

Few Lady Callers For Square Dances

By HORTENSE MYERS
United Press International
INDIANAPOLIS (UPI)—Women are credited with being great callers but they certainly do not outdo the men when it comes to calling square dances.

This sidelight on the battle of the sexes was uncovered in connection with the 10th annual statewide square dance festival to be held Saturday at the Indiana state fairgrounds in Indianapolis.

Bob Huddleston, Indianapolis vice president of the Indiana State Square Dance Caller Association, and festival chairman, said the group consists of about 250 callers, of whom three are women. "But don't you say I said women don't make good callers," Huddle-

ston warned. "I'd be drawn and quartered at our next meeting."

Others less gallant said, however, that the pitch of a feminine voice prevents most women from becoming good callers.

About 3,000 persons are expected to attend the festival which opens with an afternoon session of square dancing, and resumes again for a three-hour night session following a banquet.

Huddleston said that about 60 callers will be in action at the festival.

"With most of us, this is a hobby we do in addition to holding a regular job," he explained. "Only two or three of our Indiana callers earn their living from call-

ing. Most of them are like me. They first started as a dancer, then decided they would like to call and began practising on their friends."

Huddleston, an industrial engineer by day, pointed out that persons from all walks of life and of all ages have joined in the growing interest in square dancing.

"There may be some people who still think that square dancers are strictly from the hills, with one leg shorter than the other," Huddleston added. "But that's not true. Professional people—doctors, lawyers—seem to get the biggest kick out of square dancing is the caller's wife. Mrs. Josephine Kasindi, a freshman at St. Mary's College at Notre Dame.

The young history major from Tanganyika, in British East Africa, was unable to answer a routine question when she arrived in the United States—her age.

Miss Kasindi explained that in Tanganyika no official records of birthdays are kept. She finally put

because it means tension. Somebody has to lose. This is purely a form of recreation in which the entire family takes part. I'd say a good third of all our callers are working with church groups," Huddleston said.

But one person who doesn't get much relaxation out of square dancing is the caller's wife. Mrs. Huddleston says she got tired of just sitting around watching others square dance so she usually stays at home and takes care of their two children.

Many women might like to have in effect a practice which is common in the homeland of Mary Josephine Kasindi, a freshman at St. Mary's College at Notre Dame.

The young history major from Tanganyika, in British East Africa, was unable to answer a routine question when she arrived in the United States—her age.

Miss Kasindi explained that in Tanganyika no official records of birthdays are kept. She finally put

down 25 as her age, basing it upon what her parents and older friends had said.

Instead of observing her own birthday, Miss Kasindi marks instead the feast day of Mary, her "name saint."

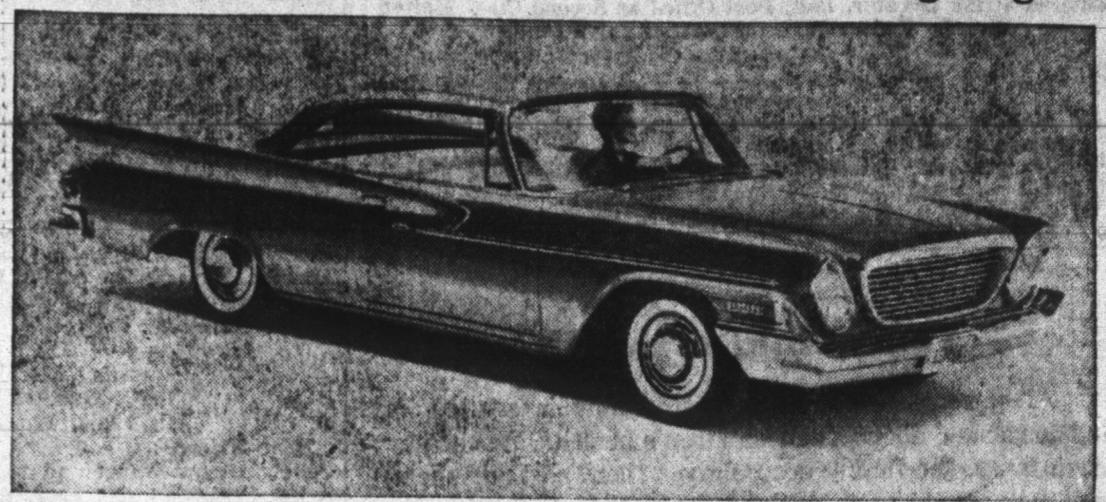
In Tanganyika, the young colonial served in the territorial council, one of three women among 60 council members.

