Youth Ghetto
Students Bonded by Age and Education

Morning at the University of Illinois brings a myriad of youth into the Champaign-Urbana air. Crowded streams of students pour from the dormitories, school buildings, fraternities, apartments, houses and Green Street businesses to class.

All shapes and sizes and colors, the streams flow quickly and fluidly for nearly ten minutes until the class bell rings. Most students vanish from the streets and the mighty stream becomes a slow, uneven trickle.

Campus ghetto, youth ghetto, student ghetto, the University is the student quarter of town where diverse backgrounds, ambitions and beliefs merge under a common bond of youth and education.

Health, youth, ambition, the beginnings of adulthood seem to flow from students as they move through their day.

During the University years students live, study and socialize with other students. The campus is their ghetto where a unique language and culture emerge.

All-nighter, ace, book, clutch, cram, hook and hourly are student terms rarely used outside of campus in the same way.

Few other locations support so many deep-dish pizza places, late-night restaurants, snack shops and beer establishments; the ghetto amenities.

The many libraries, museums, theaters and studios cater to the educational and artistic demands of the ghetto residents.

Fields, courts, gymnasiums and parks dot the campus providing space for recreation and relaxation.

But the ghetto is not without its difficulties. Classes, pressure, constant grade-point tabulation. Snowballing assignments often freeze students in a storm of tests and readings which rarely end before finals.

The student ghetto is transient and future-oriented. Few of its residents remain for more than four years. They leave hopeful that their higher education will bring them greater personal and financial rewards.
Tapered to the student body

No dress code could be enforced at this University. Students would not tolerate one.

Yet, patterns of student dress exist which hint at a campus uniform.
Jean pants, jean jackets, jean skirts, jean shirts, jean hats, jean shoes and jean purses are everywhere. Blue is the ghetto color; faded, well-worn blue.

Few students, however, dress in the tattered, patched style of the late '60s. Frayed cuffs, split knees and stretched seams have yielded to wilder flares, tailored cuffs and embroidered legs.

Jeans are often pre-faded to reduce the damage of natural fading from age.

Work shirts are tapered to flatter the physique and men's shoes, in addition to women's, have higher heels, which require longer pants and create an impression of high fashion.

Painter's pants, overalls and rugby shirts are colorful alternatives to blue jeans. White painter's pants, complete with tool pockets and baggy legs, are lighter and at least as comfortable as jeans. Rugby shirts, horizontally striped in long and short sleeves, "dress up" jeans and painter's pants outfits.

Grooming habits have also changed in recent years. Hairstyles are shorter and many men go to what used to be women's beauty parlors.

The bushy and careless dress of recent student generations is being replaced by layered hairstyles and tapered jeans.
Introduction
Food without thought

Whether encouraged by sunshine or a tight schedule, lunch on campus is a high-energy, low-nutrition meal. “Corn on the Quad,” steamed corn consumed by the thousands each Quad Day, may be the most nutritious lunch students eat all year. Normally, mass-produced hamburgers, peanut butter sandwiches, no-calorie soft drinks, slippery french fries, dripping pizza and tasty ice cream cones are crammed into student stomachs — often in a matter of minutes.

An hour used only for lunch would be considered a waste of time, precious time which could be used for cramming facts in addition to food.
Sandlots of time

Jumping, twisting, running, bouncing, lunging. A gang of sandlot football players fight their way through an aggressive game of touch football.

After the play, one participant ties her shoe before she goes back to the huddle.

Students, male and female, flaunt their youth with the games they played as children: football, basketball, frisbee, soccer, rugby, pool-tag and others.

The many fields and parks on campus are cluttered each sunny day with pick-up games played, watched and sometimes coached by student sports-buffs.

Most dry days, joggers stride through campus in packs or alone, freeing their minds from daily problems and pushing their bodies farther and faster each time they run.

Emotions, bottled by the pressures of papers, practicals and exams, surface and explode during sports, providing students with a needed release from their daily routine.
Taking care of business
If student is the occupation of the ghetto then study is the business of being a student.

For without study few students remain here for long.

But hard, intensive study in an alert sitting position is difficult and although experts declare it is the most efficient study method, students normally sacrifice efficiency for comfort.

Chairs, couches and soft spots in the grass intended for a long afternoon of study often become the places for a long afternoon's nap.
Dormies, God Damn Independents, Freaks and Greeks; the student ghetto is not without its stereotypes.

Though each group has specific rites and traditions none of them equal the color and pace of sorority rush.

Formal sorority rush is as hectic as it sounds. Each fall Greek hopefuls, well-dressed and prepared for a barrage of questions from interrogating house members, troop across campus visiting all of the 21 houses.

Sorority rush lasts two weekends and the final decision, acceptance or rejection, puts egos on the line.

Acceptance by the “right” house is cause for raucous celebration on “pledge night,” when the new pledges join their sorority sisters for a night of drinking, singing and... more drinking.

Rejection, however, brings tears and mutterings from disappointed rushees, who must choose another place to live.
Introduction
Hot time in the old towns

Summer of '76 brought a noisy national celebration of red, white and blue to the green University campus, traditionally hushed and emptied by the seasonal student exodus.

Bicentennial parades trooped down Green Street and the summer students joined the residents in honoring the 200th birthday of the United States of America on the Fourth of July.

But the fireworks ended early in honor of the next day's classes.

Class hours, intensified according to the demands of an eight-week summer schedule, stole time from concerts, suntans and sports; the delights of summer.
Campus at night. Streets empty as dusk fills the sky.

Students retreat indoors, some for hours of study, others for social or extracurricular activities.

Night at the University does not signal the end of the day's demands but, rather, the beginning of a large, needed block of time to complete the day's assignments.

Sleep comes second in the ghetto night; a cluster of hours for gaining time on the following day.

Jay Feuerstein
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A Day in the Life of the University

Sarah Blue
Kippy Udehn's day is a whirlwind of activity. The junior in speech and hearing science from Moline has been called Kippy (short for Skippy) instead of Kathleen since childhood due to her tremendous energy. And Kippy's interests are as abundant as her energy. They vary from her courses to being former chairperson of Illini Guides to working for the Mom's and Dad's associations to being a resident advisor for 55 girls on Trelease Hall's 11th floor.

Roger Wilson
When Bill Olson played percussion for the Marching Illini in the 1950's, he probably never dreamt he would announce the band at Illini football games 20 years later. Now an instructor, Bill divides his time between being director of the men's and women's glee clubs and teaching choral conducting. He starts each morning with "a cup of that black juice" and plans the day before plunging into his round of classes, practices and performances.
"You have to be able to aid students at any time of the day or night," is the philosophy of (William) Tom Morgan, executive director of the Office of Discipline. And Tom practices this throughout the day. He not only helps solve discipline problems but also is an emergency dean, who used to bail students out of jail with his own money, "I have children of my own. If they get in trouble somewhere, I'd like someone to advise them before I'd get there, too."

Each day, University students pass hundreds, even thousands, of other students, teachers and administrators. With 33,500 students and innumerable staff members on campus, different patterns of work and play emerge, with people of diverse interests crossing paths. These pages will explore four such persons in a day at the University.
Bill teaches his 10 a.m. Music 230 class how to use a baton. He, however, said he prefers to conduct all but instrumental and festival choirs of 600-1,000 singers with his hands because it is more expressive. Below, Bill breaks for a swim at Kenney Gym before lunch.

Mark looks on as a pig carcass is evaluated and weighed in his 8 a.m. pork production class. He learns how much total fat will be trimmed before storage by weighing carcass fat and applying a formula. At Right, Mark takes a test in his 9 a.m. agronomy class.
Below, Kippy grooms herself before her 9 a.m. class. Left, Kippy examines a model of a skull as preparation for a laboratory practical in Speech and Hearing 375.

Left, Tom breakfasts with Bill Ferguson, (left) executive secretary of the mathematics department, and George Costello, engineering professor. Above, Tom, life safety committee chairman, discusses elevator safety with Jefferson Humphrey (left), associate director for student housing affairs, and Henry Koertge, director of environment, health and safety.
Kippy lunches in the Illini Union's north lounge with friends who lived on her floor at Van Doren Residence Hall her freshman and sophomore years.

After work, Tom goes grocery shopping. "I enjoy buying groceries. I enjoy going through the stock and I meet people I know," he said.

Mark helps harvest corn as it is unloaded from a combine onto the wagon he is driving. He said that farm work is a small vacation from school. "It does me a lot of good to get out of town. I get closed in, in town. I'm used to being out in the open. When you're on the tractor, you kind of let your mind go."

Bill confers with Gary Smith, Marching Illini conductor, during a band practice. Not only does Bill announce the band at pre-football game and half-time shows, but he also sings the Star Spangled Banner at both football and basketball games.
Evening

Kippy is helped into her Halloween Crayola Crayon costume by Arleen Alport, freshman in education. Twelve girls on Kippy's floor dressed as crayons.

Bill conducts and William Buhr, senior in FFA, plays the piano while the men's glee club sings a medley of songs for a savings and loan convention.

At 10 p.m., Tom peddles six to eight miles on his bicycle. Generally, Tom also rides three to five miles in the morning.

Mark shoots for a basket as center of a Farmhouse team. He scored 8 points, but the team lost 27-24.

By Lori Levin
In the 1940's, University housing options were restricted to a few dormitories, fraternities, sororities and independent approved houses.

Although these alternatives still exist today, the elimination of many restrictive requirements governing University living has enlarged the freedom of choice of campus lifestyle.

Curfew has been abolished. Students now receive keys for entry into their living quarters. Only eight floors, or five per cent of the University undergraduate housing, still have total non-visitation by the opposite sex. Many women live next door to men, or sometimes with them, quite a change from a time when no men were allowed past the first floor of a female residence.

The requirement that all unmarried undergraduate students live in University approved housing has been repeatedly modified to the 21-year-old or 60 class-hour requirement in effect this year. This rule seems to be doomed for the future.

A University student must consider the privacy of off-campus housing versus the accessibility of classes of on-campus alternatives. Quiet, study and personal goals must be weighed against noise, parties and social life to reach an optimum choice.

Dormitories (both University and private), fraternities, sororities, cooperatives, houses and apartments are the available choices.

A student's living quarters affect his view on the University, his studies and his interaction with other people.

The options' differences are apparent. Their similarities lie in the uniqueness of peers living together.

This similar bond between past and present housing options will remain whether the future includes anything from dorm-aparts to coedified dormitory rooms.
The Dorm: It’s what you make of it
By Jay Feuerstein

The residence halls. Square, concrete structures of rectangular rooms and smooth floors. Staircases and long, narrow corridors appear at every corner. Rows of double-paned dormitory windows each night form checkerboard patterns of lit squares against a dark background.

Buildings, institutions designed to house, sleep and feed hundreds of students at a time; the residence halls are home for more than two-thirds of University students at some time during their college career.

But apart from being a physical place to live, University students and administrators say they believe residence halls are places for students to grow socially and find their niche in the University community.

"Just by sheer numbers the residence halls became more popular because a different kind of life-style emerged," Rebecca said.

"Getting away from the brick and mortar of residence halls as being just a place to eat and sleep, University housing in all capacities is more sophisticated," Sammy Rebecca, director of University Housing Division, said.

"Because we have so many students in one area they are able to grow socially by being exposed to other cultures and various relationships with other students," Rebecca said.

"Residence halls have taken a definite role in education."
They are transitional periods which are absolutely necessary for social growth of students on campus," Rebecca said.

Rebecca said many of the University's 25 residence halls were built during the "college boom" of the late '50's and early '60's.

"In those days University enrollment depended upon the amount of space available," he said. "To increase enrollment we had to increase the capacity from 400 or 500 to 10,000. "Just by sheer numbers the residence halls became more popular because a different kind of life-style emerged," Rebecca said.

It is difficult to pinpoint a specific residence hall life-style, but food lines, birthday showers, shaving cream wars, groupie games, communal washrooms, noisy hallways and new friends figure in most student descriptions of life in a residence hall.

Bruce Shelvin and Mark Morse, both seniors in engineering who lived on the fourth floor of Townsend Hall as members of the "4-North Greasers," said they enjoyed living at all-male Townsend. Morse, in his ninth semester at the University, lived at Townsend eight semesters to Shelvin's four.

Shelvin agreed with Rebecca by saying the residence halls give students a transitional period between living with their parents and moving to more independent forms of housing. "The dorm is where I made my best friends," Shelvin said. "I wouldn't give up the experience I had living there because my education would have meant nothing at the time without it.

"But I wouldn't go back for all the money in the world. That time of my life has passed. Waiting in lines for food, rowdies, all the guys smoking dope all hours of the day."
"I don't think I could put up with that anymore," Shevlin said. And Shevlin put up with a lot, especially on his 20th birthday.

"Everyone on the floor went home on the weekend of my birthday and nobody seemed interested in it, but the year before I'd been thrown in the showers with my clothes on," Shevlin said.

"So, Sunday night I got out my gym shorts and smeared my entire body with Crisco oil and waited for the guys to come get me. I sat there at my desk, dressed only in gym shorts, old tennis shoes, and Crisco, but nobody cared. "I felt like a fool.

"They dragged me down the stairs on my rear, one bump at a time. After two flights I went peacefully. My body couldn't take it."

"It got to a point where I started looking for people I could get mad enough to come after me. I don't know what the problem was. Nobody was looking for fun, it seemed."

"And then they came. Instead of trying to throw me in the fourth floor john they took me to the first floor. "They dragged me down the stairs on my rear, one bump at a time. After two flights I went peacefully. My body couldn't take it," Shevlin said.

Morse was president of the Illinois Street Residence Halls in 1975 and has served as floor president, floor athletic chairman and floor secretary. He said he stayed in the residence halls because he became involved.

"At first the dorms started out as just a place to live," Morse said. "But when you get in there you meet a lot of different people, a lot of different personalities."

"It's great. It's a great place to meet people," Morse said. "Dorm rats are cool, they're not alike, they all have different personalities."

And at 4-North they had different ways of keeping their floor members clean, clothes and all.

"I was playing with the University jazz band then and I don't know how but some of the guys on the floor found out my birthday. They kept saying 'we're going to get you, we're going to get you' but I really wasn't worried about it," Morse said.

"I came back from jazz band that night and when I was putting my horn away I noticed something was different about my room but I couldn't figure out what. When I went out into the hall there must have been a hundred guys out there and when I turned to run into my room it struck me what was wrong with it. I had no closet door.

"They threw me into a shower where they had taken the water faucet off and left the shower on cold so I couldn't turn it off.

"They stopped up the drain with towels and rags so I couldn't pour out the water and they tied my closet door over the shower and the water just started building up in there.

"And with the concentrated shampoo they had thrown in, the whole shower started to bubble."

"I nearly drowned."

Morse, who is slightly less than 6 feet tall and over 200 pounds, said he beat on the door for "what seemed like an hour" before he escaped from his unplanned bubble bath.

He said his "shower" was just one of a long line of traditional Greaser pranks.

"It was kind of strange to see a naked guy just standing there talking to a girl through her window."

"The Greasers are a good bunch of guys but they are mean," Morse said, "especially on Greaser night at ISR."

"On Halloween you get the whole floor together. You get your tube of Brylcream, white shirt, leather jacket, chains,
and cigarettes and you drip one off your lip and go down to the cafeteria and just destroy the place.

"We completely bypass the food lines, eat food with our fingers, flirt with girls, start fights, throw food service staff out of the cafeteria and just have a good old time.

"And after dinner we raid the girls at Wardall for tricks and treats," Morse said.

Ardis Bakal, sophomore in LAS, said her floor at Carr Hall is not as violent as the Greasers.

"Girls don't really throw themselves in the shower at Carr," Bakal said. "It only happens if guys come on the floor and throw you in.

"We do stuff like looning, especially during finals week, where a whole bunch of girls line up with their butts against the wall the their feet pointing toward the ceiling and they start singing little songs and doing little dances to stripper music," Bakal said.

While she and her friends were "looning" to stripper music other students at the Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Halls (PAR) actually stripped and streaked through the halls naked.

"We had stalkers last spring," Bakal said. "It was kind of weird. You'd look out into the courtyard between PAR dorms and there were guys running around without their clothes on. Some of them went over to Trelease Hall and started banging on the windows.

"It was kind of strange to see a naked guy just standing there talking to a girl through her window," Bakal said.

Bakal added that she has enjoyed living in a coed residence hall, where males and females live in the same hall in separate sections of the building, for reasons other than streaking.

"I would never live in an all-girls dorm because you want to meet guys, right? And there's no way you're going to do it outside a coed dorm unless you see them in class or at the bars," Bakal said.

Susan Hamlett, senior in LAS who lived two years at Allen Hall, also said she prefers coed residence halls.

"There were about 20 of us guys and girls the same age and we would always do things together. I called us 'the group,' the people I saw most and ate with.

"We had classes together, like rhetoric, and we used to goof around a lot.

"We did stuff like play hop-scotch in the main lounge on what we called the orgy couch which had big, square pillows. Or we would give each other back-rubs in long back-rub chains where first you would rub the back of the person in front of you, then he or she would turn around and rub your back.

"But after two years I had to move out because I would get sick from the food. The second year I bought much of my own food and kept a refrigerator in my room.

"Otherwise I spent a lot of time in the bathroom. I ended up losing 10 pounds, which I still haven't gained back," Hamlett said.

In general, Rob Bonem, a first-year law student who spent five semesters in University residence halls, said "the dorm experience is what you make of it.

"The dormitory is a housing accommodation which is pretty much forced on students by University requirements," Bonem said.

"It can be a good thing because it forces students to meet other people," Bonem said. "But, like most things, it won't serve that purpose unless you take the initiative."

Top: Joe Glickman relaxes on pillows at FAR lounge. Right: Deb Schmitt does a double load of laundry in the dorm laundromat. Left: Students smoke dope from a water pipe.
Opting for Co-ops

By Josi Maki

Cooperation, communal spirit and coexistence are the three ingredients which create another dimension in housing for University students: co-ops.

Alpha House, Delta House, Gamma House and French House are co-ops operated by the University Housing Division. Their landlord is the University, which maintains the facilities and grounds. The same wooden desks, lamps and wallpaper in these co-ops are found in University residence halls.

But as far as the co-op residents are concerned, the similarities between co-op living and dorm life end there.

Mary Burke, resident of Gamma House and a freshman in LAS, said the atmosphere in Gamma House is more personalized than in the dorms.

"Instead of meeting 50 people and getting to know two, you meet 15 and get to really know them. That's the best thing about this house; it's like one big family," Burke said.

Kristine Hammerstrand, senior in LAS and resident of French House, said the communal spirit and personalization affect even the co-op's security.

"It's a lot easier to go to the kitchen and leave your door unlocked than in a dorm. It's just like a home," she said.

Some students turn to co-ops after becoming disenchanted with dorm life. "I came here because I lived in Trelease and I felt like killing everyone in the place. It's not at all institutionalized like the dorms, not just a hallway with doors," Gisele Miller, a resident of French House, said.

Another reason is the lower cost. Board fees, including utilities, of the four University co-ops range from $275 a semester with food at Alpha House to $585 a semester with food at French House. Residents share the cleaning and meal preparation duties, helping keep the costs down.

Cooperation is central to the existence of every co-op. A house cannot survive without it. University housing writes weekly work hour requirements into its co-op contracts.

Some of the weekly duties at Alpha House are sweeping the ping pong room, dusting and polishing the living room and scrubbing the tub, shower and sinks. Daily duties include emptying the garbage and wiping the stove.

"In general, everything comes out for the better in the end. But some people need more encouragement to pitch in," David Sulser, a former director of German House, said.

These people are given additional responsibilities to make them feel a part of the cooperative, he said.

Despite the uniqueness of co-ops, they are relatively obscure and because many people do not know about them, they sometimes are not filled to capacity.

"It's hard to find out about co-ops unless someone tells you about them. Otherwise you'd never know they were here," Burke said.

Julie Fink, sophomore in LAS, said her mother had lived in a University co-op. "She didn't know if they still had them down here. I thought I might as well check it out."

Several co-ops appeal to students with special interests.

German House and French House provide students with a place to practice languages.

"It's quite a bit more informal than a classroom. It gives you a wider sense of vocabulary. The only better thing is to go there (Germany)," Margaret Martin, a junior in agriculture and member of German House, said.

The Baptist Student Foundation sponsors Koinonia, a men's co-op, and Stratford House, a women's co-op.

One of the largest co-ops, with 56 women, is the 4-H House. Another University-approved co-op is Wescoga, where 27 women of varied backgrounds reside.

Many other co-ops are scattered throughout the campus. Their purpose may differ, but each requires one thing — cooperation.
White socks and duck tails, formal dances and sorority pins, pledge duties and curfew, house mothers and fraternity serenades ... that is the Greek system of the 1950’s and some of it — minus the dress and curfew — is the Greek system of the 1970’s. We died and we revived — because we finally changed. But the stereotypes remain ... yet no one minds that much. We joined and others become members of fraternities and sororities every semester. And now, as I graduate and leave the Greek system at the University, you think I can tell you why I joined in the first place?

I could lie to you and say that I went “Greek” to raise over $500 a year for arthritis; to take part in an all-Greek Plant Sale raising $4,000 for Volunteer Illini Projects and to be a part of a system of 21 sororities and 54 fraternities who raise thousands of dollars for various philanthropies.
Or I could tell you I joined to become aware of myself as a person through Panhellenic career panels, administrators and faculty coming to dinner and women's awareness speakers instead of Chapter meetings.

Maybe I could tell you I enjoyed sororities for scholastic reasons. Yes, those mythical test files exist but what proves to be the greatest advantage is that there are usually four other girls in the house with the same major who have taken or are enrolled in your toughest course. Of course quiet hours and 24-hour silence in the chapter room help as well as scholastic dinners and awards.

Perhaps I pledged a house for social reasons. I did find more than the kids on my dorm floor. I met girls from other sororities and in my own house there was always a door open, someone to talk to.

Others have told me they joined because for some reason this University was too big and through their sorority they became involved in campus activities and found their place at Illinois. Many of these people are leaders of campus organizations today.

But philanthropies, self awareness, scholarship, social aspects and organizations are not the true reason I joined a sorority and became a part of the Greek system. My reason is not easily labeled because it involves emotion. When I walked into my house the first time I was comfortable enough to be me. The people were like me and unlike me. I have learned a lot from both. I did not get along with everyone but we all have a common bond which is eternal. We share the same oath and history of an organization almost 100 years old. And outside of my sorority I share a Greek bond with 5,000 people on this campus and thousands more on other campuses across North America. We are Greek.
New Lease on Life
By Diane Johnson

I moved into my first apartment in May, after finals, after two "all-nites," during a heavy rain storm. The only coherent thing I remembered saying is, "Somehow, I never thought it would be like this."

Those thousands of students who annually make the pilgrimage from dorm dwelling to apartment or house living know what I did not know then: moving into your own place is great as long as you're armed with an endless reserve of patience, perseverance and humor.

Before you even face some of the problems of living in an apartment or house, you face a seemingly insurmountable problem: finding one. According to Terry Cosgrove, Champaign-Urbana Tenant Union member, the twin cities have a vacancy rate of less than 1 per cent every year. Compare that to the national average of 7 per cent, Cosgrove says, and you know why there are problems finding a place to live.

Somewhere around late February, when dorm residents begin to get the yearly housing jitters, the process begins. Ads for rentals pop up in newspapers, the Champaign-Urbana Tenant Union publishes a spring housing referral and students knock on stranger's doors and ask to see their apartments. Cosgrove says that in Champaign, 58 per cent of the residents are renters and in Urbana, 53 per cent. That makes a lot of potential area to cover, but if you're lucky, it's all over by spring break.

In some cases your problems start as soon as you sign that confusing lease. You may later find out that you just agreed to pay rent for 15 months. If you are lucky, you can sublet your place during the summer to some desperate soul without taking too much of a loss. But since the student population of Champaign-Urbana is cut during the summer, many students end up living at home while paying full rent for a vacant apartment.

When September finally rolls around and you cart the last load of luggage up the stairs and you are starving, another potential problem appears - cooking. It looks easy enough when Mom does it, but the efforts are often deceiving.

Bob Kirschner, junior in LAS, laughs now at his first attempt at cooking. Kirschner was intently roasting a chicken on an outdoor rotisserie. "First," Kirschner says, "the meat thermometer fell in the coals and exploded. Then the chicken fell in. We forgot about the baked potatoes. They cooked for three and one-half hours until there was nothing left in the tin foil. We went to Garcia's that night."

Terri Macaluso, junior in LAS, lives in a house with seven other people and they all cook separately. "It's crowded," she says, "but we make a big joke out of it. That's the only way we could do it."

Tim Pretzsch, junior in communications, says he never has problems with cooking, but he broke a glass he was washing the first week of school and had to have five stitches in his hand. "I didn't have to wash dishes for a month," he says.

Those students who do not have problems making meals may have landlord or apartment maintenance problems. One senior coming back to his apartment this fall found it in good order, except for the beds, which the maintenance men had removed. He and his three roommates slept on the
floor for three nights.

One group of roommates came back from Thanksgiving vacation to an apartment with no heat. They walked around in winter coats for two days before the maintenance man showed up.

And of course it may be a little unnerving to see an Orkin truck outside your apartment complex, but moving into an apartment that has roach traps in strategic corners is a lot worse.

One girl who lived in a Dauten Apartment last year sweated through the summer because her air-conditioner was never fixed. Dauten apartments are managed by Gloria Dauten, who is also a partial owner of four modern apartment complexes in Champaign. Dauten, who employs a full-time maintenance man, says she has little trouble with renters or maintenance problems. "We get out normal run of complaints," she says, "but then everybody does."

Another big name in area apartments is Hartman Developments, which owns 15 buildings of over 400 two, three or four bedroom apartments. The name may be familiar; Hartman Developments are last year's winners of the Tenant Union's Worst Landlord Contest. That fact does not seem to intimidate many people though, because all of the Hartman apartments are rented for this year.

Another prominent Champaign firm is Lincoln Land Illinois Co., winner of the Worst Landlord Contest two years ago, will not divulge information about the number of buildings they own in the area.

If you do not find an affordable modern apartment complex, you can always turn to the older, smaller apartment buildings or houses.

Dona Miller, junior in education, opted for an older apartment and spent two weeks painting it and most of the furniture. She likes it much better than a modern apartment. "The only problem," she says, "is the steam heat, the kind with radiators. Whenever the boiler goes on, the pipes start clanging. It's embarrassing when people are visiting."

And of course, as in the dorms, there are always roommate problems. Bruce Westergren, senior in engineering, lived in a house with five other people his junior year and now lives with only one roommate in a two-bedroom apartment. "I like living with more people, but I'd never do it again unless I had my own room. We had hassles like everybody else, but at least there was always someone around," Westergren says.

John Kienstra, junior in commerce, says it is easy to get sick of the same four people. "At least in the dorm we could look at all the girls in the cafeteria."

Barry Wineberg, senior in commerce, says he and his roommates fight if dinner is bad. "But," he says, "as long as you know each other in the dorm, it usually works out okay in an apartment."

Whatever they complain about, most students say the problems they have in an apartment or house are easily forgotten, because of the benefits. The atmosphere is usually quieter there than in a dorm. It's more private. You can study. You can eat when you want and what you want to.

Doug Aleshire, junior in LAS, says, "It's great. You don't get into a rut. It's a free new life."
Married Students

By Doug Peterson
Illustration by Cathie Bleck
In married life, arithmetic changes. One plus one equals one. Two people become one family. Naturally, married life has its rewards. But it also raises new responsibilities and new problems, especially if one or both of the spouses are students.

According to the Office of Admissions and Records, 4,515 of the 33,552 undergraduate students enrolled at the University this year are married.

Jim and Kathy Hoott have been listed under this statistic for a long time now. The Hootts, from Fort Wayne, Ind., were married eight years ago when Jim was a freshman at St. Francis College in Fort Wayne. He is just now finishing his doctoral work in early childhood education at the University. They also have two children and such responsibilities do not allow them to go to movies or to eat out as much as when they were dating.

“You have less,” Jim said, “but it is fascinating to see how much you can cut costs. We used to always get what we wanted and appreciate it less.”

Kathy said she does not miss costly entertainment. Now, instead of going to movies every week, they have people over to their apartment.

Many married students have had to give up things they had when they were single. But because of school, Al and Linda Tempin have given up some things they had earlier in their marriage.

The Tempins, from Rockford, were married more than a year after they graduated from high school and both worked full-time. Money was no problem. But two years later, Al decided to enter the aviation program at the University and their income was cut in half.

Al said the adjustment to a student marriage was hard because in Rockford they rented a five-bedroom house from their parents, where even the cat had his own room. Now, they live in a one-bedroom apartment.

“But it gets us closer together,” Al said. “It makes me realize the responsibility and it makes me work harder.”

For housing, the University provides married students with nearly 1,000 Orchard Downs apartments at Orchard Street and Florida Avenue, Urbana.

But Sammy Rebecca, director of University housing, said if couples find Orchard Downs already filled, they can go to the Housing Information Office at 420 Student Services building where they will be given help in locating a home.

Housing aside, just planning a wedding is difficult when the people involved are students. Tom and Emily Burtness, married in December, 1975, had an unforgettable time handling last minute wedding plans.

Ten days before the wedding, the Burtnesses had to get their blood test, pick up the marriage license, meet with the minister, go to the florist and entertain people. Adding to the commotion, Tom had six final exams and a term paper due the week before the wedding. One of the exams came two days before the wedding.

“The hairiness of finishing school and getting a wedding planned didn’t have a bad effect on us,” Emily said.

Tom said when he was engaged many students found it strange he was getting married at all.

“I was in my three-hour lab one day,” he said. “And we had only one and one-half hours of work. So I was talking to my lab partner who believes in living together without the commitment of marriage and he was baiting me about being engaged.”

Tom said that his instructor and then another student, who had lived with his wife before marriage, approached him. Pretty soon, six or seven students were gathered around Tom, asking him why he thought marriage is necessary.

“It is hard to encapsulate it, but the idea is that the ultimate man and woman relationship, including sexual relationship, is designed around marriage. Without marriage, you have divisiveness and destructive forces. Within marriage, you have constructive forces because of the lifelong commitment,” Tom said.

A commitment takes time, Jim Conway, pastor of the Twin City Bible Church, Urbana, and marriage counselor, said.

If both the husband and wife are students, Conway said he advises them to take out a loan rather than add a full-time job to an already heavy load. He said the job would not be worth the extra time taken from the couple.

Dr. Ralph Trimble, clinical counselor at the University Psychological and Counseling Center, said many problems in student marriages occur when the partners have unrealistic expectations of marriage and when their priorities have not been worked out.

“For example, one spouse might put emphasis on a career and the other on their relationship in marriage. Also, one or both of the partners might be having difficulties establishing social networks,” he said.

Conway said there often needs to be a shift in role expectations in student marriages. “Sometimes the guy comes home thinking he just has to study or read the paper while the wife has to do the cooking and laundry besides a full-time job. That creates tension,” he said.

Conway also said he suggests delaying children until after college. “Between two people there are two interpersonal dynamics. When you have three people, you have six interpersonal dynamics.”

Another problem with student marriage is that many couples find their parents pressuring them into finishing school before marriage.

“The problem is that many students haven’t been keeping their parents up to date and letting them know there is a growing seriousness between them,” Conway said. “Then they get engaged, the parents are six months or a year behind and need to catch up. They say ‘Why don’t you wait a year to get married?’”

Another problem, according to Trimble, is that friends will feel uncomfortable being around them now that they are married. Or else the couple might have been so involved with each other the year before the marriage, that they have lost contact with friends.

Trimble said “communication” is a key word. He said that lack of communication is usually at the heart of most marital problems, student or otherwise.

“There are certain peak times like finals week when stresses are high,” Jim said. “Then it can be like the man who has trouble at work and when he comes home he kicks the dog. The spouse must realize that during these weeks, the source of anxiety is academic, not personal.”
Strangers in a Strange Land

By Debbie Barnes

For Rolf Leemann, it is the phone company — he hates it.

For Asgi Fazlebas, it is finding out the streets of America are not paved with the proverbial gold.

And for Victor Colmenares, it is simply trying to communicate.

These and other foreign students possess a unique perspective on the American way of life, but sheer observation helps little in adjusting to a new culture. Both Leemann, a teaching assistant in French from Switzerland, and Fazlebas, a graduate student from Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) who is studying reproductive physiology, could speak English fluently before coming to this country. Colmenares studied English as a high school student in Venezuela, but he said he was “young and didn’t take it seriously.”

Now he is one of 117 students of the University’s Intensive English Institute, where he carries a course load of 20 non-credit hours per week studying grammar, reading, oral production and listening comprehension.

Students like Colmenares at the institute are not classified as University students. The program is designed for foreign students who wish to study at any college in this country, Rebecca Dixon, institute director, said.

Those students who want to enter the University must meet the same academic requirements as Americans, she added.

To help them adjust, the Campaign-Urbana International Hospitality Committee greets foreign students when they come to this country.

Committee members hear of foreign student arrivals from the Office of Foreign Students at the Student Services building, Virginia Sharp, former committee member, said.

“We meet buses, planes and trains, move luggage, help find housing, doctors and dentists, give them welcome dinners and sponsor discussion sessions where they can talk about their problems and apprehensions.

“Women call on wives, help enroll children in schools, recommend obstetricians and pediatricians and equip them with bedding, winter clothes, pots, pans and other household items,” she said.

If they want, students are introduced to a family which acts as host during the student’s stay.

However, host families are not provided for institute students. According to Sharp, the institute is not part of the University and therefore has less priority.

“These are actually the students who need a family the most, and they need a special kind of family — one that will take the time to help a foreign student struggling to learn English,” she said.

According to Margaret Saidane, an institute instructor and English as a Second Language teaching assistant, single students may find an English speaking boy or girlfriend to aid in learning, while married students may just come home and continue to speak their native language.

The majority of foreign students are graduate students in engineering, physics, math, computer science and chemistry, although there are large numbers in the agricultural sciences. Most of the students are from the Orient, mainly Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Adjustment is generally harder for Asian students than for Europeans, Sharp said. “Many Americans are apprehensive about talking to someone who is different and whose English might not be very good.”

Another difficulty foreign students have is adjusting to American priorities.

“Our areas of study are much more concentrated and specialized over there. Here you can take courses unrelated to your field,” Leemann said.

He said there is also a feeling in his country that economic benefits are tied to a college degree. In his country he said, college entrance is more competitive.

Entrance is limited and students are placed by their performance on certain areas of state administered exams.

“In an underdeveloped country, you can have too many graduates. There aren’t enough jobs,” he said.

Leeman said he has found the University students cool when he has attempted to make acquaintances. “If you make a few steps (toward becoming acquainted) people are friendly, welcoming. Then you discover that there are strict limits to their friendship. You can only go so far.

“Cordiality tends to be limited to the foreign individual’s role as a fellow student, further overtures are met with a cool attitude,” he explained.

Dating can be a problem too, Sharp said. “Many foreign students are excluded and they don’t quite understand it. They have various misconceptions. For example, in many of their native countries, there is no such thing as a platonic relationship, and they can’t understand how this fits in.”

Adjusting to the University was fairly easy for Leemann. Adjusting to the landscape was more disconcerting.

“I miss the layout of Switzerland. What strikes me is the absence of aesthetic arrangement of the cities here. The buildings seem very improvisational. But then you don’t have to mind tearing things down.

“And publicity signs are all over the Roger Wilson.
place without any concern for surroundings. By European standards, the campus is very luxurious, although the town is a student ghetto," he said.

Seventeen active foreign student organizations exist on campus to help maintain ties with one's own culture and provide social as well as political stimulation.

"There aren't too many that are active. Most of the foreign students organizations exist to help students find a way in the sea of America and to provide a touch of home," Shlomo Ramati of the Israeli Student Organization said.

"Our organization has two functions," M'a'mum Absi-Halabi of the Organization of Arab Students, said. "First we try to bring together Arab students on campus, providing them with social activities and informing them of job opportunities back home. Second, we are trying to inform the American public about the cultural and political situation in Arab countries."

Leemann said he found it easy to adjust to American idiosyncrasies. But one thing disturbs him about the students in a classroom setting.

"It was a surprise to me how students can put up with a professor who goes on and on without saying anything.

"Sometimes, I want to leap up and protest."
Culture Shock
By Maisie Williams

The weekend — two days and three nights to unwind from the hectic week and then rewind for the next. But before a student rewinds, he gets totally strung out, laid out or thrown out so that he can release the pent-up energy of the week.

Local bars and clubs are filled with students, white students, who are taking a break from the pressure of the books. But where are the black students? They are not at Dooley’s, Boni’s or that beer-loving hall party. Black students define a different set of activities as being socially fulfilling. This difference has caused problems while providing black students with a meaningful alternative to the social programming on this campus.

Most black students come from a different cultural heritage than white students, causing “cultural shock” for blacks when they arrive at the University, Chris Benson, communication workshop director of the Afro-American Cultural Program, said. They have just come from large urban areas where they were exposed to several black radio stations, numerous black clubs and black concerts, he said.

On this campus, blacks are limited to 12 hours of black radio programming each week. Any big-name black entertainment must be secured by the four authorized agencies that contract professional entertainment for the University, the Assembly Hall, the Illini Union Student Activities (IUSA), Krannert Center for the Performing Arts and Star Course, which black students have said have not demonstrated a sensitivity to the needs of any minority interest.

This year’s sudden surge of black entertainment — the Choice Four; Earth, Wind and Fire, and Donald Byrd — was only brought about by the demands of black students who said that the previous tradition of one major black artist each year would no longer work, Donnie Brown, a sophomore in LAS, said.

This caused Hugh Satterlee, vice-chancellor for campus affairs, to meet with Tom Parkinson, director of the Assembly Hall; Michael Broteman, director of Krannert, Doyle Moore, chairman of the Concert Entertainment Board, and Robert Todd, director of the Illini Union, early last year. They considered a report on minority entertainment by Brenda Rhodes, a former staff assistant with Campus Programs and Services, and the attitude of black students and decided to have two major black concerts and three smaller black concerts each semester, Benson said.

But black students are not sitting idly by, waiting for the next concert. Since the major influx of black students in 1968, when the Educational Opportunities Program was established and 500 black students were admitted to the University in one year, black students have been providing their own cultural and social entertainment through the Afro-American Cultural Program, black fraternities and sororities and black residence hall governments.

The cultural program began as a result of black student demands in 1968 for more and better black cultural programs. Since its inception the program has provided black students, as well as community persons and whites, with an opportunity to enjoy a black cultural experience with entertainers ranging from the Rod Rodgers Dance Company to gospel singer Andrae Crouch.

The cultural program’s dance, drama, writers and music workshops provide students with valuable performing experience while providing a social function for other blacks to attend. These workshops perform several times each semester. “We’ve Come a Long Way Ain’t We?,” a combined workshop presentation on black history, toured several college campuses this year.

The program also provided black students with a place to just “hang out” and relax by having a recreation room, a television room and a large lounge area.

For many black students, social life is wrapped up in the Greek scene. There are five black fraternities and four black sororities that provide their own type of entertainment which mainly consists of dances and performances. Only
two black fraternities have houses, which means black Greeks have to rely on University facilities, primarily the Illini Union, for many of their boogie sessions.

