

Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology

Rose-Hulman Scholar

Institute Inklings

Student Newspaper

Winter 2-24-1967

Volume 2, Issue 13- February 24, 1967

Institute Inklings Staff

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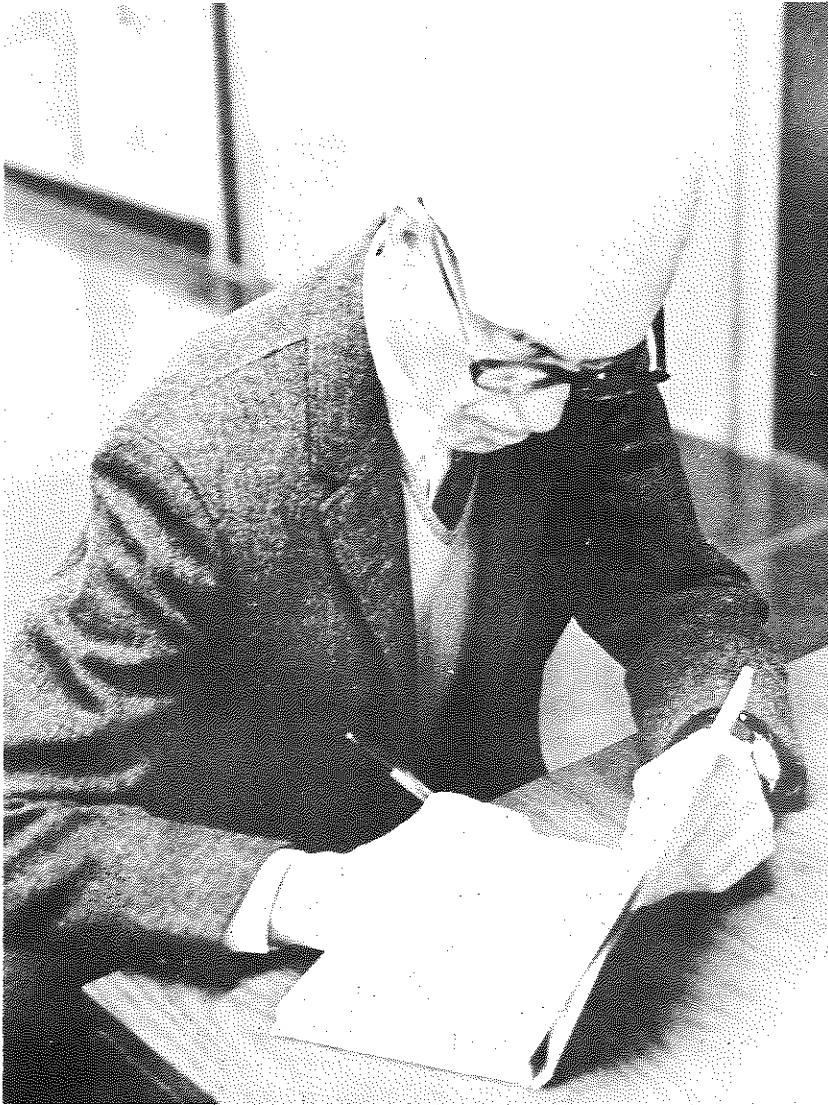
Institute Inklings Staff, "Volume 2, Issue 13- February 24, 1967" (1967). *Institute Inklings*. 37.
https://scholar.rose-hulman.edu/institute_inklings/37

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INSTITUTE INKLINGS

VOLUME 2—NUMBER 13 ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA FEBRUARY 24, 1967



Mr. "Fox" Burns, signing an autograph in his book, "The Roving Outdoorsman" in the Polytechnic Book Shop.

A NEW MOOD IN CONTEMPORARY THEOLOGY

Prof. Thomas Ogletree of Chicago Theological Seminary made it clear that theology in our time must, above all, be relevant. His address during the Convocation Hour on February 14th was well-received by about 125 students, faculty and townspeople. They heard him say that current developments in theology, such as the "God is dead" movement and the emphasis on "secular" Christianity, are not

passing "fads" but are parts of a larger theological effort to address worldly man where he is. Theology, he said, cannot any longer be content to look for "eternal truth" in total disregard of the human situation.

