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Alumnus

Southern Illinois University Office of Alumni Services

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Honorable & Mentionable...

With this issue, your alumni magazine adopts a new format and a new name. The changes, many obvious, a few not so obvious, have been under study for a year or more. In February, your Board of Directors approved a new design for the magazine and a name which will better represent you and your alma mater.

Southern Alumnus has been changed to Alumnus, Southern Illinois University. The Board agreed that since the magazine circulates throughout the nation and the world, it should bear the name of our University on the front cover. In the past, the Southern Alumnus, unless it was opened and specifically identified, might have been mistaken for the publication of any of some 18 colleges and universities in the United States referred to as "Southern."

Besides a general modernization of the magazine, the most important change is in the new type faces—Craw Clarendon Book for display headlines and Baskerville for text and sub-headlines. These type faces are an extension of a comprehensive graphics program partially in use at SIU.

This is a new column. The direction it takes in the months to come must yet be determined. "Honorable & Mentionable," as a title, allows a great amount of latitude, but perhaps not enough for the message above. But with your indulgence, we would like to borrow the space. It is the hope of the editor that future use of this column truly will be only for the "Honorable & Mentionable." (Please turn to the inside back cover.)
Alumnus

The Cover One of the three structures in the Technology Building Group, the building which appears on this month's cover typifies the modern approach SIU is taking in developing a curriculum for its School of Technology and the physical plant in which to carry out its space-age goals. The story of the School of Technology begins on the next page. The cover picture is by Ralph Seghers of the SIU Photographic Service.

Moonshooter This year's "Moonshooter" report needs little, if any, explanation. The title page states: "No memory of Alma Mater older than a year or so is likely to bear much resemblance to today's college or university. Which, in our fast-moving society, is precisely as it should be, if higher education is... To Keep Pace With America." The report begins on page 13.

The Alumni "Letter from Viet Nam," which begins on page 33, was written by Bob Poos '55, left, Associated Press war correspondent. The "Letter" is but one of several features of this month's expanded section on SIU alumni. St. Louis alumni toured McDonnell Aircraft, page 32. A fish story is on page 31, class notes page 34.


In the July issue

Alumni Day activities will be featured in the next issue of the Alumnus magazine. And there will be the complete stories on commencement on both campuses and the dedication ceremonies this month for the new buildings. More news of reunion classes planned.
SIU has accepted the challenge of the space age in designing programs of education and the buildings for a School of Technology, which sends out its first engineering class in June.

Technology

BY ROBERT G. HAYS '61

Graduation of the 1966 Southern Illinois University engineering class next month will mark the climax of a series of events and activities which in a brief span have vaulted SIU's School of Technology into a position of prominence among the nation's institutions of engineering and technological education.

The path to such status, however, has not been an easy one. The obvious rise of the new multi-structure Technology Building Group on the northeast shore of Campus Lake was accompanied by a more complex but less obvious challenge: The design and direction of engineering and technological education programs to fit the needs of the space age in which we live.

At the same time, handling of the burgeoning enrollment of the school with existing facilities in the interim proved even more taxing than planners had envisioned.


Last quarter there were more than 500 students registered as engineering or pre-engineering majors, and Technology Dean Julian H. Lauchner said this number would be still higher if those classified under General Studies who actually plan to enter engineering were included. By 1970, Dr. Lauchner predicts an engineering enrollment in excess of 2,000—and has said publicly this figure may go as high as 3,000.

Although technological study is deeply rooted in Southern's history, the current move gained its first real impetus in 1959 when the Illinois General Assembly authorized the University to grant engineering degrees. With this action came rapid work to complete a formal and approved engineering program founded on basic courses already offered.

To help meet the demands the new engineering program was expected to place upon SIU facilities, the School of Technology Building Group was included in construction scheduled under Southern's share of the 1960 State Universities Bond Issue. The final Carbondale campus project with bond issue funds, the Technology Group was contracted at basic construction costs of $4,354,595.

(Continued)
When Dr. Lauchner was named Technology dean in 1962, he came to SIU with definite ideas as to what the new buildings should include. Engineering facilities, he said, should be flexible, with built-in versatility. This philosophy is apparent in the new structures, where key partitions have been constructed for easy removal and rearrangement so the buildings will not be made obsolete by future interior requirements.

Dean Lauchner, an Illinois native who came to SIU from Mississippi State, had even stronger ideas on what engineering education should offer. With students being trained whose careers will extend into the 21st Century, he said, SIU-trained engineers would be prepared to meet problems of a broad and functional nature.

Dean Lauchner's design for an engineering program included more political science, economics, psychology, biology, and language training than formerly thought appropriate to such specialized professional education.

Southern's engineering program, he insisted, would be based on the distinction between the aims of the scientist and the engineer: the scientist motivated by the desire for new, universal knowledge, the engineer by the current demands of society. The engineer, he said, must know both the science and the social needs.

Robert G. Hays is a writer for the SIU Information Service. His duties include regular coverage of School of Technology activities.
America's growing role in world affairs and the integration of civilian and military activities in carrying out foreign policy was the theme of a National Security Seminar conducted on SIU's Carbondale campus March 21-April 1 by the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

U. Alexis Johnson, deputy under-secretary of state for political affairs, set the seminar's tone in a keynote address in opening ceremonies at the SIU Arena before an audience of some 1,500 civilians and military reservists.

Since World War II, the United States has become an activist in world affairs, rather than being content to observe the action of other nations, he said. "The Atlantic and Pacific will never again be the moats they once were."

"This nation no longer has a war plan and a political plan," Mr. Johnson said. "Rather, we now have a political-military plan. Never in history has there been as much integration of civilian and military aspects of our foreign relations."

Also speaking at the opening ceremony, Governor Otto Kerner declared that the Middle West is not an island of isolation unaware of the importance of world affairs. He urged increased civilian interest in American policy and pointed out the need for better understanding of our aims overseas.

"I have had 10,000 letters from Illinois servicemen, and not one of them had a word against our policy in Viet Nam or Southeast Asia," the governor said.

Mr. Johnson pointed out that the United States has provided South Viet Nam with extensive technical, economic, and educational aid, but that that aspect of the nation's involvement does not receive the news coverage that is given to military operations.

He said that it "would not be necessary to kill every last Viet Cong" to end the fighting in Viet Nam then we are going to find a way of ending this," he said.

A career diplomat who has been in the U.S. Foreign Service since 1935, Mr. Johnson has served in Japan, Manchuria, Korea, Thailand, China, and Viet Nam. He has been deputy assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs and in 1955 was assigned as United States representative to the ambassadorial-level talks with Communist China at Geneva. During that period he had 80 conversations with the Chinese ambassador. He told the National Security Seminar audience that "We've had more direct, high-level conversations with Communist China than any country that has recognized them."

Mr. Johnson came to SIU to open the seminar at the invitation of Col. Alexander R. MacMillan (USAF Ret.), director of the Transportation Institute, who served as general chairman for the event.

One of 14 such seminars held across the nation this year, it was presented as a briefing for civilians and military reservists by a faculty of officers from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C.

Sessions were held in the theater of the new Communications Building.

The seminar had an enrollment of 465 civilians from Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky. Also attending were 160 members of the reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

The seminar was presented in 33 one-hour lectures, supplemented by films and other audio-visual aids, over the period of two weeks.

Other speakers were Lt. Col. L. R. Waterman, Air Force; Col. M. J. Weber, Army; Capt. A. E. Johnson, Navy; Col. C. E. Brooks, Air Force; and Col. C. E. Sullivan, Air Force.

Among the topics covered were the perspectives of national security, and, as they apply to our national security, geopolitics, strategic and critical materials, science and technology, geoconomics, contemporary management, agriculture, industry's defense readiness, mutual security, civil defense, energy resources, financing of national security, trans-
U. Alexis Johnson (above), deputy under-secretary of state for political affairs, was the keynote speaker for the seminar. A career diplomat, he has served in Japan, Manchuria, Korea, Thailand, China, and Viet Nam. Below, Col. Alexander R. MacMillan (USAF Ret.), (1), director of the SIU Transportation Institute and chairman of the seminar, chats with Gen. Leif J. Sverdrup (Ret.), a St. Louis engineer, and Gen. Howell M. Estes, Jr., commander of the Military Airlift Command. The picture on the opposite page was taken during the opening day ceremonies, which were conducted in the SIU Arena.

Col. Sullivan, closing speaker for the seminar, said the most serious challenge facing the free world today is international Communism. He said the expansion of the Communist domain must be vigorously opposed—whether by force or threat of force, directly or indirectly.

"To know what the Communists are up to, and to understand their varied techniques, is a major order of business with us," he said. "It is an order of business we cannot neglect."

He said the conflict between the Communists and the free world is as fundamental as any conflict can be and that "their proclaimed objectives and our conception of a decent world order just do not and cannot fit together."

"As free citizens of this great United States," he said, "we cannot afford complacency. We must face the fact that in order to meet the challenge of the future our country will need men and women of character and determination."
Athletic Scholarships

The SIU Board of Trustees last month approved a gradual increase in athletic scholarships, eliminating a need for an increase in student activities fees.

Students at Carbondale voted in December to pay an additional $4 in activities fee each quarter to support intercollegiate athletics.

President Morris told the Board that SIU has 10 students receiving scholarships approved by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and that the scholarships were principally in basketball.

He said he believes the number “can be gradually increased to 55 or 60 without necessitating a student fee increase.”

The President said also that the administration will begin a review of SIU’s philosophy in connection with athletics and that the study might affect the school’s long range goals. The study would consider the advantages and possible disadvantages of membership in an athletic conference.

The $4 fee increase figure proposed in the December student referendum was arrived at as a means of providing 130 to 150 NCAA scholarships, mainly to upgrade football at SIU.

NCAA-approved scholarships provide tuition, fees, room and board, and a $15 a month expense allowance to qualified students in athletic programs.

Edwardsville on TV

A half-hour color film of the Edwardsville campus is tentatively scheduled for showing on KMOX-TV, St. Louis, May 23.

A KMOX-TV crew was on the campus late in April for much of the Edwardsville story and finished up with the Dedication Day ceremonies this month.

The film is scheduled for showing at 8:30 P.M. May 23. The producers stated that the film will be available to SIU’s Channel 8 and CBS affiliates.

The Gamut in Music

For SIU students whose musical taste falls somewhere between, say, country and western and classical, the month of April brought a little something for everyone—pop, rock, jazz, folk, and even semi-classical.

Visiting one or both campuses during the month were the New Christy Minstrels, Bobby Vinton, the Brothers Four, the Paul Winter Ensemble, the first jazz group to play in the White House, and Ferrante and Teicher, the famed piano duo.

And it was announced in April that SIU will offer a choral workshop in July under the direction of Fred Waring, leader of the Pennsylvanians choral group.

Summer Playbill

SIU’s Summer Music Theater will offer four Broadway musicals this summer.

Musicals and dates are: 110 in the Shade (The Rainmaker), July 1–3 and 8–10; Once Upon a Mattress, July 10–24; Annie, Get Your Gun, July 29 and 30; and Brigadoon, August 19–21 and 26–28.

Temporary Buildings

Permanent improvements on the Carbondale campus during the past 10 years have cost some $36 million, yet there are 228 temporary buildings still in use.

In fact, the University is using more barracks, houses, quonset huts, plywood domes, and garages, even, than ever before, according to Rino Bianchi, administrative assistant to the vice president for business affairs.

The need for classroom space and housing, brought about by increasing enrollment, has caused the greatest pressures, but there has been a great need for temporary space because of the growth in faculty and administration, research programs, and units serving the whole university.

A dozen different houses are occupied by the Department of Psychology; 13 houses and barracks are used by the School of Technology; the Department of Design is in 10 barracks and domes; and the Department of Art occupies eight houses and permanent space in the Allyn Building.

Five deans are in houses or barracks, and so are such major opera-
tions as the offices of the registrar, the auditor, the chief accountant, the bursar, and the disbursements officer.

Completion of the Life Science Building addition, which is now on the drawing boards, will eventually solve the problems of the Department of Psychology, and the School of Technology will begin moving into permanent quarters this summer.

Dedication Ceremonies

Dedication ceremonies this month for new buildings on the Carbondale and Edwardsville campuses will be covered in full in the July magazine.

A physical education major, she was crowned by last year's queen, Priscilla Henshaw.

Miss Ertel will represent SIU at the Miss Illinois contest.

John Allen Honored

John W. Allen '22-2, distinguished Southern Illinois historian, was named Headliner for 1966 by the Southern Illinois Press Association last month.

The award, a plaque, was presented at a banquet climaxing Journalism Week at SIU. The Headliner award is the Association's top annual honor.