Black students can also be found bumping to good disco-soul music at residence hall dances sponsored by black hall governments. This type of activity is more appealing to black students living in dormitories than the two-kegs-of-beer floor parties where everyone is throwing up in the washtubs and Led Zeppelin is blasting acid rock music which many blacks feel is hard to dance to, according to James Sparks, a former residence hall adviser in Weston and Noble halls.

This is one of the reasons why black hall governments were established, Sparks said. Black students do not always relate to the kinds of activities that white students think are "groovy" just as whites do not often accept black ideas of what is "cool," Michael Benjamin, housing staff assistant, said.

Black students set up their own governments to meet their social needs, Benjamin said. At first, many hall councils were reluctant to use part of their student activities allocation to set up a separate fund for black functions, Benjamin said.

Black students had to petition for 9 to 10 weeks to get money for their activities, leading to "hard feelings" between students in the dorms, Benjamin said. This was when the University Housing Division stepped in and started to automatically budget black hall organizations unless a black student indicated that he would prefer the hall council receive his fee, he said.

Fourth Street, Peabody Drive and Pennsylvania Avenue residence halls were the first to establish black hall governments in the fall of 1971. Now nearly every residence hall has a black hall government.

In the few years that these black hall governments have been in operation, they have expanded to meet more than the social needs of black students. Besides dances, casino nights, picnics and formal dinners, black hall governments are involved in tutorial programs, are active supporters of the pal program, have published monthly newsletters and have bought calculators and typewriters for use by black students in their halls.

Black hall governments have not stopped there, however. They have united under the Central Black Student Government in order to have a greater voice in the social and cultural programming on campus.

Though black students have provided for their own social and cultural entertainment, they have not limited their activities to those that are mainly for blacks. A black student attends any event on campus that fits into his personal lifestyle. Black students mix the best of two cultures so they can spend four years in Champaign-Urbana that are academically, socially and culturally rewarding.
A Tale of Two Cities

By Bob DalSanto

On a summer night in 1833, two state commissioners stayed overnight at the home of Issac Busey, a wealthy Illinois landowner. The men were traveling through the newly designated "Champaign County" and investigating possible sites to locate the county seat. The next morning, sometime before dawn, a lone wooden stake was driven into the ground outside the Busey cabin. After four months, Champaign finally had its county seat, a town that would be called Urbana.

Champaign County had previously been part of Vermilion County. But because of voters' difficulty getting to the county seat in Danville, about 40 miles away, the state legislature decided to divide the county.

Urbana grew slowly but steadily over the next 20 years to a town with 75 buildings and over 300 people. It was during this period that a young lawyer from Springfield was trying to make a name for himself in the area. His name, Abraham Lincoln.

Defending cases in circuit court in Urbana, Lincoln would journey to the area about four times a year. With the amount of success he enjoyed in the county, his defendants probably wished his appearances were less frequent.

He defended William Weaver, who was accused of killing a man, in 1844. Despite this defense, Weaver was sentenced to hang. In another case, he defended John Matheny, who was charged with two counts of illegal sale of liquor. Matheny was convicted on both counts.

Richard L. Morgan, in his book "Cornsilk and Chaff of Champaign County," wrote that Lincoln was not always a loser.

"Lincoln had victories," he wrote. "He beat Samuel Waters in a foot race down Main Street, Urbana."

While Lincoln was running his race down Main Street and possibly laying plans for an upcoming Senate race against Stephen Douglas in 1858, the Illinois Central Railroad (ICRR) was running its tracks through the state, laying the way for the "iron horse."

Immediately the importance of the railroad became known. As the tracks drew the trains behind them, so the trains drew the towns.

Mysteriously avoiding most existing towns and villages, the railroad was able to sell the two million acres of land it owned along its tracks. The railroad quickly realized it was more profitable to create cities of its own than to pass through established towns.

This is one of the reasons the ICRR bypassed the county seat of Urbana in favor of a tract of land two miles to the west. Because of this, West Urbana (later Champaign) was founded in 1854.

The "train town" was an instant success. Businesses as well as houses sprang up around the depot, and quickly Champaign was three times the size of Urbana.
A day in the life of a student was very different from what it is today. In 1868, students were required to wear a cadet uniform, attend chapel daily and participate in military drills three times a week. Also, each student had to labor on the University grounds for two hours each day. They were paid eight cents an hour for this labor. Overtime paid twelve and one-half cents an hour.

Even with all the extra duties, the students were similar to today's students in many ways. According to Morgan, "it was necessary to remind them that chapel floor is not the place to spit, but more serious were the foot riots during services. Students kicked the floor, applauded during sacred songs, laughed at even the most solemn remarks, glued the chapel Bible shut and cut the webbing of Regent Selim Peabody's chair so he was unceremoniously dumped on the floor."

If the students seemed at times to do silly things, so did the Board of Trustees. Once they debated the issue for a week and then finally voted to abolish Greek. Then someone told them that no one was studying it.

Somehow the University survived its early years, even with the addition of women in 1870.

But some things never change. Once again there is talk about a possible incorporation of the two cities sometime in the future. But the cities still have different personalities that will probably prevent this.

Champaign still shows signs of that iron horse that pulled into the depot so long ago. It is a busy town filled with businesses and factories. Rows of cars pass through apartment-lined streets.

Urbana, on the other extreme, still retains some of the magic of that wooden stake driven into the ground near the Busey cabin. The town almost seems to be sleepy. With cobblestoned streets lined with lamp posts, it seems to keep the 1970's on the other side of Wright Street.

John Dickison

University Archives, 1928

Far Left: Not yet to the age of the traffic jam, bicycles and cars are in equal numbers in this view of Neil Street in Champaign during 1916. Above Left: A sketch of the Urbana courthouse that was drawn in 1829. Far Left: Cars and a bus move through the night in downtown Champaign, hopelessly crossing each other's paths. Above: Now a nostalgic landmark, this is a view of the Urbana-Lincoln Hotel as seen in 1928.
That Old Time Religion
Religion is far from dead at the University. Students seem to be moving toward creating not only closer, more personal relationships with God, but also with religious organizations.

With students' life-styles becoming more compatible with the traditional establishment institutions that were rejected in the late '60's and early '70's, area religious institutions have been blessed with an upsurge in student involvement.

"It isn't a dramatic rush back to the church but participation is increasing rather than decreasing," Pastor Dale Scott, United Methodist Church, Wesley Foundation, said.

"Last year we had more students worshiping at McKinley Foundation than ever before," Mary Anne Lundy, staff member of the Presbyterian Church, said.

Lundy said church attendance suffered in the late '60's and early '70's when students became disillusioned with the traditional church and became involved in a more personal religion that led to small church and Bible study groups.

The Rev. Charles Sweitzer of McKinley Foundation said student attendance at church services and participation in McKinley programs has steadily increased during the last year. "There's a genuine search on the part of many students today to put their lives together, to find a self identity in this rather chaotic world. The increased interest in meditation, humanistic psychology and the church are evidence of this search," he said.

The Rev. James Conway, Twin City Bible Church, said there was a revolution against the traditional approaches to God.

"Students began to return to the concepts of a strong surge of confidence in God and personal religion," Conway said.

Lisa Bretherick, senior in commerce, said the church has taken on a new meaning for her since she has been in college. "I no longer go to church because it seems like the right and good thing to do; now I want to go because I have a relationship with God I want to strengthen."

Bretherick said she feels many students are searching for a deeper meaning in life and are finding the church has something to offer, especially since most students no longer feel forced to go to church to be accepted.

Rabbi Steven Steinberg of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation said that although attendance may not have increased, he feels the content of student interest has gone up.

"Students attend services because they are looking for something, not because they found it," Steinberg said. "It's an emotional need rather than an intellectual one."

And not only have students changed, the institutional church has also changed its role.

Conway said the church has and is changing in three main ways. It is stressing a more Biblical base, there is some emphasis on people being involved and sharing with others.

Conway said that even though all things are not resolved, the seed of change has been planted and churches are being forced to deal with it.

Evidence for the student trend towards religious affiliation and participation has been provided by the American Council on Education (ACE). Annually surveying University freshmen during New Student Week, ACE found an
increasing number of students claiming they had "no religion" during the late '60's and early '70's, from 6.9 per cent in 1966 to 22.4 per cent in 1971. However, the number of students professing "no religion" has declined in recent years, down to 13 per cent in 1975.

The number of liberal denominations and unusual sects has also decreased. Pastor Scott said. Radical groups have met resistance and students now seek established religious institutions.

But the campus is not without the crusaders and evangelists characteristic of the late '60's and early '70's. On a warm day on the Quad a student can expect to encounter anything from a student passing out religious pamphlets to a fire and brimstone minister preaching to "repent or be damned."

Probably the most familiar of these pulpit pounders is George "Jed" Smock, a traveling evangelist who has frequented the University campus.

"Every time we've been there," he said, referring to himself and fellow evangelist, Max Lynch, "we've had a good reception. Regardless of the weather, even if it is rainy or cold, a crowd always gathers to listen."

So Smock continues to come back and preach, sometimes speaking before crowds of more than 300 students. But his message remains the same.

"The only way to God is through Jesus Christ," he said. Smock said repentance and believing is necessary to be saved from hell.

He will be the first to tell you about his own repentance. About how he went from campus agitator to history teacher to "dealer in drugs." Finally, he left the country and lived in a beach commune in Morocco in Northern Africa.

Christmas Day, 1971, an Arab carrying a cross came into the commune, planted the cross in the sand and began to preach.

Smock said the Arab met with ridicule and mockery of the same type Smock now encounters whenever he speaks. But Smock credits that Christmas with the beginning of his interest in religion.

He came back to the country and began to read the Bible. Then, one night in a shopping center near his home in Terre Haute, Ind., he heard an old high school friend preaching to a crowd.

The friend recognized Smock and, after the crowd dispersed, they went to a nearby restaurant. According to Smock, it was that night, in a Burger King in Indiana, when he repented and became a follower of Jesus Christ.
He now follows a rigorous path that continually criss-crosses the country. Sometimes he travels hundreds of miles a day and may preach at two or three campuses.

Smock said he is not supported by any local church or organization but relies "on God to support him." His finances come only from volunteer offerings at churches and religious meetings where he speaks, or from contributions he receives in the mail.

Now, instead of an "Arab on a beach in Morocco," it is Smock receiving the criticism and the mockery. But he considers it a good sign.

"For every mocker in a crowd, there are many others who want to hear more," he said.

Smock's traveling Bible show will return to campus again, and so will the Bible-toting Gideons.

The Gideons International, an interdenominational group of over 50,000 Christian business and professional men located in 111 countries, has distributed over 100 million Bibles and New Testaments to colleges, hospitals, prisons and other institutions around the world. The Gideons was organized in the 1880's as a fellowship for traveling salesmen...
increasing number of students claiming they had "no religion" during the late '60s and early '70s, from 6.9 per cent in 1966 to 22.4 per cent in 1971. However, the number of students professing "no religion" has declined in recent years, down to 13 per cent in 1975.

The number of liberal denominations and unusual sects has also decreased. Pastor Scott said. Radical groups have met resistance and students now seek established religious institutions.

But the campus is not without its crusaders and evangelists characteristic of the late '60s and early '70s. On a warm day on the Quad a student can expect to encounter anything from a student passing out religious pamphlets to a fire and brimstone minister preaching to "repent or be damned."

Probably the most familiar of these pulpit pounders is George "Jed" Smock, a traveling evangelist who has frequented the University campus.

"Every time we've been there," he said, referring to himself and fellow evangelists, "we've always been given a good reception. Regardless of how cold, a crowd always gathered to hear him.

So Smock continued speaking before each message remained the same type Smock now encounters whenever he speaks. But Smock credits that Christmas with the beginning of his interest in religion.

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Gideons from throughout Illinois and Indiana invaded the University in April 1976, stationing themselves along the Quad, Wright and Green streets and in Campustown. It was the group's first visit to the University, and in a seven and one-half hour binge they distributed over 22,000 56-cent, pocket-sized New Testaments to pedestrians and unsuspecting bicyclists.

The Gideons International plans to visit the University again next year. If present trends continue, the Gideons will be met not only by students with a renewed interest in religious institutions, but a little fire and brimstone, too.
Peace of Mind
By Thomas Early and Mark Stevens

Scientology. A black-haired girl on the Quad. An endless barrage of pamphlets and cards. They are all one and the same to most University students. But to an increasing number of students and local residents, Scientology is a unique experience providing them with a new spiritual experience and an ability to master life's problems.

Formed in 1970, the Church of Scientology's Champaign-Urbana Mission provides students with either a supplement or alternative to the more traditional religions. As a study of knowledge (sci: know, logos: thought) rather than a belief in a supernatural being, Scientology does not claim to exclude anyone who believes in another religion.

What Scientologists do claim is that their religion "assists the individual to confront and deal with the problems of the contemporary world," according to Scientology literature.

The basis of Scientology is that all the problems of man's survival can be perfectly solved with the information obtained through conscious experience. Every perception and experience is stored as a mental picture in a person's "analytical mind." To handle any situation a person merely needs to draw upon the analytical mind for the proper mental image.

The flaw in this perfect information and problem-solving system is that in every person another mind exists, the "reactive mind," which stores all perceptions "during moments when one's survival is severely threatened," according to Scientologists.

The painful mental images stored in the reactive mind, called engrams by Scientologists, are not integrated with conscious experience and are put into action automatically in response to a situation similar to that which produced them. The analytical mind does not get an opportunity to send forth the proper response to the problem, and the reactive mind forces the individual into wrong behavior.

Through Scientology an individual traces the origin of each engram and eliminates it, assuring the dominance of the analytical mind, the proper response to any problem, the eradication of past pain, peace of mind and hence a better outlook on life.

There is much more to Scientology, much more than most people will ever know because of what local Scientologists term "misconceptions" about their religion.

Donna Orcutt, a Scientologist temporarily assigned to the local mission, said "other people believe Scientologists use drugs in their courses. This isn't true. In fact, we have a course which shows how to get rid of the effects of harmful drugs."

Dan McNichols, executive director of the local mission, said another common misconception is that Scientology counseling is similar to hypnosis.

The cost of this counseling might also raise some doubts about Scientology and the Scientologists' motives. It is not cheap.

The introductory course, lasting a week to ten days and consisting of a series of drills, reading material and tapes designed to improve interper-
sonal communication, cost $25 last November. Orcutt said the price would go up five per cent each month for at least six months.

To help dispel misconceptions, the Scientologists give free introductory lectures six nights a week in their basement offices in the Granada House, 1004 S. Fourth St., Champaign.

To encourage people to come to lectures, Scientologists pass out a seemingly endless stream of cards. But although the advertising brings people to lectures, it also creates some animosity.

According to Jeff Magee, a member of the local mission, three or four people attend each lecture. Magee, who distributes the cards “about three hours each day,” said he thinks “students are turned off by our handing out tickets, but you don’t get any real hassles. If you acknowledge them, they usually calm down. Most people accept the tickets.”

Suspicions and animosity aside, the mission has been successful in recruiting students for Scientology courses.

McNichols said, “There are maybe 30 students actively in courses. Of these, perhaps 15 are University students. Another three or four people are actively getting counseling, and thousands have bought books.”

But for most students, Scientology is still a nameless black-haired girl on the Quad.
A Common Denomination

By Victoria Pynsky
Illustration by Cathie Bleck

When students come to the University they bring with them many things. Some bring stereos, some 10-speed bikes. Or maybe a typewriter or calculator. But one thing most students have in common is that they all bring their own particular religious beliefs.

On a campus with 29 established churches and religious foundations and more than 33,500 students this can present a problem. No longer are a student's friends predominately of the same religion. Many times this results in that age-old taboo, interfaith dating.

"When you look for someone you'd like to take out, you look for someone who physically appeals to you," Ray Johns, junior in engineering, said. "Religion isn't a visual characteristic," Pam Furman, senior in LAS said, "not like blond hair and blue eyes."

Because campus activities are arranged with little or no emphasis on religion, it is usually very difficult to know what other students' religious preferences are without coming out and asking them.

"Personal values are most important here, not religion. You date people you can identify with and who make you feel beautiful inside," Lonna Streight, sophomore in engineering said. "You don't go up to someone who attracts your attention and tell them that you'd love to go out with them but you'd have to check their religious affiliation first."

Many students said they now place less importance on strict religious affiliations and more of an emphasis on an individual relationship with God.

"Kids see the hypocritical manner in which many of their parents attend church ritualistically and reject it, replacing organized religion with a personal relationship with God," Cathy Sprague, sophomore in LAS, said. "It's kind of our personal effort to comply with the social standards of the '70's."

The liberal attitudes of the '70's is one reason often given for some people's more relaxed reaction toward interfaith dating. But this is not the only reason.

"Partly because of the dominant liberal campus atmosphere," Floyd Bednarz, sophomore in engineering, said, "but more because most students rate personal values and
feelings above institutional rituals, dating someone of
other faith is less of a social crime today."

The reaction of campus clergy is mixed toward the ques-
tion of interfaith dating, ranging from passive acceptance to
flat rejection.

Charles A. Sweitzer, associate pastor of the McKinley
Church Foundation, said, "It's up to the two individuals
involved, each of a different faith, to evaluate their priorities
and values and come to terms with themselves. In this way,
tension produced because of interfaith dating can easily be
resolved."

But Ron Simkins, director of student activities at the
Christian Campus House, said he believes that if people
take their religion seriously, they will not choose to date
someone of another faith.

"Interfaith dating is more common when faith is less
important in the lives of the individuals involved," Simkins
said.

Many students' ideas about interfaith dating change dra-
tically when the possibility of marriage is considered.

"Judaism is a strong and demanding religion," Dan With-
all, second year student in veterinary medicine, said, "Most
adults aren't willing to go through all the ritual. I feel that
times like this show the importance of seriously dating
someone within your own faith. Although I probably would
date a non-Jew, I'll admit I'd be afraid of continuing the
relationship because of certain unavoidable problems."

Kelly Jarrett, associate staff member of Campus Life, a
national Christian organization, said that as people ap-
proach marriage they want to go out with people that rein-
force their religious beliefs.

"As a freshman, I dated around. Who doesn't?" Mike
Ward, senior in LAS, said. "Your first impression of some-
one is purely physical. Besides, talking about religion on the
first date isn't natural. But I'll admit, once I became a senior,
my attitude towards dating girls of another faith — I'm a
Roman Catholic — changed."

"I know I'd never seriously continue a relationship with a
girl who wasn't Catholic," he said, "My past was based on a
Roman Catholic lifestyle; I want my future to be the same."
Taking a break from the fast-paced world of academics, many University students find a creative outlet through volunteer work. In the next few pages, we will show how these students pursue their self-motivated interests while helping the community.

Very Important People

By Margaret Brady

Sparing time to share and care, over 800 students have discovered Volunteer Illini Projects (VIP) as another outlet for their energy besides schoolwork, jobs and bars.

Through its 10 projects, VIP serves the community in a number of ways ranging from a day care project to blood drives.

Many VIP volunteers derive a personal satisfaction knowing that they share themselves with other people, according to Cathy Dwyer, former director of VIP's day care project.

Dwyer's stint with VIP convinced her to change majors from biology to child development.

"I like the pre-schoolers and I got experience in finding out how I relate to kids. Both the kids and the volunteers get a lot out of it. The more time you spend, the more you make time," she said.

Dwyer, like other VIP volunteers, said she feels there is a definite lack of training for volunteers.

"That's an area we can work on. I was given no direction when I began to do volunteer work, but I talked to teachers and got ideas on my own. It depends on the volunteer, but some people need more than an informational handout," Dwyer said.

Susan Delahunt, junior in social work, agreed. Delahunt has left VIP after volunteering for four semesters to work for Champaign County Mental Health Center's Suicide Crisis Hotline where she receives more in-depth training.

"I dropped out because I wanted training; no VIP program has training. Without training, you go in cold," she said.

But Tamara DeTurk sophomore in LAS, said working by herself as a tutor at Farmer City-Mansfield Consolidated School helps prepare her for a teaching career.

"I work on my own, by myself, it's good for me, in terms of experience. It makes me prepared for teaching in the real world, but it may be a disadvantage in that kids aren't getting a trained teacher, but the schools don't have a teacher to spend on this," she said.

DeTurk said the pupils gain from the tutor's personal attention. "The kids benefit a great deal from this one-to-one relationship. They enjoy the tutors," she said.

But VIP volunteers do not just serve community children. Shannon O'Brien, freshman in agriculture, spends one hour a week writing to a prisoner at the Stateville prison in Joliet as a part of VIP's prison concern project.

"I've always been interested in helping these guys. They've got it hard in there now and will have it hard when they get out. They need somebody to talk to.

"If there's a reason for them to get out, then they'll be less likely to be sent back, and there will be less crime. In that respect, we're serving the community," she said.

As for training, O'Brien said she feels there is no way of being trained for this. "I don't think anybody can be trained to be a friend."

The quality of VIP volunteers and VIP in general has improved over the past three years, according to Bernadette McCann, supervisor of VIP volunteers at the Community Day Care Center, 1 E. Bradley Ave., Urbana.

"We've got more dedicated people, in general. They're really committed now. More people are devoting more time, basically," she said.

But Jill McNeil, director of the developmental disabilities project, said that only about 50 per cent of the 80 to 100 volunteers in her project are really dedicated.

"When you volunteer, you make a commitment. You can't restrict how much time you are willing to put forth, but some people do. That frustrates me. I try to be patient, but sometimes I can't understand it. I guess everyone has their priorities."

Joan Flannery, freshman in LAS, said she has lost her fear of the elderly by spending two hours a week at the Champaign County Nursing Home.

"Senior citizens and nursing homes always scared me. I've never worked

Allen Feuerstein
It's hard getting used to knowing what to say. But the people like to see young people visiting them," she said.

Perhaps VIP's most famous program is the blood drive. But the blood drive is a lot more than just drawing blood, according to Regina Unti, co-director of the blood program.

VIP volunteers have to cope with administrative hassles and have to learn different ways of drawing blood for each of the branches of the Red Cross it serves, she said.

But whatever the volunteer does, "the essence of the organization happens out in the community between a volunteer and a pal, or a tutor and a child," Lisa Brown, chairperson of VIP's board of directors, said.

McNeil agreed. "It's really easy to get into studying, but you need to be people oriented at times, too."

Above: Cindy Zitek, sophomore in agriculture, tutors three-year-olds once a week as part of the VIP day care project. Left: Edith Thackeray's poodle seems to look to her for assurance concerning VIP member Bill Link, sophomore in LAS. Link is a volunteer for the VIP senior citizen program. Far Left: Volunteer Shep Meyers, junior in applied life studies, instructs a young girl in the VIP Recreation project.
The University YMCA / YWCA, 1001 S. Wright St., Champaign, is in the "people business".

In addition to recreational activities familiar to most students and faculty, the YMCA sponsors several community services, including Students for Environmental Concerns (SECS) and the Youth Service Clearinghouse (YSC). The community Pal program is sponsored by both the YMCA and the YWCA, which are separate organizations.

SECS, a volunteer student group, with a Y advisor, has a membership of 200. Liz Johnson, junior in FAA and SECS coordinator, said the group is a "service organization dedicated to environmental conservation through education and action." SECS is involved in environmental issues on campus, local and national levels.

In addition to petitioning for a mandatory deposit regulation for non-returnable bottles this year, SECS coordinates recycling drives on campus. "We have a solid waste committee that works with dorms to collect paper and bottles," Johnson said.

Although their affiliation with the Y prohibits endorsing political candidates, SECS has had ratings printed on state legislators' voting records on environmental issues with the Illinois Environmental Council.

SECS also publishes policy papers on environmental issues and writes letters to newspapers and political candidates stating its views.

YSC is another public service affiliated with the Y. YSC is funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commis-
sion to function as a link between troubled youth and community services and facilities, according to Judy Checker, associate director of YSC.

Youths are referred to YSC by the police, schools and courts. YSC sends a professional staff member to meet the youth and his family to determine which community service organization can best solve the problem.

Another YSC community project is the National Youth Project Using Minibikes (NYPUM), which uses 18 minibikes donated by local Honda dealers to reach youths who probably wouldn't otherwise get involved with a youth service, Checker said.

YSC staffers and University volunteers alternately see two groups of 11 to 17-year-old boys on weekdays for two or three-hour sessions on the bikes. Getting youths involved with NYPUM will hopefully lead to involvement in other programs and services, Checker said.

Offering another opportunity for University students to interact with youngsters, the Community Pal program pairs a senior pal (a University student volunteer) with a junior pal from a disadvantaged neighborhood, according to Annie Clay, program director.

Joan Friedenberg, graduate student in bilingual studies, has been a senior pal for two years. Her pal is a 13-year-old black girl from North Champaign.

"We call each other friends. We enjoy spending time together," Friedenberg said. Sometimes Friedenberg and her pal go to a movie, often one of the children's films sponsored by the Y.

"Sometimes we cook together. Once she asked me if I had ever eaten chitterlings. I hadn't, so she had me over to dinner for them.

"I've talked to her teachers — they said she's doing well in school. Once I took her to some of my classes. I asked her if she'd like to go to college someday. She said she had never thought she could or would go. I hope she has the chance someday," Friedenberg said.

The pals have learned from their cultural differences. "We talk about religion. She's a Southern Baptist and I'm Jewish. She had never heard of the Jewish faith before," Friedenberg said.

"Of course, I'm very interested in language. It's kind of cute sometimes because we're both aware that we each speak a different kind of English. Sometimes we have to ask each other what we mean, but it's always funny, we always laugh," Friedenberg said.

SECS, YSC, Community Pals. It's obvious the YMCA/YWCA is doing what they've been promising to do in the Champaign-Urbana area. They are in the "people business."

Top Left: PAL volunteer Beth Ferguson spends a day studying nature with Donna Lohman in an acculturation outing sponsored by SECS and PAL. Below Left: Liz Johnson, last year's Earth Month chairperson, explains the month's activities at a meeting of SECS. Right: Greg Lindsey, former president of SECS, shows the environmental voting records of the Illinois legislature at one of the club's meetings. Below: Geri Degen, former University student, conducts an informal YSC meeting, last year.

Photos by Hollis McCray
The phone rings at 7:30 p.m. "Hello, my name is Debbie," the girl answers. "Can I help you?"

A voice replies, "How do you know when you have venereal disease . . . ?"

Another phone rings, "Hello, can I be of service to you?" a man asks.

"My roommate has had a horrible accident, what do I do?" a student questions.

University students would hardly consider these typical phone conversations. But they are typical of the variety of calls received by the telephone counseling and information services available to students.

"Hotlines," as they are better known, allow students with various questions or problems to talk anonymously to trained staff workers about their problems.

Many staff workers are University students. Through their services they not only deal with other students but also local residents of Champaign County.

Pam, a senior in LAS, works for the Hotline for Youth which primarily deals with the problems of young people.

This hotline is completely confidential and does not reveal the names of the callers or the volunteers.

"I remember my adolescence and how traumatic it seemed to me then," she said. Pam said that after re-reading her high school diary "I felt it was a shame to lose contact with those feelings."

"I heard an advertisement on the radio for volunteers for the hotline and I thought that Hotline for Youth would be a good way to keep contact with those feelings," she said.

Volunteers for the VD/Birth Control Hotline, sponsored by Volunteer Illini Projects, deal more directly with University students. Robin Weitzman, senior in social work, has worked for this hotline for two years. "I joined the hotline because I wanted to get experience in my major," she said.

"Many volunteers are pre-medicine and health education majors and they joined the staff because they knew about the subject," Weitzman said.

Both volunteers said they never give advice to the caller. "Generally, we just answer questions concerning subjects like birth control, pregnancies and venereal disease," Weitzman said. She also said that the hotline acts as a referral service because volunteers often tell callers where to go to for medical attention.

Pam said that she does not act as a counselor to the callers. "Actually, I try to stimulate their own thoughts. I listen and try to relate to their problems," she said.

Pam also said that people are more open if they know they will remain anonymous. "People are just more able to talk about themselves," she said.

Locally, Champaign County has a wide variety of hotlines available from counseling the elderly to suicide prevention. "Different hotlines fulfill different needs," Ken Bolyard, director of the Crisis Line, said. Crisis Line is a 24-hour counseling and referral service of the Mental Health Center for emotional and situational problems.

"It isn't that there are so many different hotlines but that they are diversified," he said. Bolyard said this allows volunteers to be better trained in specific areas instead of having to deal with a wide range of subjects.

Clarence Shelley, dean of student services and director of the University's Emergency Dean Service, which handles any emergency a student may have, agreed "Volunteers have specialized orientations and specialized responses," Shelley said.
Shelley said the Champaign County Women Against Rape Hotline, Gemini House's Drug Crisis Line and the Gay Switchboard are examples of specialized hotlines.

Bolyard also said one reason for many hotlines is that different "funding sources are asking for them."

Toni, a volunteer for the Rape Hotline, said that since there are two transient groups, students and soldiers, in Champaign County, there is more of a need for hotlines. "People tend to act differently when they aren't living at home," she said.

Shelley said that he did not think it was beneficial to have many different hotlines. "Victims don't know which one will serve them best. Emergencies will often be referred to the wrong place," he said.

"There should be better coordination of the services," Shelley said. "Instead one centralized well-publicized service should be available," he said.

"As long as there is this decentralization, cases will continue to fall between the cracks," he said.

Bolyard said he thinks the present hotline system makes sense. "The hotlines are now circumscribed and easily manageable," he said.

Bolyard also said that volunteers can be trained and retrained in more detail under the present system. He said that volunteers can focus on understanding specific areas instead of having a superficial understanding in a wide variety of areas.

Other hotlines available in Champaign County include: Birthright, a 24-hour counseling service on alternatives to abortions; Alcoholics Anonymous, a 24-hour volunteer support and rescue service; Al-Anon and Ala-teen, a 24-hour volunteer service for families of alcoholics, and Telecare, a volunteer counseling and referral service for the elderly.

In any one of these places, the phone may ring as many as 15 times in one night. Sometimes, according to Pam, callers may phone back just to tell her how a problem was resolved.

"We encourage people to call again and tell us what happened. But few do, which can be pretty frustrating," she said.
Diagnosing McKinley's Problems

By Teri Klatt and Elaine Johnson

Quacks. Incompetents. The bottom of the medical school barrel. Some not-so-glowing terms are typically used in reference to the caliber of physicians practicing at the McKinley Health Center.

McKinley is one of the first standing jokes encountered by a new student as he arrives on campus, and by graduation most students can relate any number of discomforting experiences known to have occurred there.

McKinley is the victim of a cruel, crippling, contagious disease. This ailment feeds on itself, becoming more infectious and stifling as it grows. The name of the disease? Student Rumor.

Mention McKinley and most students relate some anecdote of disaster. Everyone seems to have some bad experience or at least knows of one.

The stories range from gripes about delay in the Acute Illness Clinic to claims of misdiagnoses and treatments.

Leslie Firth, sophomore in agriculture, said she went to McKinley's Acute Illness Clinic, complaining of a sore throat and fever. After receiving a throat culture test, she was sent home to await the results. Calling McKinley a week later Firth was told that her test was negative. The standard cough medicine was prescribed to her.

A week following, Firth went back to the center, still complaining of a fever and a worse sore throat. She was then prescribed an antibiotic. After no progress was made in aiding her condition, Firth had a friend take her to Carle Clinic. The diagnosis was mononeucleosis. She went home to her family physician, who diagnosed Firth's condition as mononeucleosis and hepatitis. As a result, Firth was confined to bed for over a month.

Thomas Aiken, a graduate student in agriculture, went to McKinley's Emergency Room after injuring his nose in karate.

He said he was told nothing was wrong, and that his nose would be fine. Aiken, said no X-rays were taken. Three weeks later his nose still bothering him, Aiken returned to McKinley requesting an X-ray. The results showed no broken nose. Two weeks later, he went to Carle Clinic for another X-ray. His nose was broken.

Martha Rice, sophomore in LAS, also said she was dissatisfied with McKinley's care. She went to McKinley complaining of eye allergies and was prescribed what she thought were eyedrops. After applying the drops, and experiencing discomfort, she had someone read the label on the bottle. Somehow, she had been given ear-drops instead of eyedrops. As a result of the inflammation, Rice had to wear an eye patch for over a week.

Dr. Lawrence Hursh, director of McKinley, said cases like these happen everywhere, not just at McKinley. Slip-ups and misdiagnoses happen to everyone sometime, he said.

"A doctor in private practice can get away with mistakes easier than a physician at McKinley. Here, another doctor is always looking at the record. We can't bury our mistakes the way doctors in private practice can sometimes," Hursh said.

Doctors David G. Owens, Charles J. Roska and Dorothy Shen said McKinley is not respected partially because of its public University affiliation.

According to Roska, McKinley acts as a whipping boy, much as dormitory food services do, because it is a part of the University establishment.
Owen agreed. "There are stories about all hospitals. A lot of the things a doctor does may seem irrational from the patients' point of view. Students as a group have been pretty healthy — they have high expectations."

The doctors said McKinley must have student credibility to be effective.

That is why the office of Student Ombudsperson was created. Instituted in 1973, the Ombudsperson program is a liaison between students and health center personnel. An Ombudsperson is on duty daily in the Acute Illness Clinic accepting complaints and suggestions and answering questions. But not enough students know about the service. For all the complaints around campus, the Ombudsperson processed only 50 formal complaints in 1975-76. Confidential complaint suggestion forms are available at the check-in desk of the Acute Illness Clinic.

Once the complaint or comment is filed, the Ombudsperson contacts the student personally. After talking to the student, the Ombudsperson forwards the form to Hursh, who investigates. If there was indeed a mistake made by a member of the staff, that member is notified.
The student is then sent a personal letter, explaining the situation and the action taken. He or she is also asked to make further comment on Hursh's handling of the case. Jeff Bressman, director of Ombudspeople, said, "The staff is now more on their toes, because they know the students have a way of checking up on them. I think we have been effective because we are a student group. Students would usually rather talk to one of us than to an administrator. They feel more at ease talking to other students."

Not everyone is dissatisfied with McKinley. A Spring 1976 survey reported that students are generally satisfied with McKinley's treatments and diagnoses. The Ombudspeople received 30 compliments of the center along with the 50 complaints.

"I think very positively of McKinley from my own personal experiences. The services were comparable to those which I receive with my own doctor. The staff was interested and concerned about my condition, and my medication was adequate," George Domas, senior in LAS, said.

Ombudspeople are also non-voting members of the McKinley Health Board. This board has eight student members besides the Ombudspeople, and are appointed by the Undergraduate Student Association.

Policy decisions and suggestions regarding the center are given to Hursh.

"The student is our customer, and McKinley is our service. It's their money and their health center. It's all up to the student," Hursh said.
What's up Doc?
By Elaine Johnson

Dr. David G. Owen sat cross-legged in his office and gave the distinct first impression of being much more person than doctor. Dressed in blue corduroy Levis, casual shoes, sportshirt, and, in what appeared to be a motion of deference to his position, a bow-tie.

Dr. Owen, who graduated from the University of Southern California Medical School and interned at Pasadena's Huntington Memorial Hospital is one of many McKinley doctors who said they enjoy practicing at a student health center.

"I didn't like medical school much, or do well with the very sick and dying patients. I found it led to a compulsiveness — it became very hard to feel as though I could take any time out for myself. It was very hard to ever relax," he said.

Owen said he decided in medical school to work at a student health service. "I thought I'd like it more," he said. "This sort of doctoring allows me to keep my professional and private lives separate."

Dr. Charles J. Roska has been at McKinley for about three years. Roska, a 1944 graduate of Western Reserve University Medical School (now Case Western Reserve) served 27 years with the Veteran's Administration before coming to McKinley. A specialist in internal medicine, Roska was Chief of Staff and Chief of Medicine during his Veteran's Administration career.

Roska, who speaks with a trace of a foreign accent, said he decided to live in a college community after retiring from the Veteran's Administration.

"Working at McKinley is a welcome change from working with only old people in the Veteran's Administration," Roska said.

"The doctors aren't here for the money. No one comes here to get rich. You really have to like it—you have to enjoy being with young people..."

Roska agreed with Owen that a McKinley practice allows a doctor a family life, but also said "the middle-of-the-night house call type of doctor is outmoded anyway."

Dr. Homer B. Freese, an outgoing, extroverted man is a University medical school graduate.

"I have a different background than most of the doctors here," Freese said. "Before coming to McKinley I was in pharmacology research and later in clinical research.

Freese was also on the Northwestern University Medical School clinical faculty.

Freese said shorter working hours and the limited health problems that arise on a college campus are among the advantages of practicing at McKinley.

"I think a doctor here can become pretty expert in the treatment of the type of diseases common to students," Freese said.

"Also, a doctor here can really talk to his patients. Students ask intelligent questions. They really keep you on your toes," Freese said.

Low staff salaries are the biggest disadvantage to McKinley's effectiveness, Freese said.

"The health center is limited in budget and isn't competitive salary-wise for most of its personnel," Freese said. "We don't have a physical therapist, although we need one and have been trying to get one, because we can't pay a competitive salary," he said.

"The doctors aren't here for the money. No one comes here to get rich. You really have to like it — you have to enjoy being with young people. And I do," Freese said.

Doctors earn between $26,500 and $33,800 per year, depending upon their seniority and qualifications, Dr. Lawrence Hursh, McKinley director, said.

Dr. Dorothy Shen, a 1973 graduate of the University of Washington Medical School, said she is at McKinley while her husband completes graduate school.

"I never want to start a private practice," Shen said. "I don't want the demands of it. I don't care for that kind of life. I want a family, a happy life. I know my capacity — there is more to life than being a doctor.

"I'm not money-hungry," Shen said. "I have a husband — I don't have to earn money and I'm not in medicine to earn money.

"I like medicine," Shen said.
People Behind the Scenes

Whom tolls the bells?
Albert E. Marien

By Curt Pesman

For 19 years, Albert E. Marien has played up to his ability, and has played down to thousands of students below, as chimesmaster of the University.

His story begins seven stories above the ground, in a little room nestled above an attic in Altgeld Hall.

It is a cool, gusty Tuesday afternoon — concert day for Marien. He has been in the seventh floor chimes room since 9 a.m. and has already decided what tunes the students will hear as they munch sandwiches on the Quad and scramble to their 1 p.m. classes.

The five automatically timed chimes ring out a signal to Marien at the quarter hour. It is time to play. Marien, 65, steps up on the raised wooden platform, stands before the 7-foot keyboard and silently practices with pushing and gliding hand motions.

His usually smiling face turns rigidly stern, and he quickly surveys the carillon’s 15 wooden lever keys. Then his hands pull them down and bounce off lightly as they ring out the Alma Mater song, Illinois Loyalty.

Marien bites his lower lip and plays more intensely as he rings out America. He shuffles his feet across the scuffed and worn platform as he yanks levers on the left, right and middle of the keyboard. His glance is always ahead of his hands. When he pulls the levers, he activates steel rods that stretch 68 feet up the tower. There is a one-second delay before the rod pulls the hammers that ring the huge bells, which weigh as much as 3,000 pounds.

When Marien began giving regular concerts here in 1958, he says, the School of Music seemed to frown upon students visiting the lofty playing room. “But I think it’s a wonderful thing for the campus to have the students come up here,” he says softly.

“I’ve always welcomed people up, because I think a chimesmaster plays a little bit better with a little audience.”