His topic, "From Anxiety to Responsibility: The Shifting Task in Theological Reflection" was developed in support of this theme. What he at-
(Continued on Page Four)

Crucial Decisions Made "Where the Action Is"

BLOOMINGTON, IND.,--A General Electric Company executive at the University of Indiana recently told a group of students and educators that business managers are making crucial decisions "where the action is" in an age of explosive change.

Oscar Dunn, Vice President and General Manager of G-E's Transportation Systems Division, said business is "the critical agent" in the search for solutions to such problems as urban congestion, the water shortage, space travel and air and water pollution.

Mr. Dunn, speaking at the dedication of the University's new Graduate School of Business facility, was meeting head-on the current anti-business attitude on some college campuses.

He acknowledged that "many of the brightest and most thoughtful" students seem to say that "Business is where the action isn't."

Somehow, Mr. Dunn said, "the business community has failed to delineate its role in our society and to communicate its contribution to the progress of our nation."

But, business has been "a full partner" in the enormous gains for society made during the past 15 years, he continued. He noted that computers, jet airliners, T-V and stereo, which he termed "everyday essentials in our expanding frontiers", have been in wide spread use for about 15 years.

Business, he said, "has been the wellspring" for the technological revolution.

Mr. Dunn said the pace of innovation is "accelerating" and that business has "challenges enough for anyone who wants to participate in solving the great problems that confront us."

Mr. Dunn singled out the problems
(Continued on Page Six)

INSTITUTE INKLINGS

As editor of the INSTITUTE INKLINGS I have made the following appointments for the Winter Quarter, 1967. Taken into consideration for the appointments were ability, past experience, and above all, desire to work for the betterment of the newspaper.

Editor—Chuck Webb
 Assistant Editor—Stephen Mitchell
 News Staff—Bill Kane, Ed.; Don Spatz, Jim Wong, Eric Dany, Mike Nugent, Jay Nilsson, John Berry and George Shaver.
 Feature Staff—Denny Fritz, Ed.; Roger Evans, Dwight Klippel, John Greve, Jim Tageson and Casey Gaines.
 Sports Staff—Tom Curry, Ed.; Joe Swift, Dave Hohlfeldt, Ken Burkhart and John Lysen.
 Business Staff—Benn Bradburn, Mgr.; Stephen Ricks and Tom Duff.
 Advertising Staff—Wade Scott, Mgr., and Mike Morris.
 Photography Staff—Stephen McLellen, Ed., and Sidney Stone.
 Circulation Staff—David Harshbarger, Mgr.; Jim Houdeshell and Ron Moore.
 Editorial Staff—Denny Fritz, John Elzufon and John Andis.
 Advisors—Mr. Daugherty and Professor Haist.

EDITORIAL

WHY MID-TERMS?

Are mid-term reports meaningful and necessary? After talking to a number of students, seeing the results of a poll taken of the seniors and freshmen, and talking with faculty members, I have come to the conclusion that a report of progress is somewhat helpful to the student. This report need not, however, be sent to his parents.

The faculty and administration are also concerned with this problem. Two faculty committees have been trying to come up with some kind of answer. One committee has finished their investigation and I agree with their findings. They are thus:

- 1) A mid-term report should be made on at least the basis of one hourly examination.
- 2) The report will not go in the student's permanent file.
- 3) The report will not be sent home to the parents.
- 4) The report will clearly state the basis upon which it is made.
- 5) The report will become the student's property to do with as he wishes.

I hope that most readers will see that the idea here is to give merely a progress report and not a do or die permanent record. As of yet no action has been taken on this controversial subject, but I would certainly hope that a report of the kind suggested by the committee might bring back some of the student individuality which the "New Rose" seems to be losing.

DO OLD PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS JUST FADE AWAY?

(Second of Two-Part Series)

Editors: A recent survey (reported in Part One) indicates that college seniors, anxious to begin a career, do not regard Peace Corps service as aiding their long-term career goals. Below, the second in a two-part series examines the influence of Peace Corps service on career choices made by 7,000 returned Volunteers and explains why half of them are back in the classroom.

Once upon a time there was no such thing as a returned Peace Corps Volunteer.

Not until 1963 did the first crop of Volunteers begin returning to the U.S. after completing their two-year tours. In the interim, the Peace Corps' "task force" administration eagerly sought reports from the field and "Washing-

ton types" (in Volunteer argot) probed about overseas to see firsthand what their creation was doing.

