Alumnus

Southern Illinois University Office of Alumni Services

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Glimpses of Nepal
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Cover In a hurried trip around the world, SIU photographer Rip Stokes visited international educational missions conducted by the University in a number of areas. In Nepal, he photographed the scenes and people of Kathmandu. Their city includes many things, not the least of which are its temples and street markets.

Nepal Dr. Jack W. Graham, left, is a member of the SIU contract team which has helped train vocational teachers in various fields to work in Nepal's multi-purpose high schools. Accompanied to Asia by his family, Dr. Graham has taken advantage of the opportunity to study and enjoy a nation which differs greatly from our own. Turn to page 4.

Urban Planning Today's cities are a challenge to our nation's best minds. If our metropolitan areas are to survive as desirable places to live, we must find new ways to use their assets and overcome their disadvantages. Interviewed by Alumnus, three members of the SIU faculty at Edwardsville offer an up-to-date look at what's happening in our cities and urban areas. See page 10.

Changing Role of the Alumni: the Seventies

BY GEORGE A. ANTONELLI

As with any societal role, the prescriptive stereotypes have not been spared on the alumni of American universities. The film media have pictured them as a group of frivolous barbarians who descend annually on their alma maters. Their descriptive mannerisms are couched in terms of raccoon coats and tilted hip-flasks.

Notwithstanding the media, the university community provides many variations on the standard stereotype. The more moderate students view returning alumni as a group of degenerates trying to relive their past, overweight "oldsters" clad in the attire of London's Barnaby Street. The radical students envision them as members of the Establishment, gray flannel suit types with a flare for hypocrisy. The academically-oriented students consider them old athletes whose major concern is recreation of their nostalgic competitive ventures. Here, the alumni don green beanies and wave their favorite pennants. Administrators see them as troublesome relatives who are useful on occasion. Hence, the alumni are seen as "string-pullers."

Alumni suffer from what might be referred to as the "libel by label" gambit. The formula seems to follow a set pattern: Find the right description or label for some group, and one knows about them. If one knows about them, one does not have to think about them. What is their name? becomes a substitute for How do they work? Such labeling is a dangerous activity, especially when one is trying to understand a complex situation.

Granting that there is some element of truth in these various stereotypes, the fact remains that college alumni do or should shoulder a great deal of responsibility. There are at least four major functions through which the weight of this alumni responsibility might be considered:

(1) The alumni seem to furnish the base for the democratic process in the university community.

(2) The alumni seem to provide the university community with its exemplars.

(3) The alumni could become a possible change-agent in the university community.

(4) The alumni could demand a more accountable perspective from the rest of the university community.

Alumni form the base for the democratic process in the university community because graduates possess a numerical majority with respect to their respective institutions' present populations. The alumni reflect a microcosm of society's diversity; they should be insured the role of functioning as an integral part of the university community. This function is not a question of pressure politics, but one of interactive group dynamics which rests on the basic premise of the democratic creed. The alumni should emerge from their present category and take a more decisive role in university affairs. This is not an unwarranted opinion, for alumni constantly function in that capacity outside the university. Is it so strange that they might contribute something within the university community?

The alumni body furnishes the university community with its exemplars, its tested products. Universities utilize the distinguishing ex-
exploits of their graduates. Furthermore, alumni provide valuable professional, economic, and cultural contacts for the more recent graduates. So it is the alumni who to a great extent forge the image of their respective universities. On this point it could be argued that a reciprocal relationship should exist: Should not the university community hold itself accountable to the alumni for a baseline maintenance of that image?

Unprecedented problems are facing the contemporary university community. Changes are not only imperative, but unavoidable if new responsibilities are to be assumed with significant measures of success. Too often educational change has been hindered by adherence to long-standing, unresearched customs or arbitrary decisions. Today, however, the rapidity of social change, the significance of the problems to be solved, and the renewed realization of the critical importance of education necessitate dramatic changes in educational programs—changes that can take place only through innovation and cooperation.

Innovation, the necessary ingredient of the process of educational change, is the introduction of a novel element, a driving force, or a practical advance that deviates from established practice. Surely an expanded role for the alumni would not transcend the concept of innovation. In actuality, the alumni might distinguish themselves as a possible change-agent in the university community. Within this context there are three major areas in which the alumni might add to the overall effectiveness of the university environment.

First, the alumni have the capacity to act as a change-agent because their experience represents the philosophical mating of idealism and realism. The net result affords alumni the instrumentality of a pragmatic view of life's problems, trends, and solutions. Their ideas have been tested by actions, and they have taken the responsibility for those actions. Could not this pragmatism be better utilized in forging a better university community?

Second, the pragmatic quality of the alumni's experience might afford them the capability of acting as a catalyst in the leadership function of the contemporary university. In this capacity, the alumni might function as arbitrator in debates among various dissenting factions that reside at the university. It would seem that the alumni occupy an excellent position, for they could relate as a neutral third party. Furthermore, the alumni might decrease the stress that is presently placed on most university administrators, faculty members, and students.

Finally, there is no question that the alumni have provided an economic asset to their universities. New buildings and their contents reflect these economic contributions. This economic aspect might not be as dramatic as the implementation of innovative ideas, but it does provide the basis for that consequence. Since the tensile strength of any innovation is gauged by its ability to keep an equipoise between its assets and liabilities, then might not the alumni be given some measure of assurance that their efforts are not in vain? Can it be denied that these economic contributions represent the development of critical thinking, effective communication, creative skills, and social, civic, and occupational competence on behalf of the alumni?

It has been argued that appeals to the alumni for help in solving the problems of education are usually well intended, but that under present circumstances they often result in more harm than good to the cause of the university community. There is some truth to this argument. A group's concern for ideas, no matter how dedicated and sincere, receives the coup de grace when reduced to the service of some central, limited preconception or some wholly external end; intellect gets swallowed by fanaticism. If there is anything more dangerous to the life of a university than having no independent commitment to ideas, it is having an excess of commitment to some special and constricting idea.

But the university community should at least consider the alumni perspective before assuming such results. There is no fatal contradiction between the qualities of responsibility and accountability. With respect to the concept of alumni accountability, one would hope that the experience of the alumni would prevent them from gravitating to extremes as has been the case in some student movements.

Today's universities are no longer the ivory towers where town and gown occupy separate worlds. They are seething cauldrons where the powers of the administrators are being eroded rapidly by both faculty and students, where political activism is the rule rather than the exception, where teaching often is regarded as a necessary evil and research frequently brings the richer rewards. It is in these cauldrons that our new world of the seventies already has been formed.

Just how all of the opposing elements on today's campuses can be harnessed to work together again for the common good is a problem which will vary from university to university. But on any campus, the Alumni Office is a good place to start. A broad program that involves all groups of the university in a total, interactive effort is the beginning for an innovative, cooperative venture that is going to be necessary for the seventies. It may even prove to be the answer. ∎

Mr. Antonelli, a 1963 graduate of SIU, is an instructor in the department of secondary education at SIU, Carbondale.
Glimpses of Nepal

By Jack W. Graham

On the flight into Kathmandu from Calcutta one is impressed with the flat, green plains of northern India. Then the steep hills of Nepal suddenly appear, and just as quickly comes the announcement to “fasten seatbelts” for landing. We came to Kathmandu in August and it was a bright, sunny day; however, the clouds hung heavy over the high peaks of the Himalayas and we were not able to see them. It was not until early fall that we had a good view of these wonderfully majestic mountains.

The Caravelle jet of the Thai Airlines had to circle the valley of Kathmandu several times to lose speed and altitude. This gave us a good view of the city. The valley is very fertile; all the land not used for streets or housing is under cultivation. Sides of the surrounding hills are terraced for farming from the valley floor to the very top.

It was good to have friends of the SIU contract team greet us at the airport. An assistant from the travel section of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) helped us clear through customs. There was still a bit of paperwork before passing through the immigration section.

The trip into the city followed the main roads. Along the way we saw red peppers drying on bamboo mats in front of almost every home. There were several open vegetable and fruit markets. Men carried heavy loads of clay pots of various sizes suspended from a pole across the shoulders and back. (Often one sees children in baskets carried the same way.)

Stop lights were changed from red to green by a policeman standing in a small enclosure in the center of the intersection, while cars swerved so as not to hit a cow or bull meandering slowly through the streets.

Long strips of cloth used for saris hung from the edge of a bridge to dry. Along the river people were washing clothes and fresh vegetables.

We saw a funeral procession consisting of a litter bearing the deceased wrapped in white cloth followed by a small Nepali band (flute, cymbals, and drums) and members of the family. Men and women carried heavy bundles of firewood on their backs, supported only by a single strap across the forehead.

Driving in Nepal was a new experience: one had to get used to driving on the left-hand side of the road. Our own car did not arrive for six months, but we learned a feeling for being on the left through riding in vehicles supplied by AID. Both left- and right-hand-drive vehicles are found in Nepal, making hand signals difficult. Police direct traffic at the busiest intersections, each wearing a white sleeve over his regular uniform to aid in waving traffic by.

Taxis are plentiful in Kathmandu and are easily noted by the tiger stripes painted on their sides. Most busses have a conductor as well as a driver; entrance is through a door near the rear and the exit is a door near the front. Busses are all very crowded in Kathmandu. Trucks also carry people and are very crowded at times. But most people walk.

We soon learned that clocks in Nepal are ten minutes ahead of clocks in India. There are no two clocks exactly alike in Nepal, but the canon is fired at noon each day and this helps to keep some clocks on about the same time. Nepal is on a lunar calendar which is about 14–16 days out of phase with the Gregorian calendar. One must keep track of both, and this can be confusing at times.

CONTINUED
The normal Nepali work week is Sunday through Friday, with Saturday serving as a day of rest. The Hindu religion does not provide for a set day each week as a day of rest; the choosing of Saturday was a result of British and other Western influences. There are many religious holidays scattered throughout the year.