Although Marien attended the University as an undergraduate and graduate student, his interest in carillon (cabled bells operated by a keyboard) did not peak until after he left the University. While teaching business administration at Berry College in Georgia in 1944, he became intrigued with the carillon there. He began playing Christian church music on his own.

The Altgeld tower bells were only played on special occasions when Marien came here to teach in 1948. He eventually became an auditor for the University until he retired in 1970.

Only once has Marien played longer than his lunch hour. “What really comes to mind (over the years) was the day President Kennedy was assassinated. I heard the news on the car radio, and it was verified when I got to the office. That day, the cutest kids — a freshman boy and a freshman girl — pleaded with me to go to the tower to give a concert in memorial of Kennedy. In my mind, I pictured them as representing the University. I played a bell toll and played the Navy hymn, which was John Kennedy’s favorite song. I didn’t hesitate to leave the office that day.”

Marien contrasts his previous auditing job to carillon playing.

“There are feelings of excitement and exhilaration that go along with the chimes tower,” he says. “Although an internal auditor is not deskbound, there is a typical environment of office confinement which is not completely freeing of the spirit.”

He doesn’t feel as if he’s performing from behind a shadow. “I have no pessimistic feeling,” he says. “My feelings are very positive.”

Reports of students singing, whistling or humming to his music are fuel enough for Marien’s ego.

He is a man at the University that specializes in being heard but not seen.
‘Robert E. Lee’ is working for the Union

By Bob Vladova

If you catch him, Robert McNabb will tell you stories about growing up in West Virginia during the Depression. My first Sunday school teacher was a Confederate colonel," McNabb says. "He was ninety-something years old. That was in about 1920. Alright, you figure now, he was a colonel at 21 or something when he was fighting the Civil War . . . ."

Robert, as in Robert E. Lee McNabb:
"Yeah, the 'E' stands for Eugene, but I rarely use it."
McNabb, 56, is night supervisor at the Illini Union and he has been for over 26 years. He has seen several generations of students come and go, while tending store at the Union. But now, McNabb is seeing his last generation of students pass through. He plans to retire within a year.

McNabb can show you the maple interior of the Illini Union north wing and tell you how it resembles Georgian architecture at Williamsburg, Va. He is a professional furniture restorer and appraiser, and he feels right at home with the Union's colonial motif.

"President Truman used to have on his desk a sign with the saying, 'The buck stops here.' Well, for the Union, I'm the guy who takes care of all the problems at night. I'm where they stop. If anything will come up in anybody's department — main desk, hotel desk, vending room, anywhere — I have to make the decision as if the regular department heads were here.

He hustles everywhere in the building, top to bottom, each night. At a given moment, he could be tending the hotel desk or making sure a trouble maker leaves the building.

McNabb came to the Illini Union in 1947. He worked as a main desk clerk in the old days when the Union was the north building only and the main desk was also a hotel desk, located where the information booth is today. More than five years later, he became night supervisor.

He can tell you about nearly anything about the Union's 37 year history. Ask him and he will describe the days when the south wing was opened in 1963.

"We were very crowded for space and we were looking forward to the bigger space," he says. "We opened a section at a time. Only parts of it would be finished, and we kept adding on, and this made the transition very easy."

Ask him, and he will talk about the campus disturbances during the 1960's.

"When the National Guard was stationed here in the building with the riots going on, I had to go through three checkpoints to get into the building even to go to work. Some of it you can't remember because we were under high emotional strain as it was, and time runs together.

"I think it was a bad period for the students to be going through. It was a period of confusion. They had the Vietnam period and many of the new social conditions facing them. And the disturbance added to it. The draft was very upsetting. I think for any generation it would be upsetting."

Despite the problems of the 1960's, McNabb says, he has always enjoyed working with students and talking with them when they have problems.

"One of the most satisfying things during the Vietnam period was the trust that students had in me. Many students came to me for counseling when they really didn't come to anybody else in the administration.

"I never misrepresented anything to the kids. If it was bad, I told them it was bad. If it was good, I told them it was good. A lot of times society sets up things where you cannot do that. But students aren't stupid.

"Sometimes I think there's as much learned outside the classroom as inside the classroom. Experience in life is the one class where you get the course work before you get the textbook."

In his years at the Union, McNabb has confronted vandals, drunks and drifters. He has sent expectant mothers to the hospital on short notice, and he has tended to the seriously injured.

But for McNabb the focus is always the students.

"The thing that impresses me most is seeing a lot of people come in as freshmen and work on activities, and they go out as seniors. And they like you well enough that 10 years later they come back with their wives and families, and they say, 'Hey this was my buddy when I was in school.' I think this is the whole thing."

Ethel—The fuel of Forbes Hall  
By Curt Pesman

Five nights each week, 65-year-old Ethel Petrarca leaves her apartment at 206 N. Race St. in Urbana, climbs into a Yellow Cab at 10:30 p.m. and heads toward her second home—Forbes Hall, where she performs her night clerk duties with an easy going flair and a grandmotherly touch.

Dressed in a blue denim pants suit, red knit turtleneck sweater and gray suede shoes, Ethel says she enjoys her daily trek to work.

“It’s fun working around kids,” she says. “I live in an apartment building where there are all old people. They can’t imagine how I can stand the students and I tell them it’s kind of refreshing. I’m not a very elegant old lady anyway.”

Tonight Ethel sits in the Forbes main lounge listening to the radio for the week’s winning lottery numbers.

“C’mon, give me those lottery numbers,” Ethel tells the radio. “I don’t care about Jerry Ford.” She says she has won, “to be exact, $147,” in the Illinois lottery, and says her luck isn’t bad in Friday night bingo games in Urbana, either.

Ethel sits, tapping her foot in time with her thoughts. “You know, I’m really supposed to call you men, but it’s very difficult when you’re 65-years-old, to call 18- and 19-year-olds men,” she says. “On Friday and Saturday nights though, I can tell I have boys instead of men — the beer makes all the difference.”

And because of the beer, Ethel has had to use her strength on occasion. “One night last year, a boy who was drunk rolled down the stairs like a sack of potatoes. I went over and asked him if he didn’t think he should go to bed. He said, ‘Not I’m going out!’ I was worried all night that he would get run over by a car. He came home wet and dirty, but I was so glad he got back.”

Ethel observes things with an inquisitive eye for detail. As the hours pass on Thursday night, Ethel wonders why she has not had to open the door at all for the pizza man. “They must have had something good for dinner,” she notes.

She gets up from her chair, checks the cafeteria menu and nods her head. It was pizza.

In the fall of 1968, one of Ethel’s friends told her about openings for night clerks at Florida Avenue Residence Hall (FAR). Ethel then began clerking at FAR. “I worked there three years, until the campus disturbances. Then they hired guards in the dorms and laid off the night clerks.”

“The students resented the guards — they would tell me — because the guards were more concerned with what the kids were doing,” Ethel says, in a tone that also shows resentment of the guards. “Morals aren’t part of my job.”

After a three-year layoff, Ethel was more than ready to return in 1973. “I wasn’t afraid of Forbes Hall’s reputation,” she says. “I knew it was all boys, and that was good. Being a woman, I relate better to boys than to girls. They aren’t as devious.”

“When I was at FAR, two or three girls used to come in and entertain the old night clerk, while their friends would go slipping in the other doors with their boyfriends. Boys wouldn’t do that. It they’re going to bring someone home to spend the night, they’re going to walk right in the front door.”

Frequently Ethel helps the residents out with their sewing chores. A small card, with a rose in the upper left corner, is taped to the office window and reads: “I do sewing in my spare time — Ethel.”

She began sewing for residents at Forbes because she felt she didn’t have enough to do to keep her busy. Now, she says former residents and strangers bring in torn Levi’s to her magic hands. She takes her red tin sewing kit from the office closet and quietly goes to work.

Occasionally, Ethel becomes a midnight poet or prophet and makes notes in the night clerk’s daily ledger. A small note reflects her thoughts on the first day of the school year: “It’s nice to be back ... seemed rather quiet for the first night.” A ledger entry later in the year reads: “It’s cold! If they don’t fix the heat in here, I’m going to do business from the men’s John.” And as the last of the Forbes students complete their exams and go home for the summer, Ethel watches and notes: “Nothing exciting tonight. Was busy telling everyone ‘good-bye’ always hate to see the boys go.”

Ethel also hates final exam week. “The kids worry and worry, and drink coffee,” she says. “They drink coffee all night long, and study with dark circles under their eyes, all for a grade point.” Nevertheless, at the beginning of each exam week, Ethel tapes another little card to the Forbes office window that wishes her boys good luck.

She works until the last day the residence hall is open and she is back to meet the students when they get to campus the next semester.

University housing officials may think of her only as the Forbes Hall dormitory night clerk but she is something more to the nearly 600 residents of Forbes Hall.

Her “boys” simply call her Ethel.
Griffin does it for the dough
By John Koys

Freshly-baked biscuits perfume the air like homemade bread in a Thanksgiving kitchen. Machines clatter in rhythmic automated motion. One of them plops out neat little rows of uncooked cookies.

Mike Griffin is one of the three bakers at Central Food Stores, a plant on the southwest side of campus which processes and stores food for the University before it is sent to residence hall cafeterias.

He's a short, plump 30-year-old man with dishwasher blond hair and a light moustache. His round, timid face is touched with pink around his full jowls.

Griffin has been in the bakery department at Central Food Stores for 11 years producing pies, doughnuts, cakes and cookies for some 10,000 students in the University residence halls.

His work day starts at 7 a.m. and he bakes until 3:30 p.m. "Everything gets to be a drag now and then. You just say, 'the hell with it, I want to go do something else.' The job takes its ups and downs," he says.

"I'm a person that makes noises. I whistle or make animal calls to keep my mind off other things. I can keep myself going pretty well," he pauses.

He tells himself he had better look forward to work each day. "I know I have to take home that check every two weeks. I've got a child to raise, a house to pay for and car payments."

Years ago he thought he would try to get out of the food business. He applied for a job with the city.

"I went to see the city engineer. The only thing he said to me was, 'What do I need a guy in a ditch for that knows how to bake a cake?' You try to get into something new and you can't. Nobody gives you a chance to learn something else."

"So I'm in the food business. Well, it's not a bad line. different things you can get into. Like myself, I got into cake decorating.

"Right now I don't know what else I could do. There is nothing else I could do. I'm a baker, a cake decorator, and that's what I'll be."

When other people are not doing their work he says he has to overlook it to "keep the peace."

"Instead of getting on somebody's back to make him finish the job like it should be done, I'll go ahead and do it. It's more of a leadership on my part. Maybe somebody else will follow through with it later on."

At times he too is caught standing around. "If I get the ovens loaded I have to wait for the ovens to come out. What else can I do? They always catch me between jobs."

"I really screwed up one day. I put salt instead of sugar in angel food cakes. We set a couple of them out. Now if you've got something free, everybody will be along to eat it. So one truck driver got a mouth full of salty angel food cake. We tease him about that quite a bit."

He talks about little roses made of icing that he puts on cakes. "You get these new kids come in and say, 'Wow that's great. They look like roses.' I say, 'Well, if you look real close you'll see they are scented.' Of course you get somebody really gullible that's going to want to smell one of your roses. It's hard to pass up. They don't bother you after that.

"If you were to ask a student I think he'd probably say everything comes from the hall. I don't think a large percentage would realize that there's another building where this work is done," Griffin says.

"A lot of times the wrong people will get the credit for something that is really good because they're over there and we’re over here."

Griffin got his first food job when he was a junior in high school. He worked as a cook at Paxton Community Hospital. He has lived in the small town all his life, except for a year after high school when he got a job at Eisner's bakery in Champaign.

"Everybody was becoming a mechanic. I'm not mechanically inclined." He says the facilities for training at Paxton were limited. "So I said I'll get into this."

Griffin says he is proud of his work, especially cake decorating, which he also does at home as a hobby.

"There's a lot of skill and handiwork that you can't buy at a cheap price," he says. "If you want a cake made, you don't go to a Sunbeam bakery where they bake a lot of bread. You go to a man that knows how to bake cakes."

He says he is upset that management sees a baker in terms of wage negotiations as unskilled. "I feel like it's a craft, to make something out of nothing. Then they tell me I'm not skilled. That burns me."

He goes back to his baking — flour-covered hands, whistling quietly as once again he prepares dozens upon dozens of warm, fragrant biscuits.
Feats of Transportation

By Shannon Ellis

Bruised toes, sore feet and frayed nerves are telltale signs of University students trying to get around campus.

On a campus this size, feet may not seem the best mode of transportation but at least they do not get stolen, have to be parked or risk tickets from University police. Once bicycle tires have rolled over those new fall shoes either they are broken in or have to be given up for those old high school gym shoes.

No college student should be without a bicycle and the University is a showcase for all kinds — from sixth grade birthday presents to the newest foreign design. With and without lights, racing or joy riding, bicycles converge upon campus from 6 a.m. till past midnight.

According to Don Hoffenkamp of the Campus Parking Division, "the last University count revealed 18,000 bikes on campus in 1976." That does not take into account, however, the many kept hidden in apartments and dorm rooms.

"Nothing is nicer than spending an afternoon riding to Lake of the Woods on a ten-speed or sleeping an extra fifteen minutes knowing your bike will get you to class," Jann Osterland, junior in engineering, said.

What is not so nice are the problems of owning a bike on campus. The main hazard is theft. According to Corporal Richard Keith of University police, 404 bicycles were stolen in the 1975 school year, worth $42,470. University police estimate that only 10 per cent of the bicycles were ever found and returned. Keith added that "where most of them go is a mystery to us. Most bikes were locked up when stolen and we don't even find the lock and chain. The thief just takes the whole thing. Some end up in Chicago, some even end up on other campuses."

If theft doesn't get the bicycle owner, tickets may. Bike riders are just as susceptible as cars to $25 tickets if they disregard stop signs or fail to signal properly. However, most tickets issued to students are those green "$3 specials" for riding on the sidewalk, going the wrong way in the bike lanes or failing to have a light at night.

Keith explained that while most bike registration is done by Campus Parking for free and lasts four years, the University police also have a program called Operation Identification. "This is a service we do at Quad Day and in the dorms the first few weeks of school to put an ID number on your bicycles," Keith said.

But that little sticker Campus Parking puts on a bike or the number engraved on the back rim does not seem to be quite as helpful in locating a stolen bike as in writing a ticket.

Hoffenkamp revealed that in 1975 between 1,500 and 2,000 tickets were given out to bicyclists for such things as illegal operation of a bike and prohibited parking.

Besides theft and tickets, finding a space in a bike rack can become difficult around 10 a.m. Trees, posts and chains are not considered permissible hitching posts by Campus Parking.

One student who could not find space for his bike and ended up chaining it to a tree is Richard Adcock, senior in LAS. "When I came back out from class the bike was gone. I finally called the police and found out it had been impounded. The $25 fine was as bad as waiting two weeks to get the bike."
From experience, Adcock said getting an unmarked black Schwinn back from hundreds of impounded bikes can be quite a problem for students.

An even bigger problem is the number of accidents and injuries caused by careless pedestrians, bikers, car and motorcycle drivers. According to Keith, in 1975 the University police had 22 reported bike accidents, 16 involving injuries with no fatalities. The last fatal bicycle accident occurred in November, 1974. As of late October, Keith said there had been 14 accidents with 11 injuries, in 1976.

Bicycle riders may encounter some problems peddling around campus, but the difficulties are minor compared to the daily parking dilemma which confronts students attempting to drive cars to class.

A $5 annual registration fee theoretically reserves the right to park on designated University streets. But actually, all that is reserved is the right to the “hunt.”

Pam Oberschelp, junior in commerce, is familiar with the hunt and doubts its worth. “Between the cost of renting a space in a campus lot and the high-priced, short-time meters, I’m not sure if cars are the best transportation.”

It may be impossible to avoid a walk or bike ride to class but the transportation-wise student avoids the clogged corners on campus during the peak periods of the day — namely between classes. No knowledgeable student tries driving anywhere on campus in that ten minute span and veteran bikers use alternate routes.

“I avoid the curve at Armory and Wright and save time by going out of my way,” Osterland said. She said the intersection of Armory and Sixth as well as along Mathews and Lincoln avenues are the most congested bike paths.

But some individuals and daring students find ways to get across even the toughest bike path or intersection. Traditional patterns aside — cars, feet, bikes — there are always those with their own style. Skateboards and roller skates may be rare, but at least pedestrians lift their eyes from the sidewalk, cars stop and bikes slow down so skaters can make it to class safe and on time — for once.
Homeward Bound

By Mark Stevens

Many University students are confronted each weekend or University vacation with the problem of limited access to buses, trains, planes or rides from Champaign-Urbana to their hometowns, but the solution to the transportation puzzle requires only a phone call and a little power of persuasion.

Convince your parents to move to Chicago.

"Each type of transportation to the Chicago area is excellent, but to the rest of the state, especially to the western portion, it is terrible. As long as students live near Chicago, they can reasonably expect to find a way home," Jean McCormick, director of the Student Assistance Center, said.

Of the 33,552 students enrolled at the University last fall, nearly 11,000 live in Cook County. Several bus lines have been created to capitalize on that market.

Greyhound express bus service to Chicago and the north suburbs is provided by the Graduate Student Association's Travel Service.

"We usually have four or five buses at the Illini Union on Friday afternoons bound for Chicago, Jefferson Park, Skokie and Northbrook," travel service director George Kelly said. "There's always a mob scene with 200 people trying to get on the first bus."

Kelly, an authorized Greyhound ticket agent, said students should purchase tickets on Thursday afternoons, although some tickets may be available on Fridays. Prices range from $7.55 to Chicago to $9.60 to Northbrook.

One student who utilizes the express is Robin Kane, sophomore in LAS. "The buses are always filled to capacity, and the whole situation is always chaotic. It's convenient to have the buses at the Union, but since they leave in mid-afternoon they always run into the rush hour traffic in Chicago. It takes as long to get from Champaign to Kankakee as it does from downtown Chicago to Skokie."

The UnCorporation of Champaign was created in 1975 to provide students with bus transportation to the Chicago area, according to president Tom Sovinec. UnCorporation buses pick up students at Illinois Street, Lincoln Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue residence halls on Friday afternoons and travel to Alsip, Hinsdale, Elmhurst and Arlington Heights.

"Chicago is where most of the business is, and even with
all the other bus lines headed there, we still usually fill up, especially on the holiday weekends. UnCorporation’s one-way fare of $8 is the lowest-priced mass transportation when figured on a per mile basis," Sovinco said.

Union Bus Station, 118 S. Walnut St., Champaign, provides bus service throughout the state, but most of the routes are to Chicago according to ticket agent Nelson Jones. Seven buses leave the station on Fridays for Chicago.

Two buses run daily from Union Station to Macomb, ordinarily 150 miles or a three hour car trip. The buses leave Champaign at 8:30 a.m., arrive at Springfield at 10:55 a.m., lay over until 3:30 p.m. and arrive in Macomb at 5:40 p.m. The nine hour journey costs $11.60. The Union Station also has buses daily to southern and western Illinois cities such as Moline, Bloomington, Springfield, Decatur and Mt. Vernon, areas not serviced by the other bus lines or by Amtrak trains.

Amtrak schedules three trips daily to Chicago and also to Carbondale with stops in Mattoon, Effingham and Centralia.

Amtrak can take students to Batesville, Miss. or Hammond, La., but not to Macomb or Peoria. The only outlet to western Illinois from Champaign is via Effingham to St. Louis, a 27 hour trip with an overnight stay in Effingham.

Ozark Airlines, the only commercial air carrier from the University’s Willard Airport in Savoy, offers seven flights daily to Chicago. Normal one-way fare is $38, according to reservationist Vince Coleman. Ozark also provides five flights daily to St. Louis, with stops in either Springfield or Decatur.

For those students who cannot find a way home on a bus, train or plane, the last alternative is automobile. As of November, University students had registered over 6,200 cars with the Campus Parking Division.

One of these car owners is Ralph Treccia, senior in commerce. About twice a month Treccia packs up to eight students in his 1967 Ford stationwagon bound for the Chicago area.

"I put signs up in the Champaign Snack Bar asking for riders and use the ride board in Garner Hall. About one-half of my riders call me because of my signs and about one-half I call from ride wanted signs. I’ve never had any trouble filling up my car," Treccia said.

Treccia said he charges $3 one way and $5 for a round trip and sometimes has more than 10 people requesting rides.

The Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) operates a ride board in 284 Illini Union to assist students seeking rides anywhere in the United States, according to Adrienne Schwarzbach, UGSA steering committee member.

Schwarzbach said the ride board is not utilized as much as UGSA would like, especially by people looking for riders.

McCormick said ride boards depend too much on drivers volunteering and a system is needed in which riders can easily contact drivers.

McCormick suggested a centralized listing of students’ home towns. "Presently, students have to use the student directory to look up people from their hometown. Some type of central listing would be very helpful, especially for students who don’t live in highly populated areas."

McCormick also said express buses should be offered to cities like St. Louis, Macomb and Springfield.

Some people shun all the standard methods of getting home.

Bruce Hajek, graduate in engineering, peddled his 10-speed bike the 140 miles from Champaign to Villa Park, a western Chicago suburb. He said the journey took him nine hours and cost one new inner tube.

"I rode up Route 114 and saw only three cars the whole way," Hajek said. "It’s a good trip — sometimes faster than taking the train."
Lifestyles
He was in a hurry. The others had probably started without him, he thought. He had a lot of catching up to do.

Damn, it was going to be crowded. He could tell by the line of people waiting to get in. He had to walk past HIM again. Single file. Every time he, or anyone else, went in or came out HE was always there.

Over the years he had found that the best way to get by HIM was to look like you weren't trying to conceal anything. But HE always seemed to know.

He got by HIM this time and was inside. It was crowded. He decided to get a quick drink, walk around and look for some friends. Then he would get down to what he was really here for. After all, that's why he came tonight. Not just to sit around and talk.

He saw a couple of guys he knew. It seemed they were here every night. Always in the same spot, and always for the same reason.

Some people are just more successful in one spot, he thought.

After he had talked to them for a while, he began to walk around again. He fought his way through the line of people waiting to get a drink. It was unbelievable. He decided to wait until it went down a little.

A few minutes later he found a table off by itself and sat down. He stayed there for hours. Occasionally he daydreamed for a while and watched the people walk past him.

The announcement of closing time finally brought him back to his senses. Everyone was being requested to leave. He started to get up but hesitated, feeling dizzy. Maybe he had stayed too long, he thought. Moderation. He had to remember not to do too much at once.

As he walked to the door, he saw HE was still standing guard. Watching each person with that stare, seeming to defy them to try to sneak anything out.

Finally their eyes met in confrontation. HE gave in first this time. With a smile, he moved through the turnstile and walked out of the undergraduate library.
You can come home again
By Gordon Wangersheim

The tradition of Homecoming, celebrated on high school and college campuses throughout the country, originated at this University in 1910.

The architects of Homecoming were two University seniors, C.F. Williams and Elmer Ekblaw, editor of The Daily Illini in 1909. One evening while sitting on the steps of the YMCA, they devised the idea of a "super reunion" to rekindle loyalty and interest among alumni.

This year, the drum major from the first Homecoming, Albert B. Sawyer Jr., joined the Marching Illini in ceremonies before the Illini-Wisconsin football game, Oct. 30.

Sawyer, who carried the baton at the Illinois 3-0 victory over University of Chicago in the first Homecoming game, led a group of more than 100 former Illini band members in a nostalgic pre-game march.

Many other activities highlighted the 1976 Homecoming weekend, including a pep rally, dance, Homecoming decoration competition, cultural and social functions and the Illini-Wisconsin football match-up.

This year's pep rally was held on the Auditorium steps instead of the usual location west of the Assembly Hall in order to increase rally attendance, according to Jack Klues, internal vice-president of the Interfraternity Council (IFC) and coordinator of the Homecoming activities for the past three years.

"We wanted to attract a larger crowd and the Quad is the most logical spot to draw spectators," Klues said. However, he estimated the crowd at 3,000; nearly the same as last year's turnout. The 30-degree temperature may have hampered attendance, Klues said.

Moving the rally to the Quad also meant canceling the traditional Homecoming bonfire, saving $400-500 Klues said. The bonfire cost was a factor in its elimination, but moving the rally to a central location was the primary consideration, he said.

Former Illini football star and pro fullback Jim Grabowski, the guest speaker at the rally, said, "I wouldn't have passed up this invitation for anything. I really do get a kick out of this, in fact I enjoy it a lot more than watching pro games."

Former Coach Bob Blackman also spoke at the rally. "I think the Homecoming atmosphere has a definitely positive effect on the team. The added enthusiasm and larger crowd provide an extra incentive to win."

The theme of this year's Homecoming was "Hail to the Chief Illiniwek—50 Years of Fire and Fame." Mike Gonzales, the 21st person to perform the ceremonial dance before thousands of fans each home game, also appeared at the rally to dance beside the symbolic "badger" that was burned
in effigy at the completion of the ceremonies.

The controversial Homecoming Queen contest was culminated at the pep rally when Margaret Mary (Micki) Olin, a member of Kappa Delta sorority, was chosen to preside over the nine members of her court.

Two males, Tim Glisson, a self-proclaimed "queen" who commented, "I'm not saying I'm not gay," and Fenwick Anderson, author of The Daily Illini humor column "Campus Scout," entered the Homecoming Queen contest on a write-in basis to mock the emphasis on physical appearance. But vote totals were not released by IFC.

Klues claimed that the sexism protest was unfair. "The Homecoming Queen contest is completely non-sexist. IFC had no voice in naming the ten finalists. Faculty and community leaders chose them on the basis of academic performance, campus activities, and other pertinent qualifications."

For the last three years, Homecoming has been funded by IFC, Panhellenic Council and the Division of Campus Recreation. Until 1973, however, Homecoming events were sponsored by Illini Union Student Activities. A lack of funds forced them to relinquish the sponsorship to Sigma Alpha Epsilon (SAE) fraternity. But after one year, the financial burden was also too great for SAE to handle independently.

Another event highlighting the weekend was the annual Homecoming decoration contest. Acacia fraternity and Chi Omega sorority won the Greek division and Bromley Hall captured the residence hall contest.

The Homecoming dance, a main event during the '30's and '40's, was held for the first time since 1972. The semi-formal dance was free and open to the public.

A number of cultural events were also featured at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, most notably "Music, Maestro, Please," a review performed by the Young Illini based on music reminiscent of the big band era.

The climax of the weekend was the Homecoming game pitting the Fighting Illini against the Wisconsin Badgers. The Illini captured the contest 31-25 before over 50,000 rain-drenched fans.
Monster Madness

October 31, 1976
Photos by Jon Langham
When mothers journeyed to the University campus for the first Mom's Day Weekend, there was no Alma Mater statue, Altgeld Hall was the library and Memorial Stadium and McKinley Health Center were still on the drawing board.

The University has grown since then, and so has Mom's Day.

In 1921, the first Mom's Day was held when 50 mothers came to campus to visit the new Women's Building (the present English Building), Elouise Worthy, Mother's Association executive secretary, said. The women also toured the campus and watched the Illinois-Ohio baseball game.

The real growth of Mom's Day began in 1922 when a recital was given by the School of Music, the Women's League distributed flowers and then University President David Kinley addressed the visitors, Worthy said.

But the biggest step in Mom's Day growth was the formation of the Mother's Association in 1923, Worthy said. It is now one of the largest campus organizations with a membership of almost 6,000, she said.

With the help of the Mother's Association, the Mom's Day program has expanded with attendance reaching 10,000 last year, Worthy said.

The Illini Union Student Activities organized many of the weekend events. The President's Lounge became a potpourri of arts and crafts.

Medicare 7, 8 or 9 drew their usual capacity crowd in the Union's South Lounge, performing their brand of Dixieland jazz and sentimental favorites like "Oh You Beautiful Doll."

Other events included a fashion show displaying styles from around the world, an ice cream social, performances at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts and a Horticulture Club flower show.

The Green Street merchants also made special preparations for the event. A campus florist offered "mums for moms" and a local photographer made special arrangements to photograph students with their parents.

Preparations, performances and a myriad of programs have made Mom's Day a special weekend for over half a century. From an attendance of 50 to one of 10,000, the growth continues — and so do the smiles.
Dad’s Day
By Teri Klatt

Every fall semester, a strange phenomenon besets the University. There are more people wandering the sidewalks of campus, more cars on the streets and longer lines at restaurants. Illini Dads have arrived.

Initiated in 1920, the first Dad’s Day was held as an attempt to bridge the widening gap between home life and college, according to Stan Rahn, executive secretary of the Dad’s Association.

Because the first weekend was met with such enthusiasm, the Illini Union sponsored the 1922 weekend which included a “ pep meeting,” a military parade and tours of the campus. The highlight was the Illinois vs. Ohio State game, when the Fighting Illini battled for and lost the conference championship.

Since the 1920’s, the celebration has become tradition. Dad’s Day is an opportunity to show fathers college life. To distract the dads from this sometimes startling revelation, there is a wide variety of activities.

This year’s activities included the selection of Ortho F. Bartholow as “Chief Dad.” Called “King Dad” since 1948, the honor was enriched by Bartholow’s joining Chief Illiniwek, celebrating his 50th anniversary, in wearing a feathered Indian headdress.

Bartholow, a 1948 graduate of the University and a former Illini football player, was selected by Illini Union Student Activities (IUSA) Chief Dad Committee. He owns local bars “Chances R” and “Second Chance.”

The Dad’s Day football game drew a crowd of 67,543, the third largest attendance in Memorial Stadium history. Despite the crowd, the Illini lost to Texas A&M, 14-7.

Halftime included a jazzed-up arrangement of “My Heart Belongs to Daddy,” during which fathers of band members and Illinettes joined their sons and daughters in their routines. Chief Dad was also announced.

Saturday night’s activities included the Varsity Men’s Glee Club annual Dad’s Day concert at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, entitled, “Our Hearts Belong to Dad,” and entertainment in the Illini Union. Dads were invited to a casino, a Night at the Races, and a nickelodeon sponsored by IUSA.

By Sunday afternoon most of the dads had left, leaving the campus to its usual pace. Students went back to their normal lives. Another Dad’s Day Weekend had come and gone.
Graduating Summa Cum Memories
By Margie Kriz

I will never know how I had been dumb enough to sign up for a class with a final exam on the last day of finals week. But there I was, trudging up the front steps of Gregory Hall at 8:59 a.m., May 15, 1976, a day before graduation, on my way to a 9 a.m. radio-television class final.

I dug deep into my knapsack and found the last two sharpened number two pencils I hoped I would ever be required to have and began the test — 100 true-false questions on facts I would never remember once I had walked out the door.

The exam was not as easy as it could have been if I had studied. I plowed through page after page of statements, and line after line of black scribbles on the computer answer sheet until I came to question 95. And I froze.

Sitting back in the chair I watched the other hunched bodies work through the test questions, flipping the pages and glancing out the windows as they plodded along. I closed my eyes and watched the memories of 17 years of my life well up before me, all to be ended with those last six questions on one of the many true-false tests I had taken in school. Only six more little black smudges to finish and my entire world would change.

Nine years of grade school, four years of high school, and, finally, four years of college had brought me to a stuffy little third floor room in Gregory Hall on the day before graduation. I did not feel remarkable. Being a member of the largest graduation class in the history of the University had made me feel as if anyone could have made it as far as I had. But I knew by finishing that test and graduating, all of the all-nighters, bookstore lines, madcap McKinley maladies, boring 8 a.m. lectures in the Auditorium and trite true-false tests would be over. I would have made it.

I don't remember if I ever finished those last six questions before turning in my test that morning. But I do recall smiling as I left the classroom. Out in the hall I watched others leave the room and wondered if they felt the same ominous change in themselves, the same strange realization of what graduation was all about. What a cliche, I thought. What a way to end college.

I saw a friend come out of the test room, throw her notebook into the air and laugh. We were finished. Finally. We put our arms around each other and ran out of the building screaming like a couple of first graders.

Classes were finally finished. All that remained was the final ceremony. Graduation at the University is done in the same take-a-turn-fasion as everything else. A senior stands in line to pose for senior pictures, to
have cap and gown measurements taken, alumni association papers filled out and to receive commencement exercise manuals, so bulky they should be made into bound volumes.

Even if a graduate’s mother thinks him a one in a million prize, the University still treats each person as if he were just one of a million students processed each year.

Along with packing the clothes, books, precious memories and garbage it has taken four years of college to acquire, a departing student must also remember to fill out clearance cards at their college offices, pay up every penny he has ever owed the University, and collect and pay for his rented cap and gown (and commemorative tassel).

All this, and cleaning out his IMPE locker and saying good-bye to old friends and teachers.

Graduation day itself is designed more like battle maneuvers. A student and his parents rush in and out of buildings and around campus to catch one last parting glimpse of a building or a room.

The number of such students and parents who waited in line to have their pictures taken that afternoon in front of the Alma Mater statue at Green and Wright streets would probably have rivaled any Homecoming in history. Suddenly that gray-green old statue they had ignored day in and day out had a special meaning to them.

Those of us who had decided that going through commencement exercises might be fun after all, met that Sunday, May 16 at 2 p.m. on the tennis courts next to the Stadium. Despite threatening skies, University “Powers-That-Be” and given the word to prepare for clear weather procedures.

We lined up in rows with colored tassels denoting each college’s identity — red for communications, gray for commerce, etc. I found a group of friends and said some nervous farewells until someone gave the word for us to begin marching.

Row upon row of black ant-like seniors in black gowns and black hats poured into the streets and moved toward the Assembly Hall. Crowds of parents waited there in C section seats to get a look at their graduates. Here and there a student had marked his cap with a taped X or a pink scarf to help his parents identify him from the other thousands of students.

Otherwise graduations are similar to herding a group of excited and giggling cattle to a South Farms corral. Few of us knew what the life we were entering would be like. Many had not secured jobs. But we shared a sigh of relief that this one goal was completed. We were graduating.

Some departing students were unique enough to be singled out during the long afternoon of ceremonies. A husband and wife team received their doctorates together and celebrated with a kiss. One woman, it was announced during the exercises, could not make it because she had gone into labor that morning. She got her Ph.D. and gave birth the same day.

But most of us were anonymous bobbing heads in the sea of tomorrow. Precious to mommy and daddy, praying that the years of study would lead to fame and fortune, or at least a job.

After the speeches, the recognition of each college and the accompanying cheers, the University band struck up the school song. Any student who had never been to a football game finally heard the words.

Rushing from the Assembly Hall, we ran into a cleansing rain, drenching our caps and gowns and laughing. Graduation, after all, only meant the chance to stand in line for the University one last time; to return caps and gowns and see friends for perhaps the last time.

I threw my gown on a table in the Stadium and wandered through the damp and smelly room. A friend stopped me to get a picture and say good-bye. With graduation over, there was nothing left but to go home.

After running through the downpour for a block, I decided to let the water have its way and soak my clothing. It felt funny and somehow appropriate to walk in the rain. I got to my apartment drenched and happy and sad all at one time. I had no job, didn’t know where I was going or where I would be in another year.

But I knew I had made it to the mythical end of the college rainbow. My parents pulled up in their car. I got in and drove toward the highway, looking for my pot of gold.
Big Buck Boogie

By Mark Stevens with Edie Turovitz

When Robert Frost penned the phrase — "And miles to go before I sleep," he was alluding to neither a weary wayfarer in a wintry wood nor the deeds a person seeks to accomplish before death.

Frost was really writing about the dance marathon. Dancing for 52 hours seems like an absurd way to spend a warm April weekend, even for a University student. The amount of energy expended in dancing for over two days is almost equivalent to walking from Champaign to Chicago (which isn't really important, expect that such a sojourn would be an even more ludicrous way to spend a weekend.)

I was part of one of the curious, courageous and crazed couples who began the 1976 marathon, the fourth annual dance marathon sponsored by Zeta Beta Tau (ZBT) fraternity and Campus Chest. Forty-two souls departed before the final countdown at 10 p.m., Sunday, April 4. And when it was all over, we had raised $74,092 for the National Association of Retarded Citizens.

The marathon started at 6 p.m. More or less. WPGU couldn't broadcast the beginning of the dance-a-thon due to technical difficulties, so we danced an hour before WPGU and ZBT could announce the extravagant commencement the occasion deserved.

With the belated beginning, I was tired before we even started.

After the initial excitement and enthusiasm expired, the dancing began to become routine. As the time wore on and on, I wore out and out. My poor physical condition and propensity for Oly and Marlboro Lights were taking their toll.

After 15 minutes, I was hoping someone would cut it. The very fact that I am physically capable of writing this is due to the generosity of the ZBT persons administering the event. We were given breaks above and beyond the rules. Besides the promised half hour respite every four hours, we were permitted to sit during the major concerts (Harry Chapin, Megan McDonough, and Bill Quateman) and sleep longer than the scheduled time of 3 a.m. to 7 a.m.

Saturday morning I struggled from my sleeping bag positioned on the Armory floor and scrambled back to Huff Gym about 8 a.m., expecting to find the rest of the couples finishing their breakfasts and beginning the four-hour grind 'til the next break.

Instead I saw two couples gazing dreamily at the goldfish and a dozen dancers generously applying foot powder.

The mornings were the most amazing portion of the marathon. After the breakfast of some kind of pancakes and some kind of orange drink (I don't know what was in it, but it would run most laxatives out of business), we would be out dancing by about 9 a.m.
I'll never forgive ZBT for not supplying coffee for those arduous morning hours. I can't even open my eyes in the morning without a cup of coffee, let alone do the "Moonwalk."

Dancing a little past dawn didn't prove as romantic as I had been lead to believe, so we had to find other endeavors to help pass the time. Jumping rope proved to be popular, as did tossing frisbees and paper airplanes, reading newspapers and books like *What Do You Say After You Say Hello?*, and limping up to the stage for more bandages or foot powder.

I'm not sure what was responsible for my ailing feet — the bus stop, my partner or my shoes — but I'll never blame Desenex.

The marathon eventually evolved into a configuration of dance lines, snake dances, prolonged breaks and terminal munchies. But during the course of the weekend something had been haunting me, something I had to do, something that was the ultimate in absurdities.

I had to study for my Psychology 103 test.

I had a psych test Monday morning and was totally unprepared. So Sunday morning I grabbed my text and began cramming size consistency and depth perception while doing the "Bus Stop."

Eventually the marathon had to come to a climax. And to the music of Cryan'Shames and the All-Star Frogs, the clock ticked away the final hours and the dancers came alive for one last enthusiastic effort.

It could have been a fairy tale finish to a mythical marathon except for one minute detail.

When we finally did stagger out of Huff Gym into the real world, I had to go study for a psych test. And despite an aching body, ringing ears and weary mind, I studied.

And when I eventually tried to sleep, I couldn't; there was something terribly wrong. Finally I looked down at my abused feet. They were uncontrollably, inexplicably, moving.

Robert Frost was right. I had miles to go before I slept.
Universal Rating System:
“That babe’s a real 9!”
“I dunno, I’d give her a 7.8.”
“You’ll give her nothin’—just watch this...”
The Hustle
a campus tradition

“Weren’t you in my Soc. 100 lecture?”
“No, I don’t think so.”
“Then you must have lived at ISR.”
“Yeah, 8th floor—Crazy Eights.”
“I was on 4th. Can I get ya a drink?”
Illustration by Cathie Bleck
By Nancy Sasamoto

"Four more years!" is the chant often heard at the rally of a candidate running for re-election. However, "only four years," is more likely the slogan of students who ponder the length of their stay on campus.

