Biography: General Pershing.

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On WSIU-Radio

SIU vs. Wichita, Panel Talk
Salt Lake City Choir Slated

The SIU vs. Wichita State game will be broadcast live from Kansas at 7:35 p.m. today on WSIU-Radio.

Other Programs:
10 a.m.
From Southern Illinois—News, interviews, light conversation and pop music of special interest to residents of southern Illinois.

1 p.m.
The Metropolitan Opera: Lohengrin by Wagner.

4 p.m.
Spectrum 6:30 p.m.
News Report

11 p.m.
Swing Easy: Music for a Saturday evening.

10 a.m.
Salt Lake City Choir

1 p.m.
Church at Work — this week's news from the field of religious life.

4 p.m.
Sunday Concert

Glee Club Concert Scheduled Today

The University Male Glee Club will present its annual winter concert at 8 p.m. today in Shroyer Auditorium.

The glee club, conducted by Robert Kingsbury, will divide its program into two parts.

The first half will consist of more serious music written for male voices. Included in this half will be Thomas's "Testament of Freedom," and Shubert's "Ständchen," which is scored for male voices and contralto solo. The soloist will be Mrs. Susan Webb.

The second portion of the concert will be of lighter natures. "Back to Home," "The Sweetheart Tree," and "Moon River" are among the works to be performed.

Admission is free and music credit will be given.

Ag Council to Discuss

Forming Alumni Group

Andrew Maracek, conference co-ordinator of the University's extension service, will discuss the possibility of forming an Agriculture Alumni Association at 7:30 p.m. Monday in Room 200 of the Agriculture Building.

The Agriculture Student Advisory Council is sponsoring the meeting and all interested students are invited.

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Art Students Plan Trip to St. Louis

SIU members of the National Art Student Art Education Association will visit St. Louis art centers today.

They will visit the Sculptor's Gallery, the Degas Show at the City Art Gallery, the Leger show at Washington University and the "Nautilus" school at Valley Winds.

The group will leave from

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There will be a meeting for all interested at 7:00 pm Jan. 25 at Davis Auditorium.

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Injuries Hit SIU Wrestling Squad

The Saluki wrestling team will be in Warrensburg, Mo., today in a dual meet. The Central Missouri quadrangular. Central Missouri and Ft. Hays State are the other entrants. Southern ranks as the favorite in this meet but prospects for a successful season hereafter are dimming. Injuries are beginning to pile up where Coach Jim Wilkinson is least able to find capable replacements. His middle weight divisions were weak at the beginning of the season in top notch replacements. This situation has now become critical.

Larry Baron, Saluki 130-pound wrestler, suffered a broken hand in the Southwest Missouri quadrangular and will be lost to the Salukis for a projected six weeks. Don Ross, who has been sidelined much of the season by sickness, will replace Baron at this weight. Ross has a record of 4-0 on the season and as a sophomore last season finished with a 7-2-2 record.

Baron isn't the only disabled Saluki performing. Keith Wadell, a sophomore 137-pounder, has been lost to the Salukis for awhile. Wadell had to have his knee drained. His record on the season is just 3-4, but he has been improving recently. Dean Ohl, who isn't in the best of health himself, will replace Wadell.

There is one bright spot, EB Carr, a 133-pounder, has regained his eligibility and is expected to be a good fill-in man soon. Wilkinson says Carr is unseated in varsity competition but was an outstanding high school wrestler from East Proviz.

Larry Stover is also inured and is a questionable starter for the quadrangular and the Meohead meet in the 160-pound class.

Commenting about the meet with the Dragons Monday night, Wilkinson said, "It will be a good meet... it will depend on how well our cripples do."

The Salukis split in two matches with Meohead last season. SIU beat the Dragons in the Oklahoma State Invitational, 21-17, and lost a dual meet at Meohead, 17-15.

The dual meet with Meohead will start at 7:30 p.m. and will be held in the Arena. Tickets are on sale for this meet at the Arena ticket office.

Corrections

The Zwick's Men's Store of Thursday, January 19, should have read that the September playmate will be at Zwick's Men's Store.

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January 21, 1967
DAILY EGYPTIAN
**SHOCKERS CURRENTLY AVERAGE MORE THAN 80 POINTS A GAME**

(Continued from Page 16) 6-5 the tallest man in the starting lineup. Reed, who scored 103 points a game and is second in rebounding to forward Warren Armstrong, who is 6-3 and broke the Wichita season rebound record in his sophomore year last season.

Armstrong is scoring at a 17.5 clip while dividing his time between guard and forward. Jamie Hughes, another Shocked forward was the leading scorer in the MVC last season and is averaging 16.4 this campaign. Thompson scored in the Shockers last year and 26 against Southern at Wichita.

The Shockers are an off-sense-minded team, averaging better than 80 points a game. However, their defense has not been great.

**ILLINOIS CONTINUES SUSPENSION FOR FOUR**

CHAMPAIGN (AP) - The University of Illinois announced today a suspension for four varsity basketball players who allegedly received illegal financial assistance.

