Alexander, Griffin Will Direct SIU's 1967 Oxford Program

By Tim Ayers
Special to The Daily Egyptian

DUBLIN, Ireland—I suppose if you live in a foreign country long enough you have to run into them sooner or later. After all, the natives say that they are not uncommon.

We had been living in a Irish town for about two months before we met our first.

It is a small town and everyone knows when something happens. We heard that there was some Americans in town and that they were staying at the local hotel.

One night we decided to eat at the same hotel. They were there and easy to spot.

My wife and I decided to order before going over to introduce ourselves.

It was a very handsome family, the grandparents, a couple and their son.

We were sitting at the other end of the dining room but we could hear every word they said. They were discussing how bad the service was and how it was impossible to get ice in your drinks.

I doubt that they talked that loud at home but I suppose it was force of habit by then. Some visitors try to overcome the language barrier by raising their voices.

The language barrier could probably be compared to someone from New York visiting Alabama. It is a definite problem, but one that cannot be solved by increasing the volume.

What they didn't seem to realize is that a man from Dublin would have the same problem if he visited Cork.

Soon the waiter came to their table and they began to ask for the dinner menu. He explained that it was tea time, which they refused to accept.

High tea in Ireland can be something frail, a leafy salad, some vegetables and half a sack of peaches.

SIU Student in Irish Restaurant Encounters European Stereotype of American Tourist

By Tim Ayers

SIU Fair Exhibit

Housed in Dome

The SIU exhibit at the Du Quoin State Fair is housed in a good-sized dome adjacent to the Tent A Go Go pavilion.

The dome opened last Saturday night.

The dome is of the type designed by R. Buckminster Fuller, research professor at SIU.

The display features a photo story of campus life at Southern and a panorama of the University.

4-Week Study, Tour Scheduled

Orville E. Alexander, chairman of the Department of Government, has been named codirector of the English Oxford summer seminar for the summer of 1967. Robert G. Schubel, assistant professor of English in the other codirecting position, has withdrawn from the project to devote full time to research and publication during the coming year.

Plans for the summer seminar and travel program are being completed. The travel itinerary is finished except for final details and the preparation of a brochure.

It will contain an application blank and full details on when, where, and at what cost students may take the trip. It should be ready for mailing in a few weeks.

The 45-member seminar group will leave for Britain about June 20 and tour Scotland and Britain before attending the Oxford for a month of seminar study, and begin July 1.

Students may earn from six to nine credits, graduate or undergraduate, in such areas as social studies, literature and education. The seminars are specifically geared to individual students, and have been worked out between SIU and Oxford officials.

Tours will be to England on Avon, Windsor, Stonehenge and Bath will be offered during the four weeks of study at Oxford. Most of the required reading may be completed in the months prior to departure.

Following the seminar the group will tour France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and Holland before flying back to the United States on Aug. 26.

Free time has been made available at major tour stops, and students interested in receiving the brochure should write to Oxford Summer Seminar, SIU Division of University Extension, or to either codirector.
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ART AND MUSIC WERE TAUGHT AT THE SCHOOL WITHIN A SCHOOL

At SIU's Mini School

Teacher Training Is Modernized

By Bonita Troutt

Inside the Wham Education Building there is a little red schoolhouse. Inside this little red schoolhouse there are 11 student teachers and 22 pupils from the Murphyboro system, "The Little Red Schoolhouse of '66" or "Mini School" as it is also known, is an experimental program for honor students through which the Department of Student Teaching is attempting to find better ways to train student teachers.

Generally speaking, the current student teaching as we know it in the United States is archaic, old-fashioned and out of date," said Charles D. Neal, director of student teaching in the College of Education.

"Colleges and universities have done very little to improve student teaching programs in the past 30 or 40 years," Neal said. "In the 'good old days' student teachers were two years younger, were lacking two years in education and were less sophisticated. Yes, we find practically the same kind of student teaching programs today as then."

The program at the Mini School is built under the umbrella of "Today: Living and Learning." It is an experimental student deplores "Ugly American" Continued from Page 1" simply. "Americans." Unfortunately she had summed up the entire situation. Her husband nodded and they both continued to eat and to listen to the entertainments.

My wife and I decided against patriotism and did not go over to introduce ourselves.

Instead we quietly finished our dinner, gave our sympathy to the waiter and left as soon as possible.

The next day we were talking to an English friend of ours who was also staying in the hotel.

I asked him, "Did you meet the American family staying at the hotel?"

Being very English and very polite, he merely said, "Yes."

Again the English talent for understatement had more than said enough.

They decided upon four areas of learning; the art of communication which includes reading, writing, spelling, listening and speaking, the area of mathematical thinking which is mathematics and science, the area of fine arts—music and art, and the area of physical fitness which combines physical education and health.