Most undergraduates consider this long enough, although there are always some who decide, or are forced, to continue on and become perpetual students. However, by the end of the spring semester, most seniors are eager to graduate. Those who already have secured jobs are impatient to begin, and even those with less certain futures feel the need to move on. Those last few weeks seem so insignificant.

In a few cases, those consecutive nights at the bars or the days spent at Allerton Park instead of at the library suddenly take their toll. In other instances, it is a simple miscalculation of the number of required class hours which can leave a student a few hours short.

With commencement exercises the day after the last final exam, it is very possible to attend graduation without being certain you have earned your degree. That final grade report determines whether pre-arranged plans are followed, altered or postponed.

There are quite a few jokes about the "5-year plan," but it isn't really a humorous position to find yourself in. Your closest friends and classmates are no longer on campus. Your circle of acquaintances shrinks drastically.

Caroline Gannon, a senior in LAS in 1975-1976, laughs now when she discusses the circumstances concerning her last semester.

"My whole downfall was Kam's (a campus bar). I went wild my senior year and spent almost every night there. I guess it was because I had no idea of what was going to happen the next year," she says.

In mid-April she decided it was time to try and pull up her grades. When final examinations arrived she still had been unable to complete her work, but had already gone through interviews and accepted a job offer.

Beginning to panic, Gannon consulted her teachers and one professor advised her, "You just can't pass. You haven't passed the course requirements. Don't you have a boyfriend you can go out and get drunk with, because you're not going to graduate."

Gannon appealed to another college official who responded, "I can't pass you. I don't want you representing this University."

That week she had to make several decisions without knowing whether or not her teachers had given her passing grades. Gannon went along with friends and picked up her cap and gown. A moving van came and removed most of her possessions and she bought a one-way plane ticket home.

"I was completely demoralized at graduation," Gannon says. "I fell going down the stairs to get seated and thought for sure it was a bad omen.

"And then it began to rain!"

However, the following day, shortly before her plane was due to depart, Gannon was informed that she had passed.

"I went screaming out of the home-ec building, but there was no one around to tell."

She remembers dashing off to the airport and only after reaching her home in Colorado, did she realize she had left behind her orange and blue tassels from her cap.

"I guess I just wasn't meant to have them," Gannon concludes.

T. Emerson Cammack, associate dean of the College of
Party’s Over

Commerce and Business Administration, estimates that 10 out of 600 seniors in that college may have been in similar predicaments last spring.

He says a satisfactory solution can usually be worked out. Either a class the student previously has taken can be counted as a requirement (only, of course, if there is a reasonable degree of similarity between the two) or else the hours can be completed in summer school, through a correspondence course or in night classes.

Cammack believes that there is “senioritis,” but adds, “I’m also a professor and would not be any more lenient for a senior and hope that other professors wouldn’t be either.”

Some courses are organized so that the instructor does not subjectively assign grades. Tests with multiple-choice and true-false questions are often computer scored and graded on a straight scale.

A speech communication course designed in this manner caused Steve Glos, a senior in LAS last spring, some anxious moments.

“I recalculated my total points over and over again, but I was never quite sure if I made it,” Glos says. “There was no way of going to the professor. He told us at the beginning of the semester that there were no ifs, ands or buts about our grades.”

Glos says his problem with the course stemmed mostly from concentrating his efforts on other courses. Fortunately, not too many problems arose when Steve found out he had, indeed, failed the class, because he had planned to stay in Champaign-Urbana over the summer.

But flunking classes is not the main problem of most seniors who expect to graduate in May, according to Kathy Zanotti, LAS admissions officer.

“I have a lot of students come to me who have misinterpreted their requirements or who have been misadvised about them,” Zanotti says.

Peggy Knacic, who works in Champaign and only needs three hours to earn her degree, was supposed to graduate in May 1975.

Knacic, a physical education major, claims problems were caused because “the department changed the curriculum and I changed my mind and the two never seemed to fit.”

She then decided to double major in physical education and recreation and this complicated matters further. One spring semester she was unable to finish up, because two of her required classes met at the same time.

Knacic now expects to finish up in May 1977, but adds, “After all I’ve been through, I’m resigning to being a permanent student.”

She is also uncertain if she will attend the graduation ceremonies. “My freshman and sophomores years I had planned to go through. Now I may do it for my parents, but it isn’t the same. All my friends are gone. That won’t really be my class.”

Another fact which disturbs Knacic is that her delayed graduation has affected her chance of a job. She says she did some work in recreation a few summers ago, but the contacts she had made probably will not help her next May.

Only four years? Well, usually. But no matter how many semesters it takes to complete your required hours, you know a personally-inscribed diploma, which proclaims your achievements, is waiting. With that in hand, you can breathe easier, maybe smile a little and even agree when your parents say, ‘Those were the best years of your life.”
The Rookies

By Linda Tufano

Myths and misconceptions about entering the University are as abundant as hangovers and plunging grade-points.
Just ask any new student.
"I thought I wouldn't miss my parents or my friends, but I do," Stacy Albelson, freshman in LAS, said.
New students assume personal responsibility when they realize their parents are not around to help. "If I want something done, I have the responsibility to do it; whereas at home, Mom would do it," Albelson said.
The concept of "home" also takes on added meaning for freshmen. Susan Drew, freshman in LAS, said, "I catch myself saying, 'I'm going home,' when I mean I'm going to my dorm. Then, I think about it, and realize this is a second home."
The Busey Hall resident cited numerous differences between her hometown of Dwight, Ill., and the University. "Just the fact that there are about 34,000 people here is kind of scary. That's exactly ten times more people than in my hometown!"
Drew, like many new students, said she found the University's size to be a relatively small problem. Many freshmen said older brothers and sisters advised them to bring bikes, walking shoes and bandages to prepare for daily treks across campus.
But Robin Beasley, freshman in LAS, said, "I like to walk. Besides, it's going to make me skinny!"
One freshman in LAS said, "I thought I'd gain weight on dorm food because it's all starch. But it's hard to gain weight when you don't eat it."
"The food leaves much to be desired," Albelson said. Dorm food, however, is one of the few issues that freshmen agreed on.
Some complaints about the dorms include stereo blaring at all hours of the night, people "throwing up in the johns when mother's not going to clean it up," lack of consideration by roommates and unexpected rate increases.
However, living experiences differ with the individual. Some of the 8,700 students in the University residence halls actually enjoy dorm life and the friendships that can develop.
"Living in an all-girl's dorm is fun. There aren't too many restrictions, and when you live with certain people, you're bound to become close to them," Albelson said.
Some new students discovered that they were not well-suited to their roommates, however. "I was in a triple, and my two roommates made a lot of noise at night. They did really crude and obnoxious things, and nobody got any sleep," Drew said.
Other new students told stories of roommates stealing from them, locking them out of rooms, totally ignoring them and threatening them with physical harm.

A different aspect of the dorm life involved those students in temporary housing. Joe Miller, assistant superintendent of housing, said, “Although the University cut enrollment by 1,300 students, we still had approximately 200 men and all women in temporary housing.”

The number of students in temporary housing has changed dramatically since last year, when over 550 students crowded into floor lounges until permanent quarters were found.

“I had five other girls in a non-air-conditioned dorm with no windows in a lounge,” Becky Turek, sophomore in LAS, said about her stint in temporary housing last year. “I made close friends there, and then we had to split up.”

One fraction of new students that has gone virtually unnoticed is the 1,800 transfer students on campus.

“In a way, you’re a freshman all over again,” John Koys, senior transfer student in communications, said. “You have to learn a new school and make new friends while all your classmates who are juniors know where it’s at.”

First semester transfers experience “academic shock” according to Charles Warwick, Transfer Student Association (TSA) advisor. He said transfers have a difficult time adjusting to the rigors of University academics.

A study by Ernest F. Anderson, coordinator of University and junior college relations, showed that community college transfers absorb most of the “academic shock.” Anderson’s study showed community college transfers enter the University with grade points approximately equivalent to native students, experience a first semester drop of .40 in GPA and regain their pre-transfer GPA by the end of the fourth semester.

Part of the reason for “academic shock,” according to TSA President Mark Stevens, is that “there’s no peer advising for transfers. The advising given to transfers at summer advance enrollment is personal and incomplete, and the top deans and counselors are not the people doing the advising.”

Housing is also a problem for transfer students, because the University reserves only 400 dorm assignments for them. TSA’s Housing Referral Service advised 196 transfer students about private housing this summer, as well as apartment living near campus. This service is valuable, Stevens said, “because we’re providing personal student input and we can evaluate housing facilities, which the Universi-

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Despite these problems, there are advantages to coming to the University as a junior.

“From a financial perspective, it’s cheaper to go to a junior college for two years, get the requirements out of the way, then take your core courses here and get a degree that says ‘University of Illinois,’ Stevens said.

“It’s the best of two worlds,” Koys said. “I went to a small college and I liked it. Now I’m in a big state school, and I’m glad I had the experience of both.”
The diversity of a big state school is attractive to freshmen as well as transfer students. Beasley said many freshmen try to impress other people.

**Expectations of easy sex and maintaining a cool attitude add to the freshman facade.**

"But you can't be that way all the time," she said. "You get sick of yourself, and you drop your cover."

Expectations of easy sex and maintaining a cool attitude add to the freshman facade.

"Everyone's out for a good time. The guys are out for a piece, and then girls are too," Beasley said.

"The guys all try more with a girl here, probably because they're older than high school guys," Nancy Wujek, freshman in LAS, said.

But the myth of sexual freedom soon comes into perspective.
crammed so much into that week and went everywhere. It's not like at home where you just go out at night; it's a constant thing." Jeane Obermaier, sophomore in LAS, said.

And nothing compares with the midterm and final exams that new students will experience for the first time.

"When you're a freshman, you don't have to study as much as juniors and seniors who have harder courses and take 'No Doz' to stay awake. But you're too stupid to know that and you overstudy and practically blow the exam" Turek said.

"I fell asleep in a botany final," she added.

Sophomores added that study habits aside from exam time are important as well.

"I haven't been happy with my study habits because there are too many distractions—like playing pinball or misting my plants," Tushinski said.

Other new students complained that most professors will not learn their names, much less give them individual attention.

Few complain about large classes, however, Dr. Ralph Trimble, staff member with the Psychological and Counseling Center, said, "We don't get many complaints about students feeling they're just a number. That was popular in the early 70's."

Current new students focused their wrath on teaching assistants instead.

"It seems strange to be paying so much to go to college and being taught by another student," Drew said.

"It seems they learn what they're teaching me just before they teach it," Beasley added.

New students also complained about the University's bureaucracy: the Auditorium sound system, the long lines at registration and, accord-

ing to Tim Guse, freshman in Agriculture, "all the bullshit you have to go through to get a room or a class changed."

Freshmen said they are pleased with two aspects of the University — Urbana's 18-year-old drinking age and the absence of a "dumb freshman" stigma.

"I started drinking a lot more when I got down here," Wujek said.
Where the Gays Are

By Mark Stevens

Such stereotypes of gays, termed "straight lies" by Doyle, "are irrational conclusions based on misconceptions of religious writings."

"The origin of discrimination against homosexuals is theological, primarily from the anti-homosexual writings of Paul," Doyle said.

He said persons citing the Bible for anti-homosexual arguments misrepresent what the Bible actually says. Doyle said that in the first chapter of Samuel, "David says that Jonathan's love for him was better than the love of women."

Charles Cook, a Mattoon bookkeeper in his 40's, said the argument that homosexuality is immoral "makes me ill. "I've found gays to be much more moral than straights. I know a woman who has been divorced twice, has had several children out of wedlock, and spends most of her time in bars trying to pick up men for sex. That's morality?"

None of the homosexuals interviewed expected the charges of immorality and abnormality leveled against them to diminish in the near future.

"To begin thinking that homosexuality is normal or even acceptable behavior would be a threat to the entire structure of straight society. The University is no different; it is indelibly dominated by middle-class, WASP values," one member of the Gay Illini said.

The ultimate goal of many gays, according to Doyle, is for homosexuality to be considered "an alternative lifestyle, and accepted as such."

Aaron said his homosexuality has been accepted by most of his straight friends. "I told some of my friends in my dorm last year about my homosexuality, but it really didn't come out until a picture of me attending a Gay Illini dance was printed in the Daily Illini. I received a few phone calls and got some notes on my door, but I really wasn't abused or anything like that," Aaron said.

Aaron said that last year he "fell in love with a guy across the hall" and eventually approached him. Aaron said his friend, a heterosexual, understood his feelings, and al-

Aaron said that last year "he fell in love with a guy across the hall."

though he could not return Aaron's affection, they remained friends.

However, Aaron refuses to give his full name because he believes it will endanger a present relationship.

One Gay Illini member said surveys show sexual preference is developed by age 5 and sometimes at birth.

"People don't choose to be gay, and every homosexual at one time wishes that he or she wasn't; it would be much
Telling it straight...

By Jay Feuerstein

"Giovanni's, Giovanni's. Where the hell is this gay place anyhow?" I said.
"We must be getting closer, we're in the back alleys of Champaign. Those types wouldn't be downtown, out in the open, would they?"
Mark, Roger and I searched for 521 N. Hickory in Champaign when we saw the sign, "Giovanni's Place". It wasn't in a back alley.
It was late Friday night. Three men about 6-foot-5 inches tall in jean jackets and shaved heads stood outside Giovanni's entrance. Suddenly my journalistic zeal disappeared.
"You guys sure you want to go in there? I mean these gays get plenty of press, no use getting our heads busted for a story that's been done before."

Roger, our fearless photographer, pushed on. "Jay, we're here so let's get it over with. I missed a great party to do this assignment."

Mark was totally in agreement.
"Jay, I was enjoying some of the advantages of heterosexuality when you pulled me out here. Let's go."

What were we doing there? Three normal, all-American males who looked at women on Friday nights. Not gays. Especially not big, tough gays.

Roger, at my pleading, shoved the camera under his coat and we headed for the entrance.
"Martha, oh Martha, you look ravishing tonight," a slim, bespectacled, limp-wristed man about 22 said.

Martha smiled appreciatively. Dark hair, fair complexion and moustache, Martha, or whatever his name was, is 6-foot-4 inches tall.

Once in, I was not prepared for I saw. Men holding hands, touching bodies, kissing in the corner.

A man about 45 dressed in a gray suit, white shirt, wire-rimmed glasses and wingtip shoes stared at us as we entered the bar. Believe me, he wasn't looking at our eyes.

Roger Wilson
easier to be straight. But once you realize your sexuality, come out and develop gay pride and consciousness you have no desire to change," he said.

Despite the problems in being gay in Champaign-Urbana, more and more gays are admitting and enjoying their homosexuality in gay groups and activities. And one of the major reasons is the Gay Illini.

The organizations sponsors gay coffeehouses, a gay resource center and the gay switchboard, which gives peer counseling and referral phone service by trained volunteers from the Gay Illini.

The organization is actively working for the passage of state legislation to prohibit housing and employment discrimination because of sex or sexual orientation.

Much of the organizations's efforts and funds are geared towards providing social activities which are needed because many gays do not like to frequent the crowded, noisy gay bars.

"The gay bars are too kinky, too pick-up oriented for my tastes," Cook said. "They get a lot of weirdos in there."
Divided
We Fight

By Lori Levin

Rowdy mass demonstrations, using guerilla theater to accuse society of mistreating women, are rare on campus these days.

But though raucous confrontations are few, their scarcity surely does not signify that University women have capitulated in the fight against sexism. A multitude of campus groups concerned with women's issues — from rape to the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) — are flourishing.

Programs are not just sponsored by radical or even liberal orientated organizations. Traditional campus groups, such as the Panhellenic Council (Panhel), have also taken an active part in bringing women's issues programs to campus.

"The movement doesn't have one face. It's more of a spirit in one's life," Mary Pollock, resident director of Scott Hall and Champaign City councilmember, said. "It just does not have the same kind of camaraderie it once had. But the women's movement is bigger than it ever was."

But not every feminist on campus believes the proliferation of groups is a positive impetus for a movement.

Carol Ann Smith, assistant dean of the College of Law, said the existence of so many groups inhibits the formation of a movement because they are focused in too many directions.

"I don't get any sense of directed commitment. Everybody seems to be directed into one area alone, such as the ERA or employment legislation. That does not constitute a women's movement," she said. "There's very little consensus."

Smith also said that women must know their legal rights and decide on a rallying point (such as the ERA) and tactics before there can actually be a movement.

However, Joan Huber, University associate professor of sociology who teaches a course on sex stratification, disagreed.

"In any kind of social movement I like all my flowers to bloom. You never know which will be the prize winners."

"Many people have the notion that because the women's movement does not look like the women's movement in the '60s, it's not there. But it's a mistake to believe that the women's movement is not going anywhere," she said.

"Diversified campus organizations can promote more long-term changes than a unified group striving for just one accomplishment," Huber said.

Pollock agreed. "Everyone wants a centralized movement. They look at the massive number of things going on and they feel a central clearinghouse is needed. But the fact that there are a lot of groups now means that things are really a lot healthier."

At the start of the women's movement, she said, National Organization of Women (NOW) served as the educational clearinghouse for information dissemination. But as women became more knowledgeable of their status in society, more
specialized groups developed, she said.

According to Pollock, the campus feminist organizations have convinced the University community to accept the intellectual validity of equality.

"Very few people would come out now and state that women belong in the home. But a lot of students who espouse non-sexist ideology, don’t live it. They don’t realize they have to change their life-style," she said.

Pollock said that many of these students still follow traditional dating patterns where the male takes the initiative and pays and sex is viewed as something women give and men get.

Andy Gomberg, president of the Women’s Student Union (WSU), said the traditional flavor of the University sometimes inhibits her organization of radical activities.

"In some ways, this organization has made an attempt to appeal to different types of people. Sometimes it hasn’t gone in a direction that might alienate someone," she said.

The organization’s activities include task forces to promote health care, fight blatant sexism and support women’s athletics.

But WSU has had little contact with Panhel, one of the largest women’s campus organizations with 1,750 members. Gomberg said it has been hard to cross the Greek-Inde-

pendent division on campus, although there have been attempts to do so. She said an exchange of resources would benefit both organizations.

Panhel has sponsored all-campus women’s programs for the past three years. This year it co-sponsored a rape awareness program, a week-long women’s festival and continued the former Unit 1 “Monday at Eight” series.

According to Wendy Timm, former external vice president of Panhel, the programs are based on the philosophy that “the women’s movement has reached a plateau. We have to work with what we have been given and prove that we are worthy of it.”

Gomberg disagreed. “There’s no question that you should try to enforce what you have. But there’s no question that we don’t have all our rights. This is not contradictory.”

Other ideology conflicts arise when sorority members and other women participate in contests such as those for Homecoming Queen, Foxy Lady and Miss Illini.

The Foxy Lady and Miss Illini contests are sponsored by two fraternities and are not official Panhel events, although sorority members do participate in them, Timm said.

“I don’t want to say how they (the fraternities) view it. But just by the name it’s obvious,” she said.

Timm said that unlike other contests, Homecoming contestants are honored for campus activities, not their beauty.

“It’s also a tradition to have a Homecoming Queen and a pep rally. We want to uphold that tradition,” she said.

Pollock disagreed and said that the Homecoming contest is a beauty competition. She said that even though two males participated this year on a write-in basis, the glossy pictures of the women contenders displayed at the voting booth showed that “they’re trying to sell these women.”

“It’s ridiculous. They don’t see it as a beauty contest, but in fact, it’s perceived as such,” she contended.

One campus group, the Feminist Alliance, was so enraged by the Foxy Lady contest that it organized a guerilla theater act outside Chances R, the contest site.

Approximately 25 members, dressed as witches, marched to the site with lit candles and a stuffed rubber pig’s mask propped on a stick bearing a sign "Foxy Lady Judges." The women then danced and chanted around the pig’s mask.

“We wanted to show that women could be old and ugly but still be beautiful in their strength,” Kelpie Wilson, Feminist Alliance member, said. “We seemed to have an effect on some of the people there,” she said, noting that many women appeared sympathetic although many men mocked the group.

Wilson said the Feminist Alliance is one group that uses radical tactics and meets only for specific confrontations.

One vocal feminist organization, the National Women’s Music Collective, probably will not stage its annual event this summer, according to one of its organizers.

“The festival is defunct now. I really don’t want to talk about it,” Marge Kanouse, one of its coordinators, said.

Far Left Below: Phyllis Schlafly, a strong opponent of the ERA, has been credited with single handedly preventing the passage of the amendment. Far Left Above: Joan Huber, University associate professor and proponent of women’s rights, believes college women tend to support the ERA. Left: Demonstrators at last May’s ERA rally in Springfield protest the 200 year delay in women’s rights legislation.
The festival, which had been staged since 1973, was threatened with early closure last June when complaints were made to the University’s Office of Affirmative Action that a Daily Illini photographer and other males were not allowed to attend the festival due to their sex.

Another activist group (but one that readily accepts males) is the ERA Coalition, which was organized last May.

The group is trying to unite all local support for the ERA — women’s campus and community as well as men — under an umbrella organization. “But we haven’t done as well as we might,” Cindy James, ERA Coalition president, said.

Even so, the 70-member coalition managed to transport more than 200 people by bus from campus to a national ERA rally of approximately 14,000 people in Springfield last May.

There are no campus groups lobbying against the ERA and there are no plans to start one at the University, according to Phyllis Schlafly, one of ERA’s major opponents.

Schlafly, who has been credited with single-handedly stalling the ratification of the ERA, claimed that most women of all ages in Illinois are opposed to the amendment but conceded that college students generally favor it.

“I find that college students who have taken women’s studies courses, which are generally anti-marriage and anti-family, are for the ERA,” she said.

But Huber said that women of all ages with college degrees tend to favor the ERA. Since women’s studies courses are new to academia, older women’s support cannot be attributed to them.

Huber also denied that women’s studies are biased against marriage and families. “My course certainly isn’t. I have a bias in favor of marriage,” she said.

Nina Baym, director of the School of Humanities and one of 30 signers of a letter last year to University Chancellor Jack Peltason urging the formation of a women’s studies curriculum, said that women’s studies courses are true academic studies based on research, not conjecture.

Last fall, Baym appointed a committee to explore the possibility of a women’s studies curriculum. She said that even if the committee recommends women’s studies as a major field of study, the program would not be instituted this fall.

Last year, the University and Purdue were the only Big Ten schools without a women’s studies curriculum. University students may only pursue this major through the Individual Plans of Study Program, however.

Thirteen women’s studies courses were offered last fall in curriculums ranging from economics to health education.

Another faculty committee working on women's issues is the Chancellor’s Committee on the Status of Women which makes recommendations to other committees and departments in order to insure that women are treated fairly.

According to Huber, who was the committee's co-chairperson in 1975, the group deals with diverse issues. In 1975, the committee examined individual departments and notified them if the number of employed women was significantly lower than the number of qualified females in the pool.

Another study completed last year by Marianne Ferber, associate professor of economics, and Jane Loeb, director of admissions and records, showed that “University women were still being paid less than expected on the average and were at somewhat lower rank than men,” Ferber said.

Pollock asserted that the University atmosphere has not been good for women faculty. “The University has tended to hire women who are not active feminists,” she said.

Women who feel discriminated against can complain to the Office of Affirmative Action, which will follow up on their claims and try to rectify the situation.

The University also provides a Women's Resource Center in 346 Student Services Building. It houses a library and resource file covering issues of concern to women, information about programs and services on campus and in the community and information on continuing an interrupted education.

Other groups concerned with women's issues include the YWCA, Women Against Rape, Women's Information and Resource Exchange, Women's Wheels, Women's Forum and Men Against Rape. These groups by no means represent all the local organizations aimed toward the female community.

Whether all these organizations are effective is another story.

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Whether all these organizations are effective is another story.

“There’s still a lot of things we haven’t done,” Pollock said. “There definitely needs to be more political action groups on campus.”

Above: Nearly 14,000 ERA supporters from throughout the nation, including 200 University students, marched through Springfield on route to a rally at the Capitol. Right: Joanne Corbett of the Feminist Alliance joins in witches' brouhaha protesting the Foxy Lady Contest at Chances R. one of the few radical feminist demonstrations at the University. (Photo by Jill Murray)
Charity is no excuse for sexism
Four what it's worth

By Lori Levin

Illustration by Cathie Bleck

Crumpled papers are strewn on the floor. The "No Doz" box is empty. You pause, lighting just one more cigarette, trying to think of an adequate ending to a take-home final. After this, there are four more subjects to study. Is all this grief really worth it?

The college education, the once-upon-a-time ticket to happiness and success, has recently been under attack.

"The past several years have been marked by a diminishing difference over a lifetime of earnings of a college graduate and a high school graduate," Dave Bechtel, director of career development and placement, said.

This is due to higher blue collar wages and spiraling college education costs, according to Bechtel.

Many students decide college pressures and costs are not worth four years of lost wages.

Tony Hansen, who dropped out in 1975, decided staying at the University was not worth it. Hansen originally wanted to be a veterinarian, but did not have the grades to get in professional school and is now working in a fish store.

"Why wait to earn $10-13,000 a year? I'm making $13,000 now. It's better to get out and stop spending money on school," he said.

But Marty Nagel, senior in commerce, said he believes his degree will benefit him financially.

"I think I'll start making the same money, but in the long-run, I'll wind up making more," he said. Average income of 1970 graduates is $16,676, according to responses of 60 per cent of the class to a Bureau of Institutional Research Survey.

Graduates with a bachelor's degree earned an average of $15,871; master's, $16,458; advanced certificate, $18,891; doctorate, $20,019, and professional, $24,580, according to the survey.

Eighty-eight per cent of those polled were employed, most with full-time jobs. Another 2.7 per cent were unemployed and looking for work, while over 9 per cent were not seeking employment, the survey said.

Most said they were employed in occupations related to
their major field of study at the University.

Two-fifths of the bachelor’s degree holders and three-fifths of the master’s degree holders said that today they would choose other majors. However, four-fifths of the professional and doctorate degree-holders said they would again major in their fields.

Many students and alumni have said they feel their college education gives them more than monetary rewards.

Sally Nanus, a 1972 graduate in speech education, is a New York actress. A college degree is not necessary in her field, but Nanus said it has been useful.

“It is important just for your own self as a person to get educated because you need every kind of resource to become an actress. You’ve got to know about life to act. The more you know, the more you can use to your benefit,” she said.

Nanus said that despite poor acting classes, the University has aided her with speech education and mime skills learned while she was on campus.

Bechtel said that even in the artistic fields, a degree is useful “primarily because of the experience and maturity one gets from taking other courses at college and the experience of living with one’s peers.”

Students and alumni also said college is a maturing experience.

“I wasn’t ready to go into business after high school. I wasn’t emotionally mature at the time,” Nagel said.

“At 18, a person is so green, so young, so unsophisticated. At least by 22, you’ve been on your own for a while. I may be older than many actresses, but I find that most people are not successful until after 25 anyway,” Nanus said.

Marcie Price, senior in education, said, “College gives you the time to grow up. Even though things may not seem entirely relevant at times, it’s a unique experience.”

She said although it may be difficult to obtain a teaching job, “I wouldn’t have missed college for the world.”

But a college degree can be a disadvantage in obtaining a job.

Sue Eckerling Smith, a 1976 education graduate, said businesses would not employ her as a secretary because of her degree.

Smith, who plans to teach when she and her husband relocate, said, “If I didn’t like teaching and wanted to go into business, a degree doesn’t pay. But most people with a college degree wouldn’t want to work as a secretary.”

However, Gene Gilmore, director of the College of Communications placement office, said many employers require a college degree for unchallenging work.

He said he knows of one firm which required a master’s in accounting for a basic bookkeeping job.

“People with college degrees, all over the country, are doing basically routine work, not using most of their capabilities,” Gilmore said.

College graduates could be cut by 10 per cent and still fill all jobs requiring higher education, he said.
By Bob DalSanto

Richard Heffley pulled his coat up around his neck as the cold night wind whipped through the Quad. Yawning as he walked between the Auditorium and the Foreign Language Building, he moved towards the Illini Union. It was only 11:30.

Heffley's silhouette as he walked under the lamp posts was similar to any other except for the cap on his head and the nightstick hanging from his side.

Heffley has been on the University police force for nine years. Eight of those he has worked nights. The graveyard shift -- 11 o'clock at night until 7 o'clock in the morning. Sometimes walking, sometimes driving, but usually moving through the night alone.

When Heffley was first hired, the role of night policeman was very different. The main job was to shut off lights around campus and make sure all the buildings were locked. "We weren't really patrol officers then but campus security," Heffley said.

Campus riots in the early 1970's shifted the department's focus away from campus security, Heffley said. The size of the force was increased and officers always traveled in pairs. But dissolution of campus unrest was followed by University budget cuts, and the size of the force dwindled.

Now Heffley is one of eight University police officers who patrol the campus each night. But their jurisdiction is not confined to a certain area around Wright Street and Campustown.

"We have the same jurisdiction as the state police do," Heffley said. "We have jurisdiction in every county in the state where the University owns property. And it owns property in all of them.

"But that doesn't mean that if I'm on vacation in Northern Illinois and see something wrong that I'm going to step in and do something," Heffley said.

He walked between the Union and Altgeld Hall as the October wind swirled leaves around the Diana statue. "It's probably going to be the coldest night of the year so far," Heffley said. "It's supposed to get down into the low 20's.

Heffley turned around and began walking up the west side of the Quad. "It's unusually quiet tonight. A lot of times students begin their weekends on Thursday night. But usually when we have a night this cold or if it's rainy, everybody stays home," he said.

Heffley walked back to his car near the Foreign Language Building, got into it and began driving through the campus streets.

Driving past the campus bars, Heffley noticed many
things that most people miss. He pointed out pitchers and glasses that were leaving the bars almost as fast as the beer was flowing inside. He noticed cars without working tailights, cars without licenses or registration stickers.

Every circuit Heffley made around the area, fewer people moved along the streets. Finally, about 1:30 a.m. the campus was empty.

"About 2 a.m. the towns just die," Heffley said. "Nothing moves. All the bars are closed and the streets empty. Sometimes the radio is completely quiet except for a time check every hour," he said.

The quietest times of the year, according to Heffley, are the University vacation periods like Christmas and spring break when most of the students are gone.

"We see the vacation periods with mixed feelings," he said. "On one hand, it's nice to relax for a while but by the end of the vacation we're more than ready for the students to get back. Then there's some people around again," he said.

But even with these boring periods, Heffley still does not want to leave the campus and move to a larger police department.

"I wouldn't want to be a city cop. It would get to be too routine. You might be busy more of the time but you would always be doing the same things.

"There are special events that we cover here like football games and concerts. I've got to meet a lot of top name entertainers," he said.

Heffley reminisced about talking to Karen Carpenter while her hair was in curlers before the Carpenters' concert last year. "...and Olivia Newton-John. Now she's not too bad," he smiled.

But Heffley also realized the serious side of his job. He knows the dangers involved in breaking up bar fights, of entering into an argument with husbands and wives and trying to talk with a drunken driver.

Heffley said he never thinks of the danger involved in the situation until it is over. There are too many other things to think about, he said, as the stop lights flashed their directions into the empty streets.

The window lights in Champaign-Urbana were beginning to reappear. Heffley was yawning again. The night had gone slow. There had only been two calls over the radio since 2 a.m.

Heffley glanced at his watch and began driving back to the station. Driving up Green Street one last time. Driving toward 7 o'clock.
Building memories

By Nancy Sasamoto

Students, preoccupied with upcoming hourlies or their hectic social lives, go to class noticing little beyond the usual classroom decor: chalkboards, podiums, desks and chairs. Perhaps some self-proclaimed trivia experts could recite the number of washrooms in each campus building or disclose the location of every Coke machine.

But few notice or appreciate the intricate designs and details which enhance the University buildings surrounding them.

Photos by Don Gruben
Graduate Library

Wide marble staircases, wooden pillars and rooms with high ceilings characterize the interior of the Graduate Library. The "Daughters of Pyrrha," a sculpture by Lorado Taft, decorates the library’s main entrance and another Taft work, "The Pioneers," enhances the physical beauty of the Georgian-style building’s central corridor.

Before the Undergraduate Library opened in 1969, the Graduate Library was officially called the General Library Building.

The Graduate Library was built in three units from 1924 to 1929. The stacks were added in 1940, and in 1958 and 1964 other additions were constructed. Portraits of former University presidents grace the entrance lobby and four large murals of the different hemispheres hang on stairway walls, which lead to the second floor.

Tinted glass panels forming the trademarks of ancient printers, were inserted in the reference room’s windows in 1927.
Altgeld Hall

Photos by Don Gruben
A Byzantine structure built in 1897, stands on the northwest corner of the Quad—Altgeld Hall.

Designed by the first University graduate in architecture, Clifford Riker, Altgeld Hall was the University library until 1927 when it became the main building for the College of Law.

In 1940 it was named Altgeld Hall, after the late John Peter Altgeld, who was the governor of Illinois when the building was constructed.

The aged stone structure currently houses the mathematics department and library. Chimes, weighing as much as 3,000 pounds, ring out the time of day from Altgeld's tower.

Above Altgeld's front entrance, University insignias are wrought in metal. The same insignias are on the handles of the double front-doors and set in the lobby's mosaic floor.
Completed in 1941 to provide a distinguished social center for campus life, the Illini Union serves students, faculty and visitors. The addition of the southeast wing in 1963 doubled the Union's size and added lounges, food service facilities, bowling lanes and several meeting and guest rooms.
Photos by Roger Wilson
If I were a rich man

By Teri Klatt

Phone bills. Grocery shopping. A night on the town. The variety of ways that students spend their money is endless.

Most everyone has an established amount of money that they can spend beyond the absolute necessities of college life. Some students choose to budget this income into a flat weekly allowance. Carol Deger, junior in agriculture, said, "My money is spent in $15 quantities. This goes for one week’s supply of groceries and other spending. Once this money is gone, I just can’t spend anymore. That $15 is hard to stretch to meet all my expenses."

The more daring spend their money blindly until the checks start bouncing back at them. Lee Jorwic, junior in LAS, said, "My first semester down here, I had to find out the hard way about spending. I got my first checking account, and wrote checks like they were going out of style. After many transfers from my savings account, I decided I’d have to set up some sort of budget."

Students have divergent rationales for spending their money. The corner-cutting techniques that one student considers quite ingenious, might seem bizarre to others.

Judy Devitt, junior in LAS, talked about her former roommate. "We took turns paying for the postage on our bills. There were four of us, so we only had to pay every other month. My roommate always grabbed the power bill first. That way she could walk to Lincoln Square and save 13 cents. When we figured out our last bill, she sent us all a list of what we owed. She included a three cent charge for postage. She’s in accounting now. I’m sure she gets everything right, down to the last penny."

Perhaps the best way to examine different students’ priorities is to categorize spenders.

First, we have the "home-town honey spender." Most of his money is hoarded for train fare home, phone calls and stationery. Sue Cunningham, junior in education said, "I’d rather spend less money on things I don’t really need and save up for that huge phone bill that comes every month. I call my boyfriend quite often and those conversations really add up."

Another category is the "car lover." This person might rent a less than adequate living arrangement, just to afford a
covered parking space for a prized vehicle. The space may be far away, but if the car is safe and warm, the student will brave the elements. Sam Greebowich, senior in agriculture is an example of this kind of spender.

"Last semester I lived on Clark Street, and rented a parking spot at Century 21. I had to walk further to my apartment from my car than I would have had to from campus."

And then there is the "music lover," who endures inhuman sacrifices just to save for that precious stereo. He can wear the same patched jeans and skimp on laundry costs. But once that stereo is purchased do not expect him to change. There is always the expense of albums and tapes. Hi-fi fever is another worry for the music lover. According to Bob Dorch, junior in LAS, "After you've got your equipment and get used to listening to it, you soon find yourself back in the stereo store, buying additional equipment. I know that I kept being tempted to buy more. After you get this stuff, and again get used to listening to it, you want more. Hi-fi fever is a never-ending cycle."

On the opposite extreme is the student that does without things like expensive stereos. The "trend-setter's" most important priority for spending is clothes and the latest fashions. Joan Regneir, junior in FAA, rationalizes her purchase of Frye boots as a fashionable, yet practical expense. "I worked this summer, and that money was mine to do what I wanted with. I've always wanted a pair of these boots, and even though they were an expensive fad, I felt they were worth it, even if they go out of style."

Finally there is the "chronically practical" student who can be seen in the grocery store shaking canned peas to see which have the most water, or with calculators figuring which brand of peanut butter is cheapest per ounce. But sometimes this type of student finds that the attempts at savings are wasteful. Deger said, "My roommates and I tend to be over-practical to the extreme of added expense. We would always clip grocery ads and then go to every food store in the area. When we sat down and figured it out, we realized that we were spending more money on gas, and more time traveling than the $0.50 cents to a dollar savings a week was worth."
Champaign Campaign
By Mick Ireland and Barry Kliff

The election of 1976 may have marked the official end of a political era for University students.

The era of student voters as overwhelmingly liberal and Democratic in politics became a thing of the past on November 2, when students gave President Gerald Ford and a host of other Republican candidates majorities in precincts that had been the domain of the Democratic party since students got the vote in 1972.

The 11 campus precincts bounded by the Illinois Central tracks on the west, Lincoln Avenue on the east, Hill Street on the north and Florida Avenue on the south, accounted for 7,027 of the 62,794 Champaign County votes. The fraction of the vote cast in student precincts, 11.4 per cent, was higher than for any previous election and debunked another popular myth — that students are apathetic.

Ford scored his biggest wins among the younger voters in heavily student precincts dominated by the large residence hall complexes, a phenomenon that was also observed in another former hotbed of political activism, the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

In Urbana’s 26th precinct, the site of Florida Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue residence halls, Ford took 55.6 per cent of the vote, while in Champaign’s 42nd and 43rd precincts, which include the Fourth Street Residence Halls, Ford had nearly 60 per cent of the vote.

Students at the University of Wisconsin gave Ford a majority of the votes in precincts dominated by residence hall complexes, while the Democrats also slipped among student voters at other Midwestern schools, including the University of Iowa, Northern Illinois University and the University of Michigan.

The first strong indication that Ford might break the expected Democratic lock on student votes came in early October when the first of three rounds of the Daily Illini’s poll of 2,400 students showed Ford with a commanding lead over Democratic nominee Jimmy Carter. Carter later gained ground on Ford among students who said they were registered in Champaign County, but Ford’s lead held up through the election.

The collapse of Independent Eugene McCarthy’s support among students must have been a source of bitter disappointment to the former Minnesota senator and one-time hero of the college circuit.

McCarthy was named the choice of 14 per cent of the Champaign County registered voters on the last round of the poll, which was conducted immediately following the final presidential debate and McCarthy’s visit to campus. But McCarthy wound up with only 5 per cent of the vote in the 11 student precincts.

A follow-up survey of 48 students who had told pollsters before the election that they were backing McCarthy found only 22 per cent said they’d done so, while 12 said they switched to Carter and six went for Ford. The remaining eight said they did not vote or refused to answer the question.