**DAILY EGYPTIAN CLASSIFIED ADS**

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Merchant Group Seeks Tax on College 'Stores' 

The Illinois Retail Merchants Association is urging the legislature to have legislation enacted that would allow the Federal Government to tax university operations such as book stores, snack bars, bowling alleys and hotels.

In a letter written to Congres­sonman Daniel Rostenkowski (D., Ill.), Joseph T. Meek, president of the Illionois Ret­ail Merchants association, wrote: "We consider all operations, other than that planned by Southern Illinois University for its Edwardsville and, re­portedly, Carbondale campuses, to have legislation enacted campuses.

The letter stated, "We ask that you consider all opera­tions, such as that planned by Southern Illinois University for its Edwardsville and, re­portedly, Carbondale campuses, that with ease of access of well equipped, tax-paying private retail and service busi­nesses.

The action was reportedly triggered by SIU's decision to sell certain items of wear­ing apparel in the proposed 10,014 square foot facility in the University Center under construction at Edwardsville. The Edwardsville Chamber of Commerce has accused the University of planning to build a "student department store," which might gross as much as $50,000 annually.

Harry W. Weeks, executive director of the Carbondale Chamber of Commerce, said "his organization has not yet accepted nor rejected the IRMA's position.

Weeds said he didn't think the operation that now exists in Carbondale is in conflict with Carbondale retail mer­chants. Weeks was referring to the book store operations here.

Weeks said before his or­ganization decides to support any legislation such as the IRMA is proposing, he would have to read the program and understand the extent in which SIU is moving with its book store operations here.

Sellout Crowd at Wichita Expected 

Noon Service Will Continue Religion Week 

Events for Religion in Life Week, which begins and ends Tuesday, will begin with a Noonday Chapel Service at 12:25 p.m. at the First Presbyterian church.

The topic on Monday is "No Man is an Island, Ethically" and on Tuesday "No Man is an Island, Socially."

Monday events will continue with Frank Klingberg, pro­fessor of government, speak­ing on "Extremism and Interna­tional Affairs" at 5:30 p.m. at Lentz Hall in Dining Room No. 3 on Thompson Point.

The film will be sponsored by the Inter-Faith Council.

On Tuesday, John Eddy will speak at Lentz Hall, Thomp­son Point. His topic will be the "James Bond and Hugh Hefner ... Twentieth Century Proto­type," beginning at 5:30 p.m. in Dining Room No. 5.

Richard Wolf, executive secre­tary, International Christian Broadcasters, will speak at 8 p.m. Tuesday in Lawson Hall Room 171. His topic will be "Freedom... Illusion or Reality?"

Student Checks Going Unclaimed 

The Disbursement Office said it is holding 708 unclaimed checks ranging from $1 to $127 and covering pay periods from Oct. 15, 1967 to Jan. 15, 1968.

Jack Groves, graduate in­tern at the office, said many students do not know that their checks are coming. He said this was due to an error in the pay periods. Checks are now is­sued every two weeks instead of every month.

Groves said any student who thinks they have a check coming should inquire at the Disbursement Office.

Student Pay Checks 

Student pay checks will be available Monday for the pay period Dec. 25 to Jan. 7, ac­cording to the Disbursement Office.

President Morris is asking the faculty, in the interest of discussion and participation, for ideas on "reviewing and im­proving the internal gover­nance of the SIU System."

The basic issue at hand is the viability of the present governing structure that pro­vides for integration of SIU's two campuses.

Morris sent out a four-page bulletin dated January 19 to all faculty members on the two campuses, asking them to write him personally on their opinions and suggestions. Al­though there is no deadline specified, the president ex­pects to report the findings at the Edwards­ville faculty meeting of March 4 and to the Carbondale faculty on March 11.

In the preface Morris re­views the organizational ex­perience at SIU—a change from dichotomized campuses with their own vice presidents to an integrated, functional administration with four vice presidents in charge of University-wide duties.

"Our experience with (in­tegrated administration) al­ready clearly indicates that real economies can be achieved by centralized pur­chasing, that it is unques­tionably advisable and more efficient to have a centralized fiscal management . . . ."

But, Morris continues, the discussion of internal struc­ture will be presented by the staff of the State Board of Higher Education, which pro­posed the break-up of the two campuses into autonomous units. The proposal was eventu­ally voted down by the Board itself, leaving internal or­ganization to the university itself.

"To the extent that such a recommendation is premature, we really need more time for a reasonable experiment in functional or­ganization to run its course," Morris wrote. "But the pro­posal have been made and the interest in reconsideration is maintained.

"Each of these new insti­tutions will be assigned by the Board of Higher Education to the appropriate university system; and it would indeed be surprising if one or more of these is not assigned to the SIU system."

Specifically, the president asked the faculty to give opin­ions on two questions:

1. How long is the problem of reorganization? Are we to continue the present organization without major changes a year or two in order to have more time for iden­tifying its strengths and weak­nesses? Is a gradual change advisable?

The faculty are asked to write a personal letter to the president expressing your reactions to the questions and any further thoughts you may have on the problem."

If marked "confidential," the contents may not be made public, Morris said.

"Gus says when these guys who are going on to graduate school wake up one day and find they have become profes­sors they will be sorry they didn't exercise their chances in Vietnam.