Master Editor awards were presented to four newspaper executives at the banquet: Don B. Pauschert of Pana, W. Henson Purcell of West Frankfort, the late Bryant B. Voris of Waterloo (accepted by Mrs. Voris), and Charles Blanton, Jr., of Sikeston, Mo.

As Master Editors they become members of the SIU Department of Journalism Hall of Fame.


Jeanne Ertel, 1966 Miss Southern.

The speaker for the banquet was Paul V. Miner, assistant to the president of the Kansas City Star.

At a luncheon meeting of the Southern Illinois Press Association the same day, the speaker was H. Allen Smith of McLeansboro, one of America's top humorists and author of scores of books.

During Journalism Week, activities included workshops on contemporary press problems, advertising, and the law and the news media.
RALPH SEGHERS

Federal Higher Education Facilities funds totaling $3,156,000 have been granted to SIU toward construction of a new $9.8 million Life Science Building addition. President Delyte W. Morris signs agreements for the grants while chairmen of the departments to be housed in the building and others involved in the successful grant application look on. From left, Robert Hunter, SIU Office of Research and Projects; Harold Kaplan, physiology; Robert Mohlenbrock, botany; Harvey Fisher, zoology; Dr. Morris; Maurice Ogur, microbiology; Carl Bretscher, University architect's office; and Donald Robinson, professor of higher education. Construction should begin next February.

The annual Lovejoy Lecture, presented to honor Elijah P. Lovejoy, pre-Civil War editor-martyr, was delivered by Irving Dilliard, professor of journalism at Princeton University and former editor of the editorial page of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Dean Hill Resigns

Robert E. Hill, dean of the School of Business, has resigned to become president of Chico State College in California. He will assume his new position September 1.

Dean Hill, who came to SIU from Kent State University last September, replaced Henry J. Rehn, who had requested reassignment to full-time teaching.

Packaged Housing

A group of senior and graduate students in design at SIU are working on a project that may develop into packaged housing for the villagers of Viet Nam.

The students, stimulated by R. Buckminster Fuller—SIU research professor of design whose patented geodesic domes are used all over the world—will try to develop a shelter that could be easily assembled from bamboo and other native plant materials.

The object of the project is package, made up of lightweight but strong native materials, which could be assembled in the field.

Bankers Scholarship

An accounting major from Marissa was the winner of a $500 cash scholarship presented last month by the Illinois Club of the Graduate School of Banking at Madison, Wis.

John W. Seabolt, chosen by the faculty of the School of Business for outstanding scholarship, was given the $500 check by Harry Beneke, vice president of the Bank of Marion and president of the Illinois Club.

The Alumni Association had an informal coffee prior to the presentation. Dean Robert E. Hill of the School of Business announced the award to the surprised student.

Sigma Xi Chapter

A chapter of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific research society, was installed at SIU last month.

Farrington Daniels, national president of Sigma Xi and professor emeritus of the Solar Energy Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, presented the charter.

Mrs. Florence Foote, associate professor of physiology at SIU, was elected the first chapter president. Mrs. Foote and her late husband, zoologist Charles L. Foote, came to SIU in 1947 as a research team and published more than 20 articles on their work.

The chapter at SIU has 112 charter members, all of whom gained Sigma Xi membership at other schools.

Women Gymnasts Win

Irene Haworth, sophomore from Saskatoon, Canada, led SIU's women gymnasts to their second straight Collegiate Open Championship last month in the Arena.

Miss Haworth won the balance beam, floor exercises, and uneven bars events and also won all-around honors.

SIU scored 235 points in winning first place. Centenary College was second with 98 points and the University of Mexico was third with 20 points.

The SIU girls won the same championship last year in St. Louis.
Candidates Named

An Alumni Association nominating committee has named three incumbents and an alumnus active in the Champaign Area SIU Alumni Club as a slate of candidates for the Association Board of Directors.

They will be presented for vote at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Alumni Day, June 11. Nominations also may be made from the floor.

Present board members to be presented for re-election are Andrew Marcec ’56, Mrs. Jo Rushing Koeneman ’54, and Charles S. Mayfield ’39. Dr. Guy W. Lambert ’33, a fourth member of the board whose term expires this year, has served two terms on the board and is not eligible for re-election.

The fourth nominee is James L. O’Malley ’35, president of the Champaign Alumni Club from 1949 to 1957 and a board member since 1957. He represents the Class of 1935.

Scholarship Gift

The Luella Amon Sunday School Class of the First Methodist Church, Carbondale, has made a gift of $100 to the Roscoe M. Pulliam Memorial Scholarship Fund of the SIU Alumni Association.

The fund was established in 1953 to promote scholarship and leadership.

The late Luella Amon was the first teacher of the class now named for her. She also was related to Mrs. Roscoe Pulliam (Mrs. Mabel McGuire Pulliam Sattgast, ex ’47).

The gift came from the Luella Amon Memorial Fund and was presented to the Alumni Association by Mrs. C. E. Fehrenbaker (Lena Jones ’19–2), former president of the class, and Mrs. J. Ward Marberry (Vey go over $7,000 for the first time since the program began.

Only the Washington County campaign May 17–18 is not included in the total.

Alumni living outside of campaign areas who wish to make donations may send checks payable to the Alumni Association to the Alumni Office, at Carbondale or Edwardsville.

Alumni Activities

May 19, Randolph County, 6:30 p.m., Lindsey’s Dog ‘n’ Suds, Sparta, Claude Coleman, professor of English, speaker; 22, Madison County; 25, Senior Banquet, Edwardsville; 28, Detroit Area, Henry Ford House, Fairlane, Dearborn, Mich., Ken Miller, SIU Foundation director,
"It only remains to repeat . . . how great is my confidence in the future of the school which has been to me, if possible, a matter of more pride and consideration than a child of my own body could have been. And I shall pray for its prosperity and still watch its progress with not less interest than I did while I was myself a part of its working force. I am assured that the State will sustain it with still greater liberality, and that the people will fill its hall with the enterprising, the good, and the ambitious of its youth and thus make it a blessing doubly precious to the Nation."

President Robert Allyn
Message of Resignation, 1892
No memory of Alma Mater older than a year or so is likely to bear much resemblance to today's college or university. Which, in our fast-moving society, is precisely as it should be, if higher education is . . .

To Keep Pace with America

What on earth is going on, there?

Across the land, alumni and alumnae are asking that question about their alma maters. Most of America's colleges and universities are changing rapidly, and some of them drastically. Alumni and alumnae, taught for years to be loyal to good old Siwash and to be sentimental about its history and traditions, are puzzled or outraged.

And they are not the only ones making anguished responses to the new developments on the nation's campuses.

From a student in Texas: “The professors care less and less about teaching. They don’t grade our papers or exams any more, and they turn over the discussion sections of their classes to graduate students. Why can’t we have mind-to-mind combat?”

From a university administrator in Michigan: “The faculty and students treat this place more like a bus terminal every year. They come and go as they never did before.”

From a professor at a college in Pennsylvania: “The present crop of students? They’re the brightest ever. They’re also the most arrogant, cynical, disrespectful, ungrateful, and intense group I’ve taught in 30 years.”

From a student in Ohio: “The whole bit on this campus now is about ‘the needs of society,’ ‘the needs of the international situation,’ ‘the needs of the IBM system.’ What about my needs?”

From the dean of a college in Massachusetts: “Everything historic and sacred, everything built by 2,000 years of civilization, suddenly seems old hat. Wisdom now consists in being up-to-the-minute.”

From a professor in New Jersey: “So help me, I only have time to read about 10 books a year, now. I’m always behind.”

From a professor at a college for women in Virginia: “What’s happening to good manners? And good taste? And decent dress? Are we entering a new age of the slob?”

From a trustee of a university in Rhode Island: “They all want us to care for and support our institution, when they themselves don’t give a hoot.”

From an alumnus of a college in California: “No one seems to have time for friendship, good humor, and fun, now. The students don’t even sing, any more. Why, most of them don’t know the college songs.”

What is happening at America’s colleges and universities to cause such comments?
Today's colleges and universities:

**At the Heart of America's Shift to a New**

**Busy Faculties, Serious Students, and Hard Courses**

Of all American institutions, which is most profoundly affected by the new tempo of radical change is the school. And, although all levels of schooling are feeling the pressure to change, those probably feeling it the most are our colleges and universities.

The biggest change has been in the rate of change itself. Life has always changed. But never before have the colleges and universities

**When a Dominant View of the World Was One of a One-way Extension into a Future of Prosperity, Progress, and Reason. If They Rebelled, They Did So Against Details of This Firm Trend and Often Only for the Sake of What They Thought Were Even Firmer Ones. They Learned to Respond to the Periodic Challenge of War and Revolution by Reasserting the Interrupted Trend Toward Normalcy. What Has Changed in the Meantime Is, Above All, the Character of Change Itself.**

This new pace of change, which is not likely to slow down soon, has begun to affect every facet of American life. In our vocabulary, people now speak of "being on the move," of "running around," and of "go, go, go." In our politics, we are witnessing a major realignment of the two-party system. Editor Max Ways of Fortune magazine has said, "Most American political and social issues today arise out of a concern over the pace and quality of change." In our morality, many are becoming more "cool," or uncommitted. If life changes swiftly, many think it wise not to get too attached or devoted to any particular set of beliefs or hierarchy of values.

The transformation now engulfing our universities is new. This is the essence of America's shift to a new life of constant change. The nation continues to enjoy many of the benefits of peace, but it is forced to adopt much of the urgency and pressure of wartime. To meet the bold challenges from outside, Americans have had to transform many of their nation's habits and institutions.

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The biggest change has been in the rate of change itself. Life has always changed. But never before have the colleges and universities
of scientists and engineers that our universities produce. Will we find a cure for cancer, for arthritis, for the common cold? It depends upon the faculties and the graduates of our medical schools. Will we stop the Chinese drive for world dominion? It depends heavily on the political experts the universities turn out and on the military weapons that university research helps develop. Will we be able to maintain our high standard of living and to avoid depressions? It depends upon whether the universities can supply business and government with inventive, imaginative, farsighted persons and ideas. Will we be able to keep human values alive in our machine-filled world? Look to college philosophers and poets. Everyone, it seems—from the impoverished but aspiring Negro to the mother who wants her children to be emotionally healthy—sees the college and the university as a deliverer, today.

Thus it is no exaggeration to say that colleges and universities have become one of our greatest resources in the cold war, and one of our greatest assets in the uncertain peace. America’s schools have taken a new place at the center of society. Ernest Sirluck, dean of graduate studies at the University of Toronto, has said: “The calamities of recent history have undermined the prestige and authority of what used to be the great central institutions of society. . . . Many people have turned to the universities . . . in the hope of finding, through them, a renewed or substitute authority in life.”

THE NEW PRESSURES to serve the nation in an ever-expanding variety of ways have wrought a stunning transformation in most American colleges and universities. For one thing, they look different, compared with 15 years ago. Since 1950, American colleges and universities have spent about $16.5 billion on new buildings. One third of the entire higher education plant in the United States is less than 15 years old. More than 180 completely new campuses are now being built or planned.

Scarcely a college has not added at least one building to its plant; most have added three, four, or more. (Science buildings, libraries, and dormitories have been the most desperately needed additions.) Their architecture and placement have moved some alumni and students to howls of protest, and others to expressions of awe and delight.

The new construction is required largely because of the startling growth in the number of young people wanting to go to college. In 1950, there were about 2.2 million undergraduates, or roughly 18 percent of all Americans between 18 and 21 years of age. This academic year, 1965–66, there are about 5.4 million undergraduates—a whopping 30 percent of the 18–21 age group.* The total number of college students in the United States has more than doubled in a mere decade and a half.

As two officials of the American Council on Education pointed out, not long ago: “It is apparent that a permanent revolution in collegiate patterns has occurred, and that higher education has become and will continue to be the common training ground for American adult life, rather than the province of a small, select portion of society.”

Of today’s 5.4 million undergraduates, one in every five attends a kind of college that barely existed before World War II—the junior, or community, college. Such colleges now comprise nearly one third of America’s 2,200 institutions of higher education. In California, where community colleges have become an integral part of the higher education scene, 84 of every 100 freshmen and sophomores last year were enrolled in this kind of institution. By 1975, estimates the U.S. Office of Education, one in every two students, nationally, will attend a two-year college.

Graduate schools are growing almost as fast.