Classes meet from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. each Tuesday and Thursday. All four areas of learning are taught each day. Four afternoons a week the student teachers meet in a seminar to evaluate and plan.

The students are divided into two blocks. The primary block includes grades one, two and three, Grades four, five and six are in the intermediate block. A team of student teachers works with each group.

Cleo D. Carter, supervisor of student teachers, works closely with the teachers in the Mini School.

"While training of teachers is the primary purpose of the Mini School, the child has been our focal point," said Mrs. Carter, "New concepts in education are being tried, in everything we do, we first ask, 'Is this good for the child?'

"For instance, while learning the facts about the American Indian the primary group made a tepee, tomahawks and a campfire.

"We are opposed to 'just busy work,'" said Mrs. Carter. "Everything we do is connected in some way with their studies. We have access to material from the museum and the library, and to resource people from within the community."

"Any good student teaching program always results in a good pupil teaching program," Mrs. Carter said. "Why do we have to go?" is the usual reaction of the pupils at the end of the day at the Mini School.

Neal pointed out that the cooperation between area schools and her Mini student teaching program is the "best found anywhere in the United States but the student teacher lacks much of the contact with the individual student when there is a regular room teacher in charge of the class as must be the case in a traditional student teaching program."

Because the Mini School is an experimental program, it is possible to charge the responsibility directly to the student teacher, not to a regular room teacher, Neal said. "We might compare teaching to the Mini School to taking a long journey. To walk 1,000 miles, we start by taking a single step. To be qualified to teach, 40 students, the teacher must know how to teach each single student in that class. He must know and understand the techniques of teaching children. "There is a difference between teaching 'books' and teaching individuals. Due to the large enrollment in most colleges and universities, it is difficult to teach individually. Students come to college and they are generally taught books. "Like beggars like and for the past 30 or 40 years many teachers have been teaching by habit or the way they were taught. Consequently, such teachers permit student teachers to play school. It is hard for the student teacher to get the feel of teaching because the student teacher is actually delegated to the regular teacher instead of the student teacher. "In the Mini School the student teachers are concerned with the responsibility of learning each child—his likes, his dislikes, his interests and his ability. Otherwise, a teaching experience is much like looking at a forest with no knowledge of individual trees."
Four members of the sociology faculty are attending meetings of the American Sociological Association in Miami, Fla., through Sept. 1. Two of them will present papers.

Charles R. Snyder, chairman, will be in Miami two days prior to the meetings for sessions of the society concerned of which he is a member. The council is the governing body of the organization.

Hugh D. Duncan, who holds a joint SIU appointment as professor of sociology and English, will present a paper on models of the symbolic act during a session on social linguistics.

Elmer H. Johnson will present a paper, "Correctional Reform: Work Release as a Case Study." Johnson is a staff member in the SIU Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections.

Fourth SIU faculty member attending the Florida meetings will be Herman R. Lantz, professor of sociology.

Johnson and Snyder also will participate in meetings of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, a national organization concerned with the application of sociology to major social issues, which meets in conjunction with the association each year.

**Bork to Advise Texas College On New Institute**

Albert W. Bork, director of SIU Latin American Institute, has been invited to serve as a member of a special advisory board for the Inter-American Institute at Pan American College, Edinburg, Tex.

Bork was one of the experts on Latin American problems invited to attend a conference at Edinburg last April to survey the school's resources and recommend a course to be followed in its future growth. Proceedings of the April session contain a presentation by Bork of the general problems and practices in summer study and "junior year abroad" programs in Mexico.

The newly established institution at Pan American College, which has a student body with 70 per cent Spanish-speaking origin or background.

Today's Weather

Clear to partly cloudy and warm with widely scattered showers and thundershowers, High 85 to 92. High for this date is 102, set in 1924, and the low is 46, set in 1934.
Food, Population Balance Required

By Jenkin Lloyd Jones (General Features Corp.)

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture (General Features Corp.)

The American wheat surplus, said, has vanished. Not only is the end in sight of our 1.2 million-ton monthly shipments of American grain to help keep the Indians eating, but we must soon discontinue accepting requests for payment.

Freedman was too polite to say so, but we have little hope for any large-scale redress, so the long and heavy payments problem is getting no better, but we'll need dollars for our food we can send.

The statement now, Freedman's statement may be looked back upon as historic, for it represents the end of a era. It was an anesthetic era in which we gradually slipped "into a condition of indolence and beggary, but did so with relatively little pain, because of American surplus and our policy of gifts, loans and sales for counterpart funds.

Now, if Indians must pay hard money and get less grain, reality will burst upon New Delhi. For India has practically no foreign exchange left, the produce of which, even the nations with food to sell expect to see what they have paid.

