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Alumnus

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Honorable & Mentionable...

While it might not be appropriate to tab this issue of *Alumnus* a "special issue," the fact remains that it is to some extent unique. It’s unique because far more than the usual portion of the magazine is devoted to a single subject, in this case Delyte W. Morris and his two decades as president of Southern Illinois University.

Obviously, it would be impossible to do justice to such an exciting twenty years in the history of a great university in this limited space—or even in the entire magazine, should we have chosen to do a special issue. But we felt it imperative that the occasion not be allowed to pass without being called to the attention of the alumni body.

The years since 1948 are by any measure the most remarkable in the history of SIU. While the institution certainly had capable leadership in preceding years, the fantastic growth of the student body and essential expansion of the instruction, research, and service areas during Morris' tenure have been major factors in making SIU what it is today.

—R.G.H.
Chancellors  In a major administrative reorganization, the SIU board of trustees earlier this year chose vice presidents Robert W. MacVicar and John S. Rendleman to govern the Carbondale and Edwardsville campuses, respectively. For comparative profiles of the two new chancellors, turn to page 2.

Morris  Delyte W. Morris this month completes twenty years as president of Southern Illinois University. Appropriately, much of this issue of Alumnus is devoted to the story of that twenty years. Even those well acquainted with this period of the University's history should find it interesting reading. See page 4.

Football  Football—at least the college brand—isn't played in the spring. Or is it? For prospects hopeful of landing a starting assignment on this year's Saluki squad, as well as returning veterans and the coaching staff, spring football practice was a time for all-out effort. A picture feature on spring practice begins on page 18.

Cover by Werner H. Mertz

Also in this issue: News of the Campus, page 14/Deadline Sports, page 21/Alumni, here, there ...., page 24.
In a major administrative shift designed to provide more autonomy for the Carbondale and Edwardsville campuses, the SIU board of trustees this summer named a separate chancellor for each. Working directly under President Delyte W. Morris, who remains chief administrator for the entire SIU system, the chancellors have charge of undergraduate academic affairs, student affairs, and certain business affairs operations on their respective campuses. The change was sought by Morris after extensive studies of SIU governance and recommendations from the faculty.

Chancellors Robert W. MacVicar and John S. Rendleman, named earlier this year to govern SIU's campuses at Carbondale and Edwardsville, are experienced administrators with distinctly different academic backgrounds.

MacVicar, 49-year-old chancellor of the Carbondale campus, is a biochemist by training. He was vice president and graduate school dean at Oklahoma State University before coming to SIU in 1964 as vice president for academic affairs.

Rendleman, appointed to the Edwardsville chancellorship, is a Southern Illinois native who won his law degree at age 23 and has held the positions of legal counsel, general counsel, president's assistant, and vice president for business affairs since coming to SIU in 1951.

Vice presidential positions held by the two were eliminated by the SIU board of trustees in reorganization moves establishing the chancellorships.

Both MacVicar and Rendleman can claim considerable credit for major advances of the University in recent years. The proposed new medical school plan for Illinois approved in May by the Illinois Higher Board of Education is based in large part on a proposal submitted by MacVicar (see the March issue of Alumnus).

His so-called "medical school without walls" plan would cut down the schooling time for medical doctors from nine to seven years and would utilize clinical and university facilities throughout the state, rather than building a whole new school at one site. Included in his proposal and approved by the Higher Board were plans calling for a medical program at SIU.

Chancellor Rendleman has been highly instrumental in fusing a gigantic construction effort over the past decade, much of it through revenue bond financing and
Illinois Building Authority legislation. One of his achievements was securement of the first FHA loan ever approved for a university—under a provision of federal urban renewal laws—to build housing for married graduate students and staff. The $4-million project is now underway at Carbondale.

Chancellor MacVicar is a native of Princeton, Minnesota, who went to high school in Saratoga, Wyoming, on the slopes of the Medicine Bow range. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Wyoming, then went to Oklahoma State to get his master's degree in chemistry. Offered a Rhodes Scholarship for post-graduate study at Oxford, he declined because of World War II and went into the Army Sanitary Corps as a food and nutrition expert. He was discharged with the rank of major in 1945 and is now a colonel in the Army Medical Corps Reserve.

Before the war, MacVicar had begun his doctoral work at the University of Wisconsin, where he held a research foundation fellowship in biochemistry. He began teaching biochemistry at Oklahoma State in 1946 and was named head of the department three years later. In successive four-year jumps, he was appointed graduate school dean and then academic vice president. He had meanwhile completed his doctorate at Wisconsin in 1956.

When MacVicar resigned at Oklahoma State to take the SIU position, OSU President Oliver Willham said he had “strengthened the quality and morale of our faculty to its highest point in history.” MacVicar is an apostle of “innovation and trail-breaking” and has said repeatedly that SIU's future—like much of its past—will be the result of “daring to aspire and to pioneer.”

“We may make mistakes from time to time,” he admits, “but the potential for greatness is SIU's willingness to try new things, accept new ideas. We aren't going to achieve greatness by copying the traditional.”

Chancellor Rendleman, whose forebears were among the pioneer families in Union County of Southern Illinois, attended the College of St. Thomas in Minnesota and Iowa State University as an English student before transferring to SIU in 1946 to launch his studies in political science. He went to the University of Illinois to complete his bachelor's degree in 1949, then received a doctor of jurisprudence degree two years later. His special field was business law.

Rendleman joined the SIU faculty as assistant professor of government and acting legal counsel in one of the University's most trying periods—when it was confronted with an enrollment boom and a crucial need for more state building and operating funds.

When the Illinois Budgetary Commission started a probe of the state auditor's office in the mid-50's (resulting in the “Hodge scandal”), Rendleman was picked as its special counsel. In 1957 he was commissioned by the American Bar Association to draft a uniform system of traffic court administration later adopted by the American Conference of Governors. He is a member of the state legislature's Commission on Reorganization and served as special assistant attorney general to study the Illinois welfare and buildings bond issue in 1961.

His appointment as vice president for business affairs at SIU came in 1964, but he continued to teach undergraduate courses in government and has proved one of the most popular teachers on the Carbondale campus.

Chancellor and Mrs. MacVicar have two teenage children, Miriam Jean and John. The Rendlemans have five children, Matthew, Jean, John S. III, Mary Elizabeth, and David Scott, who range in age from three months to 16 years.
“It is a poor excuse to say that an administration still in office cannot be evaluated because it is too immediate, too near.”

—Plochmann, *The Ordeal of Southern Illinois University*

Delyte W. Morris and his Twenty-Year Vision

It was almost a quarter-century ago that Delyte Wesley Morris sought the presidency of Southern Illinois University. He didn’t get it. But the board of trustees apparently looked with some favor upon the young Southern Illinoisan, because four years later they offered him that post.

Dr. Morris thus became the eighth president of SIU, arriving twenty years ago this month. The Illinois legislature the previous year had at long last granted formal recognition to the institution’s potential by changing its name from Southern Illinois Normal University to its present designation. It was a time of challenge.

At age 41, Morris was following in the steps of a corps of distinguished educators: Such men as Robert Allyn, whose devotion to the institution was so eloquently expressed in his message of resignation after eighteen years of service; presidents Daniel B. Parkinson and Henry W. Shryock, who had carried on the traditions of a strong teacher-training program; and Roscoe Pulliam, sixth president, under whose guidance the school had won university status in 1943.

Upon the resignation of President Chester F. Lay—whom they earlier had chosen over Morris—the trustees contacted Morris and offered him the job. Although he had meanwhile accepted a post as professor of speech and director of the Speech and Hearing Clinic at Ohio State University, a college presidency still had sufficient appeal to entice him to pack up his family and move to Carbondale. It was something of a homecoming for a man who had grown up in Clay County.

Those who have chronicled the history of SIU do not reflect the period immediately preceding Morris’ arrival as a happy time. “The post-war period of unrest, the rapid growing pains of a new Southern—these and many other factors—contributed to make it an unhappy period of uncertainty and unrest,” reads “The Southern Story” in a publication honoring the University’s 75th anniversary in 1949.

SIU had fewer than 3,000 students when Morris took over. Physical facilities were inadequate and in need of repair. Faculty morale was low. But the new president was a practical visionary. He recognized a great potential in the institution he had come to serve.

“He came to a small college in the eroded and neglected fields of Southern Illinois in 1948 and envisioned its growth into one of the nation’s major universities,” an SIU public relations man has aptly written. “At the time the idea seemed fantastic, but Morris is a man who knows how to get things done.”

Regardless of whether he saw in SIU the potential of becoming a major national institution, Morris brought to Carbondale a commitment to build the University into a dominant factor in revitalizing the area he felt it should serve first: Southern Illinois. His inaugural address, appearing elsewhere in this issue, was a forthright call for a University area service to answer the CONTINUED
critical needs of a depressed and impoverished section 
of the state of Illinois.

He was strongly convinced that SIU could do a great 
deal toward helping Southern Illinois communities help 
themselves. Aggressive young leaders were needed, and 
they could be trained at SIU. At the same time, University 
resources could be applied to the area to help com-
batt unemployment, declining farm income, migration of 
the young people to other areas, and a creeping paralysis 
of community life.

