To Believe or Not to Believe

Oriental Creatures With a Tale

By Inez Rencher

The "Beckoning Cat," a popular ceramic figure among the Japanese often reproduced as a coin bank, is one of the animals whose legend is retold in the book the Magic Animals of Japan. Animal legends and their embodiment in the art of Japan were the inspiration for this book written by SIU husband-and-wife team Davis Pratt and Elsa Kula. Miss Kula, who studied at the studio of Toshi Yosida in Japan, said the natives associate the cat with the beckoning of money and good luck.

The collection, including the folklore and accompanying four-color pictures of woodcut reproductions, introduces other popular legendary animal subjects. The Pratts, during a five and one-half month stay in Japan in 1964, said as they travelled about the country they were aware of animal sculptures, pictures and figurines, sometimes in unusual places. They were in shop windows, gardens, private homes, temples, shrines, as well as over entrances to bath houses.

Students of Japanese folklore and eager natives related the traditions and beliefs behind the frequent use of animals. In earlier times the stories were widely believed, but today they bring the past into the present as part of Japanese life.
THE KIRIN—Never seen in Japan, the kirin was created from descriptions of persons who reported having seen such animals as the rainbow. Reproductions of the kirin are found in Japan on labels, posters and architectural sculpturings. It was originally painted as part giraffe, part turtle, part dragon and part deer.

Among the stories illustrated and retold in the book by the husband-and-wife team are "Badger the Mischief-maker," "Fox the Impersonator," "The Endearing Rabbit in the Moon" and "Kappa the Watersprite." The Kappa, explained by Miss Kula to be represented as part monkey, part turtle and part human, is an interesting mythical figure. He was found in folklore to be a wild, impish creature of the rivers and streams, whose source of strength is a fluid contained in a saucer at the top of his head. When, in observance of the Japanese custom, the polite Kappa bowed to greet a fellow Japanese, the magic fluid spilled to the ground, and he was deprived of his strength.

Pratt, co-chairman of the Department of Design and professional designer, wrote the Magic Animals of Japan, published by Parnassus Press, Berkeley, Calif., in 1967, and his wife did the illustrations. He has also worked to develop a series of mnemonic devices which will help western students learn the written Japanese language.

The name Elsa Kula, until 1957 when she joined the SIU teaching staff, was known primarily in art circles. She conducted for a number of years an enterprising free-lance art studio in Chicago.
The University in
A Modern Age


Although we view with alarm and concern the problems of the crowded cities, it is one of the stranger ironies of our times that the American people seem to comprehend only vaguely the nature and scope of the process of urbanization. We have merely been hearing the basic community need. He supports his claim by figures of the substantial responsibilities now being exercised in the education of young people and adults by urban universities. He believes this type of university is setting the course for the future.

He identifies this role under seven general headings: urban community, the urban university, the university in the city, the urban university in the United States, the university in the city, and the urban university in the future.

The growth of the urban university is on the threshold of unparalleled expansion. A phenomenon of this century, the growth of the urban university will be far more dramatic than that of other institutions of higher learning. This new kind of institution, located in the very center of the most dynamic and volatile force in America today, will be a factor of immense importance in the enrollment, for example. In the fall of 1966, estimates by the Federal Government showed over 5 million students were taking work creditable toward a Bachelor's or higher degree—a figure that is 6.2 per cent higher than that in the fall of 1966. Even the freshman class, which has somewhat shrunk due to the dip of America's population of eighteen-year-olds, is still larger: 1,600,000 as compared with 1,450,000 the year before.

Not unexpectedly with this kind of growth there are mammoth problems. For the colleges and universities who have for a long time been regarded by Americans as a place sequestered from society's mainstream, there is a new assumption of social concern. Not the least of these complications has been the colleges' acceptance—of new roles running from community cultural centers to research grants—a coat of many fabrics. Americans have come to realize how dependent we are for cultural sustenance, as well as for scientific competence, upon the resources of colleges and universities. The result is that higher education is an institution that has moved from the outskirts of society into the center. The complications inevitably have been increasing, but the books examined here will demonstrate.

Given these generalizations, he believes that the urban university "is on the threshold of unparalleled expansion; a phenomenon of this century, the growth of the urban university will be far more dramatic than that of other institutions of higher learning." This new kind of institution, located in the very center of the most dynamic and volatile force in America today, will be a factor of immense importance in the future.

He sees the urban university as offering many cultural advantages not offered elsewhere. At the same time its setting, the city, provides the university student the most laboratorv for his studies. With the growth of population and advanced technology, which have created more leisure for many, it is in the urban university that people can appreciate what is done now about the character of education in the cities will carry us a long way into the future.

The story of the transition of American life from a rural to an urban society continues to astound and amaze. It is incredible when one views the bare facts and the statistics. In 1920, barely half of the American people lived in urban areas; in 1960, 70% of our population have become urban and the process is still going on. The consequences of this transition are infinite.

If Mr. Klotsche is right and urban population continues to grow and city land to dwindle, we will have to continue building urban centers for as long as we can possibly see ahead. Secretary Robert Weaver, Department of Housing and Urban Development, believes that in the next fifteen years 34 million people will be added to the cities. This is equivalent to the present population of metropolitan areas of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Baltimore.

For the blooming nature of higher education, we have a number of yardsticks to prove it. Take enrollments, for example. In the fall of 1967, estimates by the Federal Government showed 5 million students were taking work creditable toward a Bachelor's or higher degree—a figure that is 6.2 per cent higher than that in the fall of 1966. Even the freshman class, which has somewhat shrunk due to the dip of America's population of eighteen-year-olds, is still larger: 1,600,000 as compared with 1,450,000 the year before.

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From the Dustjacket

Should any part of this be true, one thing in certain—the problems of a new urbanism will more than challenge all the resources of our city colleges and universities.
Policy Matters

From Society Demands


It is wise to call this book a significant contribution to the study of higher education in the United States. The book grew out of a conference at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In general, these papers deal with broad administrative and policy issues raised by new demands made by society upon the university. But this is not the whole story. Perhaps the introduction states it as well any single section from it. It is that "this book will serve to document the contention made by many of the contributors that the shape of this nation's most prominent institutions is crucially determined by the size and form of Federal financial support."