Well, who could eat all the sacred cows and kill the food-stealing sacred monkeys and the grain-destroying rats? But this would require a philosophic and religious revolution.

Or India could become a highly industrialized nation like Japan if she could develop the raw materials, find the food-producing capability and create a market for her products. She has also worked out the plan for a major industrial future.

Indians are now the first great nation in the world to need a food product of permanent and progressive starvation. For no combination of technology, energy and luck can overcome a net yearly population rise of 12,000,000.

There will be others—and quickly. Nearer, but in a possible situation with a runaway birthrate in a country with only one natural resource—the Nile.

The population of Ceylon has doubled in 30 years. The only quick cure for Red China's food problem is in an unlikely conquest of rice-surplus Southeast Asia.

Of course, as the optimists are forever pointing out, we will learn to produce more food. The ox and the forked stick will be replaced by the gang plow. We will step up synthetic fertilizers. We will grow enough rice and feed hydropic tanks of enriched water. We will mine the seas scientifically for fish, nitrate for plankton, make human fodder out of algae. One oil company has even learned to create valuable protein out of natural gas.

But, with the earth's population rising 125,000 a day, increased food production is only a palliative. Some day the deathrate must equal the birthrate. And, as Harrison Brown has pointed out in his "Challenge of Man's Future," there is a high rate of both and a low rate of both.

We can achieve the high-rate solution in two ways. We can clear away surplus human beings by atomic or bacteri­al war. Or we can resort to contraception. Of the two, the latter is less painful.

There remains the low-rate solution—long, secure, prosperous lives for the creation of children by the balanced birthrate. The longer human beings can imagine that every popula­tion is no problem, or, just a local problem, the more devastating will be its con­sequences—and the more painful its cure.

Americans, of all people, are perhaps the most foolish of the historic species, for we have more of everything, and we share with our chambers of commerce the old belief of our lovely pioneer ancestors: "The more, the more mer­rier."

For example, in 1960. 250,000 a day, we could change our minds. We are still in the beastly age. We can afford to feed corn through a steer and eat the steer. Hundreds of millions of the world's people are still depending on what they can munch the grain direct, and if we stay complacent it will happen to them.

A hamburger for Thanks­giving would be our legacy to our great-grandchildren. And there'd be neither child nor cow left after the Great Food War.

Counties Expand Exports

United States Must Hustle To Keep Foreign Markets

By Harold Y. Jones

MEXICO CITY—More and more U.S. manufacturers are going abroad to try to beat growing competition from the Japanese, West Germans and British.

Nations that needed U.S. help to get back on their feet after World War II have in recent years cut deeply into markets which once bought most of their imports from the United States.

European countries and Japan have stepped up their business activities in Mexico and Latin America in the last six years, through sales agencies and by direct investment.

Europe, however, is still one of the five nations of the world, with Canada, Japan, West Germany and Britain, that buy more than $1 billion worth of U.S. goods each year.

Help is needed in Europe and Japan stepping up their exports, but the underdeveloped countries are now making goods they formerly imported from countries such as the United States.

"That is fine with us," said a U.S. Commerce Department official. "More countries industrialize, the more likely they are to buy more sophisticated machinery from the United States.

It was this target the Commerce Department and U.S. businessmen shot at in August by setting up the first U.S. industrial equipment exhibition here.

American firms brought samples of their machines, tools, packaging machinery and complicated scientific and industrial in­struments, none made in Mexico.

"We sold practically everything on the floor in the first week—for about $1 million," said Charles T. Reyun, the department's press officer. "The businessmen have prospects for more sales later."

Trouble is, Reyun said, the businessmen who went World War II American producers have had easy selling and expanding home market.

But as Europe and Japan and even some of the under­developed nations, like Brazil and Czechoslovakia, become more competitive with the United States, Americans are going to have to keep on developing international jets and start knocking on doors.

Market Has Hard-to-Find Item Bargains

By John Parker


The place to go in the Per­sian Market here.

Why "Persian," nobody seems to know. The name was somehow affixed to the collection of small stalls that sell anything and everything in hardware the mind can imagine. Items include tools, bits and pieces of machinery, pipes, bolts, nuts and odd pieces which only a specialist could recognize.

During the week the Persian Market is an orderly place compared with Sunday mornings. True, the sellers set up their wares Sunday on the sidewalk; they just lay their wares out along the sidewalk, as so many customers are regulars, spreading out what they have been able to glean in their week's wanderings.

To the Persian Market come the regulars, the tourists, the garages, husbands and wives with their "sample" bags in their hands, all looking in the hope that someboday, somewhere in one of the thousands of shops, will have what they want.

Today's traders indignantly reject the old legend. They stoutly maintain that they are honest dealers to the last man.

Government Announces

Demise of $2 Bills

The treasury has announced that no more $2 bills will be printed and its demise, according to all reports has been published.

