ACTIVITIES CALENDAR

FRI., 24, 4:00, Union, Pool Exhibition; Rose Invitational Basketball Tournament; 7:00, First game, Wabash vs. Centre; 8:30, second game, Rose vs. Principia.

SAT., 25, 7:00, third game, consolation game; 8:30, fourth game, championship game.

SUN., 26, 1:30, Union, Bridge Club; 6:30, E-208, Phi Gamma Delta.


TUES., 28, 10:35, Aud., Convo., “The War Game;” 12:25 A-205, Christian Student Fellowship; 4:00, D-04, RPI Racing Assoc.; 4:00, E-104, Glee Club; 4:00, Aud., Drill Team; 4:00, B-119, Flying Club; 4:00, C-126, Physics Seminar.

WED., 29, 4:00, D-04, Radio Club; 4:00, B-119, Institute Seminar; 8:00, Fieldhouse, Rose vs. Indiana Central.

THURS., 30, 4:00, E-104, Glee Club; 4:00, Aud., Drill Team.

FRI., 31, 7:30, Aud., SMW Rose Glee Club Convo; 9:00, Union, IDC Computer Dance.

RPI RECEIVES STANDARD OIL GRANT

Rose Polytechnic Institute has received an unrestricted gift of $5,000 from Standard Oil (Indiana) Foundation, according to announcement by Dr. John A. Logan, president of the institute.

Worth Holmes, representing Standard Oil (Indiana) Foundation, presented the $5,000 gift to Rose.

Rose Polytechnic is one of 150 privately supported colleges and universities in the United States to receive an unrestricted grant in 1968 from the Standard Oil (Indiana) Foundation or from the American Oil Foundation or the Pan American Petroleum Foundation.

The three foundations have contributed more than $2.2 million in support of higher education in 1968 and a total of over $415 million since 1952.

MOVIE TO LOWER VOTE AGE IN INDIANA

MUNCIE — Indiana State Senator Sidney Kramer of Evansville has agreed to work with Hoosier college and university students in a campaign voicing collegiate support for lowering the Indiana voting age requirement.

A special committee of the Ball State University Student Senate will work closely with

(Continued on Page Six)
FRATERNITY NEWS

SIGMA NU

After the men of Sigma Nu returned from their Christmas vacation, the Brothers started preparing for the rush parties. Under the direction of Brother Evans, every man worked very hard to have a successful set of parties. The labors of the Brothers were rewarded with the biggest pledge class Sigma Nu has ever seen and the biggest and the best pledge class on campus. We were able to take 25 men at 11:30 Monday morning and have since taken one more to make a total of 26 so far. Brother Evans and the other brothers did an excellent job in rush this year.

Congratulations are in order for Pledges Ed Adams, Beldon Jines, Don Jones, Scott Jons, Mike Kelly and Jeff Martins. Also to be congratulated for pledging were Pledges Dave Butwin, Cathcart and Scharringhaus who went active Jan. 6, 1969.

Sigma Nu's major basketball team lost its first game of the season to an excellent BSB team. The same night Minor I won another game by defeating BSB's minor team. And it is hoped that Minor II has kept its undefeated season when it went against Speed's minor team. The volleyball team still has its undefeated season after beating the faculty a week ago.

Although all the Brothers had a good time over the holidays, it took its toll among the brothers. Brothers Eric Dany is engaged to Miss Barb Halodick. Brother Dave Hill is engaged to Miss Debbie Heart.

DR. ARTHUR PLANS COMPLETION OF TEXT

Dr. Robert M. Arthur, chairman of the department of biological engineering at Rose Polytechnic Institute, has been granted a leave of absence for the second quarter to complete the first textbook in the field of biological engineering education.

Dr. Arthur, who launched the first format undergraduate program in biological engineering in the nation at Rose in the fall of 1967, will finish the text while in residence at the University of Florida.

The text will be entitled "Biological Engineering and Human Factors Engineering". The 400-page textbook as an outgrowth of a course of study and lectures developed by Dr. Arthur for the biological engineering program at Rose, will finish the text while in residence at the University of Florida.