There is no single school calendar for the grade and high schools of Nepal. The schedule reflects needs of each particular area. Those schools located in the Teri, a swampy area in the south, have a summer vacation because it is very hot there in the summer. Schools in the central valley and hill areas have vacation from mid-December to mid-February at a time when the days are cool; the schools have no heat of any kind. In most elementary and secondary schools, the school year begins in mid-February. Most of the colleges and universities begin their school year in July.

A typical week's schedule for the College of Education includes classes from 11:00 A.M. until 4:00 P.M. in the winter and 5:00 in the summer. There is a half-hour break at 1:30 for tiffin (or tea). In a 33-period week, most students are in class thirty-three periods. There is a minimum of home work or individual study.

Yet the number of classes is not as important as passing the comprehensive examination at the end of the two- or four-year curriculum. The number of course credits is not as important as placing in the first, second, or third division in the University Examinations. All colleges of Nepal have a relationship with Tribuvan University which is in charge of external examinations for each student. It is the University which determines which students are granted a degree.

The secondary schools consist of grades six through ten. The schools do have end-of-term examinations, but the main measure of success is passing the School Leaving Certificate Examination which is administered in early February each year. More than 20,000 students took it in 1970. It consists of ten three-hour examinations and students write for a period of almost two weeks. Nearly 1,000 persons are used in scoring the examinations, which are largely of the essay type.

Members of the American community working for the Embassy or AID and certain contract personnel are able to purchase food in the American Mission Commissary. Most American foods and supplies are available through the commissary. When supply of an item runs out, however, there sometimes is a wait of several months for a new shipment.

It is possible to buy some canned foods in the local market downtown. Crackers and cookies from India are plentiful, though quite expensive. One also can buy fresh fruits (tangerines, bananas, and lemons) and vegetables (cauliflower, tomatoes, broccoli, and radishes). Because of the prevalence of disease, all fresh produce must be soaked in iodine water before it can be eaten.

Most milk used is powdered. Some people use fresh water buffalo milk that has been boiled and comes from the Swiss Dairy. Butter and cheese shipped in by refrigerated truck are available at the commissary. Eggs are fresh and in good supply. There is no commercial ice cream; it is even difficult to make ice cream at home using powdered milk and cream. There is a bakery in Kathmandu, but we make all our baked goods at home. Meat in the commissary also is brought in from Calcutta by refrigerated truck. Some fresh meat is available in the local market—primarily chicken, mutton, and water buffalo.

Rice is the staple food of the Nepalis and they eat large quantities of it, served with a vegetable called dal, a kind of pea. Many Nepalis are true vegetarians and will not eat any meat or egg products. In the fall there is a festival called Dasain during which animals (mostly goats) are sacrificed and these people do eat meat. Nepali food is very highly seasoned and is often compared to Mexican food. Several types of food are deep-fried.

Tea is served with every Nepali meal. It is made with milk (usually from water buffalo) and sugar, already mixed when served. It is served piping hot, often in a glass rather than a china cup.

Walking down the streets of Nepal, one sees a wide variety of dress. The younger people have the latest Western style, while the Tibetans have a distinctive dress of their own which protects them from the cold of the high mountains. The turbaned Indians are quite distinctive with their full beards. Teenage girls often wear pantaloons under their skirts.

Typical dress for the middle and upperclass women of Nepal is the sari. These are very colorful. There is a holiday in the fall when all the women come to...
Kathmandu dressed in their finest saris and bedecked with much jewelry. The farm women often wear a blouse and a long black skirt with red-banded hem.

The men wear a variety of styles. The government worker wears a typical white or tan Nepali suit made of cotton. It has tight-fitting legs with the shirt styled for the shirt tails to hang out. The shirt fits closely around the neck, but there is no collar. Over this cotton suit he wears a Western-style coat, below which the same material as the shawls carried by the women in shirt tails hang. The hat is called a topee and is worn for the shirt tails to hang out. The shirt fits closely with much jewelry. The farm women often wear a blouse and a long black skirt with red-banded hem. The men wear a variety of styles. The government worker wears a typical white or tan Nepali suit made of cotton. It has tight-fitting legs with the shirt styled for the shirt tails to hang out. The shirt fits closely around the neck, but there is no collar. Over this cotton suit he wears a Western-style coat, below which the same material as the shawls carried by the women in shirt tails hang. The hat is called a topee and is worn for the shirt tails to hang out. The shirt fits closely with much jewelry. The farm women often wear a blouse and a long black skirt with red-banded hem.

The two religions are quite tolerant of one another; at times it is difficult to discern what is a Hindu practice and what is Buddhist. One Nepali told me of a woman from the hills who claimed she did not like to come to Kathmandu because it is filled with temples and difficult to walk through without stepping on some god. On certain days large numbers of pilgrims make their journeys to the temples. The Bagmati River of Nepal flows into the Ganges of India and many Indians come to Pashupatinath Temple which stands beside the Bagmati in Kathmandu.

Christian missions to Nepal go back to 1662, when Catholic missionaries were admitted to Kathmandu. But the Christians were expelled 100 years later. Sporadic attempts to introduce Christianity from India were made in later years, and after a change in the Nepali government in 1951 Roman Catholics re-entered the country. In 1954 the United Mission was formed, composed of ten boards and societies. Since then other Christian groups from all over the world have joined, making a total of twenty-eight supporting groups.

The United Mission operates Shanta Bhawan Hospital in Kathmandu, several district health clinics, several hospitals throughout Nepal, a technical institute, and several schools.

The laws of Nepal forbid converting to another religion and there are fewer than 500 native Christians in Nepal. The United Mission is not creating or building the church in the traditional missionary pattern. The mission does not pastor any congregations, but it does a wide variety of service projects. The church is growing independently in Nepal.

The Catholic Church provides mass for the Western community in several centers throughout Kathmandu, while the Protestant Congregation provides a unique ministry to about 120 active members and a normal Sunday morning attendance of 130 to 150 persons.

The leaders of Nepal are quite anxious to improve the general status of their country and of the people. Progress has been rapid during the past twenty years, even though one is often frustrated in terms of day-to-day activity. It has been good to see a wide variety of persons in the field of education seek better ways to improve the total educational program of the country. A group of faculty in the College of Education has been working hard to revitalize the curriculum of the College and to make the student teaching experience more meaningful in the preparation of teachers.

The National Vocational Training Center has just completed a number of short courses for adults, including one for carpenters, one for masons, and one for housewives. In another program teachers are brought in from selected secondary schools to help them improve their teaching techniques. Many efforts are going on to provide an increasing number of educational services, including classes for the blind and the deaf. The number of girls in school is increasing. Adult education programs, programs for young farmers, increased scouting activities for boys and girls are more in evidence each year.

With new strains of rice and encouragement to plant a second crop of wheat or barley, the total agricultural output of the country is slowly increasing. Nepal is greatly concerned about improving its status as a land-
American assistance in Nepal's education program is acknowledged by crossed flags at top of sign. The complex Nepali written language is based in part on Sanskrit.

locked country and is trying to better international trade possibilities through studies with the United Nations and other land-locked nations.

There has been evidence of Nepal's desire to preserve its culture and to clean up its cities. Street lights are in evidence on the major streets of Kathmandu. There is great potential for electric power from the many mountain streams.

In Nepal, the mountains are ever-present. The hills immediately surrounding the valley of Kathmandu stand to heights of more than 9,000 feet. Beyond this rise the peaks of the Himalayas, many of them with white plumes caused by the high winds blowing snow from their steep sides. Mt. Everest, despite its towering 29,028 feet, is difficult to see because it stands behind two other tall mountains. From the hills, however, it is visible on clear days—so steep and windblown as to stand as stark black stone surrounded by snow covered peaks.

One cannot help but be more world-minded as a result of living in Nepal. The contributions of the U.N., along with aid furnished by many different countries and private organizations, is quite obvious. One meets and works with individuals from many countries. The local newspaper gives world news a spotlight not found in many American papers. Even reports from the international editions of *Time* and *Newsweek* take on a different perspective when read in a country on the opposite side of the globe from the U.S.

One aspect of living in Nepal that we had not anticipated and which is difficult to explain is a sense of community that is found among the Americans and other Westerners living in Kathmandu. Our children know everyone in their school even though it includes children of more than fifteen different nationalities. It is more common to drop in on one's neighbors just to visit or to borrow some kitchen utensil, a record, or a book. There is a spirit of communication, cooperation, and mutual helpfulness rarely found in the States. It is reminiscent of the flavor of the small town in earlier days of America and we are grateful for the opportunity it affords our children to experience such a feeling.

Jack W. Graham, professor of higher education at SIU, Carbondale, has been in Nepal since August, 1969, as part of a University contract team which has helped train vocational teachers in various fields to work in that nation's multi-purpose high schools. Dr. Graham, who was accompanied to the Asian nation by his family, is a research and measurement advisor assisting with the general evaluation of student progress in the school system of Nepal. SIU is conducting the extensive program under agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development.
Urban Planning Cited by SIU Men as Critical Need For the Seventies

Electrical brownouts, pollution of the streams and air, decaying housing, the threat of striking public servants—such are the problems of our large metropolitan areas today. To escape all this, people have moved to the suburbs. But in many parts of the country, these separate satellite communities have grown together to create an even greater problem, the megalopolis.

Quite obviously, today's cities are a challenge to urban planners. Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville—its flagship located in the St. Louis metropolitan area—is rich in faculty members with insight into the problems of urban planning. Among them are Professor William L. Weismantel and associate professors Carl L. Lossau and Robert L. Koepke. Weismantel, former consultant with a professional planning firm, has a law degree and a doctorate in city and regional planning from Northwestern University. Lossau, with a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University, has served on the planning staffs of Chicago and St. Louis and is active in the American Institute of Planners. Koepke, who holds a bachelor's degree from SIU and a doctorate from the University of Illinois, is a consultant to the Illinois Metro-East Industrial Development Corporation.