The bills have long been unpopular because many per­sons have considered them unlucky.

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Four Torpedo Boats Hit in Gulf; Saigon River Being Harassed

U. S. GRAND ACTION on Gulf of Tonkin reported new air harassment tactics on Saigon's water links to the sea—but without success. Grand action remained light and scattered.

Two of the torpedo boats were reported sunk, two damaged.

The U. S. Command in Saigon reported new air attacks on northern oil depots—one 11 miles from Haiphong—as well as military installations and communications lines leading south. 852 bombers from Guam returned to hammer Viet Cong concentrations near the Cambodian border, 55 and 65 miles northwest of Saigon.

SAIGON, South Viet Nam (AP)—U. S. Navy pilots Monday blasted four North Vietnamese torpedo boats in the Gulf of Tonkin while the Viet Cong in the south continued harassment tactics on Saigon's water links to the sea—but without success. Grand action remained light and scattered.

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200,000
In Peking
Hit Russia

TOKYO (AP) — A massive rally of 200,000 youths led by the Red Guards shouted, "Down with the Russian revisionists!" in front of the Soviet Embassy in Peking Monday, Japanese press reports said.

The rally, which continued into the night, was orderly and Chinese soldiers two-deep kept the crowds back about 150 yards from the embassy. Chinese authorities, while heaping abuse on the Soviet leadership, apparently have no desire to bring about rupture in diplomatic relations.

These relations were strained to the breaking point last weekend when the Soviet Union angrily protested that some of its embassy personnel had been harassed by the youths. It demanded effective measures to protect its diplomats from "bootleg pranks."

"When these anti-Soviet actions take such concentrations, they will irritate our people and possibly evoke anti-Chinese demonstrations in the Soviet Union," a Japanese correspondent quoted a Russian as saying.

The demonstration, which the youths said in advance would be continued for three days, apparently was well-planned. Foreign correspondents received passes to cover it.

Japanese newcomers said the Soviet Embassy was vacant, its gates open and all the blinds drawn. The youths taking part appeared to have come from many parts of China. Thousands of them have been seen arriving daily by train.

No Recession Coming, Johnson Tells Truman

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP) — President Johnson expressed concern Monday over rising interest rates, but said he disagreed with former President Harry S. Truman that they could result in a serious depression.

Johnson said in a statement that Truman "in his usual forthright manner has spoken out against the rapid escalation of interest rates," adding: "As I said in December, and have repeated several times since, I too am concerned about the interest rate rise and what it means for many Americans."

"However, I cannot agree with President Truman that our economy is in danger of recession or depression. The tightness of money mainly reflects the extreme buoyancy of our economy and the resulting very sharp rise in the demand for credit."

FBI's Help Urged
In Bombing Case

WASHINGTON (AP) — The FBI should help investigate an attempt to kill the head of Chicago's Metropolitan Sanitary District, Rep. Edward J. Derwinski, R-Ill., said Monday.

He referred to an incident in which the car of Vinson W. Bacon, district general superintendent, was found rigged with dynamite last week.

"Despite the intense effort of local and state law enforcement officials, there has not been any major breakthrough in obtaining clues in this attempted murder," Derwinski said in a statement.

Jury to Get Convict Case

SPRINGFIELD (AP) — A prosecutor argued Monday that evidence in the murder trial of four Menard prisoners was "overwhelming and uncompromised" as to their guilt.

State's Atty. Howard Clotfelter of Randolph County, who opened the final arguments, said the slaying of three guards in a riot last November was cold-blooded and premeditated.

"If there ever was a case in this country which required the death penalty, this is it," Clotfelter told the jury.

Circuit Judge Creed Douglass plans to give his instructions today and send the case to the jury.

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Retires Traveling Trophy

Powless Wins 3rd Crown
In Open Tennis Tourney

John Powless, coming back eight years after his last Southern Illinois Open Tennis Tournament crown in 1958, captured the 1966 title Sunday by dealing with Paco Castillo in a straight set, 6-4, 6-2.

Powless, now head tennis coach at the University of Wisconsin, gained permanent possession of the traveling trophy in gaining his third win victory in the Illinois Open.

He won the title in 1957 and 1958 and came into this year's competition as the favorite.

Younger brother Bob teamed with Powless to make it a family sweep in the men's division as they took the doubles title by defeating Roy Sprenglemeyer and Lorrie Kuhl, 6-4, 6-2.

Kuhl is from LaJolla, Calif., and Sprenglemeyer is another former SIU player.

In the men's over-35 division, Tom Henderson of Ottawa won the title by defeating Bill Gatlin of St. Louis, 6-4, 6-1.

Kraft and Drake Publish Articles

Two members of the Department of Student Teaching at SIU have articles in current issues of education periodicals.