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Daily Egyptian Staff

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University leaders said eight arrests were made in relation to a fight on campus Sunday.

Todd Sigler, director of SIU Department of Public Safety, said police responded to the fight outside of Schneider Hall around 4:45 p.m. Sunday, and arrests were made later that evening. A video of the incident shared on social media websites shows people fighting until an officer approached the scene and broke up the fight using a taser. Sigler said the officer used the taser after advising the subjects to stop fighting.

While eight arrests have been made, more are pending, said Rod Sievers, university spokesman.

“I think this was a pretty visible fight,” he said. “It was outside with people around ... I would classify this as an isolated incident that just happened to be captured on somebody’s cell phone.”

Sigler said he thinks the fight started as a result of an ongoing dispute. He said a taser was used under grounds of use of force. He said such events such as this do not happen often.

“As long as the students aren’t involved in the conflict and stay clear, they should be OK,” he said. “Fights unfortunately occur, but I do not see something similar happening anytime soon.”

Sievers also said he does not think the incident should cause students to worry.

“One fight has taken place, and I don’t think students need to worry so much about it as long as they’re not involved in that kind of behavior,” he said. “The people who were involved are subject to being expelled from the university and kicked off campus. Our students who come here are expected to follow a certain level of behavior, and those who don’t will be asked to leave.”

Sievers said the students’ disciplinary hearings have not been set yet.

“This is not a rampid issue going around on campus,” Sievers said. “I really believe this is an isolated incident. Hopefully we won’t see anymore of this kind of behavior, but I don’t know what started it.”

Peter Gitau, associate vice chancellor for student life and intercultural relations, said Monday that the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities will handle the situation in relation to the code of conduct. He said although there were a number of arrests as a result of the incident, those students won’t necessarily be the only ones disciplined.

“We don’t go by the students that are arrested,” he said. “We look at those who were involved.”

Gitau said any student can file a report with the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities, which will investigate the reports. He said students are considered for disciplinary action if there is reason to believe they were directly involved with an incident.

Some students who reside near the fight’s location said they did not feel unsafe because the incident was isolated but still had opinions of the fight.

“I feel like college is a place to learn, not fight,” said Yriana Page, a freshman from Chicago studying radio-television. “They should not have been doing that here.”

Breanna Humphrey, a freshman from Chicago studying radio-television, said she does not think every student involved should be subject to all stages of the disciplinary process.

“Not all of them should be punished,” she said. “I think they should serve consequences but not get suspended.”

**Commission reflects on party**

**TAI COX**
Daily Egyptian

Racial and legal issues were among the concerns addressed at a meeting held in relation to a party earlier this semester.

The events that took place surrounding an Aug. 26 student-led party left some students and community members with unanswered questions. Several people voiced their questions and opinions at a Monday night Human Relations Commission meeting.

Police responded to the party and later reported about 400 people were present at the time. Cops sprayed Mace onto the party crowd and broke up the party.

Lt. Mark Goddard of the Carbondale Police Department said the officers who responded to the scene acted appropriately in the situation.

Many meeting attendees said they were concerned because there were different stories concerning the party’s happenings. Some of the concerns included whether Mace, pepper spray or tear gas was used; whether police responded as a result of a complaint or as a part of patrols and what caused the police to break up the party.

**Fiscal cliff sparks economic concerns**

**MATT DARAY**
Daily Egyptian

Many Americans’ financial situations could become harder by the end of the year.

Democrats and Republicans may have to work together to prevent the economy from going over the metaphorical fiscal cliff, which could send the country back into another recession if not handled. Although the possible economic downfall’s effects are uncertain, some SIU leaders and students are worried about what economic problems the possible crisis could lead to within the university community.

The fiscal cliff is reached by spending too much money and not making enough back through taxes and other means of revenue, said Scott Gilbert, director of undergraduate studies in the economics department. Gilbert said the economy risks falling off the cliff if the country continues to spend more than it makes.

**University budget**

While the prospect of another recession would affect citizens nationwide, the possibility is also a concern for SIU President Glenn Poshard. As the university already faces economic woes because of state budget issues, the possibility of further spending reductions, particularly for higher education, could hurt SIU’s budget.

