Alumnus

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Recommended Citation

, "Alumnus." (Sep 1967).

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Honorable & Mentionable...

R. Buckminster Fuller has been described as the "greatest living genius of industrial-technical realization." It has not always been so. A few years ago many of his ideas were considered impractical, to say the least. Only in very recent time has he attained the reputation to which a man of his stature is justly entitled.

Buckminster Fuller has become more popularly known in his own country as designer of the gigantic, twenty-story dome which serves as the United States Pavilion at Expo 67, the Montreal World's Fair. Based on scientific principles probably inexplicable to the layman, Fuller's geodesic dome requires no interior columns for support, regardless of size.

But it may well be his ideas on "how to make the world work" for which Fuller is known to coming generations. As he himself has stated it, "Essence of the world's working will be to make every man able to become a world citizen and able to enjoy the whole earth, going wherever he wants at any time, able to take care of all the needs of all his forward days without any interference with any other man and never at the cost of another man's equal freedom and advantage."

—R.G.H.
'Bucky' R. Buckminster Fuller, SIU research professor of design science and the world's chief dome-maker, is planning his most colossal project—a mile-high city of a million people designed to float at anchor in Tokyo Bay. David Jacobs tells the story in "An Expo Named Buckminster Fuller," beginning on the next page.

Generation Gap The miracles of time compression have made today's youth impatient with social change, and left them critical and outspoken. Their projected image may mask apprehensions of a troubled world, believes Dean William McKeefery. The youthful unrest marking the American campus is explored in an article which starts on page 10.

Salukis The rise to national prominence of SIU athletic teams has led sports fans across the nation to wonder about the unique mascot, the Saluki. Pete Brown, veteran SIU journalist whose career has included both written and broadcast sports coverage, provides some new insight on the matter. See page 16.

Cover drawing by Werner H. Mertz.

Also in this issue: News of the Campus, page 13/The Alumni Association, page 18/Alumni, Here, There, page 19.
There has been considerable talk lately about how the jet age traveler is wrecking his metabolism. Whether Buckminster Fuller is the exception that will prove the rule or the contradiction that will disprove it, I couldn't say; but he is seventy-one years old, his health is extraordinarily good, and he is probably the world's champion marathon trip-taker. By comparison, John Foster Dulles was a homebody; the jet-setters, plodders.

A short time ago, Fuller dropped in on New York for forty hours to do a week's work. Four days before he had been in Japan on business; from there he had flown to Los Angeles for a meeting and a look-in on the West Coast branch of his family. After what could hardly have been more than a shower, shave, nap, and glance at his secretary's messages at his house in Carbondale, Illinois, he flew to New York, and from New York to Raleigh, North Carolina, to address the students of a women's college. Several other university appearances were on his agenda, plus keynote speeches before national conventions of geographers (of which he is one), cartographers (of which he is one), metallurgists (of which he is one), and the American Medical Association.

Between speeches he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to see his architectural associate, Shoji Sadao, who operates the closest thing to a regular office that Fuller has, and to Minnesota, where he is a consultant on an urban research project being conducted at the state university. It is likely that the project will culminate in the construction of a completely operative, Fuller-designed experimental city somewhere in the state. Then—he wasn't sure when, but probably within the next three or four months—he would return to Japan.

During his New York interlude, Fuller met with a number of reporters, business associates, and friends, and placed and received an endless string of telephone calls. He was, as always, immaculately groomed and attired—in a dark suit with a vest, a starched white shirt, and a blue silk tie with dark maroon stripes. His exhausting-sounding schedule notwithstanding, he was energetic, unhurried and perfectly relaxed, and his eyes, made outsized by the extremely thick lenses in his eyeglasses, were clear and curious. The hearing aid he wears seemed, as usual, superfluous, for Fuller the conversationalist gives himself little opportunity to do any listening.
BY DAVID JACOBS

The main purpose of his visit was to make an appearance at the Architectural League of New York, where a model of his United States pavilion at Montreal's Expo 67 was on display. In addition to being the building in which the American exhibition is housed, the enclosure is an exhibit in itself, demonstrating a completely controlled environment, perhaps a prototype for an enclosed community of the future. The steel and plastic structure, which Fuller calls a "geodesic skybreak bubble," is 200 feet high, has a diameter of 250 feet, and encloses a volume of 6.7 million cubic feet—about the same space contained in the Seagram building in New York.

American visitors to Expo 67 will no doubt be proud of the United States pavilion, if for no other reason than that it is beautiful, colorful, and the most imposing structure on the fairgrounds; but they will be doubly fascinated once they get inside. The steel skeleton looks and is incredibly lightweight, and the skin is real, breathing if not living skin, composed of nearly 2,000 vari-proportioned acrylic hexagons that throb and change color and keep the sun out or let it in. The interior temperature is regulated by a network of motors programmed to react to outside weather conditions. Some of the hexagons have intake and exhaust vents which work according to need; and anodized plastic shades, affixed to the inside of the hexagons, open and close in response to certain natural light conditions. As a result of all this, the bubble changes all day long and looks different from one angle to another—here clear, there silvery, elsewhere like a rainbow. The sky and sun and clouds are visible from within, and the light of day shines in, but shaded.

As striking as the big dome is, the most significant thing about it is not so noticeable, and that is that it does a great deal with very little. Compared with any other pavilion—for that matter, with almost any existing architecture of parallel volume—it is inexpensive, employs little material, is exceptionally lightweight and extraordinarily strong, and encloses much space with a minimum of surface area. It is by no means Fuller's first geodesic dome, and it is not even his largest, but it is the most splendid one, and the best expression of the

David Jacobs is on the editorial staff of American Heritage, is writing a book on urban architecture.
The geodesic dome is the most utilitarian, economical, and adaptable building form there is. Although many variations of it are possible, the structure is basically a sphere composed of tetrahedrons (pyramid shapes with four sides—including the base). The design principle encompasses two mathematical truths: that the sphere, of all geometrical forms, encloses the most space with the least surface and best withstands external pressure. Thus, design, not weight, gives the dome its incredible strength.

The geodesic dome is only the expression of Fuller's notions about building, one example of how more can be produced with less. The building industry, he maintains, has been too bogged down with archaic ideas, politics, obsolete economics, and unsophisticated mathematics to transcend its extravagant wastefulness. It has not been able to make more with less because it has not kept up with advances in the aircraft and spacecraft industries and has learned nothing from industry's mass-production techniques.

The result is the modern city and all its problems; realization that the city is in trouble has finally come, along with realization that the solutions will be unimaginably complex and expensive if not altogether impossible. What makes all this such a shame is that Buckminster Fuller warned us long ago. Now he is welcomed by being right almost all of the time since starting his persistent crusade in 1927. This was a pivotal year in Fuller's life: the year he decided to devote his time and mind to devising a strategic plan to reconcile the evolution of man and the evolution of technology. He thus became an "evolutionary strategist" (one of several names he gives his occupation). So often does he stress re-stress 1927 in his biographical discourses that there is a tendency on the part of the listener to assume that the thirty-two years of his life that preceded it were insignificant. But in fact an understanding of his earlier life is essential to an understanding of the man.

Born in Milton, Massachusetts, in 1895, to an old, distinguished Yankee family, Richard Buckminster Fuller was raised around Boston Bay and, in the summertime, on a little island off the coast of Maine. He was in frequent contact throughout his youth with ships and sailors—from the merchant vessels and crews of the Boston port, to the gentlemen sailors of the yacht club, to the fishermen of Maine. Oriented to shipping and shipbuilding, his natural curiosity about anything historical, structural, and mathematical evolved into a navigational view of science; he came to think like a sailor, to regard the world in terms of trade routes, winds, and tides. That same view permeates his discussions today: he describes the development of civilization as though it were a cargo being transported and exchanged at a series of ports around the globe; his home, like the sailor's, is a cocoon and exists wherever he happens to be. All evolution, he says, is aiming toward the production of a world man through man's natural migrations. "The United States," for example, "is not a nation at all; it is a phase of this developing world man crossing between East and West."

And the best city in the world is the Queen Mary. "She's an organic city," he explains, "capable of accommodating a very large number of people at a very high standard of living. She's comfortable and has facilities for entertainment and a beautiful bakery shop, and yet weighs less than an ordinary office building. She's an organic whole, not a piece of real estate that anybody with money can add anything to. She's so much with so little."

Fuller tried Harvard twice: once he was a dropout, the other time he was tossed out for "general irresponsibility." As soon as World War I came along he enlisted in the Navy and reinforced his knowledge of ships and navigational principles. He married Ann Hewlett, whose father taught him a great deal about construc-
tion engineering. In 1922 Hewlett and Fuller founded the Stockade Building System to manufacture the father-in-law's invention, a fibrous concrete building block. When Fuller's daughter died of infantile paralysis that same year, Fuller sought relief from his grief in work; but his contacts from the "sub-industry" of building, "the most ignorant and most prodigious of men's fumbling activities," only deepened his depression. In 1927 he lost financial control of the Stockade Company, and he contemplated suicide; another daughter had just been born, and he saw nothing in front of him to make life better for her.