Another striking feature of the collection is the amount of space given to discussing "not the purposes of the university, but the values it embodies, but its administrative form." With these two points in mind it is possible to read the highly condensed version of "the uses of the university," as a persuasive essay which supports his contention that the university's role is "a paradox that has come to be the national purpose." On the other hand, President W. Allen Wallance of Rochester criticizes the universities as "wheelers and dealers" and would rather see them in the role of teachers (and we have only to re-read recommendations of the recently ended report on this campus by Mr. Coleman and his associates to see the argument which can be generated by this kind of criticism). Mr. Wallace would make the search for knowledge "not even for its own sake so much as for the sake of the research," not many professors think this way. The late Dean William C. LeVain of Yale University writes of the liberal arts college. He says the state university of medium size (which has been the most typical institution of higher education in Illinois) has developed both the administrative and scientific aspects of its business. As he deplores the decline of undergraduate teaching, a theme which runs through all the essays—and urgent concern for new curriculum, a balance between the humanities and the sciences, we appear to be hearing again an old, old story. Ohio State's Frederick Heimberger expects the state universities to change the more and warned us, as some have already, that these will turn into "growing, monstrous mediocrity." The effect of increased grants of Federal funds upon colleges and universities will be discussed later, but this particular volume deals with it in a kind of chip-on-the-shoulder defense as made by Douglas Bush of Harvard, examined by two other essays by McNeil Lowry of the Ford Foundation, and Paul A. Waring, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Texas. The volume highlights the most critical problem facing higher education which, in the words of Dr. Heimberger, is "building sufficient faculty trained to provide high quality instruction for students in unprecedented numbers."

The relationship of faculty with university is best seen in the light of demands in the world form around us. The Berkeley riots occurred after the conference that produced these essays. That seems to be the point to point the student unrest with great insight, particularly near and dear to me, who was in the thick of a California protest as a student of Berkeley. His "The Ethics of the American College Student: Beyond the Protest" is most illuminating.

Reviewed by Paul Malli

Developments in the Field: Something Can Be Done


A twin volume to the emerging patterns in American Higher Edu-
cation is to read Clark Kerr's condensed version of "the uses of the university," as a persuasive essay which supports his contention that the university's role is "a paradox that has come to be the national purpose." On the other hand, President W. Allen Wallace of Rochester criticizes the universities as "wheelers and dealers" and would rather see them in the role of teachers (and we have only to re-read recommendations of the recently ended report on this campus by Mr. Coleman and his associates to see the argument which can be generated by this kind of criticism). Mr. Wallace would make the search for knowledge "not even for its own sake so much as for the sake of the research," not many professors think this way. The late Dean William C. LeVain of Yale University writes of the liberal arts college. He says the state university of medium size (which has been the most typical institution of higher education in Illinois) has developed both the administrative and scientific aspects of its business. As he deplores the decline of undergraduate teaching, a theme which runs through all the essays—and urgent concern for new curriculum, a balance between the humanities and the sciences, we appear to be hearing again an old, old story. Ohio State's Frederick Heimberger expects the state universities to change the more and warned us, as some have already, that these will turn into "growing, monstrous mediocrity." The effect of increased grants of Federal funds upon colleges and universities will be discussed later, but this particular volume deals with it in a kind of chip-on-the-shoulder defense as made by Douglas Bush of Harvard, examined by two other essays by McNeil Lowry of the Ford Foundation, and Paul A. Waring, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Texas. The volume highlights the most critical problem facing higher education which, in the words of Dr. Heimberger, is "building sufficient faculty trained to provide high quality instruction for students in unprecedented numbers."

Higher Education: Some Newer Developments

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1. What types of research should be undertaken.
2. What in acceptable research techniques?
3. What is an adequate balance between professional and general education?
4. How can student labor be used in professional schools?
5. What should be the relationship between higher and lower education?
6. What are faculty service re-
   sponsibilities for non-credit?
7. To what extent should students demonstrate manual and manipulative skills before graduation?
8. What is the school responsibility for student regarding housing, social life, etc.
9. How does the school obtain funds to support the laboratory facilities (crops, livestock, etc.)?
10. Can a researcher obtaining research materials from industry at no cost produce dependable results?

Reviewed by Walter J. Willis

11. How about compulsory mili-
tary training?
12. What are the potential bene-
cis from regional or multi-state research?

Some progress has been made; at least one school received nine million dollars in a year. There is an appropriation of $3,000,000 for two years. There is still the serious question of making experiments. I know many schools are not so well off with this.

As a footnote to this interesting book in February, 1972, the U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture called a Washington, D.C. meeting with representatives from land grant colleges from all five states. In 1877 there was a conference of the Land Grant and University Presi-
dents in Columbus, Ohio. After additional meeting in subsequent years, the National Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations were formed on October 18-20, 1887. This became the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

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Concerns of Classroom Variables

Psychology in the Classroom by Rudolf Dreikurs

In the introduction Dr. Dreikurs summarized and evaluated the contribution of his work. He indicated that the concept was organized around his personal observations and experiences. The numerous interpretations were intended to provide teachers with information about student behavior which would increase their effectiveness. In respect to the content as identified by the author, it seems that the term "psychology" as used in the title should be interpreted in a very broad manner.

The reader is introduced to the manual through the evoking and appealing presentation of background material. The author's group of the basic concerns many teachers have about classroom variables is obvious. Considerable writing is devoted to building the confidence of the teacher to participate in the psychological diagnosis of children. After reading Part I the reader should be reassured that he is truly the critical figure in this process. In addition, there have been picked up some handy labels by which student behaviors may be categorized.

Reviewed by John J. Cody

Examples of student behavior and its interpretation serves as "for instance" which may have value for classroom teachers. The sampling of behavior situations covers a range, sufficiently broad, to be meaningful. Many "causes" of classroom behavior are identified. However, there are cautioned that these explanatory cause and effect statements are speculations only. Without caution hypothetical propositions are presented as generalizable principles of psychology. It would be unfortunate if teachers interpreted these case materials and their discussion as more than information related to possible student behaviors.

Terms such as potential, capacity, intelligence and abilities are used without clarification. The author draws conclusions from few facts and then surmises that a specific set of treatments will resolve difficulties. Such shortcomings detract markedly from an interesting presentation.

Dr. Dreikurs' "common sense" approach and pertinent language should be refreshing to teachers. The organization of the text adds to its ease of reading. Constant emphasis on the need to look at children as individuals is a laudable characteristic. Generally speaking, Psychology in the Classroom, is a book which most teachers should find easy to read and at the same time informative.