Poshard said the university could suffer if the economy goes over the fiscal cliff.

“We don’t know how that’s going to affect SIU in terms of research and student aid and that sort of thing yet, but we’re thinking (there will be) a minimum of $9 million in cuts,” he said.

If taxes are increased, he said, families will have less money to take home. He said this will affect students from middle to lower income families who attend the university.

Poshard said there is no set plan for the university to deal with the economy if it goes over the fiscal cliff, because it is unclear in what ways it would affect the university at this time.
The Weather Channel® 5-day weather forecast for Carbondale

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Correction

In Friday’s edition of the DAILY EGYPTEAN, the photo that accompanied the story “Faculty Association considers cuts” used a quote from Holly Hurburt, an associate professor in history, out of context. It should have been used in regard to university research grants. The DAILY EGYPTEAN regrets this error.

About Us

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The DAILY EGYPTEAN, the student-run newspaper of Southern Illinois University Carbondale, is committed to being a trusted source of news, information, commentary and public discourse, while helping readers understand the issues affecting their lives.

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5 states to increase schools’ class time

WASHINGTON Open notebooks and sharpen your pencils. School for thousands of public school students is about to get quite a bit longer.

Five states are announced Monday that they will add at least 300 hours of learning time to the calendar in some schools starting in 2013. Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Tennessee will take part in the initiative, which is intended to boost student achievement and make U.S. schools more competitive on a global level.

The three-year pilot program will affect almost 20,000 students in 40 schools, with long-term hopes of expanding the program to include additional schools — especially those that face low-income communities. Schools, working in concert with districts, parents and teachers, will decide whether to make the school day longer, add more days to the school year or both.

A mix of federal, state and district funds will help cover the expanded learning time, with the Ford Foundation and the National Center on Time & Learning also chipping in. In Massachusetts, the plan builds on the state's existing expanded-learning program. In Connecticut, Gov. Dannel Malloy has hailed it as a natural outgrowth of an education reform law the state passed in May that included about $180 million in new funding, much of it to help the neediest students.

Spending more time in the classroom, education officials said, will give students access to a more well-rounded curriculum that includes arts and music, which many will fall behind and opportunities to reinforce critical math and science skills. Whether educators have more time to enrich instruction or students have more time to learn is to determine how to play an instrument and write computer code, adding meaningful in-school hours is a critical investment that encourages students to succeed in the 21st century, Education Secretary Arne Duncan said in a statement.

The project comes as educators across the U.S. struggle to identify the best ways to strengthen a public education system that many fear has fallen behind other nations. Student testing, teacher evaluations, charter schools and voucher programs join longer school days on the list of reforms that have been put forward with varying degrees of success.

The report from the center, which advocates expanded learning time, cites research suggesting students who spend more hours learning perform better. One such study, from Harvard economist Roland Fryer, argues the factors affecting educational outcomes, two are the best predictors of success: intense tutoring and adding at least 300 hours to the standard school calendar.

More classroom time has long been a priority for Duncan, who warned a congressional committee in May 2009 — just months after becoming education secretary — that American students were at a disadvantage compared to their peers in India and China. That same year, Duncan said schools should be open six or seven days per week and should run 11 or 12 months out of the year.

But not everyone agrees that shorter school days are to blame. A report last year from the National School Boards Association’s Center for Public Education disputed the notion that American schools have fallen behind in classroom time, pointing out that students in high-performing countries like South Korea, Finland and Japan actually spend less time in school than most U.S. students.

The broader push to extend classroom time could also run up against concerns from teachers unions, which have long argued that adding time to the calendar in some schools would result in less time for enriching instruction or students. Some of the funds required to add 300 more hours to the school calendar will come from shifting resources from existing federal programs, making use of the flexibility granted by waivers to No Child Left Behind. All five states taking part in the initiative have received waivers from the Education Department.

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The division between the Democrats and Republicans has caused little action to be taken on the fiscal problem.

"We come back from the election; we want to get the fiscal cliff resolved," Rep. Lee Terry, a Republican representative for Nebraska, told CNN. "But yet we aren't seeing anything from the White House."

Though the government is still at a crossroads on how to deal with the financial situation, ideas have been presented.