He elected instead to change the whole world. He decided to synthesize all the marvelous discoveries of the technology in all fields and apply them to human needs. He was to become a "comprehensive designer" (really the most fitting of his professional titles), to employ every aspect of man's knowledge to plot man's environment. "I didn't do it for money," he says. "I saw that there were some tasks that needed to be done that nobody else was doing. If I tended to these things, and didn't worry about making money, I knew that my credit would be all right—it would take care of itself. I used to say that I had a blind date with principle. Well, I took care of the principles, and the credit is there. I knew what I was talking about."

Fuller had two major setbacks within the first six years of his mission. His earliest structures were called "dymaxion" (a combination of dynamic and maximum efficiency), and in 1929 he developed his fully workable dymaxion house. An automated, inexpensive, circular structure, it was prefabricated and collapsible: it could be crated and shipped compactly and easily. But when he offered the patent—as a gift—to the American Institute of Architects, not only was the gift rejected, but the entire concept of prefabrication was condemned by that organization in a public position paper.

From that time on, Fuller had little trouble getting in the press, but he was always viewed as some sort of an eccentric, a Rube Goldberg who took himself seriously. Nothing but prejudice killed his dymaxion car of 1933, a three-wheeled vehicle with a 120-mile-an-hour top speed and the ability to turn full-circle within its own length. A number of automotive companies were interested, but cooled off when one dymaxion car was struck by a speeding four-wheeled car and overturned, and the driver was killed. The three-wheeled design had nothing to do with the tragic but quite commonplace accident, yet the newspapers implied that the only reason for the accident was the design of the dymaxion car.

Fuller developed the geodesic dome in the 1940's, and the Marines were the first to use it extensively. In 1953 Ford ordered one for its rotunda building in Dearborn; the government used one for the 1956 World Trades Fair in Afghanistan, and Kaiser built the grandest geodesic of them all in Honolulu in 1957. (Henry J. Kaiser, who commissioned the dome for use as a concert auditorium, was said to be anxious to watch it go up; he was delayed for a day, however, and arrived in Hawaii to find the dome in place—it had taken only twenty-two hours to erect.)

By 1960 Fuller had become, if not America's vanguard scientist, at least its master dome-maker; and his two associated companies, Geodesics, Inc., and Synergetics, Inc. (which do not construct domes but direct their manufacture by contractors) began to make money. Even the American Institute of Architects ate a little—too little—crow, and made Fuller an honorary member for life, a designation he might well have thrown back into the A.I.A. face, but of which he is rather proud, although he still has little use for architects.

Architects, Fuller says, are slaves. Their masters are the real estate "developers." Together they have been responsible for building's failure to join the industrial age. "First the realtor comes along and buys a piece of land, and he is allowed to put just about anything he wants on it, so he calls an architect and says, 'Mr. Architect, come on over, I'm going to give you a job.' 'Right away, Sir,' says the architect. 'I just bought some real estate,' he says, "and I want you to build a building on it.'
"He elected to change the whole world"

'Oh, yes, Sir, thank you, Sir.' 'Now I'm going to pay you to design it—my wife wants it to look like this.' 'Yes, Sir, very good, Sir.'

"Architecture is voodoo. The architects don't initiate anything; they just go to work when the client says so. They know how to draw, but they don't know how to design an airplane. They don't go to Douglas (Aircraft) and say, 'Tell me what you've found out today about the tensile strength of that new steel or aluminum.' They have approximately nothing to do with evolution. I think the younger architects may be changing. I think they understand what I'm saying.

"Fortunately, real estate becomes obsolete as man becomes intelligent, so one doesn't have to wrest power from the realtor. Bell wasn't trying to wrest power from the pony express when he invented the telephone. Society didn't tell Bell to wrest power from the pony express when he invented the telephone. Society didn't tell Bell to invent; it didn't tell the Wright brothers to invent. Environmental elements simply demanded that the telephone and airplane be invented. If they didn't invent them, somebody else would've. Man's capability is there, waiting for the demand. Evolution, technology—not politics—will eliminate the realtor."

Fuller once said that there was plenty of everything for everybody on earth, but that it could be had "through design, not politics." The entire population of the earth, he says, could live compactly on a properly designed Haiti and comfortably on the British Isles, so long as the designer was in charge instead of the statesman.

The designer must be equipped to deal with all known aspects of technology. He must use the computer, but not allow the computer to use him: "Asking figures on a computer what they're going to give you is like asking chemical elements what they're going to give you." The designer must understand nature and the materials that men can make of nature's materials.

And, according to Fuller, the designer must understand modern economics: "In 1927 I said, I see that industrialization requires a very different kind of economics than the old crafts-agriculture system. It used to be that if you grew more peas than you could eat, you traded peas to the cobbler, who made more shoes than he could wear. Money was based on that sort of trading. But with industrialization, you stand by a machine making nuts and bolts, and you can't exchange nuts and bolts for hamburger. These nuts and bolts get put onto bridges and locomotives—they hold something big together. The real profit is that there is a bridge waiting when you come to it; there's a river you can cross. That's the profit."

Fuller has been recognized as the great scientist he is in the last decade principally because conditions have made his prognostication come true. His influence has been acknowledged by mathematicians and physicists, engineers and economists. Harlow Shapley suggests that Fuller is the outstanding scholar of the age of technology, and Marshall McLuhan regards him as a modern Leonardo, a high priest-philosopher of the machine age.

But Fuller remains an embarrassment to architects—to the older ones, anyway. When I asked several to comment on Fuller's influence, they replied with a few dull laudatory comments about his work with materials, or about his sincerity, and then said that he is a great (choose one: engineer, inventor, technician, industrial designer—but "not an architect").

Younger architects and students, however, have no such reservations. A group of students at the Columbia Architecture School agreed that Fuller's vision and persistence were the most important explanations for architecture's current shift of emphasis from the individual building to the environmental complex. Moshe Safdie—the young Israeli-Canadian architect whose Habitat 67, a prefabricated housing complex, shares the architectural spotlight at Expo 67 with the United States pavilion—says that Fuller's is by far the most significant conceptual influence on his own development.

Paolo Soleri, the Arizona-based architect generally conceded to be Frank Lloyd Wright's most accomplished former student, regards himself as closer to Fuller in approach than to anyone else—including, by implication, Wright. And yet, Safdie's concrete boxes and Soleri's handcrafted "earth houses" and visionary bridge-cities
and mine-cities look nothing like Fuller's dome. Fuller's influence is conceptual, not esthetic. It cannot be seen so much as felt.

To argue about whether Buckminster Fuller is or is not an architect seems pointless. Nevertheless, as I listened to the reasons why he is not, I couldn’t help thinking back to the climax of the old Christmas movie, "Miracle on Thirty-fourth Street." Having been declared insane for insisting that he was Santa Claus, kindly Kris Kringle was on trial for his freedom. Then, just in time, sacks and sacks of mail addressed to Santa arrived at the courtroom, sent by some flustered post office employees who had read about the trial and seized the opportunity to get rid of the space-consuming bundles. That let the judge off the hook: Since the United States government (he said), through its official agency, the post office, considered this man to be Santa Claus, the State of New York would not dispute the issue, case dismissed. Similarly, if you check the official information released by the United States government regarding its official pavilion at Expo 67, you will find among the data, "Architect: R. Buckminster Fuller." Case dismissed.

The government notwithstanding, Fuller does not have a license proving that he is an architect, and so his work has to be formally submitted to contractors through his architectural partner, Shoji Sadao. Though Fuller has only honorary university degrees, he is on the faculty of Southern Illinois University, where his domed house is, although he spends only about eight or ten weeks a year there. His summers are spent on Bear Island, in Maine, where he passed his boyhood summers. The rest of the year he is on the move, as befits a world man, running his business by telephone and whirlwind consultations.

"I don’t do anything as a businessman," he explained during his recent New York visit, "although I have had very large experience with industry. In order to get things done I had to start a corporation and put on some help. For instance, I was supposed to build a prototype transportation unit once. Now, I wasn’t doing this thing for a profit, but just to find out if it would work. So I had to rent a shop and various kinds of tools and hire men, because I needed a lot more hands than my own. Well, when the men found out that we were going to make just this one, they thought they’d like to keep their jobs. They didn’t quit me, but they were in no hurry to finish the prototype, and I had to start a second one just to get the first one finished. This kind of thing always got me in a great deal of trouble. Today I won’t undertake a project unless I can go into somebody else’s shop and make a deal to use his very best mechanics. After we’re finished, the men go back to their regular jobs."

During the thirties Fuller consistently lost money— and had to live with his wife and children in a near- slum in Chicago. The war provided some consultation work, and a job with the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration; but even when the geodesic dome began to earn money after the war (Fuller receives a royalty on every one built) much of his income had to go to repay old debts. Only during the last decade or so has he begun to make a substantial amount of money: about $200,000 a year, from dome royalties, consultations, and lectures (for the last he receives $2,000 each). His traveling expenses are immense; after paying for these, and for living expenses, he puts what he has left into his research.

The project that has been taking Fuller to Japan is the most colossal of his career. The man behind it is a Japanese businessman named Matsutaro Shoriki, for whom Fuller obviously has a great deal of respect and affection. Before describing the project itself, Fuller presented a detailed biography of his friend:

"Mr. Shoriki is one of the richest and most powerful individuals in Japan. He’s now eighty-two years old. Around the turn of the century he was judo champion of Japan, and he became head of the prefecture of police in Tokyo. Well, there were great food riots in Tokyo at the time of World War I, and Mr. Shoriki was able to take care of them. As judo champion, he was much respected by the people. He’d never send out the police—he’d simply go out and talk to the people himself. ‘Your cause is very just,’ he’d tell them, ‘but you will not help it by rioting, so will you please behave?’ and he would be their spokesman and was able to handle things that way."

