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THE NEW STUDENT

ACTIVISTS

WILL STUDENTS SHAKE OFF APATHY IN THE 1990s?

WAR IS UNHEALTHY FOR PLANET EARTH
I'm going to tell it to you straight. Public universities are in deep financial trouble. Our funding has been cut dramatically. We now have to close some programs and raise tuition.

Each time we raise costs, a few more students have to leave before graduating. They just don't have the money to keep going.

We have only two choices. One is to pretend we don't care. If you've got the money and the smarts, we'll let you in.

The other is the ethical choice. It's the one we've always tried to make. It's scholarships. If you've got the smarts, we've got the money.

I really love this university. My alma mater. And I believe in putting my money where my heart is. I am a long time donor to SIUC.

I ask you, now, to join me in assisting our University.

You think you can't make a difference? You are dead wrong. Give me a personal call or use the card at the back of this issue to let me know how you want to contribute. And if you need advice in estate planning, charitable trusts, bequests in wills, or gifts of life insurance, let me know that, too.
IS ACTIVISM COMING BACK?
As the economy and environment hit the ropes, the 1990s may bring a new era of social action on college campuses. These SIUC students—still a handful—are trying to lead the charge.

RECONNOITERING THE REC
The huge Student Recreation Center is the students' most popular building, hands down (hands up, hands down, hands up, now four more).

RECOVERING FROM SUPPLY-SIDE ECONOMICS
U.S. workers need tools, says this SIUC economics professor, and to buy them we need to raise taxes.

DEWEY'S EDITOR
Jo Ann Boydston reflects on her monumental achievement, editing 40 books in 30 years for the Center for Dewey Studies.

ALUMNI PROFILES: TWO FROM COMMUNES
Ray Lenzi and Roger Ulrich have spent a number of years living in communes—Lenzi in Southern Illinois and Ulrich in Michigan.

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PHOTOGRAPHY:

DEPARTMENTS

SPRING 1992
CARDS & LETTERS

D.E. Reporters Report Back
Your cover story in the Winter 1991-92 issue on the Daily Egyptian brought back some great memories of a terrific student job and our feisty faculty managing editor, Bill Harmon.

As your story accurately portrayed, verbal reprimand from Harmon or, even worse, written critique on the daily "Red Line" edition for the entire staff's review was akin to the fear of God. And mon or, even worse, written Harmons' masks for the then-two newspapers more than he. I recall an enterprising photographer printing dozens of 8x10 glossies of Harmon's face and trimming them into "Bill Harmon masks" for the then-famous Halloween celebration. Harmon laughed hardest of all.

And, as usual, the last laugh was his. Weeks later at a Christmas party at my Lewis Park apartment, a surprise guest made his way to the keg. It was Santa Claus himself in full red regalia, snow white beard...and a Bill Harmon mask.

The ensuing debate among the tipsy revelers centered around which wise-cracking D.E. staffer was playing Saint Nick. You guessed it. Santa was no student, but instead Bill "Ho Ho Ho" Harmon disguised as himself. The cast of D.E. staffers went nuts.

His snickering smile while tapping out a Gus Bode quote and the discipline he instilled in all of us will never be forgotten.

Rod Smith '81 Scottsdale, Ariz.

After reading the feature on the 75th anniversary of the Egyptian, I was flooded with memories. In the ancient days of the 1940s, I took one journalism course taught by the great Richard L. Beyer and joined the then-weekly Egyptian staff for nearly three years.

Liz Fairbairn, the editor, and Morris Polan and I "put the paper to bed" in Murphysboro every Thursday night during the 1942-43 school year. We were transported by taxi, an unheard-of luxury to me, and ate well on what seemed to this struggling country coed to be a most generous expense account—dinner at a hotel dining room and coffee and pie at the restaurant of Nick the Greek on 13th Street! This at midnight when our duties were finished.

In the years since, I have written an M.S. thesis, a Ph.D. dissertation, technical manuals, scientific book chapters, press releases, even style-show commentaries, and have edited dozens of manuscripts. None of this gave me the satisfaction of those years on the Egyptian. I treasure the drop of printer's ink still in my blood.

Lorraine Ditzler Rodriguez '43 Lexington, Ky.

Whoo! Air Force? Captain? Bob Poos...Saigon...Vietnam...Reunion??? Nyet. "Twasn't me. I was in the Navy. I wasn't smart enough to be an officer, thus was enlisted. I've never been to Saigon nor Vietnam nor ever met Bob Poos, though I'm sure he'd be a delight to have a reunion with.

It's true that Poos and I both worked for AP, but the closest I came to his presence was a command visit dictated by H.R. Long sometime in the 1960s. Poos was selected Journalism Alumnus of the Year, but he was in Vietnam. So H.R. insisted that I—as an AP colleague—come to SIU from Chicago and receive the award for Poos. I did. But H.R. took the plaque out of my hands later and said he'd make sure Bob got it.

So PLEASE print a correction in the next issue. Those who know me all well have already laughed themselves into hernias and short breath. A captain! In the wimpy Air Force?

Joe Dill '62 Fargo, N.D.

The editor responds: The Air Force captain who ran into Bob Poos in Saigon.

Rethinking Drinking
I find your journal becoming quite professional and especially enjoyed the last few columns of "Other Voices."

However, while Mr. Ben Gelman's article, "Rethinking Drinking" (Winter 1991-92), is sober and straightforward, I think the editorial staff did him a disservice with the descriptive phrases on pages 1 and 18: "Alcohol-related crimes decrease after students learn how to handle the drug, thanks to educational efforts by the staff of the Wellness Center."

Unfortunately, I think this gives the reader the feeling they will be reading an article such as one recently shown to me from The World Weekly News, headlined "Good News for Boozees...Bizarre School Teaches You How To Drive Drunk!"

As the project director of a three-year federal grant on rural drug abuse, I just thought you might be interested in the impression you left with me.

Loren E. Coleman Jr. '76 Portland, Maine

Keeping Him Waiting
I was delighted to read the article about the Lake on Campus in the Fall 1991 Alumnus. It brought back many fond memories and one particular anecdote involving the building of the Thompson Point dormitories, especially.

I (as a student) worked in the Purchasing Office during the years 1955-1957 just as the dormitories were being built. I remember typing many requests for bids as the furniture for the dormitories was being bought.

One Saturday morning when these bids were being opened and examined, I was manning the reception desk in the office. Every chair in the reception room was occupied by salesmen waiting for the bids to be opened. Mr. O'Donnell, the purchasing agent, was in his office with a number of other "dignitaries" opening one set of bids.

A tall, distinguished gentleman came in and asked to see Mr. O'Donnell. I told him that Mr. O'Donnell was busy and that all the men seated in the room were waiting to see Mr. O'Donnell and he would have to wait and take his turn. I had to get a chair from the main office so he could sit down.

After some time had passed, he again came to my desk and told me he needed to see Mr. O'Donnell. I again gave him the same message, and he again very politely said okay and took his seat.

I don't remember the exact time, but it was over a half an hour later when Mr. O'Donnell came out of his office into my room and saw this gentleman. "Dr. Morris," he said, "we've been waiting for you. Come on in."

A final note to the story. Dr. Morris enjoyed the "joke" and on a number of occasions when we met on campus before I was graduated would remind me that I had told him to take his seat and wait his turn.

Norma Walker Magnuson '57, MSEd '61 West Chester, Pa.
Favorite School? SIU!
Each December the Student Council at Du Quoin High School hosts a College Day where DHS alumni come back and answer questions and promote their schools with literature, slides, etc. The faculty and students are to wear sweatshirts of their favorite colleges.
We were so surprised last December 20 when the faculty gathered and found that one-half of our faculty and students are SIUC alums. We are still very proud of our alma mater.

Doris Rottschalk '69 Du Quoin, Ill.

Neighboring Gardens
I found the oral recollections in the Summer 1991 issue ("Stories From the Morris Years") of interest. I do see a danger in such, however.
Myrl Alexander ("Alex") did indeed attend a party at the home of a faculty member, and Alex and Dr. Morris did go out to the "beautiful garden" in back and visit. Alex is either kind or forgetful. The home and garden were mine, and in the best of light the garden could only be described as horrible, different, unusual.
More likely they were in the garden of my next-door neighbor, John C. McDermott, then director of the Labor Institute. (My theory of allowing the weeds to grow to shade the vegetables from sunburn never caught on!)

Albert J. Shaffer '48, MA'49 Carbondale

After we tip our hat to you, you can keep it! We'll send to each correspondent whose letter we publish a free Saluki ball cap ($12 value), courtesy of the University Bookstore, Student Center, SIUC, Carbondale, IL 62901. Mail letters to: Laraine Wright, Director, University Print Communications, SIUC, Carbondale, IL 62901, or send by fax: (618) 453-8107. We may edit letters for clarity or abridge letters for space requirements.

OTHER VOICES

Favorite School?

We don't want to give our athletes any favors...or do things that are any different than any other student. But I think we're asking our student-athlete to have higher standards and grades to get into college than we are just the regular student.

Rich Herrin, head men's basketball coach, about tougher academic standards approved by NCAA delegates in January

Rich Herrin

Sports and business have a lot of similarities. They're competitive. You work as hard as it takes to win. Whatever you put into them you get out of them. And if you slough off, there's always someone out there willing to work harder than you.

Linda Wilson '86, sales manager of the $2 million-per-year fax division of Advanced Office Systems, Cincinnati, and former member of SIUC's women's basketball team

It's not really a loss. What she left will be here a long, long time. Her courage, the way she lived, the way she conducted herself is really going to be a shining light for all of us.

Martin Bruyns, about Helen Bass Williams '40, MS'64, who died on Dec. 14, 1991. She was a civil rights and social activist.

The vivid prose paints pictures...more of people's souls than of their surroundings....Her fictional account, set firmly in reality, evokes many questions, not the least of which is: How could America treat her children like this?

H. Jerome Jackson, reviewer for the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," about the novel "All-Bright Court" by Connie Porter, instructor of English at SIUC

Oh man, I can't wait to get out of here and get to SIU. I saw Walt Frazier in New York when I did a Hawks game, and he was jealous that I was going back to do a game there.

Mike Glenn '77, former NBA player and current commentator for ESPN, about his return to Carbondale to help broadcast a men's basketball game on Jan. 11. He is a financial consultant for Merrill Lynch in Atlanta.

Augie Meyer was truly one of our state's outstanding citizens. As a broadcasting pioneer, a very successful businessman and civic leader, he personified the best in the private sector.


For decades Illinois has been a low-tax state. It is more than just coincidence that its population and economy have grown very little since the 1960s, and that its record in public health, measured by such an index as infant mortality, is a disgrace.

David T. Kenney '47, MSED'48, former director of the Illinois Department of Conservation and now visiting professor of political science at SIUC

Carbondale is a hippie-type town. They've had delusions of their own grandeur for a long time.

Robert Butler, mayor of Marion, Ill., in a "Chicago Tribune" article about the "shopping malls war" between Carbondale and Marion.
A master of words and wit, Pete Brown has retired as director of University News Service.

of the last 36 years at University News Service (the last 16 as its director), Pete Brown retired at the end of December. The campus just won't be the same without him.

Writing news about the University that has been published statewide, nationally, and sometimes around the world, Peter Bayard Brown has had a way with words matched by few of his fellow journalists. Ironically, however lucid the prose that flows from his word processor, his spoken communication in dealing with his employees has been described as "the stammering style of management."

Kathryn Jaehnig, a current News Service writer, provided the best rendition of Brown's style of communicating, even when summoning one of them to his office to deliver a compliment: "Grmmm mlkkll phhhshhh come down here brkkkk wrfff lmlh. Rshllplph mphflf mfll come in. Mmmm, rbbll, nmffh ghllpllk know you're worth more brkk krppp sorry we can't pay better brll rkkk fzzzz good work."

But as editor of the copy turned out by the professional and student writers who worked for him, Brown used his talents as wordsmith to polish and brighten the news releases that must compete for space in daily and weekly newspaper columns.

Besides doing all he could to make the news items attractive and informative to readers, Brown has spent a good deal of his time generating goodwill among the people who decide what will appear in the papers up and down the state.

He did this by acting as ex-officio manager of the Southern Illinois Editorial Association (SIEA), the second oldest association of Illinois newspapers editors and publishers, and by writing and editing the SIEA Newsletter, which had been founded in 1951 by Bill Lyons, a previous News Service director.

When Lyons came to campus, SIU was just beginning its transition from a small teachers college to a major university and making larger and larger demands on the taxpayers of Illinois. While the University was educating students, Lyons was educating the news media about SIU's plans and needs through SIEA. He made many friends out of skeptics among the editors and publishers. Brown kept up that all-important liaison between the University and the press.

Brown possesses a wry sense of humor that he has had to keep under control when writing news stories and even his Newsletter columns. But on occasion, under a nom de plume like "Pierre LeBrun" or "Snide Gravely," he has penned tongue-in-cheek letters to the editors of local newspapers, taking them to task for real or imagined shortcomings.

John Gardner, former publisher of the Southern Illinoisan in Carbondale, recently paid tribute to Brown's talents in a letter deploring his retirement: "How could this be? Surely the taxpayers of Illinois have more sense than to deny themselves your critical services. Who will write literate letters to the editor of the newspaper? So what if you never signed your own name—the limited number of grammatical errors and the quality of thought gave you away. Hell, who'll have a sense of humor when it is most needed?"

Brown is a master at interviewing news sources and digging out the most important and most readable facts his subjects have to offer, but he is a hard man to get to talk about himself. Still, two weeks before his date of departure, he consented to a brief interview. He recalled his interest in handling news about SIUC's science and research activities. "One of the biggest problems in writing about science is that scientists tend to use the jargon or dialect of their own little world," he said. "The biggest hurdle is to convince these guys that you're able to protect their special vocabulary while translating it into ordinary English.

"I had great success in breaking down Willard Klimstra's reservations to begin with, so I did a lot of stuff out of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory and a lot of stuff out of zoology, like Harvey Fisher and the 'gooney birds,'" the Layman albatrosses that were interfering with Navy planes in the Pacific.

His best news source—"my all-time gold mine, public-relations-wise, column-inch-wise, and ink-wise"—was R. Buckminster "Bucky" Fuller. "He was a personal friend," Brown said. An architect, philosopher, author, and designer of the geodesic dome, Fuller was a research professor of design at SIUC for more than a decade. While most former faculty members rate a folder or two in the News Service archives, the news releases on Fuller—mostly written by Brown and many published nationally and internationally—fill an entire file drawer.

Brown said the low points of his SIUC career included the sanitizing of the Old Main cannon (now cleaned up and stored in the University Museum), the burning of Old Main in 1969, and the "Seven Days in May" that capped off the student riots in 1970.

"One of the highs," he said, "was attending the first performance of the Marching Salukis at Soldier Field in Chicago. Don Canedy (who was band leader at that time) and I wrote the Saluki Fight Song they performed that day."

His most unusual assignment came in late 1969 when a trio of Carbondale businessmen dreamed up the idea of holding a rock festival. "The event was supposed to take place May 8 and 9, 1970, on a 160-acre plot of land south of Carbondale near Spring Arbor Lake. The plan got a lot of publicity. The
promoters said they expected over 100,000 people to show up and they hoped to bring in some of the same groups that had performed at Woodstock, N.Y., earlier in 1969.

A group of Spring Arbor residents went to court to get an injunction against the festival. And because the location was adjacent to the University's Little Grassy Outdoor Laboratory, the SIU Board of Trustees passed a resolution instructing the SIU administration "to take all possible steps to protect University property from damage or disruption."

"The next thing I knew," Brown said, "I was on my way to New York and to Florida to interview police and other officials about the effects surrounding communities of rock fests at Woodstock and at West Palm Beach. Tom Wood, who worked for the University at Little Grassy, was sent to Alameda County, Calif., to find out how a rock fest there had closed an interstate highway and caused other problems.

"We not only brought back statements, but we convinced some of the officials to come to Southern Illinois and testify at a court hearing in Murphysboro. The May Fest never came off."

Despite his official retirement, Brown has returned to campus part-time to work with SIEA, continuing to put out the Newsletter and to visit editors and publishers with whom he has collaborated for years.

Or, as he put it in his own breezy style in the Dec. 12, 1991, Newsletter: "Retirement awaits the Newsletter paragrapher in a matter of days. The numbers looked so good I couldn't hang around any longer. Dec. 31 and I'm heading straight for the barn...But hold the celebration right there! I have said yes, yes, yes to an offer of part-time work, starting March 1. That work will include SIEA commitments. So there will be a delay for re-programming, then back to the tube."

Taking over the University News Service as acting director is Susan Greene Davis '78, coordinator of public information.—Ben Gelman

A BABY-SWITCH SCHEME now being hatched for some Antarctic colonists won't cause much of a flap: the parents are birdbrains who don't know the difference.

Daniel D. Roby, a scientist with SIUC's Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory, is currently on an ocean rock east of the Falkland Islands. He's switching the offspring of 200 small sea birds and following up on the "adopted" birds—prions and diving petrels—to learn more about links between the species' diet and environment.

Prions and diving petrels belong to an ancient order of sea birds, called Procellariiformes, that includes albatrosses, shearwaters, and other petrels. Most of them share a unique feature: they stockpile undigested fats in their stomachs.

"Humans store their excess food as fat on their bodies," Roby said. "When they need it, it has to be remobilized. But Procellariiformes have immediate access. It's like carrying a big lunch bag around in their stomachs."

Most of the trash goes home to the kids, who respond much as their human counterparts do to a high-calorie diet. "These chicks put on so much fat they weigh twice what the adults weigh," Roby said. "They actually have to go on a fast for a week before they can leave the nest. It seems like a strange adaptation. Why would you want to get so fat that you have to go on a crash diet just so you can fly away?"

Add to that another mystery: of all the birds in the order, only diving petrels do not store fat in their stomachs.

Roby and two colleagues hope their baby-swap study will tell them more about the role of these "stomach oils." They will compare growth and development rates of foster birds and unadopted nestlings. They will try to find out if the infant fat-loading strategy eases the food-finding job for adults, perhaps boosting survival rates for both parents and offspring.