Reviewed by John J. Cody

The American University: Hope for the Future

The American University, especially, has been precariously held together by three antithetical ideologies: 1. Newman's notion of an institution concerned with the propagation of fundamental knowledge and the training of men in its proper use in their several professions; 2. Flexner's notion of an institution primarily concerned with research and the expansion of knowledge; 3. The idea behind the land-grant college as an institution specially designed for training in the applied sciences and social sciences. We have as another principle the concept of the teaching institution, the research institution, and the service institution. What have these to say about our concept of the university-multiversity? Almost daily the citizenry are beached by writers to have great dialogues on the big issues of the day. Sometimes such dialogues actually develop, at least among a few, Excepting Viet Nam, and possibly the current "debates" on the social and economic impact of technological change, the most important of the "great dialogues" is the one which should develop on the movements (used advisedly) in education. Articles in the Sunday supplements reduce the whole to rather puny issues such as "Can Johnny really read?" or "How to get into college without really trying." Some editorial content is a pace above this, often dealing realistically with the general issues, or more specifically, local problems (which may be the most important concerns). The problem, however, is one of the anachronisms of history that the progressive idea is most often measured by the degree of indifference with which it is met—or relieved or dismissed—throughout the land.
The Rise of Intellectual Impetus

The Communion of Scholars, edited by Frank Tannenbaum.

Recording the development of twenty years at Columbia University, the Community of Scholars, the long-term innovator-secretary, Frank Tannenbaum, reminiscences with a kindly mien. There is no doubt that in 1945, when Columbia University was heightened by the participation of hundreds of faculty members and scores of scholars outside the University in the summer seminar, the University was only a small University. But the enthusiasm of scholars carried the individual groups along for years with only occasional nudge from their founders.

Beginning in 1945 with five seminars, the University Seminars at Columbia have grown in numbers and in quality. As the years passed, many of the seminars reflected the changing conditions of the world. In 1956, a seminar was begun on studies in contemporary Africa. In 1959, the genetics and evolution of man, and in 1962 one began on the city, and in 1964, on South and Southeast Asia. One of the most intriguing characteristics of the seminar is their ability to change easily as the interest of the membership moves, allowing seminars to focus on new knowledge and new problems. There is no moaning at the bar when one seminar ceases and the institution of a new one is looked on with a practical eye, for it is neither a happy nor just another committee. Stimulating interpersonal relationships of scholars is still a most important way to maintain the yeast in the intellectual loaf.

Public Universities and Religion


This volume contains addresses delivered at a National Conference on religious studies held on this campus November 4-6, 1965. There is also included a resume of courses in religion in 135 public and eleven private colleges and universities in the United States.

Professor McLean, formerly president of Lincoln College, came to SIU from the Ohio State University where he was Director of the Religious Affairs Center. In Part II he observes:

"Approximately half of the states (24) have institutions with departmental programs in religion and 30 percent of the states (17) have institutional efforts which offer majors in religion.

"In the light of the above it would not be unfair to say that the academic study of religion in public colleges and universities has now reached the point where it is an accepted field of study in the United States. Whether it is wise or feasible for particular institutions to develop separate religious studies programs, or to incorporate religious studies into other programs, is, of course, decisions which the faculty of these institutions should make."

Reviewed by John E. King

In Chapter 4 Professor Nemets of the University of Georgia makes the case for the Study of Religion in a Pluralistic Society:

"...a study of religion ought to be made available to every student in every university in America because the very nature of a pluralistic society gives religion a responsibility which it could not assume in any other societal form...denominational cooperation can and ought to produce formulated strategies which would help academic men of good will to see religion as an indispensable colleague in the business of a university, i.e., the adventure in ideas."

This book could prove to be a work of considerable interest to college and university students for quite a while. It is an interesting and revealing paperback. There are indications that college and university students are becoming more interested in religion as an academic discipline to be studied than they have been for several years. This interest is discussed in "A Quiet Revolution in American Universities" (Chapter 2) by Robert Michaelisen, Professor and Chairman, Department of Religious Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara.

For many years teaching of religion in higher education institutions which are state supported has plagued administrators in the United States. Professor McLean is well informed and respected for his knowledge and experience in working for solutions to this problem. He and his associates on this campus in English, history, philosophy, psychology and sociology have developed a program (p. 82-83 of Part II) now going forward which may be of considerable interest to faculty members and students here and throughout the country.

Our Reviewers

John J. Cody is on the faculty of Guidance and Educational Psychology. John E. King is a member of the Higher Education faculty. William J. McKeever is Dean of Academic Affairs. Paul H. Morrill is assistant to President Morris, with background in the field of higher education. Walter J. Wills is a member of the faculty of the Department of Agricultural Industries.

THE UNIVERSITY SEMINARS AT COLUMBIA

DANIEL BELL/LESLIE C. DUNN
PAUL GOODMAN/ALBERT HOFSTADTER
PHILIP C. JESSUP/PAUL F. LAZARFELD
MARGARET MEAD/JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, JR.
GILBERT SELDES/FRANK TANNENBAUM
ROBERT THEOBALD

Edited by Frank Tannenbaum

Foreword by Grayson Kirk

Introduction by I. I. Rabi

From the Dustjacket

"...to set up the intellectual climate of the University in these new institutions, to establish a University Seminar, to make it permanent to abide for life-long participants; four, each Seminar must have a place within the broader limits of the academic community; five, each Seminar is assumed to be a form of the life-long intellectual enterprise... Of them as a source of spiritual power, while Paul Goodman looked upon them as an example of spontaneous administration. Perhaps they influenced Daniel Bell's thoughtful book on general education. However, in this little volume he called these decades, "The Age of the Skilled Intellectual.""

Margaret Mead is said to say that the Supplement in suggesting it was "a sturdy new institution, rooted in the life of the University, and yet not on the campus, the encouragement of the development out of them."

Professor Tannenbaum has been a visitor to Southern Illinois University and responsible in part, along with Professor Department, for helping this faculty establish a University Seminar. He has suggested a few simple rules; one, each Seminar is an independent university and cannot be interfered with. The University can withdraw its sanction but cannot administer the internal life of a college,; two, after the initial discussion and delineation of the field it will work in, the members become the sole judges of the Seminar program; it will pursue and whom it will invite to membership and for how long; three, each Seminar is assumed to be a form of the life-long intellectual enterprise; each Seminar must have a place within the broader limits of the academic community; fifth, each Seminar is assumed to be a form of the life-long intellectual enterprise..."
Russian Literature: Pride of a Nation

By Joseph R. Kupcek

Chairman, Russian Section

Foreign Languages

Russia's most important contribution to world culture was undoubtedly Russian classical literature. It is properly the pride of the nation and at the same time the pride of Russian writers of the nineteenth century are known and loved all over the world. 