Shoriki became very rich, according to Fuller, not because he lusted after money, but because he “saw and felt evolution very much.” He bought a small newspaper, The Yomiuri Shimbun, and expanded it until its
circulation was among the largest in Japan. (Today it has one of the highest newspaper circulations in the world.) It is characteristic of Fuller that he attributes Shoriki's journalistic success to two equal factors: that Shoriki was aware of what the public wanted; that he built one of the world's largest offset presses. Psychology and technology—the unbeatable combination in Fuller's view.

"The old man," Fuller said, "is always eager to do something for society." After World War II, when General MacArthur was essentially the government in Japan, Shoriki quietly circulated within what was allegedly the Japanese government, kept his ears open and tried to get things going again. The first thing that struck him was the fact that, bad as Japan's introduction to atomic energy had been, the discovery had a tremendous potential for positive good. Learning all he could about it, he used his own money to bring American scientists to his country to help him re-educate the people and establish a quasi-official atomic energy commission. As power gradually shifted from the military conquerors to the civilian Japanese, the commission—with him as chairman—was absorbed into the administration.

The main obstacle, as Shoriki saw it, to Japanese independence and recovery was money. The race tracks, generally a good source of revenue, had been unable to reopen for fiscal reasons. Shoriki lent most of what was left of his prewar fortune to the government to open and operate the tracks. They began to earn a profit instantly—first, thanks to the occupation troops, and then due to the gradually improving economic condition of the people; the government repaid Shoriki with interest, adding in gratitude permanent royalties on all profits thereafter. The publisher also introduced television and baseball to Japan: he owns the Nippon Television Network, founded the Japanese baseball league and owns the Tokyo (Yomiuri) Giants team.

"The money keeps pouring in," Fuller said, "and he keeps doing things with it. He liked what Disney was doing, so he built Yomiuriland, which is an enormous kind of a Disneyland in a very Japanese way. At any rate he's decided that before he dies he'd really like to have Japan make a really great contribution to the world. He feels that the greatest problem is how to house man and give him a standard of living that really means something. So he's commissioned me to develop a city of a million people."

Like the project at the University of Minnesota, Mr. Shoriki's city will require elaborate planning before it will even begin to materialize. But while in Minnesota Fuller is a member of a team of economists, scholars, and systems analysts, in Japan he is the team. Here he is truly a "comprehensive designer."

Unfortunately, Fuller cannot yet say much about what the city will look like or how it will function. In a project of such vastness, he explained, "you don't say because we have some money we're going to build a city. There's no command here—it's quite different from when you have a patron that says I own all the real estate and this is what I want the city to look like. You have to approach it very scientifically."

The planning is divided into three stages, only one of which has been completed. In Phase One, which has recently been executed at great expense to Mr. Shoriki at the M.I.T.-Harvard complex, the issue was studied. Statistics were fed into computers, facts and figures examined, the elementary problem of housing was carefully broken down and analyzed. The word "city" was essentially ignored in order that the tests could lead to no predetermined end. The results did indicate a "converging complex," which is, for all intents and purposes, a city.

In Phase Two, Fuller continued, "We'll bring the project up to a point where there'll be no more questions left as to why we're doing what we're doing." The place will be determined along with the city's extent, the economics will be spelled out, the nature of the design established, and so forth. Not until all these problems are taken care of will Phase Three begin—the actual designing.

"Looking ahead," the designer said, "it will probably be a floating city anchored in Tokyo Bay—and atomic-powered. The power plant will utilize waste from the city to generate the energy to drive the desalinization plant, and the desalinization plant will produce the energy for electricity, which will be very cheap."

"It will be a tetrahedral city—so far this is the way it seems to be going. The tetrahedron is the only geometrical form that can grow asymmetrically without losing its symmetry. It provides the greatest possible surface area for the volume it encloses. Nature uses the tetrahedron for basic crystal making: the city will grow like a crystal, cellulary, with little tetrahedrons on top of the bigger ones, all forming an organic whole. It will be able to come apart and float around like hydras. This can be done now. We learned that with the feasibility tests."

Even Fuller doesn't know as yet exactly what the city will look like. He did, however, describe it as a "sort of large bookcase" and "a great dwelling machine." Speculating, one can imagine a gigantic floating pyramid of shelves. The tetrahedronal shape with its slanting face will provide one terrace after another; and individual dwelling units, or parts of dwelling units, will be mass produced and raised and lowered mechanically to and from the terraces—"like boxes on a shelf." Parts of the city—the power plant and probably some heavy in-
industry—may remain stable, but other parts may, in Fuller's words, "break away and float all around the world." Dwellers will remain in Tokyo Bay when they must, but at vacation time they might remove their apartment and place it in one of the sections that can sail away.

At first, Fuller explained, the city will be about 200 stories high and accommodate 200,000 people. Eventually, as tetrahedrons are added, it will reach a height of just under a mile and contain a million people.

Fuller thinks that Japan is a logical place for all this to happen. "In Japan they have beautiful trees, and in the wintertime the trees have overcoats on. The people wrap the trunks and every branch. They don't have to find time to do it; they just do it. It's not work. They regard their island as a ship that must be kept in condition. The ship will sink if they don't keep it in condition. . . . (In the case of our Western cities) we don't even have the ropes coiled. We're sinking, but we're just beginning to coil the ropes.

"Japan is the place for the re-entry of industrialization to the Orient. Industrialization was invented in the Orient, you know; they invented alloys there. But it was exploited, and whenever industrialization is exploited, whenever it is used for profit or for some immediate purpose without any regard for future generations, it cannot progress; so it kept escaping westward every time it was exploited, westward in the sailing ships until it reached the United States, and from the United States it is returning to Japan. You feel that very strongly in Japan. From Japan it will return to China."

Such evolution, he believes, "will make a man a world man—none of this nonsense about who is your enemy. And then—man is going to be successful. In spite of all his ignorance. In spite of politics. In spite of bog-downs."

Fuller returned, for the moment, to Matsutaro Shoriki, as though he wanted to make certain that I understood that Shoriki's idea was more important than what the floating city would look like, as though he wanted to hammer home what Shoriki was after:

"He'd like to see before he dies some sort of an accommodation for humanity when humanity wants to converge. He wants to do it better than it has ever been done, incorporating all that's been learned about humanity and about the principles that are operative in the universe and how to really bring them to bear. He's a very inspired old man, I assure you. He's marvelously interested in all the details and understands the fundamental principles behind the engineering and mathematics. He's really inspired by the pursuit of truth—the pursuit that can make man a success."

He could have been talking about R. Buckminster Fuller.
"There is a deep concern about nuclear warfare, civil rights, and misdirected national purpose."

One of the most interesting characteristics of this century is the compression of time. A jet plane now spans the Atlantic in as few hours as the Mayflower took in weeks. A diplomat logs 3,000,000 miles of travel in a career. An astronaut does that much in a few days. We add huge sums in a microsecond.

Yet one interval has remained untouched—the thirty-year span between generations. The prevalent modes of architecture, technology, and vocations obsolesce or completely change in less than a generation. A century ago, a father could teach his trade to his son, and a college education was good for a life-time. Today most college graduates accept jobs that did not exist when their fathers were young. They know that they must continue their studies to keep ahead in their field. Is this not a receptive soil in which alienation can grow?

Young people in America are an affluent, pampered generation who have learned early in life skills of social action. This generation spent more than twelve billion dollars last year, almost as much as the total cost of public education. It has established its own identification marks on music, clothes, cars, and the service it demands. Much of the television programming is aimed at youth. By virtue of their urban upbringing and mass education, young people have learned to dodge unwanted responsibility and a standard label. Versatility within a self-imposed conformity is the image they prefer, and they often act as if they were waging a private war against the rest of society.

A growing segment of young people is critical and outspoken. The miracles of time compression in so many areas make youths impatient with social change and they are tempted by revolution as much as evolution.

The typical member of the younger generation is as often as not a college student. In a day of shrinking job opportunities in the semi-skilled category, is there any other acceptable place for a young person to go? It may be a safe place to act out emotional reactions to new situations with less political consequence.

Young people have fears of the newness and complexity around them, but feel obliged to mask such apprehensions except at bull sessions or discotheques. There is a deep concern about nuclear warfare, civil rights, and misdirected national purpose. To some of them the peril seems great enough to warrant acting counter to law and order. Today, the grumbling of young people is not always good-natured, and the target called "The Establishment" includes, along with the government, business, and parent, the professor himself.

The basic charge leveled by the younger generation at its predecessor is that the established order does not have valid goals to which it subscribes. It thinks oldsters hold back the rewards until it is too late in life to enjoy them, that the older generation is caught in a hypocrisy of espousing an idealism in which it really does not believe.

Part of the reason for youthful unrest is the increasing tension in an overcrowded world. The tensions so far have been reduced by destroying objects and not people. This may mean that we are still acting out a drama in a ceremonial form, and not engaging in the more dangerous process of revolution. With rising population, leisure time, and secularism, the explosive in-
there may be other possible means to a better society than those we have yet tried.