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I’ve got my interview set between computer lab and econ hurry up bus I’ll be late for class wonder if Alcoa’s doing anything about traffic jams

I read somewhere they’re solving rapid transit problems and helping explore the seas and outer space and working with packaging and automotive applications So when I go in I’ll tell it like it is—for me and they’ll tell it like it is—for them

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![Image of a person holding a no parking sign](Image)
ROSE HOSTS INVITATIONAL

Two exciting nights of basketball are on tap this weekend in the second annual Rose Invitational Basketball Tournament. The four team affair will have defending champion Wabash meeting Centre of Kentucky at 7 P.M., followed by Rose vs. Principia in the 9 P.M. game tonight. The consolation game will be played at 7 P.M. tomorrow. The championship game will be played at 9 P.M.

"It would be difficult to find a better balanced field," said Engineer Coach John Matchner. "I suppose Wabash is a slight favorite in view of its record, but each of these ball clubs is good enough to pick up all the marbles."

Wabash (6-6) is paced by Dave Moore, last year's MVP in the Rose Invitational. Moore, a 6-2 forward with a fine baseline jumpshot, is joined by 6-3 Dan Jordan, 6-7 center Army Peck, and 6-0 guards Pete Voiz and Craig Martin. Moore is averaging 25 points per game, followed by Jordan with a 15.6 average.

Centre, from Danville, Kentucky, is led by guard Buddy Baker, who has a 20 plus average. Baker scored 54 points in one game early this season. The Colonel's George Strickler (6-5) and Jerry Boyll (6-4) are averaging in the midteens and are to be respected on the boards.

Rose has already beaten Principia once this season by the score of 107-86. However, two freshmen have begun to emerge as future stars at Prin. Freshman Bill Nieman has recently passed senior Buzz Brewster in scoring. Nieman is averaging 17.6 and Brewer 17.4. Gregg Merrill, the other freshman, is scoring at a 14.9 pace.

Rose has averaged 93.4 for the season. Principia has averaged in the midteens and is followed by George Shaver (13.5) and Barry Jenkins (10).

Next week, a tough Indiana Central team will face Rose in the fieldhouse. Game time is 8 P.M., Wednesday.

INGS AND SHAVER MOVE UP

Junior Don Ings' 14-game average of 30.1 for this year has given him 391 points for the season. This effort has boosted him into second place among Rose's all-time basketball scoring leaders. Starting in eleventh place at the beginning of the season, Ings has passed nine men to take his new position among Rose's all-time best. In first place is Tom Curry, who scored 1483 points during his four years at Rose. Curry graduated in 1967.

Meanwhile, George Shaver hasn't been fooling around, either. He passed the 1000 point barrier last week against Hanover. George has averaged 13.5 for the season to give him a career total of 1008 points. He is now in fifth place behind Curry, Ings, Dave Yeager and Jerry Wones. He should soon take third as he needs only 32 points to catch Wones and 59 to catch Yeager. Shaver was seventh when the season began.

INSIDE CONGRESS

(Continued from Page One).

Student Congress Executive Committee meeting presented to the group a future problem he faces. With the expanded course offerings, a classroom shortage has cropped up. Several solutions are evening classes, longer class day, or Saturday afternoon classes. Dean Cries hoped the Congress would help him formulate the best plan.

PROJECT IMPACT: During this past week another meeting was held, this time Dr. Logan, Prof. Schmidt, Dean Ross, and Dr. Benjaminov were invited to add their ideas to the program.

The group generally agreed that the best topic would be the students role in shaping national policy. Also the format of the program, which is tentatively scheduled during Parent's Weekend in April, might be a panel discussion on Friday headed by a national figure along with big names from the local area, prominent Rose faculty and students. On Saturday a showcase speaker will top the program. If anyone has any ideas for the program in general and possible speakers, contact Chairman Felda Hardyman.

ENGINEERS RUN OVER ILLINOIS

Red-hot shooting, a blistering fast break, and a spirited, hustling first-half defense enabled Rose to avenge an earlier basketball loss at the hands of Illinois College. The Engineers connected on a fantastic 78 per cent of their shots in the first ten minutes on the way to a 32-14 lead, then coasted to a 116-103 victory.

For the entire game, Rose canned 43 of 70 shots for 61 per cent from the field, while hitting on 81 per cent from the free throw line. Illinois College hit a respectable 43 per cent, after a slow first half, but couldn't catch the Engineers.

Junior forward-guard Don Ings led all scorers with 23 points. He was seventh when the season began.