"We are not interested in imitating other schools or 
duplicating measures that brought them heavy enroll-
ments and establishing reputations," Morris said. "Our 
primary concern is for the future of Southern Illinois, 
which we feel a fundamental duty to serve."

What happened during the next ten years was 
summed up well by Anne West in an article in the 

"Quickly," she wrote, "nation-wide interest directed 
itself to some of the programs: The Vocational-Tech-
nical Institute, set up on a second campus, ten miles 
away, to train adults in new skills needed to attract in-
dustry to Little Egypt. The Community Development 
program (one part of the wide range of area services), 
originated 'to help sick communities help themselves.' 
(The first Southern Illinois town, Eldorado, to apply for 
this help won a Freedoms Foundation award for its 
achievements.) The Small Business Institute, which of-
fered actual course work and on-the-job training for 
students interested in staying in Southern Illinois and 
going into business for themselves. The outdoor edu-
cation campus at Little Grassy Lake.

"To head these services, no less than in academic pro-
essorships, Morris reached out for some of the ablest 
men in their fields. In most instances, they were quick 
to come. SIU was gaining a reputation for welcoming 
people with ideas."

If the University seemed to mushroom almost over 
night into a healthy giant, it didn't do so without plan-
ning. Writing in the September, 1956, issue of Alumnus, 
Morris himself described the growth:

"Anyone who is not familiar with Southern Illinois 
University's recent expansion might have a tendency to 
feel that Southern, like Topsy, has 'just grow'd.' Of 
course, this is not the case. Planning has been very care-
ful, needs have been predicted quite accurately, and 
actions have been measured and deliberate.

"The statisticians and educational philosophers who 
described some years ago what conditions would be like 
on Southern's campus today had remarkable discern-
ment. Enrollment has increased just as they said it 
would and the University has quickly developed from 
a relatively small institution into one of the major edu-
cational centers in the Midwest."

President Morris went on to say that the future held 
even greater growth. SIU was now offering doctoral 
degrees, he noted, and must continue to be prepared 
to introduce new curricula and new branches of training 
whenever a strong need for them "is felt by the people 
the University serves."

"Scientists, technicians, teachers, nurses, and other 
specialists are much in demand," he said. "Southern 
Illinois University must train them to the best of its 
ability—not only to launch individuals in worthwhile 
careers but to contribute its share toward alleviating 
those shortages which threaten our entire nation with 
a lack of 'brain power.'"
"Further study in arts and letters must be strengthened. Here lie the springs of spiritual force, moral stamina, and imaginative leadership so needed in the world today."

The president realized, however, that space and faculty could be stretched only so far. Despite the fairly generous appropriations approved by the state legislature, he said, SIU would continue to be overcrowded and understaffed. "Future expansion will have to be stepped up considerably if we are to absorb the coming flood of students and still maintain high standards of scholarship."

Morris and other SIU representatives, as well as the Southern Illinois public, had long felt a critical need in the area for an engineering school. Unfortunately, outdated state legislation denied SIU the right to grant professional degrees. In a long and sometimes bitter fight, spearheaded by the late Senator R. G. Crisenberry of Murphysboro, the restriction on engineering degrees finally was lifted in 1959. The SIU School of Technology was shortly offering such a degree, and restrictions on other professional degrees were subsequently lifted.

Meanwhile, a group of Madison and St. Clair counties residents had formed the Southwestern Illinois Council for Higher Education and called in a professional consultant to study the needs of higher education in their area. The consultant, Prof. Alonzo F. Myers of New York University, recommended development of a new four-year college in the area by SIU. A new SIU campus was so conceived, to be born into leased buildings in Alton and East St. Louis.

A civic fund drive netted nearly $433,000 toward costs of land for the site of a new campus near Edwardsville. Passage of a statewide universities building bond issue in 1960 made available $25-million for first stage construction. The fledgling campus soon would begin to take shape.

President Morris described the formation of the new campus as "an exciting story of democratic action unique in the annals of the history of higher education in Illinois." He disclaimed any credit for his own foresight in initiating the plan. But one as politically astute as Morris must have realized that unless SIU grabbed the opportunity, another state university undoubtedly would. And political support of the highly urbanized and populous Madison and St. Clair counties area could only stand the University in good stead in time to come.

Development of SIU as a growing and challenging multi-campus university "downstate" was not without opposition, as events often proved. Besides such practical, bread-and-butter (and yet somewhat more subtle) opposition as that offered in the legislature by those opposed to the engineering bill, there was sometimes a more vocal element.

In early 1961, a series of devastatingly critical articles by George Thiem, Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter, appeared in the Chicago Daily News. Although John S. Rendleman, then SIU legal counsel, catalogued more than fifty significant errors of fact in the series during hearings before the state legislature's Visitation Commission on Higher Education, Thiem maintained that his articles were in general accurate and that he hoped they would work for the good of higher education in Illinois.

In what is now a widely known report, a commission subcommittee said it felt that "Southern Illinois University has grown too fast and spread too thin" and called for a "leveling off" period in SIU growth. In what many considered its most controversial statement, the report expressed the committee members' belief that "Illinois is entitled to and should have one outstanding university..."

Morris later held a press conference in Edwardsville in which he took issue with the committee report. He said the SIU philosophy had been two-fold: First, to serve the needs of the state of Illinois, particularly the southern third and particularly relating to the social-economic aspects of the region; and second, to establish a sound program of instruction and research, which he called "the freshness, vitality, and catalyst" of a university. The University had never sought growth for the sake of size alone, nor would it do so.

In the final analysis, the committee report was largely ignored by the state legislature. One recommendation—creation of a "superboard" of higher education in Illinois—was implemented through creation of the State Board of Higher Education charged with developing a master plan for the future.

Whatever else they may have proved, such episodes in the Morris years at SIU have resulted in marked displays of student loyalty to their University and its leader. While the Daily News was running its series, a sizeable group of students hanged George Thiem in effigy. ("'String Up' Our George at SIU," headlined the newspaper the next day.)

And Anne West's story in the Tribune, mentioned earlier, acclaimed the school spirit Morris had instilled. "When Morris would start to leave on a mission for the school," she wrote, "word would spread and 200 or 300 students would be gathered around his car to see him off—the way other colleges might rally for a football team. Few people present will ever forget the morning when a bucket brigade formed in the assembly and students emptied their pockets to send a committee to appear before the budgetary commission in Springfield."

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In more recent years, however, Morris has not always been the most popular man on campus among members of the student body. One is as likely—if not more so—to hear him criticized by students than praised. They see him as impersonal and unreachable. (With the growth of SIU into a multi-campus giant, the tasks of administration simply have become too great to allow time for such things as bicycle rides around campus—once a familiar pastime of President and Mrs. Morris.)

Many of today's students obviously feel that Morris has little regard for individual student needs and wishes. "There is," one student said, "more than a generation gap between Delyte W. Morris and the students of Southern Illinois University. Student opinion doesn't mean a damn thing to him."

Faculty members likewise have felt the sting of impersonality as the University has grown in numbers. A former writer on the staff of the SIU Information Service (now University News Services) says faculty members frequently implored him to try to get stories in the campus newspaper "because Morris reads it." Otherwise, they seemed to feel, the president was unlikely ever to know what they were doing.

Dr. Morris himself has been quite aware of these problems, particularly in regard to the students. In a published interview with historian Paul Angle (Alumnus, May, 1967), he addressed himself specifically to this aspect of bigness:

"How much of this matter of remoteness is in the student's mind and how much is real is hard to answer. Functionally, it doesn't make any difference—it's real to the student. But what I mean is this: In a small college, a college with a student body of 550, as a student I knew the dean personally, as did everyone in the college. I could talk to him if I wanted to. I knew the president. Everyone could talk to him—he was a kind of father.

"Imagine a father image for 20,000 or 30,000 or 40,000! The absence of a direct relation to a father image may be the trouble more than the mere mass of students. If we can in some way get down to where these students are associated with people related to them with an image that is acceptable, that's where the answer lies, rather than in any kind of mechanics we may work out. It's a highly personal thing."

Regardless of the basic cause of alienation between Morris and some students, more vocal campus groups have assailed him mercilessly during the past year for his handling of what they proclaim their right to dissent and his unresponsiveness to student demands. The student unrest which seems to have become general throughout much of the world reached a climax so far as SIU involvement was concerned on May 8 of this year when a group of students attempted to take over by force the President's Office on the Carbondale campus. They were met by SIU Security Office police, however, and their efforts proved fruitless.

Morris' quick and decisive action in that event gained immediate attention in the nation's press. In a statement issued shortly afterward, Morris said:

"An unruly mob broke into my office. They were driven out by its security police. Some are in jail, some in the hospital. All are expelled."

Repercussions of student protest activities during the spring continued to plague SIU throughout the summer and are not likely to subside soon. Whatever the underlying causes, this is a movement much broader
than the campuses of one university. But the fact remains that Morris emerged from the spring events as something of a hero in the eyes of the general public. An outpouring of support in the form of letters, petitions, and telegrams overwhelmingly in favor of his strong stand arrived at his office daily for a period of several weeks.

