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The Parthenon

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY STUDENT NEWSPAPER

Vol. 64

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1965

No. 36

Van Cliburn Says Local Reception Shows People True Music Lovers

By SHERRY ALLEN
Staff Reporter

The concert was over. For a few minutes, the scene backstage was one of tranquility. Van Cliburn had donned a black overcoat and was putting a scarf around his neck.

Then the tranquility ended. Excited fans burst through the stage door to get the famous pianist's autograph. Programs were being pushed at him from all directions. He began signing, talking and smiling all at the same time. The line grew, but Mr. Cliburn never seemed too busy for his fans. With a warm smile or handshake he welcomed everyone.

Whenever he was urged to hurry and get back to the hotel he would protest, "Oh—but I love young people. I'm so interested in them."

Later, in the lobby of his hotel, the celebrated musician was asked if he is felt that interest in the classical arts was dwindling with Americans. He replied: "No, not at all. Now is the time for the classics to surge forward. The population is becoming greater everyday and with this great population comes more awareness. The awareness, in turn, stimulates, and the people are really becoming much more interested than before."

Commenting on the type of audiences he liked to play for, he remarked, "I love to play for people who love music." He went on to say that it was apparent by the audience's response that patrons of the Marshall Artists Series were truly music lovers. "You know," he said, "no performer wants an 'overnight' audience, because in true art, your audience is with you always."

The most thrilling event in his life, surprisingly, was not winning the Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow. Rather, it was winning a Texas Prize when he was 12 that impressed him most.

With his eyes shining like a child relating a thrilling incident, he said, "I had won a contest co-sponsored by the Houston Symphony and the Texas Gulf Sulfur Co., which entitled me to perform with the Houston Symphony on radio."

"Although the Moscow prize was accompanied by much publicity and propaganda, it didn't mean as much to me, as a person, as the prize I won as a child. Even if I hadn't won the Moscow prize, I would still love people, and I would still be making music."

A deeply religious young man, the "long, tall, Texan" seemed not "goody-goody," but really good. Mr. Cliburn attributes most of his success to God, who he feels is the source of all talent. He said that although talent can be developed by hard work, one can't achieve greatness alone.



Van Cliburn Interviewed After Concert

PARTHENON STAFF reporter Sherry Allen talks with pianist Van Cliburn just after his concert in the Keith Albee Theatre as part of Huntington's Artists Series program.

IFC Schedules Smoker Dates; Volunteer Program Initiated

The last Interfraternity Council meeting of the semester was held Monday in the Honors House with Ken Cohen, Wheeling senior presiding.

Second semester fraternity rush was the main topic of discussion. Smoker dates were drawn by the fraternities present. They begin on Feb. 15 and there will be one at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. each night through the Thursday of the week. Both Monday dates are open; on Tuesday at 7 p.m. Tau Kappa Epsilon, and at 9 p.m. Lambda Chi Alpha; on Wednesday at 7 p.m. Pi Kappa Alpha, and the 9 p.m. date is open; Zeta Beta Tau will have its smoker at 7 p.m. on Thursday and at 9 p.m. Sigma Phi Epsilon will have its smoker. The other smoker dates to fill the open dates will be announced later.

A volunteer program has been initiated by the IFC. Approximately 10 members or more from each fraternity have volunteered their services for the betterment of the IFC. These members have been placed on committees which work on new ideas originated in the executive committee. A cooperative buying system for all Greek organizations is in committee with Sheldon Roush, New Haven senior and Jan Blumer, Farmingdale, N. Y. senior as the co-chairmen.

Paul Lutz, Huntington junior, is the chairman for the tutoring

system which is being planned for next semester. Applications for those who wish to be tutored will be out by the fifth week of next semester. The charge will be \$5 for five two-hour sessions. The limit will be eight to each class. The system will be open to anyone on campus who needs help in a particular subject. The tutors will be Greek students.

Greek Week co-ordinators are Hobart Raikes, Logan senior, and Jim Thompson, Charleston senior. Greek Week will be the second week in April.

A strict absence policy for the fraternity delegates to IFC was discussed and fines for absences is the present policy. If delegates are absent from one meeting, there is a \$5 fine. Two consecutive absences result in \$10 fine and a third absence from meetings is also a \$10 fine.

The Executive Committee of the IFC has drawn up an award for the "Best Pledge". This award will be given each semester to the best pledge in the Greek fraternity system on campus. The man will be judged on fraternity activities, campus activities, and community activities. Each fraternity may submit a maximum of two men for the award. Rating will be done by questionnaires filled out by the pledges. The rating committee will consist of the Executive committee of the IFC, the Judiciary Board adviser, and the dean of men.

Panel Eyes Change In Cheating Policy

By CAROL FOX
News Editor

A faculty and student panel discussed "Cheating at Marshall University" Tuesday in Old Main Auditorium and concluded that the Green Book policy on cheating should be investigated toward the aim of a more realistic policy.

President Stewart H. Smith opened the discussion noting that the concern over cheating was expressed last fall by the faculty. He felt discussion of cheating was appropriate at this time with final exams beginning next week.

Walter Felty, associate professor of social studies, Dr. Sam Clagg, professor of geography, Dr. Elizabeth Wolf, professor of psychology, and June Patton, Huntington junior, were the panel members.

Professor Felty discussed his "Campus Survey of Student Opinions," which included six questions answered by students in various classes.

On the question, "How much cheating exists on our campus," out of a total of 646 students who responded, 74 per cent agreed

that cheating occurs at Marshall. On the question, "What do you know about current University regulations concerning cheating," out of a total of 647 students, 21 per cent were not aware of existence of cheating regulations, 7 per cent said they knew the regulations in detail, 53 per cent had some general idea of the cheating regulation, and 19 per cent had heard of the regulations, but could not give any details.

On the question "What should we do about these regulations on cheating," out of a total of 405 students, 69 per cent said the current regulations are satisfactory, 12 per cent felt the regulations needed change but they disagree on the direction any change should take.

On the question "What punishments have you seen for those who cheat," out of a total of 641 students, 66 per cent said they

Human Rights Group Named By Dr. Smith

President Stewart H. Smith has organized a new committee on campus composed of members of the administration, faculty, student body, alumni and staff associates for the purpose of studying human relations.

In explaining the purpose of the Committee on Human Relations, President Smith said, "The university is strongly committed to the proposition that all its students should receive equal treatment regardless of race, creed or color. The committee is designed to see that racial, religious and ethnic discrimination are in fact, as well as in purpose, eliminated from the life of the university."

Members of the Committee on Human Relations are: Mrs. Lillian H. Buskirk, dean of women; John E. Shay Jr., dean of men and chairman of the committee; Edwin A. Cubby, chairman of the Social Studies Department; Simon D. Perry, professor of political science; Elmer Dierks, staff associate; Joseph Okunlola, staff associate; Mrs. Earl Wyant and David H. Daugherty, alumni; Patricia Austin, Cedar Grove senior; Wendell English, Bluefield senior; Kathy Kelly, Erie, Pa., senior; Ken Cohen, Wheeling senior, and Marv Katherine McKinney, Charleston freshman.

The committee will study the university as a social institution

FINAL ISSUE

Due to the semester break, this will be the last edition of The Parthenon until Feb. 10, 1965.

A final examination schedule appears on page four of the regular issue.

to determine whether Marshall students are subjected to unfair discriminatory practices. The committee will then recommend procedures to the president for the elimination of unfair discriminatory practices.

Members of the committee also will receive complaints from individuals who make allegations of unfair discriminatory practices. Wherever possible this committee, or a sub-committee appointed by the chairman of the committee, will mediate any disputes which arise when one party charges another with unfair discriminatory practices.

Journalism Class Reports On EOA

What does economic opportunities mean to you?

A special task force of Parthenon depth reporting class members went to work on the subject last month and came up with a number of fact-filled articles on President Lyndon Johnson's anti-poverty war, the Economic Opportunities Act and the reception both are getting in this area and state.

The stories, together with photos on the subject, are presented in the light green supplement of today's edition.

have seen students cheat and not get caught, six per cent have seen them get caught but not punished, and 12 per cent have actually seen cheaters caught and punished.

On the question "Who should assume responsibility for doing something about cheating," out of a total of 798 students, 59 per cent believed that University officials should do something about the problem.

On the question "What would you do if you saw someone cheating in one of your classes," out of a total of 637 students who responded, 73 per cent said they would either keep quiet entirely or simply grumble to close friends.

June Patton spoke on "A Student's Comments." For her discussions she spoke with both Marshall students and with students attending other universities. Miss Patton believed there were two types of cheaters — professional cheaters, and those who cheat just to get out of school. She also mentioned the methods students employ to cheat.