Fires Kill Many

NEW YORK (UPI)—Almost 950 persons a month were killed by fire in the United States during 1959.

More than 30 per cent of the casualties were children, the National Fire Protection Association reports. More than one-half the estimated total of 11,300 fire deaths for the year occurred in home fires.

New Chrysler Newport Features Dollar-Saving Engine



For 1961 Chrysler introduces a Newport series to go with its Windsor and New Yorker models. The Newport, shown here in a two-door hardtop, is powered by a 265-horsepower engine which operates on regular-grade fuel, thus giving more miles per dollar. A full-size car with a 122-inch wheelbase, the Newport will compete in a lower price range than previous Chryslers, according to factory officials.

Castro's Troubles Mounting At Home

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

While Fidel Castro lives it up in New York's Harlem and publicly demonstrates his affection for world communism with a bear hug embrace for Nikita Khrushchev, news from Cuba tells of mounting troubles for the bearded dictator at home.

Cuba swiftly is going broke.

And in the Sierra Maestra where Castro launched his own revolution against President Fulgencio Batista, more and more men are demonstrating their willingness to risk a Castro firing squad for the chance of toppling him from power.

In the economic field, Castro has turned almost totally to the Communist nations in his efforts to become financially independent of the United States.

Hand in hand with Cuban diplomatic recognition of Russia, Red China and the Communist satellites, have gone barter trade deals whereby in exchange for Cuban sugar, tobacco and other exports come arms from Czechoslovakia and Russia, machinery and even whole factories from Poland and East Germany.

Meanwhile, imports from the United States fall to less than half their previous figure and will fall still lower.

But Cuban seizure of American properties valued at nearly a billion dollars and action whereby the government becomes Cuba's sole exporter and importer do not produce dollars.

The result is an increasingly serious shortage of foreign exchange a dwindling of consumer goods and mounting inflation.

Seized properties in the hands of amateurs have failed to produce profits. Purchasing power has dwindled as taxes increase and inflation mounts as government printing presses grind out pesos.

Grumbling is increasing even among the workers upon whom Castro depends for his strength.

Last week came word that Cuba was drafting women militia for active duty to free men for hill fighting against anti-Castro guerrillas.

Reports of scattered clashes come from both ends of the island and in the center.

where a manpower shortage is increasing, instead of the nursing profession which she founded 100 years ago. According to the Public Health Service, nursing has brighter prospects of supply.

Health Economics said there are 133 physicians per 100,000 persons in this country. The ratio is expected to decline to 126 by 1975.

It added that today's ratio of 56 dentists per 100,000 population is below World War II levels. And unless more students go into the profession, the ratio will be 50 pected to decline to 126 by 1975.

By contrast, said the publication, the ratio of active professional nurses is 264 per 100,000 now and is expected to rise to 284 by 1970.

The institute listed these points in favor of women going into medicine or dentistry:

—Opportunities are expanding rapidly. —The pay is good, although the level for women as a group still lags behind that of men.

—The hours are good.

—The work is rewarding.

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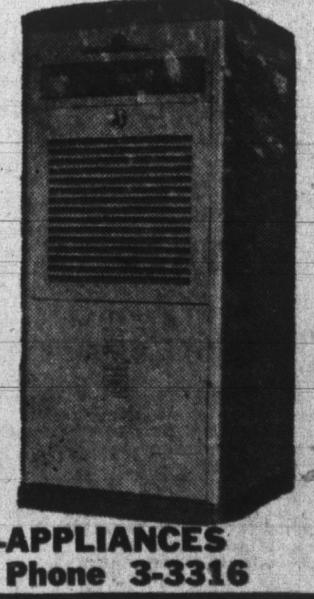
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