It is surely no coincidence that world literature is a principal channel of presentation and dissemination of new thoughts and ideas in and outside Russia. The crucial fact about Russia in this period was that it was a European country, a full participant in European cultural life. Enlightened Russians of the era were also Europeans. They, many of them, spoke or read French, German, or English—and all educated Russians of the time read Western European literature either in the original or in translation. There was mass travel by educated Russians to Western Europe in the last part of the nineteenth century and right up to World War I. Tens of thousands of Russian young people went to Western Europe to get their education, and there were also large colonies of Western Europeans in Russia itself.

The uniqueness of the Russian tie with Western Europe, the membership of Russia in the European community at the time, condition the Russian literary life of the period. It was mostly about Russia and Russians, of course, and this endowed it with a full measure of the native Russian freshness, strength, and color. But it was also, in its Latin assumptions, European literature. Russian writing was in the mainstream of international culture—and an important part of it. As a result Russian classical literature very quickly found readership in Europe and throughout the world for itself. And this was of course, a source of its great international influence and prestige.

The Bolshevist Revolution of November 1917 and the events which followed it, took Russia's face away from Western Europe and back upon itself—and had a profound effect on Russian literature. After the civil war was over and the difficult period of war came to an end things improved. The government began to seek more active support among writers, and Russian writers began to take a more tolerant view of the new government which was then, as later, lavish in its monetary support for literature, the arts, and education. This encouraging literary activity found its reflection in Russian art and literature. Thus this period resulted in a rapid revival of Russian prose. One of the marked characteristics of Soviet literary life in the first years of the new regime was the fever of writers for organizing themselves into a multitude of groups and spending great amounts of time and energy on the discussion of public and literary issues. There were all kinds of organizations and factions. The group in particular known as the Proletkult tried to get dictatorial powers over literature. It did not succeed, but for a time it was a strong position it enabled it to persecute other writers. On the opposition side from the Proletkult were the "fellow travelers"—who for the most part came from the ranks of the traditional Russian writers who were professionally established to some extent before the Revolution. They were not, of course, a Communist, but neither were they against the regime, and as things progressed, some of them became active propagandists for the new order in literature.

At first the Party permitted the proliferation of various literary groups, on the one hand, and as Stalin consolidated his power over them and the Party, there was produced an ever more direct hand in literary affairs. Thus the government in the late 1920's helped form the organization known as the Union of Soviet Writers. The ideational system for control was given the label of "socialist-realism"—proclaimed as the official literary doctrine at the First Writers Congress. The new order in literature is for Russian literature—as for Russian life in general. Under the circumstances of the last two decades of Stalin's rule it is not surprising that very little significant literature was produced. And yet works of permanent value were written and published. This is a tribute to the stubbornness and talent of Russian writers—to their determined will to creatively express the world and their own world in literature.

The new atmosphere seemed to approach its end. Writers very quickly acquired much broader freedom of expression and creative freedom in the last years of the chiefly the seamy side of life under Stalin were depicted. Writers spoke hopefully of what might come, namely change.

The life through for Russian literature, however, came in 1956, after Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation at the 20th Party Congress of the Stalin "personality cult." At this point there emerged an atmosphere expressing strong protest against inhumanity and the presence of dishonesty and mainline in official life. Some of the people who had lived under Stalin's rule, particularly in the countryside, the literary renegades, and some of the writers were treated "rehabilitated."

There was broadened translation of foreign writers—including some of those most advanced in terms of style, use of language, and presentation of new literary works. The result was a general influence on literature.

What then is the view ahead for Russian literature in the Soviet Union? We have seen, the rapid development of Russian literature, both poetry and prose.

Russian writers can confidently be expected to take full advantage of whatever new liberal life there is in the atmosphere surrounding their art. And the Soviet Union has some fabulous literary assets: enthusiastic, skilled, and promising young writers older and experienced, and evidently courageous mentors from the senior generation, and most important of all in a new era, an eagier public.

How many of the world would 25,000 people or so turn out for an outdoor poetry recitation—such eagerly as people do now as if it were the football game for the most experienced of readers, the leisure, in fact, is literature and art of national policy and national concern quite a par with foreign policy or national economic development? Writers in the Soviet Union could write what they liked and where would they be permitted to?
**Sombra las olas**

By Phil Boroff

How does one explain our fascination with speed? Why, for example, does a few seconds of a given car or motorcycle go by in racing cars? How does one explain the feeling of excitement that comes with speeding and the thrill that accompanies the experience of racing cars? How does one explain the appeal of these machines, which seem to embody the spirit of freedom and adventure?

Grand Prix provides some meaning. If somewhat inexact, this fascination with speed, it also makes a point or two about one of the most dangerous and, therefore, most intriguing aspects of racing: the sound and experience of auto racing. It squeezes you into the cockpit of a powerful car, called the Formula One, and thrusts you onto the fast, perilous European courses in the annual competition for the world’s championship.

A busy plot provides personal drama by assembling several stock characters whose lives intertwine. The story, almost nothing more than a framework for several racing sequences, centers on four race drivers: James Garner is a lone star, who drives a car owned and built by a Japanese businessman (Toshiro Mifune) and has to be a winner no matter what, Brian Bedford is a Britisher with a palpitation to be a champion who competes against the memory of a dead champion-driver brother and a woman whose son (Jessica Walter) wants a divorce but agrees with Garner. Frenchman Yves Montand is a weary truck driver who is so odd in his life and wife and forms a poignant romance with an American fashion journalist (Eva Marie Saint). Antonio Sabato, young-est of the drivers and Montand’s teammate, is a carefree, cocksure Italian who takes his fun where he finds it and has a passing “sun, food and sex” affair with a wil- lowy track follower.

Stock characters to be sure, yet Scenarist Robert Alan Arthur has provided them with some apt and poignant dialogue that makes the acting contributions of a truly remarkable cast, invested with characters with distinct personalities. Montand, Miss Saint and Miss Walter are especially helpful.

The real stars of “Grand Prix” however, are the film technicians—the cameramen, soundmen, editors and others—who, with Director John Frankenheimer, worked out the intricate photography of the racing cars. They have photoshopped houses and drivers with great detail, in keeping with the rest of the film’s production design. The director has used the racing cars as a kind of allegory, to represent the human condition. It is a film that celebrates speed and the thrill of racing, and the sense of adventure that comes with it. It is a film that is not only a thrill, but also a reflection on the human experience.