Interviewed by Alumnus, the three offered the following look at what's happening in our cities and urban areas today.

ALUMNUS: What do you consider the biggest need for the urban areas in the seventies?

WEISMANTEL: I think the biggest need is to stop the growth of the big urban centers. The large metropolitan areas are obsolete—they were built very rapidly and in an amateur way in the 19th century. I think if we can produce a really slick city of 100-300-thousand and market it to American people, they will move to it. I don't mean that they will abandon our large metropolitan areas, but I do think these areas are really passe. We are in the third phase of American development. The first was the village and farm phase; then there was the large metropolitan phase; and now we're ready to go into this manufactured ideal community stage.

KOEPKE: What are we suggesting here is that most of the new growth be oriented toward towns outside the existing metropolitan areas.

WEISMANTEL: There could be two kinds of new growth. One would be satellites to existing metropolitan areas. The other kind would be in entirely new locations—for whack, it causes a tremendous amount of trouble for large numbers of people. Examples of this, of course, would be the delivery of electrical power, a breakdown in garbage collection, the super-saturation of the streams which are taking the effluent away from a particular metropolitan area, or a breakdown in our transportation systems. When we have to move tremendous numbers of people over varying distances, it is becoming impossible to work with these kinds of systems.

There are a lot of problems in the existing metropolitan areas that are going to have to be tackled within the next decade or two. One that is a very critical issue presently is the provision of adequate housing. We are not building enough new structures—we're not replacing structures which are becoming deteriorated and blighted. Many of our problems—such as loading too many people onto land which is not capable of supporting them, the inadequate supply of water, and the concentration of air pollution in our large metropolitan areas—are due not only to technology, but also to the tremendous numbers of people that we have agglomerated in one area.

ALUMNUS: Do you feel it is necessary to restrict growth of existing metropolitan areas?

WEISMANTEL: I think there are federal institutions that can, in effect, restrict growth without conjuring the image of the police state where you've got to have your passport stamped to live in a certain area. For example, two federal policies could restrict this growth. The recent National Transportation System was designed to reinforce the size of the existing cities. We are now ready for an even newer transportation plan which can make some of the ideal, urban, new town locations more accessible.

Also, the national policy in mortgage insurance could help. If we had a national policy toward city size, then mortgage insurance could be manipulated so development in growth centers could be encouraged and development in the large metropolitan areas could be discouraged. And then another factor could be the location of new employment concentration by the federal and state government—for example, where major universities will be needed in the seventies.

LOSSAU: This could be carried further with various kinds of programs that the federal government has—the expenditure of money for other kinds of physical facilities, stream improvement, and investments that the federal government might make in various kinds of power sources. Certainly the Tennessee Valley Authority is a good example of federal expenditure which has resulted in attracting population and development of the Tennessee Valley. I think state governments could also adopt various kinds of policies in relation to tourism, which might tend to encourage industries to locate there where they are presently locating.

KOEPKE: We are not saying that the metropolitan areas are going to die; but the super-cities should be discouraged. Investment in a community of 25,000—not necessarily a new town but still one of manageable size—could prevent some of the mistakes made in super-cities and allow other centers to grow.

KOEPKE: I personally think it is a desirable policy to encourage the modern small cities to grow. It is this not still a drop in the bucket, though, in relation to total population growth which we are projecting on the basis of our current knowledge? For some reason, people still seem to be going toward the megalopolis agglomerations which most of us in academe don't think are highly desirable. For example, do we know enough about the economic characteristics of many of these areas? My bias is quite clearly to look at cities as an economic entity.

LOSSAU: The economy of scales derived may reach a point where cities are no longer economic. The scale thing is a very delicate balance of all the systems—the governmental systems and the service systems, which are necessary for these metropolitan areas to function. They reach a point where they become so deli-
the zero population growth. Suppose we had the population stabilized at 300-million. Then you have to ask the question, “Where should these 300-million people live?”

ALUMNUS: Dr. Koepke, your area is industry. Do you see any trends in industrial development in the metropolitan area?

KOEPKE: For better or worse, the trends that still are occurring now are the ones that we have been living with for the last ten years—development of the suburbs on the ring just beyond the urbanized core and movement from the central city out into suburbs.

ALUMNUS: What would you like to see?

KOEPKE: I would like to bring the jobs closer to where the people are. We have a transportation system which is probably far more complex than we actually need.

WEISMANTEL: If automation is pushed to its limit, this whole game of locating people near their jobs becomes obsolete. There is no point in forming big metropolitan areas so people can be near work; let’s make automated assembly plants, oil refineries, steel mills, and we will still need cities. The cities will be places that will have social and educational functions. People will come to the big cities to participate in the national and world community; they will find diversity, greater choice and excitement.

KOEPKE: The service center is growing more rapidly in the manufacturing sector, but, assuming we are talking about insurance companies and banks and offices, we will have movement of people from home to job.

LOSSAU: This is interesting to speculate about. Why do we have to bring the kids into the classroom to deliver education? Might we not deliver the product in some other fashion? The Ford Motor Company has an interesting film dealing with the year 2000 which goes along with my speculation. Johnny stays home to learn. His home can be at any optimum location as far as that particular family is concerned. And he has direct access to libraries, via use of electronic computers. There are instruction programs for him. He can get response with the teacher through the electronic devices; and he can carry on his education at his home.

The work week may also be changed. Using various kinds of electronic equipment, it might be conceivable that the husband could carry on most of the functions which he used to perform right in his own home. And the need for face-to-face contact could be achieved through other devices.

WEISMANTEL: I agree. In budget terms, what you’ve got now are a lot of ad hoc federal programs for aiding cities, and these programs more or less encourage “bulkingization” and lack of communication. If instead the federal government said it would give money to any metropolitan area which can show that it could be the very persistent anti-city, pro-nature theme finally coming to a magnificent bloom.

LOSSAU: We had to have the leisure in order to do it ourselves, however. And the means to that leisure time has been technological.

ALUMNUS: With existing money, what can be done in the urban areas that is not being done right now? Are we channeling what monies we now have to improve our urban areas in the right directions? Are our priorities in order?

KOEPKE: The element which is missing is some degree of liaison with the people involved in the metropolitan area who are trying to do something about it. In other words, there is a whole series of agencies which are involved in urban problems—most of whom don’t know the others exist—so there is a great deal of overlap in activities. There is very little communication between them, and the end result, as I see it, is that everybody is inventing the wheel everyday.

WEISMANTEL: I think about the time this Ford film was made, we looked forward to the day when
has a real community that is responsible, that has a deliberate body which represents all the people in that area, and that has gone through some political party process to rank the uses for federal money, then the federal government has some measure of effectiveness by which it will be able to test whether or not the money for this or that purpose actually achieved it. I think if that would happen, we would see that our metropolitan areas would go from anarchy and lack of communication to true, democratic communities.

LOSSAU: I would like to comment to this point on two things that I think have some significance and maybe with more time will give us this desired end. The most recent legislation, the Inter-Governmental Relations Act, now requires mandatory review within the metropolitan areas of projects which are being proposed by various jurisdictions, and that coordination be achieved not only at the metropolitan level, but at the state level. Eventually there will be some rationalization, presumably, of the program at the national level.

Now at the same time, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) formed a Committee of Urban Affairs which recommended that the Model City Program be expanded from just Model Cities areas to encompass entire cities. Potentially, this would involve the allocation of block grants to cities that had developed overall kinds of programs. Apparently the President accepted this particular recommendation and he has directed HUD and other departments within the federal government to experiment along this line in the coming year.

I agree with the comment about people who are involved in urban activities not exchanging information and the right hand not necessarily knowing what the left hand is doing. A good example of this in the metropolitan area is seen in the so-called building codes. Many incorporated jurisdictions which do engage in code enforcement have code programs written specifically for their own community. As a result, hundreds of different kinds of codes may be operating. Up until now, there has not been any computation of these things being put together in one place.

ALUMNUS: Where will we find the leadership and power to pull the various segments of the urban picture together?

WEISMANTEL: I think our legislatures are “copping out.” They are not accepting their responsibility for creating urban policy. In the Inter-Governmental Corporation Act of 1968, where Congress in fact told the President that he should coordinate all urban grants, the Congress did not deal with the really tough political issues involved in this cooperation. They didn’t say whether the federal government or the states should coordinate this.

At any rate, the President turned this over to the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget turned it over to the governors, and the governors in several states—like Kentucky and New Mexico—have created regions for the review and coordination of all programs involving federal aid.

I would argue then that Congress didn’t go far enough because they didn’t take a stand on this real hard issue. And furthermore, the state legislatures didn’t intervene. They’ve let the governor do this. So what you’ve got now are these regions created by governors, run by executive directors who are appointed by governors, and these important coordination issues are not being influenced at all by the man on the street whose tax dollar is supporting the programs.

LOSSAU: In many areas, though, councils of government have been designated as the bodies for local review. The council of government is made up of the elected officials and, in some instances, citizen forums are created to provide advice to the council. The elected official is responsible to the electorate and this kind of direct democracy and participation is a very difficult way to operate. It is done on a voluntary basis and it requires a tremendous degree of statesmanship on the part of the local officials. If that kind of statesmanship could be forthcoming, it could be a very beautiful thing. But there is some doubt that it will happen.

ALUMNUS: Is there anything below the federal level that can pull all the metropolitan ills into the curing basket? Is federal government intervention on a broad scale the best answer?

WEISMANTEL: I would argue that our states are obsolete in geographical terms in that they are too small. Look at the states that are really large and powerful, like California and New York. These states actually
be able to deal with a half dozen rather than 200 jurisdictions attempting to form policy for the future.

ALUMNUS: Could you make some generalized comments on the role of industry, the influx of its private money, its contributions to the success or failures of the urban life?