Ingredients are being mixed in new proportions.

At Berkeley the students feel that they are being downgraded to the status of IBM punch cards in a computerized university. There is little doubt that delayed action by the administration and faulty communication in the early stages allowed the dissatisfaction to grow. Out of this stymie grew violence. The target became the older generation who set the policies on foreign affairs, business affairs, civil rights, and university education.

Alienation is not a new problem to young people. Socrates was thought to subvert the minds of youth. Throughout history, Florence, the Paris Left Bank, and New York's Greenwich Village have been symbols for the young thinker yearning to breathe free. Previous generations have used the strike and riot technique even at Berkeley. In other nations, student protests are frequent and noisy.

Alienation usually stems from a situation in which the person feels powerless, when he cannot understand the events in which he is engaged, when he is unclear as to what he ought to believe or what decisions are being made, when the social norms regulating individual conduct are no longer effective, and when socially unapproved behaviors seem to be required to achieve desired goals.

Most of the participants in campus protest activities are able students at odds with an inherited culture, but with no great leaning toward Communism or extremism. A study of five thousand of them, including those at Berkeley who were arrested, revealed that they included top students. Of 240 in a random sample, sixty-nine percent rate high academically. They most often major in English, history, political science, social work, and mathematics. Few are from the fields of science and engineering.

These students are goal-oriented, not adolescent pranksters. They have learned how to be patient in sit-ins and non-violent movements. They have learned how to steer the effort to a given social objective as efficiently as the ward heeler or the labor organizer. They are learning politics earlier, and as such bespeak a future vigor which our nation with its world leadership responsibilities can well use.

When the ancient Greeks invented freedom they also found it necessary to perfect the process of communication so that the freedom might be preserved. They believed that complex social problems are solved after a thorough examination of the issues and thoughtful consideration, so that the good word is a forerunner of the good work.

Mutual exchange in good works is the glory of man, and the concepts of progress and human dignity have meaning only insofar as we can talk about them. Communication is a venture in give and take, and this appears to be the direction that youth and adults must follow.

We can expect thoughtful adults to take the wildness and absurdities of the younger generation tolerantly and with a touch of envious admiration. Those not so thoughtful, and perhaps inhibited and insecure, will deplore the fact that youth is going to the dogs. The fact that young people find it hard to pick up the threads of our generation and carry on reminds us that there may be other possible means to a better society that those we have yet tried.

Young people see education, science, labor, and the arts set free from entrenched systems to reach new heights. They are achieving a simpler fraternity, animality, and sexuality than we have had in America for a long time. This is in sharp contrast to role-playing in a canned culture with its avoidance of risk and self-exposure. At least we can be heartened by these crazy young allies who must help us make more sense out of the future.
$9,000,000 in Funds

SIU was awarded a total of $9,335,000 in new research grants and training contracts from some forty-five federal, state, and private organizations during the 1966-67 fiscal year.

Ronald G. Hansen, associate dean of the Graduate School and coordinator of research and projects, said the total covers 146 research and training contracts on the Carbondale campus and thirty-five on the Edwardsville campus.

The total figure is misleading, Hansen said, because it includes only new contracts awarded during the year. Many research and training projects in progress during the period were conducted under contracts and grants awarded previously.

Primary outside sources of research and training funds included the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Agency for International Development, the U.S. Office of Education, the National Science Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the U.S. Public Health Service.

New VTI Programs

Two-year certificate programs in highway and construction technology and corrections and law enforcement begin this month in the Vocational-Technical Institute.

Approved in July by the Illinois State Board of Higher Education, the new programs are designed to fill trained manpower needs expressed by federal and state officials. Training will include both required courses in General Studies curriculum and specialist study at the VTI campus.

Prisons and precinct stations will serve as laboratories in the corrections and law enforcement course, planned by Elmer H. Johnson of the SIU Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections. Students will work under supervision of professional staff personnel in such institutions, perform practical police duties, and participate in such parole and probation activities as "half-way houses" for ex-convicts.

Emphasis in the course will be on building a sound theoretical base with classroom study in sociology and General Studies, with practical training provided by selected action agency personnel.

Myrl Alexander, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and former head of the SIU crime center, and Illinois Public Safety Director Ross V. Randolph worked closely with the University in setting up the program.

The Highway and Civil Technology course is designed to train technicians with a relatively wide background in engineering work. Graduates will be trained to develop preliminary sketches, assist resident engineers in detail design of roadways and structures, prepare working drawings, make routine calculations and materials tests, keep records, and serve as inspectors.

Dean Ernest J. Simon, whose Division of Technical and Adult Education administers the Vocational-Technical Institute, said it is estimated that the Illinois Division of Highways alone needs a minimum of 200 highway technicians annually. Based on other predictions, he said, an estimated one million technicians will be needed nationwide by the year 2000 for construction of streets and highways, school classrooms, private dwellings, industrial and commercial structures, and water and sewer systems.

CONTINUED
Gray has pioneered a process by which various forms of fungus are used to convert vegetable plant waste from carbohydrate to pure, edible protein. The technique has been widely studied as a possible means of averting starvation in protein-deficient areas of the world. (His work was subject of an article, "World Hunger: SIU Scientist Seeks Answer," in the January Alumnus.)

The British firm plans to convert waste cane to protein-rich food supplement for meat animals.

President's Scholars

A new academic honors program for exceptionally talented freshmen and sophomores—the President's Scholars—has been initiated on the Carbondale campus to replace the "Plan A" honors program.

Benefits to those selected to participate include honors work, freer selection of courses, registration priority, greater opportunity to meet with outstanding faculty members, some reserved classes, and a center for discussion, study, and hospitality.

The new, experimental program is under the direction of James Benziger, professor of English and former "Plan A" director, and Bruce MacLachlan, assistant professor of anthropology.

President's Scholars are to be selected from an initial group of 200 incoming freshmen and a like number of high-ranking sophomores invited to consider the program. Final selection will be based upon entrance test scores and early academic performance.

A student committee of Scholars will be established to plan programs and work with faculty members on "any and all possible ways of improving the life of superior students at the University." The Scholars will be officially recognized as such at University convocations.
Seek Potential Talent

A search for talented but out-of-school youths in the rural areas of downstate Illinois has been launched by SIU and a dozen other colleges and junior colleges with support of the U.S. Office of Education.

Objective of the project is to seek out persons who wanted to go to college but didn't, and then to help them fulfill that ambition. Focus will be on "exceptionally needy and educationally capable" youth, who in some cases may be high school drop-outs.

A 1965 survey showed that only forty-two percent of the high school students in six representative counties of the area planned to go to college. Follow-up figures are not available.

The project will include a "Talent Search Center," with information for the effort to be amassed by the SIU Data Processing and Computing Center. Information gained will be made available to high schools in an attempt to stem drop-outs.

Joined with SIU in the undertaking are Blackburn College, Kaskaskia Junior College, Illinois College, MacMurray College, McKendree College, Millikin University, Monticello College, Mt. Vernon Community College, Olney Community College, Wabash Valley College, Principia College, and Quincy College.

The U.S. Office of Education has provided a $50,000 grant to finance the project through its first year.

Science Building Bids

Construction bids on a new biological sciences building on the Carbondale campus will be received this month by the Illinois Building Authority.

The four-story structure will be second in size only to Morris Library among campus buildings. Although an "addition" to the existing Life Science Building, it will contain more than three times as much floor space as the original.

The Illinois Building Authority has budgeted $7.6-million for the project, with an additional $3,156,000 granted SIU under the federal Higher Education Facilities Act.

The building, designed by the Chicago firm of Holabird and Root, will be primarily for graduate instruction and research in botany, microbiology, physiology, zoology, and psychology. The Cooperative Fisheries Research and Cooperative Wildlife Research laboratories also will be located there.

A tentative construction timetable of eighteen months has been set.

Ice Show on Campus

Tickets have gone on sale for a five-day stand of the world-famed show, Holiday on Ice International, opening at the SIU Arena October 4.

The show, jointly owned by Madison Square Garden and the American Broadcasting Company, has its own ice-making equipment and will convert the floor of the 10,000-seat Arena into an ice stage.

Booking of the show is in line with a University policy of making the Arena available for entertainment features which normally are reserved for metropolitan population centers.

Scheduling of the ice show for an extended run followed recent successful one-night appearances by such entertainment features as Herb Alpert and the Tijuana Brass, Al Hirt, and The Supremes.

New Baptist Center

Construction is nearing completion on the new $1-million Baptist Student Center complex adjacent to the Cabondale campus.

The new complex replaces the old Baptist Foundation located at the heart of the campus and acquired by the University under an agreement which included provision of the 1.7-acre tract upon which the new facility is located.

"Carousel" was the third of four Broadway musicals staged this season by the SIU Summer Music Theater. Principals in the popular Rogers and Hammerstein work were, from the left, Rod Wilson, Maryville, Missouri; Jill Anderson, Claremont, California; Robert Guy, Chicago, and Sarah O'Leary, Atlanta, Georgia. Other summer productions were "On the Town," "Kiss Me Kate," and "Carnival."
What the hell is a Saluki?