The study, financed by a $110,000 grant from the National Science Foundation, began in January on Bird Island, a jut of rock and tussock grass off South Georgia, east of the Falkland Islands. The site lies about 800 miles from the Antarctic Circle. "Something like 26 different species of sea birds nest there," Roby said. "It's just spectacular—a real mecca."

They are working through the Antarctic summer, a gray rainscape rarely broken by sunlight. They won't face the clouds of biting insects that plague scientists near the northern pole, but they are having to deal with a larger nuisance: huge, breeding colonies of fur seals.

"The males are enormous. The big ones weigh close to a ton, and they're extremely aggressive," said Roby, who did research on the island in the 1980s. "They have very large teeth, and they're surprisingly quick. They'd never be able to run you down, but if you have your back turned..."

As part of the project, the researchers are feeding the chicks three indigestible, slightly radioactive substances that will turn up in their droppings after 48 hours. Analyzing the droppings will tell the team how quickly food moves through the birds' digestive tracts and how efficiently they use food.

Learning more about how these birds transform the food they eat into the energy they need to survive becomes increasingly important as humans move in on their territory. "We're starting to harvest low on the food chain," Roby said. "Japan, the Soviet Union and Korea are already taking krill, small, shrimplike creatures that drift through the oceans in vast clouds. 'It wouldn't take much of a decline in krill populations to have a dramatic effect on these birds.'

"They're already working at the edge of the energy available to them. They raise only one chick a season at best. It's just a matter of time before we are going to have to manage Antarctic marine systems so that seals, whales, and sea birds can be maintained along with the humans."—Kathryn Jaehnig

This research station in the South Atlantic serves as headquarters for the SIUC seabirds-study team.
THE U.S. UNIVERSITIES OPERATING PROGRAMS IN JAPAN NOW HAVE a formal association to strengthen their programs and services. SIUC's Charles B. Klasek, who heads the Office of International and Economic Development, was chosen as the first president of the American Association of Colleges and Universities in Japan. The group held its first meeting on Feb. 6-7 in Tokyo.

About 26 U.S. colleges and universities now operate in Japan. SIUC's Nakajo campus was the first such venture between an American university and a public partner.

"A long-term goal is to convince the Japanese government to recognize our programs there, to accept degrees from American higher education institutions in general," Klasek said. Japanese students who choose American programs usually plan to work for family businesses, international corporations, or in travel-related industries. The chances of obtaining a government job with an American degree are considered slim, he said.

Students now entering the program can specialize in one of four areas: law enforcement, security management, corrections, or juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. But Garofalo will be changing that, he said. "We want to expand the core curriculum that all students take rather than have the students specialize. We're going to enhance both the curriculum and the rigor within the curriculum."

Students will get a sense of history and an understanding of "how criminal justice fits into the broader aspects of society," he said.

The new association will have representatives on both sides of the Pacific. Member schools will use the group to solve common problems. SIUC's Nakajo program enrolls some 600 students in English language and general education courses. Once students complete the general education offerings, they travel to the United States as juniors to complete bachelor's degrees at SIUC or other institutions.

Klasek said the new association will strive to uphold high standards for American higher education programs in Japan. It also will work closely with the U.S. embassy there. "We are not an accrediting agency, but we subscribe to guidelines set by accrediting agencies for overseas programs," he said.

Association members will be required to conduct all courses in English. That distinction should help Japanese consumers evaluate questionable programs that carry American higher education labels but conduct instruction in Japanese.

—Sue Davis

FUTURE STUDENTS IN ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE MAY NEED TO STUDY "more rigorously" in a broader range of subjects than do those in the program now, according to James Garofalo, the department's new director. Housed in the Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, the department (popularly referred to as "AJ") will have "more of an academic emphasis and less of a direct occupational emphasis" within a year or two, Garofalo said.

More students at SIUC major in AJ than in any other single undergraduate program—514 in the fall 1991 semester. If classes become more challenging, the number of majors may drop, Garofalo admits. "Good students should see that as a benefit, and the reputation of the department and its graduates will be enhanced."

Rather than looking for more students, the department will look for more diversity in its students. "We'd like more students to come in who haven't decided to work in the field of criminal justice. Their eventual interests may be elsewhere, such as in public policy or in sociology."

He points out that AJ faculty members hold doctoral degrees in a number of areas other than criminal justice, such as social psychology, education, geography, psychiatry, and law.

Garofalo taught in the criminal justice department at Indiana University before coming to SIUC in August 1991. From 1974 to 1989 he directed crime research centers in New York and New Jersey. His research focuses on the victims of crime and on crime prevention programs. —Sue Fraley
OVER 1,100 THEATER STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS ATTENDED the five-day Annual American College Theater Festival (Region III) held for the first time last January at SIUC. Sponsored nationally by the Kennedy Center for Performing Arts in Washington, D.C., the Region III festival was one of five held across the country. Region III encompasses Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

During the festival, students compete for awards and scholarships in acting, design, criticism, and playwriting. The festival also offered a number of workshops, exhibits, and lectures. Among the guests were Asaad Kelada, a director who has worked in several TV series, including Designing Women and Family Ties; Michael Halifax, honorary director of the board of the English Shakespeare Company; John Ezell, Broadway designer who lists among his many credits designs for the New York Shakespeare Festival; and Joseph Pollack, one of the nation’s foremost Renaissance critics, who reviews for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

During the festival, seven full-scale productions were launched in a competition that sent a winner to the finals at the Kennedy Center this April.

SIUC, as host of the festival, staged no competitions, but we had a winner in another category. From 180 Region III students competing for Irene Ryan Acting Scholarships, SIUC senior Heather Currie was awarded the $750 prize and will go to Washington to try for the national honor. In the last several years, Currie has wowed Carbondale audiences as both a comedian and a dramatist.

To win the Region III prize, Currie was required to present two scenes, one of which was to include an acting partner. She chose SIUC classmate Kevin Paul.

Currie graduates in May. To get a jump at a job, she went to St. Louis in February for the Midwest Theater Auditions, hoping it would lead to summer stock.

The five-day festival was not entirely competitive. Many people attending from across the region have grown to know one another, so visiting time had been built into the schedule. Mugsy McGuire's was the setting for several well-planned celebrations, and the the Old Main Room of the Student Center was the site of an especially elegant reception.

Since it is policy to hold the Festival at the same location two years running, SIUC is slated to host again next year. —Jerry O'Malley

This exercise helps limber up Erik Frederickson (left) of the University of Michigan and Qarie Hussain of the University of Toledo before a demonstration of mock hand-to-hand combat during the theater festival.

Heather Currie
The command “Giddyap” will be heard in the classrooms of equine science as the program launches a course in horseback riding this fall. A complete curriculum in equitation will be added to the existing major and minor, said Sheryl S. King, associate professor of animal science and director of the equine science program.

“We want to attract people who wish to learn the science and practice of top-notch horse management as well as those wishing to become accomplished equestrians,” she said. “I believe this addition to the curriculum makes SIUC’s program one of the most comprehensive four-year equine science programs in the country.” The additional focus is expected to attract more students and could double enrollment within a short time.

The riding courses will be conducted by instructors recognized and licensed by the American Riding Instructors Certification Program, which is based upon the rigorous European style of riding instruction.

Heavy rains in November brought a record number of leaks to the roof of the Communications Building, plagued for several decades with water problems. In the offices of the Daily Egyptian, in the classrooms and offices of the School of Journalism, roll after roll of plastic sheeting and scores of buckets were quickly employed to catch the indoor downpours. Ceiling tiles fell, and light switches were labeled “Don’t Touch!” Work on a new roof and roofing system began in December.

Then came even happier news. After almost a quarter-century wait, funding has arrived to complete the second floor of the Communications Building. The $1.7 million for the project was released by the state in February. The space eventually will go to the Radio-TV and Speech Communication departments. Meanwhile, members of the Theater Department, who had carved out offices in unfinished cubbyholes there (one occupies a closet), will be moved to temporary quarters—we hope more temporary than the last 25 years have been.

Fish gotta swim, and we gotta know their names.

Trouble is, how can we easily distinguish a Southern Studfish from a Blotched Gambusia? Enter the layperson’s premier North American reference to nature: the Peterson Field Guides edited by noted ornithologist Roger Tory Peterson.

The newest addition to the venerable series, now numbering 42 volumes, is Freshwater Fishes (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1991, 432 pages, $16.95), co-written by Brooks M. Burr, professor of zoology at SIUC. Shown and described are all 790 species of fish known to exist in the United States and Canada, everything from the ubiquitous Yellow Bullhead to the infamous, threatened Snail Darter.

Burr was invited to join the project by longtime colleague Lawrence M. Page, curator of fishes and director of the Illinois Natural History Survey’s Center for Biodiversity. Work on the guide had begun in 1983 under Page, but an infusion of additional help was necessary when the project stalled in the mid-1980s.

The Peterson Field Guides are sponsored by the National Audubon Society, the National Wildlife Federation, and the Roger Tory Peterson Institute.

Students working at the Daily Egyptian offices had to work around plastic sheeting stretched over the ceiling and draped over expensive computer equipment.
RESEARCHERS STUDYING THE IMPACT OF FARM CHEMICALS on groundwater in Illinois have been awarded $750,000 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The money will go to the Illinois Groundwater Consortium, a three-year-old partnership headed by SIUC.

Existing projects track fertilizers, weed killers, and pest sprays used in modern farming; investigate reactions of the substances with Illinois soils; and measure present groundwater quality. Findings could improve farming practices and help rewrite environmental regulations both in Illinois and across the country.

The consortium includes SIUC, the Illinois State Geological Survey, the Illinois State Water Survey, the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and the UI Cooperative Extension Service.

THIS FALL WILL MARK THE LAST “HALLOWEEN BREAK” FOR STUDENTS under a three-year attempt to curb destructive Halloween street partying along The Strip area of South Illinois Avenue. The break will be from Friday night, Oct. 30, through Tuesday night, Nov. 3. An additional break for Thanksgiving will run from Wednesday, Nov. 25, through Sunday, Nov. 29.

In 1993, the fall calendar will return to a previous pattern of providing a week-long vacation at Thanksgiving. Only a few years ago students had criticized a Thanksgiving break as coming too late in the semester. Current students expressed interest in such a schedule, however.

The fall 1993 calendar does show something new, a “fall recess” on Monday, Oct. 18. Although offices will remain open, classes will be canceled. That day falls at the semester midpoint.

SUNSHINE ON TOTEM TOWN. The strange, compelling Vergettes statues on a knoll by Morris Library make good backrests for outdoor studying and a mysterious setting for picnics.
Scholarship Honors the University's First Black Student.

In 1891, Christopher Columbus Jones was admitted to the University for a one-week tryout as a pupil in the teacher-training school. Could he be educated? The University officials were skeptical. Jones was "too black." He had no "white blood," and therefore (so went the theory of the times) he didn't have the ability to learn.

At age 13, the Murphysboro native became the University's first black student, and he stayed. He not only learned, but he taught. His career in educationspanned 54 years, from his first job as a rural school teacher in Jackson County, III., to a 48-year stint as principal and teacher at Lincoln School in Edwardsville, III. Along the way he completed a bachelor's degree at SIUC in 1938 and a master's degree from the University of Illinois in 1942.

On the 100th anniversary of Jones's enrollment at SIUC, his granddaughter, Gloria Jones Dickerson, and her husband, Ralph Dickerson Jr., established the Christopher Columbus (C.C.) Jones Scholarship. The funds will be held by the SIU Foundation, but the annual award will be administered by the Black Alumni Group of the SIU Alumni Association. The first recipient was expected to be announced at Honors Day activities on April 12.

In an article titled "The Liberation of Chris Jones" in the July 10, 1971, New York Post, the 93-year-old Jones described his teenage years at SIUC's training school. "They kept me as a guinea pig," he said. "There was always someone following me with a notebook." To avoid contact with other students, he sat in an outside row by the wall, just across from a bookcase. Those books and others filled his spare time. "I read books and books and books," he said. "Those were the most enjoyable years of my life."

In 1971, Jones was the oldest delegate to the 62nd National NAACP Convention. In 1973, when he was given the Distinguished Service Award by SIU at Edwardsville, he was the oldest living black graduate of SIUC.

"Grandpa died in January 1974, a couple of months before his 96th birthday and just a couple of months after the passing of my grandmother, his wife of nearly 70 years, Anna Armstrong Jones," said Gloria Dickerson. "Grandpa distinguished himself as an outstanding educator and humanitarian, particularly in the black community," she said. The new scholarship named in his honor will go each year to an undergraduate student who has exhibited high levels of social responsibility, ambition, scholarship, and financial need.

Mid-Year Rescission Takes $3.7 Million From Budget.

Cuts in equipment purchasing, a deferring of maintenance, and a freeze in hiring are some of the major ways SIUC has reacted to this semester to a 3 percent loss in state monies for the current fiscal year.

State legislators voted on Jan. 21 to accept Gov. Jim Edgar's call for a 3 percent cut in all state budgets through June 30. The rescission amounted to $3,714,700 for SIUC, including the School of Medicine in Springfield.

Higher education in the state lost $49 million in the budget-cutting compromise.

At SIUC, academic colleges and departments have deferred filling 22 faculty and staff positions to save $840,000; reduced equipment purchases for the College of Science and Morris Library, $275,000; reduced summer session funding, $210,000; and cut back on instructional support purchases, $300,000.

About 55 other open positions elsewhere at SIUC will go unfilled for the fiscal year.

A call for a tuition hike of 15 to 20 percent has already been made by members of the Budgetary Advisory Committee at SIUC. The Illinois Board of Higher Education has recommended a 4 percent increase, but several state universities have said this will not be high enough to help make up for what they expect to be serious shortfalls in the next few years.

Pledges of $327,244 Recorded in 1991 Fall Telefund. The SIU Foundation's annual Fall Telefund last year received $327,244 in pledges from alumni who earmarked gifts to one of 10 SIUC colleges or schools (excluding the SIU School of Medicine).

Among recent gifts to the University: $20,000 for drug education within the SIUC intercollegiate sports program, from Jim Hart '67, director of intercollegiate sports. The gift is part of $35,750 Hart won for finishing third in the Crosby Celebrity Golf Tournament in June 1991. Hart donated the rest of his winnings to five charities in Carbondale and St. Louis.

$17,000 for coal-related programs from AMAX Coal Industries. "We are very pleased we can do this, especially in tough times, and it is tough in the coal business right now," said Michael D. Mitchell, manager of AMAX's Southern Illinois real estate operations. The money will be used for coal research, scholarships, and training programs.

Scholarships in Technical Careers: Charles and Lana Ross of Monticello, III., and Gary and Nancy Ross Rockis of Morris, Ill., have established the Arthur T. Ross Endowed Automotive Scholarship Fund and the Harriet V. Ross Endowed Office Systems and Specialties Scholarship Fund, both to benefit degree programs in the College of Technical Careers. The amounts of the scholarships were not released.
SOUTHERN EXPOSURE

SIX ALUMNI JOIN SIU FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Two past presidents and the current president of the SIU Alumni Association are among six alumni who took office in 1991 for three-year terms on the SIU Foundation's Board of Directors:

W.A. Butts
—William A. “Bill” Butts MA'62, PhD'68, is a special assistant with the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, D.C. He served as president of the SIU Alumni Association in 1986-87.
—James T. Gildersleeve '72 is a farmer and president of Gildersleeve Fertilizer Co., Hudson, Ill. He was Association president in 1989-90.
—Robert L. Mees '67, MSEd'69, PhD'79, who is vice president for instructional services at John A. Logan College in Carterville, Ill., is the current president of the Alumni Association.
—Garrett E. Pierce '66, MS'70, is president and chief operating officer of Materials Research Corp. in Orangeburg, N.Y.
—Charlotte Thompson Suhler '65 of Darien, Conn., is active in volunteer and fund-raising work for various charities.
—Roger B. Tedrick '70 owns Tedrick Insurance Agency in Mount Vernon, Ill.

S STUDENTS HIT WITH 12 PERCENT STATE AID CUT. Almost one in three on-campus students at SIUC received a 12 percent reduction in aid through the Illinois Student Assistance Commission Monetary Award program for current semester.

The cuts came as part of overall reductions in state financing during a devastating year for higher education and social programs in Illinois. News of the Monetary Award cut-back came on Feb. 3, the start of the third week of classes. Those qualifying for the maximum award have received a drop of $142.67 for the semester (from $1,188.90 to $1,046.23). The reduction amounts to at least $660,000 campuswide.

A number of students have experienced hardship because of the cut, said Pamela A. Britton, director of SIUC's Financial Aid Office.

"Unfortunately, there are no grant resources to offset the decreased Monetary Award," she said.

C COST-CUTTING MEASURES TAKE THEIR BITE IN MEAL SERVICE.
Weekend meal service will be curtailed at SIUC's three residence hall cafeterias next fall as part of University-wide cost-cutting efforts.

One of the three cafeterias will cease serving weekend meals altogether, said Edward H. Jones, director of housing. Either Trueblood Hall or Grinnell Hall, both in the east campus dormitory complex, will serve no meals on weekends and on the day preceding breaks, when the number of students is low. Five to seven positions in the cafeteria likely will be eliminated.

The Lentz Hall cafeteria at Thompson Point will continue to be a seven-day operation.

None of the three dining halls will serve Saturday breakfast due to low attendance. Of about 4,700 on-campus residents, only 20 to 180 students showed up on Saturday mornings last fall.

The combined cuts will save the University about $100,000 for the 1992-93 academic year.

Because of the cuts, room and board costs next year will go up less than previously projected—closer to 5 percent than the projected 10 percent. The nine-month room and board bill for campus residence halls now is $2,880.

SIX SENIOR ART AND DESIGN STUDENTS SHARE $20,000 PRIZE.
The University's annual $20,000 Rickert-Ziebold Trust Award, one of the nation's largest undergraduate cash prizes, will be shared by six seniors in the School of Art and Design.