In addition to its 1966 Oscars for best picture and screenplay, “Grand Prix” also earned its director, Tony Richardson, a command for his first film. But Jarre’s score is secondary background music that conveys the story one is that of auto racing.

The natural, often ear-splitting sounds of an automobile race—horns, engines, whistles, and sirens on wet pavement, the roar of engines, the noise of a crowd, etc.—are used for dramatic effect. An overplay of running commentary on the various events adds a documentary quality. One race is accomplished only by sound of Comment and is augmented by Jarre’s music. But Jarre’s score is secondary background music, not an integral part of the story one is that of auto racing.

The film, of course, is a reflection on the human experience. It is a film that celebrates speed and the thrill of racing, and the sense of adventure that comes with it. It is a film that is not only a thrill, but also a reflection on the human experience.
SCROLLERS'S SWEETHEART COURT—One of these candidates will be crowned Sweetheart of the Scroller's Club, pledge class of Kappa Alpha Psi, Saturday night at the Travelodge Hotel, Marion. Back row, left to right, are Lucille Treadwell, Ingrid Teraver, Williette Muldown and Margarite Teraver. Front row, left to right, are, Meta Anderson, Marsha Aver, Toren Anderson, Mary Clifton and Rosalyn Duncan.

Young Republican Convention

Draws 19 SIU Members

Nineteen SIU students attended the Illinois Young Republican College Federation convention recently in Springfield. Two SIU students who were candidates for southern area vice president withdrew before the balloting. Mark V. Graduate Wives Dance Scheduled for March 2

The spring dance of the Graduate Wives Club will be held from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. March 2 at the Holiday Inn. The Scramble will play for the affair, which is semi-formal. Tickets will be sold at the door.

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"Bonnie and Clyde" nominated for 10 Academy Awards

BEST PICTURE
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BEST ACTRESS
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BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR (2)
BEST DIRECTOR
BEST STORY AND SCREENPLAY (ORIGINAL)
BEST CINEMATOGRAPHY
BEST ART DIRECTION
BEST COSTUMES
BEST EDITING

Warner Bros.-Seven Arts presents MARLON BRANDO and VIVIEN LEIGH in "BONNIE AND CLYDE," a Warner Bros.-Seven Arts Production. Written by DAVID NEMAN and ROBERT BENTIN. Music by JULES STYNE. Produced by MARLON BRANDO. Directed by ARTHUR PYSN. TECHNICOLOR. ***

LATE SHOW TONITE VARSITY

SHOW TIMES 2:00-3:50-5:35-7:30-9:15
ALL ADULT ADMISSIONS $1.50

WINNER OF 7 ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATIONS.

MIKE NICHOLS LAWRENCE TURMAN

THE GRADUATE

ANNE BANCROFT...DUSTIN HOFFMAN...KATHARINE ROSS
CALDER WILLINGHAM...BUCK HENRY...PAUL SIMON
SIMON...GARFUNKEL...LAWRENCE TURMAN
MIKE NICHOLS "TECHNICOLOR" PRODUCTION

From 20 Counties

Confab Will Draw 600 State Bankers

More than 600 bankers from the 20 southernmost counties of Illinois will be on the SIU campus here March 6.

They comprise Group 10 of the Illinois Banker's Association, Jesse Hill, executive vice president of the Bank of Marion said that following the afternoon business meeting there will be a banquet at 6:30 p.m. in the University Center. The group will be entertained by a humorous philosopher and lecturer, Marvin McLellan of Lexington, Ills.

Fifty-year pins will be awarded members who have been in the banking business for half a century or longer.

Chamber Choir Set

For Performance

The University Chamber Choir will perform on March 6 at 8 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium.

Robert Kingsbury will conduct the group through works by Gallus, Byrd, Schein, Ravel and Poulenc. Gretchen Saabhoff will be the accompanist.

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ALL ADULT ADMISSIONS $1.50

WORSHIPPED...HATED...
HE WAS THE ULTIMATE ENTERTAINER!

Universal presents the John Heyman/Peter Waring Production

PRIVILEGE

Original Technicolor

WALTER JOHNSON... MARK LONDON... JEREMY CHILD... MAX BACON

Screenplay by NORMAN ROBER - Based on an original story by JOHNNY SPREAT

Directed by FRED WATKINS - Associate Producer TAYLOR BORELL - Produced by JOHN NEWMAN

NOW AT THE VARSITY

HELD OVER BY POPULAR ACCLAIM!
SHOW TIMES 2:00-3:50-5:35-7:30-9:15
ALL ADULT ADMISSIONS $1.50

WINNER OF 7 ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATIONS:

Best Picture Best Supporting Actress
Best Actor Best Screen Play
Best Actress Best Director

WINNER OF 7 ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATIONS:
Defense Department Boosts Draft Call

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department Friday boosted from April the Vietnam war draft. And it ordered inductions into the Marine Corps for the first time in two years.

The actions came as the Joint Chiefs of Staff proposed tentatively the call-up of about 50,000 National Guardsmen and Reservists to rebuild forces in the United States drained by the Vietnam war. Meanwhile, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, JCS chairman, undertook an on-the-spot survey of the situation in Vietnam, which could lead to an increase in all U.S. troop commitments. This turn, he could bring bigger draft calls. A Guard-Reserve muster or both.

The Pentagon put out a call for the drafting of 48,000 men in April, the highest total in the past 18 months. At the same time, the Defense Department raised the previously announced March draft quota from 39,000 to 41,000, all to serve in the Army.

The April call is only slightly below the Vietnam record of 49,000 drafted in October 1966. The Marines, who never have liked using draftees, will get 4,000 of them in April — the first Marine use of the draft since March 1966.

This is because the Marines do not expect to be able to get enough voluntary enlistments to replace about 19,000 men inducted in late 1965 and early 1966. The rising draft quotas reflect the after effects of the big buildup in manpower which began in late summer and fall of 1965.

After President Johnson ordered the huge U.S. troop commitment in Vietnam in mid-1965, draft quotas were packed up to provide the additional manpower. Draftees pulled in then and in the months following are now finishing out their two-year periods of duty.

Defense officials have said they anticipated draft calls this year to reach a total of more than 70,000 above last year's intake of 230,000.