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*The percentage is sometimes quoted as being much higher because it is assumed that nearly all undergraduates are in the 18–21 bracket. Actually only 68 percent of all college students are in that age category. Three percent are under 18; 29 percent are over 21.
Higher education's patterns are changing: so are its leaders

While only 11 percent of America's college graduates went on to graduate work in 1950, about 25 percent will do so after their commencement in 1966. At one institution, over 85 percent of the recipients of bachelor's degrees now continue their education at graduate and professional schools. Some institutions, once regarded primarily as undergraduate schools, now have more graduate students than undergraduates. Across America, another phenomenon has occurred: numerous state colleges have added graduate schools and become universities.

There are also dramatic shifts taking place among the various kinds of colleges. It is often forgotten that 877, or 40 percent, of America's colleges and universities are related, in one way or another, with religious denominations (Protestant, 484; Catholic, 366; others, 27). But the percentage of the nation's students that the church-related institutions enroll has been dropping fast; last year they had 950,000 undergraduates, or only 18 percent of the total. Sixty-nine of the church-related colleges have fewer than 100 students. Twenty percent lack accreditation, and another 30 percent are considered to be academically marginal. Partially this is because they have been unable to find adequate financial support. A Danforth Foundation commission on church colleges and universities noted last spring: "The irresponsibility of American churches in providing for their institutions is deplorable. The average contribution of churches to their colleges is only 12.8 percent of their operating budgets."

Church-related colleges have had to contend with a growing secularization in American life, with the increasing difficulty of locating scholars with a religious commitment, and with bad planning from their sponsoring church groups. About planning, the Danforth Commission report observed: "No one can justify the operation of four Presbyterian colleges in Iowa, three Methodist colleges in Indiana, five United Presbyterian institutions in Missouri, nine Methodist colleges in North Carolina (including two brand new ones), and three Roman Catholic colleges for women in Milwaukee."

Another important shift among the colleges is the changing position of private institutions, as public institutions grow in size and number at a much faster rate. In 1950, 50 percent of all students were enrolled in private colleges; this year, the private colleges' share is only 33 percent. By 1975, fewer than 25 percent of all students are expected to be enrolled in the non-public colleges and universities.

Other changes are evident: More and more students prefer urban colleges and universities to rural ones; now, for example, with more than 400,000 students in her colleges and universities, America's greatest college town is metropolitan New York. Coeducation is gaining in relation to the all-men's and the all-women's colleges. And many predominantly Negro colleges have begun to worry about their future. The best Negro students are sought after by many leading colleges and universities, and each year more and more Negroes enroll at integrated institutions. Precise figures are hard to come by, but 15 years ago there were roughly 120,000 Negroes in college; 70 percent of them in predominantly Negro institutions; last year, according to Whitney Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, there were 220,000 Negroes in college, but only 40 percent at predominantly Negro institutions.

The remarkable growth in the number of students going to college and the shifting patterns of college attendance have had great impact on the administrators of the colleges and universities. They have become, at many institutions, a new breed of men.

Not too long ago, many college and university presidents taught a course or two, wrote important papers on higher education as well as articles and books in their fields of scholarship, knew most of the faculty intimately, attended alumni reunions, and spoke with heartiness and wit at student dinners, Rotary meetings, and football rallies. Now many presidents are preoccupied with planning their schools' growth and with the crushing job of finding the funds to make such growth possible.

Many a college or university president today is, above all else, a fund-raiser. If he is head of a private institution, he spends great amounts of time searching for individual and corporate donors; if he leads a public institution, he adds the task of legislative relations, for it is from the legislature that the bulk of his financial support must come.

With much of the rest of his time, he is involved in economic planning, architectural design, personnel recruitment for his faculty and staff, and curriculum changes. (Curriculums have been changing almost as substantially as the physical facilities, because the explosion in knowledge has been as sizable as the explosion in college admissions. Whole new fields such as biophysics and mathematical economics have sprung up; traditional fields have expanded to include new topics such as comparative ethnic music and the history of film; and topics that once were touched on lightly, such as Oriental studies or oceanography, now require extended treatment.)

To cope with his vastly enlarged duties, the mod-
Many professors are research-minded specialists

eren college or university president has often had to
double or triple his administrative staff since 1950. Positions that never existed before at most insti-
tutions, such as campus architects, computer pro-
grammers, government liaison officials, and deans
of financial aid, have sprung up. The number of
institutions holding membership in the American
College Public Relations Association, to cite only
one example, has risen from 591 in 1950 to more
than 1,000 this year—including nearly 3,000 indi-
vidual workers in the public relations and fund-
raising field.

A whole new profession, that of the college “de-
velopment officer,” has virtually been created in
the past 15 years to help the president, who is usu-
ally a transplanted scholar, with the twin problems
of institutional growth and fund-raising. According
to Eldredge Hiller, executive director of the Ameri-
can Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, “In 1950
very few colleges and universities, except those in
the Ivy League and scattered wealthy institutions,
had directors or vice presidents of development.
Now there are very few institutions of higher learn-
ing that do not.” In addition, many schools that
have been faced with the necessity of special de-
velopment projects or huge capital campaigns have
sought expertise and temporary personnel from out-
side development consultants. The number of major
firms in this field has increased from 10 to 26 since
1950, and virtually every firm’s staff has grown
dramatically over the years.

Many alumni, faculty members, and students
who have watched the president’s suite of offices
expand have decried the “growing bureaucracy.”
What was once “old President Doe” is now “The
Administration,” assailed on all sides as a driving,
impersonal, remote organization whose purposes
and procedures are largely alien to the traditional
world of academe.

No doubt there is some truth to such charges. In
their pursuit of dollars to raise faculty salaries and
to pay for better facilities, a number of top officials
at America’s colleges and universities have had
insufficient time for educational problems, and some
have been more concerned with business efficiency
than with producing intelligent, sensible human
beings. However, no one has yet suggested how
“prexy” can be his old, sweet, leisurely, scholarly
self and also a dynamic, farsighted administrator
who can successfully meet the new challenges of
unprecedented, radical, and constant change.

One president in the Midwest recently said: “The
engineering faculty wants a nuclear reactor. The
arts faculty needs a new theater. The students want
new dormitories and a bigger psychiatric consulting
office. The alumni want a better faculty and a new
gymnasium. And they all expect me to produce
these out of a single office with one secretary and a
small filing cabinet, while maintaining friendly con-
tacts with them all. I need a magic lantern.”

Another president, at a small college in New
England, said: “The faculty and students claim
they don’t see much of me any more. Some have
become vituperative and others have wondered if I
really still care about them and the learning process.
I was a teacher for 18 years. I miss them—and my
scholarly work—terribly.”

THE ROLE AND PACE of the professors have
changed almost as much as the administrators’, if
not more, in the new period of rapid growth and
radical change.

For the most part, scholars are no longer regarded
as ivory-tower dreamers, divorced from society.
They are now important, even indispensable, men
and women, holding keys to international security,
economic growth, better health, and cultural ex-
cellence. For the first time in decades, most of their
salaries are approaching respectability. (The na-
tional average of faculty salaries has risen from
$5,311 in 1950 to $9,317 in 1965, according to a
survey conducted by the American Association of
University Professors.) The best of them are pur-
sued by business, government, and other colleges.
They travel frequently to speak at national con-
ferences on modern music or contemporary urban
problems, and to international conferences on particle physics or literature.

In the classroom, they are seldom the professors of the past: the witty, cultured gentlemen and ladies—or tedious pedants—who know Greek, Latin, French, literature, art, music, and history fairly well. They are now earnest, expert specialists who know algebraic geometry or international monetary economics—and not much more than that—exceedingly well. Sensing America's needs, a growing number of them are attracted to research, and many prefer it to teaching. And those who are not attracted are often pushed by an academic "rating system" which, in effect, gives its highest rewards and promotions to people who conduct research and write about the results they achieve. "Publish or perish" is the professors' succinct, if somewhat overstated, way of describing how the system operates.

Since many of the scholars—and especially the youngest instructors—are more dedicated and "focused" than their predecessors of yesteryear, the allegiance of professors has to a large degree shifted from their college and university to their academic discipline. A radio-astronomer first, a Siwash professor second, might be a fair way of putting it.

There is much talk about giving control of the universities back to the faculties, but there are strong indications that, when the opportunity is offered, the faculty members don't want it. Academic decision-making involves committee work, elaborate investigations, and lengthy deliberations—time away from their laboratories and books. Besides, many professors fully expect to move soon, to another college or to industry or government, so why bother about the curriculum or rules of student conduct? Then, too, some of them plead an inability to take part in broad decision-making since they are expert in only one limited area. "I'm a geologist," said one professor in the West. "What would I know about admissions policies or student demonstrations?"

Professors have had to narrow their scholarly interests chiefly because knowledge has advanced to a point where it is no longer possible to master more than a tiny portion of it. Physicist Randall Whaley, who is now chancellor of the University of Missouri at Kansas City, has observed: "There is about 100 times as much to know now as was available in 1900. By the year 2000, there will be over 1,000 times as much." (Since 1950 the number of scholarly periodicals has increased from 45,000 to
95,000. In science alone, 55,000 journals, 60,000 books, and 100,000 research monographs are published annually.) In such a situation, fragmentation seems inevitable.

Probably the most frequently heard cry about professors nowadays, even at the smaller colleges, is that they are so research-happy that they neglect teaching. "Our present universities have ceased to be schools," one graduate student complained in the *Harvard Educational Review* last spring. Similar charges have stirred pulses at American colleges and universities coast to coast, for the past few years.

No one can dispute the assertion that research has grown. The fact is, it has been getting more and more attention since the end of the Nineteenth Century, when several of America's leading universities tried to break away from the English college tradition of training clergymen and gentlemen, primarily through the classics, and to move toward the German university tradition of rigorous scholarship and scientific inquiry. But research has proceeded at runaway speed since 1950, when the Federal Government, for military, political, economic, and public-health reasons, decided to support scientific and technological research in a major way. In 1951 the Federal Government spent $295 million in the colleges and universities for research and development. By 1965 that figure had grown to $1.7 billion. During the same period, private philanthropic foundations also increased their support substantially.

At bottom, the new emphasis on research is due to the university's becoming "a prime instrument of national purpose," one of the nation's chief means of maintaining supremacy in a long-haul cold war. The emphasis is not likely to be lessened. And more and more colleges and universities will feel its effects.

But what about education—the teaching of young people—that has traditionally been the basic aim of our institutions of higher learning?

Many scholars contend, as one university president put it, that "current research commitments are far more of a positive aid than a detriment to teaching," because they keep teachers vital and at

The push to do research: Does it affect teaching?

the forefront of knowledge. "No one engaged in research in his field is going to read decade-old lecture notes to his class, as many of the so-called 'great professors' of yesterday did," said a teacher at a university in Wisconsin.

Others, however, see grave problems resulting from the great emphasis on research. For one thing, they argue, research causes professors to spend less time with students. It also introduces a disturbing note of competitiveness among the faculty. One physicist has put it this way:

"I think my professional field of physics is getting too hectic, too overcrowded; there is too much pressure for my taste. . . . Research is done under tremendous pressure because there are so many people after the same problem that one cannot afford to relax. If you are working on something which 10 other groups are working on at the same time, and you take a week's vacation, the others beat you and publish first. So it is a mad race."

Heavy research, others argue, may cause professors to concentrate narrowly on their discipline and to see their students largely in relation to it alone. Numerous observers have pointed to the professors' shift to more demanding instruction, but also to their more technical, pedantic teaching. They say the emphasis in teaching may be moving from broad understanding to factual knowledge, from community and world problems to each discipline's tasks, from the releasing of young people's minds to the cramming of their minds with the stuff of each subject. A professor in Louisiana has said, "In modern college teaching there is much more of the 'how' than the 'why.' Values and fundamentals are too interdisciplinary."

And, say the critics, research focuses attention on the new, on the frontiers of knowledge, and tends to forget the history of a subject or the tradition of intellectual inquiry. This has wrought havoc with liberal arts education, which seeks to introduce young people to the modes, the achievements, the
consequences, and the difficulties of intellectual inquiry in Western civilization. Professor Maure Goldschmidt, of Oregon’s Reed College, has said: “The job of a liberal arts college is to pass on the heritage, not to push the frontiers. Once you get into the competitive research market, the demands become incompatible with good teaching.”

Another professor, at a university in Florida, has said:

“Our colleges are supposed to train intelligent citizens who will use knowledge wisely, not just intellectual drones. To do this, the colleges must convey to students a sense of where we’ve come from, where we are now, and where we are going—as well as what it all means—and not just inform them of the current problems of research in each field.”
Somewhat despairingly, Professor Jacques Barzun recently wrote:

"Nowadays the only true believers in the liberal arts tradition are the men of business. They really prefer general intelligence, literacy, and adaptability. They know, in the first place, that the conditions of their work change so rapidly that no college courses can prepare for them. And they also know how often men in mid-career suddenly feel that their work is not enough to sustain their spirits."