*tom Brown*

*by Peter B. Brown*

Princeton has its Tiger; B.C. has its Bear.
Rutgers is the Queenmen, a title truly regal.
But from frigid New York City to
Kentucky's old Paducah
There's just one burning question—what
the hell is a Saluki?

That's what Jerry Isenberg of the
Newark Star-Ledger
wanted to know when Walt Frazer, Clarence Smith, Chuck Garrett and Co. loped into Madison Square Garden to play basketball last March. He was only re-
acting like a few million other buffs who have been
brainwashed all their lives by an association between
sports prowess and such wildlife as Eagles, Tigers, Lions,
acting like a few million other buffs who have been
Youth, and wrote odes about him. Odes better than
worshiped him, mummified him, carved his relief on
the walls of 5,467-year-old Egyptian tombs. Nothing
one, even now, may be sitting in a Newark dentist's of-

game, where they appear to show little interest in the

The ancient Arabs loved him and so did most of the
youngsters, who were called "whippet-snappers." They
worshiped him, mummmified him, carved his relief on
the walls of 5,467-year-old Egyptian tombs. Nothing
one, even now, may be sitting in a Newark dentist's of-
office with this magazine in hand, and he may not know
what the hell a Saluki is. Thus, this primer.

**THE SALUKI, or "EL HOR"

**Origin and upbringings—**Salukis definitely were around
as early as 3500 B.C. because there are pictures of them
on the walls of 5,467-year-old Egyptian tombs. Nothing
else in the world looks exactly like a Saluki, so there's no
mistake about this. Actually, they may date back to
Jericho, circa 6500 B.C. Fanciers of the breed contend
that the real reason Joshua fit de battle there was to get
"El Hor"—the Noble One.

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"El Hor"—the Noble One.

The late Tom Morrow, Chicago Tribune
sports editor, credited five SIU coaches with nominating the Saluki as the school's new mascot. They were Abe Martin, Doc Lingle, Lynn Holder, Bill Waller, and Cecil Franklin. Merle quoted Lingle on a sharp piece of prophecy as you'll
ever hear.

"Imagine the interest such a name would create when our
athletic teams travel," Doc said back in 1951.

"Nearly everybody would wonder about that name and
ask questions. The novelty of it would be a talking
point."

Mirabile dictu; see Fred Huff's several bales of March
press clippings as proof of Doc's perspicacity and that of
the students who voted for "El Hor."

So let us conclude with a bit of doggerel in response
to the prologue:

Old Duke has its Devils Blue; St. Louis plays its Bills.
Texas Western digs the Miners like there's gold in
them thar hills.

But from Louisville on the bluegrass to St. Peter's on
the bogs,
The verse was had last winter; they all went to the
Dogs.

**ABILITY—** Why is the Saluki so prized? Because he can
hunt, baby, and let that not be forgotten. He can hunt
anything, in all likelihood, but his Egyptian, Mesopotam-
ian, Iraqi, etc. handlers have always preferred chasing
desert gazelles. That's what they trained Salukis for.

Desert gazelles are rated at better than 1:10 for a
mile, flat out, but a Saluki will burn one every time.

He hunts mainly by eyesight, which in this case is
super keen. His teammate on the hunt is a trained fal-
con. The bird whizzes into the blue and runs post-pat-
terns until he spots a likely gazelle, and then he tracks
him on the wing.

Keeping one eye on his spotter and another on the ter-
ain—for stumps, abandoned halftracks and the like—
the Saluki peels off, burning torneal. He is at speed very
shortly. What he does when he overtakes that speeding
gazelle is frightful to contemplate.

For some reason, desert gazelles are almost extinct now
and many Salukis have had to resort to weaker schedul-
ing just to stay in shape. People who know, however, say
that given proper coaching Salukis could hunt every-
thing from quails to bears and finish well above .500.

One more word about speed. No one has ever put an
accurate clock on the Saluki because he tends to cut and
slant a lot when on the move. But he is conceded
ably get this idea from watching Salukis at football
games, where they appear to show little interest in the
carnage about them.

Actually, analysis of stomach contents in your average
Saudi Arabian saluqi, or silaquah, would probably turn
up some dates, complete with stones, a few dollops of
camel's milk, and perhaps a fresh-caught hare or desert
rat. Try that on Lassie and see if she calls the forest
ranger.

What is it with SIU and Salukis?—Back in 1951, students and fans finally decided they'd had it with the
SIU nickname, "Maroons." It lacked something.

What does a Maroon look like? Who knows what it eats?
Try writing an ode about it.

They voted for a change, but the only suggestions that

they weigh that much. Eastern sportswriters were
amazed by this fact.

**Misconceptions—** There are a number of bum-dope
items abroad concerning the Saluki, not the least of
which is the spelling of its name. Any Arab knows that
it should be "saluqi" or "silaquah," depending on
whether you are talking about a he or a she.

When there are more than one, they are properly called "sil-
gan" or "salug." A group of mixed genders is called
"alumni."

But this is transliterative quibbling. Much more seri-
ous is the charge, ascribed to poor-sport Rutgers fans,
that the Saluki can't be too bright since his head is so
narrow.

 Authorities no less than John Paul Scott and John L.
 Fuller (Genetics and the Social Behavior of the Dog)
are holy terriers when it comes to nonsense of this sort
and they put the proofer on it:

"The narrow head of the hares and Eastern grey-
hounds, or Salukis, is the anatomical result of having
narrow cheekbones and less space for jaw muscles
rather than having the brain case squeezed together, as
is often thought."

Some say Salukis have nervous stomachs. They prob-
elly get this idea from watching Salukis at football
games, where they appear to show little interest in the
carnage about them.

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Saudi Arabian saluqi, or silaquah, would probably turn
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SIU nickname, "Maroons." It lacked something.

What does a Maroon look like? Who knows what it eats?
Try writing an ode about it.

They voted for a change, but the only suggestions that

turned up in the ballot box were things like Knights,
Marauders, Rebels, Egyptians, and a few Eagles. It was
no decision.

Merle Jones, Southern Illinois sports editor, credited
five SIU coaches with nominating the Saluki as the
school's new mascot. They were Abe Martin, Doc Lingle,
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But from Louisville on the bluegrass to St. Peter's on
the bogs,
The verse was had last winter; they all went to the
Dogs.
A sunny hillside at the Little Grassy camp provides setting for August meeting of the Alumni Association board of directors. Following an afternoon business meeting, board members enjoyed a hospitality hour with alumni family campers and a steak dinner.

The Alumni Association

Life Membership

Any person eligible to be a member of the SIU Alumni Association may receive a complimentary Life Membership by enrolling twenty-five or more new members in the Association within a twelve-month period.

Alumni clubs enrolling fifty or more new members as a result of a membership promotion project within a twelve-month period are eligible for one complimentary Life Membership plus a $50 deposit in the club's name to the SIU Alumni Association Student Loan Fund.

Details are available from your club officers, or from the Alumni Office.

Dodds Named to Board Vacancy

A. Gordon Dodds '38, Edwardsville school superintendent, has been appointed to the Alumni Association board of directors to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Dr. Jack Barrow '49.

Dodds, named by the board at its August meeting, has been active in both the Franklin and Madison county Alumni clubs, serving as a board member and two-term president of the former and a board member of the latter.

He holds a master's degree from the University of Illinois and also has done graduate work at Washington University. Before assuming his present post in 1957, he was principal of Edwardsville junior high school and from 1951–55 was Franklin County school superintendent.

Married to the former Evelyn Daily '41, Dodds is the father of three children: Barbara Lynn, 24, a teacher in the St. Louis school system; Kenneth Gordon, 20, a University of Illinois music student, and

Gordon Dodds
Daniel Eugene, 14, at home.

Dr. Barrow, a St. Louis physician, resigned earlier this year. He said increasing demands on his professional time made it impossible for him to continue effectively to serve on the board. A year of his term remained.

Officers Workshop

Scheduled Sept. 30

Reservation forms have been mailed to club officers and board members for the annual fall workshop at Carbondale September 30.

The workshop program will include a series of talks by prominent University officials during the morning, with a noon buffet luncheon. Set for the afternoon is group attendance at the Saluki-Lincoln University football game in McAndrew Stadium.

Any reservations which have not been returned to the Alumni Office should be sent as soon as possible.

Also planned for the coming year is a series of regional workshops for club officers in given areas. Details of this program will be given later.
Bill O'Brien Makes NFL Debut

When the National Football League's exhibition season opened on network television August 9, Bill O'Brien '47 was in the midst of the action. The game marked his debut as an NFL official.

If you watched the game, you may have seen Number 53 in the striped official's jersey nearly sent into orbit when two behemoths intercepted him instead of the ball on an out of bounds play. That was O'Brien.

O'Brien, former SIU coach and now an assistant professor of recreation and outdoor education, is well known in prep and college officiating circles. But his step-up to the pros was something he had looked forward to for some time.

"There's a tremendous difference in the speed and power up here, the way they hit," he said after the Bears-Redskins contest which provided his first taste of NFL action. "In college and high school I always worked behind the ball on offense. Here, I was downfield and it took me a quarter to find out where I was (this is self-effacement; O'Brien always knows where he is).

"Plays develop so quickly it takes terrific reaction to stay with them. You'll say, 'this is going to be a pass play' and set yourself for that, and the next thing you know, some guy is running with the ball."