Professor Clagg felt that cheating took place on examinations and on outside papers. He felt the statement, "A cheater only cheats himself" wasn't necessarily true since cheaters do get

(Continued on Page 4)

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

This letter is directed to students; not the guy behind you, nor the girl in front of you, but you!

In an effort to keep you happy (and on campus) the Student Union Activities Board is proposing a program for the second semester. It is for you and your enjoyment.

The committee's goal is to give you, the Marshall student, a well-balanced college life. We feel that you are being presented a top notch academic curriculum but that your extracurricular activities are weak from the social point of view. How well a society functions depends on how close its people are knitted. Our campus has social life — fraternities, sororities, athletics, band, Student Government, etc. — but it doesn't have one where all of these groups can blend together to give you the "Marshall" feeling. Just how many dances have you been to this past semester? More than two? Then you are either a Greek or enjoy beer.

How would you like to go to a dance and not get intoxicated? Here is your opportunity.

Let's break away from our hometowns. You are supposed to be here for 37 weeks each year. It is a shame people can't be away from home that long. (Let me point out here that I realize that some people have to go home every weekend.) Love and affection are strong ties, but they should be tested. Maybe your parents sent you to college because they were tired of seeing you around the house. You will never know for sure until you are away for a while. "A while" is not five days.

People defend themselves by saying they have no friends here, there is nothing to do on campus, etc. They are really saying, "I

Dear Editor:

The back test files maintained by social organizations are non-beneficial to those students who have access to the tests and to those students who do not have access to it.

It is not beneficial to those who have access to it because it encourages, fosters and develops non-learning habits. For "honor" students these tests are not necessary. Unfortunately, most students are not "honor" students. When a social organization encourages the average or below average student to use a back test as a study aid and the student develops a pattern of using this tool, it will have two detrimental effects on the student.

(1) The test could be highly non-representative of the one the student is to take and could result in the student receiving a lower grade than he would receive if he had studied the material.

This not learning but rote memorization and only a minor aspect of total learning. At Marshall, we strive to learn, and rote memorization of back tests might be an effective means of getting through grade school or possibly some high schools. It cannot replace individual evaluation of course material and creative thinking, which is the main purpose of learning at this institution. Therefore, any organization or group of students who encourage other students to disadvantage themselves through using back tests are fostering a

don't want to grow up; at home I am pampered. I am afraid to be on my own." How do you expect to make friends if you don't mix?

I see the females as the main clog, one way or another. Whether or not those sly little devils know it, they control the activities. When you have an abundant supply of women you always, for some strange reason, seem to find more men around. However, pride, lack of leadership, or disinterest are keeping our girls locked in their rooms. (The only time they show their heads is when they are looking for a ride home for the weekend.) Pride — girls won't come out unless they have a date. Lack of leadership — one girl won't take the initiative to drag along three or four other girls and go out.

Disinterest — maybe girls don't care anymore about meeting boys. Personally I think that our dorms are chuck full of sharp females. Most of them you only see on your way to, during, or on your way from classes. Surely we don't still have that many "going steady" with their high school flames. Girls must remember how shy men are. Men are afraid to crack the doors of girls' dorms. Maybe they are bashful, or afraid of their housemother, but it is easy to stop by the Union for a Coke.

Don Morris, manager of the Student Union, has fought, with the help of the administration, to use money for a new Union. He won: but maybe he lost! A few years ago our Union was considered too small for 5,000-6,000 students, but now we have to practically partition it off in order to get the feeling of being in a crowd. If the students aren't interested why build a beautiful, spacious, modern, new Union?

To the program. Presently in the planning stage:

(1) Variety Show. Our campus used to have variety shows and a non-educational attitude.

Also, a student who uses back tests frequently in place of total learning will lack confidence in his abilities because he knows that he did not learn the material — that he memorized back test(s), and that his grade or grades are not a true evaluation of his learning in the courses to which the back tests applied.

(2) The use of back tests possibly makes a farce of our grading system in that the majority of students do not have access to them.

It has been told to me by members of social organizations that back test files on campus are really of no value. If this is true, then they will have to agree with this first point I have made. But, if they are really of no value, and are a detriment to the student who uses them, then why do the back test files exist? Why don't they throw them in a trash can and burn them?

Since they do exist and are maintained by groups on this campus they must have some value. Could the value be that it is beneficial to receiving a better grade in a course(s)? Dr. Morris, acting dean of teachers college, says that the use of back tests will not increase your grade. Rather, a student who relies on back tests probably will receive a lower grade. But if this were true, then back tests would have been thrown in the trash long ago, or students who maintain back test files don't have any confidence in their abilities.

they were enjoyable. Why not again? Maybe we don't have any talent on this campus? Would you or your group be interested in entering? Trophies will be awarded for the best male, female, and mixed group. If you have some talent let us know. Everyone participates. Everyone has fun.

(2) TGIF parties in the Union with local combos or campus groups interested in obtaining some experience. Every Friday afternoon you can let off steam, drink a Coke and relax.

(3) Friday night take in a movie at the Union for a quarter and without a long walk downtown.

(4) Wednesday night is campus night. Forget Thursday and Friday. This is an opportunity to enjoy live music and dance.

(5) Costume Party. Nothing is more fun than a costume party in which everyone dresses to fit the topic. It is in our plans, but we need a good topic. Have one?

Music: Give us some suggestions. Already a few people have suggested their hometown combos — The Emeralds, Blue Notes, Parliaments, Turbines and Fabians. Let us show your favorite group and how to get in contact with them. We will attempt to bring your band to you.

Finances: Your Student Government allotted \$150 and the Student Union has matched it.

If you are interested enough to help, contact John Beaver at the Union Monday through Saturday from 4 p.m. or myself at 522-9942.

If you like our ideas let us know. Call between Monday and Thursday. You may not be able to catch us Friday. Have to pack you know. See you along the road.

ROY HUFFMAN,
Coordinator, Student Union
Activities Board

These tests many times are very similar to the tests being given and can increase the student's grade as much as a letter. In courses which are graded on a curve, this will affect the grade, per example: the "pure" C student might receive a D.

Having back tests is not illegal, therefore they cannot be legally disposed of. This problem is an educational problem but one that has not been solved. The administration has not banned the use of back tests and it would be ridiculous to suggest such a measure.

Other alternatives are to:

(1) Establish a back test file for all students which would equalize and spread the detriment. This would solve point 2 in that all students would be on an equal basis when it comes to grades. It would not solve point 1 in that it would foster bad educational practices.

(2) Establish an honor system and an honor organization to enforce it. This could solve both aspects of the problem but would have to be student initiated.

(3) A test exam board could be established, similar to the one at Michigan. This administrative branch would standardize all tests and with efficient test-giving procedures no test would be available to the students. In effect, no student would be allowed to have a test or a copy of one. This would remedy the whole situation and is an ideal answer.

CHARLES DELEHANTY
Huntington senior

An Editorial

MU To Join In EOA

The Economic Opportunities Act was passed in 1964 "to mobilize the human and financial resources of the nation to combat poverty in the United States."

Through programs like the Job Corps, the Community Action Programs and others like them, the act will provide jobs for high school dropouts, indigent college students and unemployed heads of families.

It will relieve the health, education and personal problems of slum areas, loan money to small businessmen and poor farmers and migrants, and train a 3,000-member group similar to the Peace Corps to work in the nation's poor areas.

Marshall has agreed to participate in part of this vast project, the work-study program. This program provides part-time employment for college and university students who need financial aid to continue their studies.

We are proud that Marshall is taking part in this new program. Education is the most vital force in the nation today. Helping students who could otherwise not afford to get an education is the highest service a university can perform.

English Qualifying Examination Will Be Given On January 23

The Qualifying Examination in English Composition will be given Saturday, Jan. 23 at 9 a.m. in the Science Hall Auditorium for all students whose last name begins with the letter N through Z.

Students required to take the examination are engineering majors who have completed 68 or more credit hours; all other students studying under a four-year program who now have 58 or more credit hours; and all students now under a two-year program with 45 or more credit hours, according to Prof. M. Tyson, chairman of the English Department.

Exempt are students who have an A or B in the "A" sections of English 102 or 104, and foreign students for whom English is not a native language.

Topics will be listed from each major field and the examinee will select one topic relating to his particular field.

Students whose last name begins with A through M who missed the first examination are permitted to take the examination at this time by special permission from Prof. Tyson.

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Marshall Plans Work-Study Program

By RICK EDWARDS

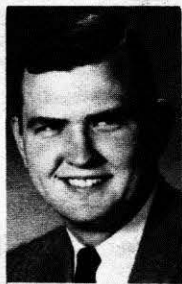
"The work-study program should make it possible for every qualified student to get a college education, regardless of his financial ability to pay."