That was three years ago. Since then, more than 10,000 Volunteers have completed service, but almost as soon as they reappeared on the American scene, there were a few overly-publicized cases of "reverse culture shock." Some ex-Volunteers reported difficulty in getting satisfying jobs and some complained that no one understood what they had experienced overseas.

From this developed the well-circulated, but unfounded myth that Peace Corps Volunteers are an odd lot of young, directionless people not really qualified to do much of anything.

Those, however, who had jobs and

money to hand out—graduate schools, Federal agencies, international business firms, school superintendents, and non-profit organizations—felt differently. As returned Volunteers became available, the Peace Corps established its own Career Information Service to channel to returnees the growing number of requests from all quarters for former Volunteers.

The Peace Corps experience appears to be making a visible impact on the career choices of Volunteers by steering them more and more towards education and government employment.

Among the first 7,000 Volunteers to return to the U.S., just over half either are continuing their college studies, mostly for graduate degrees, or teaching. Another 12 per cent are working with several Federal agencies here and abroad.

Two factors explain why a third of all Volunteers return to school: 93 per cent have had previous college education. (Many, indeed, regard Peace Corps service as a convenient and valuable breathing period between undergraduate and graduate study.) Another 54 per cent change career plans during their two years overseas, often necessitating further study.

With about 55 per cent of all Volunteers serving as teachers, it is evident that Peace Corps service is stimulating returnees to enter the teaching profession at home. Seventeen per cent of all returned Peace Corpsmen are working in classrooms, from grade school to college, often using knowledge and methods developed overseas. Many of these Volunteers-turned-teachers report that their Peace Corps experience decided them to make teaching a career.

The back-to-the-classroom trend is being fostered by colleges and local authorities which are providing increasing incentives in the form of financial aid, teaching accreditation and salary credits.

In 1966-67, 69 colleges and universities offered 322 scholarships, assistantships and fellowships (available only to returned Volunteers) and 14 cities and states—including New York, California and Missouri and the New York City Board of Education—have offered special teaching certificate

(Continued on Page Four)

Examining produce in an open-air marketplace in Lisbon is one way to broaden one's knowledge of the ways of the Portuguese people. These girls found exploring the markets of cities around the world a relaxing change from studies undertaken during a semester at sea on Chapman College's floating campus—now called World Campus Afloat.

Alzada Knickerbocker of Knoxville, Tennessee,—in the plaid dress—returned from the study-travel semester to complete her senior year in English at Radcliffe College.

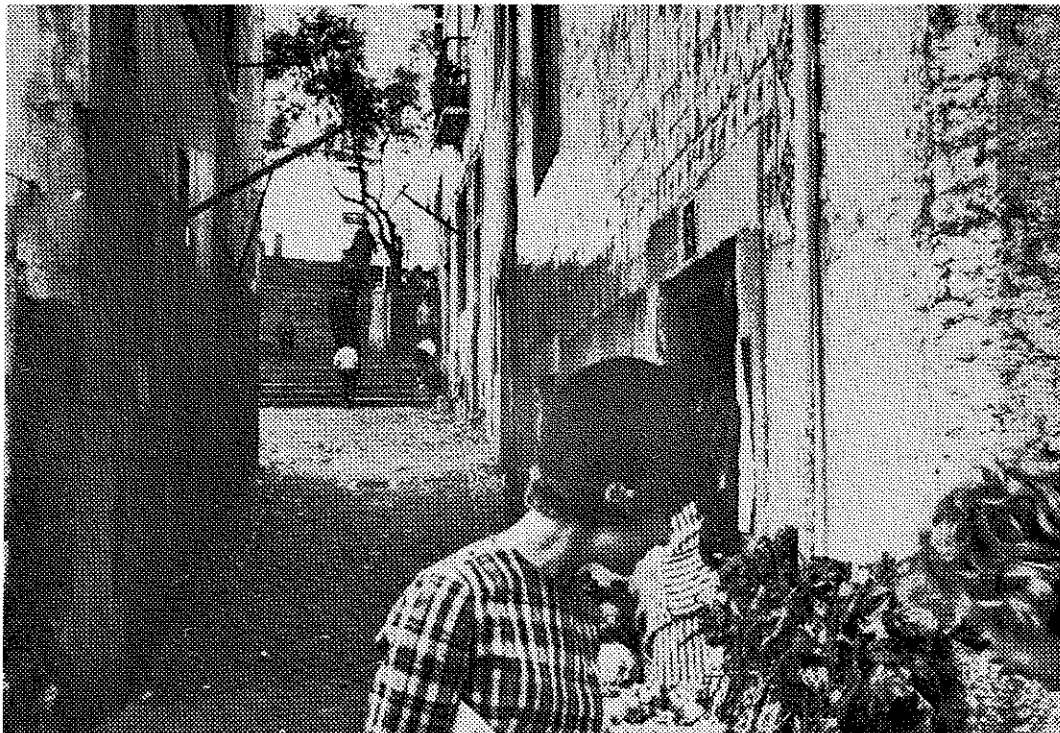
Jan Knippers of Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, a graduate of the University of Tennessee, and a former Peace Corps Volunteer, first pursued graduate studies in International Relations and returned a second semester as a teaching assistant in Spanish on the world-circling campus.