As a Christian Science Monitor correspondent reported in July, Morris "comes on strong as a 'doer' who stands for little nonsense. His views on campus protest are firm."

The Monitor went on to quote President Morris:

"It's my feeling that universities are going to be destroyed if we're not very careful. This university is not insensitive to student feeling but it will not be run by a minority. The real difficulty in a university, where you want to nurture spontaneity and intellectual freedom, is keeping people sensitive in their zeal to the rights of other people. We must teach students that when they are emotional is the very time to use restraint. There is a limit to dissidence, and revolution is the limit. We define that as violence."

"I'm going to sound like a contentious fellow. I'm really a very mild man. I dislike the authoritarian role and had hoped we wouldn't reach it this year."

Morris had expressed much the same sentiments in championing the right of peaceful dissent at this year's Alumni Day Banquet. He made it clear that the administration will continue to resist the invasion of buildings and to maintain order on campus. But he went a step farther. Peaceful protest, he said, must be allowed as a logical expression of divergent views to be expected in a university. He decried the anti-violence which carries with it a suppression of freedom. "We cannot tolerate bigotry any more than violence," he concluded.

While the phenomenon of campus ferment may cast the light in which President Morris has been judged most recently, however, no study of his role as guiding hand of SIU for the past two decades could logically minimize the part he has played in the University's overall growth and development. Southern Illinois University is what it is today in large measure because of this one man.

Even his detractors—or perhaps one should say especially his detractors—recognize this. The legislative committee which in 1961 called for a "leveling off" of SIU growth knew the strength of Morris. "The startling growth of SIU, in our opinion, has come about through the efforts of the president of SIU, Dr. Delyte W. Morris," the committee said in its report.

Under Morris' direction, SIU has emerged as one of the nation's largest universities, enrollment having increased some ten times over. Library holdings have grown from 100,000 volumes to well over a million, while the total value of the University physical plant has increased from $4.5-million to $160-million—and major construction projects continue at an unremitting pace. When Morris arrived, the University operated on a biennial budget of $5-million. That figure has now surpassed $60-million for a single year.

Master's and doctoral degrees are now offered in more than fifty fields. A comprehensive General Studies program and other advances have raised the University's academic standing. The Illinois Board of Higher Education has recommended medical studies at Carbondale and dental studies at Edwardsville. The influence of SIU has been carried around the globe through an intensive international program. In athletics, SIU has emerged as a national power in several intercollegiate sports.

In assessing his own work, Morris has always been generous in crediting others.

"... Progress in an institution is never a matter of personal accomplishment," he said in expressing his gratitude to the SIU Alumni Association for a complimentary life membership bestowed upon him after his first ten years of service. "Members of the faculty should be justifiably proud of their individual contributions to the physical and the cultural improvement of the University environment. So, too, should be the alumni of this institution who have worked so hard to further the educational goals embodied in Southern's program of expansion."

"In fact, the people of the entire state of Illinois should take pride and credit for making Southern Illinois University the educational institution it is today."

But there can be no denying that Morris' bold planning, his leadership, and his forceful personality have been the pervading force in moulding the shape of SIU in recent times.

Delyte Wesley Morris came to SIU with a vision. He foresaw an orderly expansion which eventually would transform the small, relatively obscure institution, historically devoted to teacher training, into a diversified educational center which would attract national and international attention as a university of superior stature.

Arriving at what was perhaps the most challenging hour in the school's history, Morris accepted the challenge by setting goals far beyond those which less visionary men might have chosen. In that autumn of 1948, even the most ardent of SIU supporters could hardly have believed what lay ahead. For in his twenty years as president of Southern Illinois University, Delyte Morris has succeeded in reaching those goals; his vision has come to pass.
The Inaugural Address

In behalf of the students and faculty of Southern Illinois University, I welcome to our campus the visiting dignitaries, delegates, and friends who, by their presence, demonstrate their interest in the institution.

The inauguration of a president is a kind of way station in the development of the university, which allows an opportunity to pause for consideration of the road behind and the road ahead, and to scrutinize the landscape round about us. In just two months, on July 2, 1949, we shall celebrate the 75th anniversary of the opening of the doors of this school. From 1874 to 1943 its central purpose was the provision of teachers for the public schools of the state of Illinois. Until 1913 the program was a four-year curriculum generously interspersed with the liberal arts, the classics, and courses leading to a diploma. From 1913 to 1922 the school functioned as a two-year junior college. Its first degrees were granted in 1922. In 1928 it was recognized by the North Central Association as a degree-granting institution of the teachers college type. In 1943 its pattern was changed to that of a university, with authorization to broaden and to enrich its curriculum.

The period of growth in the institution was paralleled by growth in the population of the region which it serves, by an increasing need for higher education in the area, and by a steady increase in the size of the student body. The need for higher education in the area has been made acute by the closing of other Southern Illinois institutions of higher learning, beginning with the abandonment of the Illinois Agricultural College at Irvington in 1879, followed by the closing of the Southern Collegiate Institute at Allyn in the early part of this century, the closing of the Creal Springs College in 1916, and the abandonment of Ewing College in 1925. Subsequently, the religious program of Ewing College was transferred, in part, to the Baptist Foundation adjacent to our campus.

Because of this decline and discontinuance of other colleges in the area, Southern Illinois Normal University served a dual function. Although its primary and central objective was the training of teachers, it also served as a preparatory and general college for many persons who never intended to be teachers but who would have received no college or university training had they not attended here. The University numbers among its alumni hosts of teachers in public schools, and men and women who have distinguished themselves in higher education—such as Dean A. Chester Hanford of Harvard College and Dr. Ethan Allen Cross of the Colorado State College of Education. But it has also provided the initial training for many former students in fields other than teaching. One might mention the industrialist, W. W. Vandeveer; and those two great surgeons of our day, Dr. Percival Bailey and Dr. Dallas B. Phemister; the soldier-diplomat, General John Reed Hodge; and the attorney, Guy Gladson; Federal Judge Fred Wham; and the scholar and business executive, Dr. John A. Stevenson. One of these men recently wrote to me, “The undeniable fact is that I would not have had any education beyond high school had it not been for Carbondale and its location.”

However, the central purpose was the training of teachers. The inspiring leadership for this central purpose is well revealed in the words of President Robert Allyn in his Annual Report of June 1884, when he said:

"The true policy is to get the teacher who is educated, enthusiastic, up to the times, full of the spirit of education. And the State had far better spend money to make or to inspire such men than in any other way.... Put into the public school good teachers, let them educate the children rightly, and the value of those children will be enhanced not merely three-fold but a hundred-fold. As much as an intelligent man or woman is more
established: the College of Education, the College of the undergraduate colleges have been created, the student enrollment is doubly significant. It shows the need of student enrollment has shifted, until today about half of the undergraduate program, one sees steady growth and development in graduate study.

Internal reorganization of the institution will need to continue as we consolidate and grow, and there will be need for external adjustments to fit our growing program. As we think of this growing program, we ask ourselves, “What is the task ahead in Southern Illinois?” We are, of course, concerned with all of the state of Illinois, but we are convinced that our greatest contribution to the state will come from concentration on the problems of the large region which surrounds us—a region which is only a third of the total state but which is singularly devoid of institutions of higher learning.

Here, cradled between the arms of great rivers, is this southern tip of our state of Illinois with a population of over a million people to be served by this, its resident university. Because the area is lacking in other colleges and universities, this university needs to serve the function usually performed by a state university or universities, by private liberal arts colleges, by private denominational colleges, and by institutes of technology and vocational training. In our location at the southern end of a northern state with a geography, a climate, a population, a folklore, an economy, and an agriculture more South than North, there is need for the development of a program to fit the regional characteristics of the area to be served.

Let us look at the southern area of Illinois included within the limits of the southernmost thirty-one counties. Here we find an area made up of small cities and a rural population, an area, however, containing the second and third most populous districts in the state. Here we find coal, oil, minerals—but an absence of industry and major business enterprises. In the midst of a land replete with natural resources, we find there is essentially a rural economy. Although most of the horticulture of Illinois is here, we find this rural economy heavily laden with a large number of small, subsistence-level farms. Here we have an area whose people realize that their best future lies in the development of their educational facilities, and yet those educational facilities, from the kindergarten through the university, are inadequate for the task at hand.

Here we have national forests, national and state bird and game refuges, beautiful state parks, magnificent scenery, an archaeological treasure house, a rich and revealing natural geological laboratory, and a region favored with recreational possibilities in its lakes, its forests, its hills, and its streams. However, the per capita assessed evaluation in 1945 was only $1,969, as compared to $2,416 for the whole state. The percentage of homes with radios, mechanical refrigerators, central
heating, electric lights, and running water is far lower than that for the rest of the state.

When the average of ten standard-of-living measures is considered, we find that with the exception of one county, the lowest averages in the state are found in the southern counties of Illinois and that all of the thirty-one counties in Southern Illinois are below the state average. It is in Southern Illinois that we will find all of the counties of the state having a level of living below the national average in 1940. In 1945, among farm operators alone, the level of living in fourteen of the southern sixteen counties was below the national average.