Short course in lifelong economics for college seniors!

If you are soon going to graduate, you'll be interested in learning about New York Life's program of life insurance readily tailored for college students.

PEACE CORPS TO SEND VOLUNTEERS TO CONGO

WASHINGTON—The Peace Corps has been invited to send Volunteers to the Congo, Peace Corps Director Jack Vaughn announced early in December.

The Congo becomes the 61st country in the developing world in which the Peace Corps is involved in programs to serve. Twenty-four are in Africa.

Also Vaughn said the Peace Corps has agreed to return to Guinea.

Volunteers will go to Swazi-
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What's more, if you join us, you'll be part of a diversified company. One where there's plenty of action in farm equipment, motor trucks, construction and steelmaking.

And you'll also find we're banking heavily on research. (We've got some pretty far-out ideas on computers in trucks, laser beam construction equipment, applications of solar energy and nuclear power.)

As a result, we're looking for test, design, manufacturing and research engineers. We need accountants and production management people. And we need sales people for our wholesale and retail operations.

So talk to your campus placement officer about us.
He'll fill you in on the jobs we want to fill.
With minds, not bodies.
BLACK STUDIES
AT WAYNE STATE
DETOIT, Mich. (CPS) —
Ohio Bonds walked into Room 2 of the Wayne State University Education Building looking much like any other student. But instead of heading for a seat, he strode up to the podium and put down his lecture notes. Dressed in levis, turtleneck, socks and tennis shoes, all black, he looked down through his sunglasses at a classroom full of education school professors — men and women more than twice his age.

Ozell’s lecture was one of several being offered by members of the Wayne Association of Black Students in a course on “Black Social Thought” for Education faculty members. It is all part of a burgeoning, yet peaceful, black movement on this campus just a few blocks from the 12th Street ghetto where the 1867 Detroit riots began.

Black students at Wayne are busy mapping a new black college that will offer a full four- year curriculum as well as courses for students and faculty from other departments. The Wayne developments, which are moving ahead with moral and financial support from the campus administration, have turned many conventional educational concepts inside out. Perhaps most important is the idea that students have as much, if not more, to contribute to the educational process than teachers. Not only can students skillfully organize new curriculums by themselves—they can also teach it impressively.

Lonnis Davis, head of the ABS at Wayne, points out that the syllabus for the “Black Social Thought” course offered a reading list of no less than 45 books (from Baldwin to DuBois). Some faculty were so astounded by the reading list, they almost dropped the course.

Graduate student Davis complains that “It’s obvious to us that most of the teachers taking our course aren’t reading the same books we assigned. Many of them come to class unprepared.”

Still, they have had stimulating two-hour weekly sessions on topics like “Who is the Black Man,” “Who is the White Man to Us,” “Black Music,” and “Third World Revolution.” A discussion of “White Woman, Black Man” was so provocative that it was carried over to a second session.

The ABS is currently planning to open its Black College in September. The group has already won $34,000 from the Catholic Church and is working on the Ford foundation for an additional grant. “We hope to bring in top black teachers from around the country to help with our college,” says Lonnis Peaks, who is studying for a master’s degree in Community Organization.

A four-year program will let students work toward a degree in black studies. “This makes sense—after all, Wayne is really our campus. It was built right out of the ghetto,” says Peaks.

Students from other departments will be encouraged to enroll in Black College courses. Already, the economics, social work, and education faculty have tentatively agreed to push the black courses. “We think courses on black culture will be a real asset to future teachers working in the ghetto,” says Peaks.

So far the administration has been cooperative in working out class space for the new school. Whenever they balk at one of our proposals,” says Peaks, “We just say, ‘Now look, you guys just had a riot here and none of us wants a new one, do we?’”

More than $24 billion in state and federal highway user tax collections have been spent on non-road projects since 1956.

NEARLY 100 JOIN
FRAT RANKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

One-sixth of the rushers (40 this year) passing this limit would put the fraternity on closed rush.

Alpha Tau Omega, under the guidance of Pete Fowler pledged 22 men. Jed Holt led Lambda Chi Alpha in pledging 19 men. Sigma Nu under the leadership of Roger Evans took the largest pledge class with 29 men. Theta Xi, behind rush chairman Danny Ray has pledged eight men.