KOEPKE: My bias is to look on the city as an economic unit—as a functioning economic settlement. I look for the role of government mainly as a facilitating one, especially in terms of economic growth for area development. But the way things are operating now, the government’s planning agency decides mass transit, railroads, airports and highways. If we want growth to go that way, we will put the road in and then we will control the kind of growth that occurs along it. We are still existing in a modified capitalistic society and it’s the person with the dollar who will make the investment in the house, office, and factory. Many of

lead the federal government in freeway plans, open space plans, and welfare. I think we ought to really consider some kind of realignment where you would consolidate a number of states. These states could have a greater population area and economic base. In the Southwest and the Northwest are states that are vast in size but under-populated. They probably could be consolidated. New England is another case where you have very tiny states. I think this is all a part of a federal constitutional convention that we need.

LOSSAU: I would like to see the states assume the kind of leadership that would be necessary to rationalize the urban areas we have at the present. In the past, state legislatures have been rather reluctant to delegate power to these jurisdictions. Our state constitution was created during the 19th century when we were still pretty much an agricultural state and most of the other parts of the U.S. were agricultural. The kind of changes you are talking about would be rather substantial and would be contrary to many of the values which our population as a whole holds. I think before those kinds of changes are going to come, the system of the country is going to have to change. The people are going to have to change their ways of thinking on many of these issues.

What we will have in the foreseeable future are various kinds of experimentation in the government. We may see some loosening by the state legislatures which will enable jurisdictions and some states to join together in larger political units. But what about the kinds of laws that deal with connecting communities, one to another, instead of dealing with the multitude of local jurisdictions. Perhaps fewer jurisdictions will emerge in our metropolitan areas and will encompass larger areas and larger populations which may then
the things that we've been talking about—the governmental action and the kind of metropolitan community that we need to have—are trying to guide, structure, and direct the individual actions of a series of private investors.

**ALUMNUS:** Are they being successful?

**LOSSAU:** I think the planning agencies, the highway departments, and the area development groups are, considering the state of our knowledge and organization, being surprisingly effective. We are beginning to exploit the things we know to guide and grow in certain directions and in certain manners. I don't think we are doing enough of this, because I think we actually have more than what we are using—we have more knowledge about the nature of urban growing than we are really capitalizing upon.

**ALUMNUS:** Why do you serve your field primarily from within the university rather than out in the business world?

**KOEPKE:** I feel that I can have a greater impact on improving people's lives through the university than through the business world. This is because the university is individual and has an extreme amount of flexibility.

A university is a place where ideas can be distributed in a very wide context. You have at the university an opportunity to think and reflect. More and more, I detect the outside world looking toward the people from the university for ideas, for solutions, for guidance. People are so involved with fighting fires and doing day-to-day activity that they don't have time to read. They don't have time to sit and reflect, so they are looking for some of the things I think we have the opportunity to provide. That's why I'm here.

**WEISMANTEL:** As a matter of fact, I'm a little nervous and uncomfortable at a university because I feel that it is too alienated and isolated from the rest of our society. I think of ways all the time to get students involved in real situations or simulated situations. I have great doubts about the university. I think universities may be co-opted by other forms of dissemination of ideas because of this alienation.

**LOSSAU:** I think that if I were in another university, I might be inclined to resign and leave to become involved in the real world. I was sold on coming to SIU at Edwardsville on the notion of the three-pronged attack—community service, education, and research.
News of the Campus

Architect's rendering of new $13-million Humanities-Social Sciences Building at Carbondale, on which construction is expected to begin soon. It could be completed by the fall of 1973. Scheduled to go into the building are the departments of English, foreign languages, philosophy, anthropology, government, and history and the Center for English as a Second Language. Major funding for the structure is $12-million in state appropriations, including an emergency appropriation of nearly $5-million approved for replacement of space lost in the burning of Old Main. An additional $1.1-million was gained through a federal grant. The 900-foot-long building will be immediately north of the University Center. Architects are Geddes, Brecher, Qualls, and Cunningham of Philadelphia.

Amid an estimated 2,000 bicycles pedalled daily to classes on the Carbondale Campus, a lone unicycle has made its appearance. But the lock and chain seem somehow superfluous—who would ride away on a unicycle?
Second Doctorate

A sparkling lady scientist from Spain has established a first in the SIU School of Technology—she is the school’s first female full professor. Marisa Canut-Amoros is an authority on crystallography, that abstruse science of what goes on in the insides of apparently solid matter such as iron or a ball of plastic. She pries into the behavior of the atoms and molecules to see how they jump around even “at rest” and how agitated they become in varying temperatures.

All this is basic research of importance to engineers and technologists working with such materials, and especially important to the space program.

Mrs. Amoros and her husband, Prof. J. L. Amoros, are natives of Spain. They came to SIU in 1964 from distinguished careers in crystallography at the University of Madrid and other European institutions.

In the last decade, much of their work has been supported by research grants from the U.S. Air Force. Together, the couple has received more than $120,000 in such grants, which started even while they worked in Spain.

Through their combined efforts they have developed a graduate program at SIU in materials science for students in various departments, principally physics and chemistry.

While the couple has worked together on much of their research, however, Mrs. Amoros has a long list of published scientific investigations conducted independently or with other researchers. Her findings are widely cited in publications by other crystallographers.

Shortly after their arrival at SIU, Mrs. Amoros and her husband jointly received the Franco Prize for Science, Spain’s highest award for scientific achievement. In 1967 they were selected to receive the University’s first annual Citation for Outstanding Research.

Mrs. Amoros developed research laboratories using the University’s sophisticated computers for analyzing crystallographic data, and became so fascinated with the technique that she asked for a year’s leave of absence to seek a second Ph.D. This one—she is working at Washington University in St. Louis—will be in computer science.

The SIU husband and wife team has published two books on crystallography and has two others in preparation. One of the latter was done in collaboration with M. J. Buerger of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the other with Dame Kathleen Lonsdale, English crystallographer, physicist, and chemist and former president of the International Union of Crystallography.

CONTINUED
Mrs. Amoros will spend a year commuting between St. Louis and Carbondale. She works four days a week at Washington University, then spends the weekend with her husband and does "as much as I can on our continuing research here at SIU."

**Project Completed**

A publishing project representing more than three decades of research by its five authors and ten years in printing has been completed by the SIU Press with publication of the final three volumes of *The London Stage: 1660–1800*.

The eleven-volume set, first contracted for in 1958, contains 8,977 pages and more than 3,000,000 words. It was the first multi-volume series undertaken by the Press.

The first *London Stage* volume was published in 1960 as the Press' 29th title. The list of titles now exceeds 400.

Authors of the project all are internationally known authorities in the field of English drama: Emmett L. Avery, Washington State University; Arthur H. Scouten, University of Pennsylvania; George Winchester Stone Jr., New York University; Charles Beecher Hogan, Yale University, and the late William van Lennep, Harvard University, who died during preparation of the early volumes.

*The London Stage* contains the fullest and most detailed account extant of performances in the London theater for the 140-year period it covers. Of primary interest to scholarly researchers in such fields as history, social science, economics, and English drama and literature, the work lists day-by-day records of many thousands of performances by tens of thousands of actors and contains transcriptions of playbills, lists of casts, and calculations of box office receipts. Also included is contemporary critical comment.

Mrs. Alice Thompson, visiting professor in special education, talks about her heavy fall quarter travel schedule with James Crowner, left, and Kristen Juul, Dr. Crowner is chairman of the special education department, in which Prof. Juul serves as director of the day school for emotionally handicapped children. Mrs. Thompson is serving a year-long appointment at the University.

**Traveling Teacher**

The fall quarter was somewhat hectic for Alice Thompson—especially on Thursdays.

Thursday was the day she taught a 9 A.M. class and 10–11:45 seminar at Carbondale, then boarded a 12:15 P.M. plane for St. Louis. There she changed planes for San Francisco, arriving in California at 5 P.M. Pacific time. Next she traveled to San Mateo, where she taught an extension course at the local community college.

Mrs. Thompson, visiting professor in special education at SIU, committed herself to such a heavy travel schedule because the opportunity to teach at SIU came after she had agreed to the San Mateo assignment. A professor of psychology at California State College in Los Angeles, she took the SIU post for a year.

An expert on learning disabilities and behavioral problems, Mrs. Thompson is director of a learning and behavior project at California State and is founder, president, and board chairman of Escalon, a private school for children with learning and behavior problems. About 100 children in the Los Angeles area are enrolled.

An elementary and high school teacher before and during World War II, she spent two years as a psychiatric interviewer with the U.S. Army. She holds a Ph.D. degree in psychology from the Sorbonne, Paris.

Mrs. Thompson estimates she traveled about 5,000 miles on each of her fall trips, often taking care of other commitments while in California. She lost money on the dual venture, of course, because San Mateo had agreed to pay her travel expenses only from Los Angeles.

But there were other rewards: Alice Thompson likes to travel.
Speakeasies Back

"Speakeasies" have been brought back at SIU Edwardsville, but they’re hardly the kind reminiscent of the days of Prohibition.

"It’s really a new approach to the teaching of speech," explains Prof. Robert Hawkins, who uses the term to identify a speech practicum where students engage in “speaking out” in the community instead of the classroom.

“We’re having a series of low-key, informal, people-to-people conversations in the homes of parents and townspeople in an attempt to bring together persons from all walks of life in a friendly, comfortable, non-threatening setting," Hawkins says.

“We want to break down communications barriers between hard hats and hippies, parents and teenagers, tradesmen and professional groups, town and gown. The emphasis is on what we all have in common and how we can work together.”

The sessions are called “speakeasies,” the SIU professor explains, “because we want to encourage people to lower their voices, to speak easily and comfortably with one another. We hope our common thirst and yearning for community and human interaction will be as strong as our thirst for beer was in the Prohibition days.”

Each of Hawkins’ groups includes from ten to a dozen persons, one guest serving as a resource person on the topic of the evening. A speech student acts as boss, makes the contacts and arrangements and conducts the discussion.