Yet it is here that we have the area which well may be called the "incubator" of the state—the high birth rate area. Also, it is here that we have the highest infant death rate in the state of Illinois, with fewer births occurring in hospitals than is characteristic for the state as a whole. In spite of the high infant death rate, there is in Southern Illinois a much larger proportion of the total population of young people below the age of twenty than is true for the state as a whole. Many of these young people will migrate to Northern Illinois, or elsewhere, with or without an education. Well may the people ask, "To what are our children born? To what health expectancy, to what educational expectancy, to what economic opportunity, to what opportunity for culture, refinement, esthetic and creative expression?"

In all of the counties in our area the active physicians have a greater number of persons to serve than is true for the entire state. The dentists are even more heavily loaded. There is a critical shortage of nurses.

As one would anticipate, the general economic conditions and the general condition of health facilities in the area are reflected in an abnormally high dependence upon the major public aid programs. For instance, in January 1946 the rate of persons on the major public aid programs in Southern Illinois was nearly twice as high as the rate for the entire state.

Why do we talk about general economic conditions, health facilities, and major public aid programs? Because these three things, together with educational facilities, comprise four phases of a continuing cycle. If there is a worsening in one of these four features in community life and activity, there will be a worsening in the others. Likewise, if there is a bettering in one phase, there will be a bettering in the others. The relationship of educational experience to the rate of dependency upon major public health programs is apparent when one studies these rates in the state of Illinois. Counties with the highest average school attendance tend to be counties that have the lower rates of dependency. Or, conversely, if the average year of school completed is used as an index, there tends to be a high rate of dependency on public aid programs in counties of the lowest average year of school completed.

It would seem evident that an improvement in the educational level in Southern Illinois should help to reduce the high cost of public assistance, particularly if the educational program is planned with the set purpose of gearing educational development to social and economic needs. I should like to point out here that Mr. C. K. Schmidt Jr., executive secretary of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, recently stated that it was his opinion that the greatest aid which could be given to the Public Aid Commission in relation to its burden in Southern Illinois would be an aggressive improvement of the educational program at Southern Illinois University.

I do not mean to imply, of course, that suddenly money should be taken from public assistance programs and be transferred to education. However, I believe all thoughtful persons will agree that if, through an upgrading of our educational program, we can alleviate the need for public assistance, we will have done a fine and constructive thing for our people. As we look to the future, shall we continue to give palliatives, or shall we get at the basic cause of disorder? We believe a cure is better than a relief.

As we look realistically to the immediate future, it is evident that the program of this university must, to a large degree, be planned in terms of its present facilities. The recommendations of the Illinois Post-War Planning Commission and the sympathetic attention of our governor and our legislature encourage us to look forward to the day when we can plan our facilities to meet our program rather than restrict our program to meet our facilities. It is unfortunate that the great shortage of buildings at this university has placed us under severe handicaps. However, the tale of hardship at this institution is a long narrative in itself, as are the courage and devotion of its faculty, the love and esteem of its students, the cooperation and the support of its patrons.

We shall continue to do in the best possible way what we are now doing, and we shall grow to new things as these are made possible for us. We need to consolidate our present academic program, relieve an overloaded faculty, and make the best adjustment possible within the buildings we have at our disposal. More and more of our faculty and functions are compelled to move into temporary housing, but by this expedient we are better able to provide for the student body now with us. Until such time as buildings are available, this will need to go on. Until such time as good dormitory and recreation buildings can be provided, we need to develop for
our students the best substitutes that can be devised.

Meanwhile, we need to get on with our area responsibilities. We need to establish more clearly defined terminal programs to meet area needs: in agriculture, with a special emphasis on farm management, agronomy, dairying, poultry raising, and small farm problems; in coal mining, with special attention to the training of technicians, specialized electricians, and mechanics to operate mining machinery; in home economics; and in varieties of other vocational training that will promote the growth of industry and the encouragement of business. Shortly we must develop research programs better to study the specific needs of the area and to check the effectiveness of our instructional programs designed to meet these needs. Through teachers, lecturers, musicians, and special consultants, we must more and more take the University to the people. And more and more we must bring the people to the University through short courses, through lectures, through entertainments, through musical programs.

It seems reasonable to encourage the future growth of the curriculum and the future development of research in the directions best adapted to the special assets and the special needs of the area. It is obvious that we need to develop thoroughgoing instructional and research programs in such fields as forestry, horticulture—with special emphasis on fruit crops and truck farming—coal mining, recreation, geography, geology, sociology, labor relations, archaeology, ichthyology, ornithology, flood control, and wildlife studies. We need to stress the esthetic values of music, poetry, art, and drama. We hope that our museum and library may continue to develop with a centering of interest in this historic area at the confluence of the rivers, to the end that we will have here one day a depository of artifacts, documents, and records to which scholars and public alike will come for learning and enlightenment.

We in education in Southern Illinois are faced with a trying task. The University's share of that task is large indeed. From the assurance of support by faculty, students, and the general public, and the assurance of cooperation from other institutions of higher learning, comes courage to face this task. I believe it possible to build here an institution which will serve the needs of the people, providing at once a seat of learning and research and an agency for community service—an institution with its organization so planned that it will provide the general advantages of a state university and yet fill the gap of special needs usually provided in other communities by liberal arts colleges, colleges with self-help programs, denominational colleges, and technological and vocational institutes. I believe it possible to be at once practical and scholarly, gearing our program to the basic, fundamental needs of the people on the one hand, and pushing onward to new horizons on the other.

I believe that the University and our public schools of Southern Illinois can work as a unit toward a common goal. I believe that by combining our resources we can provide the kind of continuing enlightened leadership which will make it possible for this area to solve its problems and realize its destiny. I believe our brothers to the north will become increasingly aware of our problems and will help us mightily in our endeavors. I believe it possible in our generation to demonstrate the dynamic vitality and practical value of education as a social force. I believe it possible to wipe out the differentials in relief rolls, in industrial capacity, in standard of living, in cultural and esthetic opportunities, in medical and health facilities, and in educational facilities.

I believe it possible to do these things and to retain those priceless values which are so characteristic of the people of Southern Illinois: adherence to simplicity, friendliness, courage, honesty, straightforwardness, love of country and belief in its value. Because I believe in the moving power of education and in the inherent and abiding worth of my own people, I accept the responsibilities of the complex and difficult burden you today place upon me, and look ahead with confidence.

If former President Robert Allyn could hear me today, I know he would be glad to hear a restatement of these words from his message of resignation in 1892, at the end of his eighteen years of service:

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 halls with the enterprising, the good, and the ambitious of its youth and thus make it a blessing doubly precious to the nation.

This concept of the endless supply of rich human resources for our democracy is stated by Carl Sandburg in his poem fittingly called "Upstream":

The strong men keep coming on,
They go down shot, hanged, sick, broken.
They live on fighting, singing, lucky as plungers.
The strong mothers pulling them on . . .
The strong mothers pulling them from a dark seat,
a great prairie, a long mountain.
Call hallelujah, call amen, call deep thanks.
The strong men keep coming on.
Daniel R. Irvin, left, and Tso-Hwa Lee of the SIU cartographic laboratory check a series of computer-produced maps of Southern Illinois. Each of the thirteen maps presents a different set of information about the area. The entire set, which would have taken hours at the drawing board to produce in conventional manner, was produced by the computer in ten minutes.

Computer Maps

Since geographers Daniel R. Irvin and Tso-Hwa Lee got acquainted with computers, map-making in the SIU Cartographic Laboratory hasn't been the same.

Now, using a system of computer graphics known as "Symap" (short for synographic mapping), they can turn out in a few minutes a sheaf of maps which would have kept them at the drafting board for weeks in pre-computer days.

Using the computer, the system produces printed maps graphically presenting any type of data or phenomena which has spatial application. For example, a collection of data on changes in rural or urban population, land ownership, the value of farm products, manufacturing, rainfall—the list could go on and on—can be programmed into the computer and printed in various combinations for the whole Southern Illinois area or for any part of the region in a series of maps.

The computer print-out includes a key to information shown on the map and related statistical analysis.

The system used by the SIU geographers is based on one developed by Howard Fisher at Northwestern University in 1963. Fisher has since become director of Harvard's Laboratory of Computer Graphics, to which Lee and Irvin went for training. What they've developed at SIU is a modified version of the Harvard system.

Once data for a region has been
converted to punched cards and stored on computer tapes, it can be printed at will. Desired information can be printed on separate maps or in various combinations.

**Historic Ledger**

With SIU rapidly approaching its centennial celebration, much thought has been given to the institution's "old days." Some interesting information on that era is revealed by a ledger book recently discovered in a storage vault in the University Accounting Office.

Entitled *General Summarized Account of Individual Students,* the ledger contains the pledge students had to sign before they could get into school:

"Make up your mind that any deficiencies, or even errors, of previous education or habits can be supplied or corrected by resolution and industry. Settle it with yourself that you will neither lose nor waste a minute of precious time; that you will attempt no more than you can do well; that you will do that thoroughly; and that no allurements or companions shall lead you to break a rule of the Trustees or Faculty, or of politeness or scholarly deportment."