The White House laid out plans Thursday to generate $1.6 trillion in revenue, which would involve removing tax cuts to upper-income citizens. The plan would add $50 billion for a stimulus program and expand the nation's debt limit.

However, the Republican Party refused the proposal because they said they are against tax increases and raising the debt ceiling.

Republicans in the House of Representatives presented a counter-offer to the president's plan Monday, which would result in $2.2 trillion in deficit savings over the next decade and would not include higher tax rates for the wealthy. This would include $800 billion from tax reform, $600 billion from Medicare and additional health care savings, and $600 billion in other spending cuts.

Though it is still unclear what action the government will take, Gilbert said the president's proposed plan appears to be a viable option.

"Obama's proposed plan can make sense," he said. "It's about who has to pay, and most of the people in this country aren't too rich, so they are perfectly happy to have the rich pay a bit more not just in dollars... but in percent."

Hentric said the police chief told a different story during the November meeting than the story Goddard told Monday.

Dora Weaver, another commission member, said she was concerned about whether police responded to parties based on racial prejudices.

Weaver said although she does not attend college parties, her daughter has observed a reoccurring pattern with predominantly black college parties, her daughter has observed a reoccurring pattern with predominantly black parties and police.

"I'm a parent of a 20-year-old, and for her this is an ongoing problem for officers to target black parties," she said.

Nicholas Simpson, a senior from Homewood studying political science, said he was concerned about the fact that police sat in front of the party and observed it before they decided to take action.

"There were a number of other things going on at that time," he said. "What made police choose to sit and observe that party in particular and wait on something to happen?"

Goddard said race has never been an issue and the Carbondale community is that there is not a negative atmosphere set for black students.

"This issue is just one of many," she said. "Up until attending parties of different races, I've observed that at predominantly black parties there could be three or more squad cars facing the party waiting for us to make a move. That doesn't make me feel welcome in Carbondale or at SIU."

Kemp said many students don't know the city ordinances that surround the legal issues of community parties, and situations such as the August party would not have happened if students knew what was legal and illegal.

Many students said a large part of the problem is that black students do not have many options for social activities.

"Personally, I don't think that African-American students should let not having anything to do be used as a relief to do whatever it is they please," Tucker said. "Not having anything to do isn't a pass to let anything go."
L’Kenya Dalcour, a sophomore from Chicago studying psychology, performs her solo dance Friday at the Southern Illinois Dance Company’s fall concert. The group spends all semester preparing for the event as well as its next concert in the Spring. “I was really nervous because this was the first time I preformed a solo dance,” Dalcour said. “The team encouraged me and helped me out a lot.”

Alexa Rogals | Daily Egyptian

CHICAGO — Detectives have long wondered what secrets serial killer John Wayne Gacy and other condemned murderers took to the grave when they were executed — particularly whether they had other unknown victims.

Now, in a game of scientific catch-up, the Cook County Sheriff’s Department is trying to find out by entering the killers’ DNA profiles into a national database shared with other law-enforcement agencies.

The men were technically listed as homicide victims themselves because they were put to death by the state.

“The Illinois testing, which began in the summer, is the latest attempt by Cook County Sheriff Tom Dart to solve the many mysteries still surrounding one of the nation’s most notorious serial killers. Dart’s office recently attempted to identify the last unnamed Gacy victims by exhumeing their remains to create modern DNA profiles that could be compared with the DNA of people whose loved ones went missing in the 1970s, when Gacy was killing young men.

That effort, which led to the identification of one additional Gacy victim, led Dart to wonder if the same technology could help answer a question that has been out there for decades: Did Gacy kill anyone besides those young men whose bodies were found?

So it was the Will County coroner’s office that conducted the autopsies and collected the blood samples. The state sends to the FBI’s Combined DNA Index System the profiles of homicide victims no matter when they were killed, but it will only send the profiles of known felons if they were convicted since a new state law was enacted about a decade ago that allowed them to be included, Moran said.

O’Neil said he is looking for blood samples for the rest of the 12 condemned inmates executed between 1977 and 2000. So far, DNA profiles have been completed on the blood of Gacy and two others.

So far, there are no computer searches that have linked Gacy or the others to any other crimes.