These were the words of John E. Shay, dean of men at Marshall University, as he discussed the importance of the work-study program to Marshall and to all students in a recent interview.

Shay, who is directly responsible for the work-study program at MU, explains the work-study plan as being similar to the student assistantship program at MU.

"The work-study program is similar because it is a program that creates part-time jobs for indigent students, so they can go to school without it having to cost their parents a thing. The money that is paid to the students

who have assistantships is paid wholly by the state. The money that will be paid to the students participating in the work-study



program will be paid by both the school and the federal government — 90 per cent by the federal government and 10 per cent by the school taking part in the program," the dean said.

The work-study program has been allotted \$54 million, and \$662,000 of that has been assigned to aid the work-study program in West Virginia. The \$662,000 will be divided by all state schools participating in the program, according to Shay.

The dean also explained that a

student going to a school under the work-study program could be employed by a non-profit organization.

"Non-profit organizations that can employ work-study program students are organizations such as the YMCA and the YWCA, churches, and other such groups," said Shay.

Organizations that do employ such students will be able to pay the students for services rendered because the federal government will pay 90 per cent of their wages, leaving only 10 per cent to be paid by the employer, the same situation that exist in the schools, according to the dean of men.

In order for a student to be eligible to go to school under the work-study plan he must show a definite need for financial assistance. The student must be a resident of the state in which he applies for admittance, Shay continued.

There has been some concern on the part of students who now have student assistantships, as to whether the work-study program will replace their stipends, thereby putting them out of work.

"The students now working under the student assistantships will not be effected by the work-study program. They are two different programs. The student assistantships will continue to be in effect," Shay says.

In order to get the work-study program into effect as soon as

possible, Shay sent questionnaires to the heads of each department at MU during the first semester. The questionnaires asked the department heads to determine exactly how many students their department could employ.

Shay has also been trying to find non-profit organizations that could employ needy students.

"We plan to start the work-study program at the beginning of the second semester of this year. At present we have at least 483 students at Marshall who would be eligible for a position under the work-study program, but we have submitted a request for enough money to employ 291 students under the work-study program."

"This money will be used to employ mostly the students that are now on campus and need financial help in order to remain in school, and some of the money

will be used to employ new students who are expected to apply for admittance to MU the second semester under the work-study plan, but we don't really expect too many students to apply until the fall semester. Then we will have to apply for additional aid," said Shay.

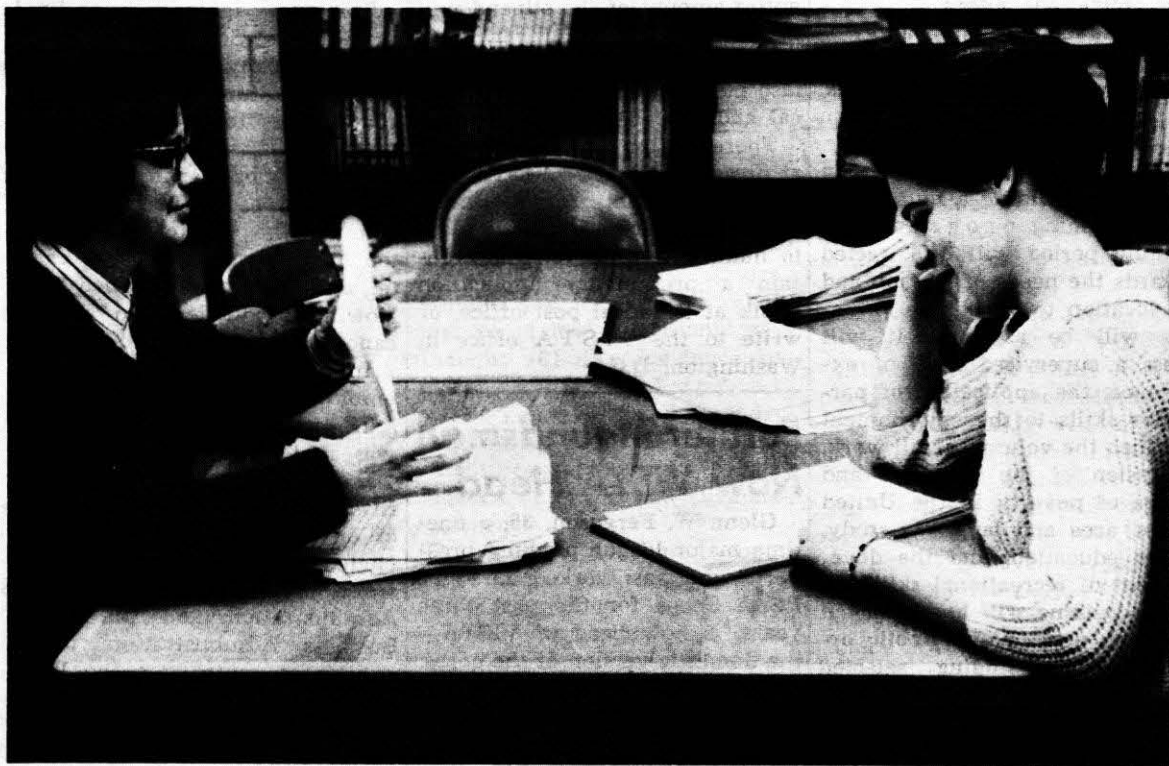
MU's 10 per cent of the wages for students under the work-study plan will have to come from the state, because Marshall is a state supported school, according to Dean Shay.

Getting MU ready for the work-study program has been an added burden, but, according to the dean, the work is rewarding.

"When you stop to think how important an education is in this highly competitive world of today, you realize just how necessary this is. Then the work doesn't seem half as hard," he added.

Economic Opportunity

— What does it mean? How will the new Economic Opportunity Act affect us? What part will Marshall students, Huntington residents and West Virginians take in this new federal program? Here's what a class of student journalists found out about the subject during an extensive depth study.



EMPHASIZING STUDY—Two Marshall coeds pore over studies in the James E. Morrow Library. These students typify the type of work-study arrangements to be made next semester at Marshall and other educational institutions throughout the country. Students will hold part-time positions and study at the same time.

Parthenon Covers 'War On Poverty'

By GARY KEARNS
Managing Editor

Nearly one year ago, President Lyndon Baines Johnson declared "unconditional war on poverty in America." During the past 2 months, this "war" has continued, and the momentum of it has increased rapidly.

For instance, planners in 32 of the 50 states, plus the District of Columbia, are initiating 120 projects that have been authorized by the man in charge of the war against poverty, R. Sargent Shriver.

Shriver, the brother-in-law of the late President John F. Kennedy, is not only the director of the Peace Corps, but he also heads up the new Office of Economic Opportunity.

Together, the projects total \$35 million, which is only a small part of the millions Shriver will disburse during the coming months.

The United States Congress legalized the crusade against poverty last summer, and last month the poverty corps, includ-

ing such efforts as the Job Corps and the Community Action Programs, began to make some distinct and marked progress.

The Parthenon, as the student newspaper of Marshall University, is today publishing a supplement which is designed to expose and to explain—in many aspects—just what this Economic Opportunities Act means. It is a careful examination and explanation—a study in depth.

Like other colleges and universities across the nation, Marshall will take part in the program, and the editorial staff of The Parthenon feels that its readers—both faculty and students—should know all there is to know about it.

A number of Parthenon reporters were assigned various aspects of the program which have been delved into thoroughly. But the reporters and the editors, alone, are not completely responsible. Many people in many places and stations of life cooperated in bringing this supplement to you.

The stories were prepared by the members of the Journalism 202 class in "Depth Reporting." Also, the members of the Journalism 301 class in copy editing put in much effort in getting this supplement into a physical reality.

The cooperation of Gov. W. W. Barron, his special assistant, Paul Crabtree, Governor-elect, Hulet C. Smith, Robert Nelson, member of the West Virginia House of Delegates; Congressional Representative Ken Hechler, Senators Jennings Randolph and Robert C. Byrd and David Dodrill, Marshall University director of information, and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Also, the pictures which appear in this supplement were taken and prepared by Joseph Shields, the photo laboratory technician of The Parthenon.

STATES TO GET ASSISTANCE

The new Economic Opportunities Act has also provided states with avenues of assistance too.

Section 209 of the Urban and Rural Community Action Program offers technical assistance to states so that they may provide information and aid to communities in developing community action programs.

Under the provisions of this section, a governor can set up a Technical Assistance Agency through which the Office of Economic Opportunity will give grants or contracts.

Job Corps Will Help Jobless Youths

By THOM CLINE

Within blocks of Marshall's campus are people living on incomes derived solely from government sources, while they stay at home to look for jobs which aren't there. These are the unemployed of the United States—the unemployed of West Virginia.