The winners, each of whom will receive roughly $3,300 with no strings attached, were announced on Feb. 24. They are: Gregory V. Binder of Joliet, Ill., for painting; Hsing-Chao Chen of Tianan, Taiwan, for printmaking; Scarlet L. Coy of Mahomet, Ill., for painting; Robert A. Hilpert of Belleville, Ill., for painting; Jung Ah Kim of Seoul, Korea, for package design; and Najjar M. Abdul-Musawwar of Chattanooga, Tenn., for painting.

The Rickert-Ziebold Award is financed through a fund set up by the late Marguerite L. Rickert-Ziebold.

Rickert-Ziebold winners (from left): Robert Hilpert, Scarlet Coy, Jung Ah Kim, Hsing-Chao Chen, Najjar Abdul-Musawwir, and Gregory Binder.

Spring 1992 11
On the heels of the current recession, higher college costs, the environmental movement, and other changes in society, students in the 1990s may well take matters into their own hands once again.

Behind two lines of tables in the Student Center are a few optimistic students. On weekdays during the semester, anywhere from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., these students hope that classmates will stop walking for a moment, pay a little attention, and somehow get involved.

The more energetic among them try to lasso passersby with a rope of words. They know enough not to sit at the tables but to stand behind them. That gives eye-to-eye contact with the flow of people. Anyone who so much as glances over is challenged. "Do you recycle?" "Please give blood." "Want to sign our petition?"

The tables help funnel traffic to the main north-south hallway of the first floor. On cold days, students coming up from south campus warm up a little by going through the Student Center on their way to Faner. The food is on this floor—the big Marketplace cafeteria, McDonald's, and the concessions selling pizza, yogurt, donuts, subs. So, too, is the University Bookstore. Hundreds of students walk along the hallway each day.

The tables are reserved through the Student Center's Scheduling Office,
which limits their use to official Registered Student Organizations or to academic departments. Most student organizations are purely social, or geared to intramurals, or designed as career clubs. But some (we found about 30, out of 400 total) are activist in nature. Each group's goal is to bring about a change in society, and each group marches under one or two generic banners: political, environmental, health, civil rights, religious, human rights, cultural, racial, gender, or sexual orientation.

The students at these tables are the new campus activists. No one knows their number, but the activists themselves tell you that, right now, it is small. Apathy among students is "very discouraging," said Lori Davis, a graduate student involved in Voice for Choice and the Feminist Action Coalition. "Students are not just apathetic about women's issues, they are apathetic about everything."

Brian Koehler, a 27-year-old freshman who wasted no time in joining campus groups and promoting environmental issues, also has noticed the apathy of other students. As a rule, activists are interested in more than one narrow issue.

Many of the student leaders in the BAC are spearheading activities that will improve, I hope, the environment and status of other students.

HARRIETT WILSON BARLOW

Each is caused by—or has an effect on—something else. Although Koehler is concerned about many interrelated subjects, one of his biggest worries is the indifference he has seen among the students themselves.

Liberals aren't the only ones who deplore this indifference. As a senior last semester, Jeffrey Lassiter was involved in three pro-life groups. "I'm as die-hard a conservative as you will ever meet," he said a few months ago. One of his particular concerns was student inattention to local politics. "Year after year, students don't vote in local government, and student body elections are all but ignored. My general impression is that students say, 'Voting's a nice idea, but it doesn't relate to me, I have no time, and how can I vote if I don't know the issues?'"

The apathy that has been endemic on college campuses in the last two decades has come from the shift of thinking in society as a whole. From the late 1950s through early 1970s, society was oriented toward the collective good. Civil rights, integration, the Vietnam War, poverty, education, the women's movement, and the first real attention paid to the environment were issues that galvanized soci-

During Desert Storm last year, senior Drew Hendricks (left) and others gathered by the Vergette sculptures on campus to hold a candle-light vigil in protest. People sang, read poetry, and shared personal opinions and experiences about the war. (Fred Hale photo)
During Desert Storm, the message "HOW MANY BODIES TO THE GALLON?" was sprayed in red paint on overpass linking campus to University Towers. (Fred Hale photo)

ey as a whole and particularly the younger generations.

But a change toward "the cult of individualism" occurred in the 1970s. The Me Decade promoted self-gratification and introspection and resulted in a certain cynicism among college students. The annual American Freshmen Survey of 1975 revealed that 48 percent of freshmen believed "an individual can do little to bring about changes in our society."

Since then, the mood of the country has shifted toward the practical, and this too has influenced students' outlooks and the activities in which they participate. One result has been a blossoming of vocational organizations at SIUC. Students have seen the value of, and results achieved by, these career clubs. Many stress real-world activities that practice the professional skills learned in class. Some clubs are chapters of national student organizations, and they compete successfully for regional and national honors. Students get to network, role-play, work in teams, refine social skills, and add to their resumes. Yet, as valuable as these organizations are, they keep uppermost the thoughts of self and career and add to the feeling among activists that students care about little else.

Even as they rail against apathy, activists also say that 1992 may mark the beginning of a mood shift on campus. At the very least, students are now taking slightly more notice of the fact that society does indeed have an effect on them individually.

According to the activists, students now have to pay attention. The problems are right in their laps. College costs are rising, governmental aid is falling, loans are larger. Part-time jobs, student work opportunities, and graduate assistantships are fewer in number, too. Looming ahead, after all that stress, is an uncertain job market and a different role for the United States in world affairs.

Activists predict that two main external forces—the poor economy and the environmental movement—will reinvigorate college campuses this decade. The economy is the more dominant one right now, and it's generating stirrings of protest.

At the University of California at Berkeley, known in the past as the "mother ship" of student activism, a hunger strike was organized in January to protest a 22 percent increase in student fees. Rising tuition and state budget cuts brought out 100 students at Northern Illinois University. Dressed in black, they staged a mock funeral replete with book-filled coffins and a eulogy for "academic excellence." At Yale University, some 300 graduate students staged a two-hour sit-in when budget cutbacks forced reduced operating hours at the library. (Similar budget problems have created shortened hours at SIUC's Morris Library. So far, no sit-ins, although one student activist told us, "If they really want to do something about the party school image, they will be sure to keep the library open later than 6 p.m. on Saturday nights.")

Freshmen attitudes are changing nationwide, as well. For 24 years, the American Council on Education and the Cooperative Institutional Research Program have been co-sponsoring the American Freshmen Survey. The latest reports the attitudes of 210,000 freshmen at 430 colleges and universities in the United States.

Freshmen who classify themselves as liberal or far-left (26 percent) now outnumber those who call themselves conservative or far-right (20 percent). The Los Angeles Times quotes David Merkowitz, president of the American Council of Education, as saying that students "are starting to feel insecure. They hear how hard it is to get jobs; they see the work environment of their parents. And today's freshmen are the children of the '60s and '70s and somewhat reflect the politics of their parents."

Interest in business careers reflects students' confidence that the field offers opportunity, good salaries, and security.
NAME: Jeffrey Lassiter
MAJOR: Completed coursework in December 1991 for a bachelor's degree in radio-TV
AFFILIATIONS: Jackson County Right-to-Life, Christian Action Council, Shawnee Crisis Pregnancy Center
PRINCIPLES: "I believe strongly in the Bible as the inherent word of God. Nothing contradicts the truth of the Word. I'm not interested in arguments that aren't supported by the Bible."
PROTEST: Marched in a Pro-Life demonstration along Illinois Highway 51 and helped organize a local demonstration against Roe v. Wade
CAREER GOALS: Through a position with the Federal Communications Commission or a national television association, to help shape national communications policy. "The liberal left, especially in broadcasting networks, can selectively choose what is presented as news and slant it in the direction that supports their views." Those views, he believes, include a conspiracy to destroy the traditional American family.

I have a kernel of hope. It just hasn't popped yet.
BRIAN KOEHLER

The interest also reflects confidence in the economy. In the recent survey, however, the number of freshmen who are declaring business as a major has dropped to its lowest point since 1975. Only 16 percent of freshmen are interested in business, compared to 25 percent just four years ago.

The legal profession—chosen by many students in the last decade as a high-pay career—is also declining as a choice of freshmen. Perhaps, too, the field is seen as overcrowded; the high tuition rates may warn off some; or law has an image problem by being tied too closely to the failures of the 1980s.

Right now, the main increase in interest among students is in the field of health and medicine, which has risen for the fourth year in a row. The interest may reflect more altruism among younger college students, according to a spokesman for the Cooperative Institutional Research Program. That altruism also showed up in the study in two other ways. inching up in the survey is the freshmen's optimism that they can influence society. In the latest report, only one out of three freshmen felt they could do little to change society.

The other of the two strongest forces for change is coming from the environmental movement, which is the largest banner under which student liberals rally.

Calling out to students from the Student Environmental Center's table in the

Jackie Badger works with Pollution Control to collect and recycle white paper from a computer lab on campus.
Student Center a few months ago, activist Brian Koehler got many to stop. Koehler's is already a recognizable face around campus. He's older and has been seasoned by the Navy. He's also a thinker, an analyzer, a persuasive debater.

One young man, a major in electrical engineering, listened to Koehler's reasoned spiel about recycling. "I've just started recycling glass," the engineering major said. Near his Lewis Park apartment, he said, he sometimes sees "poor people" scrounging for aluminum cans to turn in for cash. "I've been giving cans to them."

"Okay, that's cool," said Koehler. "I study by a window that overlooks the dumpsters," the Lewis Park student said. "Sometimes I see all the cans and bottles in them, and I think, 'Hmm, I'm looking into my future.'" But his apartment complex doesn't have a formal recycling program.

Koehler's advice: Get with other residents and start one. Don't wait for management to do it.

"People are beginning to see that the system now isn't cutting it, that sooner or later it will fail," Koehler said. "I have a kernel of hope. It just hasn't popped yet. This being an election year, possibly more students will become active and stay active." Within his first year on campus, he identified a subculture, and he describes them as "beatniks and hippies." Serious and committed, they aren't into...
partying. Their free time is devoted to various causes and heavy philosophical discussions.

Jackie Badger, a senior, also is active in the Student Environmental Council. His intriguing double major—economics and biology—leads him to some different conclusions. Change among students, he said, will be an outcome of the recession, which will become "horrible. Our economy could go into a freefall as states keep cutting their budgets. The national debt is mounting quickly. We now pay $200 billion annually in interest payments on the debt, and the only reason it's not higher is low interest rates."

Today's students are caught between the current economic reality and the social standards that arose among college students in the 1980s. "Student apathy comes from those social expectations, which say to get good grades, drink and party while you're in school, and then get a job," Badger said. "You are not expected to get active. You're culturally conditioned to finish college, get a good job, make a lot of money, and spend it to create more jobs." In Badger's view, students are adept at sitting around and talking about baseball, but they go blank when faced with more meaningful issues.

Students have only a superficial awareness of the environment, he said. "Misinformation is killing the environmental movement. They tell us bald-faced lies. I'm becoming pessimistic. People are very gullible. You've got to make things simple for students; they like to work under structure, like working at McDonald's. People don't realize how much of their own authority they just give away."

Other social concerns may begin to rally students. Karen S. Hampton '86, MA'91, now an SIUC doctoral student in clinical psychology, believes that women's health issues will bring a return to feminist activism. "Their well-being is threatened," she said. "Anti-choice legislation is a serious threat. We have to be active now."

Desert Shield and Desert Storm brought together an alliance of diverse student activist groups last year at SIUC. The Coalition for Mid-East Peace and the Mid-American Peace Project staged several public rallies and demonstrations. Friends for Native Americans and the Southern Illinois Latin American Solidarity Committee joined in with panel discussions, speakers, and question-and-answer sessions.

Minority students also have been successful in activating classmates. The annual Black History Month in February is a very visible event on campus, as is the annual NAACP breakfast in January on the national holiday honoring the birth of Martin Luther King. "We are seeing some change," says Harriett Wilson Barlow, SIUC's associate director of student development. "Within the last couple of years, there's more involvement among students in social kinds of issues than in the 1980s." High on Barlow's list of most active groups is the Black Affairs Council led by Antonio Washington. "Many of the student leaders in the BAC are spearheading activities that will improve, I hope, the environment and status of other students. In the BAC, there's more questioning of rules and regulations, an 'asking why.'"

Letters written by students and published in the *Daily Egyptian* show a smorgasbord of concerns and anger. Students protest the high cost of textbooks, higher residence hall rates, student government, racism, tuition increases, and the fact that abortions aren't covered by student health insurance. They comment on sexual preference, AIDS, religious beliefs, and sexism.

Stephanie Alley, representing a group called Students Against Animal Vivisection, said, "Eighteen- to 22-year-olds grew up in the Reagan years, so the situation we are in today seems to be 'what's normal.' As the political atmosphere worsens, people will begin to see that their investment in change will directly benefit them."

Karen Hampton was a graduate assistant at Women's Studies in 1990-91.

**NAME:** Karen Hampton  
**AFFILIATION:** Feminist Action Coalition  
**MAJOR:** Doctoral student, clinical psychology  
**INFLUENCE:** As an undergraduate, was a volunteer with the crisis hotline sponsored by Synergy in Carbondale and came to support the belief of making changes in society  
**PROTESTS:** Attended a Pro-Choice rally in Washington, D.C., in April 1989, and took part in local demonstrations in February 1991 against Desert Storm  
**OBSERVATION:** "Eighteen- to 22-year-olds grew up in the Reagan years, so the situation we are in today seems to be 'what's normal.' As the political atmosphere worsens, people will begin to see that their investment in change will directly benefit them."  
**CAREER GOALS:** Become a psychotherapist working with community organizations and individuals
Patrick Schaefers, a junior in history from Oak Forest, Ill., displayed his support for Desert Storm at a February 1991 rally in Carbondale. (Heidi Deidrich photo)

tion and Exploitation (SAAVE), wrote in the D.E., "Hundreds of animals a year are maimed and tortured in Life Science II and Lindegren Hall. Rats, mice, rabbits, cats, dogs, monkeys, and even penguins in these buildings have had senseless, irrelevant tests inflicted on them to gain useless knowledge." For years a student group called NORML has sought to remove legislation against marijuana. The anti-CIA sentiment is still expressed on campus within the peace movement.

Public activism among liberals is much more likely to occur on campus than activism among conservatives. Three public issues represent the conservatives the most: the right-to-life movement, defense of gun ownership, and discussions of morality (centering on the values of fundamental Christianity and heterosexuality). These are promoted in occasional letters to the D.E. but not specifically through organized student groups. Of the 30 or so that are activist in nature, only five or six could be easily classified as conservative.

Helping to form a large middle ground at SIUC are sororities and fraternities that are involved in volunteerism. A registered student organization called Mobilization of Volunteer Effort (MOVE) coordinates their activities.

Angie Asbury, a senior in psychology and a Delta Zeta, is among 100 students who volunteer several times each year to organize blood drives at the Student Center. Last fall she took part in a Multiple Sclerosis Walkathon. This semester she is volunteering at the Senior Citizens Services for Jackson County. Her sorority also has worked with the Special Olym-
College Republicans and College Democrats are two of the registered student organizations here. A third political movement—Green politics—is showing up on bumper stickers in the area and in the D.E. Jackie Badger is active here, too, as the Midwest representative of the left Green Network. He explains that the movement "is based on the Ten Key Values: Ecological wisdom and sustainability, grassroots democracy, nonviolence, social justice, decentralization, community-based economics, post-patriarchal values, respect for diversity, personal and global responsibility, future focus."

As activists of any cause will tell you, college students will have to take private and public stands in the 1990s. The choices they make will have a definite impact on the country as a whole in the early years of the next millennium.

NAME: Brian Koehler
MAJOR: Freshman, speech communications and University studies.
GROUPS: Student Environmental Center, Mid-America Peace Project, College Democrats
INFLUENCE: Gerald R. Gaffney, assistant professor of forestry, got him interested in campus activism
RECOMMENDED BOOK: The Troika Incident by James Cook Brown
CAREER GOAL: Possibly the Peace Corps first, then working for a non-profit, non-governmental organization
BACKGROUND: From Des Plains, Ill.; several years of service in the Naval Reserve before enrolling in SIUC
PROTEST: Arrested last fall for obstructing logging at a timber sale in the Shawnee National Forest and sentenced to perform 25 hours of community service
UNDERLYING ASSUMPTION:
That overpopulation is the root cause of environmental and social problems around the world. "It also hurts the economy, because the economy doesn't grow exponentially to match the exponential growth rate of the population."

Delta Zeta sorority sisters—Angie Asbury (left) and Tracy Sphar—helped recruit blood donors during a drive on campus this semester.
In her 30 years with the Center for Dewey Studies, Jo Ann Boydston has edited more than 40 books related to the work of philosopher-educator John Dewey.

BY BEN GELMAN

Jo Ann Boydston with the Dewey books, all published by the SIU Press

JO ANN BOYDSTON has received many honors and compliments as director of SIUC's Center for Dewey Studies and editor of all 37 volumes of The Collected Works of John Dewey, 1882-1953. But perhaps the most unusual is a casual reference to her work in the November 1986 American Psychologist.

William Kessen of Yale University, a participant in a scholarly discussion on developmental psychology, was responding to a question on Dewey's outlook on science and democracy, when he threw out this little zinger: "Some of you may not know it, but the major industry of Carbondale, Illinois, is the production of books by Dewey, an activity that is now in its second score and has hardly touched the surface." Boydston has modestly declined to take credit for putting Carbondale on the map, but she is obviously tickled by the idea.

John Dewey (1859-1952) was the towering figure who dominated American philosophy, education, and psychology during the last part of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th. He is given credit, with William James and Charles Sanders Peirce, for developing the philosophy of pragmatism. An uniring activist in many causes and a prolific writer of books and articles, he has been called America's "national philosopher."

Although many of Dewey's writings were out of print in 1961, when SIUC's Dewey project first began to take shape, there has been a resurgence of interest in his work lately, for which the monumental Collected Works published by the SIU Press under Boydston's editorship is at least partly responsible.

The reviews attest to the fact that she did it right. On The Collected Works: "This will be a model for the publication of other American philosophers" (H.S. Thayer, Religious Humanism). "This splendid publishing venture should serve as a stimulus to a new flourishing of American philosophy" (Philosophy and Phenomenological Research).