Many college and university teachers readily admit that they may have neglected, more than they should, the main job of educating the young. But they just as readily point out that their role is changing, that the rate of accumulation of knowledge is accelerating madly, and that they are extremely busy and divided individuals. They also note that it is through research that more money, glory, prestige, and promotions are best attained in their profession.

For some scholars, research is also where the highest excitement and promise in education are to be found. "With knowledge increasing so rapidly, research is the only way to assure a teacher that he is keeping ahead, that he is aware of the really new and important things in his field, that he can be an effective teacher of the next generation," says one advocate of research-learning. And, for some, research is the best way they know to serve the nation. "Aren't new ideas, more information, and new discoveries most important to the United States if we are to remain free and prosperous?" asks a professor in the Southwest. "We're in a protracted war with nations that have sworn to bury us."

The students, of course, are perplexed by the new academic scene.

They arrive at college having read the catalogues and brochures with their decade-old paragraphs about "the importance of each individual" and "the many student-faculty relationships"—and having heard from alumni some rosy stories about the leisurely, friendly, pre-war days at Quadrangle U. On some campuses, the reality almost lives up to the expectations. But on others, the students are dismayed to discover that they are treated as merely parts of another class (unless they are geniuses, star athletes, or troublemakers), and that the faculty and deans are extremely busy. For administrators, faculty, and alumni, at least, accommodating to the new world of radical change has been an evolutionary process, to which they have had a chance to adjust somewhat gradually; to the students, arriving fresh each year, it comes as a severe shock.

 Forced to look after themselves and gather broad understanding outside of their classes, they form their own community life, with their own values and methods of self-discovery. Piqued by apparent adult indifference and cut off from regular contacts with grown-up dilemmas, they tend to become more outspoken, more irresponsible, more independent. Since the amount of financial aid for students has tripled since 1950, and since the current condition of American society is one of affluence, many students can be independent in expensive ways: twist parties in Florida, exotic cars, and huge record collections. They tend to become more sophisticated about those things that they are left to deal with on their own: travel, religion, recreation, sex, politics.

Partly as a reaction to what they consider to be adult dedication to narrow, selfish pursuits, and partly in imitation of their professors, they have become more international-minded and socially conscious. Possibly one in 10 students in some colleges works off-campus in community service projects—tutoring the poor, fixing up slum dwellings, or singing and acting for local charities. To the consternation of many adults, some students have become a force for social change, far away from their colleges, through the Peace Corps in Bolivia or a picket line in another state. Pressured to be brighter than any previous generation, they fight to
feel as useful as any previous generation. A student from Iowa said: "I don't want to study, study, study, just to fill a hole in some government or industrial bureaucracy."

The students want to work out a new style of academic life, just as administrators and faculty members are doing; but they don't know quite how, as yet. They are burying the rah-rah stuff, but what is to take its place? They protest vociferously against whatever they don't like, but they have no program of reform. Restless, an increasing number of them change colleges at least once during their undergraduate careers. They are like the two characters in Jack Kerouac's On the Road. "We got to go and never stop till we get there," says one. "Where are we going, man?" asks the other. "I don't know, but we gotta go," is the answer.

As with any group in swift transition, the students are often painfully confused and contradictory. A Newsweek poll last year that asked students whom they admired most found that many said "Nobody" or gave names like Y. A. Tittle or Joan Baez. It is no longer rare to find students on some campuses dressed in an Ivy League button-down shirt, farmer's dungarees, a French beret, and a Roman beard—all at once. They argue against large bureaucracies, but most turn to the industrial giants, not to smaller companies or their own business ventures,
The alumni lament: We don’t recognize the place

When they look for jobs after graduation. They are critical of religion, but they desperately seek people, courses, and experiences that can reveal some meaning to them. An instructor at a university in Connecticut says: "The chapel is fairly empty, but the religion courses are bulging with students."

Caught in the rapids of powerful change, and left with only their own resources to deal with the rush, the students tend to feel helpless—often too much so. Sociologist David Riesman has noted: "The students know that there are many decisions out of their conceivable control, decisions upon which their lives and fortunes truly depend. But... this truth, this insight, is over-generalized, and, being believed, it becomes more and more ‘true’." Many students, as a result, have become grumblers and cynics, and some have preferred to withdraw into private pads or into early marriages. However, there are indications that some students are learning how to be effective—if only, so far, through the largely negative methods of disruption.

If the faculties and the students are perplexed and groping, the alumni of many American colleges and universities are positively dazed. Everything they have revered for years seems to be crumbling: college spirit, fraternities, good manners, freshman customs, colorful lectures, singing, humor magazines and reliable student newspapers, long talks and walks with professors, daily chapel, dinners by candlelight in formal dress, reunions that are fun. As one alumnus in Tennessee said, "They keep asking me to give money to a place I no longer recognize." Assailed by many such remarks, one development officer in Massachusetts countered: "Look, alumni have seen America and the world change. When the old-timers went to school there were no television sets, few cars and fewer airplanes, no nuclear weapons, and no Red China. Why should colleges alone stand still? It's partly our fault, though. We traded too long on sentiment rather than information, allegiance, and purpose.”

What some alumni are beginning to realize is that they themselves are changing rapidly. Owing to the recent expansion of enrollments, nearly one half of all alumni and alumnae now are persons who have been graduated since 1950, when the period of accelerated change began. At a number of colleges, the song-and-revels homecomings have been turned into seminars and discussions about space travel or African politics. And at some institutions, alumni councils are being asked to advise on and, in some cases, to help determine parts of college policy.

Dean David B. Truman, of New York's Columbia College, recently contended that alumni are going to have to learn to play an entirely new role vis-a-vis their alma maters. The increasingly mobile life of most scholars, many administrators, and a growing number of students, said the dean, means that, if anyone is to continue to have a deep concern for the whole life and future of each institution, “that focus increasingly must come from somewhere outside the once-collegial body of the faculty”—namely, from the alumni.

However, even many alumni are finding it harder to develop strong attachments to one college or university. Consider the person who goes to, say, Davidson College in North Carolina, gets a law degree from the University of Virginia, marries a girl who was graduated from Wellesley, and settles in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he pays taxes to help support the state university. (He pays Federal taxes, too, part of which goes, through Government grants and contracts, to finance work at hundreds of other colleges and universities.)

Probably the hardest thing of all for many alumni—indeed, for people of all loyalties—to be reconciled to is that we live in a new era of radical change, a new time when almost nothing stands still for very long, and when continual change is the normal pattern of development. It is a terrible fact to face openly, for it requires that whole chunks of our traditional way of thinking and behaving be revised.

Take the standard chore of defining the purpose of any particular college or university. Actually,
some colleges and universities are now discarding the whole idea of statements of purpose, regarding their main task as one of remaining open-ended to accommodate the rapid changes. "There is no single 'end' to be discovered," says California's Clark Kerr. Many administrators and professors agree. But American higher education is sufficiently vast and varied to house many—especially those at small colleges or church-related institutions—who differ with this view.

What alumni and alumnae will have to find, as will everyone connected with higher education, are some new norms, some novel patterns of behavior by which to navigate in this new, constantly innovating society.

For the alumni and alumnae, then, there must be an ever-fresh outlook. They must resist the inclination to howl at every departure that their alma mater makes from the good old days. They need to see their alma mater and its role in a new light. To remind professors about their obligations to teach students in a stimulating and broadening manner may be a continuing task for alumni; but to ask the faculty to return to pre-1950 habits of leisurely teaching and counseling will be no service to the new academic world.

In order to maintain its greatness, to keep ahead, America must innovate. To innovate, it must conduct research. Hence, research is here to stay. And so is the new seriousness of purpose and the intensity of academic work that today is so widespread on the campuses.

Alumni could become a greater force for keeping alive at our universities and colleges a sense of joy, a knowledge of Western traditions and values, a quest for meaning, and a respect for individual persons, especially young persons, against the mounting pressures for sheer work, new findings, mere facts, and bureaucratic depersonalization. In a period of radical change, they could press for some enduring values amidst the flux. In a period focused on the new, they could remind the colleges of the virtues of teaching about the past.

But they can do this only if they recognize the existence of rapid change as a new factor in the life of the nation's colleges; if they ask, "How and what kind of change?" and not, "Why change?"

"It isn't easy," said an alumnus from Utah. "It's like asking a farm boy to get used to riding an escalator all day long."

One long-time observer, the editor of a distinguished alumni magazine, has put it this way: "We—all of us—need an entirely new concept of higher education. Continuous, rapid change is now inevitable and normal. If we recognize that our colleges from now on will be perpetually changing, but not in inexorable patterns, we shall be able to control the direction of change more intelligently. And we can learn to accept our colleges on a wholly new basis as centers of our loyalty and affection."

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form editorial projects for education, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council.

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Baseball Coach Joe Lutz (l. below) and track Coach Lew Hartzog figure the best way to create fan interest is top competition and athletes with heart. Coach Lutz, in his first year at SIU, has replaced traditional bat boys with bat girls and opened the home season by having the game ball brought in by parachute. Two of Coach Hartzog's best performers this year have been George Woods, the Midwest's best shot-putter, and runner Oscar Moore.

**Sports**

*By Fred Huff*

**Spring Sports with Color**

Spring sports on the collegiate level are not generally considered attractive spectator activities. At SIU, however, coaches Lew Hartzog and Joe Lutz are making a determined effort to cause a mass conversion.

Hartzog, a virtual unknown in these parts when he took over Southern's cross-country and track programs in 1960, and Lutz, a former first-baseman for the St. Louis Browns who shares Bill Veeck's way of thinking that baseball should be entertaining as well as exciting, have several common traits.

Both love to win, but neither cares to if it requires participating against inferior clubs. And, at the same time, both are unusually conscious of their fans.

When Hartzog assumed his duties at SIU in the fall of 1960 he offered a simple explanation for standout success enjoyed at Northeast Louisiana State.

He said, "I believe in recruiting kids with a lot of heart and courage, working them harder than perhaps some other coaches might, then allowing them to participate against the best competition available."

Lutz, too, prefers the talented youngster with the "strong heart" to the super star and feels his goal of building a standout program at SIU is impossible unless the Salukis go against top-flight clubs regularly rather than only occasionally.

True, track and baseball have long been two of Southern's strongest sports. For many years the late Leland P. "Doc" Lingle guided the Salukis to fine records in dual meet action. And Glenn "Abe" Martin, who resigned his baseball post just last spring, compiled a fantastic record which in all probability will never be equalled.

However, it is also fact that Hartzog and Lutz, in hopes of enabling SIU's track and baseball programs to
Three of Hartzog’s All-Americans

Bob Green

Bill Cornell

Brian Turner

keep pace with the University’s constantly growing enrollment, are competing as much as possible against colleges of comparable size.

A native Texan who completed his college education at Southwest Missouri State, Hartzog wasted little time in establishing a winter training program despite absence of indoor facilities. The move proved invaluable that spring as the Salukis made a sudden reversal of form with virtually the same squad which just the previous year had finished seventh in the seven-team Interstate Conference meet.

After unexpectedly winning the “state meet” at Peoria, the Salukis competed in the Kansas, Drake, and Ohio Relays and met Oklahoma State in dual action. By time for the league meet Hartzog’s crew was ready and claimed the conference crown by a comfortable margin over its nearest opponent, Central Michigan.

Thrills since have been numerous.

In 1962 Southern gained revenge for a first-year loss to Oklahoma State. The Salukis’ distance medley combination also claimed blue ribbons at the Kansas, Drake, and California Relays. A number of seconds and thirds were also recorded prior to a spectacular fourth-place finish behind Oregon, Villanova, and Southern California in the NCAA championship meet.

In 1963 the honors continued. SIU won four firsts at the Arkansas Relays, won the distance medley at the Kansas Relays, and the sprint medley at Drake. In dual competition the Salukis edged Notre Dame and Western Michigan while dropping a narrow four-point meet to powerful Kansas. In the national Federation meet Southern was runner-up to the Houston Track Club and repeated in the NCAA’s top 10 by collecting 18 points.

In 1964 a series of injuries and personnel losses all but wiped out Southern’s hopes of faring well on the major relays circuit. Only George Woods, finest shot-putter ever produced in the Midwest, salvaged anything during the season as he won his specialty at the Memphis State and Arkansas Relays, placed high at the other attractions, and was runner-up in the NCAA after winning the Federation title.