For them there isn't a place now. Automation and the outburst of college graduates has taken its toll among the uneducated, and now they must live by the best means possible—and this usually means from government funds.

While there have been other programs set up to help these

people find jobs and to train them for jobs, the Office of Economic Opportunity has set up a new plan. The Job Corps, a new approach from a program of the 1930's, is designed for the out-of-school youth who doesn't have the means or the interest to further his education.

While this one program may not be the only way to end poverty, youths between the ages of 16 and 21 may pick up job skills and basic education.

Immediate plans do not indicate a job corps center to be located in Huntington. Paul Crabtree, on Dec. 9, said that

there is a job corps center planned at Anthony in Greenbrier County, and on Dec. 17, Sargent Shriver announced a proposed location at Boliver Heights in Jefferson County.

Giving 100,000 young people a chance to benefit from additional education and job training during the first year, the Job Corps centers will be set up on two year programs. For some the period may be shorter, depending upon



the type training they need. A number of applicants may be able to go directly into vocational courses, while others may need basic literacy training and remedial education.

What will these youths do after they get into the Job Corps? They will perform much needed work in our nation's forests and parks. They will do construction work, and learn basic surveying, forest technician skills, weed and pest control, carpentry, masonry, cooking, or typing.

They will be used in all these capacities while they are train-

(Continued on Page 2)

VISTA Is Peace Corps In United States

By MARGARET JOHNSON

VISTA—"a view or a prospect, more or less distant, as a long vista of future years." So states Webster's New International Unabridged Dictionary, and that definition seems to be apropos to the NEW VISTA—Volunteers In Service To America.

As the Peace Corps offers an opportunity for voluntary service abroad, VISTA offers a similar opportunity for dedicated Americans to serve their country at home. VISTA is part of the Office of Economic Opportunity which was created by President Lyndon Johnson to wage the war against poverty.

VISTA will recruit, train, select, place and support qualified volunteers whose services have been requested to assist in eliminating poverty in the United States.

The volunteers will be used in a great variety of skills, trades, and professions. They will work in rural and urban community action programs, Job Corps camps, migrant worker communities, Indian reservations, hospitals, schools, and institutions for the mentally ill or mentally retarded. Volunteers may be sent to any of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the trust territories. An applicant may express an area of preference, but if no job is available in that area, he will be sent where the need is most urgent.

According to Mr. Paul Crabtree, special assistant to Gov. Hulet Smith, there has been a specific call for more than 260 volunteer workers in West Virginia. He expressed doubt that this many would be available, however.

The Community Action Program in McDowell County has asked for 100 of these volunteers to help underprivileged persons in that county by giving them instruction in job counselling, home management, family budgeting, personal hygiene, cleaning up in and around their homes, and homemaking services. Many other volunteers will also

be needed in other areas for similar tasks.

Dr. Mildred Bateman, head of the West Virginia Mental Health Department, has called for 160 volunteers to aid in that department. Some of the volunteers will work in hospitals helping mentally ill patients during treatment; others will work with rehabilitated patients, and still others will work with released patients in an after-care program. The fourth group of volunteers will work to help and care for mentally retarded children.

In all of the above instances, the federal government will pay 100 per cent of the cost.

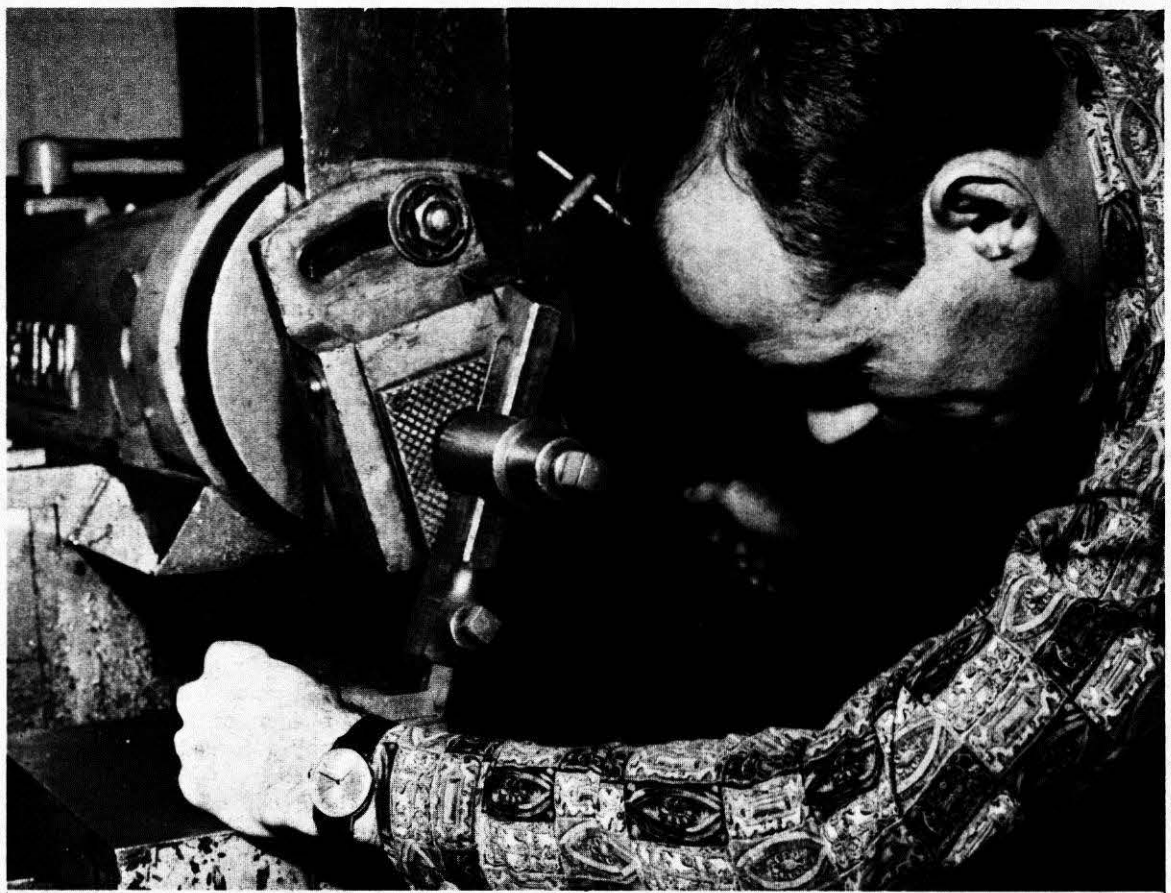
Any agency, institution, or hospital wishing to obtain volunteers for a specific purpose must submit a letter of intent to the VISTA Department in Washington, D.C. They must describe their agency in detail; as to whether it is a federal, state, local, corporate body, or private non-profit organization, and explain how they hope to be of service to the community where located.

They must state the number of volunteers needed and what purposes, tasks, and skills are required in the jobs they will be doing. The VISTA staff will work closely with the potential sponsors in choosing and preparing the volunteers and in working out their proposal.

Their primary aims will be to involve the volunteers in working directly with the poverty population, so that the poor will be able to move toward specific goals, such as training, employment, leadership, or in leaving the hospital. New and creative techniques, roles, and types of volunteer activities are strongly encouraged.

The director of VISTA is Glenn W. Ferguson, who is responsible for recruiting, training, and directing the expected 3,500 volunteers who will work in the nation's poverty stricken areas. Ferguson has been associate director of the Peace Corps in charge of volunteers since 1963. He previously served overseas helping to set up Peace Corps programs. Before joining the Peace Corps staff in 1961, he held a variety of posts in education and as a management consultant.

Any person 18 years of age or older is eligible to apply as a



A LEARNING EXPERIENCE — A crafts student operates a lathe during night classes in various subjects at Huntington East High School. The courses, provided through federal assistance, aid local citizens in acquiring various skills for job opportunities or further training for better positions.

VISTA member. Any Marshall student or faculty member may volunteer, although it would necessitate dropping out of school for one year. It is a full time job and a student may not be able to stay in this area. Volunteers will not be exempted from their military obligations, either.

Married couples may apply if both the husband and wife qualify for service. In some cases, married couples with children will also be considered.

The period can be no less than one year, including a four to six weeks training program. The training period will be directed towards the needs of the job and the location to which the volunteer will be assigned. It will stress a supervised field of experience, the application of particular skills to the environment in which the volunteer will work, discussion of the nature and causes of poverty in the United States, area and language study, health education, and the development of recreational skills.

The training will be conducted by local, private and public organizations, including selected colleges and universities. Marshall will not be used as a training center, although some of its members will be participating in the plan in various phases.