Moran wants investigators in other states to know that Gacy’s blood is now available for analysis in their unsolved murders. He hopes those jurisdictions will, in turn, submit DNA profiles of their own executed inmates.
Affirmative action and the law: Does the Constitution bar voters from doing away with racial preferences?

Los Angeles Times

As the Supreme Court mulls whether the U.S. Constitution prohibits state universities from taking race into account in admissions decisions, a federal appeals court has moved in a very different direction.

It recently held that, far from forbidding affirmative action, the Constitution prevents a state’s voters from doing away with it.

The case, decided this month by the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, was filed after Michigan voters approved Proposal 2, which barred state and local governments as well as public universities from giving preferential treatment on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity or national origin.

That proposal was championed by Ward Connerly, the former University of California regent who helped persuade voters here to approve a similar measure, Proposition 209, in 1996.

In theory, we would be pleased to see the end of affirmative action bans such as Proposition 209 and Proposal 2. We strongly opposed Proposition 209 when it was on the ballot. We continue to believe that affirmative action is a reasonable, fair and effective way to redress past harms and promote diversity at public universities.

We hope that the Supreme Court, which is currently hearing a different case involving affirmative action, reaffirms its constitutionality.

Though we support affirmative action, we also believe voters have a right to ban it. And while we looked with favor on a constitutional challenge to Proposition 209 in the late 1990s, we do not agree with the 6th Circuit’s decision. It’s ingenious but ultimately mistaken.

The decision is rooted in the 14th Amendment’s guarantee of “equal protection of the laws.” But Judge Guy Cole Jr.’s majority opinion focused not on the fairness (or unfairness) of racial preferences in admissions, but rather on the fact that the Michigan ballot initiative “recorders the political process in Michigan to place special burdens on minority interests.” As a result, he said, minorities who would benefit from affirmative action were deprived of “equal access to the tools of political change.”

He offered this illustration: “A student seeking to have her family’s alumni connections considered in her application to one of Michigan’s esteemed public universities could do one of four things: private lawsuits in the state’s courts. But it also places the debate about the wisdom of racial preferences in public education where it belongs: in the political sphere.

Instead of asking courts to roll back unfavorable referendums, advocates of affirmative action in Michigan, California and other states need to make their case to the public the way Ward Connerly and his allies made theirs.

When they do, they’ll have our support.

A similar point was made by the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in 1996 years ago in rejecting a constitutional challenge to Proposition 209—a ruling that was recently reaffirmed. That court wrote: “It is one thing to say that individuals have equal protection rights against political obstructions to equal treatment; it is quite another to say that individuals have equal protection rights against political obstructions to preferential treatment.”

That holding, which the conservative majority on the Supreme Court is likely to prefer to the 6th Circuit’s reading of the Constitution, makes legal sense. It also places the debate about the wisdom of racial preferences in public education where it belongs: in the political sphere.

Notice

The DAILY EGYPTIAN is a “designated public forum.” Student editors have the authority to make all content decisions without censorship or advance approval.

We reserve the right to not publish any letter or guest column.
Salukis shock early in season

At 4-1, best start since 2006

After its first five games of the season, the 2012 SIU men's basketball team has the third best winning percentage in the Missouri Valley Conference and is the 13th best shooting team in the nation. This is quite the surprising start for a team that finished ninth out of the 10 MVC teams last season and was slated to finish dead last in the conference this season by preseason polls.

In his first season with SIU, coach Barry Hinson has the Salukis (4-1) off to a torrid start. His change to the offensive game have increased the team's field goal percentage from a dismal 41 percent last year to a now conference third-best 50 percent. The Salukis are also shooting better from beyond the 3-point line, as they have made almost 33 percent of their long range attempts on the season and average about three 3-pointers per game.

Senior guard Jeff Early has been outstanding for the men's team this year, as he leads the team in both scoring (18.2) and rebounds (9.0). Before the season started, the guard admitted he was wary of his role under a new coach. After averaging eight points per contest last year, Early is clearly a prime candidate to operate as a hybrid player in Hinson's system. He speeds past larger post players, which has benefited the Salukis' transition game. The 6-foot-1 hybrid has out-rebounded most of his larger opposition as well, as he tied with junior guard Desmar Jackson with 11 offensive rebounds for most on the team.