In 1965 Hartzog’s mile relay quartet dominated the scene as it lowered the school record to 3:09.2 while winning the coveted Kansas Relays crown. Other firsts came at the Florida Relays where the Salukis also won the sprint medley and the distance medley, and at Texas Relays where the sprint medley team scored the first win ever for an SIU entry.

The current season opened well for the veteran squad as it dominated the Florida Relays and claimed three individual wins, two in meet-record style, at the Kansas Relays.

Lutz, naturally, has far fewer claims. In his rookie season at SIU, Lutz has spent much of his time and efforts in igniting fan interest.

While Hartzog makes a point of running home meets on a strict time schedule with a bare minimum of time between events, he also delights in bringing in national powers. Kansas, the indoor NCAA champion, appeared here May 7 and next season Oklahoma and Kansas State are due for a triangular spectacular.

Lutz, meanwhile, has dressed up home games with special attractions such as sky divers, bat girls replacing the conventional bat boys, and musical combos. And, too, four majors—Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Arkansas, and the University of Illinois—were added to the card this year. Even more are expected next season.

While the other spring sports, tennis and golf, are maintaining their high-level stature in the so-called “minor” activities, the “Z” boys, Hartzog and Lutz, are certain to continue their friendly duel for spectator interest.
The biggest large mouth bass caught in Southern Illinois this spring came from—of all places—Campus Lake, right in the heart of the SIU campus.

And the angler was alumnus David D. Pittman '54, M.S. '55, Ph.D. '62. Dr. Pittman, a microbiologist at SIU, landed the 10-pound, two-ounce giant while spin casting early in April. Said Pittman, "I've caught a lot of large bass from the lake and at first I didn't think this one would weigh more than seven and a half pounds or so. But the more I inspected the bass, the more I decided I must weigh it."

Three different scales attested to the fact that the bass was indeed a rarity no matter where it was caught.

The fish measured 26 and a half inches in length and 24 inches in girth. Dr. Pittman used an eight-pound test line with a creepy-crawler, a small spider-like lure, and a three-inch Rapala.

He said he is positive he has hooked and lost the same fish many times during the past five years.

"Here comes the bride, everything's going smoothly and looks beautiful, and it's all because of the work of Mary Jane Keiss and Medard Lang, two pros who together mastermind some of Chicago's highest priced—and best run—weddings."

With those words the Chicago Tribune began its story of the consulting services of Mrs. Mary Jane John Keiss, ex '11, and her florist partner, who have "supervised hundreds of weddings, ranging from $1,500 to $50,000, and including both nostalgic and contemporary settings."

Mrs. Keiss has been a free lance wedding consultant for 20 years, and so important to her are details that she maintains a list of people with special skills who might be needed to stage the perfect wedding: "butlers with dignity and resonant voices for announcing; a caterer to produce catfish barbecue; a collection of bridal toasts, including a few choice ones from the 19th century; and a man who hand addresses envelopes of engraved invitations in an Old English script, takes them to the post office, and selects stamps to match!"

To Mrs. Keiss, "Weddings are pageants. They should always be dignified and in good taste."

Alumna in Viet Nam

Among Red Cross recreation leaders helping to boost the morale of U.S. fighting forces in Viet Nam is Penny Donahue '65 of Elmwood Park.

Miss Donahue, whose job in Viet Nam requires boundless energy and leadership ability, is well prepared for her job, judging by her extra-curricula activities as a student.

She is stationed at a rest and relaxation post in Nha Drang near the South China Sea. Her job is to travel around outlying posts where U.S. forces are on leave from the battlefields of Viet Nam. She gives bridge lessons, stages square dances and quiz programs, teaches art, and organizes other activities.

As a student at SIU she was a member of the Sphinx Club and Sigma Kappa sorority. She was a resident fellow and was chairman of the 1965 Homecoming Committee and the 1965 Spring Festival Committee. Other activities included membership on the steering committees for New Student Week, Greek Week, and Parents Day. She also was a cheerleader.
Nearly 400 alumni and guests enjoy rare opportunity to see production of space-age equipment

St. Louis Alumni Tour

McDonnell Aircraft

The St. Louis Area SIU Alumni Club sponsored a tour of the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation plant in St. Louis in April and alumni and guests represented one of the largest groups ever to visit the facilities.

Gerald M. Fugate '40, club vice president, arranged the visit. The group was greeted by Michael Witunski, director of external relations, and then saw a film of McDonnell's history, dined in the executive cafeteria, toured the huge plant, and ended the evening with a film about McDonnell's manufacturing for government agencies.

More than 200 SIU alumni are employed by McDonnell and many of them served as tour guides.

Only about half of the 286 alumni and guests who toured the McDonnell plant are shown in the picture upper left. The gentlemen standing, all alumni, served as guides. The group was served buffet style in the executive cafeteria and then toured the plant. McDonnell, with 35,000 employees, manufactures jet aircraft, missile systems, and manned orbital spacecraft. President and Mrs. Morris were guests.
Dear Friends,

I'm afraid that my personal experiences aren't of too much interest to anyone other than myself and my wife and that is a pretty limited field.

The experiences that really are worthwhile are those of the soldiers, sailors and airmen who are doing the work over here. I might say that they are the bravest men it has ever been my privilege to know and it is a great joy to report their activities.

Although I hate to admit it, I firmly believe they are better troopers than those of my era in the Korean War and I have heard this echoed by some of the sergeants and officers who were around at the time and in World War II.

These young men will be looking for no parades or heroic welcomes when they come home. They'll simply go back to work or to college, and although they'll have a great big, but still exclusive, club I doubt that they'll bother many people with tales of their exploits.

To them it's just been a job to do, a dirty, rotten, nasty job often, but one that they figured they'd do well. For some of them it was the last job on earth.

As far as correspondents are concerned I can dismiss most of them with this: There are roughly 350 correspondents in Viet Nam and some time back a couple of us were sleeping out in the mud and decided to pass the time away by naming those who really went out to cover the war. We came out with 26, and that's about it.

Another group that should not be forgotten is the Vietnamese nationals who work as cameramen for the television networks and wire services. There are many real pros among them.

Frankly I hate to dwell much on my own personal experiences as I don't think that I'm really qualified to be much of a pundit on this war.

I got here in early September and after I'd been here about a week one of my fellow correspondents inquired if I'd like to go out and, in his best Germanic style, said "You don't be scared, huh, unless you see lots of guys falling down when you jump off the helicopter. If you're really lucky, maybe you get ambushed!"

On that first mission we didn't get ambushed, but we did find a large cache of Viet Cong field radios which they were reluctant to yield without a fight. So they started shooting at us. The men

I was with, a company of the 173rd Airborne, simply yelled, charged and chased them away.

Since then I've been out with almost every American outfit in Viet Nam and several ARVN (Army of Viet Nam) units. Sometimes the trips were just long, hot walks in the woods, rice paddies and mountains and sometimes they were a bit hairy. You get used to both situations.

The biggest thing I've been involved in was the recent battle of An Thi. The company I was with fought for more than 24 hours against an enemy that was on three sides of us and undoubtedly in superior force. The men of this unit, the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Cavalry, not only did not yield an inch, they wound up blasting the North Vietnamese and main force Viet Cong out of their positions.

I witnessed more heroism in those 24 hours than I had in the rest of my life. I might say that the other side also displayed great skill and courage in that fight, as is their habit over here.

This last thought brings me to the question of our moral question in being over here. I am fully convinced that we should be doing what we are, and that we must continue to do it. The simple fact is that the United States is bearing the burden of protecting the rest of the free world from Communism that is directed from China.

I don't think it is wise to maintain that our sole interest is in establishing a democracy in Viet Nam. We are simply trying to save our own hides, and the hides of many others, including countless Asians, from a political system that goes against the grain of men of free will.

Well, that's about enough philosophy. Possibly, you'd be interested in some suggestions for any student that feels he might like to become a war, or foreign, correspondent.

My first suggestion would be to forget it. The number of persons who are physically and mentally endowed to cover a war are limited. I've seen a few of them who thought they were but failed.

One should be at once prepared to put up with dysentery, fear, boredom, and physical discomfort of all sorts. (Continued on next page.)
Physical toughness is important, but I'd say that in the final analysis mental toughness is even more important.

It is not enough to witness blood, death and all the other horror of it without being shaken. You must be able to endure the danger and discomfort without losing your perspective and ability to analyze the situation and write about it just as does a police or political reporter.

However, I don't want to dwell too much on this danger business. There is some, probably a little more than driving on the Los Angeles freeway.

We have about 15 active newsmen here in the AP counting westerners and Vietnamese cameramen and have suffered two killed and two wounded since I've been here. That's more than the other news agencies or media, but it's because we go out more than the rest of them.

All in all, I feel that it's a great privilege to be here. This is where the greatest story in the world is taking place right now, and I feel fortunate that I can cover it.

Sincerely,
Bob Poos

1897 Graduation in 1897 makes Carl Burkhart one of SIU's oldest alumni. Mr. Burkhart is 89 years old. He was in the banking business for 30 years and in the coal business 18. Now he is retired and living in Benton.

*1906 A Chicago resident, Donald Kirk, is an accountant for the City of Chicago. He earned a B.A. in 1911 and an M.A. in 1912 from the University of Illinois. Mr. Kirk's twin brother, the late Bonum L. Kirk, Champaign, also graduated in 1906.

*1911 Glenview is the home of Marguerite Hanford Bills, 2. Besides SIU, she attended Radcliffe College for two years, earned her A.B. degree in 1915 from the University of Illinois, and her M.S. degree from Harvard College in 1920.

Carney Chatten, 2, lives in Flora with his wife, the former Elsie Creed, 2. They have been married for 46 years and have two daughters and four grandchildren. Mr. Chatten received his A.B. degree from the University of Illinois in 1916 and is now retired.

Mrs. Charles E. Feirich was Alice Parkinson, 2, when at SIU. She earned her B.E. degree from Columbia University in 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Feirich head a family of four generations, which includes four children, nine grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren.

Memphis, Tenn., is the home of Ruth Smith Hendrix, 2. She received her B.S. degree from James Millikin University in 1915 and taught at Southeast Missouri Teachers College until 1917. At that time she married Dr. M. B. Hendrix, who is now deceased. She has three children, Benton, William, and Gene.

Miss Letha E. Jett, 2, is living in Lawrenceville. She is a teacher and earned her B.S. degree from Milligan University in 1927.

Mrs. Ross McRae teaches third and fourth grade English and lives in Kewanee. She is the former Louise Warner, 2. In 1915 she earned her B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

*1916 Harry D. Allen, 2, and his wife Madeline Lawder are living in Carp­
sin. Mr. and Mrs. McRae have one son, attorney Don J. McRae.

Now retired, Mrs. Wayne Otey used to teach kindergarten in Harrisburg, where she now lives, Mrs. Otey is the former Liva Karr, 2, '57. She has two sons, Wendell, who is professor of music at San Francisco State College, and Wayne, who is with Midwest Music in Champaign.

*1919 Jesse H. Feller, 2, lives in Long Beach, Calif., with his wife, the former Ozella Rogers. They have two sons, Edwin and Paul.

William H. Fitch, 2, is living in Anna. He received a four year degree from SIU in 1924.

Mabel Stover, 2, is retired and living in Hurst. She has a daughter Edna, who also lives in Hurst.

Mrs. Esther Jones Jordan, 2, is a retired teacher, living in Birmingham, Mich. In 1919 she earned her B.A. degree from Franklin College. She has two children, Gene and Phyllis, and a grandson, Paul.

1920 In 1962, after deciding they had taught enough, Mrs. Florence Creed Wiest, 2, and her sister, Mrs. Edith Creed Binker '24–2, embarked on a three-month world tour. This trip and others have acquainted the sisters with such countries as Mexico, Peru, Japan, and even Africa. Both ladies live in Tulsa, Okla., and have long teaching careers behind them. The Creed family has been well-represented at SIU in former years. The two sister's father, Warren Scott Creed, and two aunts, Edith and Nancy Creed, all attended SINU. Another sister, Vivian, graduated in 1917. And still another sister, Elsie Creed, graduated in 1911, as did her husband Carney Chatten, '11–2.

*1921 Harold Allison, 2, and his wife Kate are living in Robinson. He is retired. In 1924 Mr. Allison earned his B.S. degree from the University of Illinois. They have a daughter Catherine. A son Robert is deceased.

Edna Alvis Bostwick, 2, lives with
her husband Allan in Belleville. Besides SIU, Mrs. Bostwick studied at the University of Wisconsin.

I. M. (Max) Brock, 2, retired in 1962 after serving as a high school principal for 33 years. He lives in Saginaw, Mich., where he has lived for a number of years. From the University of Illinois he earned B.A. and M.A. degrees in 1922 and 1926. Mr. Brock and his wife Jessie have two children, Richard and Patricia.