The volunteers will receive a monthly living allowance. Since

they will be expected to live where they work, the amount will vary depending on local conditions. In addition, the volunteer will receive a \$50 stipend for each month of satisfactory work.

Upon completion of service, the entire amount of the stipend will be paid to the Volunteer. During service, the volunteer will also be reimbursed for any medical and dental expenses.

There are no immediate plans at present to locate a VISTA outlet in Huntington. Anyone interested in offering their services to humanity for a year may obtain a preliminary application blank at the local post office, or write to the VISTA office in Washington, D.C.

Former Moundsman Now VISTA Head

Glenn W. Ferguson, 35, a one-time major league pitching prospect, who has worked for the Peace Corps for the past three years, is now head of VISTA—the domestic version of the corps.

As director of VISTA, which stands for Volunteers in Service to America, Ferguson will be responsible for recruiting, training, and directing 3,500 volunteers to work in the nation's poverty-stricken areas as part of President Johnson's anti-poverty program.

Since 1963 Ferguson has been associate director of the Peace Corps in charge of volunteers. Before joining the Peace Corps staff in 1961, he held a variety of posts in education and as a management consultant.

After his freshman year at Cornell University, Ferguson, who had pitched a no-hitter at high school, was offered a job with the Orlando, Fla., baseball team, then a farm club of the Washington Senators.

But while pitching for Cornell on a cold day he developed a bad elbow that ended his hurling career.

"It was probably best," Ferguson commented Newsweek magazine recently "because there were other things more important to do."

Retraining Fails In Varney Plant

A model experiment in retraining jobless workers in Varney, W. Va. has run into trouble.

Two years ago with federal aid the National Seating and Dimension Company began manufacturing furniture parts, retraining coal miners to do the work.

On Nov. 20, the director of the company closed the plant. He gave two reasons. The cost of retraining the workers had been too high, draining working capital, and labor problems had been slowing production and causing cancellation of contracts.

In full production the factory employed 126 men and 75 were still employed when the plant was shut down.

In financing the product the firm had obtained funds in excess of one million dollars. This included loans totaling \$860,000 from the Area Redevelopment Administration and the Small Business Administration, plus smaller amounts from the West Virginia Development Authority and private sources.

Officials of the ARA promised to confer with "present investors" and other interested persons in an effort to save the 75 jobs affected plus create more jobs. It seems, however, that the first experiment in job retraining has been unsuccessful.

WORK-STUDY JOBS

According to William McGaffin, of the Chicago Daily News Service, students participating in the work study program will do such as on-campus jobs as dormitory and plant maintenance, food service, clerical work, library indexing, and lab assistance.

The students that have off-campus jobs will do such things as tutoring, youth work, recreation leaders, and community service aides.

There are approximately 100,000 students that will be able to take part in the program the first year and these students will be paid from \$500 for undergraduates to \$1,000 for graduate students.

Job Corps Aid Jobless Youth Vocationally And Educationally

(Continued from Page 1)

ing, and for their services, they will receive their clothing, food, housing, and a small amount of spending money each month. In addition, \$50 a month will be deposited in an account, to be paid upon completion of enrollment. In some cases a part of this amount may be sent home to help the corps worker's family.

After the trainee has spent his allotted time in the center, the Job Corps tries to help him find employment. Although they cannot guarantee him a job upon graduation, his chances for later employment are greatly increased.

The women's program will be similar to the job center program for the men. Women's residential centers, to be located in facilities of private local agencies, settlement houses, and other such places, will be set up to train young women in vocational

studies, basic education, and work experience. In addition to these, the women will also be taught family responsibilities.

While this program does not affect Marshall students, it may affect Marshall student drop-outs who would wish to enter the Job Corps. Marshall faculty members, after a program is established near Huntington, will probably assist in the development and maintenance of the Job Corps in West Virginia.

MU may provide facilities for training Job Corps instructors and it may also help organize future programs among students and faculty.

The Job Corps is only one part of the total program, but according to Congressman Ken Hechler, Congressman from the Fourth District, it is needed by all youth today who can't find jobs, and who have no immediate plans for securing employment.

Low-Income Families To Get Financial Aid

By TERESA GOTHARD

With the cost of living index rising to record heights, adequate incomes are a necessity to any family.

West Virginia, on the other hand, has many people living on low or inadequate incomes. According to Paul Crabtree, special assistant to the governor, the total number of these people is considerably higher in this state due largely to the mechanization of coal mining during the past 15 years.

Mr. Crabtree also noted that compared with a national average of 21.4 per cent, West Virginia has 32.6 per cent of its families living on an annual income of \$3,000 or less.

One of the five major activities undertaken so far under the Economic Opportunity Act is that in the vital community action field. Six pilot projects involving 14 West Virginia counties are being developed to deal with employment, job training and counseling, health services, vocational rehabilitation, remedial education, and other activities. Two of these projects have already been submitted to the OEO, one is ready for submission, and the other three are still in the preparatory stages.

The Community Action Programs will provide technical and financial assistance for urban and rural communities to fight poverty. Individual communities must decide how to do the job with private and public resources that will be augmented by federal assistance.

The problems of poverty are a network of social ills such as illiteracy, unemployment, poor health and dilapidated housing. The major aim of the Community Action Programs is to alleviate these with a network of anti-poverty attacks that are varied and yet coordinated. This is to be done by local talent and leadership.

Specifically, remedial reading, literacy courses, job training, employment counseling, home-maker services, job development and training, vocational rehabilitation, health services are only some of the individual programs that can be supported and coordinated with a detailed local anti-poverty program.

The federal government will help local communities to develop and support these programs. However, this help will depend on the community's determination to:

- (1) mobilize its own public and private resources for this attack;
- (2) develop programs of sufficient scope and size that promise to eliminate causes of poverty;
- (3) involve the poor themselves in developing and operating the anti-poverty programs; and (4) administer and coordinate the Community Action Programs through public or private non-profit agencies or a combination of these.

R. Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, announced Dec. 16, 1964, that more than \$10 million in federal Community Action grants to attack poverty through 48 programs in 30 states. The grants total \$10,342,300 which can be



added to funds of \$1,149,100, contributed by communities, bringing the total for the programs to \$11,491,400.

Communities must provide 10 per cent of the cost. The federal government pays up to 90 per cent of the cost of Community Action Programs in the first two years, and after that pays 50 per cent on a matching basis.

The Community Action grants for the state of West Virginia will total \$30,000. Of West Virginia's rural areas, McDowell County has received \$43,420. The adult basic education allotment for West Virginia has been set at \$233,391.

All local programs should use the talents of persons living in and affected by the poverty stricken neighborhoods in planning and operating programs. As workers in projects, they could be used as aides to professionals, as recreational and day care assistants and as helpers in home-maker and health services. Other examples are community research aides, library aides, tutoring assistants, probation aides and family service workers.

To be able to tell what is needed in a community, the problems of the poor must be assessed in more than money terms. Simply enumerating the low income families will not permit you to select a priority list of projects. Here are some factors that need to be sorted out:

- (1) the number of low-income families, particularly those with children;
- (2) the extent of persistent unemployment and underemployment;
- (3) the number and proportion of people receiving cash or other assistance on a needs basis from public agencies or private organizations;
- (4) the number of migrant or transient low-income families;
- (5) school dropout rates, military service rejection and rates plus other evidences of low educational attainment;
- (6) the incidence of disease, disability and infant mortality;
- (7) housing conditions;
- (8) adequacy of community facilities and services;
- (9) the incidence of crime and juvenile delinquency.

To begin to develop a community action program, the first step is to bring together the appropriate voluntary and government agencies in welfare, health, housing, education and employment as participants in developing a community action program. Include leaders from the areas in which the program will operate.

Second, assemble all available information on the poverty problem. Identify the extent of poverty in the community and begin to determine major characteristics and list the problems in order of priority. Third, development of a set of proposals to attack the causes of poverty and determine what local resources are available to support such programs.

Fourth, decide on a specific geographical area for the program. Fifth, form a local community action organization that includes not only government and voluntary organizations, but business, labor and other key civic organizations as well. Sixth, if technical help is needed in developing programs, ask for it from Community Action Programs, Office of Economic Opportunity.

of cities and towns will be assisted in relieving health and educational problems found there. More than \$225 million has been allocated for this particular program along with millions more supplied by local funds.

Reaction To OEO Mixed

By RUSSELL SCOTT

"Opportunities unlimited" is the evident byword of the new government anti-poverty program appropriately entitled Economic Opportunities, but reaction by the public has not been overwhelmingly in favor of the bill and the number of people who know nothing about the bill is large enough to create some concern for the success of the project.