Student voter registration also hit an all-time high. According to the second and third rounds of the poll, 90 per cent of the students claimed they were registered to vote, with about half saying they were registered in Champaign County. An even more astonishing 98 per cent of those registered said they would go to the polls.

Students also reversed a previous pattern of casting a preponderance of straight Democratic ballots. In 1976, students cast nearly twice as many straight Republican ballots (543) as Democratic (308). In 1974, the pattern had been 3-2 Democratic in straight ticket voting.

The Republican county clerk, Dennis Bing, has been accused of hindering student registration. In 1972, students sat-in at the courthouse demanding that registration of oth-
er students proceed more hastily; and in 1974, a threatened law suit helped the county clerk decide to register students using meal passes as proof of local residence.

It may be that the era of courthouse confrontations has also come to an end, since it is unlikely that other Republican candidates would ever tolerate interference with the enrollment of likely supporters.

Champaign County residents were able to greet many of the 13 Democratic candidates and both Republican contestants, primarily because the Champaign-Urbana cities are the media capital of the rich farmland of east-central Illinois. The 33,500 University students also offered a tempting vote bloc to prospective candidates.


Area voters also had a chance to see both President Ford and his Republican challenger, former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, before the primary.

Democratic hopeful Harris arrived at the Illini Union in September, 1975, behind the wheel of the camper which had become the trademark of his low-budget campaign. Harris was accompanied only by his wife, Ladonna, having refused Secret Service protection earlier in the campaign.

Harris' appearance was followed shortly by an appearance by the then unknown Carter, who made a good impression on about 200 students in the south lounge of the Union. Carter's appearance followed a press conference at Willard Airport attended by less than half a dozen reporters.
Area residents had a unique opportunity to see both Carter and Wallace on March 10, the day after the Florida primary effectively ended Wallace's hopes and sent Carter to the front of the pack.

Carter, the same man who stumped the panel of "What's My Line?" when he was governor of Georgia, went on to sweep the student precincts, the country and the state of Illinois on his way to the nomination.

The reputation of the campus as a hotbed of student activism, the remaining remnant of the Vietnam War effort, may be the reason the Republican candidates skipped campus appearances.

About three weeks before the election, Reagan addressed about 500 persons at a $5-a-plate chicken dinner at the Rec-Arena in Savoy as part of a swing through Central Illinois.

For sheer prestige, no candidate could match the arrival of President Ford in Air Force One accompanied by his entourage. Although many of the candidate appearances generated excitement, Ford's visit was probably the closest to awe inspiring of any of the campaign visits.

Arriving by Presidential limousine, followed by the Secret Service, a slew of reporters and hundreds of curious citizens, Ford's visit to Centennial High School prompted one student to remark, "I doubt I'll ever see something like this again in my life."
Ford's visit saturated the local media for several days before and after his arrival, perhaps contributing to his wide margin of victory in the county and among students.

The fall campaign reached students primarily through the three televised debates. About 80 per cent of those polled by The Daily Illini said they watched the debates, but only 4.6 per cent said the debates caused them to switch their backing from one candidate to another.

Democratic vice-presidential candidate Walter Mondale, the only candidate on either ticket to visit campus after the conventions, explained, "Everybody's watching the debates to see who makes the least mistakes. It's sort of frightening that this election could be decided by the person who looks the best or sounds the best."

During his September visit Mondale spoke to an overflow crowd at the Auditorium. Mondale also dined at the Florida Avenue Residence Halls cafeteria and spent the night on the 8th floor of Oglesby Hall.

Many students were content to watch the debates and enjoy a six pack or a bit of killer weed. Active participation by students was, for the most part, limited to efforts to register other students.

About the only "all-niter" involving students was election night, when the major networks held off until 3 a.m. before agreeing with White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen that it was "lights out" for Ford.

While the 1976 campaign did not generate the intensity of the 1972 election in student precincts, participation was higher.

Republican County Chairman James Skelton summed up his party's success in student precincts this way:

"We've worked hard for the University vote. I think our positive image and good public relations with the students paid off."

So 1972 is somehow more than four years ago.
The State of the State

By Jeff Katz

The sun shone brightly on Jim Thompson's six-foot-four-inch frame as he strolled down the Quad a couple of weeks prior to the Nov. 2 election.

"Hi. I'm Jim Thompson and I'm running for governor," he said over and over again as he reached out to shake students' hands. There were no confrontations or heated discussions. One student pressed Thompson on the Republican's hard line against decriminalization of marijuana. Thompson played it cool and casual, unlike most visiting politicians he was not wearing a jacket and tie.

Thompson spoke briefly to about 100 people at the north end of the Quad before making his way to the YMCA-YWCA, 1001 S. Wright St., Champaign. Surrounded by a few advance people and reporters, Thompson slowly walked south to the Y passing the Administration and English buildings.

All went smoothly until he approached a walkway that led to Wright Street. His advance people, who had carefully planned out the day's events, were in a state of confusion.

One group wanted him to continue south on the Quad to meet more students. Another wanted him to go straight to the Y and give his noon speech.

Confused now himself, Thompson put his hands on his hips, amused at the predicament. After a few seconds of motionlessness and observing that the advance people were unable to resolve the problem, Thompson chose the walkway to Wright Street.

Not wanting to stretch out an analogy, Thompson did, however, take the direct route to the Y. That is how he ran his campaign and that is how some believe he will wind up as a Republican challenger for the presidency. For Jim Thompson took a reputation as a tough U.S. attorney and became governor of Illinois.

Political experts are still trying to figure out who the winners and losers were in the statewide races. Clearly, Thompson and newly elected Democratic Secretary of State Alan Dixon are the big winners, as is Republican William Scott, re-elected to a third term as attorney general. The three men they beat, former Illinois Secretary of State Michael Howlett, former State Senate minority leader Bill Harris and senate majority leader Cecil Partee dropped out of the scene.

In the hardest fought of the battles, Democrat Michael Bakalis edged out Republican incumbent George Lindberg for comptroller. Lindberg earned high marks from many newspapers but he may have warned that a tax increase was around the corner once too often. A 19-point plan released a month before the election said that a tax increase could be avoided with a hold-the-line on spending approach. But this did not catch the public eye as his earlier warnings had.

One who lost a battle but not a political career is Neil Hartigan, the former lieutenant governor who went down to defeat when Howlett did. Hartigan seemed to be more popular than his Republican counterpart, former St. Clair County Sheriff Dave O'Neal. But since governor and lieutenant governor are elected together, Hartigan was out of a job.

Thompson, however, is now very much a part of the political scene, so much a part that he has been called an obvious prospect for presidential politics. His campaign was built around the theme of "No promises." This allowed him to temper all his positions to be seen as conservative by some and liberal by others.

But no one denies that Thompson has his work cut out for his new job. Democrats hold majorities in the General Assembly and state senate. The state is committed to full funding of primary and secondary education, which brings up its percentage of as-

Howlett seemed more concerned with the needs of higher education than did Thompson.

stance from 48 to 51 per cent.

At the same time, though, some believe the state remains under a fiscal crisis. And the Illinois constitution mandated that this be a two-year term, so that future elections for statewide offices be held on off-presidential years. Thompson and those elected
Danville

Michael Howlett

with him have a year to prove they’ve earned their 1976 victories.

Because his job will be so difficult, Thompson may be politically vulnerable in 1978. One group the pollsters watch are University students.

Early Daily Illini polls showed Thompson and fellow Republican President Gerald Ford with huge leads over their opponents. But then Democratic candidate Jimmy Carter closed the gap and on election day, Ford eked out a majority over Carter in student precincts on campus. Howlett was unable to do the same and lost by a wide margin to Thompson in student precincts.

On many issues, though, it would seem Howlett would be more popular with students. From the beginning, Howlett supported the decriminalization of marijuana while Thompson said he wasn’t convinced the drug was harmless. Thompson was viewed as a strong law and order candidate and introduced a controversial proposal to sentence third-time convicted felons to life imprisonment without a chance of parole.

Howlett said the constitutional provision of an 8-to-5 ratio of corporate to individual state income tax rates should be amended to have big business pay a larger share of the tax burden. Although he didn’t treat it with the same reserve he treated primary and secondary education Howlett seemed more concerned with the needs of higher education than did Thompson. Howlett also took a harder line on University tuition increases.

In addition, one would think students would be just as cynical of Thompson’s no-promises way of fudging on the issues as they seemed of Carter.

There were of course, other factors in the race. Ecology and the environment are of key interest to University students. Howlett supported the Middlefork Reservoir in Danville while Thompson opposed it, but did so more for financial reasons than environmental concerns.

Though Thompson made no promises on full funding of education, saying it could be achieved only if the money is available, he listed it as one of his three highest priorities.

In a year when image was very much on the voters’ minds, Thompson scored big. In days past, he was viewed as a crusading U.S. attorney who wasn’t afraid to take on the “big boys.” His tall slender looks, especially when contrasted with Howlett’s bulging middle made up for his rather dry speaking style.

When happy, Thompson was “jubilant”, but Howlett could be only “jo-vial”.

Thompson also was at ease with the media, whereas Howlett had several heated encounters with the press. At a campus press conference, a reporter began a question to Howlett by saying that many people think Howlett and Chicago Mayor Richard Daley are political cohorts because they share similar characteristics.

Instead of pointing to his 16 years in state offices where he was largely viewed as independent of Daley, Howlett stopped the reporter in mid-sentence. “You’re as daffy as anybody I’ve ever heard,” he exclaimed.

After an argument ensued in which reporters smiled nervously, Howlett snapped, “The only people that put us together are reporters like you that don’t know either one well enough to do it.”

Thompson continually portrayed Howlett as being a political lackey of Daley’s. Interestingly enough, this label never stuck on Dixon or Hartigan, both of whom backed from their gubernatorial ambitions when Daley slated Howlett for governor.

In October, 1975, Dixon said his gubernatorial candidacy “arose from a deep conviction.” The deep conviction lessened somewhat when Howlett was slated for governor. Dixon said he thought former Gov. Dan Walker would re-capture nomination if both Howlett and he challenged him.

Nobody knows what would have happened if Daley had realized people were looking for new faces in government and allowed Dixon to square-off against Walker in the primary. Being from Belleville, Dixon could have cut

Thompson continually portrayed Howlett as being a political lackey of Daley’s.

into Walker’s strength downstate, while his ties to Daley would have insured a strong campaign in Chicago.

All these statewide offices, including treasurer, will be up for grabs in 1978. In addition, Republican Charles Percy will have to defend his U.S. Senate seat. Daley Democrats eager to push Walker out of Springfield for good are touting the former governor for the Senate seat — and Washington D.C., which leaves Thompson and Dixon in the main ring.
University students had a significant impact in the 1976 local elections, as the returns from the 11 predominantly student precincts were instrumental in sending a Republican majority to Springfield from the 52nd district and unseating two incumbents from county office.

State Representative Helen Satterthwaite, D-Urbana, was re-elected, and Republicans Virgil Wikoff, former mayor of Champaign, and Tim Johnson, former Urbana alderman, were also elected to the Illinois House of Representatives. By winning two of the three House seats in the 52nd district, Wikoff and Johnson regained the domination their party has traditionally held in the district which includes Champaign, Moultrie and Douglas counties.

Local political observers had originally predicted that the traditionally liberal student precincts would vote for Satterthwaite and either Democrat Scott Shearer or Independent Bill Peltz rather than the conservative Wikoff or moderate Johnson. Wikoff supported a University tuition increase and had taken a rigid stand against student demonstrators while mayor of Champaign. Johnson came under fire late in the campaign for allegedly wafting on the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) issue.

Johnson, an Urbana lawyer and part-owner of the Baskin-Robbins Ice Cream Store on campus, reportedly sent a letter to University Student Trustee Keith Volgmans indicating he planned to vote for the ERA while publicly stating that he was either undecided or opposed to the amendment.

Johnson apparently was not hurt by his indecisiveness. Profiting from a conservative trend which saw students supporting Gerald Ford for president and James Thompson for governor, the 30-year-old candidate blitzed the student precincts in the campaign’s final days.

Wikoff, 49, president of the Lyman-Wikoff Construction Company, ran up strong vote totals in Champaign, Champaign County, and rural areas throughout the district. He criticized waste in the state’s welfare system, and state laws which make businesses decide to locate elsewhere.

Shearer, 28, from Villa Grove, was hurt by the heavy turnouts for Johnson and Wikoff in their hometowns. Shearer, who had been a top aide to Secretary of State Alan Dixon when he was state treasurer, ranked education, mental health and family services as the priority areas for state funding.

Peltz, an official in the People’s Bicentennial Commission, won only a miniscule share of the vote in the district. He never successfully established himself in the voters’ minds as a serious candidate for the office. Peltz also failed to capture five per cent of the vote which would have qualified his party for a place on the ballot in the next election without petitioning.

Peltz said one of the main successes of his campaign was drawing attention to his concept of a “democratic” economy, where firms controlled by workers operate in an economy free of regulation.

Satterthwaite was the top vote-getter in the district, running up 56,710 votes to Johnson’s 55,654 and Wikoff’s 54,752. Shearer was a distant fourth with just over 45,000 votes and Peltz was out of sight with just under 4,000 votes.

In the county auditor contest, Democrat Laurel Prussing, a University doctoral degree candidate in public finance, defeated six-term incumbent Republican Donald Harry. Prussing’s 29,366 votes gave her a 430 vote victory.

Prussing made a successful effort to win the student vote, taking a margin of about 1,700 votes in the campus precincts. She even spent much of the evening before election day talking to students at the Champaign Residence Hall Snack Bar.

Prussing ran an aggressive campaign, attacking Harry’s record as auditor. Harry denied her charges that he had paid bills not authorized by the county board, and ran primarily on his record and his experience in office. Prussing challenged Harry to a debate, and when the incumbent failed to appear, Prussing “debated” his campaign literature.

Students also played an important role in the race for state’s attorney, ousting incumbent Democrat James Burgess by not giving him the strong student support he had received in 1972.

Republican Thomas Difanis, 30, two years an assistant state’s attorney under Burgess, won with 29,397 votes, almost 1,000 more than Burgess garnered. Difanis was strongly critical of his former boss throughout the campaign, often charging that Burgess was inaccessible to citizens.

Burgess countered by emphasizing his experience as Champaign County state’s attorney and his previous legal
experience, which included seven years as an assistant state's attorney.

In other county races, a referendum calling for the establishment of a county health department failed by only 329 votes out of 56,575 votes cast. The tax levy of 10 cents per $1,000 assessed land valuation would have provided health services not presently given to county residents who live outside of Champaign-Urbana.

Health services now provided to residents of Champaign-Urbana by the C-U Health District include restaurant, water and septic tank inspections. Student precincts went three-to-one in favor of the proposed health service expansion, but this was offset by a three-to-one vote against the proposal in the county's rural precincts. Strong support failed to materialize in Champaign-Urbana, possibly because many twin city residents did not realize that their taxes would not be increased by the proposal.

In the race for circuit judge from the sixth judicial circuit, Champaign Democrat Robert Steigmann was picked to fill the vacancy left by retiring Judge Birch E. Morgan. Steigmann, an assistant state's attorney for seven years, beat Republican Henry Keller of Monticello.

Republicans held on to three other important county offices. Robert Martin was re-elected recorder of deeds, Betty Mallow was re-elected circuit clerk and Thomas Henderson was re-elected county coroner.

University students provided the impetus for upset victories by Johnson and Difanis and their current conservative and Republican leanings left local political pundits shaking their heads.

Not to mention Scott Shearer, Bill Peltz and James Burgess.
There ought to be a law

By Lori Levin

Sports are often praised for teaching participants to set and achieve goals. One female track-team member is now using her game strategy to battle the Athletic Association (AA).

Nessa Calabrese, 1976 Big Ten champion in the discus and shot put, believes Illini women athletes are victims of discrimination.

After a year of fighting for the elimination of sexual inequality with University athletics, Calabrese, senior in applied life studies, arranged for an attorney to discuss the inequalities with the AA's lawyers.

If negotiations with the AA were to fail, Calabrese said she planned to sue the association and the University.

As of late February, Karol Kahrs, director of women's athletics, said she had not heard of Calabrese's plan. Calabrese said this was because her attorney would not contact the AA until she raised his fees. Calabrese admitted she was not sure where she would get the money, but said she would "because right now this is the most important thing in my life.

"I'm terribly concerned with the athletic program here and in general. Now is the time they are setting precedents. Now is the time to pressure the administration," she said.

"Calabrese bases her crusade on Title IX, a 1972 amendment to the Civil Rights Act, which prohibits sex discrimination and applies to all institutions receiving federal aid. Conceivably, if the University does not comply with Title IX by July 21, 1978 all federal funding could be cut.

"My original purpose was to educate the athletes on their own program," Calabrese said, "and to show them that even in this world, it is possible to change something."

To further this education, Calabrese has held meetings for all the athletes, tested before student government bodies and written and sent a report on the University athletic program to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

She said that she has not necessarily caused any changes, but many facility and equipment improvements have been instituted since she and other athletes testified before the Urbana-Champaign Senate Athletics and Recreation Committee last April. Due to the improvements in those areas, Calabrese said her negotiations would deal with other facets of AA policy she considers blatantly discriminatory.

Calabrese said she seeks to eliminate the differences in scholarships, grade-point eligibility standards, tutoring opportunities and awards practices.

This year female athletes were eligible for only a tuition waiver and could not receive freshman or fifth year aid. Women must maintain a 3.0 grade point average for all four years to remain eligible to compete and are not allowed to use an AA tutor.

"My female counterpart is eligible for tuition and fees, room and board and books, plus other benefits such as free dinner on Sunday. Plus, the guy can stay in school on aid for five years which means he can take 12 hours a semester and needs to maintain a 3.0 grade average. And he's eligible for tutoring," she said.

"It's all in the AA Statement of Policy. They put it right in front of your eyes," she said.

The differences are not disputed by the AA. In the July 26, 1976 Title IX compliance report filed with the University's Affirmation Action Office, the AA said the remaining discrepancies in the male and female programs are due to the separate governing bodies — the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW).

The AA said in the report that it would "continue to work with the conference office and committees of the NCAA and AA to bring the rules and regulations within conformity with Title IX."

NCAA and Big Ten rules allow male athletes to have full-ride scholarships. The AIAW also allows full-rides, but voted in January to restrict scholarships to tuition and fees by August, 1978 and to allow freshman women to receive aid.

Illinois will expand women's aid to tuition and fees and extend scholarships to freshmen by next year.

Under NCAA and Big Ten eligibility standards, freshmen males must maintain a 2.65 grade point average on a 5.0 scale, sophomores a 2.75, juniors a 2.85 and seniors a 2.95. The AIAW specifies that women must maintain a 3.0.

According to Kahrs, the AA is working daily toward compliance in these areas. She said if plans for equality go as projected, the AA will meet the compliance date.

But Calabrese said the new AIAW policy of restricting scholarships is a move in the opposite direction.

However, Peg Burke, former president of the AIAW, said the policy was initiated with hopes the NCAA would follow suit. "Our institutions can't afford what they're doing for
Nessa Calabrese, one of the University's top women field competitors, planned in February to initiate legal action against the Athletic Association (AA) in order to achieve her goal of sexual equality within the University's sports program. Left: Karol Kahrs, assistant director of the AA, believes that the AA is daily moving closer toward full compliance with Title IX.

Kahrs agreed. The AA is in favor of restricting scholarships to tuition and fees for athletes of both sexes who participate in non-revenue sports. This would afford equal opportunity for males and females and redistribute the money, she said. Scholarships for football and basketball, the money-makers, would remain full-ride.

Calabrese said she did not think the AA could legally distinguish between revenue and non-revenue sports in distributing benefits. She also said members of the AIAW "are naive" if they feel that the NCAA will cut back on its program to become equal with the AIAW.

Ron Stratton, NCAA enforcement representative, said the NCAA has been trying for years to cut back the type of scholarships offered. Whether they will drop to tuition or need is hard to see. I don't know if we're along way or not."

While Illinois is complying with the AIAW rules for 1978, Calabrese said other schools are progressing toward equality.

Joanne Fortunato, Northwestern University athletic director, said although Northwestern will comply with the new regulations, it will probably offer some full scholarships next year. The school presently has the funds to award full-rides for women but has not done so.

Northwestern and other schools could continue this practice if the NCAA does not cut back on financial aid and the AIAW has to resume full-rides for member schools to comply with Title IX.

Calabrese said that in the meantime the growing discrepancies between Illinois and its competitors could hurt this school's program.

Her teammate Laura Geiger, 1976 collegiate state champion in the 440, agreed. "The longer they hold Illinois women back, the worse our program will get and the longer it will take to come back."
The Space Race

By Cathy Backer

It happens every spring, the University's own version of the space race. The target is not the moon, but it is nearly as elusive. The Russians have nothing to do with it, but nationalistic interests do play a part in the conflict.

The territory to be staked out each spring is student office space in the Illini Union. The Illini Union Board (IUB) has the difficult job of determining which student organizations deserve space, since there is not enough for all applicants. Since groups which do not receive office space in a given year tend to take the board's decision personally, Dan Klenke, chairperson of the space utilization committee, said conflict is inevitable. And the tendency has been for the IUB space utilization committee to scrap any guidelines they have drawn up in order to pacify the dissidents.

In the spring of 1976, for example, 60 students organizations applied for 22 offices in the Union. Criteria set up by the space utilization committee for assigning offices included the breadth of an organization's constituency, and in the case of groups which already had offices, the amount of use those organizations made of their offices.

In an effort to please as many as possible, IUB heard appeals from its original space allocation plan presented in late April, 1976 through the summer sessions of the board in July.

The seemingly unending controversies which led to the three-month appeals process in 1976 centered around which organizations should get "high priority space," which groups should share offices with the Gay Illini or the Revolutionary Student Brigade and how worthy each organization was of its present office space.

During the appeals procedure, student attendance at IUB meetings grew from almost zero to over a hundred. The controversy seemed to draw out the territorial instincts of even the normally apathetic student constituency.

The controversy took on the zeal of a radical fight between the Establishment (the Union Board) and the people (anyone else) by the third appeals meeting. How could IUB murder the Women's Student Union, the citadel of Equal Rights Amendment support on campus, an irate woman demanded, by banishing it to a deserted hall on the second floor? Student government groups asked how could the Iranian Student Association justify its wish to keep its present office space, when by doing so it would prohibit the establishment of a student government complex in room 284? Who cared about the Iranians anyhow?

Beginning in October, 1976, the space utilization committee met again to try and iron out a specific policy on office space allocation which would please everyone. But there was some indication that everyone could not be pleased, given the limits on space available.

"The question comes down to whether we want the Union to serve the entire campus community and provide a few organizations with the space they can't obtain elsewhere, or whether the Union should turn into an office building." Bob Todd, Union director, told the committee in October.

In an effort to meet past criticism of the committee's survey on use of the offices by their respective occupant organization, the committee committed itself in October to a four-month survey, rather than a one-month survey as in the past.

The general feeling was that specific criteria must be set and adhered to in allocating space this spring, but just what that specific criteria would be and how rigidly it would be applied were still in question last fall.

Todd said space should be given first to groups with a wide constituency, such as the Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA). Second priority, Todd felt, should go to those with campus-wide services, such as Star Course, or those who represent a number of smaller groups, such as Interfraternity Council (IFC). Finally, Todd said, if space would allow, special interest groups which could not get space in other buildings should be considered.

Todd said the possibility of obtaining more student office space to accommodate more groups was not favored because
the Union could not afford revenue cuts from the space it rents out to non-student organizations.

The committee's feeling in October was pessimistic to say the least. "Student organizations always take this thing personally," Klenke said. "We can set up more arbitrary rules, but it always ends up to be discriminatory. They just don't seem to understand the position we're in."

Members of various student organizations were equally pessimistic. "The problem with space allocation is that 99 per cent of the people who participate in the hearings are only concerned with one thing: their personal interest," Art Newman, UGSA chairperson said.

Newman said he had no solutions to offer but said he thought the size of the constituency of an organization should be the main factor in determining who got space.

"Last year, the Union Board tried to take our room away," one Iranian Student Association member said. "They were angry about all the international groups. Now they say the Union is not for office allocation — they are just trying to kick out some of the organizations," he said. "It's not really a space problem. They don't like our political programs."

He said appeals were heard during the summer, so no organizations could complain," but smilingly added, "they were amazed at the number of people still here."

Rich Adcock, IFC president, suggested that IUB allocate space on the basis of number of students active in an organization, the number of students the organization serves and the significance of the impact of its programs on constituents.

But Adcock said he would "be afraid if the guidelines got more specific. They could then reflect the prejudices of the people on the board."

"Space allocation? We'll probably be in a third-floor closet," Amy Levant, senior manager of Star Course, said. Last year Star Course almost got squeezed out of the space race. "Finally, we went to talk to Tony Courier (former Union director), if we hadn't done that, we probably wouldn't have gotten space during appeals," she said.

Levant said Star Course's right to space in the Union is questioned because "we're not political."

Star Course senior manager Jim Wright said the organization does need its office, though. "We're a bit more of a business than some of the other organizations. We make contracts and have negotiations, many of which are over the telephone. All this requires privacy and an office."

Wright said the situation is unfortunate. "Here are all these student groups who are supposed to be supporting each other, trying to cut each other's throats," he said.

Todd suggested offering locker space to organizations left out by the limited space and formation of an umbrella organization with one Union office for all the international factions.

Todd said he would push for more specific guidelines and adherence to them in the spring, but admitted that where the committee draws the line on space allocation will inevitably seem unfair to those who are excluded in the policy. "We're damned if we do and we're damned if we don't," Todd said.

Below Left: Presiding over an IUB meeting Mike Colky, chairperson of the board, also chaired the final space utilization appeal last summer. Bottom Left: Amy Levant and Jim Wright, Star Course senior managers, who successfully appealed Star Course's space allocation last summer, visit an IUB meeting. Left: IUB members Chuck Haas (left) and Warren Wilhelm (far right) who heard space allocation appeals as members of the summer board, attend a board meeting along with Art Newman, UGSA chairperson.
Faculty Politics

By Ross Miller

Illustration by Bill Jackson

If you thought campus activism was dead, think again. Only don’t think of student marches and slogans. This year’s activists were faculty, the issue was collective bargaining and their rallying cry was “I resent 2 per cent!”

Organized as the Union of Professional Employees (UPE), over 200 faculty joined in an expression of their dissatisfaction with recent trends in the University budget.

Their slogan referred to this year’s 2 per cent salary increase, the lowest among Big Ten schools, which places this University at or near the bottom in a comparison of pay scales within the conference.

But in November, a faculty strike was not likely. “We have a very conservative faculty and no one was talking strike,” Stephen Douglas, former UPE president and associate professor of political science said. “But there were not a lot of other weapons at our disposal short of striking.”

Conservative or not, the call to unionize has been sounded by a number of faculty who picture themselves as deeply committed to their profession and the University. For them, to unionize is to survive.

“Since 1972, the University has been on a decline and soon may lose its national stature,” Gary Adelman, UPE president and associate professor of English said. “Its future depends on the willingness of the faculty and staff to organize in its own defense against the recalcitrance of the legislature to fund its requirements and the administration’s increasing weakness to promote these requirements.”

University President John E. Corbally has admitted to this decline. Last year, in his fifth annual statewide message, Corbally cited “an inadequate commitment to higher education” that is causing the University to lose its ability to “maintain its stature.”

It is Corbally, however, who has come under the heaviest criticism from UPE. According to UPE, his “weak and ineffectual approach to Springfield is the crux of the problem, not the state’s lack of commitment.”

“It is John Corbally’s great good fortune that he is a university president and not a football coach,” claimed one UPE newsletter, the Union Guardian. “Were he a football coach, he would have been fired.”

The newsletter based its comments on what is termed Corbally’s “five losing seasons.” In addition to its decline relative to other Big Ten schools, annual increases in the University’s level of faculty compensation have consistently lagged behind the corresponding annual increases in the Consumer Price Index, sometimes by as much as 7 per cent, the Union Guardian said.

Figures show that since 1971, increases in faculty salaries have lagged 14 per cent behind the increases in the cost of living. In November, salaries were 27 per cent higher than in 1971; the cost of living had risen 41 per cent over the same period, it said.

But as the term compensation implies, UPE’s concern runs deeper than cost of living pay hikes. According to Douglas, 2 per cent was a “short term, intermediate goal. Our continuing objective will be to improve the value placed on our work.”

Value includes an improved fringe benefit and working condition package. Primary among UPE’s fringe benefit concerns is the fiscal condition of the State Universities Retirement System, the faculty pension plan. “It’s a good plan,” commented Douglas, “but we are concerned about future funding. The General Assembly has chosen not to maintain what we feel is an adequate funding level.”

As reported by Rubin G. Cohen, professor of law, in the Union Guardian, the system’s actuarial reserve requirements for accrued liabilities were at $1,095 billion and net present assets at $507.4 million. The result is an unfunded accrued liability of $587.9 million. Considering the state’s current fiscal problems it is no wonder UPE was concerned.

UPE literature maintained that “collective bargaining may well be the last hope of obtaining adequate funding of our pension system.” What UPE sought is a “contract, negotiated with the Board of Trustees, and through it the state, specifying minimum state contributions to the system.” Failure of the state to live up to its contractual obligation would constitute a breach of contract and allow UPE to develop an alternative system.

The other fringe benefits and working condition improvements sought by UPE included the acquisition of more and better research and instructional equipment, increased availability of research and clerical assistance, and expansion of travel and convention funds, an improved sabbatical and leaves of absence policy, smaller class size and free access to recreational facilities.

“For many of us these provisions represent what is most attractive and unique about an academic career,” UPE said.
in its first position pamphlet published last fall. "Without them, the University cannot hope to attract and retain an active research faculty; it cannot help compromising teaching excellence; and it cannot fully utilize the services of academic support."

Revised tenure and grievance procedures are other principal objectives of UPE. According to union literature, a contract will insure due process and provide that only legitimate criteria and standards are used in awarding promotion and tenure.

"We might not be able to prevent another Bob Byars case, but we do want to make the (tenure) process more rational and clear cut," Douglas said.

Byars, a former political science faculty member, was issued a terminal contract in August, 1973 despite consistently high ratings by his students and a number of well-reviewed publications. It was, and still is, widely believed that his dismissal was politically motivated.

UPE was organized in 1968 by faculty members committed to the belief that their goals as professionals could be best realized through organization and collective bargaining. In 1971, UPE became an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), and affiliate of the national organization of the AFL-CIO.

So why are traditionally defined white collar professionals aligning themselves with a predominately blue collar, labor-based organization?

"Actually, it's easier to find similarities than to draw distinctions between the two groups," Douglas answered. "Despite the difference in the color of our collars we're all the same. We all work."

"Frankly, we are not impressed any more with our marketability. We must learn to rely on the muscle of the unions, just like the blue collar worker," Douglas said.

Nonetheless, this distinction has been something of a stumbling block in UPE's efforts to increase membership. Only 230 of the University's 2,500 full-time faculty had joined UPE as of October, 1976. "Many faculty don't want to be associated with the blue collar stigma of unions. They don't want to lower their status," Douglas said.

But it is not just the blue collar-white collar stigma that is keeping faculty members away. Many still have serious reservations about the effectiveness of collective bargaining, he said.

"There's no guarantee with collective bargaining that you'll get a good contract," Douglas admitted. "At least not without exercising some skill and expertise."

Collective bargaining efforts have resulted in "a lot of disillusionment" elsewhere. The State University of New York has had a collective bargaining agency for a number of years, but because the union has not been that actively supported by the faculty, union representatives have not been able to take firm stands. "It's like trying to bargain for benefits for the Titanic," Douglas said.

Another reservation expressed by faculty was the bureaucratic nature of most industrial sector unions.

"A union is supposed to promote collective benefits," Douglas said, "but such a situation would make the organization resemble a master and individual.

"We would hope to avoid that situation. We're already trying to avoid a narrow clique rotating top positions," Douglas said.

Another major obstacle to unionization efforts was the fact that there was no state law providing for collective bargaining by state employees. Though UPE has been pressing for adoption of such a law, the lack of one was thought to hinder UPE's membership drives.

But those who joined saw the union as a necessity. "The name of the game is collective bargaining," Adelman said. "Our very survival as a University depends on our willingness and ability to collectively determine the conditions and character of our employment."

Adelman is in rather prominent company in his expressions. "We were advised by former Gov. Daniel Walker who regarded our enduring patience with scorn, to accept the reality of life, to come prepared to play the game in Springfield.

"Gov. James Thompson has confessed wonder at our naiveté. We should organize, he tells us. We must have political clout. Lacking it, is coming to Springfield with nothing and nothing will come of nothing," Adelman said.

Adelman saw affiliation with the AFL-CIO as the most effective means of developing political clout. According to Adelman, the UPE will be affiliated with the AFL-CIO's entire membership which numbers 16 million. Among the various advantages to be derived are the services of professional AFL-CIO lobbyist in Springfield, the implicit threat of a strike backed by AFL-CIO membership, political endorsements for sympathetic politicians and access to the legal counsel of the AFL-CIO.
"In this way, belonging to a labor movement the size of the AFL-CIO would greatly enhance the strength of UPE's case before the state legislature," Adelman said.

Corbally disagreed. He said he did not believe collective bargaining for University faculty would help obtain higher salary increases because of the current state financial situation. "Regardless of size, I don't believe it would be more effective than our current efforts," Corbally said.

Corbally did not believe that University staff salaries could become a "major and over-riding political issue" for "a blanket labor organization" such as the AFL-CIO. "I believe the amount of effort forthcoming from the AFL-CIO is overstated," Corbally concluded.

"Corbally probably would like to function without the union because to work with it would be an admission of his own weakness," Adelman said. "But our efforts are being applauded in the background by the administration. They need our organization and support for the restoration attempt."

The administration favored a General Assembly restoration of University budget reductions made by Walker. The General Assembly had approved a faculty salary increase of 4.5 per cent. Walker reduced that to 2.5 per cent, the figure reflected in UPE's slogan. (It should be noted that though the actual figure approved by the governor was 2.5 per cent, .5 per cent of any salary increase is lost to administrative costs, Adelman said. So, the actual increase reflected in faculty paychecks would be 2 per cent.)

UPE's position on the restoration attempt was that "4 per cent is better than 2 per cent. But we should not be in favor of a position where we have to plead," Adelman said.

"The difference between a 2 per cent and a 4 per cent increase will only mean a difference of $30 per month for the average faculty member. With an expected rise in the Consumer Price Index this year of 6-7 per cent. Whether we get 2 per cent or 4 per cent isn't really the issue," Adelman said. "What we want and what we need is a guaranteed floor or minimum annual percentage salary increase equal to the annual percentage increase in the cost of living.

"I'm convinced the longer it takes to organize, the more it's going to cost the University in stature," Adelman said. "Unless faculty salary increases begin to keep pace with other comparable institutions, good faculty will be lured away from the University, morale will go down, and worst of all a struggle will develop for any available money," he said.

"Our stature, credibility and well-being are at stake as long as we only sit and wait, delaying the inevitable until the move for action is but the desperate salvage of a derelict state."

Clearly impassioned by his cause, Adelman said he believes that the union could become the agency by which the University will "discover its soul, the very meaning of a community of scholars."
Student government, fact or fiction?
Most students think it's a joke, a farce, a self-serving power game that's powerless. Just another activity to add to a law school application.
But the 50 or so campus politics are working hard to make it fact.

"Student government has great potential power, but it must be shared with more students," Mike Colky, chairperson of Illini Union Board (IUB), said. "We all sit here in this damn board room and pass things, but we don't get out to the students. It can be done if we stop playing bureaucrat and strive to unite the student body."

Great expectations and idealistic candidates too often lead to frustration and apathy. There just isn't enough devoted manpower to make student government effective.

Keith Volgman, student trustee, blamed the state of the economy for the lack of activists on campus. "Jobs in the social sciences are so tight now that students spend most of their time working for grades. They want to make their education pay off. Students don't see campus government as an avenue to a political career."

"Student government would become of much greater interest, however, if we had a mandatory student fee," Volgman added. "Student government, in general, is spending too much time trying to survive and to keep its services marginally functional to go out and initiate projects that would be meaningful to students."

The mandatory student fee has been a dream of campus activists for years. The Undergraduate Student Association (UGSA) and the Graduate Student Association (GSA) presented a proposal to the Board of Trustees in January.

It called for a mandatory assessment of a fee of $2 per semester from each student and $1 for a summer session.

The fees would raise an estimated $160,000 in one year for UGSA, GSA and other student organizations.

Half of the total collection would be allocated according to referenda showing students' preferences among organizations, while the remainder would be dispensed at UGSA's and GSA's discretion.

John Corbally, University president, said the money for activities would exact a price — increased University limitations on student organizations ranging from legal limitations to expenditure approvals.

In particular, Corbally cited three organizations that could face limitations on their activities: Legal Service, Consumer Service and the Champaign-Urbana Tenant Union.

He said a mandatory fee would remove the organizations' long-standing argument that they are not directly responsible to the University.

But GSA representative Chuck Haas defended the fee as a means to free several hundred campus student groups from the "internal restraint" of fund-raising.

The proposal received a mixed reception on campus. UGSA Chairperson Art Newman said that supporters will have to publicize their case. "Most students who don't realize how organizations on campus are funded are against the fee," he said.

"It's a vicious circle," Volgman said. "Students don't want mandatory fees because they don't think student government is effective. And it's not effective because we don't have the money."

It hasn't been all failure for campus activists, however. UGSA, GSA, the student trustee and the Senate Student Association (SSA) combined forces to work for the December General Assembly override of a University appropriations bill vetoed by former Gov. Dan Walker. They organized a letter-writing campaign to the Illinois legislature and wrote editorials to over 100 newspapers in the state. Several students lobbied in Springfield for the override.
Stressing the importance of equal access to education, Volgman worked to make financial aid a higher priority for the Illinois Board of Higher Education. “Students forget that tuition and fees make up only a quarter of their total educational costs estimated at about $3,000. I think that the scope of financial aid should be expanded with increased funding to the Illinois State Scholarship Commission. When housing rates go up, nobody screams the way they do when tuition is raised.”

Part of the problem is that “Corbally has viewed the financial aid program as competition to his University budget,” Volgman continued.

“Corbally ought to be selling us to the legislature”, Newman said. “But the University has never been an advocate in Springfield for aid beyond tuition and fees.”

Whatever its effectiveness, student government perpetuates itself, sapping the energies of the few political addicts left on campus. Political power no doubt provides an intriguing challenge for potential statesmen.

“The possibility of creating a successful advocacy group for students is there,” Colky said. “But we’ve got a long way to go.”
Slicing the Pie

By Robin Falkenstrom
Illustration by Steve Musgrave

Slicing the budgetary pie in fiscal year 1977 involved a battle of cuts and overrides. For some, the pie was rather hard to digest.

The University’s share of the state’s general revenue fund plummeted in the late 1960’s and early 1970’s, falling from 8 per cent in 1966 to 4 per cent in 1976, according to University President John E. Corbally.

The result — a budget crunch that meant reduced salaries and programs and caused an outcry for more funds.

“I can no longer tell you that we are not slipping,” Corbally said. “Those comprehensive public universities in other states with which we must compete for faculty and staff, for graduate students, for research dollars and for positions of leadership have slowly and relentlessly equalled and then passed us by.”