Mrs. W. Leo Cahalan has five children and 15 grandchildren. She is the former Ursula O'Connell, 2, Mrs. Cahalan lives in Wyanotte, Mich.

While living in Galatia, Earl S. Collard, 2, '38, teaches high school industrial arts. He and his wife, Ethel Carmichael, ex, have three children, John, Robert, and Mary.

For 23 years Sylvia Beasley Morrison, 2, has been postmaster in DeSoto. She was married to B. S. Morrison in 1947. Her son, Charles E. Bash, lives in Downey, Calif.

University City, Mo., is the home of Mrs. George L. Pillow. She is the former Virginia Myers, 2. Her Ph.D. was earned from the University of Chicago. She taught at SIU from 1924 to 1930.

Gladdys (Happy) Free, 2, and George R. Taylor were married in 1927 in Sapulpa, Okla. They now live in Okmulgee, Okla.

Harry Lufkin Wiley, 2, is a retired federal employee of the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla. He is still living in Pensacola.

DuQuoin is the home of Mrs. Zyphora Maclin Willi, 2. She has two sons, Donald and Justin.

1926 Mrs. William Scott Adkins teaches first grade in the Murphysboro District. She is the former Kathryn Maloney, 2, '43, and lives in Murphysboro.

Christina K. Aiassi, 2, '38, is a teacher in Murphysboro. She earned the master's degree at the University of Illinois in 1947.

One of the physics instructors at SMU, Dallas, Tex., is Wilfred G. Akin, 2, '27. In 1937 Mr. Akin received his M.S. degree from the University of Illinois. He and his wife Nova live in Dallas.

Kirkwood, Mo., is the home of Mrs. A. Callaway Allen. The former Katherine Fox, 2, she is a housewife with A.B. and B.S. degrees from the University of Illinois. She earned them in 1928 and 1930.

With a B.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1930, Mrs. Vincent L. Anderson teaches school in Alton. She is the former Pearl S. Sitter, 2. Mrs. Anderson has a daughter, Sovilla.

Margaret R. Brockett, 2, of Harrisburg, teaches special education. She earned an M.A. degree from the University of Michigan in 1953.

Clyde Dearing, '23–2, and June Moll were married in 1933. He is president and owner of Molls, Inc. They live in Pontiac, Mich., and have three daughters, JoAnn, Judy, and Jill.

Davenport, Iowa, is the home of Mary Hartwell Dietz, 2. She and her husband Phillip were married in 1938 and have two children, James and Patricia.

Myrtle Draper, 2, lives in Granite City. She is a primary teacher with a bachelor's degree from Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., in 1949.

1931 Clyde Anderson lives in Chat­ham and works in Pleasant Plains. He is an elementary school principal. He and his wife Dora have two sons, Jim and Tom.

Glenna M. Conant Badgley, 2, '34, lives in Grand Chain. She and her husband Marion were married in 1961.

Clarice Baldwin, 2, '47, lives in East St. Louis, Ill. She has taught for over 31 years, and is presently elementary supervisor for the East St. Louis Board of Education. Miss Baldwin also has her master's degree.

Mrs. Fred Bentley is a first grade teacher at Coolidge Public Schools in Coolidge, Ariz. Before her marriage she was Celesta H. Fox, 2. In 1950 she earned her B.A. degree from the University of Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Bentley have two children, Bill and Beth.

Since her marriage in 1934, Jane Miller has been Mrs. Cameron W. Burch. She now lives in Jackson, Miss., and has one daughter, Mary Jane.

A Marion resident, Helen Stiff Cagle, teaches algebra and geometry at Marion Senior High School. She is married to Judge A. R. Cagle, ex '30, and they have two children, James and Kathleen '64, who is now Mrs. Dan Furlong '64.

Winthrop, Iowa, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert T. Carson, '22–2.

He was self-employed until his retirement. The Carsons have a daughter, Sarah Jane.

Dorothy Lynch Copeland, 2, '54, M.S. '63, lives in Alton with her husband Richard. They were married in East St. Louis in 1946.

1932 Virgil Wilson, ex, is stepping down after over 40 years as a player, coach, athletic director, and assistant principal at Marion High School. After this year, he will devote more time to his partnership in a men's clothing store in Marion.

1936 Floy L. Roberson Bennett is a speech correctionist in the Kansas City Public School System. In 1939 she received her M.A. from the University of Illinois. She and her husband William have a daughter, Martha.

James Bond, Galatia, is vocational agriculture instructor at Galatia High School. He also studied at the University of Illinois. Mr. Bond and his wife Veneta have two children, James and Susan.

Ruth Dixon Bryan, 2, '43, M.S. '50, lives with her husband Allen, M.S. '49, and two sons, William and Allen, in Phoenix, Ariz. She teaches at Campus Lab School, Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz.

With his wife Adelyn '62 and daughter Ann, Mr. Kenneth L. Davis is living in Harrisburg. He is self-employed and has a master's degree from the University of Tennessee. Mr. Davis is chairman of the SIU Board of Trustees.

1941 Supervisor is the position of Eugene L. Aiassi, M.S. '52, who is with the Granite City Board of Education. He also lives in that city.

Denis M. Aldridge, president of Clear Creek Baptist School, lives in Pineville, Ky. He also studied at Southern Baptist Seminary. Mr. Aldridge and his wife Kathleen have a son, William, and twin sons, John and David.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade F. Baker live in Jefferson City, Mo. He is executive director for the Missouri Bar Association. The Bakers have a daughter, Denise Ann, 14.

The Ray Bjorklund home is in Rockford. He is married to Evalyn Roush and is the director of personnel for the Sundstrand Corporation. They have a son, Ray, who is a freshman at Iowa Wesleyan, and another son, Robert, 14.

The Rev. Charles E. Vickery is temporary chaplain at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Marion. He has been pastor of the First Baptist Church in Zeigler, where the family lives. The Rev. Mr. Vickery received his doctor
of theology degree from Southern Baptist Seminary, Louisville, Ky. The family includes wife Jenna and three children.

1944 Recently, Weston R. Hansen left Northwest Community College to accept a position as director of institutional testing at Wisconsin State University at Whitewater, Wis. His wife, Dr. Maxine Hansen '50, M.S. '58, also will do work in teacher training at the university. Mr. Hansen was formerly director of guidance and chairman of the Division of Education at Northwest. He received his master's degree from Eastern Montana College of Education in 1962. Mrs. Hansen has her doctorate from State University of Iowa.

*1946 James M. Allison, of Columbus, Ohio, is a geologist for Texaco, Inc. He is married to Claudine Karlee and they have a son, Michael, 14.

Sixth graders in the Belleville Public Schools have Alice V. Buehler for their teacher. Miss Buehler lives in Belleville.

Sparta is the home of Mildred Diskey Cicka, M.S. '63. She teaches social studies at Sparta High School. Mrs. Cicka and her husband Andrew have two children, Margaret, 17, and William, 11.

Social science is the subject of Lewis W. Dobbs, M.S. '52, who teaches at Kaskasia College. He and his wife Wilma live in Centralia and have two children, Gary, 19, and Rita Ann, 11.

The pastor of the First Baptist Church in Sparta is James C. Greer. He and his wife Myrtle live in Sparta. They have four children, Donald, Betty, Mary, and James, Jr.

Carbondale physician Homer H. Hanson practices at the Carbondale Clinic. He also lives in Carbondale.

Dorothy M. Hart is a professor of women's physical education at Eastern Illinois University. The Charleston resident received her M.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1947 and her Ph.D. from the State University of Iowa in 1955.

1948 Two new honors were recently bestowed upon Dr. Robert F. Etheridge, M.S. ’49. He became executive dean of students at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and also was named a member of the newly created President's Cabinet. Dr. Etheridge has been Miami's dean of students since 1960. He was assistant dean of men at SIU from 1949 to 1958. The Fairfield native received his doctorate from Michigan State University.

1950 A former Belleville resident is now living in Springfield and working as an administrative assistant to Governor Otto Kerner. Sam B. Eubanks started on his new job in January. He will coordinate problems between local governmental agencies and the governor's office. Formerly, he taught at Belleville High School and Belleville Junior College.

The 1966 president of the medical staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, Normal, Ill., is Dr. William M. Irvin. He joined the staff in 1961. Dr. Irvin received his medical degree from the University of Illinois in 1954. His medical career includes work at the U.S. Air Force Hospital, Scott Air Base, and the Child Center of Our Lady of Grace, a psychiatric facility for children. The doctor, his wife and son live in Clayton.

*1951 Marcia, 13, Kathy, 11, and Mark, 9, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Allen. He is a salesman for Cooper Tire and Rubber Company. The family lives in Abilene, Kan.

Stanley C. Allen is a major in the U.S. Army. He lives in Fayetteville, N.C., with his wife Shirley and children, Martinique, 10, Rodmann, 6, and Linda, 5.

Evanson is home for the A. Louis Allred family. Mrs. Allred is the former Nancy Jean Willis. She also studied at Northwestern University. There are two little Allreds, Kevin, 6, and Gregg, 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward C. Armstrong were married in Hoopeston in 1953 and are living there now. He is a sales representative for FMC Corporation, Canning Machinery Division. Ann, 10, and Bruce, 8, are their two children.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Arndt (Evelyn Luther) have two children, Mary Jo and Elaine. He has his master's degree from the University of Illinois and is employed by Bement Unit 5. They live in Bement.

Harold G. Bell married his wife Joyce in 1947. Since then they have had three children, Nancy, 18, Grange, 14, and Leslie, 7. The family lives in Lansing, Mich. He is guidance counselor for Lansing Public Schools and earned an M.A. degree from Michigan State University in 1958.

From Salem comes news of the Harold Bookhout, M.S. ’52, family. Mr. Bookhout is assistant principal of Salem High School. He is married to the former Shirley Featherling and they have three children, Jack, 14, Nancy, 12, and Leigh, 11.

Horace G. Brown ’49, M.S., is employed by the State of Illinois as a county superintendent of schools. He lives in Ridgway.

Little Walter David Butler is the three-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert L. Butler. The family lives in Atlanta, Ga., where Mr. Butler is an equipment engineer for Western Electric Company. He and his wife Diana were married in 1964.

Norden Laboratories employs Hurley D. Catlin as a service manager. Mr. Catlin and his wife Verna Lee live in Sherman with their children, Robert, 16, and Joyce, 14.

Betty Nebuhr Cerny and her husband Norbert have quite a family at their Cobden home. They have five children, Michael, 10, Stephen, 9, Martha, 6, Anthony, 5, and Tommy, 2.

C. L. Cox, of Marion, is vice president of the Bank of Egypt. Mrs. Cox is the former Rita Lloyd.

Dorothy J. Cox ’44, M.S., is employed here at SIU. She works in the Department of Instructional Materials. Her master's degree was received from the University of Illinois in 1961.

Gordon Cox’ position with E. I. Du Pont Company is programmer. He and his family live in North Augusta, S.C. His wife is the former Judy Mann and children are Marty, 13, Carol, 10, Tommy, 2, and Craig, four months.

The National Audio Visual Association, Fairfax, Va., gained a new general manager in March. He is James P. Thompson, former sales manager of Concordia Films, St. Louis, where he had been since 1946.
1955 And then there were six. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Lay had four children until two homeless Cuban refugee children were added to the family in January. Ileana Ibreu, 15, and her brother, Aurelio, 11, joined the Lays when relatives were no longer able to care for them. Eileen and Henry, as they are now called, are adjusting well in their new home with their foster brothers and sister—James, Jr., 6, Anne, 5, Tim, 4, and Loren, 19 months. Mrs. Lay is the former Dorothy Osborn. Her husband is a graduate of George Washington University. Both have spent time in Costa Rica and Peru and are interested in the Latin American people and culture. It is evident in their family. Now there are six.

1956 The job this summer for Mrs. Shirley Sheffer Rogers, M.S. ’61, will be trying out other jobs. Actually, as a home economics teacher at Carbondale Community High School, Mrs. Rogers will undertake a variety of jobs which her students will be doing next year. This is part of a new course designed to better prepare home economics students for future jobs out of high school. The course, which supplements classroom work, is progressing from a two-year program to a possible four years. Consequently, if you encounter the same familiar face at not only the florist’s, but also the motel and the day school this summer, don’t be surprised. It’s probably Shirley Rogers.

Since joining General Electric in 1960, John J. Spinner has progressed from order editor to housewares and radio salesman to advertising and sales promotion manager. The latter was for the Santa Clara, Calif., branch. And now Mr. Spinner is advertising and sales promotion manager in the western zone for the distribution component of the company’s houseware division in San Francisco. He and his wife have four children.