From the first entry ("Amelia Jane Kennedy, Murphysboro, Jackson County") through some 500 pages, the document details the academic and personal lives of Southern Illinois Normal students beginning with first classes in the summer of 1874 and continuing over the next five years. Entries on the final pages are biographies of the faculty and careful listings of student marriages and deaths, along with a summary of fathers' occupations, compiled for 1874–77.

By far the bulk of the students, the record shows, came from farm families (488). Fathers of another 113 were merchants, 66 listed physician, 27 minister, 25 carpenter, 22 sawyer, and 19 teacher. The list runs down an entire page—tobacconists, harnessmakers, telegraphers, livery stabler, blacksmiths—to a final category in which the chronicler wrote a succession of zeroes, "saloonkeepers."

The early keeper of the book was as succinct as the writer of the pledge noted above. One student in 1875, he wrote, "left soon by advice." Another "withdrew by advice." Of two others: "studies—none passed" and "reproved by faculty." One student, failing in everything, "was advised to retire."

The book, with entries in many hands (but all marked by the flowing script now virtually extinct), served as a combination registrar's record, alumni file, and personnel report.

Mary Wright, valedictorian in the first graduating class of 1876, is followed from the time she entered, through her first trying month ("sick four weeks"), her subsequent academic triumphs, and the start of her teaching career in California. The last entry, in 1877, showed that she "contributed a large collection of sea mosses and algae."

There also is the case of another young woman who came to the institution, then took a teaching job and "had been married to and divorced on acc. of his vices." Virtue evidently triumphed, however. The last entry on her record showed she had "graduated at Illinois Female College, Jacksonville."

The faculty section of the ledger includes a gracefully inscribed history of Julia F. Mason, first principal of Fourteen-year-old Frank (Joe) Brown of Carbondale helps his friend Jeffrey Schumacher, twelve, into a life jacket preparatory to a dip in Little Grassy Lake at SIU summer camp for handicapped children. Jeff, from Caseyville, has cerebral palsy. Joe has a muscle impairment in both elbows, but was described by counselors as "one of the hardest workers in the camp."
the "model school." She later married Prof. Daniel B. Parkinson, a future president of the University. The notation of her death in 1879 said she "died in the triumphs of a Christian faith" in California, "whither she had gone seeking to repair her shattered health." A faculty resolution is included, cherishing her memory, "in her work and zealous good deeds."

The ledger also lists such elite faculty members as Prof. Cyrus Thomas, who left to become "Commissioner of the United States to Investigate Locusts," and Thomas Spencer, first professor of military science. Spencer's Civil War record is included in the book, which indicates he "served on the staffs of Generals Rosecrans, Thomas, Hazen, L. Smith and Wm. T. Sherman. Participated in 22 general battles and served a term in Libby, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Lynchburg Prisons." After the war, he was an officer in the 10th Cavalry and "served on the plains nearly ten years."

A separate, slim ledger contains an index to the general one. The index volume, evidently frequently used, has required some repair. Both volumes have now been permanently bound and boxed and added to the University Archives.

**LSD Research**

Experiments to test the effects of the hallucinogenic drug, LSD, on the user’s future generations are underway at SIU.

Carl C. Lindegren, professor emeritus and former director of the SIU Biological Research Laboratory, has received a tenth of a gram of the drug from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for his research. (Total research stock of legal LSD possessed by the government was only 22 grams, or two-thirds of an ounce, Lindegren said.)

Lindegren's research concerns effects of LSD on chromosomes and gene-mutation in yeast. Other investigators have shown that the drug affects the chromosomes in white blood corpuscles, but these cells "swallow" drugs instead of the normal reaction of absorbing them through a membrane, he explains. His experiments are designed to reveal whether the cells can absorb the drug through their membranous cell walls and whether the drug induces breakage of the chromosomes and/or causes mutations in the genes themselves.

"If chromosome breakage does occur," Lindegren explains, "it is obvious that LSD is even more dangerous than is now apparent, for it will cause mutations or hereditary alterations in the offspring."

Dr. Lindegren's application for the drug had been favorably considered by the National Institute of Mental Health several months ago, but the government's source of LSD for research purposes is Switzerland and unforeseen obstacles caused delays in obtaining delivery of additional supplies. His request required approval of both the commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration and the Public Health Service.

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Groundbreaking for first student housing complex on Edwardsville campus brings out distinguished shovelers. From left are Rick Fischer, Staunton, representing student body; Harold R. Fischer, SIU trustee; Chancellor John S. Rendleman, and President Delyte W. Morris.
Cozad Named Foundation President

V. Dale Cozad '58, Champaign insurance executive, has been named president of the SIU Foundation succeeding Aubrey Holmes '35, Springfield educator and former Alumni Association president.

John W. Reed, ex, president of a Herrin wholesale drug firm, was named vice president. He succeeds Cozad in that post. Other Foundation officers were re-elected.

Elected a new board member was Omer W. DeJarnett '41, Alton, chief analytical chemist for the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's Winchester Arms and Brass Mill. He replaces J. Lester Buford '24–2, '28, Mt. Vernon, whose term expired.

A highlight of the reorganization meeting was presentation of the Foundation Service Award to Mrs. Alice Patterson Williams '32 of Mt. Vernon. She was cited for her work "with distinction" in Foundation activities from the first annual meeting in 1942 to the present.

Costs of Education

Tuition paid by students covered less than five percent of SIU's $64,365,785 operating bill during the last fiscal year, while state tax funds accounted for 65 percent of the total.

SIU Treasurer Robert Gallegly's annual report shows that appropriations from state tax funds amounted to $41,263,523 during the period. Gifts and grants accounted for another $9-million, and revenue-producing enterprises of the University—ranging from residence hall rentals to laundry fees—brought in $7,600,000.

Student tuition amounted to $2,982,698, while student activity fees produced slightly more than $1-million in revenue. The report also includes income from a variety of minor sources.

Summer Enrollment

Summer quarter enrollment at SIU was the highest on record, totaling 16,370 students—a 15 percent increase over last year.

The mark included 10,317 students at Carbondale and 6,053 at Edwardsville. Both figures represent sizeable jumps from last year.
ABOVE: Supreme effort is expected of all players—returning lettermen and newcomers alike—in the spring sessions. BELOW LEFT: Grinding scrimmages bring a rash of broken bones in the hands. BELOW: Offensive line coach Ron Marciniak offers explicit instructions to attentive Salukis.
Football in the Spring?

Football, as everyone knows, is to be played in the fall—the crisp afternoons of September, October, and November. But for Coach Dick Towers and his staff and members of the Saluki football squad it all starts much earlier. Success of the spring practice session is of critical importance to success in the season ahead. It’s demanding work. Returning veterans know they will be pushed to hold their places, while newcomers show comparable determination in seeking to enter the lineup next fall. Both coaches and players know a good spring practice session means better conditioning and fewer injuries in the regular season. When it's all over, the coaching staff knows fairly well the strengths and weaknesses they have to work with. For the fans, it means a better brand of gridiron action when the Salukis open against Louisville September 21.

Coach Dick Towers, in his second season as head Saluki pilot, sets high standards for his players. In his own playing days he received Kansas State University's "Most Inspirational Athlete Award" for 1953.

PHOTOS BY RIP STOKES
Fundamentals are heavily stressed in spring workouts, and so is individual physical conditioning. Bone-weariness felt by players at the end of the day is evident.
SUCCESS OF THE 1968 Saluki football team remains to be seen. One thing is for sure, however. It does have certain All America qualifications.

Off to somewhat of a slow start at their Little Grassy camp due to a number of minor injuries, the Salukis had representatives from nine states in the offensive lineup which Coach Dick Towers called on for the first scrimmage of the season Sept. 5.

Here's the way that lineup read:


That's a sharp contrast to the squad of twenty years ago. Key members of that 1948 team were Bob Colborn, Flora; John Corn, Benton; Don Cross, Christopher; Galen Davis, Du Quoin; Tom Gher, Carbondale; Charlie Heinz, Gillespie; Joe Hughes, West Frankfort; Jim Lovin, Benton; Fred Brenzel, Staunton; Bill Cosgrove, Benton; June Gross, Du Quoin; Charles Oyler, Hoopeston; and John Ruizich, Johnston City.

Only out-of-stater who lettered that year was Harvey Stocker, Utica, N.Y. Unfortunately, distance from home doesn't necessarily guarantee grid greatness and Towers still is somewhat apprehensive about this year's outfit.

"Generally speaking, the group returned in pretty good physical condition this fall," he says, "but we've had some untimely mishaps which have prevented us from working with what we had anticipated would be our first unit.

"In fact, we're beginning to look around for replacements in case some of the boys don't come around in time for the opening game Sept. 21 against Louisville."

McKay, who appears to be SIU's top quarterback since Jim Hart graduated two years ago, is healthy--but he's having some difficulty in staying ahead of Tom Wisz, Tuscon, Ariz., sophomore, and Barclay Allen, a junior from Montreal, Canada.

Kuba is a certainty at either fullback or wingback, depending on status of the club's other fullback candidates. Quillen, star of last year's 16-13 Homecoming upset of Tulsa, is going to receive every opportunity to take over the number one running assignment this season and has indicated he's capable of handling the job.