In fiscal year 1977, the University’s ability to grant its employees salary increases, fund new programs and maintain those already established was severely impaired when its requests for appropriations from the state of approximately $293 million were denied by the legislature and the governor. The state granted the University $270.6 million, about $22.4 million less than the University’s request.

The University’s original request for $293 million was probably not extravagant since the figure was determined only after a year-long process in which original departmental funding requests were reduced at three stages, Robert Parker, associate vice-president for financial affairs, said.

Each department first determines its needs and then sends its requests to the college level, he said. There, a committee decides which are the most urgent and streamlines them before sending them to the campus level.

At each campus, a group of administrators re-examines and cuts requests further, Parker said.

Finally, the University administration receives the proposed budgets from the three campuses and pares away any unnecessary expenses. At this level, University-wide expenses, such as salary costs, are added to the requests, according to Parker.

The University’s Board of Trustees then approves the appropriations request before it is submitted to the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE), Parker said.

After scrutinizing the University’s request beside those of the state’s other higher education institutions, the IBHE recommends to the legislature and the governor the
amounts to be appropriated.

The IBHE advised appropriations of $285 million for the University in 1977, Parker said, $8 million less than the University request.

However, the General Assembly did not comply with the University's recommendation. It sliced another $7.6 million from the requests, Parker said.

Former Gov. Daniel Walker made the final reduction in July with his amendatory veto, Parker said, cutting another $5.8 million from appropriations.

Not only the University's employees, but also its facilities and programs were hit by the funding cuts, Parker said. "The ability to provide library books and equipment suffered, and the ability to keep buildings and grounds in a good state of affairs suffered," he said.

Health professions program expansion could not be continued this year because money was not available, Parker added.

In addition, since the state failed to provide all of the University's requested funds for its capital budget, the Urbana-Champaign campus had to postpone building additions to Turner Hall, the Law Building and the Graduate Library.

In November, students, faculty, administrators, employees and alumni led letter-writing campaigns and rallies urging the legislature to restore the $5.8 million to University appropriations and to override Walker's $81 million education veto.

Four million dollars would go for salary increases, granting 4.5 per cent for pay hikes, 2 per cent more than the reduced appropriations provided.

Calling any override a "disservice to the people of Illinois," Gov. James Thompson joined House Republican leaders in actively opposing them.

However, on Tuesday, Nov. 30, with Corbally's agreement, senate members offered a compromise that would provide for the extra 2 per cent salary increases effective Dec. 1. The increases were granted for only the second half of the academic year, rather than retroactive July 1, with the condition that the University not use the full amount in order to cut the cost of salary increases.

Student Trustee Keith Volgman was disappointed with the need to compromise. "But there's no way the increases would have passed otherwise," he said. "I'm not especially happy, but it's better than nothing."
A coed out for an evening jog spots a man running alongside her. He has no desire to jog with her. He stops her and rapes her.

Whether she be in Lincoln Hall during the day or her dormitory room at night, a University woman is never exempt from rape.

By definition, rape occurs when a male, 14 years old or older has sexual intercourse with a woman, not his wife, by force or against her will.

In the first eight months of 1976, approximately 70 rapes and attempts were reported to Champaign County Women Against Rape (CCWAR), a counseling, advocacy and educational group.

But these statistics differ from police reports. In the same time period, Champaign police received only 18 rape or attempt reports; Urbana, 12; Champaign County Sheriff's office, four; and University police, one.

Many women do not report rapes because they fear being treated as a defendant, not a victim, Carol Ann Smith, assistant law dean, said.

Minority women are least likely to report rapes because they probably know their attacker, she said. “They know if they report, repercussion is not just possible, it is probable,” Smith said.

Campus rapes happen more often during peak study periods when men feel least secure and want to prove their dominance, Linda Reedy, CCWAR hotline coordinator said.

“Rapes happen every Friday night in fraternities and dormitories and no one ever hears about them. Some of these are committed by boyfriends who refuse to take no for an answer,” Smith said.

“When we are notified of a rape, our biggest concern is for the welfare of the victim, both mentally and physically,” Charles Gordon, Urban police, said.

Under 1976 legislation, alleged victims must be given free psychological and medical care by hospitals and community centers.

Police try to get a description of the alleged attacker and location as soon as possible. The alleged victim is allowed a CCWAR representative at all times.

She is then taken to a hospital for various tests, including pubic hair combing, urine analysis and tests for venereal disease. If an arrest is made, the woman is requested to view a suspect line-up.

If an alleged victim then decides to pursue trial, she can pursue either civil or criminal prosecution. In a civil prosecution, where the victim’s complete sexual history can become part of the courtroom testimony, she acts as an individual suing for damages.

More women opt for criminal prosecution because past sexual activity unrelated to the specific case is inadmissible in court, according to Smith. The victim is then named as a witness and receives no monetary compensation unless severely injured.

The state’s attorney decides if the case should be presented to a grand jury for indictment.

Robert Steigmann, assistant state’s attorney, said a defendant may deny he was present at the scene of the crime or he may claim the alleged victim consented to sexual relations.

“Consent is extremely hard to prove because with rape, it is the victim’s credibility against the accused’s. It helps if you’re murdered,” Smith remarked.

“I’ve often asked defense attorneys Why do you put the victim through multiple tests? Why do you automatically assume she’s lying? They’ve never really answered me,” she said.

Steigmann said sometimes plea bargaining (an agreement that the accused will plead guilty to a lesser charge) is essential for the state to win.
some sort of conviction.

The Champaign County conviction rate in the past two years was eight of 11 in 1975 and four of five in the first nine months of 1976.

The ordeal does not end in the courtroom or even with conviction. "Some women will have flashback nightmares for the rest of their lives. Some try to deny it happened and forget it," Reedy said.

Men are also affected by the crime. They have a particularly hard time handling the rape of a loved one.

"Males often feel helpless. They think it is their fault because they should have been more protective. Their anger can turn back to the woman for 'allowing' herself to be attacked. Other men are so angry they want to kill the rapist," Scott Weikart, member of a men's group against rape, said.

Both men and women are more educated about rape than ever before, yet the problem lingers.

"We've asked police, merchants and University officials for better protection," Reedy said. "But they just pat us on the head and turn us away."

It could happen to anyone

Rape, considered the most violent of sex crimes, is an assertion of hostility and an expression of dominance, according to local experts.

"Rape and pillage have always been tied together," Carol Ann Smith, assistant law dean, said. "Women are the first tangible symbol of possession."

One old English law rendered a raped woman "damaged goods." As a penalty, the rapist had to marry the victim. At one time rape was considered an offense against the victim's father or husband, who in retribution could attack the rapist's wife or daughter.

Today experts believe rapists have been poorly socialized in their conception of proper social roles.

"A lot of it has to do with the way an individual was raised. In some homes, there is still no straight for-ward discussion of sex. It is put down as dirty, as something meant to hurt us. It is treated with giggles, snickers and closed doors," Donald Evans, Champaign policeman, said.

There is no typical rapist, according to Linda Reedy, senior in LAS and coordinator of the Champaign County Women Against Rape hotline. Most rapists show no psychiatric disorders and usually have every opportunity for a normal sex life. Many either know or at least are acquainted with their victims and most rapes are at least partially planned.

"There are always the 'considerate, nice-guy types' who will force a woman to have sex, then make sure they drive her home," Reedy said. She said there are even instances where the attackers asked when they could see their victims again.

"Often they don't think they're doing anything wrong," she said. "A rapist will really think he's doing a woman a favor because she wants him."

Many people still contend women not only enjoy rape, but encourage it by the way they dress. Smith cited one example when it was emphasized in court that the victim wore no bra despite the fact that she was wearing a T-shirt, sweater and jacket.

"Women are trained to be sexually attractive, yet we also have to display the motherhood image," Reedy said. "There is a definite conflict in the way we are raised."
Early on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 19, less than 90 minutes after midnight, the sound of sirens punctured the air of the quiet night.

Firetrucks screamed through the sleeping streets to a building at 704 S. 6th St. which housed Second Chance tavern and Good Vibes stereo store.

In subzero temperatures, 35 firefighters battled a blaze until dawn and often appeared as helpless silhouettes in the face of the raging fire.

Morning brought the picture of a ravaged building, heavy with icicles hanging onto a decimated shell. Ugly reminders of a winter nightmare.

By Bob DalSanto

Photos by Don Gruben
Taking Research for Granted

By Robbye Hill
Illustration by Cathie Bleck
For some it is a business; others consider it a game or a sideline. But for the government, research in universities provides needed expertise too expensive to buy on a full-time basis.

The 1 per cent of academics throughout the nation who regularly publish and conduct research attract big money from Washington agencies, money which pads slimming university budgets. As the State of Illinois enforces the University’s crash budgetary diet, there may be a scramble for grants that would have been rejected years ago.

“We are not in research for a business,” Linda Wilson, associate vice chancellor for research, said. “Getting federal grants isn’t a goal in itself.

“Research is a mission, and Illinois is sensitive to the needs expressed nationally. But the name of the game is not just to increase federal grants.”

The University’s comptroller’s report showed that research represented 20 per cent, or about $50 million, of fiscal year 1975 expenditures, according to John J. Kamerer of the University’s bursar’s division of contracts and grants. Ninety-five per cent of the money for these expenditures comes from the federal government with the remainder from state government and private sources. These monies enable Illinois to maintain its prestige in certain departments. The University itself does not fund any research.

As money filters into research, faculty members gain expertise qualifying them for appointment to federal agency panels which review research proposals. A cyclical effect occurs, and the schools with the most research dollars and those with the greatest representation on reviewing panels are often the same.

The University is among the 20 colleges and universities receiving the largest amounts in federal research and development funds. Compared with other state universities, the University is consistently in the top five contenders for federal research money, according to a National Science Foundation pamphlet.

One of the reasons the University remains a leader in research is the Center for Advanced Computation. The center’s staff members are not faculty and only a few teach. Members work solely on research contracts from government and private sources. Unlike the professor who researches as well as teaches, center members know they have to attract and work on research projects to keep their jobs, Mike Rieber, acting director of the center, said.

“With research, you either like it or you don’t. Some professors can’t teach; some are so engrossed in research that they don’t want to teach. I have found that the good teachers are usually good researchers,” Rieber said.

Rieber, an economist, said that playing the odds in research attracts him more than teaching.

“I have five proposals for contracts out now. If all five are accepted, I’m in deep water. I can’t possibly work on all five. And with government, you turn something out on the day they say, or they can exercise a penalty clause and the University could lose money,” he said.

“We are actually net contributors to the University because we use faculty members from other departments in our work,” he continued. Staff expense, computer time, physical plant usage and inflation factors are figured into contract proposals. While the University does not actually make money from grants, it is a way faculty members can supplement their incomes.

With private research institutions and other universities eyeing faculty research, contracts are one way to keep outstanding faculty members at the University. If they leave, they take their expertise and prestige with them.

“We are competing with Big Ten schools for our researchers, but many surprisingly seem to go into government work. Because they are familiar with the procedures, it seems to be a natural step,” Rieber said.

Many of the researchers are lost to profit research institutes, he said. “They can offer up to one-third more salary than we can. You won’t get a one-third increase out of the University,” he said.

Rieber said he has seen advertisements for positions similar to those held by University researchers. “I suspect there will be more ads. There are very few universities who have the quality of program we have. But the quality of people at the center is better. You are on your own, so it takes a special kind of person.”
Power Passes On

He had enough influence to run an entire city his way. His decisive, authoritarian manner gave him an aura of immortality. When Mayor Richard J. Daley, 74, died on Dec. 20, 1976, Chicago was left in a state of shock.

A man who personified the word power, Daley was the undisputed Boss of the Democratic political machine. His endorsement could assure victory to a presidential hopeful; his scorn could assure defeat.

Many attacked his patronage politics, but even the most severe critics would agree that what Daley's Chicago lacked in democracy, it made up for in efficiency. It was during his 21 years in office that Chicago became known as "the city that works."

Dreams of expressways, high-rises, new university campuses and O'Hare International Airport became reality during his administration. However, his methods of befriending Republican businessmen and manipulating election slates became the main targets of liberal Chicago journalists.

In 1968, Daley insisted that the Democratic convention be held in Chicago, a move that led to some of his worst political moments. Anti-war demonstrations rained havoc on the convention and Chicago police retaliated with guns and billy clubs, shielded by Daley's "Shoot to kill" order.

Not an articulate speaker, Daley loudly contended, "The police are not here to create disorder, they are here to preserve disorder," prompting press aides to give the familiar plea to "print what the mayor meant, not what he said."

But many citizens, especially those from Daley's neighborhood of Bridgeport, saw him as friend and family man, as well as mayor. It was Daley who angrily defended his allocation of city insurance business to a firm which employed his son. It was the same Daley who took tragedies such as a city fire or train wreck as if his own family had been involved.

Daley's permanent successor was not to be found until a special election on June 7. In the meantime, the search for an interim mayor opened the door for political deals and racial tension.

Immediately following Daley's death, William R. Quinlan, corporate counsel, decided Deputy Mayor Kenneth Sain would have administrative control and president pro tempore Wilson Frost, a black, would preside over the city council.

But two days later, Chicago aldermen Edward Burke and Edward Vrydolyak announced they wanted to be interim mayor, only to withdraw the next day in favor of Michael Bilandic, finance committee chairman.

Meanwhile, Frost, backed by a coalition of 200 blacks, declared he was acting mayor and no interim election was necessary.

Forseeing defeat, Frost later bowed out, leaving Bilandic temporary heir to Daley's throne.

Vrydolyak took the office of president pro tempore and Frost became finance committee chairman.

Finally, George Dunne, Cook County board president, assumed Daley's second role as Cook County Democratic central committee chairman.

Edie Turovitz
The Butz of the Joke

During his career as secretary of agriculture, Earl Butz was often criticized for his handling of major economic issues, but in the end, it was a one-line racial slur that caused his resignation.

In early October, New Times magazine revealed that Butz, a Republican, said blacks dislike his party because all the "coloreds want ... is a tight pussy; second, loose shoes, and third, a warm place to shit. That's all."

Though the remark was made as a joke in a private conversation on board a plane, Butz was careless enough to make the comment when John Dean III, a Watergate figure turned reporter, was close enough to hear.

Rolling Stone magazine, Dean's employer, did not name Butz specifically in conjunction with the remark. But New Times magazine writers were able to determine that it was Butz who had joked so carelessly.

In the midst of other political controversies, Butz' racial remark seemed to be just one more flare-up in the presidential campaign.

According to a Daily Illini survey, agriculture faculty members and area farmers supported Butz "unanimously," in spite of the controversy over his attitude toward blacks.

The Daily Illini was one of the only three papers in the country to print the remark verbatim and local criticism was directed not toward the content of Butz' statement, but toward the Daily Illini for printing the actual quote.

Other papers chose to paraphrase the comment, taking the sting out of the language. The Peoria Journal Star, for example, reported that Butz had remarked upon blacks' bathroom habits and sexual preferences. The paper's readers could only guess at the actual tone of the remark.

The Denver Post tried to satisfy everyone by omitting the actual word choice but telling curious callers the content of the quote.

According to an editorial by Pat Wingert, Daily Illini editor-in-chief, publishing the remark "raised more furor around here than we've seen in a long time."

Eventually, rhetoric on both sides of the issue subsided, and the broader implications of government morality and racial discrimination were lost in the hazy atmosphere of the election year.

Paula Martersteck

His Last Words—"Let's Do It"

On a cold morning in Utah last January, four bullets killed a hooded figure strapped to a wooden chair.

The execution of convicted murderer Gary Gilmore, 36, ended an almost ten-year moratorium against the death penalty and re-opened the question of capital punishment in America.

Gilmore, convicted in October of murdering two young Utah men, chose death instead of life imprisonment. A three-month legal battle ensued.

Ignoring Gilmore's death-wish, his lawyers at first won a stay of execution in the Utah Supreme Court. Gilmore fired his attorneys, hired new counsel and within two days was back in court, requesting death without further delay. The court voted 4-1 to let him die on Nov. 15.

Utah Gov. Calvin Hampton then ordered a second stay of execution, asking the state board of pardons to review the case. While the board conferred, Gilmore got tired of waiting. In a pact with his girlfriend, Nicole Barrett, 20, he took an overdose of sleeping pills. Gilmore and Barrett, the mother of two, went into a coma, but both recovered.

After reviewing the case, the Utah board of pardons re-set Gilmore's execution for Dec. 6. However, the execution was again postponed, this time by the United States Supreme Court after a request from Gilmore's mother.

Another month of legal battles and another suicide attempt followed. Finally, after an eleven-hour appeal failed, Gilmore was shot and killed by firing squad on Jan. 17, his last words being, "Let's do it."

An increase in violent crime and a general conservative shift in attitudes may have resulted in the minimal opposition to the execution.

Extensive publicity also won Gilmore a notoriety usually reserved for only the most infamous of folk heroes.

But the infamy Gilmore attained on that January morning in Utah is of little consolation to the 418 men and 5 women on the country's death rows.

Bob Neiman
**Spirits in Residence**

The University adopted new alcohol regulations this year for the 16,000 students living in approved housing, but not everyone took the new rules seriously.

The Conference on Conduct Governance (CCG) released a “liberalized” alcohol trial policy with the approval of University Chancellor Jack W. Peltason.

The new policy extended legal drinking from personal consumption in private areas — students’ rooms and floor lounges — to include “social gatherings” in multi-purpose rooms and other public areas.

Each University approved housing unit, from residence halls to fraternities, was to draw up alcohol guidelines in accordance with the landlord or owner.

However, the housing division apparently was the only owner to comply. It requested each residence hall government to submit alcohol guidelines in accordance with rules released by University Housing Director Sammy Rebecca.

Rebecca’s guidelines kept the common floor party illegal. The guidelines also included such stipulations as advanced registration of parties, staff and/or off-duty police supervision, clean-up and damage provisions and time limitations.

Meanwhile, other approved housing units — fraternities, sororities, private residence halls and cooperatives — were not required to draft alcohol guidelines due to University staff limitations.

As of February, the trial policy was being evaluated by CCG for possible permanent extension.

The inconsistent situation continued. Students still drank and held parties while officials such as residence hall advisors had to look the other way.

Cathy Lencioni

**Shot in the Dark**

The dollars were there; the doctors were there; the only thing missing was the epidemic.

A $135 million mass swine flu inoculation program, unveiled by former President Gerald Ford, was intended to reach “every man, woman and child” by late fall, 1976.

However, the program was constantly in question.

At the state level, over $900,000 was appropriated for staff, vaccine, injector guns and other materials.

Locally, the Champaign-Urbana public health department received these supplies and allocated some to McKinley Health Center.

Inoculations began at McKinley on Dec. 6. During the five-day inoculation period, 7,341 shots were given to students, faculty and a small number of people from the community.

Those immunized received an information sheet on the virus. Students were told to return during New Student Week of second semester to get a second shot to insure immunity.

But the students were given a reprieve from the injector gun when a moratorium on the immunizations was imposed by the Federal government on Dec. 16.

At this time it was discovered that the vaccine might be linked to 58 cases of Guillain-Barre syndrome, a disorder of the nervous system which causes temporary paralysis.

Joseph Califano, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare partially resumed the program Feb. 9 at the urging of a panel of medical and scientific experts.

Michele Horaney
**Putting in your hours**

In a decision some called "strictly political," University Chancellor Jack W. Peltason and the Board of Trustees defeated a motion to reduce from 60 the number of academic hours needed to live outside University approved housing.

A University study indicated the effects of a reduced requirement on University and private certified housing, fraternities, sororities and the local housing market would be minimal.

In light of these findings, Sammy Rebecca, housing director, submitted a proposal to reduce the requirement to 30 hours while the Student Housing Advisory Committee recommended to abolish it completely. However, Peltason, uncertain about the impact of a reduction, opposed a change.

The students presented different opinions to the board. Student Trustee Keith Volgman, the Undergraduate Student Association, the Council of Presidents and the Panhellenic Council supported a reduction to 30 hours.

The Interfraternity Council opposed a change, and owners of private housing also voiced opposition, fearing they would suffer financially.

“You have students disagreeing with students, a chancellor against a housing director, University people against townpeople,” Trustee George Howard said. “So I guess we won’t please everybody.”

Cynde Hirschlick

**Money Moves**

In the University’s annual game of money moves, this year’s losers were the students and the Radio-Television (R-TV) department.

Some student groups took a new approach to the tuition hike controversy when the administration requested an increase. They agreed not to oppose it as they usually have in the past.

Instead, the students’ support hinged on an agreement that the University Board of Trustees and the Illinois General Assembly back a comprehensive financial aid program to pay college costs beyond tuition and fees.

In another money move, during fall of 1976, College of Communications faculty approved a plan phasing out the R-TV department, putting the degree program on a reserve status and reducing the number of courses.

The action was taken after the Council on Program Evaluation claimed the department was mediocre and the money saved could be used in advertising and journalism.

Tuition hike support was based on the premise that needy students would not be excluded from the University because they cannot afford higher tuition.

Students for Sensible Education Finance made the first step towards a comprehensive financial aid program funded by the Illinois State Scholarship Commission (ISSC).

By reallocating $5 million within its budget, the students say ISSC could provide grants for housing, books and living expenses and still give students larger scholarships to cover higher tuition rates.

Trustees have been reluctant to pass tuition because of the effect an increase may have on access to the University. This year, the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) recommended and University President John E. Corbally proposed an increase of $90 for undergraduates and $120 for graduate students. The proposed increases would provide nearly $10 million for higher education.

Gov. James Thompson gave higher education a $50 million increase in his proposed budget, nearly half of what the IBHE requested. Thompson seemed amenable to a tuition increase if the universities’ governing boards considered it necessary.

Audrey Lee
Road Closed

Wright Street became the wrong street to drive during weekdays as of Nov. 9.

In an effort to relieve traffic congestion on the western boundary of the Quad, the Champaign City Council restricted traffic on Armory Avenue from Sixth Street to Wright Street and north of Wright to John Street.

Only buses, taxis and emergency vehicles are allowed to drive within the restricted zone 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Traffic was curtailed to allow pedestrians and bicyclists more room, according to Jim Trail, University traffic engineer. Two more bikeways were added to alleviate crowding.

Additional parking was provided perpendicular to the north curbs on Chalmers and Daniels streets between Sixth and Wright streets to compensate for the loss of parking on Wright.

Urbana planned to implement a similar plan on Matthews Street, the Quad's eastern boundary, between Green and California streets, but bad weather delayed it. By mid-February, it was thought the plan would be completed by the end of the month, Dick Trautmann, director of the Urbana Public Works Department, said.

Besides the closure of the street, to day-time traffic and the construction of two more bikeways, the Urbana plan included restricting traffic on California and Oregon avenues from Goodwin Avenue to Matthews Street one-way westbound and Nevada Avenue to one-way eastbound.

Lori Levin

Jumping Beans

It was a bit harder to make it through the wee hours of the morning — or at least a bit more expensive.

The price of coffee, the lifesaving drink that has seen weary students through many an "all niter," skyrocketed to over $5 per pound this year.

The high prices prompted a round of international blame calling. Brazilians blamed a crop-killing frost and their need for high export taxes, while Angolans blamed their civil war. Tanzania blamed American businesses for greed and the United States blamed Brazil for hoarding.

Americans found various ways to cope with caffeine withdrawal. In desperation, one very thirsty Chicagoan even hijacked a 13-ton truckload of coffee for his own.

Others stuck to more legally sound methods like switching to tea, cocoa or abstention.

In January, while shoppers in New York and Kansas City were greeted with signs urging them to "buy anything but coffee," Champaign-Urbana residents hadn't yet felt the grind.

Coffee sales remained consistent and local merchants did not raise prices immediately because of large local inventories, according to Jon Hall, manager of Richard's grocery in Champaign's Market Place shopping center.

In an effort to keep coffee demand consistent with supply, some stores promoted the sale of substitute goods with coupons and special sales.

Although restaurants didn't immediately react to the national price hike, quick food and small eateries had to pass on at least a five-cent increase to patrons. Many places even eliminated free refills.

"When you operate on a smaller dollar and item volume than bigger restaurants, it doesn't take much to make you feel a pinch," Dierk Davis, owner of Taco Tico, 404 E. University Ave., Champaign, said.

As of February, efforts of consumer groups, supermarkets and restaurants to get the nation to boycott coffee hadn't gotten off the ground.

Ron Gross, of Tenney Sales, Inc., 811 S. Glover Ave., Urbana, a local coffee wholesaler, said he doesn't see the situation clearing up until at least mid-1978.

"Boycott? Americans may cut out extra use or buy less, but I sure don't think they'd boycott," he said.

"After all, coffee's a tradition."

Edie Turovitz
Night Stalker

Women living in predominately student-populated West Urbana fearfully walked the streets last fall after the police announced they believed one man had committed 15 sexual attacks there.

Three University students were raped by the man, who grabbed his victims from behind and dragged them into nearby bushes and choked them into submission before the rape.

The dimly lit area with heavy foliage-lined sidewalks allowed the rapist to hide from patrolling authorities.

In an effort to stop the attacker, Champaign County Women Against Rape, in cooperation with the Urbana Police Department, distributed 1,500 leaflets containing a composite picture and a physical description of the attacker to neighborhood residents.

Despite the community’s effort, the case was broken open by chance. An off-duty Urbana policeman allegedly saw a man flee from a trailer in North Urbana and on a hunch recorded the license number of the car the man drove from the scene.

The officer then found a woman had been raped nearby and a suspect was apprehended four hours later.

The arrested man, Clarence King, 19, was charged with five counts of rape and three counts of robbery.

As of February, his trial was not expected to begin until April or May, despite the sheriff’s investigators’ claims that they obtained King’s confession to seven of the attacks.

Bob Weiss

Remember when Halloween meant costumes, jack-o-lanterns and trick or treat? It seems that by growing up and going to college, students’ treats turn into mugs of cold beer and tricks to a regular display of violence in the heart of Campustown.

This year’s Halloween disturbance on Sixth Street between Green and John streets was in some ways a replay of October 31, 1975. But this time both rioters and police had long anticipated the event.

The crowd numbered 600 in 1976, including 40 police officers from four departments, and surpassed the previous fall’s 300 participants. Eight persons, six of them students, were arrested on charges of mob action.

The melee even prompted the formation of a 13-member board led by University Ombudsman William K. Williams to investigate the trend of such disturbances.

Frequent editorials, articles and letters to the editor published in The Daily Illini along with articles in the local newspapers testify to the seriousness of the situation. So does the attendance of more than 50 persons at an open meeting called by the inquiry board to gather firsthand information about the incident.

With the beginning of a new semester in January, the excitement about the riot seemed to have died down. But the members of the board of inquiry had not set their project aside.

Williams and campus affairs staff aide Howard Diamond met in January, with Southern Illinois University (SIU) officials at Carbondale to discuss their methods of dealing with large crowds.

“They just blockade off a major highway without it becoming a major issue in any way,” Williams said of the SIU plan.

SIU Security Chief Virgil Trummer was surprised at the tactics used by area police to quell the 1976 riot.

“Riot gear and the whole works — we just shook our heads at that because we think we’re beyond that sort of thing,” Trummer said.

Judith Antonacic

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Stopped Cold

Winds soared as fast as 50 miles per hour. The air temperature plunged to a biting -69 degrees. The ice slickened and all that was seen was white.

The frigid weather of early 1977 was a harsh reminder that despite its technology, humankind is still at the mercy of the elements.

Three-fourths of the nation could only stand by and shiver as a chain of blizzards crippled business, made travel unbearable and ate away at natural gas supplies.

As the freeze deepened, many schools, including major universities, closed. On Friday, Jan. 28 and Saturday, Jan. 29, the University joined the other plagued institutions when Morton Weir, vice-chancellor for academic affairs, canceled classes and curtailed most University operations.

Weir said he felt the situation was too hazardous and feared injury or even death to University students and employees.

The day, which students did not have to make up, marked the first time in ten years that weather conditions caused the University to close.

Campus resembled an isolated arctic wasteland as the weather put a quick stop to scheduled weekend activities, including the Illini Union Student Activities "All Niter," Athletic Association activities, University movies and Krannert Center for the Performing Arts shows.

Surprisingly, McKinley Health Center reported no cases of frostbite.

Traffic conditions isolated Champaign-Urbana as drifts and poor visibility closed interstate highways. Police blocked ramps and streets and transported stranded motorists.

The feeling of isolation deepened throughout the weekend. Illinois Bell reported difficulty in long distance communications and although rain, sleet and dark of night did not halt postal service, snow, wind and ice did.

Within the next two weeks, the sun broke through the snow and a frozen University thawed and came back to life.

The cold slowly disappeared, but a more serious, long-range problem remained: Amid a new kind of ice age, natural gas, the nation's number one heating source, was in short supply.

Faced with emergency fuel cutbacks imposed by the Illinois Power Company, Champaign-Urbana businesses cut hours and thermostat settings.

Thermostats in University buildings were set to 65 degrees and dormitory residents were requested to follow suit.

As if to add insult to injury, officials at Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo reported on Wednesday, Feb. 2, Squeaky the groundhog did indeed see her shadow, indicating at least six more weeks of winter.

But if any groundhogs were seen around campus, no doubt they were on their way to a warmer climate — perhaps Anchorage, Alaska, where it was a comparatively sizzling 45 degrees.

By Edie Turovitz
Photo by Don Gruben
The Music Men

By Suzanne Staetter

In the political game of concert-making, Tom Parkinson, director of the Assembly Hall, seems to hold all the cards. And with the stakes as high as they are, few can afford to play the game.

All the professional campus programming is done by the "Big Four:" the Assembly Hall, Star Course, Illini Union Student Activities (IUSA) and Krannert Center for the Performing Arts.

But Parkinson said that the Assembly Hall’s larger financial reserves and connections with promoters put it in the most advantageous position. Star Course brings the second most concerts, with IUSA bringing few and Krannert rarely entering the game.

With the Assembly Hall and Star Course both trying to bring big-name entertainment to campus, there have to be some rules to the game.

An exclusive rights agreement eliminates duplications in programming efforts between the Assembly Hall and Star Course. Both list 20 performers or acts they would like to sponsor during the year.

The lists, which are revised each spring, are divided into two sets of names: one is the acts that the organization has brought in the past and would consider bringing again, while the other list is an interest list, composed of groups the organization would like to sponsor. Neither organization will negotiate with a group on the other’s list.

The lists are exchanged simultaneously. Rarely does an act appear on both the Assembly Hall’s and Star Course’s lists. If one does, the two organizations bargain for the right, Amy Levant, Star Course senior manager, said.

Parkinson said, "We’re not trying to divide up the world. The lists just reflect our different interests and priorities regarding certain acts."

The Assembly Hall has recently changed its programming game plan and has been arranging more of its concerts through promoters.

According to Parkinson, the big-name groups frequently have a single promoter to arrange their national tours, enabling the Assembly Hall to deal with one person representing more than one group.

But these promoters expect to control all aspects of the show and this causes problems when Assembly Hall concerts are discussed.

The Assembly Hall, a state-owned building, cannot be rented out for the express purpose of profit-making. Programmers can work in conjunction with promoters, but cannot give them complete authority.

Parkinson said, "Acts that are able to fill the seats and that have good promoters are in a strong position. They can raise their prices, make a lot of demands and run the whole show. As long as I can buy the show, I can retain some control over the areas that are of major importance; setting ticket prices and doing the advertising."

Star Course often has trouble negotiating with an act’s agency. "Agencies assume student entertainment boards are composed of idiots. They give you absurd offers and expect you to take them," senior manager Jim Wright said.

Levant said, "We will usually offer less than the agent asks. You learn how to bargain. When negotiating, you try to fool them the way they are fooling you. We call it bluffing, creative lying."

According to Levant, Dan Fogelberg's agents asked $25,000 for a performance here and would not compromise when Star Course offered less. She said because of Fogelberg’s large local following and the controversy that surrounded plans to have Fogelberg appear here in 1976, the
agency thought they could play the Assembly Hall and Star Course against each other and ask for a high price.

A Fogelberg concert was not possible in 1976 due to the exclusive rights list. Fogelberg was on Parkinson's list, preventing Star Course from negotiating with his manager, even after the Assembly Hall failed to secure a Fogelberg concert.

One long-standing programming policy being reconsid- ered is one that requires programming groups using the Assembly Hall to split their net profits in half with the building. It is Parkinson's decision as to whether this policy will be altered.

Parkinson justifies the policy by saying that it enables more student groups to use the building than if a flat fee were charged to the student organization.

"They're usually getting far more service than they're paying for. They have use of our box-office and staff. We don't add to their burden, and if they have losses, we end up paying for them," he said.

Levant said the Star Course managers admit that the money they pay to the Assembly Hall does not cover all expenses. But Levant said, "The real issue is, does he need that revenue?"

As of fall semester, money matters were an on-going problem for most student programming bodies. Because
they have no student fees to support their efforts, it is necessary that programmers take a few risks on concerts.

Wright said, "In Star Course, the previous year's success or failure will determine how we are able to operate. If they incurred losses, we have to make sure our programs are profitable. We had to be cautious this year, limiting our programming mostly to groups with commercial appeal."

"The knowledge that we could blow our entire reserve fund on one show is rather frightening," Levant said. Both senior managers feel a "hands off" policy is the best one to apply to the reserve fund.

One programming body, IUSA, would also like to participate more in the concert game. But big-name entertainment requires big money and that is one card IUSA does not have.

"Because we're not supported by fees, we're constantly concerned with the money available for programming," Susan Maul, acting program director, said. "For this reason, you develop better business sense. Other colleges have programming boards with money allocated to them. If one of their programs loses, they aren't as concerned. We can't operate like that."

Maul pointed out that IUSA does run deficit programs — programs for intrinsic or education value, she said.

John Blomberg, former president of the Krannert Center Student Association (KCSA), said KCSA did more programming in the past, but because of a $1,000 loss on a concert several years ago, they have taken a very minor role in Krannert programming. Instead, they primarily contribute to the operation of Krannert through ushering, giving tours and helping produce Krannert shows.

Roger Wilson

According to Parkinson, student-oriented concerts at the Assembly Hall generally make money, but "we'd do them whether they make money or not, because our first priority is to student programming."

He feels that because of the successful management of the building, there is less pressure on the student fee paid each semester to support the building.

Students currently pay a $17.87 fee each semester to the Assembly Hall.

In the long run, Parkinson said, that by doing successful community-oriented programs at the Assembly Hall he is helping students.

"If we make a profit on a non-student oriented event, it enables us to take more risks in student programming," he said.

Both the Assembly Hall and Star Course conduct student surveys to rate preferences for types of music and specific acts. Both also check local and national record sales to gauge an entertainer's popularity.

Parkinson said he receives a lot of input from students as well as from the Assembly Hall Advisory Committee.

The committee advises Parkinson on programming and policy. But Parkinson said final decisions are up to him.

"The University wants to have one guy that's responsible," he said.

Wright said Star Course usually has a good idea of which acts will do well on campus. He said there are certain intangibles involved in Star Course's programming. Both senior managers are students and have strong personal interests in popular music, according to Wright.

The University administration occasionally becomes involved with programming. In response to black student concerns, Hugh Satterlee, vice-chancellor for campus affairs, suggested that black programming be increased.

Satterlee said, "While we didn't make it a formal policy, I strongly suggested that attempts be made to have two to three major black-oriented events each semester and at least three minor programs as well."

Fall semester Earth, Wind and Fire and Donald Byrd and the Blackbyrds performed on campus.

While having a number of programming bodies on campus can cause coordination and scheduling problems, there is a general feeling that having only one programming group would not be desirable.

Levant said, "One programming body would destroy the variety in programming that students now have available to them." Blomberg added, "With only one programming body, you'd be putting too much power in one place."

Entertainment 157
Spotlight

Elvis Presley

By Arnold Weissmann
Photo by Ken Paulson

Rich Bonella has seen Elvis Presley 60 times. He drove from Brooklyn, N.Y. to stand in front of a huge, saucer-shaped Assembly Hall in Champaign, Ill. and sell Elvis programs for $3 each and buttons featuring a blue-tinted picture of the aging, pudgy rock star, signed "Sincerely, Elvis" for $2 each.

Even though his service was in constant demand, he kept calling out "Get your Elvis programs here!" as he made change for a five or ten; he hoped that his ten percent share would net him $40 for his two hours work.

It was still more than an hour and a half before show time, but the people steadily streamed towards the entrance of the sold-out, all-seats reserved concert. One could imagine a huge smile on the face of Tom Parkinson, director of the Assembly Hall.

On Wednesday morning, Sept. 22, Parkinson announced that 11,600 tickets for a concert featuring Elvis Presley, the undisputed King of Rock 'n' Roll, would go on sale the following Friday. The costs would be $12.50 for all seats but the last 12 rows, $10 for the next eight and $7.50 for the last four rows. No tickets would be given gratis to the media and there would be no student lottery.

When tickets went on sale that Friday, they were sold-out so fast that, following a quick call to Col. Tom Parker, Elvis' manager, an additional 5,400 tickets — all behind Elvis' back — were put on sale at the same prices. They too promptly sold out, largely due to mail orders, many of which were brought in by hand to Parkinson's office.

So, Rich Bonella, 19, from Brooklyn, N.Y., didn't have to do much selling to this crowd. There were die-hard fans, who had managed to finagle a ticket for a living legend.

Inside the Assembly Hall, a voice over the intercom system kept repeating that the audience could buy special souvenirs of this, their evening with Elvis, at booths around the building. These souvenirs, the voice warned, were available in limited quantities only, and one a special poster, was being offered for the very first time anywhere here in Champaign, Ill.

Seated front-row center, in section AA2, seats 6 and 7, were Mark Anderson, 18, and his date Andrea Hoff, 17, both of Decatur. They had driven up in Anderson's father's car, and had left in plenty of time to eat at the Round Barn Restaurant, but Hoff was so excited that she insisted they skip dinner and go straight to the Assembly Hall.

"This is the most exciting night of my life", she said. "Since I was four years old, I've wanted to see him. I used to cry myself to sleep thinking about him. There's no one now who can compare. Maybe Elton John. Maybe. No, nobody. I'm hoping he'll kiss me. I can't believe this is true."

"I helped make the night come true", Anderson interrupted a bit jealously.

He was probably not alone in his feeling. The audience was predominately over 30 and married, and while undoubtedly the husbands wanted to see Elvis too, more than a few were feigning indifference while their wives gestured excitedly toward the stage.

Although security was tight as one tried to go down among the better seats, nobody challenged the right to go up, away from the stage. Behind Elvis, in the thin air of the very last row of C section, row 22, Jack Baker and his wife, Benita, of Peoria sat glumly.

"I sent in for tickets the very first day they went on sale", Jack said. "And I'm damn mad. I had no idea I'd get stuck up here. On the back of the tickets it said he'll play to all sides, but with the main floor seats facing front, I'm afraid we've been super-pimped."

"I'm 39 years old and I've been an Elvis fan since the first hit. I deserve better", he said.

All were not so unhappy in the higher reaches of the Assembly Hall. David Bennington, 30, of Philadelphia, Pa., was selling plastic, collapsible opera glasses for $5 a pair.

"I should clear $70 tonight", he said. "I really can't talk now, you understand, time is money, right?"