Football, of course, isn't the only thing which has been keeping Bill O'Brien busy. He's a reserve officer in the Marine Corps, and he has put in considerable time and effort finishing up work on his doctorate at Indiana University.

But making the pros as an official carries with it a great deal of prestige, as well as satisfaction.

"There's a lot of teamwork among the officials, helping each other out on situations," he said. "Everything about this game is professional. That's the way it should be."

1929 John Calvin Moore, 2, lives with has family in Vincennes, Ind., where he is district manager for a Social Security Administration office servicing an eight-county area. Mr. Moore also attended the University of Illinois, and holds a degree in economics and government from George Washington University. He has been active in a number of service and leadership posts in the Methodist Church.

1935 Mrs. Nina Gardner Sutherland, 2, is a broker with a realty firm in Long Beach, Calif.

1938 K. Neil Thurmond, ex, has been named postmaster of Johnston City. He served as mayor of that city from 1949 to 1965 and was president of the Southern Illinois Mayors Association seven consecutive years. He had been acting postmaster since 1964.

1939 Col. William F. Curry has retired from the U.S. Air Force after more than twenty-eight years of active duty. Upon retirement, he was awarded the Legion of Merit, one of the nation's highest peacetime decorations, for his outstanding service as director of the U.S. Air Force Museum at Wright-Paterson AFB, Ohio, for the past two years. Commissioned in 1941 through the aviation cadet program, Col. Curry served in the Pacific Theater during World War II. He and Mrs. Curry have four children.

1942 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Meyer (Bette Eckert '44) and their three sons live in Delaware, Ohio, where Mr. Meyer is vice president of business affairs for Ohio Wesleyan University. He holds a master's degree from the University of Iowa.

1948 Dr. W. Quentin Bradley is a radiologist in Lincoln, Neb., where he lives with his wife and two daughters. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Illinois in 1952.

Dr. Robert F. Etheridge, M.S. Ed. '49, has been promoted to vice president for student affairs at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He received his doctorate from Michigan State University in 1958, joining the Miami staff in 1959 as dean of men. He became dean of students the following year, and was designated executive dean for student affairs in 1966.

He holds the academic rank of professor and teaches in Miami's School of Education in addition to his administrative duties. A World War II Navy pilot who completed college after the war, Dr. Etheridge was an honor student at SIU and played guard in football. He and his wife, Veda Hallam Etheridge '48, have two sons, Robert
1950 Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bowling (Mary Jane Casteele, ex) live in Rockford, where he is a traffic manager for Greenlee Bros. & Co. They have a son, James R., 12.

1953 William F. Lower will spend the 1967–68 school year at the University of Wyoming doing doctoral work on sabbatical leave from his New Jersey teaching post. Mr. Lower holds an M.A. degree from Middlebury College, Vt., and has done additional graduate work at both the University of Madrid, Spain, and Yeshiva University in New York City. He will do his doctoral work in counseling psychology and school personnel work. His was the first sabbatical to be granted under a new policy of his board of education, which employs some 300 personnel.

1955 Miss Barbara Beth Luchsinger, ex, is head of the English department at Mt. Vernon Junior College. She received a B.A. degree from Lindenwood College and an M.A. degree in 1961 from the University of Iowa.

Salesman for the Union Camp Corp., Cincinnati, is the position held by David M. Shaw, who received an M.S. degree from the University of Tennessee in 1959. He and his wife, Mary, have a two-year-old daughter.

Mrs. Juanita B. Boos is a fourth grade teacher in Santa Clara, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan M. Moser (Jane Ann Schorheide, M.S. ’56) live in Northbrook, Ill. They have a daughter, five, and a one-year-old son.

Neil L. Dillard is supervisor of service enterprises at SIU in Carbondale, where he and his wife, Mary Ellen Donahue, ’51, live with their 11-year-old daughter, Tracy Lynn.

1957 Clifford Eugene Anderson, M.S. ’59, is guidance director at Metropolitan Community High School.

Julius A. Johnson received a degree in 1963 from Howard University Law School and is now an assistant United States attorney in the U.S. Attorney’s Office, Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Norma, make their home in Washington.

Indianapolis is the home of Carle G. Blackwell, Jr., his wife, Marianetta, and their four children. He is an investment executive for Shearson Hammill and Company.

Robert J. Montague, Jr., is a certified public accountant in Bradley, Ill. He and his wife, Janice, have five children, including twin boys.

Madison, Wis., is the home of Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Reed (Janice Loretta Tullock, ex) and their three children. Mrs. Reed received a B.S. degree from the University of Illinois in 1959 and an M.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1960. Her husband is professor of medicine at the University of Wisconsin.

James A. Shaw is a salesman for the Johns-Manville Sales Corp. He and his wife, Beverly, have two daughters and make their home in Springfield, Mo.

1958 Donald J. Dudacek received a degree from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1961 and is now a pharmacist in Edwardsville. He and his wife, the former Kathryn Ballweg, have four children.

James E. Harris, ex, is a tool and layout inspector for the Garrett Corp. in Los Angeles, Calif., where he now makes his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kalb (Elizabeth Gossett) live in Galesburg with their six-year-old daughter, Deborah. Mrs. Kalb is a kindergarten teacher.

Ernest G. Mings is a farmer and

Serve as Interns

Five members of the Class of 1967 who specialized in dietetics are on internship appointments in Midwest hospitals, while a sixth is pursuing a similar course in the Army Medical Corps.

Hospital interns are Rizalina V. Javier, whose internship is at Harper Hospital in Detroit; Lucy Dinkel, interning at the University of Chicago hospital; Betty Johnson, University of Wisconsin hospital; Bonnie Mueller, St. Louis University hospital, and Jeanne Wilson, University of Minnesota hospital.

The Army medical corpsman is Richard Cass.

Since 1961–62, SIU has sent fourteen graduates into dietetic internships in hospitals throughout the Midwest and as far away as New York. The internship is for one year.

Dr. George Boomer ’39, with his wife, Geraldine, and a son, visit an SIU residence hall named in honor of his father, Simeon Boomer. Boomer Hall, a part of the University Park complex which houses 2,000 undergraduate students, perpetuates the memory of the late Mr. Boomer, who was head of the department of physics and astronomy until his death in 1938. The younger Boomer is a Defiance, Ohio, physician and surgeon.
Mrs. Will Heads Home Economics Group

Mrs. Charlotte Will '42, known professionally as the “Bette Malone” of United Van Lines, has assumed the post of chairman of the 2,300-member Home Economists in Business section, American Home Economics Association.

Mrs. Will has had extensive experience in the application of home economics in the business world, having served twelve years as home service director for one of the nation’s largest independent distributors of household appliances. She has taught at various levels and for three years was featured home economist on the “Playhouse Party” broadcast by KSD radio, St. Louis.

The first woman to be named moving consultant by a major moving firm, Mrs. Will still sees her position as “a one-of-a-kind job in a man’s world.” Her work is complex and demanding, her working hours spent solving the moving problems of other women, answering their questions, helping them pre-plan their family moves, and introducing them to their new home cities.

In addition, she travels extensively on coast to coast personal appearance tours, speaking before clubs and organizations and fulfilling radio, television, and press commitments as spokesman for her company.

Realizing the educational value of family moving information, Mrs. Will compiled a booklet, *Family Moving*, for use as a lesson guide by home economics teachers in the classroom. It is used in thousands of schools as part of the home economics program.

A life member of the American Home Economics Association, Mrs. Will has assumed numerous leadership roles in the organization. She also is past president of the Missouri Home Economics Association and has held all offices, including two terms as chairman, of the St. Louis Home Economists in Business.

Mrs. Will

1959 Paxton, Ill., is the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. Dale Ashmore (Carla Coffey ’58) and their two-year-old daughter, Allison Marie. Mr. Ashmore holds a law degree from the University of Illinois and is now a practicing attorney.

Dr. and Mrs. Bob G. Gower and their daughter, Allison, live in Park Forest. He received a Ph.D. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1963 and is now a practicing attorney.

1960 William R. Coates, M.S. ’66, has been named project coordinator in special education by the Center for Upgrading Educational Services, Champaign. He has been in the Roxana school system since 1962.

Larry D. Gentle is a certified public accountant, now making his home in Creve Coeur, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin G. Myers live in Ferguson, Mo., with their year-old son, Martin Edward. Mr. Myers is an insurance casualty underwriter.

1961 Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wade (Edna Kay Dively Wade) live in Kenosha, Wis., where he teaches string instruments and directs the orchestra at Lance Junior High School. He holds a master’s degree in music education from the University of Illinois.

Capt. William R. Lemen, U.S. Air Force, is assigned to Travis AFB, Calif., as an accounting and finance officer.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Roberts, M.A. ’62, (Mary Camfield Roberts ’62) live in Monterey, Calif. He is assistant professor of economics at the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School.

1964 Miss Martha Jean Ligon teaches English and business courses at Anna-Jonesboro Community High School.

Terre Haute, Ind., is the home of Robert L. Wright, his wife, Rosalie, and their two-year-old son, Christopher. Mr. Wright is a field claim representative for the State Farm Insurance Company.