And on yet another volume she edited, The Poems of John Dewey: "No graduate, undergraduate, or public library should be without this book. Exquisite in every detail, it is important for its content, and its method should establish it as a model of excellence in editing" (Choice).

In his article, "Dewey Done" (Intellec-
tual History Newsletter, Volume 13, 1991), Robert Westbrook of the University of Rochester, writes, "This year marks the culmination of one of the most laudable projects in American intellectual history, the publication of The Collected Works of John Dewey. Had the Dewey Center confined its activities to producing The Collected Works, its contribution...would have been considerable enough, but in addition to this project—its most important work, to be sure—the Center and the Morris Library of Southern Illinois University also serve as the repository of the largest collection of Dewey manu-

"I imagine that Dewey would have been delighted to find his legacy resting in Carbondale in the hands of...people who have, moreover, provided American intellectual historians and others committed as he was to free inquiry with an
Boydston has officially retired from SIUC as Distinguished Professor of Library Affairs Administration, but she remains as part-time director of the Center for Dewey Studies until the middle of this year. She agreed to an interview on her 36 years at SIUC, the last 30 of which have been with the Dewey project.

But, first, a little background. She was born Jo Ann Harrison in 1924 in Hugo, Okla., near the Texas border and in the Choctaw Nation. Her father was a Choctaw at Oxford, where Don Boydston was at the time.

At Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, she earned a B.A. (1944) in French and Spanish, and an M.A. (1947) in Spanish. In her freshman year, she had met her future husband, upper-classman Donald N. Boydston of Sand Springs, Okla.

In 1950, she earned a Ph.D. in educational research in English, foreign languages, and the communication arts from Columbia University in New York. From 1952 to 1955, she was supervisor of student teachers at the University of Mississippi at Oxford, where Don Boydston taught health education. In 1955, she came to Carbondale with her husband, who took a job as chairman of health education at SIU (he later served also as athletics director).

Jo Ann Boydston was hired on term appointment as assistant director of teacher training and executive director of the Educational Council of 100. She became associate director of what was then Co-operative Research on Dewey Publications in 1961. In 1966 she was named director of what is now the Center for Dewey Studies.

Gelman: Your first sight of Carbondale came in 1955, when you accompanied Don on a trip from Oxford, Miss. He was to be interviewed for a position as chairman of health education. What do you remember about that visit?

Boydston: I remember that we were advised not to judge the institution on the looks of the town, because it was a railroad town. We drove up and found it a little more advanced, actually, than Oxford was at the time.

In those days, there was no possibility for employment for me in a tenure track position. It had been the same at the University of Mississippi. The upshot was it was a better salary for Don than he was able to get at Ole Miss, but we could tell it was also going to be a lot more expensive to live in Carbondale, if you can believe that.

We've never been sorry. It's been delightful.

Gelman: You were the workhorse, if you'll pardon the expression, as executive director of the Educational Council of 100. And I bet you didn't have a big staff.

Boydston: I worked hard. I had a half-time student worker.

Gelman: How did you get acquainted with George Axtelle, and how did you get involved in the John Dewey project he started?

Boydston: SIU President Delyte Morris had this program to bring in people, who were retired elsewhere, for a brief time to give some luster to the University and give the opportunity for people here to interact with them and learn from them. I think it worked beautifully. Axtelle came from New York University as distinguished visiting professor in the philosophy of education.

Claude Coleman had the "Plan A" program for honor students and was operating on lower than a shoestring. He called in all his friends to teach in that program. He had it set up so that there would be small seminar groups with two professors assigned to each. I had no professorial appointment, of course, but George Axtelle and I were team teaching—for free!—one of those seminars that Claude set up.

The Plan A house had a living room area where people would gather. George and I were sitting there one time, and he told me he expected to get a small research grant to do some editing of the works of John Dewey.

And I said, "Listen, George. I'm not crazy about what I'm doing with the Educational Council of 100. You're probably going to need somebody who is an expert editor," which I was not. "So, I would like to work with you."

Gelman: So that's how you became an expert editor.

Boydston: I was an editor-pretender. But he immediately said, "No, I want a Dewey scholar," which I clearly was not.

It turned out that he didn't have any money to bring anybody in and he would have had to get somebody appointed in the College of Education or in Philosophy or somewhere. The best he could do was hire somebody who was already here, and on salary, and maybe get that person reassigned, which was what eventually happened in my case.

I was thrilled to death. We set up at 803 South Elizabeth Street, where in 1970 I burned the building down.

Gelman: WHAT?

Boydston: Actually, I didn't burn it down; the electric circuits burned it down. It was just a little frame building. It's gone, gone—nothing but bare lot.

Gelman: Did you lose a lot of papers and things?

Boydston: We had been told, "It might be a good idea if you had some fireproof vaults," and we had three, I think. In those we kept our ongoing work, and we kept the volumes.

Vernon Sternberg, founder and director of the SIU Press, had insisted that we plan out all the volumes before we ever started anything.

Gelman: All 37?

Boydston: We planned 40. We had that stuff in the vaults between cardboards, moving right along. We kept all that in there—anything really valuable—and it was pristine after the fire. There was nothing really standing except those vaults and the Xerox machine. They came in with the bulldozer a couple of days later and there sat the Xerox machine. I don't know if it was operative. I didn't want to fool with it.

We did have a lot of smoke damage to all our books. We had to use a lot of our books rebound. Part of our work from the beginning was collecting the different printings of the different editions. We had some really valuable stuff—not that it had cost us much. The file cabinets protected some material. We had to redo the folders. We're still using some mate-
It's a truly American approach to philosophy. It's the idea that acts should be judged by their consequences, that by thinking through a situation you can imagine what the consequences are going to be.

JO ANN BOYDSTON
one on education and schooling; there's one on psychology; there's one on ethics; there's one on what is the equivalent in other philosophers on metaphysics.

We got them to take the whole bibliography and divide it up—make their choices—into the works they were going to treat under those different categories. Well, there were three or four major works that everybody wanted. That was the proof of the pudding. So when we did that book, we put those works in all of the categories that the authors claimed. Dewey was the ultimate interdisciplinary.

Gelman: That's certainly true. In his 93 years, he was known as a philosopher, psychologist, educator, and educational reformer. But wasn't John Dewey's claim to fame his role in the development of pragmatism—the reaction to the idealism of the early 19th century?

Boydston: William James and Charles Sanders Peirce are given most of the credit for the development of American pragmatism, when really Dewey was working along the same lines just about the time James' first book on pragmatism came out.

It's a truly American approach to philosophy. As I understand it—and you know I'm not a trained philosopher—it's the idea that actions should be judged by their consequences; that by thinking through a situation you can imagine what the consequences are going to be.

This is quite simply what American pragmatism is. You make decisions about approaches to use but they are always subject to modification. You get to one level where your decisions are put into effect or not and then you have to move on and think some more. There is no end to it. You don't just set some absolute goal and say, "OK, I've made it; I don't have to think about that problem anymore."

Gelman: You have a theory, but then you see whether it works or not. Isn't that essentially the scientific approach?

Boydston: That's right. Really, to me, the basic characteristic of Dewey's philosophy was that he believed the scientific method could be applied to every area of thought, including values and ethics. It didn't have to be applied only to concrete, physical phenomena. It could also be used in thinking about social problems, human problems. That may be his greatest contribution.

Gelman: Speaking of pragmatism and practicality, editing the 37 volumes of The Collected Works by you and your staff and publication by the SIU Press must have cost quite a bit over the last 30 years. The University furnished the physical facilities and some of the personnel funds, but I understand your outside grants so far have amounted to almost $3.5 million dollars. Where did that money come from?

Boydston: Nearly half—almost $1.5 million—has come from the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the John Dewey Foundation in New York, established by Roberta Dewey, the second Mrs. Dewey, contributed substantially.

Gelman: What have been the highlights of your years at the Center for Dewey Studies and its predecessor, the Co-operative Research on Dewey Publications?

Boydston: I can think of three. One was the publication of the first volume. That was important. Actually, we published Volume Two first—the book on psychology. That was our test with the philosophical community, with the textual community. When it was well-received, that was wonderful. And also we got to see an object, an actual printed book.

The second was The Poems of John Dewey (1977). I was able to use all the techniques and the skills that we developed in connection with the others. And I had to learn so many new things about authentication of material, because that's a whole specialized field. He had never admitted, except very indirectly, that he wrote poems. And the poetry was found in very mysterious circumstances—in his desk and wastepaper baskets. But these poems had his hand all over them.

Gelman: Everything else had been published before. This material had never been published. I understand you didn't actually discover the poems, but you did the research to verify that these were written by Dewey. Did you have to do actual detective work? Check typewriters and handwriting?

Boydston: Exactly. A lot. We employed a handwriting expert. I didn't have any doubts, but we had this woman from Chicago come to work with us, because there was one poem that had some other handwriting all over it.

Gelman: Did you find out whose it was?

Boydston: Yes, his first wife, Alice Dewey. The whole story was fascinating to me.

Gelman: That's two highlights. The third is completing the series of 37 books of The Collected Works. It's also a little bit of a letdown, I suppose.

I might have felt more of a letdown except that, even before we did the index, we started on The Letters of John Dewey. We have an NEH grant and we're waiting for word on whether that's going to be continued past Oct. 1, which is after I'm out of here.

The NEH also has to approve the project director. Presumably, they're going to have a search for that person, who will have the responsibility of going on with editing the letters. That's going to be many, many volumes.

Gelman: Is there anything we haven't covered? Anything you'd like to say about the people you worked with?

Boydston: Well, although I am not a graduate of this institution, I feel a tremendous loyalty to SIU. It's really been good to me. I've had a terrific career here. From the beginning, there was the encouragement and enthusiasm I got from Dr. Morris. And Kenney Withers, who took over the SIU Press a year after Sternberg died, has demonstrated continuing interest and dedication to the Dewey project.

And talk about support! From the people in the Graduate School, and everybody in the administration, even people who have not caught the vision of what this really is, but nevertheless understand that it's a kind of image-creating thing out there in the big world.

The center is a world focus for Dewey studies and therefore worth supporting. The collecting, arranging, and republishing had not been done for an American philosopher. It was such a big undertaking that I thought we had to do the right kind of editing. Nobody is going to come back in and start another edition of Dewey. We had to do it right the first time.

John Dewey, circa 1939, at Columbia University
The most dramatic break from the rectangular on the inside is in the curve of the running tracks in the newest, northeast "box" of the complex. The first-floor track is used primarily for indoor track and field meets. The other, clingling to the wall at second-floor level, is a non-varsity track used primarily for walking or jogging. Brian Lukes '77, MSE94, coordinator of facilities in the Rec Center, talks about track size so that it can be understood: "Seven times around the first-floor track or eight times around the second floor will get you a mile."

The Center's 238,923 square feet of floor space is quite a parking lot. It could accommodate 2,043 Lincoln Town Cars (according to Vogler Ford of Carbondale) or 3,764 Geo Metro coupes (according to Vic Koenig Chevrolet of Carbondale).

The Rec Center is one of the largest in the nation. The new addition is at the lower right, with Grand Avenue at the left and the campus in the background.
Sophomore Tricia Tobias lifts about 195 pounds during an open competition sponsored by the Weight Lifting Club and the American Drug-Free Power Association. Tobias, who weighs 104 pounds, holds the SIUC club's squat record of 170 pounds.

A pick-up basketball game in progress. Note, in the background, the simultaneous use of the second-floor running track.

Two types of machines (pedal and moving steps) simulate stairsteps. The machines are among the many types of exercise equipment found throughout the Rec Center.

Thompson Point over East Campus housing, students now ask for East Campus housing first. Many attribute this shift to the East Campus proximity to the Student Recreation Center.

This is certainly true of students who participate in varsity sports. Doug Ingram, Saluki swimming and diving coach, said, “All of our people required to use campus housing are staying in Neeley,” one of the single, large dorms in the East Campus. Don DeNoon, Saluki women’s track and field coach, said, “Of our 37 student athletes, 14 are in University Park”—Neeley and three low-rise dorms in the East Campus complex. “Only one is at Thompson Point, in the Honors Dorm.”

Yet despite the impressive data and the compliments of University personnel, the Rec Center shows its true importance to campus life only when you talk to the students who use it.

Two of Ingram’s student athletes, roommates in Neeley, are Elizabeth Duncan, a freshman from Indianapolis, and Sara Schmidlkofer, a freshman from Spokane, Wash. Both acknowledge that the swimming and diving facilities were strong factors in their coming to SIUC. “When I saw the Rec Center, I knew right away I’d want to be staying in East Campus because of the time I’d be spending in the Center,” said Schmidlkofer.
The swimming practice schedule calls for two-a-day practices six days a week, and she also spends time in the weight room and on the stationary bikes.

Duncan, who keeps a similar training schedule, said proximity to the Center is definitely the reason she is on East Campus. She and Schmidlkofer devote a good deal of time to the Center and racquet sports. Duncan puts it succinctly: "It's good to have a place to play."

Not all students who use the Center are varsity athletes. Bryan Mason is a Waukegan, Ill., sophomore for whom the Center was included as part of a campus tour. "When I saw the Center and learned that they had a martial arts club, I figured out just how much time I would be spending there, and I knew I'd want to locate on East Campus. Now I shoot baskets in the mornings five days a week and meet with the martial arts group each Tuesday and Thursday. I've also taken a job as a gym floor supervisor."

A varsity basketball player in high school, Mason uses SIUC's strong intramural program to replace the varsity game in which he can no longer compete. He also engages in the martial-arts program to supplement his career aspirations in law enforcement.

Many other students, of course, come to the Rec Center for informal recreation, as do SIUC employees and alumni. The Recreation Center seems to offer something for every type of person and an activity for every type of need.
Growing quietly— but quickly—in Illinois and Minnesota are clones of silver maples (Acer saccharinum) that started life in test tubes on the SIUC campus. Leaping up, up, up in otherwise marginal farmland, the maples hold great promise as a source of renewable energy.

Silver maples typically grow eight feet a year. So hardy are they that even when you cut them down they keep on growing rapidly. Stump sprouts can reach 12 feet after only one year. “What we are doing,” said W. Clark Ashby, professor of plant biology and part of a four-man SIUC research team, “is selecting superior trees, reproducing them by the thousands, and planting them for biomass production as a means of creating energy independence.” Biomass is the amount of living matter in a unit area or volume of habitat.

The project, now in its sixth year, is up for renewal. To date it has been funded by Martin-Marietta Energy Systems Inc. and the U.S. Department of Energy and administered by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The project involves much more than the simple matter of planting trees, waiting until they grow, and then cutting them down when they reach a certain size. The team first studies the variables that determine how well a tree will perform. The researchers look for superior...
Growth regulators are added in the laboratory and the third member of the seeds in a quarter-acre plot at the University's Horticulture Research Center. At the end of the first year, the fastest-growing seedlings were picked. Some were transferred directly from the test plot to a laboratory in the Agriculture Building, but the majority went to the research center's greenhouse. These became "parent plants for all generations," said Carl A. Huetteman, a researcher in plant and soil sciences and the third member of the team.

Cuttings from these parent plants—called "explants" or "cultures"—are grown in a test tube under sterile conditions. They are artificially supplied with all of the nutrients they would naturally receive through a root system. Each of the parent plants supplies explants for 10-20 test tubes every two months. Growth regulators are added in the laboratory, causing each explant to bear more branches than normal.

When the branches reach about two centimeters in length, they are cut and placed in peat plugs. They remain until they root and begin new leaf growth. Then they are moved from the laboratory to the greenhouse, where they are maintained until the following planting season. From there they go to the test plots.

Each of the two plots in Carbondale is one acre in size and considered a "marginal" or "secondary" farming site, one of the selling points of biomass farming. One site is a lowland area that easily floods. The other is a steeply sloped area at the crest of a hill, prone to erosion when planted with "normal" crops.

The test sites help determine the maximum point of silver maple productivity to be gained. Which set of genetic characteristics is most compatible with which environment for producing the fullest, healthiest growth in the least time?

The first harvest from a formal production site could probably take place in five years. At that time, the entire crop would be cut about six inches above the ground and left alone. The root systems remain intact, allowing branches to grow from the stumps. These branches may then be harvested in five-to-ten-year cycles with a suggested upper limit of 50 years, after which the site would be replanted.

The energy produced from the trees could include liquid, gas, steam (from burning the wood), and solids. John E. Preece, professor of plant and soil science and the fourth member of the team, attended a national scientific meeting last year at which Ford Motor Company officials predicted that plant biomass, after proper conversion, could be a substantial contributor to liquid auto fuels.

The benefits of the project extend beyond pushing the growth and volume of the crop to its limits and converting the cuttings into fuel.

Like young people, young trees are more active and grow more rapidly than older ones. For trees, that means young saplings possess a much greater rate of consumption of carbon dioxide and release of oxygen. Tree crops also reduce soil erosion and water run-off.

The trees are environmentally friendly in other ways. The fuels that come from this crop will not contain the unfriendly pollutants associated with fossil fuels, and growing the trees requires fewer chemicals (fewer fertilizers and pesticides).

The silver maples also provide a temporary habitat for wildlife. Actually, one of the biggest problems on some test sites is from deer that eat many of the young trees, foliage and all, and ruin others by rubbing their antlers ("buckrub") on them during the rutting season.

The benefits to farmers are also clear. The crop could be grown on secondary or marginal land with a greater degree of profitability than normal crops, even those receiving extensive use of fertilizer and pesticides. Because the silver maples would not be harvested annually, they would help build up marginal soils and could also be planted alongside regular crops or rotated when desired.

To make a profit, farmers must harvest annual crops within the growing season. If for some reason, such as wet weather, farmers are forced to leave the crop in the field, the profit remains with it. Not so for farmers unable to get into the field to harvest silver maples. They simply will wait until it is convenient to harvest, since the trees can remain a viable crop for several years.