At 8:15, the lights went out and the audience was teased with three Las Vegas-style acts: a slick gospel group, a comedian and a female trio a la Supremes. After an intermission, in which considerably more binoculars were sold in the C section, Elvis finally appeared amid a shower of flash-bulb explosions. He did not play to the back of the hall and ignored cries to "turn around."

Elvis is considerably older and heavier than he was when he first recorded the hits he sang that night. He knows it and joked about it easily (Once, as he bent down, he stopped and said into the microphone, "Did I just hear something rip?")

Fans rushed the stage and screamed as he dropped sweat-drenched scarves down to them. Whether he was as good as he once had been didn't really matter much, because most of the audience wasn't as young as it once had been and could sympathize with his reduced activity.

And, judging from the lines that formed as it filed out, the audience was happy to find that there were plenty of the limited edition souvenirs still on sale.
Earth, Wind & Fire

With all the splendor of the elements, Earth, Wind and Fire turned an Oct. 16 Assembly Hall audience on to its high-energy brand of soul and funk.

The nine-member band emerged on stage from three eight-foot pyramid structures in a burst of light and color, to start a fast-moving concert.

Driving percussion rhythms carried through on the show’s starter, “Africano,” followed by a memorable Don Myrick solo on sax. “Celebrate” and “Happy Feeling” followed with good horn performances set to fast rhythms.

Playing its most popular songs, the group drove the audience with its constant-motion techniques, marked by flashing green, orange and yellow lights and nonstop dancing and stage movement.

Verdine White, bass guitarist and brother of Maurice White, the group’s leader, jumped, leaped and pranced, and was eventually joined by an audience that danced in the aisles and boogied by its seats.

The group exuded happiness. The slower songs, like “Reasons” and “Spirit,” were so enhanced by the high, enrapturing falsetto of lead singers, Maurice White and Phil Bailey, that they sustained the excitement of the upbeat and brassy pieces.

While many groups’ music suffers in concert renditions, Earth, Wind and Fire was able to top its recorded sounds on many of its songs, although instrumental pieces tended to drag at some points.

But with its sassy choreography and lighting, the group was able to keep the audience under its spell, building to an explosive climax of “Shining Star” and “Sing a Song.” Guitars, horns, drums and cowbells joined for a harmonized blast of funky fun that left the audience pleading for more.

After three minutes of applause for an encore, Earth, Wind and Fire worked more magic and then took its own advice, retreating from the stage during an instrumental jam and climbing back into the pyramids for a clean “Getaway.”

Paula Godwin

Chicago

“We’ll stick around as long as you don’t kick us out,” Chicago band members said as they started their Oct. 9 concert at the Assembly Hall.

But Chicago’s first Champaign concert in four years did not last long enough for the packed student crowd.

Most of Chicago’s performance followed a sure formula of "oldies but goodies" aimed to keep the audience happy.

The group appropriately began with “Beginnings” off their Chicago Transit Authority album and then swung into a bevy of other hits including “Does Anybody Really Know What Time It Is?”, “Just You and Me” and “Old Days.” All the songs seemed perfectly executed except for “Just You and Me” which sounded flat.

The one missing component from this nostalgic repertoire was trumpeter Lee Loughnane, who was in Los Angeles with his wife who was having a baby. Ron Hale was an adequate substitute.

Chicago closed the set with “Ballet for a Girl in Buchan-
Sea Level performed a variety of music including some Allman Brothers material, some funk and some progressive jazz. The band was at its best when it stuck to jazz instrumentals, which bore little resemblance to the old Allman Brothers' sound. When Sea Level decides exactly what direction to take, it could become another Southern super group.

Backed by a giant mural of a runaway stage coach, Marshall Tucker played many of its standards, including "Searching for a Rainbow," "Can't You See" and "Take the Highway." The band could do no wrong.

Jerry Eubanks on sax and flute added a distinctive quality to the Marshall Tucker sound. Not many other country rock bands feature delicate flute and sax solos in their driving melodies.

The thumb-picking brothers Caldwell, Toy on lead guitar and Tony on bass, traded licks and challenged each other to play faster and higher. They were the big crowd pleasers throughout the night, especially during the extended version of "24 Hours at a Time."

The crowd was justifiably disappointed when Marshall Tucker stopped after two brief encores, playing a total of 90 minutes. Thousands remained after the house lights went on, cheering for more.

The band succeeded in giving an exciting performance, but should have included more hits like "Ramblin' on My Mind" and "Every Day I Have the Blues." As it was, Marshall Tucker played only a few minutes longer than in a 1974 Assembly Hall concert when it was the opening act for the Eagles.

Howie Anderson

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Marshall Tucker

The Marshall Tucker Band, with the bonus of the opening act, Sea Level, had a large Assembly Hall audience standing on chairs and dancing in the aisles at the band's Feb. 5 concert.

Marshall Tucker's performance proved it is the best country-rock band since the Allman Brothers. Ironically, Sea Level featured the remains of the Allman Brothers band, Chuck Leavell on piano, Lamar Williams on bass and Jai Johanny Johanson on drums, with newcomer Jimmy Nalls on guitar.

Lori Levin

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Lisa Neverstitch

an," a well-played medley of oldies including "Make Me Smile" and the classic "Color My World," that made even the Assembly Hall seem romantic.

The second set included some new material like "Scrapbook" and "Soft Sand." Chicago's rendition of the popular "If You Leave Me Now" was worth the admission price for any die-hard fan.

Terry Kath led the group into an upbeat "Uptown" which included a jam between Kath and Peter Cetera. This broke the mellow spell but still kept the audience.

The crowd stood up for "Saturday in the Park" and joined the band in singing. It remained on its feet for "25 or 6 to 4."

When Chicago stopped playing, the audience cheered for 10 minutes before the group returned to play the Beatles' "Got to Get You Into My Life" and its own "Feeling Stronger Every Day."

The group did not live up to its promise to play as long as the crowd stayed, but the audience wasn't cheated.

Lori Levin

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Sea Level performed a variety of music including some Allman Brothers material, some funk and some progressive jazz. The band was at its best when it stuck to jazz instrumentals, which bore little resemblance to the old Allman Brothers' sound. When Sea Level decides exactly what direction to take, it could become another Southern super group.

Backed by a giant mural of a runaway stage coach, Marshall Tucker played many of its standards, including "Searching for a Rainbow," "Can't You See" and "Take the Highway." The band could do no wrong.

Jerry Eubanks on sax and flute added a distinctive quality to the Marshall Tucker sound. Not many other country rock bands feature delicate flute and sax solos in their driving melodies.

The thumb-picking brothers Caldwell, Toy on lead guitar and Tony on bass, traded licks and challenged each other to play faster and higher. They were the big crowd pleasers throughout the night, especially during the extended version of "24 Hours at a Time."

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Howie Anderson
Harry Chapin

Harry Chapin thrilled a capacity crowd in the Auditorium with his mournful acoustic guitar and balladry, but it was his brother, singer guitarist Tom Chapin who stole the show.

The two Dec. 7 concerts marked the first time since 1975 that the brothers had appeared together, but the layoff did not show. Harry's band did not make the trip, so the two traded solos, one playing lead vocals and guitar, the other helping with rhythm guitar and background harmony.

The benefit concerts pushed Harry's charity tour over the half-million dollar mark, causing him to once again proclaim 'Champaign-Urbana is my homefront,' Harry does love Champaign, and the crowd showed their mutual feelings by celebrating his birthday with a homemade cake.

Tom, ex-host of the children's show "Make a Wish," kept the overflow crowd laughing with quick and sharp-witted barbs aimed at Harry, while Harry attacked Marie Osmond and her not-so-hard rock and virginal appearance.

After a question and answer period, the music became serious. Harry's famous "WOLD" (conveniently changed to "WPGU" for the occasion), delighted the obviously hardcore Chapin fans, and nearly every selection brought a rousing cheer or recognition. "Bananas" was well-done, but a corny attempt to have the audience do the ending "sing along" style ruined a beautifully picked number.

The brothers inadvertently got side-tracked with their own humor and dialog. The music suffered as a result. However, Harry created an intimate rapport with the audience. Although he has been better musically in previous visits to the University, this time his charisma and charm were at a peak. Harry was so intent on working with the crowd that the first show ran twenty minutes over, causing a line for the late show that stretched from the Auditorium steps to the front of the Illini Union, despite the near sub-zero temperatures.

Since Harry specified the Auditorium instead of the larger Assembly Hall, the sold-out concerts turned away many potential customers. But Harry promised that he would return again next year for his birthday — by "taxi," if necessary.

Gordon Wangersheim

Neil Sedaka

Students, parents and alumni who topped off the Homecoming with Neil Sedaka at the Assembly Hall Oct. 30 were wooed and won by one of rock music's consummate showmen.

Besides singing and playing piano, Sedaka tapped his feet, snapped his fingers, pointed, danced, pranced, shook his shoulders, swiveled his hips, kicked like a choline, twisted a towel like a stripper and even jumped while singing.

Backed by an excellent four-man band and palatable female vocal duo, Sedaka gave the audience some of the oldies it undoubtedly wanted: a medley of "Oh, Carol," "Happy Birthday, Sweet 16" and "Calendar Girl," plus "Breaking Up Is Hard To Do," as an encore.
True to his determination not to be labeled a mere figure of nostalgia, Sedaka emphasized the recent compositions that have made his comeback to the top of the rock world possible. The audience loudly approved such hits as “Stepping Out,” “Laughing in the Rain,” “Love Will Keep Us Together” and “Bad Blood.”

“Applause,” which attempted to evoke a star’s understanding of what draws fans half his age, was either embarrassing or stunning for its sheer conceit. But the lapses into the saccharine were compensated for by “Solitaire” and “The Immigrant.”

The former, conjuring images of loneliness, declares that “solitaire’s the only game in town” and describes the singer as ready to deal but keeping his heart’s hidden. “The Immigrant,” which laments that the doors are now closed in this magical, mystical land where strangers once were welcome, is easily the best song reflecting a bicentennial theme.

Sedaka brought with him England Dan and John Ford Coley, a six-man band led by two Texans with no particular connection to England. The audience responded warmly when it recognized their recent hits “I’d Really Love to See You Tonight” and “Nights Are Forever Without You.”

As a first-rate warm-up act, England Dan and John Ford Coley gave the audience much of its money’s worth even before Sedaka demonstrated so decisively that he was indeed back.

Fenwick Anderson

Donald Byrd and the Blackbyrds

Last November, a professor and his students gave an unusual concert before one of the smallest crowds ever in the Assembly Hall.

Jazz trumpet master Donald Byrd (the professor) and the Blackbirds (a popular soul band he formed consisting of students from Howard University) performed a brief hour-and-one-half set of only seven songs, omitting some of their vocal hits, including the big AM radio single “Walking in Rhythm”.

The band used an unusual tactic at the end of the concert to involve the crowd of 1,000. Band members threw whistles, tamborines and T-shirts into the AA section, causing a mad rush to the stage. Eventually about 80 fans danced on the stage as the band played “Happy Music,” a party tune for a party scene.

Whistles and a chance to dance on stage are nice, but they don’t make up for a disappointing performance.

The Blackbyrds are known for their mellow five-man vocals, but the only vocals of the night, “City Life,” “Dominoes,” “Rock Creek Park” and “Happy Music” were weak to say the least. When the vocals could be heard at all, they sounded more like talking than singing.

Three long jazz instrumentalists took up the major portion of the concert, providing a showcase for Byrd’s improvisational trumpet expertise. While these pieces also included some good solo work by Kevin Toney on keyboards and Wesley Jackson on soprano sax and flute, they were too long.

The Blackbyrds have the talent to be a strong jazz and soul concert band. Perhaps when the band members graduate, they’ll give a full-time full-effort concert.

Howie Anderson
Steve Goodman

Steve Goodman made his annual pilgrimage to the Auditorium Jan. 20, but failed to match his amazing performances of past years. Friendship did him in.

All went well during the first half of the show. Armed only with an acoustic guitar and a wit faster than the speed of light, Goodman captured the masses with folk sagas of Paul Powell's corruption, St. Croix's collapse and Mayor Daley's demise.

At the risk of being mistaken for a stunted Wilson Pickett, Goodman proved that even Wells Street refugees have a soul. His version of the Delfonics' "La-La-La-La (Means I love You)" and the Temptations' "Get Ready" were perfect down to the last falsetto wail.

After a brief intermission, Goodman returned with an entourage that shared only one common denominator — they were all friends of the amiable Goodman. As a result, the folk-singer's compositions had to be strained through a wail of sound that included an accordion, harmonica, fiddle, bass, drums, piano, horns, several guitars and a pair of female vocalists. "City of New Orleans" came out sounding like "Smoke on the Water".

Not that the audience minded, Auditorium concert-goers are usually so determined to have a good time that they are willing to give a standing ovation to anyone with the dexterity to walk on stage.

While that outlook generally makes for a good party, it rarely forces an entertainer to get down to business. Goodman thanked the audience several times for its indulgence, apparently recognizing that this slapped-together band was conducting little more than a practice session.

Compensating somewhat for the band's sloppy play was its all-star line-up. While not exactly the Concert for Bangladesh, the membership did boast Jethro Burns (Homer and Jethro), Bill Swafford (who recorded "Good Morning Sunshine" as Oliver) and the inimitable John Prine.

Prine's presence might have been the catalyst to give the evening a reprieve, but unfortunately he chose to perform two of his most sober songs, "Souvenirs" and "Paradise." While both impressive compositions, they flew right past an audience that had spent the previous hour watching musical buffoonery.

Prine, Goodman, Burns and company finally got together at the evening's close with an entertaining "Nine Pound Hammer" and a raucous "Johnny B. Goode." On the latter, Goodman even attempted to duplicate Chuck Berry's duck walk, not missing a lick in the process.

Goodman remains one of the finest entertainers in contemporary music today. His totally uninhibited stage presence and inventive lyrics combine to make him a one-man Ed Sullivan show. It's unfortunate that he took the variety theme so seriously, though. His back-up crew resembled a circus, with all three rings operating independently. In the future, Goodman can afford to get by with a little less help from his friends.

Ken Paulson
Judy Collins

Defying the "60's folk singer" label, Judy Collins mixed light political commentary and personal tributes with familiar ballads in her Nov. 6 concert at the Assembly Hall.

Relaxed and talkative, Collins established an immediate rapport with the crowd by opening with a comment on her arrival to Champaign. Explaining she had flown in on a small plane, she added, "I felt like it was crop-dusting season."

Collins retained her sense of humor even when early in the program, radio noises could be heard over the sound system. She quipped that this was a multi-media show and then asked, "What station is it?"

Collins played piano and acoustic guitar and a six-man band backed up her vocals. She displayed her diverse interests and musical abilities as she delivered emotional tributes to Duke Ellington and leftist poet Victor Jara.

Swaying on the darkened stage, she sang "And though they murdered Victor Jara, they couldn't take his music away."

Another solemn number that was well received was "Bread and Roses" — Collins' statement on feminism and humanism.

Collins deftly interspersed familiar works such as Steve Goodman's "City of New Orleans" and Paul Simon's "Something So Right" into the program. Randy Newman's "Political Science" drew laughter as Collins' jazzy interpretation of the satire on bombs was accompanied by Tony Levin on tuba.

Collins no doubt disappointed some by omitting "Both Sides Now" and "Amazing Grace" from her performance. The opening stanzas of "Someday Soon" received appreciative applause from those who recognized the folk classic.

The emotional encore "Send in the Clowns" captured the essence of Collins' intensity and was a showcase for her far-reaching range.

Collins expressed her enjoyment of the night, saying her last concert in Champaign had been six years ago and she hoped to return soon.

John Prine

John Prine has the stage presence of a good-natured boy dying to go to the washroom. He's jovial enough, but he can't seem to be able to sit still.

It was probably just as well when Prine appeared Oct. 28 at the Auditorium. The audience wasn't in any mood to sit still as Prince ran through his collection of melodic Americana.

Perhaps "melodic" is an overstatement. To be accurate, the truth is that Prine doesn't own more than three or four distinctive melodies. He applies variations of these four to his diverse lyrics, giving a sense of deja vu to all of his instrumental introductions.

Despite a move to a strong back-up sound on his Common Sense album, Prine did the show solo with only acoustic guitar. That was really all he needed as he unveiled such Earl of Old Town classics as "Illegal Smile," "Hello In There" and "Torch Singer."

On songs like "Saddle in the Rain," however, Prine overreached himself, attempting to make a solo guitar do the work of an electric guitar, bass guitar, drums and brass section. Thankfully, such ambitious attempts were few.

Prine introduced several new songs, including a saga of a family driving off a pier and fall into a "Bottomless Lake." It was nice to see that the sense of humor that spawned "Dear Abby" and "Don't Bury Me" is still in fine form.

For his encore set, Prine was joined by members of the traditional folk group NRA, including his brother David, a 1960 University graduate. Their four-song closing set included "Paradise," a scathing attack on the effect of strip mining in the Prince's ancestral home in Kentucky. The tune was a glaring reminder that though Prine can laugh at both himself and society, there are few subjects too serious to be tossed off casually. The audience got the message.

Ken Paulson
Parents often seem to think of universities as institutions where old values are uprooted, but in one University class, ballroom dance, the old ways are still alive and kicking.

The jitterbug and the waltz — dances that University alumni did to the sound of Benny Goodman's band — are offered in one of the most popular classes on campus.

Though Level I of ballroom dance has been expanded to hold approximately 800 students, the class is still not large enough to admit all those who want to enroll.

According to Aurora Villacorta, a teacher who helped organize the course, 500-600 students enrolled in ballroom dance about four years ago, but this fall semester enrollment grew to about 950.

The waltz, the polka and the swing (formerly known as the jitterbug) seem to be the most popular dances at the beginning level, though Villacorta noted that "the floor is filled" most times, regardless of the music.

The swing is in some ways similar to the foxtrot, which is also taught. The foxtrot, which has been called "the only true American form of ballroom dance," was created in the heyday of the Ziegfeld shows. A musical comedy star, Harry Fox, improvised the basic step in 1913. Soon afterwards, a night club performer introduced the dance to the public.

In the higher levels of ballroom dance, the cha-cha and the rhumba are always popular. These dances require more skill, Villacorta pointed out, so they are especially enjoyed by the advanced students.

But the addition of the two higher levels has not met demand, Villacorta said. "Interest went to the point where we expanded to Level II, then to Level III, and we need a Level IV," he said.

Judi Lifton, senior in engineering, is a Level I student who plans to continue to the next stage. "I like the practice sessions, the whole way it's taken over the campus. And it's a good way to meet people," she said.

Lifton added that she likes the old-fashioned atmosphere of the class. "You feel that you're in a whole different time and place," she said.

"Ballroom dance was one of the favorite classes that I took at the University," Vivian Hernandez, teaching assistant in Spanish, said.

"It also taught me a lot about social situations," Hernandez said. "You got to know the other people in the class. Everyone was friendly."

The dancing under Villacorta's instruction is more than just a series of movements across a ballroom floor. Villacorta said she has seen great changes come over her students after they have become involved in these classes.

"Personality, the manner of dressing, many things change," she said. "The total, whole personality can change."

One change is the new compliments people get when others see them dance.
And many of them seek such socials away from campus. Dennis Nagao, graduate student in psychology, said he had an unusual New Year’s Eve last year due to his ballroom dance expertise.

He and his girlfriend, who had also taken the class, heard about “dancing to the sound of the big bands, on the South Side of Chicago.”

Nagao and his date went to the club, where a 10-piece orchestra was playing. Doing the foxtrot with a crowd of middle-aged couples, Nagao said, “was an entirely different atmosphere” from the usual New Year’s Eve.

Despite the recent invasion of the “disco sound,” it seems that more traditional dance will once again become more popular. As Duke Ellington once wrote, “It don’t mean a thing if it ain’t got that swing.”
All photos from World Heritage Museum, Lincoln Hall
The Romance of History
photos by Hollis McCray
William Warfield’s Love Affair

Photos by Roger Wilson
By Bob Vladova

William Warfield, the former star of Broadway’s Porgy and Bess, reassumed his role in Champaign-Urbana, but with noticeable differences.

“You cannot inflate this to a commercial venture,” Warfield, the Porgy of the Illinois Opera Theater’s production said.

“It was a love-affair with the opera that brought this about. It was community effort as well as a school thing. The greatest compliment that I could take from the whole thing was that they thought enough about me to include me in it, and invite me to work with them,” he said.

Humble words indeed from the man who helped keep Porgy alive in the opera world during the ’50s. Warfield, starring opposite Leontyne Price as Bess, lent his lucid voice to George Gershwin’s folk opera and helped revive its sagging reputation. Original productions in 1935 and 1941 featured a Porgy so mangled that the public could not tell whether it was Broadway or Bayreuth.

The Illinois Opera Theatre had other good reasons for asking Warfield to perform during its summer and fall runs of the opera: he is internationally recognized as one of the world’s greatest baritones and he teaches voice as a member of the University music faculty.

In addition to teaching, Warfield, 57, manages to keep up a healthy schedule of performances, in America and abroad. Last year he completed a Bicentennial tour with Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic.

Warfield made his New York debut in 1950, overnight establishing himself among the cream of concert artists. Soon after, he signed with Metro-Goldwin-Mayer to play the role of Joe in their remake of the musical, Showboat. The movie was big box-office, and Warfield’s singing of “Old Man River” helped establish his international reputation. So did Porgy.

Warfield made goodwill tours for the state department, singing with the world’s finest orchestras. His name became linked with many masterpieces, including Aaron Copland’s “Old American Songs,” which he sang many times with orchestras conducted by the composer.

Warfield’s prominence in the music world has not diminished, though he doesn’t have to worry too much about people on the street walking up to him and asking for an autograph.

“My reaction to that would be surprise more than anything else,” he said. “It’s not something that you think about. You just do, and you’re continually doing, and trying to do more things. It’s a self-fulfillment thing rather than seeking after fame and fortune, rather than bringing in financial recompense.

“Success if anything is being in a position to do many things and keep growing. Now we have in our society the superstars — the superstars are people who can’t walk the street without people grabbing at them. I’ve never had that. I would hate it. I’m always pleased if people recognize me, but I’m not in that category.”

As a teacher, Warfield brings to his students years of professional experience. He believes in the hiring of professionals as teachers.

“Quite a lot of universities and schools that are in music are trying to get people who are active in the field. There are many things, nuances of communication, which are available to the student, because you know, you’ve been there. In that sense, the professional performer can teach more authentic information to the student than someone who’s just gotten a Ph.D.”

In his own approach to teaching, Warfield finds a one-on-one relationship with the student especially rewarding.
"The idea is to find what they need and what they're deficient in," he said. "It's an individual thing with all the students.

"So the idea is to teach them the technique so that in addition to learning how the voice is used, as it grows into maturity it becomes an instrument, which they can use to the best of their abilities. Again, it varies with the person."

Warfield spoke highly of the student cast in Porgy adding, "my relationship with the kids in the cast has just been a beautiful one." Also, a professional one — the Illinois Opera Theatre had to promise the Gershwin estate a high level of professional quality in order to secure permission to perform Porgy.

Professionalism, he said, doesn't necessarily mean ulcers or emotional disorder. As a teacher, he also tries to convey a sense of attitude which helps the young artist deal with a competitive, creative world.

"I don't think that there's any greater emotional problems in performers than in anyone else in the country," he said.

Warfield thinks the biggest problem that can confront a creative artist is "getting caught up in the glamour of what it looks like to the people outside yourself." The most effective way to deal with this kind of situation, he said, is to have a sense of priorities and values which will take a person above such a situation. For Warfield, priorities are topped by teaching and a firm sense of faith.

"My father was a Baptist minister." Warfield said, "and I was very religiously oriented. I created a kind of fate that supercedes an earthly fate. And if you have that kind of belief, it keeps you going more than if you get bogged down in the earthly stuff.

"I still have to answer to something higher than that. I'm not saying you have to do it the same way as I do but you've got to have something more than yourself to call security."
Hippolytus

An old dramatic acquaintance should not be forgotten if it can be rendered with sensitive interpretation to a modern audience. Unfortunately, Euripides’ tragedy, Hippolytus, suffered from the heavy-handed direction of Burnet M. Hobgood, and as the old saying goes, “lost something in the actors’ translation.”

Performed at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts Feb. 2-6 and 10-12, the play attempted to make fresh a story of incest, lust and revenge. The translation, by Robert Bagg, seemed acute and expressive, but much of the careful poetry was lost by the misguided cast.

Opening the play, Joan B. Lehrman gave an interesting portrayal of Aphrodite, the goddess of love. Looking in the shadows somewhat like Elizabeth Taylor, she revealed that behind her ample bosom there lurked the heart not of a goddess of sacred love, but of profane and tormented passion. Lehrman only rarely allowed herself to be carried away in the sensual cadence of her speech, and effectively described the story that was to come.

Gretchen Lord, as Phaidra the cursed wife of Theseus and lustful mother of Hippolytus, captured the essential spirit of despair and the hopelessness of raling against fate. Looking every inch the queen, she suffered with a passionate dignity that may have seemed excessive against the backdrop of the lackluster “supporting cast.” Her skill was painfully evident in her scenes with Nurse, played by Susan Vick. In a role that could have been humorous and poignant in a manner similar to Juliet’s nurse, Vick destroyed any semblance of expression by mouthing her lines in a dreary, sing-song dirge.

Lee Lobenhofer had similar problems with expression in the role of Hippolytus. His evident desire to sound young, vigorous and pure made everyone of his speeches sound as if it was delivered by the latest winner of the Heissmann Trophy. Knute Rochne would have been proud.

A different manner of direction may have saved Hippolytus from being a tragedy in more ways than one. The pathos should have cut as swiftly as a scalpel, instead of bludgeoning like a cleaver. The music, although pleasant, overwhelmed the talents of the women’s chorus and made much of its important revelations inaudible. A more subtle approach to the set and lighting would have been more effective; the boulders and purple sky evoked images of “2,000 B.C.” The delicate thread of homosexuality could have been suggested in ways other than having Hippolytus’ friend sputtering at his every speech.

Joe Donnelly, as Theseus, did provide his role with a sense of lordly virility, and Patricia Hoffman, as the leader of the women’s chorus, used her clear voice and faultless diction in her expression of womanly unity with the doomed queen.

However, these few bright spots could not compensate for the lack of dramatic perception that resulted in boredom for an uninhibited audience. As this may have been for some of them their first experience with classical theatre, it may well have been their last.

Paula Thomas

Porgy & Bess

George Gershwin would have been proud.

He died in 1937, two years after finishing the score of his folk opera, Porgy and Bess. Because of staging problems in mounting the 1935 production, Gershwin died without seeing Porgy staged exactly as he had written it. The opera was so mutilated that people for a long time afterward constantly mistook it for musical comedy.

But recent “uncut” productions of Porgy have helped establish its detail, depth and a reputation as one of the best American operas. The Illinois Opera Theatre did its part with the staging of Porgy and Bess at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts during July and September, which starred music professor William Warfield as Porgy.

Warfield, a world-renowned baritone, has been playing the crippled beggar since 1951 — in productions with Leontyne Price (Bess) and in annual shows in Vienna. For the Krannert production, two professionals were imported from outside the campus community: soprano Bernice Fraction (Bess) and mezzo-soprano Joy Blackett (Serena). Except for a children’s choir from a local Baptist church, the rest of the cast was University students.

Roger Wilson
Warfield gave Porgy a sweet, rounded humility, in tone and in gesture despite a slight tremor in his voice.

Fraction had some problems keeping up with Warfield. Her voice lacked the power of his, which destroyed her elegant phrasing in their duets. Her sense of stage movement also paled before Warfield’s.

Blackett endowed the mourning Serena with actual tears during the aria, “My Man’s Gone Now.” Blackett’s voice was throaty and poignant, her interpretations earthy, her pacing spark-like.

Many members of the student cast needed work on enunciating and projecting to the Festival Theatre’s back rows.

Notable exceptions included Ivan Thomas, who played an overpowering Crown in July, and Robert Adams, who made Crown into a stumbling, obnoxious ruffian in the September production. Linda Gree as Clara sang a clear, lyrical “Summertime,” while Girard Rhoden rendered the pusher Sportin’ Life as whirling dervish with a heart of coal.

The comic genius of the show was Barbara Suggs, who bullied her way into the viscera as she chased Sportin’ Life with a meat cleaver.

Bob Vladova

The Point

“Point of order,” “point of no return” and “boiling point” were just some of the “points” aired in the University Theatre’s playful production of The Point.

Produced with the Children’s Theatre Inc. of Champaign-Urbana at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, The Point plays on the natural ambiguity within the English language in a tongue-in-cheek fashion. Set against the traditional fairy-tale backdrop of an innocent girl and an evil count, the University’s performance of The Point managed to capture the hearts of both children and adults, but not their minds.

Although this narrative-musical was packed with action, dancing and such scary creatures as the prehistoric winged pterodactyl, the musical lacked the dramatic tension and potency of the television cartoon version. Under Roman Tymchyshyn’s direction, the 16-member cast strained at times to be cute. Their rendition at the Playhouse omitted much of the drama’s intellectual content.

A local high school combo provided the instrumentation from on stage. Pop star Harry Nilsson (best known for his rendition of “Everybody’s Talkin’ in Midnight Cowboy) wrote the upbeat score for The Point and provided the production’s skeletal framework.

The pert Faye Bright deserves much credit for her sparkling performance as the little girl, Oblio, who was banished from the “land of point” because of her rounded head. Her wistful expression and large, searing eyes brought an endearing quality to such songs as “Me and My Arrow”.

David Orr gave a fine performance as Arrow, her faithful dog-companion. And the whimsical narrator, Ken Benda served effectively as the director’s mouthpiece. In one delightful scene, Benda, wearing a multi-pointed hat, peedled philosophical one-liners like lollipops. As the ongoing commentator, he declared that “having too many points is the same as having no points.”

The musical implies that the “pointless forest”, looks no different than the “pointed” forest, because it all depends on your point of view.”

Sandra Weiss

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Pop Music

By Howie Anderson

"Medicare" is gaining popularity among young and old alike.

Beginning in the late 1960's as a small group of faculty and staff members attempting to ease tensions on the University campus through music, Medicare 7, 8 or 9 (depending on how many show up) has grown into a nationwide ambassador for goodwill and the promotion of Dixieland music.

"We do it because it makes people feel good," Dan Perrino, associate dean of FAA, said. The band never rehearses and relies on spontaneity for its effectiveness.

Medicare first performed in 1969 at the Illini Union South Lounge, which was then a focal point for protest speeches and demonstrations.

Perrino said Dixieland jazz facilitated informal communication between faculty and students, and the band quickly grew in popularity.

Currently the band has over 40 members in Champaign-Urbana and an additional 100 members throughout the nation. Membership includes faculty from a diverse array of fields including engineering, wood technology, entomology, biology and music. University staff members, local businessmen, students, alumni and retired and active musicians are also performers.

The band gave 57 performances between September and
December 1976, which included Quad Day, Illini football tailgate parties and home basketball games. Medicare travels extensively, conducting clinics on the history of traditional jazz music and creating a brand of music which appeals to all ages.

Each year Medicare conducts a tour of alumni associations in several major cities. This year the tour visited alumni groups and campuses in Dallas, Texas and Tuscon and Phoenix, Ariz.

Funds for the tour were raised through a January concert in the Auditorium. The concert featured approximately 30 of the band's members performing in several smaller combinations and one grand finale on a crowded stage. They entertained the crowd with music of the '40's and '50's in addition to Dixieland.

The National Jazz Festival in Wichita, Kan. invited Medicare to represent traditional jazz on its program and also conduct special jazz clinics for students.

Medicare jazz clinics in Illinois high schools have inspired the organization of 12 student Dixieland bands. Band members also give lectures to University music classes.

"Medicare is not a group, but a concept," Perrino said. The concept of spreading goodwill by perpetuating the goodtime sound of Dixieland is one that seems to work.

Above: University music professors Morris Carter (Left) and John O'Connor add some brass to Medicare's January performance at the Auditorium. Far Left: Local electronic technician Barry Wagner, backed up on bass by Don Pericival, University professor of wood technology, slides through a jazz number during a July concert at Champaign's Clark Park. Above Left: Stan Rahn (Left), acting director of Campus Programs and Services, reeds a little extra into a Medicare medley at Clark Park as Dan Perrino, associate dean of FAA, adds a touch of sax. Left: Perrino help keep the beat during a January Auditorium concert.
Amazing Grace

By Sandra Weiss

From the highly stylized modern ballet of Murray Louis to the Spanish folk dancing of Ballet Hispanico, the University was a showcase of divergent dance styles this season.

Tutus and pink ballet slippers were rarely seen as dance became a "multi-media" happening.

Epitomizing this trend was the Murray Louis Dance Company which shocked audiences with its controversial dance techniques on Oct. 15-16 at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts. Electric music slide projection and special lighting were exploited to create futuristic odysseys. Believing in "movement for movement's sake," the Murray Louis troupe discarded story lines in favor of molding shapes with the human body on the state (center right).

In November, skirts twirled and hips swayed to the Latino beat during Copacabana at the Illini Union (top right). The throbbing sounds of guitar and bongo drums induced everyone to join in the fun.

For those with more traditional tastes in dance there was the classical ballet favorite at Christmas time, "The Nutcracker," performed with all its mystical and charming flavor by the twin cities' own National Ballet of Illinois.

Feb. 6 brought the all black "Sounds in Modern Dance" to Krannert. Featuring a former University dance student, Mickey Davidson, the company combined black spirituals, musicians and dancers drawing on their Afro-American heritage to effect an overly self-indulgent production. Numbers with an obvious social comment, such as "The Voyage" (near right) which stressed the agony of slavery, were marred by weak choreography and poorly executed spins and arabesques. The highpoint of the show was a satirical duet performed by Davidson and Leon Brown to Duke Ellington's jazz score. Though the company was less nimble, it ought to be commended for its attempt to expand the definition of dance into a new social arena.

That same month, the Feb. 3-5 University student concert "callitwhatchamae" contained some remarkably talented dancers and choreographers. "In Search of Androgyne," choreographed by Barbara Roesch, was a veritable gem (far right). The scantily clad and well-controlled dancers mocked the male "pumping iron" or body building syndrome and female coquettishness.

Ballet Hispanico, March 25 and 26, brought its Spanish ballets and jazz routines to the Festival Theatre with precision footwork guaranteed to dazzle. With dancers clicking castanets in the flamenco-like dance, "Echoes of Spain," the dramatic Hispanico troupe entertained audiences through the evening (above).

The dance season, a "melting pot" of sounds and shaped, was on hand for those willing to appreciate it.
He sits in the first row, his head twisted back, eyes blank with serenity. He is lost in Rick's Cafe Americain, where Humphrey Bogart is confronting Ingrid Bergman over a piano. Sometimes his lips move a little, in just the same funny way Bogart's move. He's watching "Casablanca" again, and for him, the Bogart throw-away lines are the Bible.

He is not Woody Allen. His name is Ed, an electrical engineering major who goes to the movies every three weeks or so, every time Bogart's back in town. People like Ed are paying customers at the movies, and it is these customers who make film programming at the University a simple matter of deciding who are the campus cult figures.

For the numerous movie groups on campus, the films of superstars like Robert Redford, Clint Eastwood or Mel Brooks appeared to draw the biggest lines and box office receipts this year. Just as popular were the big-budget cult films ("2001: A Space Odyssey") and even the old standards like "Casablanca" and "Duck Soup," which kept resurfacing every several weeks.

But not every movie sold well.

"We thought everyone loved Gene Wilder," Lou Wollrab, president of a small campus film group called Cinemania, said. "So we showed a Classic Wilder piece: Quackser Fortune Has a Cousin in the Bronx. We lost money — it turns out people only want to see Wilder in Mel Brooks films, and Mel Brooks doesn't use Wilder anymore."

What did Brooks and Eastwood have going for them that Wilder did not? Gate receipts, sure, but beyond that Rick Ross, who programs Illini Union Student Activities (IUSA)
showings, said he did not know.

"Students are so damn eclectic you can never come up with a formula. People like to have a good time, that's for sure. And the actor has to have some kind of mystique,\" Ross said.

The mystique was best represented in the cults years ago by Judy Garland, who was "in some crappy movies," Ross said. The only woman who even approaches Garland's stature today is Barbra Streisand, according to Ross.

"She was really big about a year ago. I don't know what happened. One night we just sold out a midnight show of 'For Pete's Sake,'\" he said.

All of this frustrates the more esoteric groups Edwin Jahiel, director of the Unit for Cinema Studies, is a board member of Film Society, a campus group affiliated with IUSA. Film Society, which promotes artistic films, has steadily lost revenue each year since the movie boom of the late 1960's. Jahiel said he yearns for the old days, when students were more eager to experiment.

"American students are too easy to satisfy. They're like French people who go 'gaa-gaa' over all American Westerns. The French don't know the language, so they don't hear inflections and don't recognize cliches. After it's been translated and made into a subtitle, 'Head 'Em Off at the Pass' doesn't sound like a cliche anymore," Jahiel said.

There's a certain need for students to be more cinematically informed. Their background is limited. If you know Marx Brothers films or those of Buster Keaton, you get a sense of deja vu with Mel Brooks,\" he said.

One reason students do not like to see artistic films, Jahiel said, because of television.

"There's a 30-second 'Wings of Man' (Eastern Airlines) spot that has 100 different scenes in it. Commercials and commercial television move at such a fast tempo that you're spoiled for reflective cinema.\"

Jahiel pointed to another cause — the political mood of students.

"Nobody on the campus wants to have his views challenged. It takes a long stretch of the imagination to find political statements in Clint Eastwood's or Mel Brooks' films,\" he said.

Ross had a higher view of student tastes. "They have something funny going on in their minds. Their tastes are pretty accurate without any formal training.

"Sure, these movie stars may not be playing classic parts, but each has a mystique that students can get into. They appreciate the glory that was Hollywood.\"

Some films in an actor's career seem to make bigger impressions on people than others, however.

"I can figure that one out,\" Wollrab said. "It's all publicity. Take the example of 'Quacker Fortune' — Wilder considers it his best performance, but the film was badly distributed and remains largely unknown.

"People go to see it and they remember the publicity, not the film,\" Wollrab said. "Everybody has heard about 'Blazing Saddles,' so they want to find humor in it. When a guy watches Bogart, he doesn't see a short guy with a beat-up face. He sees Sam Spade or Philip Marlowe, or — sure, Rick, owner of Rick's Cafe Americain.\"
"Kim Love, you're an idiot, but you sure play good music."

Chip Monk, 1977

These immortal words were taken from the infamous Chip, Kim Love's arrogant, obnoxious and sometimes funny guest on "Soul Explosion" every Friday and Saturday night.

For the past two years, Love, a 1975 University graduate in FAA, produced one of the most popular, creative and entertaining programs in WPGU's history. From the opening bomb explosion to the closing "good night, ladies," Love packed his show full of good music, information and crazy antics to keep his listeners interested.

Love said the program’s philosophy was "total entertainment."

"Radio shouldn’t be background noise," he said. "I try to get people to listen. That's what radio is all about."

Love definitely succeeded in getting his program from the background and into the forefront of area radio programming. He featured artists on his show and created the chipmunk character by speeding up a tape of his voice. He admitted these were not original ideas, but he was probably one of the first area disc jockeys to use them regularly.