Skip Douglas directed the Triangle rush which saw 14 men pledged. And finally the Delta Colony of Phi Gamma Delta concluded its first rush program by pledging six men, climaxing the efforts of rush chairman Rick Pace.

Once again fraternity men are wearing large smiles, each confident that his fraternity has taken the best pledge class; and their smiles are more than matched by those of the new pledges.

MOVE TO LOWER VOTE AGE IN INDIANA

(Continued from Page One)

The Evansville legislator in uniting students seeking lower voting age restrictions. Senator Kramer is sponsoring the voting age bill to be presented to the Indiana legislature shortly after it convened January 9.

The student movement is initially based on personal contact with state senators and representatives. Students are encouraged to speak with legislators from their hometowns, making their support known to the lawmakers.

On June 27 of this year, President Lyndon Johnson asked Congress for a constitutional amendment enfranchising 18-year-olds. In all but four states the present voting age is 21. Georgia and Kentucky allow 18-year-old citizens to vote, Alaska has a 19-year voting restriction and Hawaii has a 20-year minimum.

Senator Kramer has a long history of work with the younger segments of the Hoosier population, from serving as a Boy Scout committeeman to two years service in the governor’s Youth Council. He is the founder of Y.E.S., Youth Employment Service, providing jobs for young people.

The Ball State committee coordinating collegiate support plans a massive telegram campaign aimed at particular key figures in the legislative handling of the bill. Telegrams bearing names of students from throughout the state will be sent to that individual at a critical time just prior to actual voice on the bill.

Participation by student governments and campus newspapers is being united to prove that college students have an interest in state government and desire a lower voting age in Indiana.

AMERICAN SHIPYARD
TO BUILD THREE
HUGE TRANSPORTS

Three of the world’s largest cargo transports are to be built under contract at the Quiney (Mass.) Division of General Dynamics at a cost of $12,617,773 each for Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., of New Orleans, La.

Each ship, 875 feet long, is the equivalent of three city blocks in length, and will be capable of speeds of 20 knots or better.

The new ships scheduled to enter service in 1971, represent a new concept in ocean cargo transportation. Each one will have the capacity to carry 38 barges containing 17,500 tons of cargo. The available cargo space may be used instead to transport more than 1,000 containers of standard size, or the ships can handle roll-on-roll-off vehicles and unitized loads with equal facility.

In addition, each ship could carry 15,000 tons of liquid cargo in its deep tanks.

Eliminating the need for extensive loading facilities, the ships’ barges can be loaded aboard to be discharged overseas and delivered to ultimate destination without the barge carrier itself ever entering congested port areas or tying up to a dock.

“Many a man who neglects his friends to make a name for himself is surprised when his friends tell him what the name is . . .” — Dale Holdridge, The Langford (S.D.) Bugle.

“The Wyoming Truckers Assn. says that frequent naps keep you from growing old, especially if you take them while driving.” — Ray Savage, Thermopolis (Wyo.) Independent Record.

If brevity is the soul of wit, women’s clothes were never funnier.
BASIC RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS HELD IMPERILED

"We are moving slowly but relentlessly toward a true crisis in American political life," James Jackson Kilpatrick, columnist of the Washington Star Syndicate, said at the recent Congress of American Industry, at New York's Waldorf Astoria.

He said we are nearing the point where "irrevocable decisions must be made upon the preservation or the abandonment of free institutions."

Speaking at the "Crisis in American Life Session" sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Kilpatrick outlined three principles which are at significant crossroads. "One of the old principles is that man is the child of God. That principle is being challenged by the new technology which tends to regard man as the ward of the state."

"Another of the old principles is that each of us—each single, individual man—has certain rights within a free society that no government may take from him, and that he himself cannot give away. That principle is increasingly subjected to broader concepts of the rights and needs of society as a whole; and the principle is being imperiled, in other directions, by perversions of freedom that can lead us only to new tyrannies."

"The third principle, of particular interest to the business community, is the principle of the marketplace. This is the principle, running through the whole of our political and economic life, that success should be rewarded and that failure ought to be punished; the theory holds that fair competition is the spur to progress; it holds that private property is essential to a free society, and that government exists to make property secure." He discussed the increasing impersonalization of our life, citing the submergence of neighborhoods into statistical metropolitan areas, which he said "is one of the root causes of anarchy in our cities and rebellion on some of our campuses."