“We will hold the get-togethers in area homes as often and as long as interest stays alive,” Hawkins says.

Edwardsville Campus student Dean Drake, standing, completed four quarter hours of independent study last quarter with a Belleville dentist, Dr. Richard Cahnovsky, seated at right. Drake, who lives in Belleville, is in the SIU Deans College, which allows students of exceptional academic ability to follow special programs of study. His “externship” in dentistry was coordinated by the new SIU School of Dental Medicine, which will take its first students next fall.
Alumni Activities

SATURDAY, January 16
Alumni Association Club Officers' Workshop, Holiday Inn, Marion, 12 noon.

SATURDAY, January 23
Alumni Association Club Officers' Workshop, Two Tony's Restaurant, Carmi, 12 noon.

THURSDAY, February 4
Williamson County Alumni Club meeting.

FEBRUARY 9–11
St. Clair County Alumni Club Telefund Campaign.

FEBRUARY 16–18
Springfield Area Alumni Club Telefund Campaign.

MONDAY, February 22
SIU alumni breakfast in conjunction with American Association of School Administrators meetings, 8 A.M., Club Room, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N.J. Reservations through the Alumni Office.

FEBRUARY 22–25
Madison County Alumni Club Telefund Campaign.

FEBRUARY 23–25
Bloomington Area Alumni Club Telefund Campaign.

Three members of the Edwardsville Campus Class of 1960 who paused in that group's reunion in October long enough for a photo were, from left, Stanley R. Friemann, Collinsville; Harold W. Berry, East St. Louis, and Richard Rawlings, Belleville. The Class observed its 10th anniversary with a special celebration during 1970 Homecoming activities.

The Alumni Association

Sam Silas '63, M.S. '65, second from left, was speaker at a recent Houston Area Alumni Club meeting. The former Saluki football star was in town anyway; his San Francisco 49er's played the Oilers that week. Shown with Silas are Victor H. Prange '68, left, secretary-treasurer of the club; President Lawrence Vitale '60, and Carl Stanfield, ex '52, a member of the board of directors.
WITH TWO-THIRDS OF THE SEASON remaining, Coach Jim Dudley's SIU Cougar basketball squad already had matched the total win mark of last season and stood an impressive 7-2. And with last year's leading scorer, John Summers, apparently regaining his old form, the Edwardsville squad closed out the 1970 portion of the schedule in a fashion which could prove real trouble for remaining foes.

Summers, who had been having trouble finding the hoop and had been used somewhat sparingly in early games, scored 22 points in the December finale against Wisconsin-Kenosha. It isn't the total which is remarkable--it's the fact that 20 of those points came in the final 10 minutes of the game.

Leading the Cougars have been a pair of dandy guards, senior Rich Essington and sophomore Denny Throneburg. Essington closed out the first nine contests with a 17 point-per-game average, while Throneburg had been scoring at a 19 ppg. average. In addition, the latter ranked eighth in the nation in NCAA College Division free-throw percentage.

Dudley, in his first year as Cougar coach, has found his biggest "problem" in attempting to field a starting lineup. Instead of five starters, the former Lake Land Junior College coach has 10 men who have been used with some regularity--and to good advantage.

After an embarrassing opening season loss to Missouri-St. Louis, the Cougars clawed back for six consecutive wins before losing to tough Wisconsin-Milwaukee. That game was the second of three contests played on the road in as many nights.

THE WINS CAME OVER McKendree, Blackburn, Missouri-Rolla, Concordia, Tennessee-Martin, and Illinois-Chicago. A final December victory over Wisconsin-Kenosha closed out the pre-holiday portion of the Cougar schedule.

"If we can win two out of three games on this trip," Dudley said before departing on the final three-game travel junket, "we'll be in good shape for after Christmas." That's just what the Cougars did, so the remainder of the year should bring some good basketball to SIU-Edwardsville fans.

The December record produced as many wins as the Cougars gained all last season, when the Harry Gallatin-coached squad closed the campaign with a 7-16 mark.

Dudley, who came to SIU with a winning record in the JC ranks, inherited five returning lettermen, including Essington and Summers. He also brought along four JC transfers who had played for him at Lake Land.

The Cougars this year have an expanded 25-game schedule, 11 at home.

continued 21
IT SEEMS A BIT RIDICULOUS perhaps, but the busiest time of SIU's sports year is nearing and almost 300 student-athletes will be active in the immediate future to help prove the point.

The winter sports—basketball, swimming, gymnastics, wrestling, and indoor track—are obviously in the midst of their schedules and have hectic weeks ahead.

Few fans realize, however, that football prospects, although some 10 to 12 weeks away from the start of spring practice, nevertheless work on conditioning throughout the winter months. As a result, there are few wasted moments once drills open in April.

Baseballers are already at it. That's right. After knocking off in late November for an eight week break, some 40-50 candidates are working out almost daily in an effort to be ready when the first "Play ball" is heard in the spring.

The Saluki tennis team is somewhat more selective about days which its members wander outdoors and golfers, too, may be content to talk about their game for a few weeks.

Let's concentrate on the winter sports for the time being, however, and we'll bring you up to date on the others next time around.

BASKETBALL--Splitting even in its first six outings, Coach Paul Lambert's club faces an extremely taxing schedule in late January and early February and will certainly know by then what kind of a season it's going to be.

Early reports are inconclusive. An opening 103-99 win over Winston-Salem was a hard-earned affair. The Salukis breezed past Northern Iowa, 107-81, but dropped a free-scoring 107-100 verdict to Texas at Austin. Arkansas was no match for SIU, bowing 99 to 78, but Texas Tech upended the Salukis 73-69, and an impressive St. Louis quintet gained an 84-70 win just prior to "Deadline Sports" deadline.

Playing key roles in the team's success to date have been L.C. Brasfield, Greg Starrick, Nate Hawthorne, John Garrett, Marvin Brooks, Stan Powles, and John Marker.

Brasfield, a former prep standout at Carbondale who was busy leading the Terriers to a second place finish in the 1967 state tournament the same day the Salukis were winning the National Invitation Tournament, is the early scoring leader with 156 points in six games, a 26 ppg average.

Starrick, the former prep All American at Marion, is next in line with 139 and a 23.2 mark and is followed by Garrett (69-11.5), Hawthorne (68-11.3), Brooks (48-8), Marker (20-3.3), and Powles (19-3.2).

While the club has had some signs of brilliance, it has not yet jelled to Lambert's satisfaction and there's always the possibility that it will take a year or two for the former Hardin-Simmons athletic director and head basketball coach to mold the type of team he prefers here at SIU.

"We're not far away from being a very respectable ball club," Lambert claims, "but in my style of offense and defense, a half-step or a split second makes a great deal of difference. I think we'll have it before the season is over."

Although the Salukis will definitely be weakened by the loss of Brasfield, one can't help but look forward to next year when Bill Perkins, a powerful 6-9, 250 pounder will become eligible after transferring from the University of Louisville.

Certainly the Salukis could use Perkins to advantage this season as it is their inside game which is troubling them most.

THE LAST MEMBER of the newly-formed Midwestern Conference to meet a league opponent in basketball, SIU will meet only two--Indiana State and Ball State--before tackling the Sycamores at Terre Haute the second time Feb. 13. Then, however, the Salukis will complete their league schedule with the last six games in less than three weeks time.

Key game for SIU fans east of the Mississippi River to look for is the
Jan. 30 date with Georgia Tech at the SIU Arena. The game is to be televised by TV Sports, Inc., an independent network which promises outlets throughout the eastern half of the United States.

IN OTHER SPORTS—Highlighting the indoor track season will be a dual meet at Kansas, the Illinois Intercollegiate championship meet at Illinois, the Central Collegiates at Ypsilanti, Mich., and the Midwestern Conference meet at Normal, Ill.

Despite the handicap of having to practice outdoors and compete indoors, the Salukis should be strong, particularly in the sprints, 600, 1000, mile relay, high jump, and triple jump.

Key people are Ivory Crockett, two-time National AAU 100-yard dash champion, Mike Bernard who recently cleared seven feet indoors at Omaha, Nebr., Obed Gardiner in the triple jump, Ken Nalder in the 1000-yard run, and rookie Terry Erickson in the 600.

SIU'S SWIMMING AND GYMNASTICS teams started their respective seasons off on the right foot, but the Saluki wrestlers had a little tougher time gaining success on the wrestling mat.

While Saluki swimmers and gymnasts posted wins in their first dual meet encounters, the wrestlers ventured east only to be upset by Lock Haven 26-6.

The loss followed a second place showing in the Lehigh Quadrangular, which Coach Linn Long had hopes of winning.

Still, the Salukis had something to cheer about earlier as they had three individual champions and two second place finishers at the Illinois Invitational. Richard Casey at 158 pounds, Peter Engels at 167, and Dell Rhodes at 118 were the champions while Jim Cook at 134 and Don Stumpf at 177 finished second.

As the Salukis entered the middle portion of their season, with such wrestling powers as Michigan State, Oklahoma, and Iowa State remaining on the schedule, Casey has posted the best won-lost record at 6-1. He has also recorded three pins. Rhodes is second at 4-1 while Cook follows at 5-2.

THE SWIMMERS opened their dual meet season with an 88-24 win over Evansville. In that meet the Salukis set two pool records—in the 400-yard freestyle relay with a 3:14.4 time and in the 1000-yard freestyle where Bruce Steiner, who is a co-captain, was clocked at 10:07.6. The 400 freestyle relay mark stands as the top time in the nation at present, as does Bob Dickson's 2:00.7 in the 200-yard individual medley.

A week before meeting Evansville, the Salukis set six records at the Midwestern Conference Invitational Relay. SIU finished first in all but two of the 10 relay events.