Students live and attend regular classes aboard the s.s. RYNDAM, owned by the ECL Shipping Co. of Bremen for which the Holland-America Line acts as general passenger agent. In-port activities are arranged to supplement courses taught aboard ship.

As you read this, the spring semester voyage of discovery is carrying 450 undergraduate and graduate students through the Panama Canal to call at ports in Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria, Senegal, Morocco, Spain, Portugal, The Netherlands, Denmark and Great Britain, returning to New York May 25.

Next fall World Campus Afloat—Chapman College will take another 500 students around the world from New York to Los Angeles and in the spring, a new student body will journey from Los Angeles to ports on both west and east coasts of South America, in western and northern Europe and as far east as Leningrad before returning to New York.

For a catalog describing how you can include a semester aboard the RYNDAM in your educational plans, fill in the information below and mail.



		World Campus Afloat , Director of Admissions Chapman College Orange, California 92666	
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City _____	State _____	Zip _____	Sophomore <input type="checkbox"/>
Permanent address _____	Tel. _____		Junior <input type="checkbox"/>
City _____	State _____	Zip _____	Senior <input type="checkbox"/>
Name of School _____			Graduate <input type="checkbox"/>
The Ryndam is of West German registry.			M _____ F _____
			Age _____

DO OLD PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS JUST FADE AWAY?

(Continued from Page Two)

waivers and adjusted salary scales to former Volunteers.

Federal agencies, particularly those with overseas operations, have been quick to attract ex-Volunteers. The Peace Corps itself fills more than 300 of its Washington-based and overseas positions with returnees; 131 work with the Agency for International Development, including several on assignment in Southeast Asia; 45 are engaged in the War on Poverty; and 19 and 16 respectively serve as Foreign Service Officers and with the United States Information Agency.

Volunteers also are seeking—and getting—positions with a wide range of voluntary, domestic and international organizations, such as C.A.R.E., the United Nations, the African-American Institute, the National Teacher Corps, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Catholic Relief Services and The Asia Foundation.

Unfairly branded a few years ago as skeptics, the business world also has been showing marked interest in Volunteers (whom it recognizes as having gone through not only an unusual maturation process but a rigorous selection). Twenty per cent of employed Volunteers work for American business organizations, from promoting college textbooks to architectural designing. Most are employed in administrative, consulting, engineering, scientific and sales positions.

More than 100 international and overseas firms have sought to hire returned Volunteers for positions abroad in several fields. Returnees presently are working in mining, construction, sales, marketing and management overseas.

Despite rising numbers of applications from college seniors in 1966, Peace Corps recruiters still report difficulty in convincing many students of the relevance of Peace Corps service to their long-term career goals.

Because Volunteers have been re-entering American society for only three years, there is little evidence that the Peace Corps can site in support of "relevance" beyond the conviction of the Volunteers that the two years are valuable and well-spent.

But the statistics are encouraging. So are the sentiments of the Volunteers themselves. Said one: "You can't make a career out of the Peace Corps, but you should make the Peace Corps part of your career."

And then there were two podiatrists who became arch rivals.