Last year, when the rate of buildups dropped off, draft calls fell as low as 10,000 in February. The monthly quotas began shooting upward this January. The call for that month totaled 34,000, nearly double the 18,200 drafted in December. The February total eased a bit to 23,300 and Friday's announcement sent the March and April quotas over the 40,000 mark.

Life/Death

Richard Ogilvie Tells Crowd States Need Federal Money,

(Continued from Page 1) available to be distributed to local governments according to their need," he said.

Ogilvie said that at a meeting held Thursday someone suggested that the tax proposed by President Johnson should be earmarked for use by local governments.

"This deserves very serious consideration," he said. Warning against having no such a tax-sharing proposal, he said a tax will only pro-

ceed to the halfway house if there is no assurance that an appropriate percentage of funds returned to the states would in turn, be returned to local governments.

"There is a provision allowing for a portion of the rebated funds to go directly to local government in absolutely im-

perative in any tax-sharing proposal," he said.

In the question and answer period which followed his talk on "The Future of Federalism," Ogilvie said he would support the Republican candidate for President who looks like he can win.

"I am a purely step-st indepedent one student's question about what he would do, if elected, for students who are having his rights trampled upon by not being permitted to work or live where he wishes.

"If you have any questions about the special services, I'd be glad to meet with you after- wards and discuss it," Ogilvie answered first.

The question concerns the Reipratrial run against the war in Vietnam. Ogilvie said that the peace proposal would "solve the day of infamity."
American Nazi Views Two Systems

Student Government will sponsor a speech by Matt Kobl, head of the American Nazi Party, Monday, in the University Center. Ballrooms A, B, and C. The speech is entitled "National Socialism vs. Democratic Decadence."

SIU Transportation Institute and Division of Technical and Adult Education will conduct deck officer supervisory seminars in the University Center. Registration will be at 8 a.m. in the Gallery Lounge, followed by a meeting in Ballroom C until 5 p.m. Lunch will be at noon in Ballroom C.

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

Department of Music will sponsor the Memphis String Quartet at 8 p.m. in Davis Auditorium of the Wham Education Building.

VTV will hold a class seminar in dental hygiene from 7:30 to 10 p.m. in Room 201 of Wham Education Building.

Activities

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WSIU(FM) Will Broadcast

Evansville Game, Teach-In

The SIU-Evansville basketball game will be aired from the Arena at 8 p.m. today on WSIU(FM).

Other programs:

12 p.m. Metropolitan Opera: "Norma." by Richard Wagner.
11 p.m. Swing Easy.
SUNDAY

The Special of the Week will present Toronto teach-in international affairs, race and war (part 1) at 8 p.m. on WSIU(FM).

Arts to Conclude Research in Spain

Jenaro Artiles, professor of Spanish at SIU, will travel to Madrid during Spring break to continue an investigation into the existence of a group of modernist writers in Spain at the beginning of the twentieth century.

At the Municipal Hameroteca of Madrid, Artiles will study the only existing copy of "Revista Latina," a literary quarterly for the poet Francisco Villasepia.

The investigation is being sponsored by the Department of Foreign Languages and the Office of Research and Projects.

10:30 a.m. Concert Encore: includes works of Bach, Bernstein, Ravel, Sibelius and Beethoven.
8:35 p.m. Masters of the Opera: Massenet: Manon.

WSIU-TV Schedules

Talk On Vietnam, N.E.T. Playhouse

The David Suskind show will feature Peter Cooke and Dudley Moore in a discussion on Vietnam, beginning at 5:30 p.m. Sunday, on WSIU-TV, Channel 8.

Other Sunday programs:

5 p.m. Film Feature.
7:30 p.m. Public Broadcasting Laboratory.
9:30 p.m. N.E.T. Playhouse-The 39th Witness.

At Health Service

The University Health Services reported the following admissions and dismissals: Admitted: 6-Grace Wu, 402 S. University.
Dismissed: Jimmie Wright, Baptist Student Center; David Elrich, 516 S. Rawlings; Robert Haas, Rf. 2, Murphysboro; Ahmad Mohilooi, Boonier.

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TO PERFORM HERE—The Memphis State University String Quartet will present a concert at 8 p.m. Monday in Davis Auditorium, located in the Wham Education building. The program will include Quartets by Haydn, Opus 33, No. 3; Bartok No. 3 and Beethoven Opus 133. The members of the ensemble are Robert Snyder and Noel Gilbert, violins; Mary Ann Ayer, viola; and Phyllis Steen, cello.

Teacher Discusses Corn Drying

J. J. Paterson, associate professor of agriculture engineering at SIU, discussed the latest developments in corn drying at the Washington County 100-Bushel Corn Club and 40-Bushel Soybean Club banquet meeting in Flult Hill Thursday evening.

The meeting, beginning at 7 p.m. in the Evangelical and Reformed Church parish hall, included presenting awards to 17 farmers for high corn yields and to the outstanding soybean grower in the county.

Peterson, a native of Saskatchewan, Canada, has been on the SIU School of Agriculture faculty since 1957, teaching courses in farm shop and farm power and machinery. He has carried on experimental studies on hay conditioning and drying as well as designing special machines for experimental work in agronomy research at SIU. He was on the department of agriculture engineering faculty at the University of Manitoba in Canada for 11 years before coming to SIU.

Aircraft to Fly Salute Sorties At Carbondale

A salute to SIU for having produced the highest number of successful applicants for the eight-state area aviation officer program at Naval Air Reserve Training Unit Memphis, Tenn., for two consecutive years, will be made Feb. 27 through March 1.

Three T-34 Mentor aircraft will perform daily formation flyovers at 8 a.m. and noon in the Carbondale area.

SIU students who qualify on the aviation officer examination may take free rides in these planes at their convenience. Transportation from the SIU campus to Southern Illinois airport will be provided by "Fly Navy" convertibles.

Wood, Stitt Attend Ag Education Talks

Eugene Wood, assistant dean of SIU's School of Agriculture, and Thomas Stitt, SIU assistant professor of agriculture industries, attended the 1968 Central States Seminar in Agricultural Education in Chicago Monday to Thursday.

Get a lot to carry? Get a box at Epps Motors Highway 13 East Ph. 457-2184
Increase in Job Recruiters

Noted by Placement Service

More than 170 teams of recruiters from business, industry and government have visited 12 during the past six weeks and another hundred or more will come during the last two weeks of this month seeking SIU trained personnel. Richard F. Gray and Steve Richardson, Placement Services consultants on business and industry jobs, said the pace is much more rapid than last year, and that graduating students are apparently more eager to interview the recruiters.