Barry will give way at the center position to Jim Malone of Torrance, Cal., if the latter overcomes a leg injury. Shields and Marlow are both guard converts, but have good potential and are adding badly needed beef to the Saluki forward wall.

Hudspeth is a standout tackle, but could

continued 21
use support from the opposite side of the line where Gotham has knee problems.

Pace is presently filling in for the injured Doug Hollinger, Scotts-Bluff, Neb., at split end and Collins has his hands full in staying ahead of Tim Ambrose, Frederick, Md.

Defensively the Salukis will be led by a McLeansboro native, Carl Mauck, who could be SIU's finest football player in recent years. A true standout, Mauck is likewise an All American in every other respect. He's certain to be a top pro draft choice and it might be interesting to watch his progress throughout the season.

Carl Mauck

FOLLOWING THE OPENER against Louisville, the Salukis will have a week off before attempting to duplicate last year's upset win over Tulsa. This year the Hurricanes will be hosting the contest and naturally are anxious to avenge the loss which reportedly cost them a bowl bid.

Lamar State makes its first appearance at Carbondale in the third game of the season before the Salukis call at Dayton Oct. 19 and at Drake the following week.

Youngstown, a three-time winner over SIU, will be the Homecoming opponent Nov. 2, with games to follow with Northern Michigan, Tampa, and Southwest Missouri.

While somewhat cautious and preferring to take a "wait and see" attitude, Towers is hoping for an improved season.

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1968-69 SCHEDULE of the basketball Salukis was announced recently by Dr. Donald N. Boydston, head of Intercollegiate Athletics.

The Salukis will entertain Southern Methodist, Tulsa, Long Island, St. Louis University, Evansville, Indiana State, Kentucky Wesleyan, Culver-Stockton, Washington of St. Louis, Abilene Christian, Corpus Christi, Southwest Missouri State and Central Missouri State at home this season while meeting Wichita State and Kansas State in two of their biggest road games.

Other major stops out of town will be tournament appearances at the University of Tennessee, where the hosts, Oklahoma, and Texas are other participants and at Las Vegas where Nevada Southern, Montana, and San Diego State will bid for the championship.

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SALUKI SHORTS

Glenn (Abe) Martin, former Saluki baseball, basketball, and football coach, has been added to the Evansville (Ind.) Sunday Courier & Press Hall of Fame. . . . Former Saluki basketball and track star Harold Bardo has joined the SIU athletic staff in an administrative role.

The Marching Salukis band will appear in half-time performances at two professional football games this season, one of them a nationally-televised affair.

Director Nick Koenigstein has announced invitations to the bandsmen to perform at the St. Louis Cardinals' home game on Oct. 20 and again at a Green Bay Packers game Dec. 7. The latter contest is set for nationwide telecast.

--FRED HUFF
INTERNATIONAL SOCCER


The international contest, to be played on the new field at Edwardsville, will be the first of 11 on this year's Cougar schedule.

The SIU game will mark the last segment of a tour by the English team inspired and sponsored by SIU under Guelker's direction.

Four other American colleges are cooperating in the project and will host the English team on their respective campuses. They are East Stroudsburg College, Pa.; Hartwick College, N.Y.; Fairleigh Dickinson University, N.J., and Quincy College, Ill.

The St. Luke's tour is jointly sponsored by the Edwardsville campus health, recreation, and physical education department and Student Affairs Office.

* * * *

FIVE OTHER home games are featured on the Cougar schedule and will be played on the new field adjacent to Bluff Road. The schedule includes five teams from last year, when SIU finished its first intercollegiate soccer season with a 3-3 record.

THE COMPLETE SCHEDULE:

Sept. 21---St. Luke's, home
Sept. 27---Westminster College, home
Oct. 1---Eastern Illinois, away
Oct. 5---Washington University, away
Oct. 16---Harris Teachers, away
Oct. 19---Lewis College, home
Oct. 22---Blackburn College, away
Oct. 26---(HOMECOMING), Greenville College
Nov. 1---Quincy College, home
Nov. 9---University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, away
Nov. 16---University of Missouri at St. Louis, home

Six highly regarded "veterans" from the St. Louis area and an impressive contingent of freshmen are among new talent available to Guelker this fall.

Heading the list of newcomers are former junior college stars Jack Blake and Jim Hunter. Both played at Florissant Valley J.C. and later for the St. Bartholomew Soccer Club.

Also expected to bolster the Cougar lineup are James Kersting, a transfer from the U.S. Air Force Academy; Gary Nitz, former St. Louis prep star who also played for the St. Bartholomew club; Mickey Conway, Meramec J.C., and Steve Schmidt, prep star who played for the St. Phillip Soccer Club.

Freshmen prospects include nine St. Louis area high school graduates, all of whom have considerable junior or Khoury league experience in addition to their high school competition.

* * * *

HARRY GALLATIN, Cougar basketball coach and athletics head, has announced a 16-game basketball schedule for 1968-69. It will mark the second season of intercollegiate competition for the basketball Cougars, who last year compiled a 5-5 record.

Included on the coming schedule are games with three teams from last season's competition and six new opponents. All home games will be played in the Edwardsville high school gymnasium.

THE COMPLETE SCHEDULE:

Dec. 2---McKendree College, home
Dec. 4---Concordia Seminary, home
Dec. 9---Missouri (St. Louis), away
Dec. 13---Quincy College, away
Dec. 16-17---McKendree Tournament
Jan. 6---Missouri (St. Louis), home
Jan. 11---Concordia Seminary, away
Jan. 15---McKendree College, away
Jan. 20---Sanford Brown College, home
Jan. 22---Harris Teachers College, away
Jan. 31---Rockford College at Concordia
Feb. 1---Milton College, home
Feb. 3---Harris Teachers College, home
Feb. 15---Sanford Brown College, away
Feb. 19---Blackburn College, away

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Mr. Thomas A. Scully Jr. is a bottler for the Pepsi-Cola Company and makes his home in Belleville.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Koch, ex, make their home in Eugene, Ore., where he is one of 28 physicians on the staff of the Eugene Clinic. He previously had a general practice in New Lisbon, Wis. They have four children.

Glenn J. Champ is superintendent of Central City School District 133 and lives in Centralia with his wife, Martha, and children, David, Stephen, and Martha Sue.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Goldner (Mary Dee Haynes) live in New York City. They have one child.

Evelyn J. Rex is an assistant professor at Illinois State University, Normal. She received an M.A. degree from Northwestern University in 1952.

Mr. Thomas A. Scully Jr. is a bottler for the Pepsi-Cola Company and makes his home in Belleville.

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Robert N. Robertson has been named sales manager for organic chemicals for the Latin American area by Dow Chemical Company. Mr. Robertson has been with Dow for 12 years and most recently was manager of marketing placement for the firm in Midland, Mich. He and his wife (Mona L. Williams '52) have two sons, Thomas and James.

Kenneth Mills, M.S. '56, instrumental music teacher in the Mt. Vernon city schools and past president of the Jefferson County SIU Alumni Association, received a Rockefeller Grant to participate in the 1968 Teachers' Performance Institute this summer at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music in Oberlin, Ohio.

Robert G. Brown lives in Winter Park, Fla., where he is a sales representative for a pharmaceutical firm. He and his wife, Nancy, have two sons, Gregory and Russell.

Greeley, Colo., is the home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stoffler, Ph.D. '67 (Mildred E. Stoffler '50). Mrs. Stoffler recently received an M.S. degree from Colorado State College. They have four sons, Michael, Stephen, Daniel, and Patrick.

Alumni, here, there...

1917 Mt. Vernon is the home of Joe F. Allen, 2, an attorney, and his wife, Ruth. Mr. Allen received a law degree from Northwestern University in 1920.

1928 Mrs. John Musgroves (Luellia Fraser, 2) is a teacher in the Detroit school system. She received a B.A. degree in 1949 and an M.A. degree in 1955 from Wayne State University. She and her husband live in Berke
er, Mich.

1929 Orland Stanley, 2, has retired from the Marion school system after 39 years of service as teacher and administrator. Mr. Stanley was named superintendent of Marion Unit Two in 1960 and was selected Marion's "Man of the Year" by the Chamber of Commerce in 1967. He and his wife (Mar

1936 Dr. and Mrs. William E. Morrow make their home in Richmond, Calif., where he is in general medical practice. They have four daughters.
1956 Maj. and Mrs. Lloyd K. Houchin now live in Las Vegas, Nev., where he is a pilot of the new F-111 fighter plane at Nellis AFB. Maj. Houchin received an M.S. degree from George Washington University, Washington, D.C., and attended Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell AFB, Ala. He and his wife, Virginia, have two children. Maj. Robert E. Edgell is a navigator in the 21st Composite Wing at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska. He and his wife, Virginia, have two children. Maj. Edgell was commissioned upon completion of AFROTC training at SIU.

1957 Richard F. Henley, M.S. '67, has been named assistant principal and head athletic director of the Herrin unit district schools. He has taught and coached in Southern Illinois for several years, and has officiated in four sports for the Illinois High School Association since 1956. He and his wife, Nancy, have two children, Ramona and Mitch.