He said the individual rights of man are being "destroyed by perverisions of individual freedom." "In my own view, the right to work is fundamental; it ought never to be made absolutely contingent upon membership in any union," he said.

In conclusion, Kilpatrick said that "a new level is at hand in the unceasing conflict between man and the state, between liberty and order, between master and servant. And toward the resolution of that crisis, I commend your deep and abiding concern."

WORTH TALKING ABOUT

While there is a vital necessity for creating a wholesome social and economic atmosphere in which all citizens will have an equal opportunity to better themselves, we must not lose sight of time-proven deterrents to crime and violence. These deterrents— the certainty of sure detection, swift apprehension and realistic treatment under law—are indispensable weapons in the never-ending battle to preserve law and order and decency. We need to make respect for law and order the first priority in our national life, for the rule of law is paramount to this Nation's continuing existence.

—J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.
By SUSIE SCHMIDT
College Press Service
WASHINGTON (CPS) -
Suggesting that the federal government take a more active part in the financing of higher education in America has been a popular pastime lately.
So has championing the right of every able student to an education, regardless of his ability to pay.
Those were the dual notes sounded again shortly before Christmas by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, in a report called "New Levels of Federal Responsibility.
Clark Kerr, former president of the University of California at Berkeley and now chairman of the Carnegie Foundation-funded Commission, explains his proposals in terms of "quality and quantity" for higher education in the 1970's.
By 1976-77, he says, the federal government will have to be bearing one-third of higher education's total cost in this country (estimated at $13 billion) as opposed to the one-fifth it now carries. If it does not assume this responsibility, the Commission says, the quality of the nation's already pinching universities will decline almost beyond retrieval; and they will become unable to open their doors to students who cannot pay exorbitant tuition fees.
The Commission's 56-page report contains a total of 22 recommendations (all handily written in language easily adaptable to legislation and with prices tagged) for expanded aid to higher education. The recommendations would channel funds to students themselves (enabling them to choose their own institutions), and to the schools for facilities and salaries.
In addition, the report urges establishment of two new federal agencies concerned with higher education: a foundation (like the National Science Foundation) to work for development of new techniques in education, and a council on education to work directly under the White House.
The rationale for such extensive federal participation, of course, is the same theory of education proposed by the Commission in 1963 and which so endeared him to liberal intellectuals and so enraged students: The university is a place where young people are taught to think, that they will need to fit into government, business, and the other roles modern society wants them to fill. A logical extension is that, since universities are filling the society's manpower needs (not to mention doing its research), the government has an obligation to finance university programs.
A major guiding premise of the Commission report (and a laudable instinct) is that as long as most of society is going to regard a diploma as a ticket to jobs and economic security, higher education must be made available to many more poor students. If this is not done, the present informal elitist system in America might as well become an hereditary ruling class.
Another praiseworthy point is the recommendation that most aid to students be in the form of direct stipends to them, so that they can choose their own school and plunk down cash for it. Such a system avoids the pitfalls of loan programs which handicap students to payments for the first years after graduation when they—unlike the borrowers—will already have to start thinking and doing something with their wobbly admissions policies.
But at that point the Commission blinks and starts to sound like every other good liberal proposal ever made for higher education. Who is to get the government money to go to school? Those who could not afford college, but who are qualified to attend; those who can get high scores on College Board exams and write the King's English and conjugate French verbs.
And so the much-touted report begs the question: what about those students to whom higher education (and to a large extent high school education) has never adapted—those who speak the language of the ghetto or the subculture, whose intelligence does not know how to answer College Board questions?
The educational system knows how to deal with these students: it prods them along until they are 16, trying to cram them into square holes they don't understand and making them miserable, and then it (consciously or unconsciously) forces them to drop out of the schools which are more comfortable without them. Or it lets them finish high school
without once having used their minds for anything but memorizing senseless equations and rules.
Is the educational system ever to do anything for the students who not only can't afford college but who don't qualify in the conventional sense? Obviously, if it is to attempt to solve social problems rationally, it must. The answer is assuredly not ignoring them, as the Carnegie Commission (like its predecessors) would do.
Nor is the answer that of the San Francisco State radicals, who are demanding that the college admit all (in their case) non-whites students who apply to the school next fall.
Taking in exactly those students—all who apply—is, in the end, the right answer, but not while the colleges are organized as they are today. "Letting them in" and then flunking them out because they don't understand what is going on there is not a solution. Before that step can be taken, colleges will have to develop programs to acclimate these students to college, to train them in some skills they do not have, but more important, to change the college into an institution compatible with American subcultures and minority races, and an institution which can take people who didn't pass their College Boards (as well as those who did) and teach them to think and reason and learn how to use their minds to make their lives better and deeper.
That sort of study, that sort of program, is what the Carnegie Commission should be studying and thinking about. But perhaps in the long run, whatever it thinks about and recommends to the government in 1969 will not make any difference.
Perhaps asking the federal government in 1969 to do something for those "who are too poor" for college, is a wasted gesture. Perhaps after the Nixon victory we will really hear the middle class telling themselves, in this year of America's deepest bitterness and agony, that they are tired of giving their hard-earned money to the have-nots. It's finally time for them to take and take and give no more.
"It's usually the weak threads in your fabric that people want to jerk and pull."—Marie Phelps, The Harrisburg (Ore.) Bulletin.