Despite his slow start to scoring the ball, Jackson has been a versatile weapon for the SIU squad. The Wyoming transfer has rebounded well for his position as he averages seven boards per game in his first season with the team. He holds the team's second most steals (8) and 3-point field goals (4). The junior guard made two of four 3-pointers in Wednesday night's victory against Fresno State and matched buzzer-beating threes at the end of both halves, including the game-winning bucket. Jackson scored 25 points in the Fresno State upset and exhibited the style fans expected from him — a lot of slashing and use of his 6-foot-6 frame to weave around guards in the lane.

Sophomore Daniel Daniels has provided a much-needed post presence for a Saluki team that is without forwards Chase Henry and Bola Olanrewaju. Daniels hastened to his All-Conference Freshman team since returning four games ago from a groin injury, but he has contributed to the team's success. The undersized postman already has the most blocks on the team (5), and he led the conference in blocks last year. At 6-foot-5, Daniels is shooting the highest field goal percentage on the team at 68 percent despite efforts from taller opposing defenders.

Freshman guards, Anthony Beane Jr. and Jalen Pendleton, have played well in some spots but must develop quickly because of the teams lack of depth. Beane Jr. has scored nine points per game this year but has made only two of his 11 attempted 3-pointers.

Senior guard Kendall Brown-Surles has started every game he's played this season and has connected the most 3-point buckets on the team (5). Salus is lead the team in assists, but he must improve defensively as the Salukis are allowing opposing teams to make four shots per game from beyond the arc.

Collectively, the Saluki offense holds a 12-point scoring margin against competitors, and it averages 70 points per contest. However, ranking 13th in shooting may not be enough to succeed this season. Despite the 12-point scoring advantage, the team must improve defensively as the Salukis are allowing opposing teams to make four shots per game from beyond the arc.

Sophomore forward Daniel Daniels puts up a shot Nov. 28 during the men's basketball game against Fresno State University at SIU Arena. Daniels spent the first regular game of the season on the bench because of an injury but came back Nov. 17 against Benedictine University-Springfield to score 14 points in his 18 minutes of play. Daniels has scored 32 points throughout the season and has the team's highest shooting percentage with .684. The team's record is 4-1 going into Wednesday's game against Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green, Ky.

Saluki Hall of Fame 2013 class announced

The SIU athletic department announced the 2013 Saluki Hall of Fame class Thursday.

This year's class consists of six former standout SIU athletes, including Jamaal Tatum, Arkei Whitlock, Cassidy Scoggins, Becky Lis, Joe Wallis and Tom McAneney.

Tatum, a men's basketball team member from 2003-07, finished his career ranked in the school's top 10 for career points (1,667), career three-point field goals (220) and steals (159). The Salukis made the NCAA tournament four times in Tatum's career, which included a Sweet 16 appearance in 2006.

Whitlock was a member of the SIU football team from 2004-06 and finished his career with 4,241 rushing yards, which is second most of all-time. The running back holds the school record for rushing touchdowns in a season (25) and was named the College Sporting News National Player of the Year in 2006.

Scoggins pitched for the Saluki softball team from 2004-07. The three-time all-conference pitcher ranks second in school history for wins (81), complete games (79), shutouts (35) and no-hitters (6). The Salukis made the NCAA tournament four times while Scoggins was a member of the team.

As played first base for the softball team from 1994-97 and was selected to the Missouri Valley Conference first team in 1996 and 1997. At .362, Lis holds the school record for career batting average.

Wallis played center field for the SIU baseball team from 1971-73. He was the Salukis' 1971 College World Series team's leading hitter as he attained a .466 batting average, the school's single-season record. Wallis was named a first-team All-American in 1973 and played professionally from 1975-77 as a member of the Chicago Cubs and Oakland Athletics.

McAneney swam for the Saluki swim team from 1984-86 and was a five-time All-American in the 100, 200, 500 and 1,650 meter freestyle in his junior and senior years. SIU tied for 12th and ninth place, respectively, in the NCAA in 1985 and 1986.

The class will be formally inducted into the Saluki Hall of Fame in a Feb. 15 ceremony.