1958 Harold R. O'Neil, M.S. '60, has been named dean of student services for Egyptian Junior College. He previously spent eight years on the Carbondale Community High School faculty and has also taught at Carterville and West Frankfort. He and his wife (Marilyn Womack O'Neil '59) have two children, Shawn and Shannon.

1959 Mrs. Claud P. Hidritch, M.S. (Myrtle Alberta Hidritch) is a Latin and history teacher in the Benton high school. Her husband is deceased.

1960 Ronald A. Esposito, M.S. '60, received a Ph.D. degree from Michigan State University in June. He and his wife, Marilyn, now live in Kent, Ohio, and have a son, Andrew.

1961 John C. Miller, M.S., has received a Fulbright grant for study next year at the University of Madrid, Spain. Mr. Miller is presently an instructor in modern languages at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He and his wife have one daughter, Marialisa.

1962 Nashville, Tenn., is the home of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Leckrone (Kathleen Whitelock Leckrone '63). Mr. Leckrone is a student at the Vanderbilt Law School.

Grads get Higher Pay, Fewer Offers

Salaries offered new 1967–68 college graduates across the nation rose by seven percent over the previous year, although job offers were fewer. That's the report of the College Placement Council.

Citing a survey of college recruiting by business and industry, the Council said the volume of job offers was down two percent to bachelor's degree candidates and off drastically for those with advanced degrees—dropping 18.9 percent for master's degree graduates and 12.4 percent for those receiving doctorates.

On the other hand, salaries offered to students with degrees in technical areas rose to $767 a month, an increase of 6.5 percent over last year. Average offer to students with non-technical degrees went up to $657, a seven percent increase.

Top salaries were commanded by chemical engineering graduates for the third straight year, reaching $790. Offers to electrical and mechanical engineers were almost as good.

At the master's degree level, graduates with a master's in business administration with a technical undergraduate degree received an average $938, while M.B.A.'s with non-technical background reached $879.

Among doctoral recipients, electrical engineers received the top dollar average, $1,316.

Roye R. Bryant '28–2', '30, SIU Placement Services director, said the decline in number of job offers resulted primarily from reduced activity by the aerospace industry.

"As in the past," Dr. Bryant explained, "it made more offers than any other employer group. But the total, 6,137, represents a drop of 23.7 percent over last year."

1963 Mary Louise Martin '60, has been named news editor for the Associated Press in New Orleans and assistant to the chief of the bureau. He was previously night city editor in the Chicago AP office. He and his wife (Carol Wilson) now live in New Orleans.

1964 Thomas W. Rogers, M.S., has been appointed chairman of the division of language arts at Jefferson College, Hillsboro, Mo. He received his B.A. degree from the University of Illinois and did further work at the State University in Guanajuato, Mexico, and the University of Madrid, Spain. In 1967 he conducted a travel-study tour in Mexico, sponsored by the Latin American Institute of SIU. He and his wife (Nancy Louise Martin) live in Hillsboro.

1965 Wesley G. Stellhorn lives in Baldwin and is a sales manager for Randolph Services Co., Sparta.

Kent D. Zimmerman has been named news editor for the Associated Press in New Orleans and assistant to the chief of the bureau. He was previously night city editor in the Chicago AP office. He and his wife (Caro-
LYN JOYCE WATTS '64) have one daughter.

1963 Falls Church, Va., is the home of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Bromiley (Jean A. Olsen '62). Capt. Bromiley is in the U.S. Air Force. They have two children, Jennifer and Erik.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. DeMent (Kathryn Fore '62) live in Arlington Heights, where he is a certified public accountant for Haskens and Sells. They have one son, Michael.

James R. Jones Jr. is a junior high school science teacher in Flanagan. He received an M.S. degree from Illinois State University, Normal, in June.

Robert Z. Markowitz is an account executive for the Management Recruiter Co., Chicago, where he and his wife, Sandra, live.

Beryl F. McClennen, Ph.D., is an associate professor of speech at Eastern Illinois University, Charleston. He and his wife, Dorothy, have four children.

D.G. Schumacher has been named managing editor of the Champaign-Urbana Courier. He previously served in the same position on the Southern Illinoisan in Carbondale. He and his wife (Rita Faye Brake '62, M.S. '63) have one son and now live in Champaign.

Jacksonville is the home of Patricia L. Wycoff, who is a teacher of the educable mentally handicapped.

1964 Dean L. Coffman, M.S. '66, lives in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is a sales planning analyst for Ford Motor Co.

Clifford H. Dey is a meteorologist for the U.S. weather bureau. He received an M.S. degree from Pennsylvania State University, and now lives in Suitland, Md.

John C. Fischbeck III is an executive assistant manager of the Ponderate Gate Club, Hamilton, Bermuda, where he now lives.

Evansville, Ind., is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Hortin and their son, Gregory. Mr. Hortin is a design engineer for the Whirlpool Corp.

John J. Kendrick Jr. lives in Kansas City, Mo., and is a systems analyst for Trans World Airlines.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Konneker (Adele S. Konneker) live in Roswell, N.M., where Mrs. Konneker is a case worker for the New Mexico Welfare Department.

The Rev. and Mrs. Wade Rowatt Jr. (Mary Jo Brock '65) are now living in Lakeland, Fla., where he is an associate pastor. Mr. Rowatt received a Master of Divinity degree in June from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., and Mrs. Rowatt received a Master of Church Music degree from the same institution.

Patricia A. Weber is a buyer for Rike's Department Store in Dayton, Ohio, where she lives.

John F. Windeguth lives in Glen Ellyn, where he is an expeditor for the Motorola Co.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Worthy (Letha S. Worthy) live in Memphis, Tenn., where she is a third grade teacher in the Memphis city schools.

1965 Richard W. de Haan is an assistant advertising manager for the Toni Division, Gillette Co. He lives in Libertyville.

Pamela Gardner is a primary teacher in the Montclair, N.J., school system and lives in West Caldwell, N.J.

Phillip H. Halverson is an employee of the American National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago, where he and his wife, Mary, live.

Michael W. Hindman teaches sophomore English and is debate coach at Mt. Vernon Township High School.

Gary L. Martin lives in Villa Park and is a claims authorizer in the Chicago payment center of the U.S. Social Security Administration.

Gary A. Marting has been promoted to captain in the U.S. Air Force. He is an intelligence officer and is stationed in Las Vegas, Nev.

James W. Pierson is an in-service training coordinator in the Alton State Hospital therapy department. He and his wife, Martha, have a daughter, Paula, and live in Alton.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Rousseau live in Granite City with their two children, Sherri and Todd. Mr. Rousseau is a supervisor and general accountant for the Monsanto Co.

Thomas A. Spritzler lives in Joy and is a vocational agriculture teacher in the Westmore high school.

Army Spec. 4. Charles E. Tudor has received the Purple Heart after returning to the U.S., for surgery at Great Lakes Naval Hospital. He was wounded in February at Tan Son Nhat Airport near Saigon, Vietnam. His wife, Nancy, resides in Peoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Wagner (Barbara Watkins) live in Waterloo. They have a daughter, Lynne Marie. Mrs. Wagner is a staff nurse at St. Elizabeth's Hospital there.

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Linda M. Bruns is a librarian in the Information Sciences Division of the American Oil Company, Chicago. She received an M.S. degree in June from the University of Illinois, and now lives in Northlake.

Peoria is the home of Frances M. Eifelder, a secretary for the American Red Cross, Central Illinois Chapter.

Sandra Harriss is a special educator at the Alton State Hospital. She makes her home in Caseyville and is continuing her graduate work at SIU.

Collinsville is the home of Mrs. Vivian L. Hedgcock, a teacher in the Collinsville school system. Her husband is deceased.

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Mr. and Mrs. Leonard D. Kemp III (Carolyn S. Holloman '68) now make their home in Champaign, where both are working toward master's degrees in social work at the University of Illinois. Mr. Kemp is a former social worker for the Anna State Hospital.

Robert L. Marlow has been commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation from the Officer Candidate School at the Army Artillery and Missile Center, Ft. Sill, Okla.

F. Lynn McPheeeters is a parts sales representative for the Caterpillar Tractor Co. He and his wife, Susan, live in Cuba, Ill.

Lt. and Mrs. James M. Piper (Donna F. Eaton) now make their home in Manchester, Tenn., where he is stationed with the U.S. Air Force. They previously lived in Mississippi.

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William R. Turner has accepted a position as teacher and guidance counselor in the Norris City schools. He and his wife, Sandra, live in Eldorado.

James M. Weldon has taken a job as forester with the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management. He will be stationed at Coos Bay, Oregon.

Births

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. San-Giuliano '67, Carbondale, a son born May 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hershel W. Stattham Sr. '67, Carbondale, a son born June 14.

To Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Eskins '66 (Carolyn Stearnes Eskins '67), Peoria, a son, Douglas Carl, born June 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Shafer now make their home in La Grange Park, where he is a sales representative for Universal Carload. They previously lived in Western Springs.

Gorham is the home of Miss Karen J. Skobel. She is a business teacher in the Gorham high school.