Huetteman explains that when growth in the test sites has been established, the research team will analyze what it has produced and make its product recommendations to Martin-Marietta and the Department of Energy. "The silver maple project has provided some fairly impressive results," he said. "As we near the end of our initial granting period, we are even more excited as we begin to explore other questions and possibilities raised in this work. Renewable resources, such as biomass, matched with our world's existing energy technology, should carry us well beyond the next several generations without the environmental tragedies of the past."
WE Americans have become accustomed to worrying about our economy. We used to worry about inflation. Now our worries are focused on rising unemployment, on falling real wage rates, and, most of all, on our declining economic stature in the world. Other countries have almost caught up with us in living standards. The loss of relative economic stature in the United States particularly concerns us in the case of Japan, in part because they have come so far so rapidly.

While we worry, we complain, but we lack a sense of direction and do little. Action requires some immediate sacrifice to achieve a long-term goal. We are increasingly unwilling to make that sacrifice and matters become worse.

How are we to stop this erosion of real wage rates and economic status? We must make workers more productive by giving them tools. Hard work is not enough.

To illustrate why, consider the farmer who lets machinery deteriorate in order to purchase television sets, VCRs, and video games. This farmer may work hard but soon finds himself or herself in desperate straits. It is hard to plow fields with a VCR. Farmers need tractors that work.

Collectively, we are like a farmer with old, worn-out machinery. Our tools and machines are called capital, and we have let our capital stagnate in the 1970s and deteriorate in the 1980s. Consequently, our wage rates (once we account for inflation) were stagnant in the 1970s and fell in virtually every occupational category in the 1980s. In contrast, Japan and Europe increased the number and quality of tools per worker and enjoyed a rise in real (inflation-adjusted) wage rates.

There are three reasons why the number of tools available to each worker in the United States has deteriorated. First, our labor force has expanded very rapidly due to a striking increase in the number of women employed. Much of this increase occurred in the 1970s.

Second, our savings declined somewhat during the 1980s. These funds may be borrowed by others to purchase tools. A decline in savings means that our capital cannot expand as rapidly as before because there are fewer funds from which to borrow and purchase capital.

Third, there was a dramatic increase in government borrowing during the 1980s. Government borrows the same savings that capitalists could borrow to purchase more tools. Hence, government borrowing reduces the savings that are available for capital expansion.

Not all of our declining wage rates of the 1980s can be attributed to the government deficit, but it is the most controllable cause. The decline in savings during the 1980s also has caused declining wage rates. With higher savings, the deficit would be less important. Italy, for example, has had chronically higher government deficits than the United States and still has grown fairly rapidly. Italy has managed this growth because its citizens have the highest savings rate in the world.

One way to increase savings in our country is to encourage more home ownership. Homeowners automatically save in their mortgage payments by building up equity in the home. Various consumption taxes have been suggested, but there is considerable doubt as to their effectiveness in increasing savings. This leaves re-
During the government deficit as the most effective action the government could take to encourage more capital accumulation. Unfortunately, we voters have not come to the realization that deficit reduction requires some immediate sacrifice. Taxes would have to be raised or government services reduced.

To understand how our country got into this mess, we need to review a little bit of the history of the government deficit. In the past, the deficit behaved in the acceptable Keynesian manner. The budget was roughly balanced over the business cycle. This meant we had deficits during recessions and surpluses during booms. Over the long run, there was a slight but inconsequential upward drift in the size of the government debt. As a percentage of gross national product, debt fell from 140 percent after World War II to just over 30 percent during the 1970s. In terms of the deficit, President Eisenhower was the most consistent Keynesian, but government deficits for all the presidents until Ronald Reagan behaved in this manner. Our last total government surplus was in 1979.

The idea behind Keynesian economics is that the savings in an economy will generally be borrowed to purchase new capital. However, there are times when capitalists do not borrow and invest all of our savings. A recession is the result. The recession will continue until these savings are borrowed and spent.

The Keynesian prescription is for the government to borrow some of these idle savings in order to avoid deep recessions. This borrowing would not crowd out spending on capital because it would not use savings that went to capital spending. During booms, however, the prescription is for the borrowing to stop. The government should run surpluses to augment the savings available for capitalists to borrow. This Keynesian prescription requires discipline during booms and the willingness to pay the taxes required to finance government spending.

This fiscal discipline disappeared in the 1980s. In analyzing the stagnant economy, a small group of economists, called supply siders, believed they had a painless remedy for the stagnation of the 1970s. Higher income could be achieved if people worked harder and if the economy became more efficient. We would not need to buy fewer VCRs in order to buy more tractors. We could simply work harder and more effectively.

The supply siders viewed lower tax rates as the key. The proposition that low tax rates would encourage effort and lead to greater efficiency is by no means controversial. No economist has, to my knowledge, disagreed.

A practical difficulty, however, is that cuts in tax rates would almost certainly result in a larger government deficit. The government would borrow more of our savings, thereby reducing the savings available to purchase new capital. Workers would have fewer tools to work with, and, despite their greater efforts, workers would experience a fall in real wage rates.

At this point, the supply siders advocated a desperate gamble. The increase in effort and efficiency caused by reducing tax rates might be large enough so that a government budget deficit would not materialize. The expansion of wage rates and income that occurs because of a tax cut would mean that a lower tax rate would be applied to a larger income. The supply siders contended that taxes collected would actually rise because of the cut in tax rates. Capitalists could purchase more tools because the government deficit would fall, not rise. More of our savings would be available to purchase capital. Furthermore, there would be no need to cut government spending in order to balance the budget. The stagnation of the 1970s would turn into the boom of the 1980s.

Unfortunately, we took and lost the supply-side gamble. The predictable increase in effort and efficiency occurred, but this increase was small.

Consequently, the government budget deficit rose. The stagnation of the 1970s turned into the decline of the 1980s. This decline in wage rates was mitigated by a large inflow of foreign savings. The resulting trade deficit has been of lively political interest. We must realize that wage rates would have fallen by much more in the 1980s if foreigners had not provided us with part of their savings.

In getting out of this mess, we should take heed of three things. First, foreign savers cannot be counted on to provide us with savings in the future. Japan, for instance, is an aging society. Workers who save will become pensioners who will have to spend their accumulated savings to a much greater extent in Japan than in the United States. Japan's savings will decline, providing us with fewer savings with which to buy capital. Our real wages will decline further, unless these savings are replaced.

Second, it is not clear that we are up to the task of ceasing our worrying and inaction. Which taxes are to be increased and which expenditures are to be cut?

Third, a deepening recession could occur if we dramatically raise taxes and cut government spending. This recession is likely because capitalists cannot be expected to step in immediately and borrow the savings no longer consumed by the budget deficit.

Fortunately, these problems are solvable if we are willing to take bold action.

Taxes need to be increased to balance the budget in the long run. We would once again have deficits in recessions and surpluses in booms. Theoretically, we could also reduce government spending, but I would neither advocate nor count on further reductions being part of the solution. Collectively, we want less expensive government, but we do not want less government. While it matters somewhat which taxes are increased, the choice is secondary. A 3 percent value added tax on all goods and services would be sufficient.

We need to assure that the savings released by the elimination of the long-term deficit are used to purchase capital. This can be accomplished by an investment tax credit on purchases of new capital above some recent historical average level of capital purchases. This credit could be substantial without eroding government revenues because it would not apply to all capital purchases.

There are substantial grounds for optimism if we can stop worrying and take appropriate action. The stagnation of the 1970s is not likely to be repeated. The growth rate in the labor force has slowed considerably because female participation is already at a high level. The growth in real wage rates could easily return to its high rate of the 1950s and 1960s if we eliminate the budget deficit without causing a deep recession. Within a year or two, this increased growth rate will completely offset the required increase in taxes.

It is time to stop being a worrying society and start being a growing society.

Michael P. Shields, an associate professor of economics at SIUC, is a specialist in economic development, labor economics, and macroeconomic theory. He also is an editor of the series Social and Political Economy published by the SIU Press.

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First Things First: Coach Rich Herrin Scores in Leading His Players to Good Academics

Last winter Rich Herrin enjoyed the Salukis' 100th win during his tenure as coach. In the previous three seasons, the Salukis averaged over 20 wins a season and were invited to the NCAA each season. Their 26 wins in 1989-90 were the most ever in a single season for the Salukis and helped them to their first MVC title in 13 years. In late January this year, the team was leading the Missouri Valley Conference outright and had compiled a record of 13-2.

Such statistics gave everyone in Salukiland plenty to howl about, and were invited to the NIT this year, the team was leading the Missouri Valley Conference outright and had compiled a record of 13-2.

Presently one of the Salukis contributing strongly to both the winning and graduation-rate percentages is Ashraf Amaya, a 6'8" junior from Oak Park, Ill. In late January he was the team's leading scorer (right at 20 ppg) and rebounder. He had a good chance of moving into 15th on the all-time Saluki scoring list by the end of the season and was a likely candidate for MVP in the conference.

Yet his coach points with equal pride to Amaya's progress toward a degree. "He is going to graduate," says Herrin. "We are concerned about that for all of our players. Rodney Watson, our academic advisor, monitors grades closely."

"When I first came here, we had six players at the same time whose eligibility ran out and who didn't graduate. We've turned that situation around now, and we don't want anything even close to that to happen again."

Such a regimen is new to Amaya. His mother sent him to Walther Lutheran High School by the name his brother, Doug, had already made for himself there. The Walther Lutheran administration and faculty apparently take seriously the word "Lutheran" in the school's name, and the academic program reflects one of the traits commonly associated with the word—hard work. The school has strong academic standards and a variety of programs. They include advanced placement, accelerated courses, and "credits in escrow," in which students may earn credits ahead to take with them to college.

Walther Lutheran Registrar Eric Michaelson builds a solid bottom line to the school's mission. He explains that for all students in all programs, the operative word is "challenge." No one slides through. Perhaps because of that background, Amaya has little trouble heeding Herrin's bottom line: "Go to class and do your school work."

Amaya's memories of high school academics are that he had a tough time switching from the public to private view of education. However, the hard work to which he became acclimated readied him for college academics. "They do a good job there of preparing students for college," he says.

In SIUC's basketball program, many of the academic concerns are handled by Rodney Watson, the assistant coach who also serves as the basketball Salukis' academic advisor.

"Challenge," the operant word at Walther Lutheran, becomes the phrase "maximizing potential" in Salukiland. Watson is proud of the way the University helps maximize by using a study table, tutorial services, the learning resources such as Morris Library, and a solid curriculum available in all semesters.

The coaches monitor players' grades, receive information from various faculty members, and formally go by classes to check attendance. All of these tools are used in the attempt to get players to act responsibly about academics.

"We believe that the amount of responsibility a player is willing to take for his classroom work is a strong indication of the amount of responsibility he will take for himself on the basketball court," says Watson, "and that the amount of responsibility is indicative of the success he will meet in both areas."

Amaya, an advertising major, carries a legitimate course load for his year in school and his major. By doing that he is meeting his responsibilities in the classroom and on the court.

"Our parents have always talked to me and my brother and sisters about being responsible," he says. "We've always had about every kind of household pet you can think of. Right now we have a Rottweiler and a miniature schnauzer. Part of the training for all four of us has always been to be responsible for the upkeep of the pets."

On the campus, where there are no parents to watch over students, the students are responsible for their own grades. What would monitoring coaches say or do to a student whose grades are giving him big trouble?

Amaya doesn't know. "With the system they have here, any problems are taken care of before they get to be big trouble."

Three Athletes Chosen as Academic All-Americans

Three Saluki athletes, all seniors, were voted into the GTE Academic All-America Team last year by the 1,400 members of the College Sports Information Directors of America.

Martha Firnhaber (business), an SIUC volleyball player, used a cumulative GPA of 3.85 to be named to the team for the second year in a row. She was one of six student athletes selected for the Academic All-American volleyball team from nearly 1,000 volleyball players around the country participating in Division I-A.

Football players Jon Manley (electrical engineering) and Dwayne Summers (biological sciences) had 3.67 and 3.91 GPAs respectively to earn their places as...
Academic All-Americans. Manley and Summers were two of only 24 players named to the team from among approximately 20,000 playing football across the country at Division I-AA. It is even more unusual that two players from the same university were selected.

Football Dogs Named “Most Improved” for 1991

Head Football Coach Bob Smith paid no attention to the pollsters who picked the 1991 Salukis to finish dead last in the Gateway Conference. Nor did he pay attention to those pollsters who promptly called the Salukis one of the nation’s top 20 I-AA schools when SIUC defeated Northern Iowa, the pre-season pick to win the Gateway.

That 21-20 win, coming during the Salukis' first home game of the year, moved SIUC's record to 4-0. The record became 5-0 at the expense of Illinois State (by 14-11) before the Dogs suffered their first loss, against Southwest Missouri State (17-13).

They were caught short 21-20 while going for a win instead of a tie against Illinois State in Bloomington. That in tandem with a last-30-second victory by Northern Iowa over Eastern Illinois kept the Dogs out of a tie for the Gateway championship and put them into a tie for second place with Western Illinois University.

Their 7-4 record was recognized by the NCAA when it awarded the Salukis a tie with Austin Peay for the Most Improved I-AA Team of the Year. Some called that a dubious honor, pointing out that it required a poor 1990 season. Those more pragmatically inclined answered that the set of circumstances that earned that title “beats hell out of the alternative.”

Many of us who waited through two previous seasons of 2-9 football didn’t feel the need to enter the argument. Nice though the award may be, the 1991 season was appreciated and satisfying—had the Salukis been given no award at all.

A Tough Schedule Now Underway for Baseball Salukis

Head Baseball Coach Sam Riggleman hopes that some veteran pitchers come through for the team during this season and that the Dawgs will hit the ball the way he thinks they can.

The Salukis, trying to improve on last season’s 26-37-1 mark, return 12 lettermen including five pitchers and seven position players who started at one time or another last year.

The season began Feb. 28 at the University of Mississippi followed at home, March 6-8, by the first annual Saluki/Best Inns Classic. The rest of the schedule will be one of the toughest in recent memory for the Salukis. They will be facing the nation’s pre-season number one and two teams (Wichita and Miami) and have added such teams as Mississippi, Kentucky, and Iowa to the slate.

They will play six teams that played in the 1991 NCAA tournament and two others that won over 40 games but did not make it into the elite group.

Newcomers who have impressed Saluki coaches include three talented pitchers: Mike Blang, Mike McArdle, and Henry Lemieux. Blang and McArdle are transfers from the University of Wisconsin. Lemieux brings his talent to SIUC from one of the top junior-college programs in the country.

TRIO OF SPIKERS. Sonya Locke '83 (center) has completed her first season as head volleyball coach, compiling a 15-17 mark (up from a 1990 record of 12-16). Locke took over a team that had three head coaches in four years. She is backed by Lori Nishikawa (left), assistant coach, and Mary Kay Waller, graduate assistant. Nishikawa, an alumna of Washington University in St. Louis, was twice named the NCAA Division III Player of the Year and was a three-time All-American. Waller, playing for Notre Dame, was an All-Region pick in 1987 and 1988.
Stone House Is the New Home of Alumni Offices and Services

The former residence of SIUC presidents and, most recently, the SIU chancellor, will soon be the home of Alumni Services and the SIU Alumni Association.

The decision to move alumni offices from the Student Center to Stone House was announced on Feb. 13 by the SIU Board of Trustees. The current location of Alumni Services on the second floor of the Student Center has space only for offices. Stone House will offer both more office space and lounge areas for informal gatherings.

SIU spend an estimated $34,000 to convert some of the south first-floor rooms of Stone House to offices. These areas include the master bedroom, family room, and three-car garage. Occupancy by alumni staff members is expected by this summer.

The rest of the first floor will be used by the University for special functions and banquets. Upstairs, the five bedrooms, four bathrooms, and sitting room will be available for special guests of the University.

Edward Buerger '70, executive director of Alumni Services and of the SIU Alumni Association, said, "The SIU Alumni Association's Board of Directors, its staff, and I are very pleased that the SIU Board of Trustees and President Guyon have made such a major commitment to the alumni of SIUC. Their decision exemplifies the value they place on the relationship between SIUC and its alumni." Buerger called Stone House "the most beautiful setting on campus."

The 15,000-square-foot Stone House has been vacant since last fall, when SIU Chancellor Lawrence K. Pettit resigned and moved to Montana. Before his four-year residency, the 16-room, nine-bath mansion had been the home of three SIUC presidents: David Derge, 1973-1974; Warren Brandt, 1974-1979; and Albert Somit, 1982-1987.

Following Pettit's departure, the SIU Board of Trustees announced that Stone House would no longer be a residence for top administrators. The trustees then asked acting SIU Chancellor James M. Brown to prepare a list of options for the building. He responded with seven suggestions. Moving the alumni offices headed the list and at $34,000 was the least expensive alternative.

The other six alternatives and their estimated expenses were to set up a dining club for SIUC staff ($66,000); move the SIU Foundation's offices to the entire first floor ($110,000); turn Stone House into the University Museum ($140,000); take over the entire building by combining the offices of Alumni Services and the SIU Foundation ($156,000); make it the home of a campus academic department ($156,000); and create a conference center ($224,000).

SIUC's Alumni Services includes nine full-time staff members, four graduate students, and 11 student workers. Edward Buerger '70 serves both as director of Alumni Services and as executive director of the not-for-profit SIU Alumni Association, which has approximately 9,000 members. Nick Ooh '85, MBA '90, Patricia McNeil '75, MS '80, and Roger Neuhaus MSED '90 are assistant directors of both Alumni Services and the Alumni Association.

Stone House was designed as a replacement residence for SIU President Delyte W. Morris. In October 1969, however, when construction on the building was almost complete, the Southern Illinoian revealed that costs were approaching $900,000. (Ultimately they were estimated at close to $1 million.)

The news caused a furor around the state and led Chicago business executive W. Clement Stone to step forward with a gift to the SIU Foundation of $1 million in stock in his Combined Insurance Company of America. The Foundation reimbursed the University for what it had spent on construction and the University deeded the property to the Foundation. In 1978 the Foundation conveyed the house and grounds to SIUC.

The building was officially named the W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone House in 1982. In previous years it had been known as the SIU Conference Center and as University House. In 1988 the University spent $110,200 for energy conservation improvements.

Stone House was designed originally to combine private living areas with University dining and entertainment areas. Over the years that mixture proved to be awkward, at best. Residents found themselves on display, and the...
mansion was far too big to allow for much intimacy. The building includes six bedrooms, two dining rooms, five gathering/sitting rooms, and nine bathrooms. The outdoor areas include five balconies, a roof terrace, and flagstone patios on three sides.