The full horror of Robinson Crusoe's predicament is lost on today's children, unless you make it clear the island didn't have television.

A NEW MOOD IN . . .

(Continued from Page One)

tempted to make clear was that there has been a major shift in the focus of Christian theology. During the 30s, 40s, and 50s, theology concentrated on man's limits, his tragedies, his shortcomings, holding that it is the task of the Christian message to address man precisely at those points of weakness. Christianity was to reinforce man's realization of his "finiteness" and to speak a word of hope to him in his despair. In this general spirit, the popularizing of existentialist themes of dread and despair provided a useful philosophical support for the Christian message.

What is new in current Christian thought, Ogletree said, is the realization that "we must understand the meaning of Christian life in terms of the life of the world." The old emphases were too individualistic and too negative. Instead of being preoccupied with man's limits, the new theologies tend to concentrate on man's power and his responsibilities. He has a world on his hands, and his role

and life as a Christian is fundamentally bound up with doing something about that. No longer is social action, worldly involvement, the out-growth of Christian faith—it is the substance of Christian faith. Thus the language and activities of the Church will often be more social and political than traditionally theological. The problems to which the Church must address itself are those of technological man, such as water and air pollution, and those of political man, such as civil rights. Unless the Church can speak meaningfully to these problems and others like them, it is not fulfilling the task contemporary theology envisions for it.

Ogletree indicated that it is quite understandable that this wholly new stance is sometimes shocking to laymen and to the average church-goer. That is exactly why the effort must be made to explain it and to defend it. That Christianity "more and more takes the role of asking man to act responsibly in his world," does not mean that its traditional functions and themes are rejected. It does mean that they are reinterpreted, rephrased, and, most think, renewed. To guide and direct this process, from a theology of crisis to one of secular responsibility, is what Ogletree calls "the shifting task of theological reflection."

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A History of Sports At Rose

PART III OF A SERIES

By John Yarish

From 1910-1920, Rose Poly's athletic program underwent a minor revamping. During these years, the school was at a loss for an adequate coaching staff. There were no coaches available willing to put in the time and work needed for the meager wages offered.

This need for an athletic director was emphasized especially in 1913 when the Modulus published an article calling for help from the faculty to supervise the teams. There was no track coach because the administration could not afford the extra money needed to salary another coach. The football team spent most of the season practicing on its own with only the desire to play motivating them. Former Athletic Director Hezlep "Heze" Clark pointed out the reason for having such a man. He said that the best and practically only advertisement a school has is its athletic teams. This is the idea employed by many Big Ten schools today. The administration realized that this was the wrong attitude to have, but they also realized that this was a necessary evil.

This call for help went unanswered for a while, though, and it wasn't until 1918 that Mr. Joseph Fabeetz, a former athletic director for an Iowa high school, arrived on the Rose Poly athletic scene. He took over the job as master of the track and baseball squads, while Coach Clark mentored the football and basketball teams.

While all this was going on, the athletic contests continued to pile up seemingly unattainable scores. During the 1912 football season, Rose defeated Morris Hill College, 121-0, one week and lost to Purdue, 52-0, the next. The Fightin' Engineers were 4-1-1 that season. Purdue was always a rough battle for Rose. The Boilemakers were one team that always outclassed RPI. The season of 1913 saw the Engineers lose 91-0 the powerhouse from Purdue and finish with a 2-6 slate.

The years 1910-1920 were also a critical period for the name "Fightin' Engineers" itself. It seems that there was quite a bit of argument over what the team name should be even though they had been called Fightin' Engineers

since the school was founded. This led to many elections and contests in search of a more suitable name, but in 1917, the Rose Poly athletic teams officially became "The Fightin' Engineers" by way of a faculty-coaches-team agreement.

IN REVIEW . . .

February 10: Rose-102 Greenville-95

In a return match with Greenville the Engineers once again proved themselves. The game was very well played by both squads and saw few mistakes. Rose defeated Greenville last January 17, 81-76, at the home court.

This time Rose traveled to the rival college to defeat them for a second and final time this season. The Engineers took immediate control of the game and maintained a 5 to 7 point lead the entire first half. The period ended with Rose on top by 12, the score being 52-40.

Greenville returned to the floor in the second half with determination in their eyes. They closed the gap in the

score column and at one point came within one goal of capturing the lead. The Fightin' Engineers then pulled away to claim eventual victory.