Invalid License

Results in Fine

Ruben Valliant, 42, of 1401 N. Wall St., was fined $100 plus $22 in costs after entering a plea of guilty Wednesday in Jackson County Circuit Court. He was charged with operating a vehicle without a valid driver's license. Valliant was ordered to serve three consecutive Sundays in Jackson County Jail, according to Richard Richman, state's attorney.

Instructor Dabbles in Jazz

By Terry Peters

Mrs. Jean Kittrell, instructor in the Department of English, leads a double life— and she loves it.

During the week, she teaches English at SIU while studying for her Ph.D. in English literature; on Friday and Saturday evenings she sings and plays jazz piano at the Old Ladies' House on North Wharf Street in St. Louis.

Mrs. Kittrell's unorthodox weekend occupation had to be approved by all the administrative hierarchy, from the chairman of the Department of English through President Morris. She is grateful for their consent, and emphasizes that the approval is subject to review.

Mrs. Kittrell got the job as a result of her participation in the 1966 Annual Ragtime Festival, held each June in St. Louis. In January of '67, the owner of the Goldenrod Showboat where the Ragtime Festival is held, called and offered her a job at the Old Ladies' House, which he had just opened. She accepted reluctantly, since only one accommodation was to be a jazz player.

Mrs. Kittrell performed on campus last spring when old-time jazz musicians from Preservation Hall in New Orleans put on a show in Shryock Auditorium. She accompanied them on the piano for one jazz number.

Preservation Hall was set up as a place for the preservation of jazz, where the old jazz musicians could get paid to play, as Mrs. Kittrell explained. "I went to New Orleans last summer and lived for two months in a unit adjoining Preservation Hall.

"I was interested in jazz when I discovered after seven years of marriage that my husband played the cornet," recalled Mrs. Kittrell, who is currently married.

"We began devoting Sunday nights to playing with inexperienced students while we were at William and Mary College," she said. "We formed the nucleus of a band.

Mr. and Mrs. Kittrell played for two years with the Chessman Four of Chicago, and then went to Manhattan Valley, N.Y., as a result of their Sunday afternoon jam sessions. Afterwards they spent two years in Chicago with the Chicago Stompers. Mrs. Kittrell directed the group's German concert tour provided the Kittrells with another memorable experience.

"At the last minute the band had to cancel out, but we decided to go ahead anyway," Mrs. Kittrell said. "We had a scheduled two-week engagement in Dusseldorf, Germany, but we wound up staying four months. With all the offers we had, we could not use them in three years," she added.

Following her two years with the Chicago Stompers, during which she received a master's in philosophy from the University of Chicago, Mrs. Kittrell came to SIU. She has been here five years.

"Jazz is rooted in folk music," she said. "It grew from work songs, spirituals and country blues before 1850. Ragtime actually began in Missouri and worked its way down the Mississippi to New Orleans where it blended in..."
**Football Schedule Released**

Only half of the 10 teams SUU faced in football last sea-
son are on the 1968 schedule released Friday by Athletic Director Donald N. Boydston. Also on the schedule are two new teams: Las Vegas Tech-
college of Texas and the University of Texas in Florida. The teams to the Saluki’s schedule for 1968 are Louisi-
atan, Tulane, Drake and Youngstown. Missing from last year are Northern Michigan State College, Lincoln of Missouri, East Carolina, North Texas State and Ball State.

**Round of the nine-game schedule is Nebraska and Midwest University of South Dakota State.**

**Football Schedule Released**

**Salukis Have Reasons For Victory Tonight**

By Dave Palermo

Two Saluki cagers, guard Craig Taylor and forward Dick Garrett, will be out to beat Evansville tonight for reasons other than the long standing rivalry between the two schools.

The 6-1 Taylor, who drew a starting assignment against Kansas State, will need to step up his game against Evansville Northern. Taylor transfered his loyalty to Southern and is looking forward to tonight’s game with eager anticipation.

“I always look forward to playing Evansville,” he says, “and beating them too.”

Garrett’s team offensive threat, has also got a good reason to make a good showing tonight. The 6-2 forward will attempt to make amends for the sub-par performance he turned in last month when the Purple Aces dumped the Salukis, 52-54.

He missed 15 shots from the floor and failed to convert the free throw before he attempted in finishing the Salukis with eight points. Going into tonight’s contest Garrett is averaging 19.4 points a game and has only been under 20 points twice since the Salukis met Southern.

Garrett’s poor showing, coupled with the fact that Southern hit on only 32 per cent of its shots from the floor, were primary factors in Southern’s defeat.

Since the two teams last met, the Purple Aces have won five of eight games and dropped to sixth among college division teams while the Salukis have won only three.

Evansville’s record is 18-5 while SUU’s is 11-10. SUU will go with the same starting lineup it has used in the past few games with Garrett and Chuck Henson on the forward spots, Taylor and Willie Griffin will man the guard positions and Howard Keene will be at center.

Salukis Have Reasons For Victory Tonight

**Quality Used Cars**

**Meade Says Easy Victories This Weekend**

If Male Gymnastics Coach Bill Meade is right, the Salu-
ki’s have a successful weekend.

They have two meets over the weekend; Friday against the University of Colorado and today against the Air Force Academy. Meade expects little trouble in winning both meets.

Should SUU win both meets, it would have a modest three-
meet winning streak. Very modest if compared to the 66-
meet string snapped by Iowa on Feb. 10. The loss was av-

dged Wednesday at Iowa, 189.15 to 187.15.

SUU takes an 8-1 season record into the two weekend meets, and should they win those two, plus the early March meets with Indiana State and the University of Illinois, which Meade also expects to win, SUU would have a record of 12-1 going into the NCAA Gymnastics Championsh-
ips in late March at Tucson, Arizona.

For the rest of the season, SUU will be concentrating on first the NCAA Regionals and then the ultimate goal, the championships.

This preparation will be Academy, with improving and smoothing out routines that the gymnasts used throughout the season.

**Four Senior Trackmen Will Attempt Defense of Their Conference Titles**

Senior thrower Ross MacFadden, and track team members in their Central Confer-
cence title since 1960, have made the schools in the annual championship meet today at South Bend, Inda.

MacKenzie won the 440 last season with a clocking of 49.1, Geographe Talk Slated Thursday

British Geographer Peter Lloyd, will be presented in a public lecture by SUU’s Depart-
ment of Geography in the Cooking Building Lounge. Topic for the 8 p.m. talk will be “The Impact of Government Assistance in Economically Depressed Areas.”