Over \$784 million has been appropriated for this first year and hundreds of thousands of people are expected to receive assistance of some sort from the OEO (Office of Economic Opportunities).

On the college level alone \$54 million will be spent on a work-study program which will help create part-time jobs for 100,000 students. These figures are quite impressive when one considers that they pertain to only one year and that in following years the numbers will rise to even greater proportions.

The branch of the OEO receiving the largest amount of money is the Community Action Program through which slum areas



city student, in talking about the relief money being spent by the government, said, "If a person is unable to find a job or unable to work, then give them money to keep them from starving. But for these people who are physically able to work and only sit back and wait for their check from the government, I say no!"

The manager of a drive-in restaurant in Huntington had this to say about government welfare programs in general: "There is no reason for this country to become a welfare state, not because this would be approaching Communism, but simply because our country was not founded on those principles. It's supposed to be 'climb the ladder' as far as possible, and not be content with the bottom."

A Huntington freshman, in commenting about government spending to reduce poverty, asked, "Why should I struggle through school and gain an education just to see my tax dollars and everyone else's form an income for someone who hasn't the incentive to get a job of his own? It's ridiculous."

The manager of a large supermarket had a somewhat pessimistic viewpoint. He said, "I think that the intentions of the

government of wiping out poverty are admirable, but I don't think that they will ever completely eliminate it."

Another student feels that the "middle class of people are being overlooked" in the war on poverty.

Perhaps the most interesting comment came from a successful area businessman who said, "Spending money on the poverty stricken will never erase poverty from this country. The thinking of the people must change. Those who think poverty, live in poverty. Those who think prosperity, live in prosperity." He went on to say that "we seem to be starting at the end with these training and re-training programs."

"The first step," he added, "should be to educate these people into thinking that there is more to life than receiving welfare money from the government. From then on, the fight would be easier."

But whether the public agrees or disagrees with what the government is attempting to do through projects like the OEO, the fact remains that there is a noble and expensive effort being made to rid this country of the stigma of poverty and make prosperity widespread.

Peace Corps' Shriver Started With Politics

By BOB ROGERS

Sargent Shriver, head of the Peace Corp and the new Office of Economic Opportunity got his start in politics and government as a campaign adviser for the late President John F. Kennedy.

Robert Sargent Shriver was born in Westminster, Md. on Nov. 9, 1915. He was graduated B.A. in 1938 and LL.B. in 1941 at Yale University. He worked briefly for a New York City law firm and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1941.

He enlisted in the U. S. Navy for WWII service and was discharged from active duty in 1945 with the rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy Reserve.

On his return to civilian life in 1945 he became an assistant editor of Newsweek magazine. The following year, he was commissioned by Joseph P. Kennedy to edit the letters of his oldest son, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., who had been killed in the war. He then joined the staff of the Kennedy family's Merchandise Mart in Chicago. In 1947 he assisted President Kennedy's sister Eunice Mary Kennedy in setting up the first National Conference on Juvenile Delinquency.

After the nomination of John F. Kennedy as the Democratic presidential candidate in 1960 he was named campaign adviser, with particular responsibility for gaining the Negro, farm and businessman's vote. After Mr. Kennedy's election in 1960 Mr. Shriver organized and headed the so-called talent scout operation that proved so successful in persuading outstanding Americans to accept key posts in the new administration.

Experience gained by Mr. Shriver while leading groups of students through France and Germany in 1934, 1936, and 1939 as part of the Experiment in International Living program had convinced him of the need of developing some means of creating

better international relations through knowledge of the problems, and cultures of other nations.

This led to a series of speeches in 1957 advocating education in the cultures of the world for Americans to aid in the improvement of foreign relations.

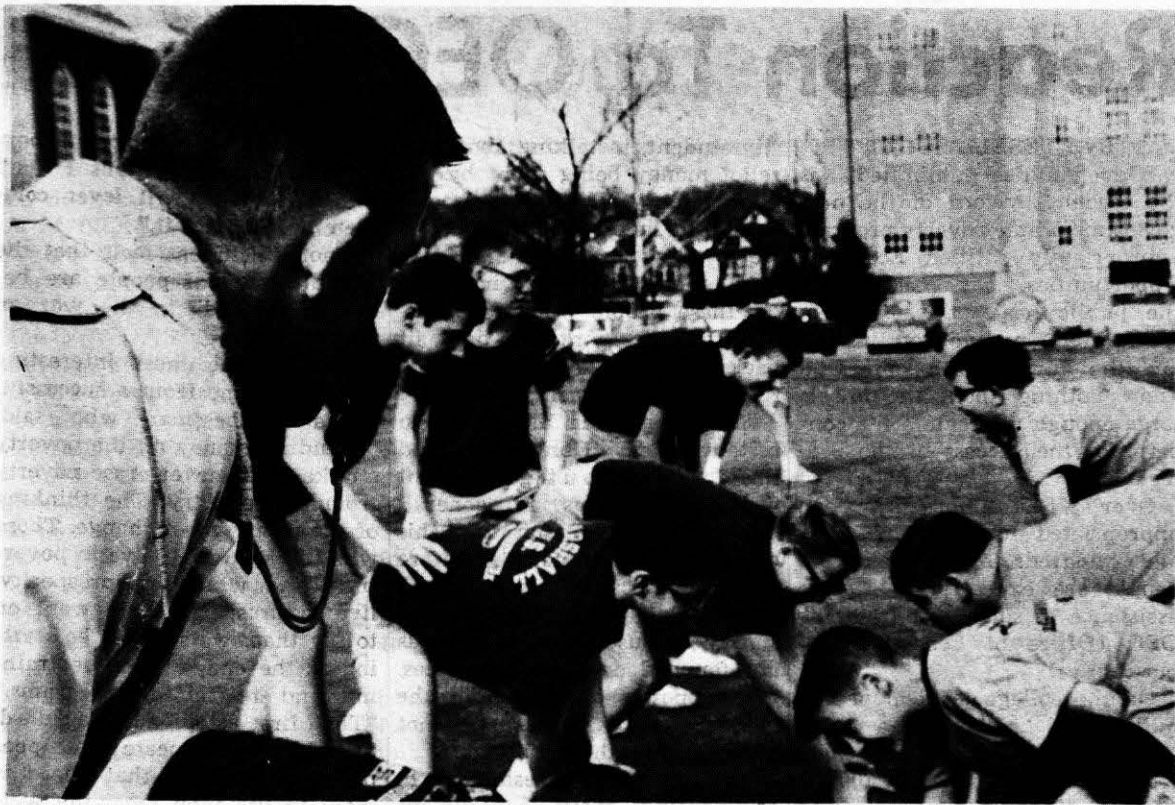
In February of 1961 President Kennedy asked Mr. Shriver to conduct the planning necessary to organize the Peace Corps, and when the executive order, which brought the corps into being was signed on March 1, 1961. Mr. Shriver was appointed the first director.

Of interest to West Virginians is the fact that Mr. Shriver is the recipient of the honorary Doctor of Humanities from Salem College.

This then is the man who will head the most monumental war of all time, the war on poverty. His past experience, especially that of director of the Peace Corps, should have prepared him well for the job.



SARGENT SHRIVER



ALL IN A DAY'S WORK — According to Dean of Men John Shay, students in the work-study program could undertake any type of task on campus, even referee of an intramural contest. Above, a student gives careful attention to a lineup of two touch football teams at the central intramural field.

2 Counties Lagging In Poverty Actions

By JUDY FOSTER

West Virginia has probably as much concentrated poverty as any state in Appalachia and yet it is lagging behind in action, particularly in Cabell and Wayne Counties.

In the opinion of Cornelius L. Williams, state department of vocational rehabilitation, action has been slow because "the need isn't felt as acutely here as elsewhere where poverty is all around."

Mr. Williams believes, as do others, that Cabell County is not as poverty-stricken as other counties and thus the people are uninterested because they aren't touched by the unemployment, hunger, and filth. Some area residents are completely unaware of any program.

Another interested Huntingtonian who is active in civic affairs, Mrs. Norma Wisor, public

relations director for the United Community Service, agrees with Mr. Williams and adds, "Here in Huntington we are not poverty-stricken . . . things are going so well . . . people aren't concerned about what is happening to the other fellow."

Actually, in terms of combating poverty, the Community Action Program should do four things as stated in the act. First, it should mobilize and utilize resources, public and private, of any rural or urban area against poverty.

Secondly, it should provide services, assistance, and facilities toward eliminating the causes of poverty, developing employment opportunities, improving human performance, and bettering the conditions under which people live, learn, and work.

Finally, the program should be conducted, administered, or coordinated by a public or non-profit agency, other than a political party.