Army Lt. Harry G. Smith has received the Bronze Star medal for heroism in Vietnam. He is commander of the 29th Engineer Battalion's Company B, and also received a Purple Heart in February for wounds received during the Tet offensive. Lt. Smith was cited for his work in leading security elements in destroying mines and protecting bridge repair workers, "exposing himself to enemy fire for the sake of his men."

1966 Lt. Cleon J. Blankenbecker has been graduated from the U.S. Air Force navigator school at Mather AFB, Calif. He is remaining at Mather for additional aircrew training before reporting to his first permanent unit for flying duty.

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William J. Harris is a lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force and is presently in graduate school at Georgia Tech University.

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Sharon Ann Mabrey, VT1, lives in Kirkwood, Mo., where she is a dental hygienist.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie A. Porter live in Mt. Vernon, where he is a teacher in the Mt. Vernon city schools.

David R. Sawyer was one of two students to receive the E. L. Bell Memorial Prize as highest ranking members of their class in commencement exercises at the Louisville, Ky., Presbyterian Theological Seminary in May.

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To Mr. and Mrs. LAWRENCE E. CHAMNESS '64, M.S. '67, Carbondale, a son born May 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. ALAN E. ASHBROOK '64 (PAULETTE RAUCH ASHBROOK, ex '65), West Frankfort, a son born May 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT B. HARDCASTLE '63, M.S. '64, Carbondale, a son born May 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Bain (GAYLE ELAINE ROSE, ex '61), Evanston, Ind., a daughter, Barbara Ann, born Jan. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES R. SERATI '59, Springfield, a daughter, Cindy Ann, born in February.

To Mr. and Mrs. LEONARD R. SMITH '58, Omaha, a son, Travis Ray, born Feb. 3.

Marriages

VIcki E. BYRNES '68, Rushville, to Kelley L. SUMMERS, Marion, at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., May 15.

DONNA MARIE CAPPEL '68, East Alton, to Dr. Frank M. DOYLE, Godfrey, in St. Kevin's Catholic Church, Alton, June 6.

Helen Hildebrandt, East St. Louis, to RICHARD W. CARTER '68, Houston, Tex., in St. Philip Catholic Church, East St. Louis, July 5.

JACQUELINE KAYE CHURCHILL '68, St. Louis, to Charles W. Mensching, Wood River, in St. Bernard's Catholic Church, Alton, June 29.

KATHLEEN E. PHILLIPS '67, Hinsdale, to Thomas E. BARRY '65, M.S. '67, Evanston, in Hinsdale June 15.

BETTY JEAN CROSS '65, East St. Louis, to Jerry D. Knapp, St. Charles, Mo., in the First Methodist Church, St. Charles, April 13.

SHARON LEE MAY '68, Belleville, to DANNY FIELDS '68, Cahokia, in Trinity Lutheran Church, East St. Louis, June 29.

BARBARA JANE HALL, Pacific, Mo., to WILLIAM J. GRAY '67, Carbondale, in Rockhill Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, April 20.


JUDITH ANN MILLER, Vandalia, to ROBERT C. HERR '66, Collinsville, in the First Methodist Church, Vandalia, June 29.

MARY LYNN HICKMAN '66, Carbondale, to DAVID M. KELLY '65, Kankakee, in the home of the bridge, June 15.

KATHLEEN ANN O'DONNELL '68, Millstadt, to Ralph D. Schaefer, Millstadt, in St. James Church, Millstadt, July 3.

Anne Catherine Calabrese, Belleville, to DEAN E. OEHLER '67, Staunton, in Blessed Sacrament Church, Belleville, May 18.

Phyllis M. Ryan, Belleville, to WILLIAM A. PARRISH III '64, M.S. '67, Carbondale, in the First Presbyterian Church of Belleville, May 31.


Janice Sue Hayes, Troy, to ROBERT SARTORIS '68, Troy, in St. Jerome's Catholic Church, Troy, June 15.

DEBORAH ANN BRADLEY, Marion, to DUANE M. SFAFFORD '68, Marion, in the Marion First Christian Church, June 15.

Deaths

1907 MRS. FAY YOUNGBLOOD LaMASTER died of a heart attack June 13 in Canton, Ohio. Her husband, Ben, preceded her in death.

1915 L. OARD SITTER died June 17 in Barnes Hospital, St. Louis. A prominent political figure and auctioneer in Southern Illinois for many years, he held a D.D.S. degree from Washington University, St. Louis. Survivors include his wife, Beulah; a son, Lloyd; a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Peadrow; a brother, and one grandson.

1916 JESSE H. FELLER died April 27 in Long Beach, Calif. He is survived by his wife, Orella, and two sons.

1925 MRS. PEARL WHITE SISTLER died of a heart attack June 10 in Berwyn. Her husband, HOBART SISTLER '26, preceded her in death.

1937 DR. FRED R. CAGLE, 52, vice president of Tulane University, New Orleans, died Aug. 8 after suffering a sudden heart attack at his desk. He was a former SIU faculty member and recipient of an Alumni Achievement Award in 1965. Survivors include the widow, Josephine Alexander Cagle, ex, a son, daughter, two brothers, and a sister.

1939 ELSIE E. EATON, M.S. '58, died June 30 in San Jose, Calif. She was a former teacher in the DuQuoin school system for more than 45 years. She is survived by two sisters and a brother.

1942 MRS. WILLABELLE WILSON DODDS died June 6 in Oklahoma City, Okla., of cancer. She was a junior high school French and social studies teacher. She is survived by her husband, EUGENE F. DODDS, ex '46, and five daughters.

1959 MRS. ROBERT HAYES (MILDRED KAY HAYDEN) died April 7 in St. Elizabeth Hospital, O'Fallon, of leukemia. She is survived by her husband and three sons, Kenneth, 3, Daniel, 2, and Jeffrey, six months.

1965 CPL. JAMES D. ROY, ex, was killed May 8 at Ap Binh, Vietnam, during a search and destroy mission. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard L. Roy (MILDRED L. ROY '64, M.S. '66), and a half-brother, Charles C. Haenny.

1966 SGT. OLIVER K. KORANO was killed in action in Vietnam May 10. He had received the Purple Heart in January, and was scheduled to return to the United States this month. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. OLIVER E. KORANO, and a sister, Catherine, an SIU senior, all of Murphysboro.

1967 DAVID M. CRONIN, former SIU football player, was killed in action in Vietnam sometime in June. He had served with the 1st Infantry Division for one week and was killed his first day in combat. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. OLIVER E. KORANO, and a sister, CATHARINE, an SIU senior, all of Murphysboro.

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

1918 MRS. IVY P. RENSHAW, Carbondale.

1921 I. M. BROCK, Saginaw, Mich.

1940 JOHN DIAL, ex, Stroud, Okla.

1944 LILLIAN D. VERNON, Caseyville.

1948 MRS. GUY H. KIMPLING (LAVERNE REAL KIMPLING), Olney.

1951 MRS. WILLIAM R. CISOTTO (MARIA DEE WARREN), Whiting, Ind.

1964 MRS. MELBA L. KIRK, Eugene, Ore.

1967 LAWRENCE E. SETTLE, Collinsville.
Honorable & Mentionable . . .

For Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Foster, the primitive Pacific island of Kusaie will be home for the next two years. They could have gone to Guam, which of course has been greatly modernized in recent years; instead, they chose an area so unaffected by modern civilization they had to take with them a two-year supply of food, household items, and medicines.

Kusaie has a population of 3,000 natives, of whom almost half are enrolled in school. Under a U.S. government assistance program, the Fosters will serve as teachers on the island—he as supervisor of English language teachers in the four elementary schools and one high school and she as a high school mathematics and physics teacher.

Fruit is plentiful on the island, other foods scarce. There is no electricity, and no doctor. The Fosters, who left for their assignment last month, took with them 200 pounds of air freight. Another 3,000 pounds is on the way by ship. They’ll have a portable generator to provide electricity, but took oil lamps just in case.

Foster is a 1965 SIU graduate who received a master’s degree in teaching English as a foreign language in 1966. Mrs. Foster is the former Maridell Armistead, also a 1965 graduate. They were married in 1961 in South Vietnam, where her father was a member of an SIU education team from 1961–67 and her mother taught in an elementary school.

When they accepted their current assignment last spring, they were given a choice of Guam or Kusaie. They chose the latter, they said, because they felt it would be “more challenging.”
Distinguished!
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THROUGH YOUR ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Southern Illinois University chair, distinguished for its comfort and beauty, is at home in any setting—contemporary or traditional. Ruggedly constructed of yellow birch and finished in black lacquer with antique gold trim, it is an impressive addition to the home, office, or place of business. The SIU seal is silkscreened in gold on the backrest. All orders shipped express collect direct to you from the factory at Gardner, Massachusetts. Delivery in two to four weeks. Illinois residents add 5% sales tax. Please make checks payable to the SIU Alumni Association.

The SIU Alumni Association
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Please send______ arm chairs at $33 each.
Please send______ Boston rockers at $30 each.
Please send______ side chairs at $22 each.

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Address ____________________________________________________________