Lloyd, from the University of Manchester, England, is visiting professor this year at Queen University Kings-
ington, Ont. He will also give a departmental lecture at 4 p.m. Friday on “The Data Bank as an Aid to Development Planning” in the Department of Geography’s headquarters on South Elizabeth.

**Crazy Horse**

**DAILY EGYPTIAN**

**February 24, 1968**

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ington, Ont. He will also give a departmental lecture at 4 p.m. Friday on “The Data Bank as an Aid to Development Planning” in the Department of Geography’s headquarters on South Elizabeth.
Frosh Aim to Better Record Against Purple Aces

SIU's freshmen basketball team is hoping to extend its two-game winning streak against the University of Evansville freshman team tonight at 7 p.m. in the Arena.

The yearling's winning streak is the result of a 71-69 win over Bradley Thursday night and a 75-41 pasting of Forest Park Junior College last Thursday.

In Thursday's game, Roger Westbrook scored 23 points, although Mike Hessick, a 6-10 center, stole the show.

Hessick made two free throws to give SIU a three-point lead with 5.8 seconds remaining. Bradley came back with a field goal, but Hessick, who made all six of his free throws to make the final score 71-69.

Hessick scored 17 points to tie with Tom McBride for second place scoring honors.

Westbrook had one of his better nights from the field with 17 points, plus three free throws. He had been shooting at only 36 percent clip through the freshman's first ten games.

Outlining the scoring for SIU were Terry Buh with nine, B. J. Trickey with three and Marynn Bradley with two. McBride was the game's leading rebounder with 14. The two seniors are now 6-3 going into tonight's game.

Even Hemmerling Gets Butterflies

Pete Hemmerling, 21-year-old junior, has made it to the top 20 on the best on the SIU gymnastics team.

Hemmerling worked only one event for the Salukis last season, but this year he has made his four events, has become the team's second leading scorer with 243.65 points before the meet against Missouri this week.

He'll have a chance to add to the total tonight when the Salukis meet the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo. Although he is a very hard worker, he says he doesn't expect too much from himself.

According to team coach, he's done as much as he can.

"I'm determined, and as long as I can continue to do what I'm doing now, I'll be happy,\" he said.

Hemmerling agrees with McHenry about the confidence part:

"I've got butterflies in my stomach every time I walk into a meet, but I talked with several of the other guys on the squad, and they say they get nervous, too. So I guess a certain amount of nervousness is necessary to turn in a good performance.\" Just a few weeks ago, Hemmerling, who prepped At Chicago St. Patrick's, has had some good performances this season. He has recorded 18 performances that have earned 9.0 or above. His specialty is the high bar, but he is also quite good on the exercise, long horse and parallel bars.

Pont's Brother To Coach at Yale

New Haven, Conn. (AP) - Richard Pont, brother of the Yearling's winning captain, John Pont of Indiana, will coach Yale's offensive backfield next fall.

Pont, 23, fills the spot vacated by Jim Root who left Yale to become head football coach at New Hampshire.

A native of Canton, Ohio, Pont became head coach at Steubenville, Ohio Catholic Central High since 1960. In eight years, his teams compiled a 37-30-3 record.
New Draft Rule
Gives Local Board
Deferral Powers

Granting of occupational
draft deferrals is now en-
tirely up to the discretion
of Local Selective Service
Boards, and only those stu-
dents who have been in grad-
ae school for two or more
years will now receive de-
ferments.

That was the word received
at local draft boards this week
from National Selective Ser-
vice headquarters, according
to Mrs. Barbara Given, clerk
of Board 139 in Murphysboro.

She said college seniors or
students who have been in
graduate school one year or
less apparently have no
chance for deferrals. This
includes law students, who
have been deferred in the
past.

Graduate deferrals will be
granted to students who have
been in graduate school two
years or longer, and to those
studying health sciences such
as medicine and dentistry,
she said.

Requests for occupational
deferrals are to be consid-
ered individually, the national
directive says.

Mrs. Given said in her
opinion those men who have
held occupational deferments
for two or three years while
working in the same place
might retain them.

Those applying for the first
time are not likely to receive
deferments, she said. The
directive asks local boards to
be cautious in granting occu-
pational deferments because
of an anticipated manpower
shortage.

Mrs. Given said many
teachers have been deferred
in Illinois at the request of
Ray Page, state superintendent
of schools. Page has cited a
critical shortage of teachers
in asking for the deferments.

However, Mrs. Given said
men applying for teaching de-
ferments for the first time
are not likely to receive them
under the new rules and be-
cause of the manpower short-
age.

The directive which local
boards have received con-
tains recommendations of the
National Security Council
made at its meeting Feb. 16.

The growth rate in the area
and at SIU reflects the need
for rail transportation. The
transportation, which the IC
has said it will serve as a substitute for the trains,
is not adequate, Weeks said.

Improved service and
planning, perhaps brought
about by IC's use of self-
propelled, commuter type
railroad cars, might increase
passenger traffic and thus cut
down on the railroad's finan-
cial losses, he said.

Testifying as an "interested
citizen," John R. Wright, an
SIU faculty member for 38
years before retiring in 1963
and former Carbondale mayor
and councilman, said that he
detected a reversal in the
IC's attitude toward bus ser-
vices.

Elaborating, Wright ex-
plained that "years ago,"
when bus companies were at-
tempting to obtain operating
franchises in the area, the
railroad argued that its ser-
vice was "safer, more con-
vemient and more comfort-
able."

Now, Wright said, the IC
is claiming that the bus ser-
vices y plans to substitute for
its trains, is just as safe,

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Candidate Ogilvie Wants
More Money for State

By David F. Marshall

Richard B. Ogilvie, Repub-
lican candidate for nomination
for governor of Illinois, told
about 100 persons at SIU Fri-
day that local and state gov-
ernments need some of the
tax federal money with "no
strings attached."

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The federal debt is becom-
ing smaller as a percentage
of the gross product, and the
expenditures for state and lo-
cal governments are increas-
ing percentage-wise, he said.

Local government is de-
pendent upon property taxes
so there is no enough money
to support local programs as
the demand continues to rise,
he said. And, because local
officials are looking to the
federal government rather
than risking their political
futures by raising bond issues,
there needs to be a set per-
centage of federal tax money
(Continued On Page 10)