The move of alumni staff members to Stone House marks the first time that the 21-year-old building has been used extensively for offices.

**Stadium Days in Chicago and St. Louis Are Set for June**

The Alumni Association’s 15th annual Wrigley Field Day is set for Saturday, June 13, in Chicago. Two weeks later, on Friday, June 26, we host the 8th annual Busch Stadium Day in St. Louis.

In Chicago, George Loukas ’73 will open the doors of his Cubby Bear Lounge to alumni and friends in keeping with the tradition he started in 1977. The gathering has developed into the largest Saluki alumni event in the country.

Ticket demand in past years has been as high as 2,500, but the Chicago Cubs now limits all group ticket sales to 1,000. Chicago area members of the Alumni Association and donors of $100 or more to the SIU Foundation have been given the first opportunity to purchase tickets. The remaining tickets will be available after April 13.

Tickets are $15 each and include a terrace reserved seat for the Cubs vs. Expos game and a free drink at the Cubby Bear. George also will set up a picnic-style buffet at the lounge. When you order tickets to the game, please indicate if you also want buffet tickets. Proceeds support Saluki athletics and contribute to alumni programming.

To order, call the Alumni Association at 618-453-2408 from 8 a.m. through 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Only Visa and

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS ALUMNI.** These members of the Central Illinois Alumni Chapter, under the leadership of Gary Roberts ’66 (left of center), hosted a pre-game party attended by 175 alumni and friends at the University Best Western Inn before the Salukis Jan. 25 game vs. Illinois State at Normal. The Dawgs prevailed by a score of 64-59. (Roger Neuhaus photo)
1992 BALLOT

Voting Instructions. Place an X in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote. If you are the sole member of your household and a member of the SIU Alumni Association, use the box marked "A" to record your vote. If there is a second member of your household, he or she should use the box marked "B" for voting. Only those votes of dues-paying members will be valid in this election.

Ballots must reach the alumni office no later than noon, Friday, May 15, 1992.

Directors for Reelection

A  B  Janice Crumbacher Andrews '76, MA'79
   □    □ Deluxe Data Systems, Milwaukee, Wis.
A  B  Dwight Flowers Sr. ’68
   □    □ Food and Drug Administration, Kansas City, Mo.
A  B  Arnette Hubbard ’57
   □    □ Board of Election Commissioners, Chicago
A  B  Bruce Joseph ’84
   □    □ U.S. Air, DeSoto, Ill.
A  B  Helen Tenney Naumer ’59, JD’82
   □    □ Attorney, Du Quoin, Ill.

Election for Members-at-Large

A  B  Michael C. Carr ’74, JD’79
   □    □ Assistant U.S. Attorney, Carbondale
A  B  Harold I. Dycus ’65
   □    □ Dycus & Bradley CPA, Carbondale

Write-in Candidate

A  B
   □    □

Member "A" Name ____________________________
Member "B" Name ____________________________
Address __________________________________________
City ____________________________ State ______ Zip ______

Mail to:
SIU Alumni Association
Student Center
Southern Illinois University at Carbondale
Carbondale, IL 62901-4420

The game between the Cardinals and the Mets begins at 7:05 p.m.
Additional details, including ticket prices and ordering information, will be mailed to all St. Louis area alumni in late April. For more information, call 618-453-2408.
Traditionally, both the Chicago and St. Louis outings featured Cubs vs. Cards match-ups. But due to a change in scheduling by major league baseball, the teams do not play weekend series in one another's ballparks during the summer months in 1992.

St. Louis Alumni Gather for Saluki-Billiken Game

Some 200 St. Louis area alumni gathered at Rupert's nightclub before the Saluki men's basketball game vs. St. Louis University on Jan. 6. The group enjoyed cocktails and a dinner buffet while viewing videotaped highlights of the 1967 NIT championship basketball game between SIU and Marquette.
Bob Hardcastle ’63 served as master of ceremonies and coordinator for the event. Joe Mitch, associate commissioner of the Missouri Valley Conference, was on hand to encourage promotional support for the Missouri Valley Conference basketball tournament scheduled to take place March 7-9 at the St. Louis Arena.
The Saluki vs. Billikens game has become a popular annual occasion for St. Louis alumni. SIUC Coach Rich Herrin initiated the annual game shortly after he was hired in 1985. The Salukis lost this year's contest by 73-71 after a St. Louis basket with just two seconds remaining in the game. Last year the Dawgs met a similar fate, losing 56-55 after a St. Louis player hit a 20-foot shot at the buzzer.

Dawgs on ESPN Unite Alumni in 12 Cities

When ESPN came to the SIU Arena on Jan. 11 to televise SIUC vs. Northern Illinois, alumni fans gathered around their TV screens across the country.
Some 700 of them ventured out of their living rooms and went to sports restaurants in 12 cities (Atlanta, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Houston, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, Orlando, Phoenix, San Diego, San Francisco, and Tallahassee).

For many, the live broadcast from the Arena brought back memories of familiar places and faces including that of former Saluki All-American and ex-NBA star Mike Glenn '77. Mike now lives in Atlanta where he works for Merrill Lynch.

But on Jan. 11 he was in Carbondale on assignment as the color commentator and analyst for ESPN.

The group viewings were organized as part of the SIU Alumni Association's metropolitan outreach program designed to bring SIU events to graduates and former students in cities nationwide.
At the SIU Credit Union we’re working for you. As a member of the Alumni Association, you’re eligible for membership in the SIU Credit Union.

The SIU Credit Union is not just another financial institution where you’re just another customer. We offer a full line of financial services—savings and checking accounts, home and auto loans, automatic teller machines, credit cards, individual retirement accounts, certificates of deposit. And your funds are federally insured to $100,000 by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund.

Come in or call and let us go to work for you . . . today.
The Preachers Pick Price

Pretend you are a college basketball coach. Four days before your team was to go to an out-of-state tournament, one of your top scorers and rebounders told you he would have to miss the trip because his wife just had a baby.

Ulcer City! Not if you are James E. Price '41, who is back in coaching after a hiatus of 25 years. He is keeping his perspective in dealing with older students as the head basketball coach of Concordia Seminary in St. Louis. The team's name is the "Preachers." Price's name is legendary to older high school basketball fans in the metropolitan St. Louis area. His first job in coaching was at the all-black Douglass High School in tiny Mounds, Ill. Douglass was described as a "powerhouse" in the state under Price's guidance.

He added to his reputation in the 1950s in St. Louis at Sumner High School. When the city leagues were integrated in 1956, he quickly took Sumner to the district title. His was the first black team to reach the state regional tournament.

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He added to his reputation in the 1950s in St. Louis at Sumner High School. When the city leagues were integrated in 1956, he quickly took Sumner to the district title. His was the first black team to reach the state regional tournament.

In 1966 he moved full-time into administration at Soldan, Beaumont, and McKinley high schools, and then became executive director of the American Administrative Association of St. Louis Public Schools in 1985.

Three years later he retired to play golf, travel, take care of his house, and stay active as a member of St. James Lutheran Church in University City, Mo.

But his retirement lasted only a few years. Jim DeLoach, athletics director at Concordia, gave Price a call. Says DeLoach, the college "is first a seminary and a post-graduate institution. That indicates a limited athletic budget. In spite of the limited budget, we have always had a respectable program, so we feel fortunate to have a man of Coach Price's caliber."

Price, for his part, calls it a "privilege to work with young men preparing for the ministry." He points out that the maturity level is higher and that several are "family men." Although they take team membership seriously, they understand that a winning record is not the biggest part of the game. That's one of the reasons he finds himself, periodically, with an empty spot on the bench as one of his players misses a game for something more important.

Concordia players are graduate students who have typically completed their college eligibility, which keeps the team from belonging to the NCAA or other sanctioning groups. This year Concordia, with about 500 students, played a 20-game schedule against small colleges, seminaries, and business schools.

Price believes that one of the best things that basketball can do for players is to train them in discipline, structure, teamwork, and fellowship that later can be applied to everyday life. Amen, Preachers.—Jerry O'Malley

1920s

Carris Reuhun Finke '29-2, '55, a retired teacher, lives on a farm with her widowed sister in rural Golconda, Ill. She feeds the cattle every day, rain or shine, and gardens virtually year round.

1930s

Mary Helm McRoy White '33 and her husband, James W. White, who were married in February 1991, live in Carbondale.

1940s

John E. Collard '40 of San Antonio, Tex., is active in square dancing and golf. He is retired from the Air Force and from the Milwaukee School of Engineering.

Douglas W. Greene '46 has retired as a judge of the Missouri Court of Appeals and is now of counsel to the law firm of Strong and Associates in Springfield, Mo.

1950s

Jackson M. Drake '50, MEd'51, is director of field services for the College of Education, Arizona State University in Tempe.

George Eovaldi '55 is vice president of accounting for State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance, Bloomington, III.

John A. Ziegler '55, MEd'56, was named the Harold and Lucy Cabe Distinguished Professor of History and Political Science at Hendrix College in Conway, Ark. He lives with his wife, Carol, in Conway.

George P. Jan MA'56 is professor of political science at the University of Toledo in Ohio.

John G. Jedlnak '56, who retired from Sheller-Globe after 30 years as human resources manager, is now a consultant in human resources management for Lincoln National Bank in Fort Wayne, Ind. He also is active in local radio and television.

1960s

Bill R. Disney '60, MS'61, is a guidance counselor at Pekin (Ill.) High School.

John H. Gillmore '60 is deputy regional vice president of State Farm Insurance in Columbia, Mo.

John R. Roser '61 is a computer specialist with the U.S. government in Philadelphia.

1960s

Mary B. Beasley '57 of Galesburg, Ill., has retired after 38 years in teaching.

James H. Limbaugh '58 has a private pilot license, is working towards a certified flight instructor rating, and is rebuilding a 1957 Citabria aerobatic airplane. A resident of Arlington, Tex., he is president of Deanco Sales.

Quincy A. Nettleton '58, Edwardsville, Ill., is treasurer of the board, Illinois Chapter, of the National Association of Tax Practitioners.

1960s

Bill R. Disney '60, MS'61, is a guidance counselor at Pekin (Ill.) High School.

John H. Gillmore '60 is deputy regional vice president of State Farm Insurance in Columbia, Mo.

John R. Roser '61 is a computer specialist with the U.S. government in Philadelphia.

Joan Midgett Claar '61, MEd'63, was elected president of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators. She has been dean of students at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., since 1979. She and her husband, Charles Claar '61, live in Greencastle.

Robert D. Maurer '62 is vice president of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators. He has been dean of students at DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., since 1979. She and her husband, Charles Claar '61, live in Greencastle.
George E. Miller '64 wants to hear from '63 and '64 grads. Call his office at 404-449-2204. He is director of contracts for Scientific-Atlanta, and he lives in Alpharetta, Ga. His hobbies include playing tennis and learning to be a tennis ump.

Anthony A. "Tony" Calabrese '65 was named 1991 Illinois Secondary Physical Educator of the Year. The 26-year-veteran physical education teacher is employed by Glenbrook South High School in Glenview, Ill.

Bruce Clement '65, MS'67, is president of Midcoa/Enterprises of Barberton, Ohio, a manufacturers' sales representative firm in the commercial and residential architectural products industry.

Charles Rabe '65 is retired from the business college of the University of Colorado. He now manages personal investments, including real estate, and does a lot of writing, traveling, and hiking with his wife, Ruth Ann, and four daughters. The Rabes live in Boulder, Colo.

Philip A. Shapiro '65 has opened the Law Offices of Phillip A. Shapiro in San Diego, Calif. He practices general law with an emphasis on civil litigation. John Biss '66, associate dean of the School of Architecture and Planning, University of Buffalo, was named to the Erie County design review committee that will provide advice and comment on the design of the Erie Community College Field House. The center will house the World University Games swimming competition in 1993.

Philip B. Denatoes '66, MA'70, PhD'72, of Columbia, S.C., wears three career hats. He edits the Dictionary of Literary Biography for Brucoli Clark Layman Inc.; teaches philosophy as an adjunct professor at Saint Leo College; and is the Saturday evening weatherman on WLTX-TV in Columbia.

Robert Dunsmuir '66, MSEd'68, is director of parks and recreation for the Wheaton (Ill.) Park District.

Jean Kocourek Lovely '66 is a supervisor with the New Hampshire Division of Elderly and Adult Services in Nashua, N.H., where she lives.

Diane Ambrose Williams '66 lives in Bartlett, Ill., with her husband, Dale. She is an elementary school teacher.

Jeanne Baker Woody '66 of Fountain Valley, Calif., works for Mater Dei High School and runs the Tournament of Champions, the premier championship event for high school bands in California. She also helps with her family's residential construction and management business.

Terry C. and Sandra Allard Carron '67 have moved to a house off a golf course in Moreno Valley, Calif. Sandra is an avid golfer, she writes, and she is continuing to pursue her goal of becoming a full-time principal of an elementary school. She currently works for the Colton Joint Unified School District.

Terry Himes '67 is chief of emergency services for the Department of Public Health and Safety in Princeton, Ill.

Dale D. Klaus '67 is vice president and general manager of Paul C. Buff, Inc., in Nashville, Tenn.

James B. Martling '67 is a fire protection engineering consultant with American Risk Management Corp., Walnut Creek, Calif.

Ronald L. Quigley '67 is director of facilities and engineering for Allen-Bradley in Milwaukee.

Gerald V. Stokes '67, associate professor of microbiology and immunology at George Washington University's School of Medicine in Washington, D.C., is chair of the Committee on the Status of Minority Microbiologists of the American Society of Microbiologists' Public and Scientific Affairs Board.

Terry Myers Zawacki '67 and Robert Zawacki '68 live in Fairfax Station, Va. Terry is assistant professor of English at George Mason University and assistant director of composition. The Zawackis have one son.

Barry J. Blonde '68, MS'71, MS'74, is assistant director of the Computing Center at the University of South Florida in Tampa.

Marvin E. Harris '68 has been the general manager of Ford Square of Mount Vernon, Ill., for six years.

James B. Lund '68 was chosen 1991 Practitioner of the Year by the Illinois School Psychologists Association. He is the school psychologist at Downers Grove North High School in Downers Grove, Ill.

James A. Mertz '68 works for the Illinois Department of Employment Security in Belleville as the employment security field supervisor.

Carol Ludwig Anderson '69 and her husband own a sporting-wear store in Macomb, Ill. She also is a teacher in the gifted program of the Macomb Unit School District.

Douglas Bedient MSE'd'69, PhD'71, is the current international president of Phi Delta Kappa, with 670 chapters and over 130,000 educators. He is director of SIUC's Learning Resources Service.

Donald Bridgewater '69 is an engineer for the Illinois Department of Transportation in Carbondale.

James S. Giffin '69 is the northern division manager of GTE in Wausau, Wis.

Stephen R. Martin '69, MS'72, left a 20-year career as a school teacher and school administrator in Carmi, Ill., to become an airline pilot based in Florida. He is working on an upgrade to captain of a jetstream 3201. He lives in Hollywood, Fla.

Dan J. Okani '69 has been appointed to the newly created position of vice president and chief operating officer for hospital and clinics at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center.

Dana K. Reed '69 is manager of corporate safety engineering for AT&T's worldwide operations. He lives in Washington, N.J.

Louis W. Schwarm ’69, MSED’69, of Marion, Ill., is principal of the Energy Grade School.

Lynette Meade Thompson ’69 is director of clinical services for Alive Children.

Portland, Ore., is a manufacturing engineer for United Parcel Service.

Robert G. Underwood ’69 is an urban forestry instructor at North Dakota State University in Bottineau, where he lives with his wife, Nancy, and two children.

Patrick E. and Donna Dugger Wadsworth ’69 live in Lafayette, La. He is director of pastoral care and social services at Our Lady of Lourdes Regional Medical Center. She is a preschool special education teacher and adjunct instructor at the University of Southwestern Louisiana.

1970

Frances C. Boehme of Roselle, Ill., now works for Mileage Plus-United Airlines as a project manager while completing her doctorate in instructional technology.

Robert S. and Carolyn Devore Chamberlain live in Warrensburg, Ill. Robert is district sales manager for Borus Seed Farms.

Linda L. Mitchell of Chicago is legislative coordinator for the Chicago Teachers Union, and she teaches Spanish at DuSable High School. Last year she earned an M.S. degree in education administration and supervision from Roosevelt University.

David K. Storey is executive director of the Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association in Stevens Point, Wis.

John R. Vallino, MSED’83, a teacher at DeSoto (III.) Junior High School, was one of 12 winners of the 1991 Illinois Distinguished Educator awards given by the Milken Family Foundation. The award carries a $25,000 cash prize.

John R. Harder ’70 of Bradenton, Fla., is a teacher and the girls’ basketball coach at Southeast High School in Bradenton. Under his guidance, the team won state championships in 1985 and 1990. He was elected Florida Coach of the Year in 1991.

Dean S. Nakayama ’70 retired from the U.S. Navy in 1991 after 20 years as a naval aviator. He now is a flight crewman for United Parcel Service and lives in Lyons, Ill.

Oakland’s Bus Boss

When Sharon Hill Banks ’67 began ticking off her busy schedule as the newest general manager of AC Transit, we wondered how she found the time to return a phone call from her alma mater. AC Transit of Oakland, Calif., is a major public bus system whose 2,000 employees transport 250,000 passengers a day among 18 municipalities and incorporated areas across the bay from San Francisco.

The terrible fire storm that wiped out whole neighborhoods in Oakland last fall was still on her mind. “That fire was a real challenge to public transportation. AC and three other companies provided a ‘bus-rail’ linkage, picking up passengers at emergency sites on one side of the area and transporting them around the fire. We also transported hundreds of volunteer firefighters and helped victims of the fire, who had fled on foot, by transporting them to shelters.

“The fire was serious, but since it covered a relatively limited area, we still had to provide normal services to regular commuters. Many of our employees went two days without sleep.”