1965 Alvis Hartley entered the U.S. Army in 1966, is now serving in Germany. . . . Joseph N. Gaul is living in Omaha, Neb., where he holds positions as a trade school instructor and department manager in a department store. . . . Eric J. Fereck makes his home in New Albany, Ind., is a production supervisor for the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp.

Victor H. Gummersheimer has been named to the mathematics faculty at McKendree College. He received an M.S. degree from the University of Illinois last January and has begun work toward a doctorate.

Second Lt. Bennie H. Hill, Jr., is an administrative officer with the Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell AFB, Ala.

Lt. j.g. Thomas R. Merkley received the wings of a naval aviator in December after eighteen months of intensive training, has since been assigned to duty with a patrol squadron based in Barber’s Point, Hawaii.

Gary Peckler is teaching physical education in the Chicago school system, also working toward a master’s degree. . . . Edwin F. Mau, Chicago, is credit manager for the Brunswick Corporation. . . . Philip F. Maher is a law student at the John Marshall Law School, Chicago. . . . Delia L. Lowry is a fourth grade teacher in the Crete-
Accounting Posts

Six SIU accounting graduates have been employed as accountants with the U.S. Army Audit Agency's Midwestern district for posts in Chicago and St. Louis.

Among them are five members of the Class of 1967: John W. Book, Jr., Donald E. Hawn II, Richard D. Heil, Frank B. Klostermann, and Roger B. Patton.

The sixth is Percy G. McSpadden, Jr., a 1965 graduate.

The agency's personnel division said all six had completed an intensive training course in management auditing.

Monee school district... Leslie R. King is a draftsman in Pittsburgh, Kans. Jo Ann Jennings, M.S. Ed., is a residence hall counselor at St. Louis University.

1966 Second Lt. James P. White has been assigned to Bunker Hill AFB, Ind., for flying duty with the Strategic Air Command. He was awarded the U.S. Air Force silver pilot wings upon graduation at Laredo AFB, Texas.

David Wheeler, M.S., and his wife, Sandra, live in Minneapolis, where he is a graduate student and instructor at the University of Minnesota.

Miamisburg, Ohio, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald G. Sopko (Linda Kae Krantz '65 VT1). He is a partner in a construction firm specializing in steel prefabricated buildings.

Donna Joan Snyder is an assistant bookkeeper for Gem Boat Service, Inc. Her home is Port Clinton, Ohio.

Second Lt. James D. Weidman has been awarded the U.S. Air Force silver pilot wings upon graduation with honors at Laredo AFB, Texas. He has been assigned to Cannon AFB, N.M., for flying duty with the Tactical Air Command.

Chicago is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Weber. He is with the credit department of Texaco, Inc.

Michael Ray Warren is project manager for Meridian Films. He makes his home in Aurora, Colo.

Airman Timothy H. Tratt has been selected for technical training at Sheppard AFB, Texas, as a U.S. Air Force statistical data specialist. He recently completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Texas.

Harrisburg is the home of Frederick C. Toole and his wife, Delores. He is a social worker for the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

Jerry C. Tidwell has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. He has been assigned to Tyndall AFB, Fla., for training as a weapons controller.

Robert A. Tatgenhorst is a teacher in Aurora. Thomas D. Stepnek, Chicago, is a rehabilitation counselor for the State of Illinois. Everett J. Kalkbrenner is in the U.S. Army, underwent basic training at Ft. Dix, N.J.

Chicago is the home of Edward Schneidman and his wife, Elva. He is a research analyst for the Blue Cross Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Rafferty, Jr., (Kathleen Faulks Rafferty '65) live in Lake Forest with their children, two girls and a boy. Mr. Rafferty is an estimator for Peter Baker and Son Co.

LaGrange Park is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Shotton (Dorothy Elaine Soldner '65). He is an insurance underwriter for the Hartford Insurance Group and she is a teacher.

Gilbert E. Richert, Jr., is an accountant, makes his home in Granite City with his wife, Janet, and three-year-old daughter, Laura Ann.

Harold W. Penn is an industrial specialist for the federal government. He and his wife, Sharon, make their home in Lyons. They were married in June, 1966.

Keith Banquez holds a sales position with the Reynolds Metals Company, makes his home in Chicago. Mohammed Ali Bat-Haee, M.S. Ed., is a graduate teaching assistant in the SIU elementary education department. Phyllis A. Benvenuto is a fifth grade teacher in East Alton.

Wesley J. Bucey, Chicago, is a field engineer for Metaline & Associates.


James C. Freeberg is a trainee with the Allstate Insurance Company in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Dorothy Fraley was one of two teachers working in a summer pilot program of special education for forty grade school children at Attucks school in Carbondale. Patricia E. Greenfield is a third grade teacher in the Hoffman Estates school system, lives in Dixon.

Henry R. Graff, VT1, recently completed basic training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center. Robert L. Haennick, Chicago, is a representative for Seagram Distillers. Harvey E. Henderson is a vocational counselor in the St. Louis Evaluation and Training Center, lives in East St. Louis.

William E. Herdklotz, Rockford, is a management trainee for the AE Tool and Gage Company. Arthur G. Hicks, Jr., was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. He has been assigned to Keesler AFB, Miss., for training as a communications officer. Elizabeth A. Hicks is a teacher in East St. Louis.

James E. Hochuli is assistant industrial relations director for Owens-Illinois in Hackensack, N.J. William T. Hopkins is an accountant for SIU. James M. Howell, Greenview, is a management trainee with the Reiser Grain Company. Lawrence H. Jansen is serving with the U.S. Army. Robert W. Jennings lives in Wyckoff, N.J., is employed by the Allstate Insurance Co. Glen M. Jones is a teaching assistant at SIU.

Walter H. Kreamer is in the Army, underwent basic training at Ft. Dix, N.J. James C. Lewis is employed by the Sparta Printing Company. William E. Marotte, Martinton, is a farm equipment sales representative for International Harvester. Richard Markham, VT1, is owner and operator of the Markham Dental Studio in Jamesville, N.Y.

Ray P. Moore, Ph.D., has been named associate professor at Murray State University, Ky. In addition to part-time teaching duties, he will serve as program director for government and foundation grants in the MSU School of Education. He formerly served on the SIU staff and was minister of music and education director for the Walnut Street Baptist Church in Carbondale.

Gerald P. Qualls has been named an agent with the Prudential Insurance Company of America, assigned to the
Carbondale-Murphysboro area. He previously was coach for one year at Lincoln Junior High School in Carbondale. He and his wife, Lois, have one child.

1967 Joseph S. Wu, Ph.D., is an assistant professor of philosophy at Northern Illinois University. He received his bachelor's degree from Taiwan Normal University, his master's from Washington University, St. Louis. He previously taught at the University of Missouri, St. Louis.

Gary K. Welch has joined Corn Products Company, Argo, as an assistant chemist. He had spent two previous summers as laboratory technician at the firm's Pekin plant. Mr. Welch is married to the former Donna R. Choinard.

Martin L. Smith has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Candidate School at Lackland AFB, Texas. He has been assigned to Forbes AFB, Kansas, for training and duty with the Tactical Air Command, which provides combat support and airlift for U.S. Army forces.

William L. McManus, M.S., has been employed by the Nuclear Division of Union Carbide at Oak Ridge, Tenn. He is married to the former Carol Piper. They have two children.

James R. Rehmer is serving with the U.S. Army and recently completed special training at the Army Finance School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Michael L. Nauer is a reporter for the Rochester, N.Y., Times-Union. A staff member on the Daily Egyptian as a student, he was one of seventy journalism graduates across the nation cited by Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society, as outstanding members in their respective graduating classes. Nauer makes his home in Rochester with his wife and small daughter.

Airman Howard T. Reed has received his first U.S. Air Force duty assignment after completing basic training at Lackland AFB, Texas. The assignment is to Scott AFB, where he is a member of the Military Airlift Command which operates the global airlift for the nation's military forces. Reed is married to the former Jean Stanton.

Woodrow L. Lee has accepted a teaching position in the Danville school system. He is married to the former Hazel M. Baker.

Airman Kenneth A. Kappie has been selected for training at Sheppard AFB, Texas, as an Air Force aircraft maintenance specialist. He recently completed basic training at Amarillo AFB, Texas.

Ranelle Summers has been named assistant home advisor for Jefferson County, working with the County Home Economics Extension Council.

Marvin A. Colston has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas, and assigned to Chanute AFB for training as a missile launch officer.

Marriages

1961 Ronald J. Davis and Anne Kohout were married March 17. They live in DuQuoin, where he is a caseworker for the Jackson County Department of Public Aid.

1963 Sharon Iberg and Jerome Ludolph were married May 27 in Highland. They now live in Peoria, where she is County Home Advisor.

1964 Edward Neal Ballard and Marcia Lynn Anderson were married last winter in Shelbyville, where they make their home. He is an assistant county farm advisor.

East Alton is the home of the new Mr. and Mrs. Steven Edward Tirrell (Mary Kay Crouch), who were married in May in DuQuoin. She is a teacher at Alton Senior High School.

1965 Mr. and Mrs. Lynn J. Bersche were married March 26 in St. Louis. He is attending the University of Illinois law school. Mrs. Bersche is the former Barbara Whisenant.