THE GYMNASTS beat Illinois State, 162.65-158.45, to open their dual meet season. Tom Lindner won the all-around event while teammate Gary Morava finished second. Other first place wins were by Charles Ropiequet in still rings, Lindner in horizontal bar, and Lindner and Morava in a tie in free exercise.

Lindner, Morava, Ropiequet, and John Alden also finished in the top 10 at the Midwest Open. Lindner won the horizontal bar title and finished sixth in all-around, Morava was fourth in free exercise and ninth in all around, Ropiequet was second in still rings, and Alden second in side horse.

John Arnold, Jr. a 20-year old SIU gymnast from Northbrook, Ill., was killed Dec. 11 in an auto accident near Ames, Ia., while en route with the team to a meet at Iowa State University. Coach Bill Meade and five members of his team, none of them seriously injured, withdrew from the meet and returned to Carbondale the next day.

The team had flown via SIU-owned plane to Iowa and the decision was made to land at a larger airport at Des Moines rather than at Ames because of threatening weather conditions. The car in which Arnold was later riding skidded out of control on a patch of ice.

This was the first traveling fatality in the history of SIU athletics.
1908 J. Paul DeLap makes his home in Norris City. A former teacher, he has been retired since 1942.

1921 Leslie L. Chisholm, 2, '29, has been named visiting professor of education at Texas A & I University, Kingsville, Tex. He holds an M.A. degree from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University.

Alumni, here, there...

1922 Dr. Clyde M. Brooks, 2, retired Carbondale physician, has been named a member of the Illinois Board of Higher Education committee on governance. He will study systems of administration and governance in state colleges and universities. His wife is the former Faye Chambers, 2.

1927 Mrs. Joe J. McLafferty (Muriel M. McLafferty, 2, '58) is retired and makes her home in Murphysboro. She was a school teacher.

1934 Winifred Boone Hyler is a first grade teacher in School District 100, Berwyn. She has taught in Illinois for 35 years, 27 years in Berwyn. She makes her home in LaGrange Park.

1937 Gene A. Trini retired at the end of July after 24 years as chief of police at Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Hawaii, and resumed private law practice. He holds LL.B. and J.D. degrees from the University of Illinois. Well known on the islands as a basketball official, Trini is a current board member of the Honolulu Area SIU Alumni Club. He and Mrs. Trini have two sons and a daughter.

1938 Charles B. Broadway is assistant professor of health management services at New York State University Agricultural and Technical College, Delhi, N. Y. He holds a master's degree in health administration from Baylor University. His wife is the former Mary Sue Nelson.

L. Goebel Patton this fall became superintendent of West Frankfort School District No. 108. He had served for the past 10 years as public relations director with the Illinois Education Association in Springfield. Before that he was principal of West Frankfort High School for 19 years. His wife is the former Eileen Howell, ex.

1941 Marshall E. Stelzer Re is an executive advisor with the North American Rockwell Space Division, Downey, Calif. He and his wife, Elaine, have four children and make their home in Alhambra, Calif.

1947 William E. O'Brien has been named chairman of the SIU department of recreation, of which he is a veteran faculty member. A former Saluki football coach who holds a master's degree and doctorate from Indiana University, O'Brien also is in his fourth season as a National Football League official.

1950 Lt. Col. William J. Bauer is director of aerospace studies at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. He has served 20 years in the U.S. Air Force, 16 of them in the Strategic Air Command, and recently completed a 10-month tour of duty in Southeast Asia. Lt. Col. Bauer, who holds an M.A. degree from Hardin-Simmons University, makes his home in Atlanta with his wife, Norah, and their two sons, Neal and Jay.

Dwight J. Garrison, ex, is president of National Electric Supply Company, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., distributors of electrical supplies and equipment. He was recently elected chairman of the Memphis Section of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers for 1970-71. He and his wife, the former Myrthine Hilton, ex, have a son, Dupe.

1951 Robert G. Stevens has been elected president of Old Stone Bank and Old Stone Trust Company in Providence, R. I. He also was elected a corporator and trustee of the savings bank and a director of the trust company. To accept his new position, Dr. Stevens resigned as vice president of First National City Bank of New York, where he was director of management information systems. Stevens, who holds M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Illinois, is married to Susan Ann Krejci Stevens '55.

1956 Maj. Lloyd K. Houchin is assigned to an Air Force advisory team at Da Nang AB, Vietnam. Holding an aeronautical rating of senior pilot, Maj. Houchin previously served at Nellis AFB, Nev. He was commissioned through completion of Air Force ROTC studies at SIU and holds an M.S. degree from George Washington University.

1957 Robert L. Stevenson, M.S. '65, Ph.D. '69, is associate professor in the secondary education department at Western Kentucky University. He and his wife, Delilah, have four children and make their home in Bowling Green, Ky.

Jack L. Thatcher, M.S. '66, is director of information for the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund in Chicago. He and Mrs. Thatcher have a son, Jay Patrick, and adopted a baby girl, Jackie Lynn, in May.

1958 Jack W. Barringer has been promoted to advertising and sales promotion supervisor of commercial sales for Walker Manufacturing Company in Racine, Wis. He has been with the firm as territory manager for five years, serving the company in southern Illinois and southeast Missouri.

Johnston City, Tenn., is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Songer (Macia Rohde) and their four children, Laura, Nathan, Elizabeth, and Rachel. Songer is assistant professor of music at East Tennessee State University. He holds advanced degrees from Indiana University and the University of Missouri.

1959 Ronnie Neal Ashby, M.S. '69, is with the Illinois Youth Commission as a supervising counselor. He and his wife, Lorraine Schwartz '63, and their two daughters, Amy Marie and Elizabeth Ann, live in Godfrey.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland T. Schlobohm, M.A. '60, are on a year's assignment in Amsterdam, Holland, where Mr. Schlobohm is doing organic synthesis work for Shell Research.

1961 Jack E. Barker has joined MPB Corporation of Keene, N. H., as a field sales engineer for its industrial sales group. Barker, to be assigned to an Illinois sales area, has had sales experience with 3M Business Products and Rockford Tool and Transmission Company.
Yong H. Chung, M.S., is associate professor of education at Wiley College, Marshall, Tex. He holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Oklahoma. Chung and his wife, Mal Sun, have four children and live in Marshall.

James E. Loomis, M.M., is band director at Centralia High School. He holds a B.M. degree from Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington. He and his wife, Theresa McCray Loomis, ex, have a son, James Stephen Loomis '70.

John C. Miller, M.S., has been promoted to assistant professor of modern languages at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa. He received a Ph.D. degree from Middlebury College in August.

1965 Ronald G. Eaglin is assistant director in American College Testing's Southeastern Regional Office at Atlanta, Ga. He formerly was assistant director of housing at the University of Utah, from which he holds a Ph.D. degree, and coordinator of student activities at the University of Nebraska. His wife is Bonnie M. Clinton Eaglin, M.S. '67.

Glendale, Mo., is the home of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Keyton, M.A. '67, (Nancy L. Stanley) and their two children, Leah and John. Mr. Keyton is a vocational rehabilitation counselor.

Charles E. Norman is an adult probation officer for the city and county of San Francisco.

Philip D. Nicoll, M.A. '67, is assistant professor of political science at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. For the past two years, while working toward his Ph.D. degree, he has been a teaching fellow in American Government at Pennsylvania State University. He also has served as a participant in the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Theodore A. Petras Jr. has completed initial training at the Delta Air Lines training school in Atlanta, Ga., and is assigned to the airline's Houston pilot base as a second officer. Prior to joining Delta, he served five years in the U. S. Marine Corps. He and his wife, the former Jeanette Fern Hayes, VTI '64, have two children.

Calvin E. Ragsdale is assistant professor of law at the University of Wyoming. He received a J.D. degree from that school in 1968. He and his wife, Donna, have a son, William, and live in Laramie, Wyo.

Jesse A. Reed III has joined the Illinois Division of Human Relations as coordinator of the Education Services Department. He had assisted the department during the past year as a group leader for workshops in the Libertyville and Mundelein areas and the Kankakee schools. He previously was a mental health rehabilitation counselor with the Illinois State Psychiatric Institute.

Ronald Paul Schuetz received a master's degree in education from Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, in June. He and his wife, Elizabeth Frey Schuetz, make their home in Rochelle.

Denis E. Superczynski is with the Sunbeam Corporation as a cost accountant. He and his wife, Jan, have two children, Brian and Kimberly, and live in Hickory Hills.

Robert H. Withhuner is an executive assistant at Eastern Illinois University. He and his wife, Helen, and their children, James H., Betty Jo, and Billie Jean, live in Charleston.

Larry Woody, M.S. '67, has been appointed national product planning manager of parts and accessories for Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc., in Torrence, Calif. He previously was with the product development section of Ford Motor Company's Autolite Division. His wife is the former Jeanne Ann Baker '66.

Mary Louise Zieger, M.S., has been named assistant principal of the Robert H. Sperreng Middle School in St. Louis County, Mo. She holds a bachelor's degree in education from Missouri Valley College and received a Ph.D. degree in education from St. Louis University last December.

1966 Dona G. Eagles, M.S. '67, is associate director of communications and office skills for the regional training center of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Her home is in St. Louis.

U.S. Air Force Captain Jack C. Hawley was chosen pilot of the B-52 Stratofortress bomber crew representing the Seventh Bomb Wing at Carswell AFB, Tex., in the Strategic Air Command's elite combat competition at McCoy AFB, Fla. Competing for the Fairchild Trophy for bombing and navigation and the Saunders Trophy for navigation were 55 SAC aircraft and crews and three Royal Air Force teams. Capt. Hawley, who has served a year in Vietnam, holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and seven awards of the Air Medal. He was commissioned through Air Force R.O.T.C. training at SIU.

Robert G. Lammie is a liability adjuster for Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. He makes his home in Chicago.