1957 Thailand is a long way from home for Capt. Thomas A. Baker of Glendale, Ariz. Capt. Baker is now an air operations officer with a U.S. Air Force unit in the Asian country.

Alex C. Huang recently joined the Amalgamated Labor Life Insurance Company of Chicago. He is assistant comptroller. Mr. Huang received his M.B.A. degree from Northwestern University, the Chicago branch, in 1964. Prudential Insurance Company of St. Louis recently promoted Donald L. Harmon, M.S., to staff manager. He was formerly an agent, starting with the company in 1962. The Granite City resident received his B.S. degree from Shurtleff College in 1955. He has also been a high school teacher and a basketball coach. The family includes four daughters.

1958 Earlier in the year, James L. Barr, M.S., was promoted to major in the U.S. Air Force. Maj. Barr is a command information officer with Headquarters, U.S. Air Force Security Service, San Antonio, Tex. His B.S. degree was earned from Indiana University.

Another book by E. Ray Canterbery, M.A. ’60, has been added to the Alumni Association’s library of books by SIU alumni. Dr. Canterbery, who received the Ph.D. degree from Washington University, is the author of two books, The President’s Council of Economic Advisers, and Foreign Exchange, Capital Flows, and Monetary Policy, the latter his most recent work. Dr. and Mrs. Canterbery (Ann Kathryn Pazdera ’59) live in Landover, Md., and he is an assistant professor of economics at the University of Maryland. The Canterberys have a daughter, Kathryn Lynne, who was born last May.

A Wayne, N.J., couple have three children. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Watt increased their family last December with the arrival of David who joined two-year-old Kathy and five-year-old Greg. Mr. Watt is an advertising salesman for seven farm and trade publications.

1959 Walter T. Schoen, Jr., M.S., followed his year as administrative intern at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., with a position as academic dean at Monticello College, Godfrey, Ill. In this, his first year at the college, Dr. Schoen directs the academic program, monitors the quality and caliber of instruction, interviews prospective teachers, and takes a keen interest in the student body. Former years in the life of the Staten Island, N.Y., native, have held a variety of experiences. He received an A.B. from Staten Island’s Wagner College, played college and semi-pro football, and received his Ph.D. from New York University. The family, with wife Barbara, Sheryl-Lynn, 5, Mike, 6, and Steven, 3, lives on the Monticello campus.

1960 Hunsley Farm Supply in Springfield is owned and managed by an SIU alumnus, Lyle E. Hunsley. Mr. Hunsley lives with his wife, Judy Hulcher, ex ’62, and two children, Brent, 3, and Lisa, 2, in that city.

Before his new promotion to business office manager at Carbondale General Telephone Company, John Ingram was district commercial representative. He joined the company in 1964 as a staff assistant. He lives in Carbondale with his wife, Rosalene Bullock ’61, and one son.

Capt. William E. Harriss and his wife, Mary R. Ruiz, have two daughters. The youngest, Jennifer Lynne, was born in June of last year in Chicago. Mr. Harriss is in the U.S. Army.

1961 James R. Duncan, M.S., ’62, East Moline, has two professions. He not only teaches driver education at United Township High School but also is a special agent for Country Insurance Companies. Mr. Duncan is married and has a one-year-old daughter.

The Decatur Board of Education named Robert G. Green supervisor of the Adult Area Continuation Center in March. The center serves persons on public aid rolls and all who have not obtained a ninth-grade level of proficiency. Mr. Green was former director of public affairs for television station WTVP in Decatur. He has also taught English in Crete-Monee High School, Crete, and Eisenhower High School, Mr. Green and his wife, Charlene Joan Lennen ’60, have a son, Graham Lennen, born in November of 1965.

Thompson J. Kelley, M.S., ’63, was hired as psychological examiner for pupils in Williamson County in March. Capt. Wayne D. Kirk graduated earlier in the year from the Air University’s Squadron Officer School, Maxwell AFB, Ala. He was reassigned to Eglin AFB, Fla., for duty.

Walter T. Lamer is working as a farm forester with the Illinois Division of Forestry at Jerseyville. While in school, he worked summers in the Lewis and Clark National Forest of Montana as part of his professional training.

A Breese resident, Wayne B. Meier,
who received his degree in forestry, is now assistant ranger at Powell Ranger Station, Lolo, Mont. He was previously a forester with the U.S. Forest Service in Deerlodge National Forest at Deer Lodge, Mont. He is married to Nancy Wisner and they have a six-month-old son, Craig.

Since graduation, Fred D. Price has worked as a forester for Weyerhauser Timber Company and the U.S. Forest Service at Lowell, Ore., where he is now employed. While in college he worked on the fire crew at the Cleveland National Forest in California as part of his professional training. Mr. Price is married to the former Judy Ann Malone, ex '56.

1962 The Malheur National Forest at John Day, Ore., employs Harry N. Dell as a forester. He is from Vienna and formerly worked with the Shawnee National Forest District at Vienna. Mr. Day's wife is the former Louise Ailes, ex '51.

While in college, Robert R. Miller worked a summer at the Klamath National Forest in California as part of his professional forestry training. He now is a full-time employee in the Sequoia National Forest at Kernville, Calif.

In January Lloyd L. Rentfro accepted an appointment as forester in the Umpqua National Forest at Glide, Ore. He spent three summers working in the same forest while in college. Mr. Rentfro recently returned from overseas duty with the armed services in Korea.

From her former position in the production department, Gretchen Schmitz has transferred to journalist in the personnel department of the Milk Products Division of Pet Milk Company. She joined the company in 1962. Miss Schmitz is a vice president of the Industrial Press Association of Greater St. Louis.

Lee R. Shervey, M.A., became a geography instructor at SIU in January. He has served as senior planner for the Greater Egypt Regional Planning Commission in Carbondale and as assistant planner for the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission in Peoria. His B.S. degree was earned from Wisconsin State University, LaCrosse, Wis. Mr. Shervey and his wife Janine have two children.

A Mulberry Grove resident, Ronald E. Wilcox, is a forester in the Snoqualmie National Forest at North Bend, Wash. During his college years he gained professional experience at New Haven Water Company in Connecticut, Sequoia National Forest in California, and Shawnee National Forest in Southern Illinois.

1963 Drew A. Biebel followed graduation with a two-year tour of duty with the U.S. Army. Now he has accepted the position of real estate analyst at Shell Oil Company's Southern Marketing Region Office in Atlanta. The Glen Ellyn native moved to Roswell in January.

Another forester major, Dale Donahoo, is employed as a forester with the Six Rivers National Forest at Requa, Calif. A previous summer was spent in the Lower Michigan National Forest.

1964 Wayne L. McNair's professional training was gained through summer work in national forests in Colorado, Montana, and Washington. Now he is a reservoir ranger with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Alton.

A former Springfield resident, who is married and has one child, is employed as a farm forester with the Illinois Division of Forestry at Havana. He is Ronald G. Reeves. His past training includes work at Malheur National Forest in Oregon.

After being awarded silver wings upon graduation from the U.S. Air Force navigator school at James Connally AFB, Tex., Lt. David M. Swinney was assigned to Mather AFB, Calif. There he received specialized aircrew training before reporting to his first permanent unit for flying duty.

The Edward Hines Lumber Company, Addison, employs Ronald G. Yangenchar, a forestry major at SIU. He is married to the former Rebecca Kay Edwards, ex '66.

*1965 His graduate studies at SIU were left behind when Charles H. Bertram left Carbondale to become director of the Seneca Falls Community Center in New York in February. He does, however, hope to continue working toward his master's degree in recreation in the Upstate New York area. Mr. Bertram is from Washington Park and has diversified interests ranging from photography to hunting.

With 15 weeks of training at a Peace Corps camp in Puerto Rico, Richard G. Goetz left for Ecuador in February. His training included instruction in Spanish and community development technique.

Another Peace Corps volunteer in Ecuador is Richard Milewski. The 15-week training in Puerto Rico was no simple experience. Volunteers mastered such arts as jumping off cliffs backwards and swimming with hands, Richard Milewski feet, or both hands and feet, tied. Traveling and obtaining a master's degree are future objectives of the Danville man.

**Births**

1949 Mr. and Mrs. Rue Jennings, ex '49, (Bernadine Radford '51), became the parents of a son on March 25. They live in Energy.

1954 A Carbondale couple, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Castle (Anne Hewitt, ex '54) became the parents of a son on March 3.

1957 On March 12 Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hargan became parents of a son. Mr. Hargan is office manager for Country Life Insurance Company. The
family, including five-year-old Leslie and four-year-old Doug, lives in Pinckneyville.

1958 A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Davis (Charlene Homberg, ex '58) on March 2. The Carbondale family has another son, Tim Alan, 2. Mr. Davis is assistant secretary of Carbondale Savings and Loan Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Schram have a new daughter, born on March 5. Benton is the family home where Mr. Schram farms.

1960 Mr. and Mrs. James N. Cummins, M.S., became parents of a daughter on February 17. While living in Carbondale, Mr. Cummins lectures at SIU. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1948.

Dr. Bill R. Fulk and his wife Delores have a new son. The youngest Fulk was born February 6. Dr. Fulk received his M.D. degree from the University of Illinois in 1964. They live in DuQuoin.

From Marcinelle, Belgium, comes word of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Philippe Leurquin-Lorent, M.S. Little Eric was born on January 12.

1961 Five-year-old Martin Duane Lovekamp has a new little brother who was born March 24. Both are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Keith Lovekamp of Christopher. Mrs. Lovekamp is the former Donna Jean Menapace.

In February the Robert Eugene Rea family gained a new member. This is their second daughter, the first being four-year-old Valerie. Mrs. Rea is the former Barbara A. Broman, ex '60. They live in Carbondale.

1963 Mr. and Mrs. Jerry L. Pritchett, VTI, Goreville, are parents of a daughter born March 8.

1964 The newest member of the Donald W. Clements, M.A., family is a daughter born March 2. She joins a brother and sister, Michael, 4, and Karen, 1, at their Carbondale home. Mr. Clements is originally from Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. He received his B.S. degree from Brigham Young University.

A Cobden couple became the parents of a daughter on February 14. They are Mr. and Mrs. Roger G. Gray. She is the former Judith K. Heck. He is installment loan manager of First National Bank of Cobden.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrell E. Little, Jr., are the parents of a daughter born in February. They live in Anna where he is a case worker for Anna State Hospital.

On March 12 a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Tuthill, VTI, of Tamara.

Marriages

1964 Frances J. Moore, ex, and Cletus V. Johannning were married in Murphysboro earlier this year. She is from Murphysboro and he is from Fults. Mr. Johannning is employed by Libby, McNeill, and Libby in Chicago, while they live in Addison.

Miss Susan M. Weber, Alton, became the bride of James J. Schwiegel, Alton, in January. He is employed by McDonnell Aircraft Corporation. They are living in Alton.

1965 Donna R. Barton, Collinsville, became the bride of Duane L. Haskell, Collinsville, on Thanksgiving Day. Both are graduates of the SIU Edwardsville campus. He is presently a student at the University of Illinois Medical School, Chicago, and she teaches business at O'Fallon Technical High School in St. Louis.

Gayle M. Mensinger, Belleville, married Robert D. Rothley, East St. Louis, in November. They are living in Belleville while he studies as a senior at the SIU Edwardsville campus.

Pat Rigor, Clayton, became the bride of James R. Eidson, Mt. Vernon, in December. She received her degree in business administration and is now employed in the SIU Alumni Office. After serving four years in the Navy, Mr. Eidson is studying at SIU where he is presently a senior. The couple are resident counselors for the College Square Dormitory in Carbondale.

Ruth C. Solter, Edwardsville, married Bruce W. Shindel, Edwardsville, in October. She is a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing.

Ruth Blankenship, East St. Louis, became the bride of Philip E. Stovall, East St. Louis, in October. The couple is living in Caseyville while he works toward a master's degree at the SIU Edwardsville campus. He is also employed by the Pilusby Company as a sales merchandiser. Mrs. Stovall is a graduate of the Metropolitan Dental Assistant School and was employed in the credit office of Famous-Barr, St. Louis, at the time of her marriage.

Deaths

The Alumni Office has recently received word of the following deaths:

1906 Birthel Copple, ex, of Walnut Hill. He was a retired teacher and farmer.

1915 Harry Ledbetter, ex, of Elizabethtown. He had been a druggist.

1916 The Rev. Torrence A. Shaffer, ex, on June 30, 1965. The Rev. Mr. Shaffer attended Shurtleff College after SIU and entered the ministry in 1923. He preached in Creal Springs, East Alton, Golconda, Murphysboro, Grayville, and Newton. His last home was in Waltonville. The Rev. Mr. Shaffer leaves his wife Minnie and two daughters.