Tom Curry led the Engineers with 31 points followed by Jerry Wones with 24. George Shaver and Dave Yeager were also in double figures.

- Ken Burkhart

February 11: Rose-93 Rockford-64

A second half spirit by the Fightin' Engineers was enough to enable them to pull well ahead of the visiting Rockford team and defeat them by an impressive 29 points.

The first period witnessed neither team playing their best however Rose was able to maintain the lead. The half-time score was 36-27 in Rose's favor.

The Engineers pressed hard in the early minutes of the next half and their efforts paid off as they outscored the opponents 24-2. The second team then moved in for Rose to finish the game and claim another win.

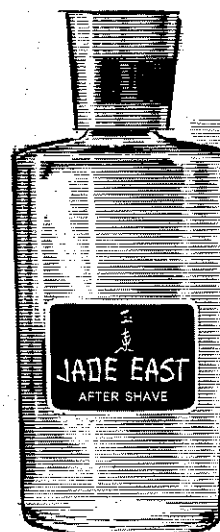
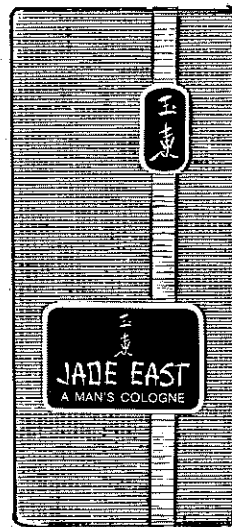
The Engineers outscored the visitors by 9 fieldgoals and 11 points from the freethrow line.

(Continued on Page Eight)

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LUNCH PROGRAM

A new lunch program initiated to give students and faculty a better noon meal has gone into effect in the Hulman Union.

Students paying for the thirteen-meal Saga plan and faculty members who usually paid for what they took now pay a set price of \$.80 and have the option of returning for seconds. The new program has no effect on students now on the 18 meal plan. The faculty also has the exclusive use of a buffet in dining room.

According to Bruce Bigwood, manager of the Saga Food Service, the new system will give better service to everyone involved by providing second helpings.

The program, which has been asked for before, was held up until now by lack of approval from the Rose administration.

Some of the students are being required to take tests on Saturday's at times other than during regularly scheduled classes.

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Hooded ghosts patrol dark corridors
and burning effigies illuminate.
Smells of green (dead green) saturate
the air,
Rancid corpses lie (as in repose for
they are truth)
Infected with natural being but victims
of mental vermin.
A muck floor (Mississippi mud), mosaic
in blood red,
Mill pond smoothness rippled only by
the shrieks of little black agony.
- John A. Elzufon

CRUCIAL DECISIONS . . .

(Continued from Page One)
of major cities representing a "near disaster of Megalopolous." One of the great needs of society, he said, is a "faster and more reliable means of

travel to and from our cities."

These "means," he said, are coming from business in the form of inter-city trains capable of traveling at 160 miles an hour, new internal rapid transit systems capable of moving 30,000 seated passengers at 80 miles an hour and new traffic control systems.

Businessmen have provided required leadership in the past. But because of

the accelerating pace of innovation, Mr. Dunn said, "obviously more such aggressive, sincere and dedicated leadership is now urgently needed."

Mr. Dunn concluded by asking students "whether they feel up to the challenges. . . I think we need not fear that business will fare very well in their decisions about where the Action Really Is!"



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SPORTS

SPORTSLIGHT

by Tom Curry

Well, it's that time of year again. It is a time when millions of Hoosiers catch "the bug." It is a time for high blood pressures and palpitating hearts, nail-bitten fingers, sore throats due to hoarseness and in some cases extremely short tempers. This highly contagious disease has an incubation period of about ten days and usually lasts about a month. If you have not yet guessed, these are a few of the symptoms of that rare disease "basketball fever" or more commonly known as "Hoosier Hysteria."

Every year, starting on the last week and weekend in February, more than five hundred Indiana high schools set out on a journey trying to achieve the coveted crown of the State Championship. This year, some 513 teams are distributed throughout 64 sectional sites. By Saturday night, February 25, there will be only 64 teams remaining. These 64 will be pitted against each other on the next weekend where only 16 of these will survive. From there, these "Sweet Sixteen" will go to four semi-state sites to determine the "Final Four." Then, on March 18, some 15,000 fans will pack Hinkle Fieldhouse in Indianapolis to watch these four teams fight it out for the championship.