U.S. Air Force Captain Melvin E. Mueller is an F-4 Phantom navigator with the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho. He recently participated in a massive NATO training exercise in West Germany, making a transoceanic flight with mid-air refueling. Capt. Mueller was commissioned through Air Force R.O.T.C. training at SIU. His wife is the former Sara Lynn Hayman '66.

Jack Podnar is a sales representative with Bristol Laboratories. He and his wife, Carol, and son, Matthew David, make their home in West Frankfurt.

U.S. Air Force Captain Howard N. Rasmussen has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for service as a forward air controller in Vietnam. He was presented the medal at Barksdale AFB, La., where he now serves as a KC-135 Stratotanker aerial refueling pilot with a unit of the Strategic Air Command. His wife is the former Beverly Jean Hendrickson.

1968 U.S. Navy Lt. (jg) John Richard Fischer is a flight officer and instructor assigned to the Naval Air Station in Corpus Christi, Tex. Lt. Fischer also serves as public affairs officer for his unit, which is engaged in advance navigation training.

Fischer Carroll P. Harding M.S. '69, is an instructor of education with special preparation in radio-TV production and history at Illinois State University. At SIU he served as assistant engineer, photographer, and producer for WSIU-TV. He also was an electronic technician in the U.S. Air Force.

U.S. Air Force First Lt. Robert L. Hays is stationed in Phu Cat AB, Vietnam, as a finance officer with the 12th Tactical Fighter Wing. His unit, the first F-4 Phantom wing to operate in Vietnam, provides close air support
for ground operations in Vietnam. Lt. Hays was commissioned upon completion of Air Force R.O.T.C. training at SIU.

SANDRA MACNAIR, M.S., is an instructor in the health and physical education department at Central Connecticut State College, New Britain. She formerly taught at Iowa State University, Kent School in Connecticut, and at SIU. Miss Macnair received her B.S. degree from Boston University.

1969 William Arado is a marketing representative with Mobil Oil Corporation. His home is in Wheeling.

DON H. BREIDENBACH has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. Lt. Breidenbach, selected for OTS through competitive examination, was assigned to Mather AFB, Calif., for navigator training.

THOMAS M. CISELL has been promoted to division manager with Sears, Roebuck, and Company in Holland, Mich. He and his wife, Mary S. Cisell '69, make their home in Zeeland, Mich.

RONALD EPSTEIN is a director for WQAD-TV in Moline. He makes his home in Rock Island.

Lt. GARY R. FANCHER has been awarded U.S. Air Force silver pilot wings upon graduation at Vance AFB, Okla. He was assigned to Lockbourne AFB, Ohio, for flying duty with a unit of the Tactical Air Command. He is married to MARGARET A. MILES FANCHER.

JAMES FREDERICK HERREN is a certified public accountant with Elmer Fox and Company, Elgin. He has received the national Sells Award and the Illinois Silver Medal for high ranking scores on the CPA exam. He and his wife, the former Barbara Walz, and their daughter, Melinda, make their home in Elgin.

JAMES R. HOOD has joined the staff of radio station KPHO in Phoenix, Ariz. He formerly was news director of KTKT in Tucson for two years. While at SIU, he edited a weekly newspaper in Murphysboro and served as student news director of WSUI-TV.

LARRY LEROY JENSEN is a second-year student at the Lutheran School of Theology, Chicago. He is preparing for the ministry in the Lutheran Church in America.

PATRICIA KUHJADA, M.S. '70, has joined the faculty of the women's physical education department at SIU, Carbondale, as a teacher of fencing and other sports.

CARSON W. MARKLEY, M.S., is supervisor of education for the Federal Bureau of Prisons. He received his B.S. degree in 1960 from Davis and Elkins College, W. Va. He and his wife, Elaine, and children, Robert and Julie, make their home in Danbury, Conn.

U.S. Air Force Lt. Col. ALBERT R. MCNAMEE, M.A., has been decorated with the Meritorious Service Medal, at Tan Son Nhat AB, Vietnam, for distinguished service as assistant chief of the special plans division at Headquarters, Military Airlift Command, at Scott AFB. The colonel holds the aeronautical rating of master navigator. He is now assigned to Tan Son Nhat as a plans advisor with the Air Force Advisory Group.

U.S. Air Force Lt. WILLIAM W. PERKINS was named Outstanding Junior Officer of the Year for 1970 at White man AFB, Mo. He is a missile crew commander assigned to the 51st Strategic Missile Squadron, a unit of the Strategic Air Command. Lt. Perkins was commissioned through completion of Air Force R.O.T.C. at SIU. His wife is the former SUSAN DOREEN AMBUEHL '68.

Mr. and Mrs. PAUL JOHN PFISTER (JOYCE PUMM '65) and their daughter, Jill, make their home in Maplewood, Mo. Mr. Pfister is a sales representative for Ford Hotel Supplies.

JAMES H. RASEY, M.S., is in the U.S. Army, assigned to the Army Education Center in Vietnam.

TERRANCE M. S/N SHEEHAN is in the U.S. Army stationed in Heilbronn, Germany. While in basic training at Ft. Campbell, Ky., he was selected outstanding basic combat trainee and received the American Spirit Honor Medal and the Commanding Officer's Award. He underwent advanced training at the Pershing Missile School at Ft. Sill, Okla.

LINDA DALE SINGER is an assistant interior decorator with Marshall Field and Company. She makes her home in

National Honor to Manion Rice

W. Manion Rice, associate professor of journalism at SIU, Carbondale, and a 1967 Ph.D. recipient, received the 1970 Distinguished Yearbook Advisor Award of the National Council of College Publications Advisors at that group's annual meeting in Minneapolis in November.

Dr. Rice has been fiscal sponsor of the Obelisk, Carbondale Campus yearbook, since 1960. During that time the publication has won eight All-American ratings from the Associated Collegiate Press.

He is well known among Illinois high school journalism teachers and students as executive director of the Southern Illinois School Press Association.

The yearbook advisor award has been given by NCCPA each year since 1960. Previous winners have come from Michigan, Kansas, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Utah, Indiana, and California.

Dr. Rice is a native of Eldorado. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees in journalism from the University of Missouri.

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Dr. Rice is a native of Eldorado. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees in journalism from the University of Missouri.
Chicago.

Bruce Stickers is a farm chemical salesman with Helena Chemical Company. He and his wife, the former Joanne Strime '67, make their home in Fenton, Mo.

1970

Airmen Kenneth W. Anderson, upon completion of basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex., has been assigned to Sheppard AFB, Tex., for accounting and finance training. Beverly Ann Ecker is an instructor in the School of Home Economics, teaching consumer education courses at SIU in Carbondale.

Robert F. Field is a student at the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, where he is completing requirements toward the master of divinity degree.

John Frederick Fisher is a student at the Lutheran School of Theology in Chicago, studying in preparation for the ministry of the Lutheran Church.

Kent EJof Johan Hedlund, M.A., is an English instructor at SIU, Edwardsville.

Second Lt. Charles S. Siegel, M.S., has been graduated at Tyndall AFB, Fla., from the U.S. Air Force weapons controller course. He was trained to direct operation and maintenance of ground search and height-finding radars. He holds a B.S. degree from the University of Minnesota.

Macrae Smith Company of Philadelphia has just published Wiley and the Hairy Man, a children's book by Jack Stokes, Ph.D. Stokes is chairman of the department of fine arts and foreign language at Belleville Area College. He also is founder and director of the "Dramachoir" at Belleville, an organization devoted to presentation of theatrical productions of creative and original style.

Judith Ann Sullivan, M.S., is an instructor in the speech and theater department at Montclair State College, N.J. She previously taught at Carson-Newman College, Tenn., from which she received her bachelor's degree, and served as a teaching assistant at SIU.

Richard Sutton, Ph.D., is head of the American Community School in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He previously taught 16 years at Fredericktown, Mo. The American Community School has an enrollment of more than a thousand students, from kindergarten through high school.

Airmen Carl B. Vaughn has been assigned to Chanute AFB for training in aircraft equipment maintenance. He completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex.

Airmen Lt. Bruce A. Yasitis is stationed at Thule AB, Greenland, assigned to a unit of the Aerospace Defense Command. A space system technician, he was commissioned through completion of Air Force R.O.T.C. training at SIU.

Mary B. Brady and John W. Boother have been commissioned second lieutenants in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. Lt. Brady was assigned to Keesler AFB, Miss., for training as a personnel officer. Lt. Booher was assigned to Moody AFB, Ga., for pilot training.

Airmen Rodney C. Koch and William G. Konkel have completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex. Both were assigned to Sheppard AFB, Tex., for training as medical services specialists.

Airmen Bobby L. Daniel and Philip L. Williams have completed basic training at Lackland AFB, Tex., and are stationed at Sheppard AFB, Tex. Lt. Williams has been assigned to training as a dental specialist and Lt. Daniel in the field of communications.

Marriages


Margaret Brandon '70, Herrin, to John D. Agner, Peoria, September 12.

Carolyn Ann Gray '68, DeKalb, to Donald T. Albanese, Columbus, Ohio, September 12.

Donna Lou Broeking, Marion, to Keith Eugene Bain '70, Marion, September 5.

Marianne Webb, Topeka, Kan., to David N. Bateman, M.S. '63, M.S. '67, Ph.D. '70, October 3.

Carol Diane Zahniser to Stuart Havilah Beardsley '69, Blue Island, September 12.

Pamela J. Boltinghouse, Bloomington, to Roger L. Benedict, VTl '67, Herrin, October 25.

Mary Ellen Dingerson to John Wesley Bertram '69, Belleville, June 3.

Monica Carol French '70, Caseyville, to Ronald Dean Bishop, Bethalto, October 24.

Pamela Dee Freitag, Carbondale, to Dean Brent Brandenburg '69, Serena, September 12.

Katherine Abbott '67, West Haven, Conn., to William Daunais, July 25.

Linda Lee Peters, Cranston, R.I., to Walter Martin DeLuca, VTI '69, Cranston, R.I., September 20.