In the area of plans for the working program, Cabell County has not fallen short. In fact, every department being affected has its own plan for the Community Action Center. The problem is that none of these plans have gotten off the ground.

No coordinator has been appointed for Cabell County and it appears that if no progress is made soon by a Community Action Committee, the Cabell County Court will be the last hope for some kind of action.

This meeting, planned originally for the month of December, was postponed until January so that a representative from the federal bureau may be present.

Tentatively, the program for Huntington will include two centers that will serve all youths: high school graduates, dropouts, juvenile delinquents, and disadvantaged youths between the ages of 16 and 21.

The centers will serve Logan, Mingo, Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Mason, and Putnam Counties. The main center will be located in Huntington but staff members will be scattered throughout the seven counties.

The main problem facing the Huntington area now is time. Government allotments will be made according to need, and will be distributed on a first-come, first-serve basis.

It is the desire of both Mrs. Wisor, Mr. Williams, and all those at UCS that the people of Cabell County take an active interest in the Community Action Program.

In meetings here the past two days, officials of the Huntington District Council, AFL-CIO, Marshall and West Virginia universities and community leaders tentatively scheduled a two-county conference on the Marshall campus for Feb. 6, and it is understood that civic, governmental, educational, industrial, professional and religious leaders will be invited to attend.

National officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity will appear to explain community action and to answer questions, according to S. H. Watson, president of the Labor Council.

Anti-Poverty Programs Compared

By KAREN WICKLINE

"Our fight against poverty will be an investment in the most valuable of our resources — the skills and strength of our people."

This excerpt, taken from President Lyndon Johnson's message on poverty to Congress, expresses the purpose of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. As stated in the bill, it is to use the human and financial resources of the nation to combat poverty by offering to everyone the opportunity for education and training, work, and the opportunity to live decently and with dignity.

Another bill which attempts to alleviate poverty in the United States was passed by President John F. Kennedy in 1961, and is entitled the Area Redevelopment Act. (ARA). This program concentrates mainly on the development of specific areas suffering from persistent unemployment and under-employment, rather than on individuals.

This act creates a partnership of private enterprise, community leadership, state governments, and many federal agencies, all working together to strengthen local economies that will provide new jobs for the unemployed.

President Johnson's pending Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1964 is another attempt toward removing poverty. This bill was introduced to Congress July, 1964, and still awaits further legislation.

The objective of the Appalachia program is to develop economic resources and to relieve poverty in the Appalachian region which consists of several counties in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and all counties of West Virginia.

Each of these three acts is aimed at definite problems and each has proposed remedies for these conditions. The Economic Opportunity Act will provide opportunities for almost half a million underprivileged young Americans to develop skills, con-

tinue education, and find useful work, all through the Job Corps, work-training program, and the work-study program.

Secondly, through the Community Action Program every American community will be aided to develop a plan to fight

and agriculture sorely in need of creative attention.

To control these problems, the Appalachia bill proposes: a 2,350-mile highway system, an accelerated water facilities construction program with emphasis on flood control, smaller programs

OEO Lists Program Information Addresses

Where should I write? Information concerning the 10 specific programs under the Office of Economic Opportunity may be obtained by writing to the specific addresses listed below.

JOB CORPS — Job Corps, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C.

WORK - TRAINING PROGRAM — Neighborhood Youth Corps, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

WORK-STUDY PROGRAM — Commissioner of Education, HEW, Washington, D. C.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS — Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C.

VISTA — (Volunteers in Service to America) — VISTA Volunteers, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C.

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAM — Commissioner of Education, HEW, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS TO COMBAT POVERTY IN RURAL AREAS — Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANCE FOR MIGRANT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES — Community Action, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT AND INVESTMENT INCENTIVES PROGRAM — Nearest Field Office, Small Business Administration.

WORK-EXPERIENCE PROGRAM — Commissioner, Welfare Administration, HEW, Washington, D. C.

its own poverty. Dedicated Americans will have the opportunity to battle poverty through VISTA, the Volunteers in Service To America. A work-experience program will enable unemployed heads of families to gain education and skill for jobs, and loans will be available for poor farmers and migrants and for small businessmen who hire the chronically jobless.

Comparable to the OEO is the planned Appalachian Regional Commission, to be composed of one federal member and a representative from each participating state in the Appalachian region. The Commission will regulate all programs under the bill.

According to President Johnson, the three major problems of Appalachia are: poor roads, inadequate water control, and a mineral use of coal and timber

to improve livestock farming, lumbering, and coal mining, and a "human resources" program providing for construction of health facilities, vocational training of the unemployed, etc.

The proposed appropriations for this program amount to \$1,077,200,000, to be shared by the federal government and the state governments. The total OEO budget for the first year is \$784.2 million.

ARA relies on local community initiative together with federal assistance to help depressed areas mobilize their own resources for economic growth. Basically, the act involves two types of areas: urban-industrial areas with persistent high unemployment rates, and rural areas or small labor markets plagued by very low farm or family income.

A variety of tools have been

provided by the act: loans to help new industrial or commercial enterprises establish or to help existing firms expand in development areas, loans or grants to build new public facilities in communities to help new or expanding industry, technical assistance to aid the redevelopment areas in answering their economic problems, programs to retrain jobless workers, and subsistence allowances for workers while they are in training.

Having been in effect for approximately four years, the ARA can be evaluated. Newspaperman John D. Pomfret states that while the act has many problems and shortcomings, its results have been remarkable in some cases such as in Johnson County, Tenn., and Cambridge, Md. In its first two years of existence, the act approved 210 industrial loans which created an estimated 22,329 jobs in industry alone.

Pomfret, who is associated with the Washington Bureau of the New York Times, revealed in a pamphlet printed a year ago that the ARA's secret hope is to turn West Virginia into the Switzerland of the United States. Plans were also made under the act to construct a hospital at Ripley, W. Va.

According to Pomfret, the ARA has achieved a great deal in its relatively short existence. What will be the results of the Economic Opportunity Act which has begun on such a grand-scale, and will the Aid to Appalachia bill be given a chance to help alleviate poverty? This remains to be seen.

WELFARE WORK REQUIRED

"West Virginia was the first state in the nation to require unemployed fathers to work for the funds they received under the Social Security Amendments of 1962. Consequently, we are considerably ahead of the rest of the nation in implementing one of the six parts of the anti-poverty law. However, we are developing an additional projects proposals which would provide more training and education for these jobless fathers."—Paul Crabtree, special assistant to Gov. W. W. Barron.



Florida Southern Next Marshall Foe

Marshall's Thundering Herd will step outside of the Mid-American Conference for the second time in a row tomorrow when they face the Florida Southern College Moccasins of Lakeland, Fla., at Memorial Field House. Game time is 8 p.m.

Marshall met Loyola of Chicago on Wednesday in search of their third win of the season. The Big Green took a 2-7 record into the contest.

The game tomorrow night will be the first meeting of the two teams on the hardwood. Going into Wednesday night's game with powerful Miami of Florida, the Moccasins had posted a respectable 5-4 record. FSC's wins have come over Presbyterian of S. C., Georgia State, King College, Tennessee Wesleyan, and Rollins College, while their defeats have been to Florida Presbyterian College, the University of the South, Tampa and South Carolina.

After losing four of their first five games, the Moccasins developed a solid starting five with only one veteran from last season. Coach Tom Greene feels that his team will now be ready to give a good performance during the remainder of the season.

Junior Bob Bowman (6-1) of Bluefield, W. Va., leads the Mocs in scoring with a 20.5 average. Following Bowman is (6-5) Mike Huber of Cincinnati with a 17.6 average. (6-3) Sam Schwartz has posted a 10.8 average and (6-6) Dan Doherty is scoring at 9.6 points per game.

If Marshall goes with the same starting line-up that it used against Loyola it will hold a slight height advantage over the visitors. The Big Green has been going with (6-4) Tom Langfitt and (6-0) Bill Francis at the guards, (6-6) Jerry Katz and (6-6) Bruce Belcher at the forwards and (6-4) jumping-jack George Hicks at center. Francis was the leading scorer in the MAC going into Wednesday's game with a 23.2 average, while Langfitt was third, scoring at a 19.1 points per game clip. Hicks continues to lead the conference in rebounding, grabbing off 12.4 per contest.

Marshall's fast-moving freshman team will play the Rio Grande junior varsity for the second time this season in tomorrow night's prelim at 6 p.m. Coach Sonny Allen's Little Green won the first contest 120-58.

ROTC Graduates Get Commissions

Staff Sgt. James O. Baker, ROTC rifle team coach, has been transferred to an ROTC detachment at Eastern Kentucky State College, in Richmond, Ky. He will be leaving Marshall soon.