Sondra Sue Schoffer and Ross E. Fraser were married in April in New Athens, now live in Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Fraser is a graduate of Purdue University.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Thomas Turner were married this spring in West Frankfort. She is the former Janice Lyn Paterna. Mr. Turner is a commercial engineer for General Telephone Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Wright were married in Elgin last December. Mrs. Wright is the former Terry Smith. Her husband is soon to be discharged from the U.S. Navy.

1966 Jeffrey Elliott, Chicago, and Kathleen A. Bonomo, Greenfield, Ind., were married last November in East Peoria. Mr. Elliott is in the Army, serving as an M.P. in Vietnam. Mrs. Elliott is a nurse.

Second Lt. Robert Fuehne and Patricia Lanthrum '62 were married March 18 in Hillsboro. While he is in the Air Force, Mrs. Fuehne is teaching and working toward a master's degree in guidance and counseling.

Carpentersville is the home of the new Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Juergens. She is the former Barbara L. Birkner.

Lt. Gary B. May and Deloris L. Fundcan were married March 31 at McChord AFB, Wash. He is a traffic management officer with the U.S. Air Force.

St. Petersburg, Fla., is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kiah Doane Malott, Jr. (Gail Gilbert '67), who were married March 31. He is a teacher at Lakewood Senior High School there.

Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Marcotte (Janis D. Mattson, VT1), who were married in January. He is with the U.S. Army there, his wife working as a dental hygienist.

After their marriage in February, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Moltor (Carolyn S. Lang) have made their home in Germany.

Mary Jo Imming and Ronald E. Sybert were married last December, now make their home in St. Louis. He is a customer service representative for the Aluminum Company of America.

Nancy Kathleen Stier and David M. Pfeiffer were married April 7 in Belleville. He is teaching at St. Paul High School, Highland, and doing graduate work at the Edwardsville campus.

Belleville is the home of the new Mr. and Mrs. David O. Suter (Betty Lou Fix '65), who were married April 1. Both are auditors working for the U.S. Army.

Births

1949 Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Turner (Erma Douglas Turner), Kirkwood, Mo., now have five children with the addition of Sally Ann in August, 1966.

1950 Mary Ila, the first child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Johnson (Beverly Bogard, ex) was born March 21. The
family lives in Des Plaines.

1956 Mr. and Mrs. Floyd E. Cunningham (Shirley Jean Combs, ex) are parents of a boy, Brian Alec, born April 3. They live in Johnston City, where Mr. Cunningham is a psychiatric social worker with the Southern Illinois Mental Health Clinic.

The first child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Dallape was born January 2 and is named Steven. The family lives in Lombard, where Mr. Dallape is an assistant bank examiner.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace R. Weber (Erma Louise Roethe '60), Columbus, Ohio, are the parents of a daughter, Renee Michele, born April 20.

1957 Kathleen Sue, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Don Foley, Florissant, Mo., was born last October 24. Her father is an area manager for the Diamond Crystal Salt Company.

Eric, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Lawson, Ballwin, Mo., was born in January. Mr. Lawson is a production chemist.

1958 Houston, Texas, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Eberle Cook (Carolyn J. Cook, ex) and their new son, Richard Harrison, born April 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Gary Alan Edwards (Jean Myers Edwards, M.S. '59), Lexington, Ky., have sent word of the birth of their first child, Holly Jean, January 23. Mr. Edwards is a pharmacist at the University of Kentucky Medical Center.

1959 Dr. and Mrs. David Hardt (Patricia Helen Johnson), Waco, Texas, are parents of a son, Bruce David, born last December 19. Dr. Hardt is a counseling psychologist with the Veterans Administration.

Waterloo is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis A. Ritzel and their first child, Douglas Alan, born November 20, 1966. Mr. Ritzel is an account executive with Gardner Advertising Company.

Shawna Dawn, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth W. Weasel (Marjorie Louise Bryant, M.S. '62), was born October 11. The family lives in Grayville.

1960 John Robert Donarski was born February 19, the first child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Donarski (Sara Hopkins, VTI, '56), Oak Park. Mr. Donarski is a sales engineer.

With the addition last January of Gregory, the Daniel Jansen family now includes three children. Mr. Jansen is grade school superintendent in Okawville.

1961 Five boys make up the family of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Roche, Jr., of North Attleboro, Mass. The newest, John, was born February 15. Mr. Roche is a development and training manager for Texas Instruments, Inc.

1962 Mr. and Mrs. Michael W. Welger (Betty Ann Cushman), Chester, send word of the birth of a daughter, Lori Ann, January 4.

1963 The first child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank X. Heiligenstein was born February 13. Little Gina Marie's father is chairman of the Freeburg Planning and Zoning Commission.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Schumacher (Rita Faye Brake, M.S. '63), Carbondale, are parents of a son born May 8.

Kernersville, N.C., is the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Thorn and their first child, a boy, born December 28.

1964 The first child of Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. Cunningham (Mary Kietzman Cunningham), Anna, was born April 16. She is Melissa Ardelle.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Klemm, Ph.D. (Evelyn Chandler Klemm), Reynoldsburg, Ohio, are parents of a newly adopted daughter, Debra Joan. Dr. Klemm is on the faculty of Capital University.

Two-year-old Terri Riedel has a new brother, Robert Alan, born January 18. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Riedel, East St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. David Schwartz, Walnut Hill, send word of the birth February 22 of a son, Jeffrey Paul. Mr. Schwartz is a marketing specialist for the State of Illinois.

1965 A son, Christopher, was born October 24 to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dombrow (Donna Werling, ex), Chicago. Mr. Dombrow is a print shop teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Kinsey, Grand Rapids, Mich., send word of the birth of a son, Scott Anthony, November 11.

Deaths

1941 Mrs. Mary J. Eberhardt, a teacher in Zeigler-Royalton school district, died May 5 at age 47.

1947 Lt. Col. and Mrs. William R. Shanrahan, ex (Maxine Rushing '44) both died in an auto accident near Laramie, Wyo., June 18 enroute to his new assignment in Washington, D.C. Survivors include a son, Michael, 18, and a daughter, Sherri, 15.

1953 Charles Chrestman, Herrin, died April 30 after an illness of four and one-half years. He was 36. Survivors include his wife, Patricia, and four children.

1960 George R. Kee, M.S. Ed. '63, Johnston City High School principal, died of a coronary artery thrombosis May 11 at age 44. Survivors include his wife, Mary, and two sons.

1963 Alan Thomas Lasater was killed April 28 when the U.S. Navy patrol plane he was aboard crashed in the sea off Japan.

The Alumni Office also has been notified of the following deaths:

1902 Dr. Elizabeth Brush, 2, Rockford.

1904 Clarence E. Avis, 2, Des Moines, Iowa.

1906 Miss Pearl Porterfield, 2, Chicago.

1914 Mrs. Linnie Jones West, ex, Benton.

1917 Miss Flora E. Vinson, ex, Norris City.


1926 Ernest Gummersheimer, 2, Nashville.

1929 Mrs. Della Greathouse, 2, Indianapolis, Ind.

1932 Mrs. Catherine Hoskins Slatin, 2, Edwardsville.

1941 Miss Lillie E. Carroll, 22-2, Granite City.

1941 William J. Keim, Mendon.

1943 Milo J. Gingrich, Jr., ex, Ft. Smith, Ark.

1950 Carl Allen Richards, ex, Belleville.
Honorable & Mentionable...

Carruthers Junior High School in Murphysboro is named after a man long known as that city's "educational institution."

William Carruthers died in 1958, but his widow is maintaining the institution in fine style. At age fifty-six, Mrs. Helen Gardner Carruthers is closing in on her fourth academic degree and no one who knows her is betting it will be her last.

When she isn't helping SIU undergraduates plan their courses of study—she's an academic advisor on the Carbondale campus—Mrs. Carruthers is busily lengthening her own footsteps through campus classrooms.

She won her two-year teaching diploma in 1930 and immediately set out on a career that had become almost second nature in her family. Both parents were teachers, and so were three brothers and sisters.

In 1934, Mrs. Carruthers received a bachelor's degree in education. She continued to teach, serving in rural schools around Murphysboro and in Marion county. After marrying the principal of Logan Junior High School in Murphysboro in 1938, however, she settled down to raise her own family of three girls.

Twenty years later William Carruthers died following a heart attack. He had by that time become head of the new Murphysboro community unit school district, was a recognized expert in school law, and had served as president of the Illinois Education Association.

Following her husband's death, Mrs. Carruthers went back to the classroom—at Murphysboro high school, where she taught business, and at SIU, where she launched work on a master's degree. She got it in 1962, the same year her daughter Anne received a master's degree in music. Anne, now married to SIU graduate design student Bruce Clement, has taught music in Murphysboro for the last six years, in the school named for her father.

When Mrs. Carruthers was offered a position in the SIU Academic Advisement Center last year, she saw an opportunity to begin work on her fourth degree—this one a master of science in education with specialization in guidance. She expects to have it by next June.

"I love working with young people and I love being a part of education," she said after wrapping up her fall quarter class schedule with her own academic advisor, Dr. Aileen Parker.

"My husband's whole life was devoted to education; with him, the welfare of his students and teachers came first. That's just been the way it is with the Carruthers family."

Youngest daughter Sue may wander away from the family footsteps, it appears. She's studying English, but has no plans to teach. Will that end the family tradition?

"Don't bet on it," says Mrs. Carruthers. "I've got two grandchildren, you know."
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