Her schedule is no less busy even without natural disasters. Banks’ style of management and the extensiveness of AC Transit’s services account for that. “This is a seven-days-a-week, 24-hours-a-day operation,” she said, “and I need to touch base with all divisions in all parts of that 24 hours.”

A recent work day lasting from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. was followed the next day by a midnight-to-9 a.m. stint. “I started that one off with a midnight breakfast with 30 operators whose work schedule made midnight a more convenient meeting time.”

In her first year at the helm, Banks instituted what she calls an “organizational-cultural exchange, “where employees suggest improvements. Results of this philosophy have been meritorious. Employee teams have helped streamline AC Transit by about $2 million.

“One of the best examples of this occurred when employees convinced management to rebuild inventory. Up until then we had been scraping or throwing out engine parts that could have been remanufactured. Now we recycle everything from paper to metal to oil.”

After graduating from SIUC with a degree in communication-disorders and sciences, Banks moved to the Bay area to join her husband, Paul, who was stationed at the Alameda Naval Air Station in Oakland. She earned an M.A. in educational psychology and then worked as a grade school counselor for seven years.

“I enjoyed what I was doing at the time,” she said, “but I became more interested in the legal aspects of child abuse and child custody. At that point I decided what I wanted to be when I grew up, and I started law school in 1979.” She used her latest degree in private and public institutions before joining AC Transit as its general counsel.

Although she calls her SIUC experience “the formation and cornerstone of my development,” her parents and stepmother in Cairo, Ill., really stressed education. As a result, her four siblings have careers in mathematics, radio-T.V. news, nursing, and chemistry.

Banks lives in Fairfield, Calif., with her husband and son, Daraka. She continues to be as avid a bus rider as she was after moving to Northern California in 1968. “There were no bus lines in Cairo,” she said, “so bus riding was a real novelty and a terrific way to explore the Bay area.” — Jerry O’Malley
CLASS NOTES

1971

Jan R. Kniffen was named senior vice president-treasurer of the May Department Stores Co., with 325 department stores and 3,000 Payless ShoeSource stores in the United States. He and his wife, Janet, live in St. Charles, Mo.

Patricia M. Ostewig is in her 21st year at Dundee-Crown High School in Carpentersville, Ill., where she is chair of the art department. She lives in Dundee, Ill.

George L. "Skip" Pearson III is owner of Pearson Insurance of Orland Park, Ill.

1973

Kenneth L. McGinnis, MS'74, lives in East Lansing, Mich., with his wife, Ann. He is director of the Michigan Department of Corrections.

Gerald M. O’Grady is director of marketing for High Tech Medical Park of Palos Heights, Ill.

Arnold R. Oliver PhD has been named chancellor of the 23-college Virginia Community College System headquartered in Richmond. He formerly was president of Danville (Va.) Community College.

Ned W. Schmidt has joined the faculty of Northeastern State University in Tahlequah, Okla., as instructor of finance.

Patricia A. Shank of Powhatan, Va., is associate professor and coordinator of therapeutic recreation at Longwood College in Farmville, Va.

Alan Shlacter is a financial analyst with Digital Equipment Corp., Elk Grove Village, Ill.

James H. Young, MSED’74, is a youth employment and independent living coordinator for Youth in Crisis, Berwyn, Ill.

Ronald R. Eckiss, JD’76, lives in Marion, Ill., where he is an attorney with Harris and Lambert. His wife, Kay Lynn Eckiss ’73, is a teacher at Unity Point Elementary School in Carbondale.

David A. and Judith Kurwicki Fifatal live in Naperville, Ill. He is director of human resources for Continental Baking Company. The Fifatals have two children.

Fred Prassas of Bangor, Wis., is president of Property Management Concepts and Croix Rental Management, as well as president of the Wisconsin Realtors Association.

James T. Robinson is a computer programmer/analyst for Household Finance Corp., Northbrook, Ill.

Chris R. Tryba is manager of communications at Hoosier Energy of Bloomington, Ind.

1974

Michael B. Abrams is now a media relations officer and speech writer for the Public Affairs Office at Fort McClellan, Ala., after positions as an Army broadcast journalist and television audience researcher with Arbitron Ratings.

Lynn E. Burris is a contract specialist for the U.S. Army at Rock Island Arsenal in Rock Island, Ill.

Kevin L. Elvidge is a dentist. He and his wife, Mary Beth, live in Lexington, Ky.

William G. Lester of Cranford, N.J., is vice president and general manager of Cable TV of Jersey City.

Frances M. McCarty of DePauw, Ind., is a technical services engineer for D.J. Inc. in Louisville, Ky. On the weekends, she is a part-time clerk at Churchill Downs.

Randley L. Wall, MS’76, is professor of horticulture at Illinois Central College in East Peoria, Ill.

1975

Mark E. Bullock and his wife, Jean Gallmeister Bullock ’76, live in Du Quoin, Ill., where she is a teacher. He is a teacher and coach in Murphysboro, Ill., and is working at SIUC on his master’s degree in education administration.

Bernell Jones PhD, associate professor of education at Livingstone College in Salisbury, N.C., was appointed division chairperson of education, psychology, and physical education at the college.

Larry E. Kincar tells us he is senior project manager for Southern Engineer ing Co., of Atlanta, where he designs electrical substations.

1976

Catherine C. Dawson MSEd of Pinckneyville, Ill., plans to do some traveling in Europe with her husband, Joe, when she retires from teaching in October.

Jamie Redden Powell is a special education teacher at Longfellow School in Marion, Ill.

1977

Lorelei Pace-Perry MA of I tham Woods, Ill., recently received an Ed.D. degree from Northern Illinois University.

Larry Scott MS is an assistant professor in the Department of Audiology at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in Rochester, N.Y.

1978

Randy P. Jackson is chief meteorologist of WFMY-TV in Greensboro, N.C. A new member of the SIU Alumni Association, he'd like to see a local chapter develop in Greensboro. Other readers should give him a call!

Michael R. Reis of Carbondale is the sports director of WCIL Radio.

Jean Muehlkfelt Stover, MSp’81, and her husband, Jeffrey D. Stover ’83, are parents of three children. Jean is an assistant laboratory director for the Illinois State Police.

Thomas H. Weihler and his wife, Laurell, live in Orion, Ill., where he is assistant general manager of the Orion Telephone Exchange Association.

1979

Deborah P. Graves is going to Russia for two weeks in May as a delegate of People to People International’s Citizen Ambassador Program. She is the head teacher center manager of the Atlantic Human Resources Project Head Start in Atlantic City, N.J.
Patti Bailey Kinsall and Michael L. Kinsall M.S.'82, live in Roswell, N.M., where he is principal of Washington Avenue Elementary and she teaches sixth grade at Parkview Elementary. They have three children.

Angela Pucinskis Pennisi of Lombard, Ill., is the manager of annual and planned giving at St. Joseph Hospital & Health Care Center in Chicago.

Kevin J. Reynolds received an Emmy Award last year for producing and directing a documentary for Channel 44 in Chicago.

Michael H. Witt, a major in the U.S. Air Force, has assumed command of the 569th U.S. Forces Police in Kaiserslautern, Germany, following service in Southeast Asia and Operation Desert Storm.

1980

James H. Davis of Chesapeake, Va., is a family specialist and a director at the Barry Robinson Center in Norfolk. Lou Ann Fillingham MM, MBA'87, is assistant to the vice president for business and finance at Illinois Wesleyan University.

Shirley K. Hooten is a division controller for WLVE-FM Radio in Miami. Paul E. Kusiński lives in Chicago, where he is a police officer.

Kevin M. Swan is vice president and general manager of Access Systems, a unit of Baxter International, Deerfield, Ill. He and his family live in Libertyville, Ill.

Glenn B. Weigle is project engineer/maintenance at Illinois Power, Baldwin, Ill.

Deborah McIntyre Braden '79 is a second grade teacher at Cobden (Ill.) Elementary. She is working on certification in English as a second language and has a scholarship covering 18 hours of coursework toward a master's degree.

1981

Albert C. Dordan lives in Anchorage, Alaska, where he is budget analyst for the Directorate of Engineering and Housing in Fort Richardson.

Cynthia Parker-Ferguson of Dallas is a senior corporal in the Dallas Police Department.

Colleen J. Gross is a dental hygienist with McCall & Rosenfeld, Assoc., Ltd., in Oakbrook Terrace, Ill.

Bernard T. Hulin is director of training at Tidewater Tech of Virginia Beach, Va.

Matt McCann is program director of KRNQ Radio, Saga Communications, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, where he lives with his wife, Kim, and infant son.

Janis Pellum is an account executive with Dansas Corp., San Diego, Calif.

Daniel M. Rikitin, MS'85, is health facilities supervisor for the Colorado Department of Health in Denver.

Dean M. White is keeping busy in St. Louis through his work as vice president of New Age Federal Savings Association and his pursuit of an MBA degree at Washington University.

Che Rhoni Yaacob and Abdul Rahman Othman, both MS'83, are living in Goleta, Calif., and finishing their studies toward Ph.D. degrees at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

1982

Randall D. Baker and his wife, Carol, live in Champaign, Ill., with their infant son. Randall is a territory manager for J.P. Foodservice.

James W. Gale of Vista, Calif., is a newlywed. He works as an engineering technician in the traffic engineering division of the City of Carlsbad, Calif.

Sean P. Loeffel is the food and beverage director for Four Seasons Resort of Wailea, Maui, Hawaii.

Bruce Riccio is account supervisor for Davidson Marketing of Chicago.

Jeffrey and Juliann Lentine Sherry live in Lindenhurst, Ill. He is sales manager-keyboard products for Cherry Electrical Products, and she is an account executive for Rank Video Services America.

Cathy Mason Stecker is senior project designer for Crown Cruise Line of Boca Raton, Fla. She and her husband, Bill, have a new son.

Richard "Rick" Wilke Ph.D.'80 was chosen one of the first 11 members of the new National Environmental Education Advisory Council of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. He is the only appointee from the Midwest. Wilke is a professor and associate dean of the College of Natural Resources at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

Perry Chaney Miller '79 is the new executive director of the Illinois Association of Minorities in Government. She has been an administrative law judge with the Illinois Human Rights Commission and a state appellate staff attorney. She and her husband, Bruce, live in Springfield with their five children.

Michael A. Marcotte '82 is chief photographer for the Chicago office of Crain Communications, publisher of Crain's Chicago Business, Advertising Age, and other periodicals. He lives in Berwyn, Ill., with his wife, Karen, and daughter.

1983

Scott W. Bayliff is an instructor of clinical psychiatry and coordinator of the Community Support Network, an out-patient psychiatry program, with the SIU School of Medicine in Springfield, Ill.

Paul and Meredith Thompson Brodland live in South Lyon, Mich., with their two young daughters.

Darnall L. Jones, agency manager of the Country Companies Insurance Co. in Harrisburg, Ill., is a former SIUC basketball player who says he still supports coach Rich Herrin and the program as a booster.

Edward J. Kerkhoven is an architect with Garrison-Jones Architects in Carbondale.

Anthony A. Kujawa is a contact representative for U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in Albuquerque, N.M.

Anup Majumder MS was named to the faculty of Lawrence Technological University, Southfield, Mich., as a lecturer in the College of Arts and Science.

Michael F. Meschler is part of a team designing the software for a robotic arm that NASA will use to train astronauts for space station operations. He's a senior engineer for McDonnell Douglas in Houston; lives in Seabrook, Tex.; and wants to see an Alumni Association chapter in the area.
Gary A. Miciumas MS is living in St. Louis again after a year in London, England, with the architectural office of HOK Inc. Now regularly traveling to Tokyo, Japan, he says, "International travel is keeping me single after all these years!"

Henry L.H. Ong, MBA'85, recently earned designation as a Certified Management Accountant. He is the sales manager of the Asia Pacific division of Whirlpool Overseas Corp., Benton Harbor, Mich., where he lives.

Karen Pentmeier White lives in Charlottesville, Va., with her husband, Daniel. She is a dental hygienist who enjoys scuba diving, canoeing, and spelunking.

Darrell E. Smith of Whittington, Ill., expects to return to the United States this year after serving in the Peace Corps in Guatemala.

1984

Kevin L. Aagaard and his wife, Sharon, live in Chicago. He is head of computer support for Physicians Computer Services in Elgin, Ill.

Kurt "Kip" Altman is area supervisor for Little Caesars of San Diego, Calif., where he lives.

Jose M. Blanco MA and Lourdas Marrero-Blanco are residents of Miami. He is an English instructor at Miami Dade Community College.

Nancy Gustafson Boettger is a programmer/analyst for Motorola Cellular Subscriber Group in Arlington Heights, Ill.

Sue Gaines Dickinson, an Orbiter Project engineer for NASA at the Kennedy Space Center, resides in Cocoa Beach, Fla., with her husband, Ray, and their two children.

Joseph Gemin MS of Racine, Wis., received the 1991 Stella C. Gray Distinguished Teaching Award. Joseph is assistant professor of communication at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh.

Paul D. Herring, a master sergeant in the U.S. Air Force, is facility manager of Davis Monahan Hospital in Tucson, Ariz.

Bradley J. Moore is a free-lance illustrator and an art instructor at Lincoln Junior High in Carbondale. Some of his work has been exhibited in Los Angeles and Chicago, and he is doing work on films.

Bobby B. Nave of Johnson City, Tenn., was promoted to operations manager at Tele-Optics Inc.

Jayne E. Starboro is a third grade teacher in Denver. She enjoys rock climbing, and last summer she tried a new thrill: bungee-jumping.

Lisa Whiteside-Finkbeiner MA teaches nutrition at Longview Community College and animal studies at the Phillips Wheatley Science Math Magnet School in Kansas City, Mo., where she lives.

James W. Precup PhD and his wife, Jayne Weaver Precup '82, live in Bourbons, Ill. He is senior development scientist at Armour Pharmaceutical.

Ronald E. Spaeth, MM'88, of Woodridge, Ill., is a musician and an associate manager of retail sales at Ellum’s Music Center in Naperville, Ill.

Darryl K. Streit is now a Boeing 727 flight engineer with American Airlines in Dallas.

David E. Swanson, a captain in the U.S. Air Force, has been transferred to the Air Force Institute of Technology so he can earn a master’s in space operations. He lives in Huber Heights, Ohio.

Guy S. Tawzer is an industrial hygienist. He lives in Wheaton, Ill.

Carolyn K. Green-Lippert is currently a graduate student in architecture at Washington University in St. Louis.

Ellen L. and George W. Hall Jr. live in Baldwin, Mo. She is a senior distribution analyst for Venture Corp., and he is a casualty claims field analyst for American Family Insurance.

Margaret Piccolo is a material controller for the U.S. Air Force. She stationed at Plattsburgh Air Force Base, N.Y.

Jeffrey W. Sternickel is a photojournalist with the U.S. Army at Ft. Stewart, Ga.

Anita Sundaram MSED and her husband, Ashok Sundaram MS'84, live in San Diego, Calif., where she is director of technical services at National University and he is senior applications engineer for the Elgar Corp.

Craig R. Underwood has just completed his master’s degree in educational administration at Troy State University. He is a senior instructor in the U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

1985

Kris Rothermel Butler is marketing manager for Business Furniture Corporation in Indianapolis, where she and her husband, Chuck, live.

Ivan Garcia MS of Brooklyn, N.Y., is contract manager with the New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services.

Donald R. and Laura Jones Hutton live in Downers Grove, Ill. He is senior account manager for NCR Corp. Laura teaches seventh grade science in Hinsdale, Ill.

John-Mark Smith is the bursar at Loyola University in Chicago.

1986

Suzanne Olzewski Chism is a prevention specialist with Human Support Services, Waterloo, Ill., and the proud mother of a baby boy.

Denise M. DeBarre-Harmon and her husband, Byron, make their home in Columbia, Mo., where she is working toward a doctoral degree in clinical psychology.

Darrell L. Ellsworth MA earned a Ph.D. in genetics from Texas A&M University, which gave him its 1991 Distinguished Doctoral Research Award. He is now instructor of genetics at the University of Texas Health Science Center, part of the Texas Medical Center.

Norman P. Fleming of Chicago is division sales manager for the Chicago Tribune, implementing new minority readership programs.

Greg Pisel, MD'90, is resident physician at William Beaumont Army Medical Center, El Paso, Tex.

1987

Renata B. Circeo of Atlanta is a public relations director of Georgia State Games and is completing an MS degree program in sports administration.

Daniel D. Delay is a first sergeant in the U.S. Air Force stationed at Altus Air Force Base, Okla.

Robert D. Ebbler is assistant manager of Ebbler Inc., of Percy, Ill.

Scott E. Graham is a cytogenetic technologist at St. Johns Mercy Medical Center in St. Louis.

Randy K. Hines, MS'89, and his wife, Lisa Hines '85, live in Laurel, Md., where he is a wildlife research technician for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Lisa teaches at the NASA Goddard Child Development Center.

David P. Lingle of Whittington, Ill., is the night auditor of Rend Lake Resort in Sesser, Ill.

Amy Jo McDonald is a data processing specialist for State Farm Insurance in Bloomington, Ill.

Vicki Neal MFA is a resident designer/technical director at Lehgh University. She is in charge of various hotel properties.

Eric C. Handley returned to Washington, D.C., from Operation Desert Storm and is working as a financial consultant for IDS American Express.

Daniel J. Harper is a manufacturing engineer at Boeing Corp., in Seattle, Wash.

Russell McCray Jr. is a first sergeant in the U.S. Army, stationed in Germany after deployment to Operation Desert Shield/Storm. He is planning a vacation in Spain and France this spring before returning to the United States.

Scott A. Mellingler is a quality specialist for Farmers Hybrid of Des Moines, Iowa.

Jennifer J. Smith is an account executive for the Woodfield Group in Indianapolis.

Susan O. Spellman PhD is assistant professor in the College of Communications, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau.
Stanley G. Stout MBA and Lynda Puryear Stout MBA have bought their first home, in Glendale Heights, Ill. He is a financial aid advisor for DeVry Institute of Technology, and she works for Central Scientific Co.

Tammyra D. Turman of Evanston, III., is an underwriting service representative for North American Company in Chicago.