Sgt. Baker, his wife Carolyn, and their four children reside in Proctorville, Ohio. He began active duty in 1952 and was sent to Korea in 1953. While there he was awarded the Combat Infantry Badge and the Purple Heart. From 1954 to 1957 he taught ROTC at Fork Union Military Academy, and was then sent to Korea for a second tour there. While in Korea, he received several marksmanship awards while serving on a number of rifle teams. He returned to Ft. George Meade, Md., and was sent to Germany in 1960. He was assigned to the Marshall ROTC detachment in August 1963.



Girls' Intramural Volleyball Champs

THE SIGMA KAPPA volleyball team is all smiles after having defeated Laidley Hall in the championship game Tuesday. Kneeling from left are Charlotte Hoffman, Carolyn McDonel, Doris Wright, and team captain Linda Arnett. Standing are Patty Collins, Rosemary Flaherty, and Lynne Gray. (Photo by student photographer Daniel Goheen).

Beavers Maintain First-Flight Lead

Beavers maintained sole possession of the first flight and remained unbeaten in intramural basketball as they handed New Men's Dorm No. 1 its first loss Tuesday, 50-39.

Jody Sword tallied 17 points to lead the winners. Pat Woody and Buddy Rogers helped Sword by canning 13 and 12 points, respectively. This was the Beavers seventh straight win this season. They are the defending champions of intramural basketball.



Boneless FISH-STEAK Sandwich
with Tarter Sauce
25¢
ANY DAY





Whoosh! What you *almost* saw above was the wooliest number in years: Oldsmobile's 4-4-2. Sporting (and standard) equipment includes a 400-cu.-in. 345-hp V-8 mill backed with 4-barrel carb and acoustically tuned, chambered twin pipes. And "sticky" red-line tires. And front and rear stabilizers, heavy-duty frame, springs and shocks that make lean and sway mere memories. Three transmission availabilities, too, including 3-speed synchromesh, 4-on-the-floor and Jetaway automatic. Better hurry over to your Olds Dealer's. The 4-4-2 is a restless beast! (And it's the lowest priced high-performance car in America!)

'65 OLDSMOBILE

Try a Rocket in Action... Look to Olds for the New!

SCHEDULE OF EXAMINATIONS FIRST SEMESTER – JAN. 18-23, 1965

EXAM HOUR	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
8:00 a.m. till 10:00 a.m.	Classes Meeting At: 9:00 a.m. MWF or oftener.	Classes Meeting At: 11:00 a.m. MWF or oftener.	Classes Meeting At: 10:00 a.m. MWF or oftener.	Classes Meeting At: 8:00 a.m. MWF or oftener.	Classes Meeting At: 2:00 p.m. MWF or oftener.	Classes Meeting At: 8:00 a.m. or 9:00 a.m. Saturday only.
10:15 a.m. till 12:15 p.m.	12:00 noon Tu Th or oftener.	12:00 noon MWF or oftener.	2:00 p.m. and 2:25 p.m. Tu Th or oftener.	3:00 p.m. All Sections	11:00 a.m. Tu Th or oftener.	10:00 a.m. Saturday Classes only.
1:30 p.m. till 3:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m. MWF or oftener.	10:00 a.m. Tu Th or oftener.	9:00 a.m. and 9:35 a.m. Tu Th or oftener.	1:00 p.m. Tu Th or oftener.	8:00 a.m. Tu Th or oftener.	No Exams Scheduled

THE EXAM HOUR listed above for classes meeting on MWF or oftener also includes the classes meeting on MW; MF; WF; W; F. The exam hour listed for classes meeting on Tu and Th also includes meeting only on Tu or Th. All classes meeting at 3:45 p.m. or later will use the last class meeting during the examination week for their examinations.

Dining Hall Slacks Are Permitted

William Spotts, director of food services, has agreed to a new policy concerning female attire in the dining halls.

For a one-week trial period, Spotts will dismiss the rule against women wearing slacks in the cafeterias. The trial period will begin Monday.

If during this week no female is discovered violating the rule by wearing "peggers," bermudas, jamaicas or shorts, then slacks will be allowed each subsequent Saturday and during each final week. However, if one violation is observed, the privilege will be discontinued.

This agreement to a trial period was a result of criticisms and suggestions submitted to John

Hill, Commissioner of Student Government Affairs, by the Dorm REACT Board.

According to Hill, these complaints and suggestions are submitted at council meetings which are held every Monday night.

The REACT program was Hill's idea to increase student interest in their student government by offering them a quick-access channel for their criticisms and suggestions. "A list of each complaint and its disposition was circulated to all dorms Friday night," said Hill. "On each list every item that had been submitted to me on Thursday was categorically answered and action taken was included. Perhaps the prompt and thorough attention to these criticisms will cause more students to become interested in what Student Government can and will do for them."

Bob Nelson, Cabell County Delegate, has secured official permission from the State Road Commission to have pedestrian crosswalks installed on Fifth and Third Avenues, according to Hill.

Nelson wrote the SRC asking that these cross-walks be installed as a safety measure for the hundreds of students who cross Fifth and Third Avenue in the vicinity of Elm Street. He was notified Monday that the city traffic department was authorized to install the cross-walks.

SHRIVER CONFIDENT

Sargent Shriver, director of the war on poverty, said in a story printed in the Huntington Herald Dispatch that he is confident the OEO program will pay for itself in the long run.

City Manager Ewing, a member of the traffic department, and Nelson will be on campus today to inspect the sites proposed for the cross-walks and make the necessary final decisions. President Smith and Vice-president Soto will accompany the group on their inspection tour.

Funeral Services Held For Student

Funeral services were held yesterday at 2 p.m. in First Methodist Church of Beckley for Cecil Carrington Lewis Jr., Shady Springs sophomore, who died Tuesday in a Beckley hospital. He had been in the hospital since Oct. 31.

He graduated from Shady Springs High School in 1963 and was in his second year as a pre-dental student.

He was a ROTC cadet sergeant, a member of the rifle team, and president of the Marshall Chapter of the National Rifle Association. He won a trophy for the top rifle award in his freshman year and the Expert Rifle Badge. He also belonged to the color guards.

Survivors are his parents, Cecil C. and Norma Creger Lewis, and a brother, David Norton Lewis, of Shady Springs.

Burial was at Sunset Memorial Cemetery at Beckley. Attending the service from Marshall were Sgt. Baker, coach of the rifle team, Capt. Vosbein, sophomore military science instructor, and Dan Cremeans, Huntington, sophomore, a fellow member of the rifle team.

Panel Calls For Inquiry On MU Cheating Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

a good grade plus a cheating experience to cheat even better the next time.

Professor Wolf noted the current policy in the Green Book. It states, "When an instructor observes evidence of cheating on the part of a student, he shall submit the facts to the dean of the college in which the student is enrolled. If the evidence indicates guilt on the part of the student, and if this is a first reported offense, the following procedure will be followed: 1. The student will be given a grade of 'F' in, and will be expelled from the course in which the cheating occurred;

tion of his academic probation which was the consequence of that violation, the student will be denied the privilege of participation in all social and athletic activities which are under the jurisdiction of the university.

"4. The adviser of the student will be notified of the action taken;

"5. A dated report on the offense and the actions taken will be placed in the student's central file folder;

"6. Provision shall be made by the dean for such counseling as may be of benefit to the student.

"In the case of a second offense on the part of the student, he will be expelled from the University."



JUNE PATTON
... On Faculty-Student Panel

ART WORK DISPLAYED

The Art Department is presenting the graduate work of Sally Montgomery, a candidate for the Masters Degree in Art Education, this week in the Campus Christian Center. The exhibition of paintings, drawings, and copper enameling is a partial fulfillment for the Masters Degree. This is the first graduate show from the department. The faculty, staff, students and other interested persons are invited to attend the showing this week.

'Swede' Retired But Still Serving

Otto "Swede" Gullickson is following his creed derived from the Bible, "One must be fruitful unto all his days," by providing his time and service to the Boys' Club of Huntington.

The Boys' Club cooperates with the school, church, and home to make useful citizens out of underprivileged boys. And what better personality to aid in this transformation than Swede Gullickson?

Swede provides counseling for the boys, organizes games, and quite often may be found joining in the games himself. Swede said, "I always let the boys beat me—then I shake their hands and congratulate them. They can't understand that a loser can be a good sport—but they're learning."

He helps the boys with personal problems and occasionally goes to the Juvenile Bureau to take charge of boys in trouble.

The Boys' Club of Huntington is growing rapidly, employing four directors of physical education plus 35 Marshall volunteers who provide 800 hours of supervision per semester.

After 33 years service at Marshall, Swede is still rendering valuable public service to young people.

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