1918 Albert Shannon, 2, who was a long-time resident of Clay City.

1920 Warford Terrel Henry, ex, who had lived in Elizabethtown for a number of years. He was a grocery, shoe, and dry goods merchant. Mr. Henry leaves his wife Lora Dale, ex.

1921 Dr. Harry Louis Metter, 2, of Charleston. Dr. Metter left SIU to complete his studies toward B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees in 1924, 1925, and 1933, from the University of Illinois. He worked in teacher training and placement and was a professor of education. Dr. Metter leaves his wife, Nellie Woracheck '20-2, and three children.

Laura Young Summers, 2, in December of last year. She had been living in Midlothian and was formerly a fifth grade teacher in Harvey. Mrs. Summers received her B.S. from Pesta­lozzi-Froebel, Chicago, in 1950. She also taught in Flossmoor and Tinley Park, and lived in Part Forest and Chicago. She leaves her husband John J., a daughter, and two sons.

1929 Janey Kell King of Sesser. She had also lived in Centralia and Mt. Vernon, and formerly taught school in Marion and Jefferson County. She was married to Omar M. King in 1942. They had two sons. Mrs. King leaves her husband and sons.

1931 Alice K. Coggins, 2, a former elementary teacher. She lived in East St. Louis. Mrs. Coggins leaves her husband, Joseph W. Sharp, and a son Joseph.
Harry E. Gearhart, ex, Edwardsville. He worked as a conservationist and also lived in Mt. Vernon and Harrisburg. Mr. Gearhart married Rachel Kettering in 1939. His college training led to three degrees—an A.B. and M.S. in 1932 from the University of Illinois, and an M.P.A. from Harvard in 1957. He was named SIU Alumnus of the Week in April, 1965, and served as president, vice president, and board member of the Jefferson County SIU Alumni Club. Mr. Gearhart leaves his wife.

Almyra E. Randall Meek, 2, in October of 1963. She lived in Detroit, Mich., and previously in Inkster, Mich., where she taught first grade. At one time she taught in Mounds. Mrs. Meek leaves her husband Arthur W.

1953 Lorene Connors, Barrington, on July 28, 1963. She taught primary grades in several Illinois schools.

1956 Earl B. Burris, Jr., M.S. '63, Centralia, on November 23, 1964. He taught seventh grade. Mr. Burris leaves his wife Shirley and three children, Earl, Kimula, and Steven.

1962 Michael Nation, Springfield, on July 27, 1965. Mr. Nation, 24, was killed when a U.S. Navy patrol plane crashed into the sea near Bermuda. He was married to the former Patricia Lock in April of 1965.

Floyd W. Quigley, 53, husband of Eileen Quigley, dean of the School of Home Economics, died in March. He had been sales manager at Dill Investment Company in Carbondale since 1960. Mr. Quigley leaves his wife, mother, brother, and sister.

Elizabeth Rehn, 58, wife of Henry Rehn, former dean of the SIU School of Business, died in March. She was on a world tour with her husband at the time of her death. Mrs. Rehn was active in the University Women's Club and in numerous School of Business functions. She is survived by her husband, who retired from the SIU faculty in 1965, and a son, Gene, of Missouri.

1895 Mrs. Grace Swofford Wykes, ex, who devoted many years to participation in alumni activities, died February 26 at the age of 87. She was vice president of the Jackson County Alumni Club and was class representative to the Legislative Council from 1954 until her death. She represented the class of 1898. Through her contributions, SIU became the possessor of a number of historical documents. Mrs. Wykes was also active in her community. She was a member of the Historical Society, the Domestic Art Club, the Garden Club, the Women's Mission Society of the Baptist Church, and the Daughters of Union Veterans. For 50 years she held membership in Eastern Star and was also a past matron in the organization. A life-long resident of Benton, Mrs. Wykes was the first woman to be appointed to the Southern Illinois Normal University Board. She served from 1922 to 1927. Mrs. Wykes was preceded in death by her husband, Fred H. Wykes, and her brother, John C. Swofford, Sr. Both attended SINU in 1896 and 1899 respectively. She leaves her nephew, John C. Swofford, Jr., Springfield, who graduated from SINU in 1938.

1904 An 85-year-old LeRoy man died April 8, at Community Hospital, Gibson City. Homer D. Etherton, 2, taught in Carbondale for three years after graduating from SIU. He was superintendent of schools in Shawnee-town and was a postal clerk on the Illinois Central Railroad for 10 years. He also farmed. In 1913 he was married to Lillian Dooley. Mr. Etherton leaves his wife, four sons, two daughters, a brother, 19 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

1906 Bonum L. Kirk, Champaign, died February 2. He was principal of Schiller School in Centralia for several years. After receiving a law degree from the University of Illinois, he became a resident of Champaign. His twin brother, Donald '06, lives in Chicago, where he is an accountant for the City of Chicago.

1915 In January James A. Pearson, 2, died in the Danville Veterans Administration Hospital at the age of 73. He lived in Decatur for several years after retiring from the Standard Oil Company in 1955. He served as an assistant manager. He was president of the Class of 1915 at SIU. Besides being an SIU graduate, Mr. Pearson was a graduate of the Missouri Law School. He leaves his wife Clara, two daughters, a brother, sister, and four grandchildren.

1921 A former SIU professor of industrial education died in February. He was 68-year-old J. Henry Schroeder, 2, '30. He had served on the faculty for 41 years prior to retiring in 1964. He received his master's degree from the University of Iowa, and did advanced work at the University of Missouri. Prof. Schroeder leaves his wife Harriet, two sons, and a daughter.

1925 On February 3 of this year, Mrs. Jewell Finely Hamel, 2, died. Her home was in Assumption. She taught the eighth grade. Mrs. Hamel leaves her husband Earl and a daughter.

1927 An 87-year-old retired school teacher died in January. She was Miss Florence A. Wells. Her former home was in Marissa but for the past 13 years she lived in the Randolph County Nursing Home. She taught at Marissa Township High School, Coulterville, and University High School in Carbondale. She leaves a niece and nephew.

1931 Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Theodore F. Swann (Katie May Kersh- tine Rushing), whose husband died in March. He was a retired engineer.

1936 Former Murphysboro newspaper editor Lester Hunter, 2, died in February. He was founder and publisher of The Murmur, a weekly newspaper in Murphysboro from 1954 to 1965. He was a reporter for the Sparta News-Plainsdealer before his death. He leaves his wife, Vieanna Summers, a daughter, a son, parents, and sisters.

1941 In January Professor Wilson W. Crim died in Mound City at the age of 58. His career in the education field included teaching at Washington Junior High School, Cairo, and acting as principal of Washington Grade School, Olmsted, and Lovejoy-Carver Grade School, Mound City. He leaves his wife, Willie Mae Martin '33-2, two daughters, a son, his mother, and other relatives.

1961 Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. David W. Fleming (Felma Hunter '62), who lost their little eight-month-old daughter, Jill, in an automobile accident last November. The accident occurred in Litchfield. Mr. Fleming is a C.P.A. with Ernst and Ernst in St. Louis, and Mrs. Fleming teaches third grade at Bonfils School in the Hazelwood School District. They live in St. Louis.
Honorable & Mentionable . . .

T. W. ABBOTT Serving on a one-third time basis advising students in General Studies at SIU works out just about right for Dr. Abbott, dean emeritus of the School of Liberal Arts and Sciences. That leaves him plenty of time to engage in his favorite pastime—golf. And unless the weather is bad or his neat lawn needs trimming, he can very likely be found playing a respectable game at Crab Orchard Golf Course.

Dean Abbott retired in 1962 but was called back to teach from time to time so he actually hasn't retired at all. And if he ever does, Mrs. Abbott (Hazel Ervin, ex '29) threatens that they will spend their winters in Arizona just so he can play golf. Mrs. Abbott was registrar and secretary to President Burnett H. Shryock when Dr. Abbott came to the University in 1928.

Through the years, Dean Abbott has been one of the Salukis' most loyal fans. He has attended just about every athletic event since he came here. He lives at 1103 Briarwood in Carbondale now and is pleased that the proposed new football stadium southwest of the Arena would be within walking distance of his home, just as McAndrew Stadium was when the Abdotts lived on Thompson Street. He used to judge track meets but actually has given up those duties.

He serves as a member of the University Foundation Board of Directors and was a member of the Selective Service Board during the war years.

HAROLD E. BRIGGS Warm summer weather will mean more travel for Dr. and Mrs. Briggs. They already have been to New England, New Orleans, and Minnesota since he retired as a professor of history last September. Next on their itinerary are trips to the West and to the mountains of North Carolina. He also attends meetings of historical organizations.

Dr. Briggs spends quite a bit of time doing research. He and Mrs. Briggs are writing a book on the early American theater, one of his specialties as an historian. "I have most of the material collected," he said, and added that the job of writing up the material is about all that remains to complete the project. In addition, he has published many articles on the early theater.

He also is an authority on the American old west. It was Dr. Briggs whose research debunked the legend and image of Calamity Jane as a romantic border character, an Indian killer, a scout, and a heroine of the plains.

Dr. Briggs wrote her off this way: "Like many other stories of the old West, Calamity Jane owes more to folklore than valid history. She was, if you'll pardon the term, a phony. And a pretty unsavory one, at that."

Dr. Briggs has served as a member of the Jackson County Housing Authority for over 20 years and is presently vice chairman. The authority has under construction high-rise apartment buildings for the elderly in Murphysboro and Carbondale.

Formerly chairman of the Department of History, Dr. Briggs was a member of the faculty at SIU since 1945. His address in Carbondale is 1220 Hill Street.

HILDA STEIN '22-2, '25. Miss Stein's new home at 906 S. Johnson in Carbondale has living room windows ideal for displaying her collection of old bottles, many more than a hundred years old. Her bottles and her fine collection of Wedgwood are very special to her, but she still has an active interest in birds.

One of her first accomplishments when she moved was putting up a bird feeder. While she doesn't make many field trips now, she is called on to lecture about birds and to identify birds for friends.

Miss Stein retired in 1963 after teaching zoology from 1925 at SIU. She still has a desk in the Department of Zoology, and just two years ago she accompanied a class to Reelfoot Lake in Tennessee to give the ecology of the birds there.

Most of her time now, though, is spent as hostess at the Faculty Club and with her club work. A member of the Alumni Association Board of Directors, she meets with SIU alumni on her trips each year, this year to Florida and last year to Arizona.

Miss Stein is scholarship chairman for Alpha Delta Gamma social sorority, and is a national chairman of Sigma Delta Epsilon honorary women's scientific fraternity. She is active in the Carbondale Garden Club and the Council of Garden Clubs, and she is a charter member of the Altrusa Club and the new Sigma Xi chapter at SIU. She also is a state committee member of the American Association of University Women.
Have You Seen the Campus Lately?

If not—or if you have—may we expect you on Alumni Day, June 11?

Even if you've been away only a year, you would hardly recognize the Carbondale campus. And those of you who haven't been back since, say, the Fifties will be absolutely amazed. You will have the opportunity to tour the growing campus on Alumni Day, for the tours are one of many features of that day.

Alumni Day also will mark the 70th anniversary of the organization of the Alumni Association, for it was on June 11, 1896, that your Association came into being. As plans develop, it appears that this year's Alumni Day will be the best yet.

This is the year for the classes ending in "1" and "6" and the Class of 1965 to hold their reunions. For the Class of 1916 it will be the Golden Reunion. But all alumni are invited, whether or not you were members of reunion classes.

You may register anytime during the day. The Legislative Council will meet for its annual session during the morning. The University Center Cafeteria will be open to alumni and guests who would like to get together for lunch. During the afternoon there will be a special program honoring the late Roscoe M. Pulliam '20–'25, president of the University from 1935–1944, and recognition of the renaming of University School for him.

Always the highlight of the day is the Alumni Banquet in the evening. The Great Teacher for 1966, elected by you, will be announced, and the 1966 Alumni Achievement Award winners will be honored. This year all past officers of the Association will be special guests.

A very formal indication of how much SIU has grown in recent years may be seen the evening before Alumni Day. Commencement on the Carbondale campus is June 10 and the graduating class will be one of the largest in the University's history. Perhaps you will plan to arrive in Carbondale on Friday and enjoy the pageantry of commencement this year.

A schedule of Alumni Day events and your reservation form for the Alumni Banquet will be mailed to you. Circle June 11 on your calendar and we will see you on Alumni Day.