1990

Todd R. Abrams is a production associate for the syndicated TV show Life Styles of the Rich and Famous. He lives (nicely! famously!) in Los Angeles. Michelle Kreppert Breitsch is an outdoor education director of Camp On- deskon in Ozark, Ill.

Edward W. Christensen is a second-year doctoral student in management at Rutgers University, Newark, N.J.

Kelly Ann Christensen '90 of Zion, Ill., is an assistant producer/production assistant with the Walgreen Company Media Center in Deerfield, Ill.

1991

Craig A. Barni of Glen Ellyn, Ill., is a survey party chief with Patrick Engineering. Craig credits surveying instructor Roy Frank, assistant professor of technology, for preparing him well for his career. Timothy B. Laws, a graduate of our off-campus program at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, in Jacksonville, Fla., was named the 1991 Clay County Military Person of the Year. He was honored for his community services in children's recreation. He and his wife, Debbie, live in Middleburg, Fla.

Tracy A. Ohler is a graduate student and research assistant at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. She is working on a controlled ecological life support system, growing snowpeas hydroponically and optimizing their growth by controlling their environmental conditions.

Robert M. Weller PhD is visiting assistant professor of human services at George Mason University, Fairfax, Va.

Alumni Deaths


Ralph V. Perdue, Jr. as one of the wealthiest 400 Americans, he was a major stockholder in the Bank of Illinois and the owner of Midwest Television Inc., which owned radio and TV stations in Champaign, Peoria, and San Diego.


Lydia Dietrich Ragsdale '28, Urbana, Ill., date not available.

Jean Baysinger Papanus '29-2, St. Louis, date not available.

R. Earl Trobaugh '31, Peru, Ind., Dec. 6, 1991. He had been president of Illinois Valley Community College and a member of the Illinois University Retirement Board.


Helen Gardner Carruthers '34, MSEd'62, Stow, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1991. She was retired from Danville (Ill.) Area Community College.

Allen W. Graves '35, Louisville, Ky., date not available.


Kathleen Dudenbostel Schovanec '38, Mount Prospect, Ill., date not available.

S. Earl Thompson '38, Anna, Ill., Dec. 18, 1991. He was a retired university teacher and administrator.


Norman W. Beck '39, Columbia, Ill., date not available. He received the Alumni Achievement Award for Service in 1966.


Wendell C. Lanton '40, Malaga, Spain, Nov. 29, 1991. He had been a professor of music and art in the United States and at the universities of Seville and Lagos.

Helen Kelley Bass Williams '40, MA'64, Colp, Ill., Dec. 14, 1991. A former teacher at Tougaloo College, she was retired from Purdue University. She had been active in the civil rights movement in Mississippi and the founder of Head Start programs throughout that state.


Merle D. Broyles '44, Jackson, Mich., date not available.

Kenneth E. Finn '44, Gulfport, Miss., date not available.

Olin W. Stratton '47, MSEd'49, Highland, Ill., Sept. 29, 1991. He had been Highland's superintendent of schools and was the town's mayor at the time of his death.


Kathleen Rainwater Barnard '49, MSEd'53, Park Ridge, Ill., date not available. She was a professor at Loop College in Chicago.


Steve Grozek '54, San Juan Capistrano, Calif., date not available.

Paul L. Jansen '58, Bartels, Ill., date not available.

Sheila Turner Graham '59, Glen­ dora, Calif., date not available.

Thomas E. Reilly Jr. '60, Marion, Ill., Oct. 2, 1991. He was a classroom training coordinator for the Illinois Farmers Union and a former school teacher, school superintendent, and SIUC counselor.

Lawrence E. Duff MSEd'61, Tamms, Ill., date not available.


Dale F. Prange '64-2, St. Louis, date not available.

Frieda W. Wooden MS'64, Bran­ son, Mo., date not available.

Joseph Gruber PhD'65, Alton, Ill., date not available.


Robert W. Mullen '69, Springfield, Ill., date not available.

Richard J. Walsh '71, Milwaukee, Wis., date not available.

Mary Lou Gallagher '72, Chi­ cago, date not available.

Gregory Washington '72, Chi­ cago, date not available.

Allan D. Gray '77, Northbrook, Ill., date not available.

Roxanne P. Rackerby MSEd'78, San Francisco, September 1991. She was a professional artist.


Kenneth P. Kennedy '81, MS'84, Greenville, Ill., Nov. 28, 1991.

Mark S. Hammer '84, Rockford, Ill., date not available.

Sandra Blair McGill '86-2, Au­ gusta, Ark., date not available.

Eugene M. Steller '87, Winches­ ter, Ore., date not available.

Donna J. Colwell '88, Willow Hill, Ill., date not available.


ALUMNI PROFILES

ROGER ULRICH:
FROM THE CLASSROOM
TO THE COMMUNE

BY JERRY O'MALLEY

LAST year, after a 30-year hiatus, Roger Ulrich PhD'61 recontacted his alma mater with this interesting message: “I live on a commune/co-op started to live up to B.F. Skinner's Walden Two.”

Ulrich is research professor of psychology and director of the Behavior Research and Development Center of Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo. His quest for a decent shake for the total environment began with his SIUC doctoral research on human aggression. Part of his studies involved shocking rats to induce stereotypical fighting as a reflex reaction to pain. His paper was later published in the Journal of Experimental Analysis of Behavior. (His Mennonite mother, however, was not impressed when he told her of his findings. “Well, we know that,” she said. “Dad always told us to stay away from the wounded animals on the farm because they might hurt you.”)

For 10 more years, Ulrich continued his research in a dedicated effort to discover a means to control human aggression. Then he concluded that he was looking for answers in the wrong place. As he later wrote, “Experiments do not cause things to happen. University classrooms and laboratories do not represent a natural setting. There is no experiment other than the real situation. The University is not the real situation.”

In the early 1970s, his department chairman asked him what was the most innovative thing he had done professionally that year. Ulrich was able to answer, “I've finally stopped torturing animals.”

B.F. Skinner, the noted and controversial behaviorist, published his novel, Walden Two, in 1961. Adopting some of Skinner's principles, Ulrich and his family in 1971 moved to Lake Village Community, a 115-acre farm started by Ulrich and several others who formed a corporation and made the down payment on the property. Over the years, several hundred people have lived at Lake Village for various lengths of time. Several have moved no farther than land adjacent to the farm, where they have built their own homes, bringing to 325 acres the number shared by Lake Village and former residents.

“We were part of the ‘back to the Earth’ movement of the 1960s,” says Ulrich. Stemming partially from the conviction that all forms of life had rights to a decent environment, Lake Village was rooted in the ethic of peace and love and harmony with nature.

Although the 1980s were rough for the village, “we managed to muscle it through,” Ulrich reports. Today about 40 people live on the commune and the adjacent land, and they come from all walks of life.

The commune has remained viable because, in part, the residents have been willing and able to live in two worlds at once. For instance, while they set great store by organic gardening and grow much of their own food, they have no problem with shopping at grocery stores. And although the commune operates as a not-for-profit entity, it pays property taxes.

Lake Village also is not a commune in the romanticized 1960s sense of the word. You can't “crash” there if you're broke and have nowhere else to live. Residents are charged a significant but not exorbitant amount for each bedroom required, and the rent is doubled if the resident (or residents) require a second room for a study. There is a slight fee to keep a car on the commune and a fee for keeping a pet. Residents provide their own food, but cooking and dining facilities are communal. An eight-member board, which includes former members of the farm, sets association policy.

Some members of the commune work full-time there (among them, Ulrich's wife, Carole), but most have daily careers outside the commune. Among those is Ulrich, who each semester introduces his new students to life on the farm. They learn its purpose and may make personal observations there as they participate in classwork or write theses and dissertations. “The Behavior Research and Development Center at the university is a laboratory within the Department of Psychology,” explains Ulrich, “and the farm is the laboratory for the center.”

Lake Village is a farm in every sense of the word. The residents raise both livestock and grain and keep chickens.
most solely in their purposes. Farming is normally seen as a way to make a living, to earn a profit. At Lake Village, farming is only a part of a larger experiment "to stay in balance with nature and learn from the attempt," Ulrich says.

"What we have learned so far," he adds, "is that Mother Nature doesn't create new resources for us. Though we can't really destroy matter or energy, neither can we really create them. Once they have been used, they are put into a less usable or nonusable state and simply cannot be replaced." To Ulrich, this means we should learn to be satisfied with fewer resources.

Ulrich sees Lake Village as still evolving, influenced by the mix of personalities involved in the experiment and by prevailing social attitudes. The Ulrichs' three children were raised at Lake Village, but now live away. Their son, Tom, is a U.S. park ranger at the Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in Deer Lodge, Mont. One daughter, Kristan, is a Montessori teacher in Kalamazoo. A second daughter, Traci, an equestrian, comes to the farm to teach horseback riding and participates in community theater in Kalamazoo.

Roger and Carole Ulrich have lived on the commune for over 20 years and have no plans to move. They are satisfied to remain, teaching others and continuing to learn more about themselves and their places on the earth.

RAY LENZI:
FROM THE COMMUNE
TO THE CLASSROOM

BY JERRY O'MALLEY

As A student, Ray Lenzi '68, MA'78, PhD'85, was active in campus politics and took part in the Earth Day activities in 1970. But he also was part of a group that formed a successful, well-known farm commune southwest of Murphysboro.

Lenzi is now professor of community development at the University of Missouri at Columbia. He agrees that his commune, Hudgeons Creek Farm Inc., was well known because the group actually owned the property, while most groups rented or leased, and because Hudgeons Creek had the most people involved.

"But I know of about 20 other communal living arrangements that were going on at the time," Lenzi says. "At one time, we all formed a loose commune association and even reached a point where the local politicians approached us about getting our people registered to vote."

The Hudgeons Creek commune was very close to Pine Hills and along the creek whose name is spelled "Hutchins" by the U.S. Forest Service. "A group of us bought the property, 215 acres, and ran it as a non-profit corporation. It was in one of the most remote areas of Illinois. There were probably only four families in the 20-square-mile area to the north of us at that time."

That they had truly bought into a remote area became apparent on the first day they went to clear brush from the property. They tangled with a rattlesnake more than five feet in length and carrying a prominent lump which on later examination proved to be a rabbit the snake had swallowed whole.

"There was already a house, cabin, and barn on the property when we moved there," Lenzi says. "We added to that and, at the peak, there were two large houses, each of four or five bedrooms, and the barn and four small cabins. There were 18 official corporation members, and the most who ever stayed on the property at one time was probably 18 or 20. I would guess that over the 18 years of its existence, around 150 people stayed there."

Most members were connected with SIUC in some way, as recent graduates or as graduate students. Lenzi recalls a few married couples and at one time two small children among the residents.
Those who stayed for any length of time did so for a number of reasons. Some came for a self-education about nature, to experience country living and the wilderness. Some, involved in meditation, found the farm ideal for that pursuit. Others had the idealistic vision of creating a perfect community or simply wanted to escape the craziness of the 1960s.

"I can tell you," adds Lenzi, "that it was a terrific place to relax and unwind, especially at night. The only sounds you heard were sounds of nature—no airplanes, no cars or trucks on a highway."

The pristine condition of the area was a drawing card not only for those who came to stay but for those who merely dropped in for a time to sample the amenities of the area and the hospitality of the residents who offered them.

"Hutchins Creek was outstanding," says Lenzi. "It was clear and clean with a rocky bottom. I think a lot like Lusk Creek over on the eastern side of Southern Illinois. We had a fine swimming hole built into the creek and good hiking and riding trails in the wilderness around us. And we kept horses. I'd guess that over the years, thousands of visitors came down to the farm to take advantage of those things."

Idealistic though the concept, Hudgeons Creek Farm proved eventually to be impractical. "We found ourselves driving to Carbondale to socialize, and I think the economic isolation we faced there finally closed out the farm."

Virtually no one lived on the property during the last six or seven years of incorporation. The farm was sold in 1988 to a Springfield, Ill., resident who uses the property for a personal retreat. According to Lenzi, the new owner has removed all of the buildings except for the large house constructed by the original corporation members.

Lenzi says he thinks often and fondly of the farm and of the others with whom he had contact there. "It was a good time. I learned a lot about nature and about people from that experience. I still keep in touch with them, though we are now scattered to the winds from New York to San Francisco and all points in between."

He adds that he still has warm feelings about Southern Illinois and the University, and he still follows the Salukis. "I didn't care for the adoption of 'SIUC' over plain 'SIU,' but that has never kept me from being a Saluki fan."

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In this 1971 photo a group from Hudgeons Creek Farm pose in front of the old farmhouse.

**Pine Hills Remembered**

And So We Went to These Hills—
With the Beauty, Solitude and Danger—
To Retreat, to Meditate, To Collect Our Thoughts
And to Weigh Our Actions.
We Continued to Support Equal Rights
And Oppose the War in Vietnam.

We Didn't Stop Marching.
While at the Same Time Learning of Copperheads,
of American Egrets, of Kingfishers, of Ginseng,
of Pileated Woodpeckers, of Lichens, of Bobcats,
and Milk Snakes,
As well as Zucchini Squash, Spaghetti Squash,
and Acorn Squash, Kohlrabi and Myriads of Varieties
of Lettuce, Tomatoes, and Sweet Corn.

Debates Raged About Social Order for Our Farm—
Hudgeons Creek Farm and Rare Bird Sanctuary, Inc.

We Started with One Common Checking Account,
"From Each According to His Ability,
To Each According to His Needs,"
But, Eventually, Went to a Rent System
And Individual Accounts—and Evolved Back
Into the “Mainstream.” Having These Experiences,
With Principles Still Intact,
a Deep Appreciation for the Ongoing Challenge
and Difficulty of Real Change.

Still We Stand for These Ideals—
Nature Beautiful, Economic and Social Justice,
Pine Hills, Bucky Fuller, Walt Frazier,
and the SIU Salukis in the NCAA Tournament in '92.

—Excerpts from a poem by Ray Lenzi
Stone House Comes in From the Cold

On July 4, 1980, a group of gutsy SIUC students decided to have a cookout on a very expensive piece of land: the grounds of the million-dollar Stone House.

This controversial, ungainly building—all 15,000 square feet of it—had already been the uneasy residence of two SIUC presidents. The latest, Warren Brandt, had just resigned and moved out.

One of the students, Sharon Greene '81, MBA'83, tells the story: "We wanted to see for ourselves where all the money had gone, so we loaded up our Webers for a barbecue there. When we got to the gates, we were surprised to find them open. We drove right in. We pulled around to the back, expecting that at any moment someone would come out and tell us to leave. No one did!"

True to the spirit and character of all good Salukis, they fired up the charcoal on the back patio and had a great Fourth of July.

Stone House had been a millstone as far back as 1969, when news leaked out that construction costs had doubled and doubled again. By the time the mansion (some called it "castle") was completed in 1971, the designated resident, Delyte W. Morris, had resigned as president.

David and Patti Derge were the first presidential couple to live there. In November 1973, not long after moving in, Patti Derge passed along some anecdotes to a reporter from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A recent visitor, the Chinese ambassador, couldn't get any hot water in his bathroom, she said, and the lights kept flickering in the house. So huge was the place that walking around in it had made the backs of her calves hurt.

One morning, when her husband strolled out of the shower, he saw "a sweet young thing" staring at him from the patio, "her nose pressed firmly against the sliding glass doors."

The Derges tolerated the house for a year, then opted to build their own home south of town.

The three families who followed them in Stone House also had some problems with the building. When SIU Chancellor Lawrence K. Pettit and his wife moved to Montana last year, the SIU Board of Trustees decided to try something different. Stone House would no longer be the official residence of either the SIUC chancellor or the SIUC president.

Its newest function was announced in February. Stone House is now the home-on-campus of alumni. The choice is an apt one. The public function of Stone House always made more sense than the private one, and now the building has a direct link to thousands.

Alumni Services will be moving to Stone House this spring, vacating space it has held in the Student Center since 1980. Alumni offices will be found on the rear first floor. The rest of the building will continue to be an entertainment and guest center for the University.

More than 135,000 people call SIUC their alma mater. For the first time in at least 12 years, they can come to the alumni office and sit down on a couch. Alumni can hold meetings without having to squeeze past boxes. They won't have to spend a half hour looking for a parking space. They won't have to feed the meter.

The University's students and faculty have always been more comfortable with egalitarianism than elitism. Stone House as a residence was an anomaly to the character of SIUC.

Now the building is open to all of us. Sharon Greene, come back and bring your Weber.

Laraine Wright, Editor

The Wesley Foundation will celebrate its 40th anniversary on Friday, Oct. 9, at a reunion banquet that begins at 6 p.m. at the Carbondale First United Methodist Church. Tickets cost $7.50.

Kenneth L. Wallace, director of the Wesley Foundation, wants to update the alumni list. Write him at 816 South Illinois Ave., Carbondale, IL 62901, or call 618-457-8165. He'll be glad to send you more information about the banquet, as well.

Liz Duncan (left) and best pal Sara Schmidikofler

John Daniels Jr. '85 collects letter openers from around the world, and he wants to purchase more. He's at 500 W. Touhy Ave., #52-C, Des Plaines, IL 60016-2433. (It shouldn't take him long to open your letters.)

Now what's your particular collecting pleasure? Send us a note and we'll mention you in an upcoming issue.

Because they wanted to be close to the Rec Center's pool, new swimming-team recruits Liz Duncan (from Indianapolis) and Sara Schmidikoffer (from Spokane) were paired by University Housing as roommates in Neeley Hall.

Now they are great friends. They have three classes together and go shopping, to the movies, and study together. Of course they swim together, too.

Liz and Sara were both honor students in high school. Our women's swimming and diving team is nationally rated seventh in academics among 289 Division I-A programs.
SIU Alumni Association

Enjoy the Privileges of Membership
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Membership Benefits

- Personal invitation to SIU Alumni Association events in your area.
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Merchandise discounts are a benefit of membership.

Proud to be a member.

NIT championship trophy, 1967.
Students are on the run in the new addition to the Student Recreation Center. Stationary bikes and other equipment line the upper-level track while just off the ground-floor track are glass-fronted racquetball courts. For more about the Rec Center, see pages 24-27.