During these four weeks, Hoosiers will see the finest high school basketball in the country. Down through the years, the State Tournament has provided basketball fans with some truly unforgettable moments. In 1954 Bobby Plump of little Milan held the ball at center court for several minutes against powerhouse Muncie Central. With but seconds left on the clock, Plump hit a twenty-foot jumper to give Milan a one point victory, in one of the most famous games in the history of the State Tournament. During the course of the next two years, Oscar Robertson and company took Indianapolis Crispus Attucks to the championship. This was one of the greatest teams in Indiana high school history. In 1961 Indianapolis Manual lost to Kokomo in overtime in the final game when Kokomo's Ronnie

Hughes hit two foul shots with only seconds left to play. Manual's highly touted twins, Tom and Dick Van Arsdale went on to achieve All-American recognition at I.U. and are now playing in the N.B.A.

Indiana high schools have produced other famous basketball players. Local Terre Haute youths Terry Dischinger and Clyde Lovellette went on to have fabulous college and professional basketball careers. Dischinger will rejoin the pros next season upon discharge from the Army. Presently, University of Kentucky All-American Louie Dampier is one of college basketball's finest shots. Dampier was a 1963 graduate of Indianapolis Southport High School. High School All-American Rick Mount will be ready for varsity action next season at Purdue. Next to Lou Alcindor, Mount was one of the most sought-after high school players in the past few years.

If this year's tourney runs true to form, there will be many upsets and surprizes in store.

IN REVIEW . . .

(Continued from Page Five)

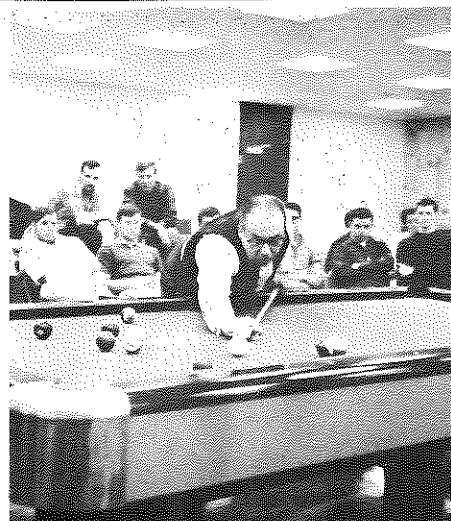
	FG	FT	PF	PTS.
Curry, Tom	4	4		12
Pettee, Jim	5	2	3	12
Shaver, George	3	1	2	7
Yeager, Dave	2			4
Wones, Jerry	7	4	2	18
Ings, Don	1	1	1	3
McNeeley, Perry	2		1	4
Hodapp, Pete	1		1	2
Stockwell, Rex	3	2		8
Shewmaker, Dave	3		3	6
Smith, Rod	5	5	1	15
McMasters, Foster	1		1	2
TOTAL	37	19	15	93

February 14: Rose-86 Earlham-104

An 18 point victory by Earlham College over the Engineers severely injured Rose's chances for a bid in the NAIA Indiana Regional Tournament.

Rose jumped to an immediate lead in the opening minutes of the game but the visitors from Richmond took over control after about five minutes of play. They maintained a small lead the remainder of the period.

The Engineers began a come back in the second half in which they came within one point of recapturing the lead. However, Earlham then pulled



Jimmy Caras, four times world pool champion, in a shot during his demonstration at the Hulman Memorial Union Building.

away and increased the score margin by as much as 22 points.

Victory came from the field with Earlham sinking 42 buckets while Rose dumped 29.

	FG	FT	PF	PTS.
Curry, Tom	10	11	3	31
Pettee, Jim	1	2	3	4
Shaver, George	3	2	1	8
Yeager, Dave	3	7	3	13
Wones, Jerry	6	2	3	14
Ings, Don	4			8
McNeeley, Perry	1	2	3	4
Stockwell, Rex			1	
Hodapp, Pete		2		2
Smith, Rod	1		1	2
TOTAL	29	28	18	86

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