COMPUTER TALKS BACK VIA PHONE

A low-cost, lightweight portable computer terminal that provides two-way communication with a "talking" computer through any standard telephone line has been developed by Honeywell Inc.

The unit, called the COM-PAC terminal, can be used by a businessmen, salesman, or truck driver, to communicate via a telephone with a remotely located computer and receive a human voice response within seconds, the firm's Electronic Data Processing Division said.

"This terminal extends the capabilities of the computer to many travelers who need immediate and direct access to information stored on computer files," said Eric N. Grubinger, group product manager of communications products. "It is a unit that can be used not only for data retrieval but also for data entry. It can be operated by almost anyone because it requires no knowledge of how a computer works."

The unit can be used for numerous functions; by restaurants, department stores and banks to check a person's credit; by salesmen to check data on inventory or delivery dates of goods; by policemen for information on a stolen lost automobile; by executives for personnel location information, by purchasers to place orders from remote locations, he said.

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January 24, 1969

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College Relations
"ON THE INSIDE" OF BASKETBALL

By Tom Butwin

Supporting only a 4-9 record this year, the basketball team would like to think that it's just one of these years when nothing goes right. The breaks all season have seemed to go the wrong way for the "Fightin' Engineers." Starting with the loss of two good freshman ballplayers, the Rose team was on its way. In a pre-season intramural game, Jim Tucker broke his collarbone on a freak play, thus eliminating one of the seniors Coach Mutchner was counting heavily on. Moving on into the season, the Hong Kong flu bug was going around and it seemed that it touched everyone here and there at the wrong time. The Christmas holiday tourney saw the Rose team, minus its captain, George Shaver (due to the flu), lose the tournament on a desperation shot from mid-court. Tucker was again lost, this time for the rest of the season, when he broke his collarbone for the second time. All these misfortunes, plus a schedule which put the Rose team away from home about 70 per cent of the time have proved to be one of the major reasons why the team's record is so poor.

We aren't ready to give up yet and with over half the season to go, we have a chance to make the record respectable with the help of a few cheering crowds.

Being on the road most of the season, we have had many interesting and exciting experiences. Starting back with the Thanksgiving holiday tourney in Alton, Illinois, (which I told you about in the last article) it seems as though we had to go about three blocks to the road which led to the crossing of the Mississippi River. Usually it's hard enough trying to get three cars to stay together for three blocks in the city without any traffic, but with Coaches Mutchner and Bergman and our old faithful trainer, Til, at the helms it took us at least a half hour to make the five minute journey. Most of the team had witnessed such a phenomenon before, but for Coach Bergman and the freshmen it was quite an experience.

The Holiday Tourney in Michigan probably brought a first for the Rose basketball team. We stayed in the best Motor Lodge in town, which meant it had a heated pool surrounded by glass so you could see the snow outside. A few of the players went up earlier and when the Coach arrived were already enjoying the commodity which he didn't know anything about. He only grinned and used one of his familiar phrases — "I might have known it would be you three."

See you next week with more stories of road trips and I hope a victorious report of the Rose Bowl Invitational tourney. The games will be played Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th of January at the Rose fieldhouse, so come out and give us your support.

There are at least 9.5 million Germans with relatives in the U.S.