Connie Jo Leischner '70, DeLand, to Daniel Joseph Fidler '69, Maple Park, August 8.

Cherl Bern Bensos to Jeffrey Jordan Hagenjos, VTI '69, Rantoul, August 29.

Pamela Jean Collins '70, Jerseyville, to Larry Patrick Heitzig, Jerseyville, October 10.

Belbis Wu to Kenneth Leong Hong '69, Silver Springs, Md., June 20.

Georgiia Elizabeth Hornsey '69, Godfrey, to James Bradley Voils, Rosewood Heights, October 31.

Janice Young '67, Chicago, to Howard Horwich, April 5.


Judy Kay Graff, Ava, to Melvin Ronald Kiehna '67, Percy, September 11.

Barbara Anne Thomeczek '70, Alton, to Kent Raymond Kimball '70, Springfield, September 11.

Charlotte Ann Catcoppo '67, to Raymond George Lorenz, Mokena, August 8.

Marlene E. Blyweiss '68, Milwaukee, to Richard A. Marks, Milwaukee, July 5.

Cathy Lorane Spear, Carbondale, to Dennis Royal McMillan '70, Harvey, November 14.

Donna Marie Wesdell '69 to Lucky M. F. Mezny '69, Chicago, August 8.

Linda Kimble '69, Benton, to Ted C. Mitchell '70, Springfield, June 20.

Beverly Ruth Schrader '70 to Joseph E. Morber, September 12.


Maxine Fine '69, to Mike Nedwick '69 in June.


Susann Smith, Columbus, Ind., to David Michael Peterson '67, Rankin, July 25.

Sandra Jo Brown '70, Granite City, to Thaddeus Przada '70, Granite City,
July 11.
Janice Marilyn Graham to Ronald D. Quick '64, June 20.
Kathleen Killmeyer to Richard T. Schmidt Jr. '69, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 5.

Cynthia Adele Hughes, Murphysboro, to Albert William Schmitt '70, Arlington Heights, August 23.

Kathy Lynn Canady, Johnston City, to James Herman Seymour, VT '68, Jacksonville, September 5.


Barbara Clare Carl '67, M.S. '69, Centralia, to Bradley Don Smith '70, Anna, October 3.

Kathy Jane Blank, Marion, to Charles Ross Smith '69, Lebanon, August 29.

Mary Jane Mason, Elgin, to David C. Snyder '68, Murphysboro, August 22.

Sally J. Fox '68, Manchester, Conn., to Dennis J. Sullivan, July 11.

Judith Bost '70, Murphysboro, to Dennis Michael Sullivan, Ogden, October 24.

Linda Darlene Siford, Mattoon, to J. Michael Trumbold, VT '69, Carbondale, July 19.

Linda B. Linder '64, Miami, Fla., to William R. Webb, Savannah, Ga., September 25.

Donna B. Marymann to Dean L. Wetherell '67, Shumway, March 29.

Lenore A. Nelke '68, to Ralph A. Wilkinson '67, M. A. '69, Carlyle, August 22.

Claudette Liddell '64 to Harvey D. Williams Jr. '64, Chicago, August 30.

Patricia Ann Erickson, Murphysboro, to Richard John Wittosch '70, Chicago, October 24.

Lynda Ilene Davis, Skokie, to James Richard Wood '69, Gilman, August 29.

Glenda Sue Sager, Kell, to Sam Wright, M.S. '70, Champaign, April 18.

Births

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Cantile (Diane E. Ball '67), Joliet, a son, Kevin Gordon, born June 12.
To Mr. and Mrs. Alex J. Jones IV '67, Springfield, a daughter, Jennifer Susan, born June 1.
To Mr. and Mrs. Ronald S. Kozlowski (Barbara Hertlein '63), Evansville, Ind., a daughter, Ellen, born November 13.
To Mr. and Mrs. David L. Meier '66, M.S. '67, Dayton, Ohio, a daughter, Amy, born April 20.
To Mr. and Mrs. Larry T. Montgomery '66, Alton, a son, Christopher Thomas, born March 15.
To Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Myers '60 (Jo Ann Yates '69), a son, Bradley Ray, born September 21.
To Mr. and Mrs. James M. Pappas '67, Western Springs, a daughter, Gloria, born in May.
To Mr. and Mrs. Gary Peckler '65 (Carol Halter '67), Des Plaines, a son, Bradley Franklin, born November 1.
To Mr. and Mrs. David L. Powell '68, Springfield, a daughter, Michelle, born April 29.
To Mr. and Mrs. Gary Ragan (Kathleen Cheatham Ragan '66), a son, Matthew David, born October 16.
To Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth A. Rank Jr. '68 (Margarit E. Brodigan '68), Spokane, Wash., a daughter, Mary Margaret, born July 4.
To Mr. and Mrs. Gene Schaeffer '69, Edwardsville, a daughter, Melissa Ann, born September 24.
To Mr. and Mrs. David E. Snelling '65, Hickory Corners, Mich., a daughter, Heather, born May 7.
To Mr. and Mrs. James R. Thompson '67, Decatur, a son, James R. Jr., born February 23.
To Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Voorhees '69, Granite City, a son, Matthew Stephen, born September 23.
To Mr. and Mrs. Randall D. Waks '69, Decatur, a son, Jason, born May 2.
To Mr. and Mrs. Larry D. Weatherford '66, Collinsville, a son, Chad Aaron, born July 18.

Deaths

1922 Stanley Hubbs, ex, Monce, died October 21 at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. He was a retired tax consultant. Survivors include his wife, Barbara Burr Hubbs, ex, and two sons.

1923 Mrs. Cecil Bass (Mildred Scott Bass), 2, '32, Carbondale, died November 6 after an illness of ten months. She retired in 1968 after 23 years of teaching at Brush School in Carbondale. She is survived by her husband, a sister, and a brother.

Mrs. James A. Claybrook (Vivian Clarkerson), 2, Elkville, died October 8. Under the professional name Vivian Scott, she was publisher of Scott's Blue Book, popular Chicago Negro business and service directory. She received the distinguished achievement award of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce and in 1951 was named one of five outstanding women in business by Iota Phi Lambda, national business sorority. She was a past board member of the Chicago Area SIU Alumni Club. Returning to southern Illinois upon retirement, she served two years as resident advisor for Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority on the SIU campus.

1926 Mrs. David M. Stroup (Alma Fullenwider, 2, '54), West Palm Beach, Fla., died October 10. She was a retired school teacher and had taught in the Carbondale area. She is survived by her husband, a son, and a daughter.

1928 A. R. (Tex) Hughes, Portland, Ore., died of a heart attack October 9. He had been manager of the Maytag Company's Northwest branch for 15 years. He is survived by his wife, the former Virginia Ragsdale '37, a son, and a daughter.

John M. Webb, 2, '37, died in Mountain Home, Ark., April 6. He was a retired school principal and had taught at West Frankfort and Lyons. Survivors include his wife, Norma Randolph Webb '28, a son, and a daughter.

1962 Charles Melvin Heggersson, West Frankfort, died October 24. He was a chemist at Franklin Hospital in Benton and held a master's degree from the University of Colorado. He is survived by his parents, grandparents, a brother, and a sister.

1969 Darrell L. Colford was killed in combat in Chin Chi, South Vietnam, on November 8. He is survived by his parents.

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

1921 Mrs. C. W. Jarrett (Bessie Adeline Fullmer), Tulsa, Okla., May 24.

1923 Benton R. Miles, 2, Flora, September 8.

1960 Howard F. Prewett, Granite City, February 8.
Marvin Braswell paints a pretty picture. And probably his most talked-about work is his painting of Old Main, historic SIU landmark which was destroyed by fire in June, 1969.

Braswell is a lieutenant on the Security Police force at SIU, Carbondale, where he's served in the uniformed patrol division for nearly six years. He took two years of art in high school, and his father wanted him to go on to college and study the subject.

"But I wanted to get out and work," he recalls, "so I took a job with the Illinois Central Railroad."

He took advantage of in-service training with the company to become a signal electrician, a post he resigned to become a Security Office patrolman.

"I switched because my railroad job kept me away from home a lot and because I enjoy working with young people," Lt. Braswell explains.

He and his wife, Joyce, are parents of four children: Linda, fourteen; Kerry, thirteen; Lisa, eleven, and David, nine. They live in a home which he built by himself in the Boskydell community four miles south of Carbondale.

Lt. Braswell does most of his paintings from color photographs. He sees a scene he feels will make a good subject, records it on film, then paints his picture from the photo.

Most of his works are landscapes, which he describes as "strictly realistic." He has an ambition to take his family on a camping trip through the western states and gather material for more paintings.

Shortly after Old Main burned, Lt. Braswell gathered up photographs of the building and produced its likeness in oils, using the photos as a guide. He also did a series of closeup sketches.

For a while his "Old Main" was an attraction in the campus architect's office, then later it was on exhibit in the Information and Scheduling Center. Now it hangs in the Braswell home.
Summer jobs, both part-time and full-time, are becoming more and more important to an ever-increasing number of SIU students. Scholarship and loan funds simply haven't kept pace with student needs in recent years. For many students, summer presents an opportunity to get out and earn some money to finance an education through the rest of the year. At the same time, a summer job can be an educational experience in itself. A full roster of summer jobs in the Student Work and Financial Assistance Office could spell opportunity for a great many SIU students.

Summer work can play a great part in career planning and in individual maturity.

Information on jobs in federal and state agencies is available, but we need information on job openings in local government agencies and private businesses. We believe that you in the Alumni Association, recognizing that a primary objective of your organization is to help students, can be of assistance. You may not be in a position yourself to offer summer employment, but if you know someone who is, please let us know. We'll be grateful, and so will a lot of students! Write today to:

Summer Employment Coordinator
Office of Student Work and Financial Assistance
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale or Edwardsville