Evidently, Love’s audience responded well to his innovations. Mike Pappademos, WPGU general manager, said Love's program had one of the station's best ratings and was listened to by more of the community than any of the station's other shows. The show was technically excellent, and Love was full of energy that was transmitted to his listeners, Pappademos added. "Sometimes it was frustrating just how good he was," Pappademos joked.

In fact, Love himself will tell you how good he is and is insulted when he's called a good "black" disc jockey, saying he's good in any color.

But, regardless of compliments from station management and listeners, Love ended his career at WPGU last February because only students can work on any of the media owned by the Illini Publishing Company. Love had not been a student for two years, but he was the only black willing to do the show who also had a third class license from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). This license is required for all WPGU disc jockeys.

Love was permitted to continue working at the station, Pappademos said, because he was the only minority program at WPGU, and the management felt it had an obligation to have a minority program.

There are about 14 black students working for the Dormitory Broadcast Service (DBS), a training ground for WPGU disc jockeys, on "Progressive
Blackness.” But most of them do it for fun and are not interested enough to get licensed, Pappademos said.

But James Taylor, program director for “Progressive Blackness,” said “WPGU is only going to have one black program, so there’s no need for four or five of us to have licenses.”

So as the need arose for one black to get a license, one did. Ed Tate, freshman in LAS, decided to give it a try, and Love said a final good night to his WPGU audience.

Love had mixed emotions about leaving the station. He said he really enjoyed the show yet felt he was ready to move on in the broadcasting field.

What had started out as a casual interest has become a career goal of the Chicago southsider and Lindblom High School graduate.

Love became interested in broadcasting three years ago when he heard a friend on DBS. He had a revelation: “If that turkey could do it, so could I.”

So Love went to DBS and got a Tuesday night shift on “Progressive Blackness.”

When an opening appeared on WPGU, Love took and passed the test for his third-class FCC license and changed Alfred Beard’s “Experience,” which had been the former soul program, to Kim Love’s “Soul Explosion.”

Beard’s show had been aired from 4 to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday. When Love took over, the station made the soul program a “specialty program” on weekend prime time from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m.

Pappademos said a survey taken on the value of Beard’s program was used to show he was losing listeners. The survey and listener complaints caused the station to move the soul program to the weekends.

Love drew a large black and white audience. Ernie Westfield, WLRW disc jockey, said one reason for Love’s popularity is more whites are listening to black music and vice versa. The artists even sound more alike, he added. The Average White Band sounds like the average black band, David Bowie gets his beat from James Brown and according to the Wild Cherry hit, “the white boys are playing the funky music now,” Westfield said.

Besides the racial crossover of musical taste, Love’s show became popular because he was consistent.

Advertisers also value this consistency, Jody Long, WPGU’s sales director, said. They can define Love’s audience, which enables them to buy wisely, he said. Advertisers asked specifically to be on Love’s show, especially local black businesses and recording companies trying to promote a black artist, Long said.

Despite the favorable comments of listeners and co-workers, Love said he was very critical of the program and broadcasting in general. His major concern was the lack of minority programming at WPGU and the other area stations.

Love said that not enough black community information is broadcast. “There’s a great need for all media to tell people of opportunities in housing, education and employment. But there’s only so many public service announcements I can make when I’m also trying to play music. That’s why daily black programming would be better. That way useful information could be given daily and not packed into the weekends.”

Love said there’s little he can do now to change programming at the station. Minority entertainment will probably continue with one show per week because both WPGU and the public seem to be satisfied with a starvation diet.

Even though Love is now off the air, his desire to provide entertainment for the Champaign-Urbana area has not stopped. He formed Love, Smoke and Mann productions to produce local disco parties featuring fashion and colored light shows. Love will still be able to provide good music, but Chip will not be there to criticize.
Football—Sport and Spectacle
By Fotios Burtzos
The least important event at an Illinois football game in Memorial Stadium appears to be the game itself.

Gone are the days when the faithful student body would pack the stands, sing a moving rendition of "Illinois Loyalty" and concentrate on cheering their gridiron heroes to victory.

Today, an Illinois football game resembles a Ringling Brothers' circus because it features more entertainment than athletic competition. A variety of organizations and institutions, formal and informal, have become part of the Mardi Gras atmosphere surrounding every game.

Block I (east and west), reportedly the largest college card section in the United States, entertains the cheering throngs with its creative and colorful mosaics. Block I uses different themes and mosaics for each game such as "Can the Cats" for the Northwestern University Wildcats. Several mosaics remain unchanged however, the Chief Illiniwek can always be seen staring at the crowd from both sections as he makes his way onto the field.

Chief Illiniwek, one of the most colorful and exciting traditions in college football, was portrayed by Mike Gonzalez, senior in commerce from Jacksonville. The Chief prances ahead of the Illini Marching Band as it marches downfield. Then, as the band moves into the Illini formation, he dances at midfield before leading in the singing of "Hail to the Orange."

The Marching Illini, under the direction of Gary Smith, provide the musical entertainment at every football spectacular. The band, 175 strong, displays its marching skills during halftime. After highstepping quickly onto the field, the band delights the crowd with its precision formations and beautiful music.

"We practice our tails off all week on those formations, but it's worth it," saxophone player Kevin Shute, sophomore in agriculture, said.

One entertaining offshoot of the marching band is the Kazoo Band, made up of eight kazoo players. Wearing berets and band uniforms, this group parades around the field in chain-gang fashion, serenading the crowd before bowing and "flipping their lids."
Tim Hurdelbrink, senior in engineering, loved being a part of the kazoo band. “It was great. We just marched around being crazy and everybody loved it. I got off on harassing the girls,” he said.

Football would be incomplete without its women. At Illinois, the Illinettes, cheerleaders, flag bearers and baton twirlers serve to fire up the crowd with their routines and, for the males, their looks. Females, however, also enjoy the efforts of these women. According to Ann Maynard, senior in LAS and an avid fan, “having those girls out there seems a bit sexist, but they are good at helping keep enthusiasm among the fans.”

Fan is merely a short version of fanatic, and Illini fans fit the term well. Fans come in all colors, shapes, ages and sexes at Illinois, from the most obese beer-drinking dad on Dad’s Day to the most petite alumna at Homecoming. Their cars and campers surround the stadium as pre-game festivities abound.

Many fans have picnics before the game. Some are simple affairs consisting of a blanket and a light lunch. Others resemble medieval feasts complete with tables, chairs, candelabras, roasting fowl and ten different brands of beer. Occasionally Medicare 7, 8 or 9 will play outside the stadium, entertaining the crowd as it enters.

Once inside, the festivities resume. Booze appears from wineskins and under coats. Trips to the concession stands are made to satisfy the fans’ insatiable hunger. Radios, binoculars, seat cushions and blankets are used to assist the fan in his enjoyment of the day’s spectacle. The show cannot be complete, though, without an aerial exhibition.

On some days, the Flying Tomato Brothers of Garcia’s pizza fame delight the crowd by drifting over the stadium in their hot air balloon. Even if they’re absent, however, a small plane sponsored by Robeson’s Department Store will surely appear, tagging behind it a commercial message or a wish for good luck.

Rolls of toilet paper hurtle from the stands when there’s something to celebrate, such as an Illinois touchdown.

But as every student fan knows, if there’s nothing to cheer about on the field, you can always pass a coed bodily up the stands until she reaches the rop row. Then football will become spectacular again.
The Fighting Illini football season opened with a 24-6 win over Iowa and closed with a decisive 48-6 win over Northwestern, but in between the Illini had their problems. They finished in a four-way tie for third in the Big Ten with Indiana, Purdue and Minnesota, all with 4-4 conference records.

As usual, Ohio State and Michigan occupied the top two Big Ten slots, tied for first with 7-1 conference records.

In the opener, Iowa stymied the Illini offense somewhat and Illinois relied on two blocked Iowa punts to give them the breaks needed for victory. Sophomore Al Young and freshman Dave Kelly made the blocks. "That was quite a thrill for my first college game," Kelly admitted.

The next week, against the Missouri Tigers, the Illini were at their peak. Missouri, which had been rated the number six college team in the nation by both the Associated Press (AP) and the United Press International (UPI), was soundly manhandled by Illinois, 31-6.

Led by defensive standouts Scott Studwell and Steve DeFalco, the stubborn Illini defense caged the Tigers. DeFalco recovered a key fumble in the third quarter on a punt play. The Illini were leading 10-3, and the fumble recovery gave them the ball on the Missouri 23-yard line. Illinois capitalized on the break, working the ball down to the three where junior tailback Jim Coleman scored on a short scamper around the end. Coleman, who finished the game with 152 yards in 31 carries, said, "It was a really nice effort by the line. I just had to look for the hole to go through."

Illini quarterback Kurt Steger, who tossed two touchdown passes to sophomore swingback Eric Rouse, also had praise for his offensive line. "They really shut those people (defense) out," he said.

As a result of the Missouri game, Illinois, for the second time in three seasons, was ranked in the top 20 collegiate teams by the AP and UPI. Illinois' 14th rating matched the identical ranking they received in 1974 after upsetting Stanford 41-7.

Perhaps the Illini tried too hard to retain their national ranking, the following week at home. Against Baylor University, they turned the ball over four times in a 34-19 nationally televised loss.

Steger threw two interceptions and completed only 10 of 28 passes for 132 yards.

Some claimed that Illinois "choke[d] because they were on television" as this was the sixth Illinois loss in seven television appearances since 1972.

"I don't know why it is, but every time we appear on television we lay an egg," Blackman said.

Blackman laughed off the theory that the Illini lost because they were swell-headed after their national ranking. "I don't think that had anything to do with it," he said. "We just didn't play with the intensity we had at Missouri."

Against Texas A&M, the intensity was there but the opposition was just too good. The highly rated Aggie defense disappointed the Dad's Day crowd by holding the Illinois offense to 64 net yards rushing and 202 yards total offense. The Aggies won 14-7.

The Illini dug in against the Aggies and were tied 7-7 when Texas got the only break it needed to win.

The deciding touchdown for A&M was the result of an interception thrown by senior quarterback Mike McCray on an option pass. Aggie defensiveman William Thompson returned the ball to the Illini 14-yard line.

Despite the loss, Blackman remained confident. "I think we played one of the fine teams in the country in Texas A&M, and we're still very definitely a contender in the Big Ten," he said.

Despite Blackman's optimism, the Illini suffered a disastrous return to Big Ten play the next week as they were demolished 29-14 by the Minnesota Golden Gophers.

Minnesota was led by senior quarterback Tony Dungy, the Big Ten's total offense and passing leader in 1975. Dungy rushed for 89 yards in 14 carries and completed 9 of 15 passes for 76 yards. His efforts allowed the Gophers to

Left: Head Coach Bob Blackman beams with pride as his Illini prepare to take the field. Top Far Left: John DiFeliciano, Dean March and friends prepare to gang tackle a Northwestern ball carrier. Above Far Left: The Illini offensive line digs in for another trench battle versus Texas A&M. Far Left: Rickie Mitchem sends an Aggie flying as Scott Studwell and Mac McCracken head in to lend a hand.
run up 327 yards total offense against a helpless Illini defense.

Illini linebacker Scott Studwell appeared to be the only defender who contain Dungy. The Evansville, Ind. senior recorded 19 tackles, 16 of them solos.

Steger led the Illini to an emotional 21-17 last minute victory over Purdue. With Purdue leading 17-7 going into the fourth quarter, Steger threw five first-down passes, moving the ball to the Purdue three. On the next play, he passed to Rouse in the end zone to make the score 17-13 with ten minutes left to play.

Steger then scooted around the end for the two-point conversion, leaving Illinois just two points down.

After the Illini defense, led by Studwell's 23 tackles, stopped Purdue, Steger passed the Illini to victory. His passing got the ball down to the Purdue one-yard line. From there senior tailback Chubby Phillips plunged for the TD with 1:08 left in the game.

The most important aspect of the Illini's 31-23 loss to the Michigan State Spartans was not what happened in the game but in the stands. Illinois fans, doggedly focused their frustrations on one man: Bob Blackman. Reports of a meeting between Blackman and Athletic Director Cecil Coleman were circulated by a Chicago radio station the day after the game concerning Blackman's job.

Blackman denied the meeting and stated that "he has never worried" in his previous coaching career about his position and he never would. At the time the Illini were 3-4 in over-all play and 2-2 in the Big Ten.

As for the game itself, the spotlight belonged to Phillips and Illini placekicker Dan Beaver. Phillips rushed for 127 yards and returned four kickoffs for 131 yards. Beaver, the senior placekicking sensation, booted three of four field goal attempts and two extra points, putting him just 15 points shy of the Illini's all-time scoring record held by Harold "Red" Grange.

The Illini delighted a Homecoming crowd by opening the scoring and never trailing in a 31-25 win over the Wisconsin Badgers. The Illini marched 68 yards with the opening kickoff and scored on a 46-yard touchdown burst by Phillips.

Wisconsin quarterback Mike Carroll completed 17 of 30 passes for 169 yards, but hard-hitting defensive backs caused two fumbles after receptions and forced one interception.

It came as no surprise, even to the most die-hard Illini fans, that Illinois would lose its next two games. It did, 42-10 to Ohio State and 38-7 to Michigan, both nationally ranked powerhouses.

Against Woody Hayes' Buckeyes, the Illini did not get an outstanding performance from starting quarterback Steger, who threw four interceptions and completed only five of the 16 passes attempted.

Illinois' problems started early and remained. On its first possession the Illini drove to the Ohio State 24-yard line. Steger then tossed an interception which Buckeye Ed Thompson returned 81 yards for a touchdown.

Blackman said he felt that Illinois lost its emotional edge after the interception. "That had to be the most frustrating play I've ever seen," he said. "We just weren't quite the same team after that."

Illinois wasn't the same team for Michigan either. Except for one brilliantly engineered Illini drive, the game belonged to Michigan running back Rob Lytle, who ran for two touchdowns and caught a pass for another.

The Illini's moment in the sun came after Michigan's quarterback, Rick Leach, scampered 11 yards to put the Wolverines in front 7-0.

On the ensuing kickoff, Coleman handed the ball to speedy John Peach on a flashy reverse as Peach returned the ball to the Illinois 39-yard line.

Two major Michigan penalties helped the Illini move the ball to Michigan's 22-yard line where Steger rifled a bullet to tight end Marty Friel on the two-yard line.

Tailback Phillips dove for paydirt on the next play and Beaver's extra point tied the score at seven-all.

After the game, Blackman was asked if the loss, which dropped Illinois' overall record to a poor 4-6, would affect his status as a head coach.

"I have no idea," he said. "It would be ridiculous for a coach to be judged on one game."

If a coach cannot be judged on one poor game, then neither can he be judged on a single great one, as was the case in the 48-6 drubbing the Illini administered to Northwestern University to close the season.

The day before the Northwestern (NU) contest, the University of Illinois Athletic Association Board of Directors voted not to retain Blackman as coach. His players responded by "winning it (Blackman's last game) for the Gipper."

The Illini defense allowed NU only 71 yards total offense in the second half. The Illini offense, led by recordbreakers Beaver and Phillips, continued to pressure the NU defense.
all through the game.

Beaver racked up 12 points to surpass Red Grange’s Illini career scoring record of 186 points with 198. Phillips churned out 118 yards in 22 carries, sweeping past Rich Johnson, Grange and John Karras to become the school’s second leading rusher with 2,102 yards, trailing only Jim Grabowski’s 2,878. Phillips’ seventh TD of the season pushed him past Grange to third on the all-time scoring list.

One new defensive record was claimed by Studwell. His single year total of 177 tackles surpassed the old mark of 145 set by Dick Butkus in 1964.

Regarding the season, Blackman had nothing but praise for everyone.

"Needless to say, I’m pleased with the way we finished the season," Blackman said. "I have a lot of admiration and respect for the guys on this team. We’re particularly proud of the seniors. They worked hard and contributed much to the Illini program."

Four Illini gridders earned special recognition during regular season play and a total of seven players were invited to participate in post-season bowls.

Studwell, twice chosen the Associated Press (AP) Big Ten Defensive Player of the Week for his performances against Purdue and Texas A & M, was also named United Press International’s (UPI) Midwest Defensive Player of the Week after the Purdue contest.

Sports Illustrated named Illini defensive tackle DiFeliciantonio as it’s Defensive Lineman of the Week after his performance against the Missouri Tigers.

Tailback Phillips was named the AP Big Ten Back of the Week for his efforts against Homecoming foe Wisconsin.

For his 152 yards rushing against Missouri, Coleman was named UPI Offensive Player of the Week and AP Big Ten Offensive Player of the Week.

Joining Studwell and DiFeliciantonio in post-season bowl play were offensive tackle Jerry Finis, linebacker Mac McCraken, placekicker Beaver, center Phil McDonald and cornerback Jim Stauner.

Studwell’s busy bowl schedule included appearances in the Hula Bowl, the East-West Shrine Game and the Japan Bowl. Beaver also appeared in three bowls, the North-South Shrine Game, the East-West Shrine Game and the Senior Bowl.

Appearing with Beaver in the North-South Game were Finis and McCraken, and DiFeliciantonio performed in the Blue-Gray Game while Stauner was the lone Illini in the American Bowl.

Left: Kurt Steger runs a bootleg against Texas A&M. Above: Mike Collins eludes a Northwestern tackler on his way to a huge gain. Above Right: Dan Beaver follows through after booting another ball towards the uprights.
Paul was a 6'4" 260-pound tackle from one of the most competitive high school football conferences in Illinois and the University of Illinois wanted him. Paul was big and quick, but he was also ambitious. He believed there were better things in life than bumping heads.

Big Money Sport

By Jay Feuerstein
Illustration by Cathie Bleck

In the spring of 1974, former-Illinois coach Bob Blackman recruited a promising offensive tackle. At 6'4" and 260 pounds, the athlete, who we will call Paul, certainly had the size to play football in the Big Ten. The question was: did he have the brains to go to school here?

His high school academic record was less than sparkling. Paul was ranked in the lower quarter of his class with a C-minus average, barely meeting National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) requirements.

Though he had done well on his entrance exams, Paul's academic record would not have gotten him into the University's College of Commerce had he not been a football player.

But he was.

His size, quickness and growth potential gained him entrance into one of the nation's most competitive universities — academically and athletically.

Winton U. Solberg, University history professor and author of a history of the University up to 1897, said Paul's case is part of an athletic system which is inconsistent with many of the functions of higher education.

"The University athletic system is one of commercial athletics that runs largely to enable good football players to develop the experience and reputation needed to qualify them for the professional leagues," Solberg said.

"It's second purpose is for the entertainment of the public and neither one of these has anything to do with the legitimate functions of the University," he said.

Solberg said a university should train young people in the humanities, science and arts so they can become leaders in society. He does not see how football leads to these goals despite the claims of the Athletic Association (AA).

"What is the value of such large scale athletics?" Solberg asked. "No one would argue seriously anymore that athletics build character."

But Cecil Coleman, University di-
rector of athletics, said he would.

"I think intercollegiate athletics are a part of the total educational process, and if you are talking about total education then athletics have a value," Coleman said.

"Athletics are an integral part of the student's physical and social education. They help a person to go out into life and be successful," Coleman said.

Whatever they say about football, Solberg, Coleman and Dick Tamburo, University associate director of athletics, agree: football is also a business.

And they have a good reason.

The estimated 1976-1977 total income of the AA, a separate corporation which receives no University money, was $2,879,148. About 71 per cent of that figure or $2,055,145 will be generated by football.

Most of the other ten men's and seven women's sports usually operate at a loss, so football, which will gross approximately a $1.5 million profit in 1976-1977, is needed to support the AA's sports programs.

"Football is partly a business, there is no question if you want to be realistic about it," Coleman said.

"I think it goes far beyond that, but there's no question that any institution which wants to run a large program must attract people," Coleman said.

Tamburo said the business aspect of football often conflicts with the interests of the fans.

"Two years ago at the Ohio State game, we were sold-out, so we rented bleachers to provide extra seats," Tamburo said.

"Seats were $7 apiece and by the time we split the take with Ohio State, and figured out the money it cost us to rent seats, we realized we didn't make any money on the extra seats.

"What should we have done? Provide more seats or advertise a sellout? I think we should have sold out and that was it.

"The people who didn't get seats would have been more inclined to buy season tickets the next year," Tamburo said.

Tamburo added that the business aspect of football often forces the AA to make unpopular decisions.

"Looking at a $2.8 or $2.9 million business - what kind of decisions are you going to make?" he said. "You're not always popular with your decisions but you've got to remember to put yourself in the position of running that sort of business and then decide which decisions you make to survive," Tamburo said.

College football's critics, including Solberg, argue that the "big money" side of football has given the sport too much power in academics.

Solberg claimed the Office of Admissions and Records reserves ten slots for athletes to enter the University even if they have substandard academic records.

Solberg was wrong — there are more like 90 such spaces, according to Jane Loeb, director of University admissions and records.

Coleman said athletes are not required to meet the academic standards of individual colleges. Instead, they must meet NCAA standards — a C average with no minimum score on college entrance exams.

Paul wanted to attend the University of Illinois but he couldn't get in without his football skills, so he went through the recruiting game and accepted admission at Illinois through the AA's late admission program.

Compare that to the median percentile ranking of 1976 incoming freshmen in the College of Commerce. The average freshman in that college ranked in the top eight percent of his high school class and scored a 26 on his American College Test (ACT), putting him among the top 15 per cent of those tested in the nation.

Loeb, said athletes are not the only group of students with reserved spaces and easier entrance requirements.

Loeb said the reserved spaces are called "pre-empted categories" for students who must decide about attending the University later than the admissions office normally allows.

Coleman said heavily recruited athletes need pre-empted spaces.

"Many times a recruit doesn't make up his mind where he is going to go to school until after regular admissions are closed," Coleman said. "They have a big decision to make and it takes time."

Solberg and others claim once reserved spaces get them in, favoritism keeps some athletes from flunking out.

Athletic Association tutors, and teachers who favor athletes add fuel to already hot arguments against major college football.

Tab Bennett, University sports information director and a former Illini football star, said the AA is not to blame.

"The Athletic Association tutors are all hired under the supervision of the NCAA," Bennett, an Associated Press All-Big Ten selection in 1972, said.

"As far as athletic privilege is concerned, it is based on the individual instructor. If a teacher grades according to the strict requirements of this university then athletes have no advantage," Bennett added.

"But sometimes teachers favor athletes, admire them for being on the team and grade them higher for it," Bennett said.

Such effects within the University might be expected, but Champaign merchants and University economists claim football affects the regional economy.

H. F. Williamson, University associate professor of economics, said visiting football fans bring the community new money which spreads economic activity throughout the area.

"Say a fan stops into Bailey and Himes (606 E. Green St., Champaign) and buys an orange Illini hat for, say, $7," Williamson said. "Aside from the money that goes to the wholesaler some of that money stops here."

"Bailey and Himes now has more income. Two dollars of that hat might go to the student who works there, who in turn, goes over to Discount Records (603 S. Wright St., Champaign) and buys a record."

"The original $7 generates money that is spent all over the community."

"There's a sequence of these things," Williamson said.

Dick Varyu, manager at Bailey and Himes, said the sporting goods store is true to Williamson's example.

"The football hat sells like crazy, especially on Dad's Day and Homecoming," Varyu said. "On those days it is just sheer madness."

John Weeks, front office supervisor
at Ramada Inn, 1505 S. Neil St., Champaign, said that compared to other weekends, football weekend business is 10 to 15 per cent better. "We have reservations for two nights on those weekends," Weeks said. "On Dad's Day and Homecoming we are full a year in advance for two nights."

But Seely Johnston, 73, owner of Johnston's Sport Shop, 34 Chester St., Champaign, said his business is quietest on football Saturdays. "For the last 10, 15 years, every weekend we have a football game is the poorest day of the week for me," Johnston said. "The fans drive into the game and the police usher them out the south exit onto the freeway and they never see the town. "They don't even come here. My biggest business days are on the Saturdays they don't play here," Johnston said.

Football at the University not only affects regional economics, academics and the entire sports program. It sometimes affects itself, as in the case of Paul, the not-so-bright recruit. It seems Paul was smarter than his academic record indicated.

Despite the possibility of becoming a professional athlete, Paul said his priorities changed when he graduated from high school. So he went through the recruiting game and was accepted at Illinois through the AA's late admission program.

The following fall, Paul did not show for football practice. He gave back the playbook the coaches had given him that summer.

And he quit.

Paul said he never intended to play for the Illini. He just wanted the chance to attend the University of Illinois.
New Road to the Roses
By Jay Feuerstein

For Bob Blackman, it caused a dream to be deferred. For Gary Moeller, it made a dream come true.
And for the University Athletic Association (AA) board, it added promise to the dream of seeing the Fighting Illini climb from the top of the "Other Eight" to the summit of the Big Ten.

"It" was the dramatic dismissal of former Illini football coach Bob Blackman on Nov. 21 and, two weeks later, the hiring of Moeller to take his place.

When called before the board and asked to resign, Blackman, 58, said he would not. Instead, the short, stout man who survived a polio attack in 1937 and went on to become one of the winningest coaches in college football history, forced the AA board of directors to fire him.

In a prepared statement following his dismissal, Blackman said, "It was suggested to me that it would make it easier for everyone if I submitted a resignation.

"I am not at all certain that I would have accepted a new contract had it been offered to me, unless some changes were made that would provide an atmosphere that would enable our staff to have a fair chance of bringing the Illini program up to the championship level that everyone desires," Blackman, a legend in the East where he won six Ivy League championships at Dartmouth, said.

"I do feel, however, that I am a forthright and honest person and that it would be a 'phony situation' to submit a resignation when I know in my heart our coaching staff had done a good job," Blackman said.

In his 27 years of coaching, serving at Illinois, Dartmouth and Pasadena City College, Blackman compiled a 179-85-9 record. Blackman's six Fighting Illini teams won a total of 29 games, lost 36 and tied one. However, in the Big Ten he was one of only three active coaches with winning conference records.

Though not nearly matching the records of Woody Hayes at Ohio State and Bo Schembechler at Michigan, Blackman's teams won 24, lost 23 and tied one in conference play. In three of his six seasons, Blackman led the Illini to third place in the conference behind perennial powers Michigan and Ohio State.

"If you don't include those two teams, you still have a pretty good eight-team conference," Blackman said. "We'd have been three-time champions in such a conference, and I think that is a pretty good record."

The Illini's record in the so-called "Other Eight" over the past six years was 24 wins, 11 losses and one tie.

However, Blackman said such statistics were no consolation for never having gone to the Rose Bowl as champions of the Big Ten.

"Going to the Rose Bowl is an honor for any coach," Blackman said. "But I don't think anyone wanted it more than I did.

"As a youngster I used to ride my bicycle to the Rose Bowl and sneak in just to watch USC (University of Southern California) play. Then, when I was in high school, the last game I ever played was in the Rose Bowl for the 1936 Southern California championships, and we won," Blackman continued.

"Later, when I was head coach at Pasadena City College in 1951, we won the national junior college championship—with a 12-0 record—and we played in the Rose Bowl," Blackman said.

Blackman accepted the head coaching job at Cornell University less than a month after his dismissal from Illinois. In a January telephone interview from Cornell, Blackman said he views his stay at Illinois with "mixed emotions".

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"I met some of the finest players, coaches and fans while I was at Illinois," Blackman said. "But there wasn't a proper atmosphere in the Athletic Association to build the type of program needed to win the conference."

Blackman alluded to a long-standing personality conflict with University Athletic Director Cecil Coleman and said his relationship with the Cornell Athletic Association has been positive.

"I don't want to sound like sour grapes, but at least here at Cornell they are willing to do what is necessary to win a championship."

By hiring Moeller, the AA board believes it has done just that.

Moeller, 23 years younger than Blackman, had served as defensive coordinator under Schembechler at Michigan since 1973. Both as player and coach, Moeller has never been associated with a losing football team.

Moeller, whose Dec. 3 appointment by the AA board of directors was unanimously approved two weeks later by the University Board of Trustees, accepted a five-year, $35,000 contract with the stipulation that he would continue to serve Michigan in its Rose Bowl effort against USC.

In an interview immediately following his appointment, Moeller said "I think that's the least I could do for Michigan. Doing something positive like coaching in the Rose Bowl won't hurt our overall recruiting efforts. In fact, I think it will help. We can get a lot of work done here in the next two weeks, and when I return we can move into full-scale."

"Full-scale" is putting is mildly. By January 9, a secretary in the coaches' office affectionately referred to Moeller as "the whirlwind."

In order to reach the position of head coach at a Big Ten school at the age of 35, Moeller has had to move fast.

A native of Lima, Ohio, where he earned three varsity letters as football captain and star linebacker for Lima High, Moeller received his bachelor's degree in Physical Education in 1963 from Ohio State University (OSU). He was coached by Woody Hayes at OSU, playing center and linebacker, and he lettered in each of his three varsity seasons. He was a member of the OSU 1961 squad, which won the Big Ten championship and ranked second in the nation. The following year he captained the Buckeyes.

In 1967, Moeller joined the collegiate coaching ranks as head freshman coach and linebacker coach at Miami of Ohio under Schembechler. Two years later, Moeller followed Schembechler to Michigan as defensive and coach through the 1972 season.

Despite his defensive background, Moeller said he would work on offense at Illinois.

"Tactically, we will throw the ball if I feel we can do it successfully, but strictly passing teams are not consistent winners," Moeller said.

"As a result we are looking for a quarterback in the recruiting, although we want the best athletes we can find, no matter the position," he continued.

Moeller, an energetic, stocky man with thick brown hair and a ready smile, said his new job at Illinois is the fulfillment of a dream.

"I have wanted to be a head coach at a major University for as long as I can remember," Moeller said.

And compared to most Big Ten coaches, that is not very long.
Treading Water
By Fotios Burtzos

At the start of the 1976-77 season, head swimming coach Don Sammons was certain his squad would improve on its 5-5 dual meet mark and fifth place Big Ten finish in 1975-76. But after five dual meets, two relays and the Illinois Intercollegiate meet, it was evident the University swimming team was sinking.

"We were looking forward to improving this season," Sammons, who holds a 28-24 career record at Illinois, said. "We're just being outswam though."

The season began with two relays, the Big Ten Western Division Relays, held Nov. 20 in Iowa City, Iowa and the Illinois State Relays in Normal on Dec. 4. At Iowa, the Illini tied with Iowa State for third with 144 points, 134 behind champion Southern Illinois.

Illinois split dual meets on consecutive days in December, losing 80-41 to Wisconsin and downing Northwestern 75-46. Freshman Chris Tague showed his potential with strong showings in the distance freestyle events against both teams.

With their dual meet mark at 1-1, the Illini tankmen enjoyed their finest hour in the Illinois Intercollegiate meet, held Jan. 14-16 at the home pool.

Led by defending Big Ten breaststroke champion (100 yard breaststroke 0:58.865) Jim Shanel, the Illini scored points in every event to finish a solid second with 437 points, and trailed perennial champion Southern Illinois by 145 points. Sammons oozed optimism afterwards.

"If we do everything right and the attitude stays as superb throughout the year as it has been, we'll have a good shot at the first division in the Big Ten," Sammons said.

Sammon's optimism was dealt a shocking blow as the Illini dropped their next three dual meets by progressively worse scores. Michigan State started the Illinois dive by defeating Illinois 67-56 on Jan. 21. Michigan crushed the tankmen 80-39 on the next day and the floundering Illini hoped to regroup their forces against swimming power Indiana.

Indiana rolled to its 127th consecutive dual meet victory by defeating the Illini 77-37. Although failing to win an event, the Illini collected six individual second place finishes.

Sophomore Bud Mathieu captured second-place finishes in both the 500 (4:46.6) and 1000 yard freestyles (9:43.7). Tague took second in the 100 and 200 yard freestyles with his 1:43.0 time in the 200 -- a personal best.

The Illini's other seconds were efforts by Dave Barnes in the 200-yard backstroke and Doug McConnell in the 200-yard butterfly.

With the Illinois dual meet record at 1-4, Sammons could only look to the future. "We aren't bad by any means but we still need work before we start beating teams like Indiana. We'll keep working on it."

First at the Finish
By Fotios Burtzos

As Gary Wienke moved into his third season directing Illinois track fortunes, the power laden Illini track team continued its winning ways.

In his first two years as head coach, Wienke led the Illini to a second and third place finish in the Big Ten Indoor Championships, a fourth place finish at the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Indoor Meet, a Big Ten Outdoor championship in 1975 along with a fourth place finish in 1976 and an 11th place at the NCAA Outdoor Meet in 1976. For his team's finish at the 1976 NCAA Indoor Championships, Wienke was honored as District IV Coach of the Year.

But Wienke said, "If it wasn't for the talented bunch of men I've got, it would be tough to be a winner of any sort."

And talent abounded on the 1977 squad as 15 returning lettermen, including such standouts as Charlton Ehizuelen, Jeff Jirele and Craig Virgin were joined by a promising crop of first and second year men.

Illinois talent showed itself early in the 1977 campaign and, through mid-February, showed no sign of letting up.

The season started with a sensational performance in the Illinois Invitational, held Jan. 22 in the Armory. Wienke's squad totalled 149 points to outdistance Kentucky State and Illinois State which tied for second with 49 points apiece. The Illini recorded their eighth win in the Invitational's eight-year history. The Illini scored individual victories in six of the 15 events and tied or broke three meet records and one school mark.

Ehizuelen, who added sprinting to his jumping duties in 1977, took the 60 yard dash with a time of 6.1, tying him for the school record with eight others and the meet record with four others. The Nigerian just barely edged Illini sophomore Nate Wyatt by a tenth of a second. Wyatt had earlier also run a 6.1 in the prelims.

Pole vaulting star Doug Laz showed why he deserves his fame by winning his event with a 15-foot 11¾-inch leap, breaking his own meet record of 15 feet 10½ inches set in 1976. Jirele outkicked teammate Virgin in the final lap of the mile to set a meet record of 4:04.5. Other Illini winners were Charles White in the 1000 yard run, Tim Smith in the 600 and Jim Eicken in the two-mile.

Despite this initial success, Wienke was not over confident. "Outstanding performances are fine only if they can be done consistently."

The Illini proved they were consistent in their next outing at the Illinois Intercollegiate meet on Feb. 4 and 5. Illinois ran up 182 points to capture the overall team title, 20 points ahead of second place Southern Illinois.

Outstanding performances were turned in by Virgin with a time of 8:50.3 in the two mile and Laz with a vault of 16-9. Freshman Vaughan Skidmore showed his potential with a toss of 54-0¾ in the shot put.

In the Mason-Dixon Games held on Feb. 12 in Louisville, the Illini solidified their position as a midwest track and field power by scoring in seven of eight events.

Eicken won the collegiate 3000 meter run in 8:12.2, the equivalent of an 8:51.2-mile. Ehizuelen finished second behind Olympic gold medalist Arnie Robinson by one-half inch, with a leap of 25-8 in the long jump. Illinois relay teams finished second in the sprint medley and distance medley events. After the meet Wienke expressed his feelings about the future.

"I'm glad we're getting some experience on the board and things look good for nationals. Still, we're going to keep on working because it's a highly competitive war out there."

Sports 199
By Nancy Fasano

Early in their seasons, the Illinois women's golf, volleyball and tennis teams realized their fall competition was not going to be easy. With expanding schedules and improving opposition, Illini domination of the state's fall sports faced a severe challenge.

The women's golf team entered the first part of its split season in September with high expectations. But the Illini women fell short of what they had hoped to accomplish, according to Coach Betsey Kimpel.

"I really thought we'd finish better overall than we did," Kimpel said.

The Illini's strongest performance came in the Illinois Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (IAIAW) tournament held Sept. 24 and 25 at Western Illinois University in Macomb. Led by sophomore Becky Beach, who captured the individual championship for the second straight year, the Illini swept the top four spots in a lopsided victory over runner-up Southern Illinois-Carbondale.

Beach topped the field with a seven over par 119 in the rain-shortened, 27-hole event. Senior Janice Kimpel was second with a 123 and senior Linda Gwillim third, with a 130.

But aside from their IAIAW championship, the Illini had little team success and often faltered after being in contention early in each tournament. In the Midwest Regional in East Lansing, Mich., they tied for the lead after the first day but slid to fourth at its end. In the Illinois State Invitational at Normal, the Illini held third place after the first day but finished sixth.

In addition to Beach's IAIAW title, two other Illini also claimed individual championships. Diane Miller fired a 36-hole 159 to take top honors in the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women Midwest Regional and earned a trip to the national championship in June at the University of Hawaii. Kimpel, the coach's daughter, was tournament medalist in...
Eric Freibrun

the Illinois State Invitational despite strong finishes by several Michigan State players.

"Michigan State has overwhelmingly dominated women's golf over the last few years," Kimpel said. "Some of the other schools, especially Purdue and Indiana, have improved considerably. We should be in contention next year because we've got most of our best girls returning."

Besides Beach and Miller, the Illini will have sophomore Laurie Larsen and junior Laurie McKinzie returning next season.

The women's volleyball team posted a consistent 25-14 record last fall, up from a 16-10 mark in 1975.

Prior to the season coach Terry Hite expressed optimism about the squad. "The girls have a lot of potential; not only potential, but actual skill. They can do it," Hite said.

But what the Illini could not do was overcome Chicago Circle, the team that has had a stranglehold on women's volleyball over the past two years. The Illini fell to Circle in the Illini Invitational at the Intramural Physical Education Building in early November and again in the IAIAW tournament at Illinois State, where Circle took the title and the Illini sixth.

In the Big Ten Championships at Ohio State last October, the Illini posted a 6-3 record in the preliminaries, including a victory over top-seeded Ohio State.

In the single elimination final round, the fourth-seeded Illini topped their first opponent, Michigan, before bowing to sixth-seeded Indiana. The
loss dropped Illinois into the consolation bracket where they dominated play and captured the consolation title.

Hite believed mental errors cost the Illini a better showing. “I thought we should have placed second. We definitely had the talent, but we just suffered lapses in our concentration.”

Returning players proved to be the key to the volleyball team’s performance. Seniors Sue Bochte and Peg Moeck were the top spikers for Illinois. Jean Schlinkmann and Mary Ellen Wilson, both juniors, strengthened the lineup along with sophomores Janet Roberts and Nancy Rimdzius.

Hite said next year looks promising. “Illinois has a good chance of taking the Big Ten next year because we only lost two seniors and we have a solid core of regulars returning.”

The Illini women’s tennis team compiled a 4-8 record last fall. In the first two weeks of the season the Illini fell to Purdue, Augustana, Illinois State and Southern Illinois before winning its first meet against Eastern Illinois.

In 1975, the Illini won the IAIAW tennis title and had one of the best records in the state. But they fell to fifth place in the state tournament in 1976 as Northwestern, in only its second season of intercollegiate competition, surprisingly captured the state crown.

Northwestern, which finished last behind ninth place Illinois in the 1976 Big Ten meet held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in April, is expected to become a tennis power.

Junior Kristina Salamone, one of the Illini’s top players, said “Northwestern has gotten a lot of great players because they’ve given out ten women’s scholarships. Their number one player last spring barely made the top ten for them in the fall.”

Coach Carla Thompson said the quality of women’s tennis has changed drastically in the past few years. “The caliber of the women playing has made a 180-degree turn around. There is no comparison be-
tween this year's state tournament and last year's."

The second-year coach said she thinks the overall improvement in women's tennis is good for the sport, even though it's making the Illini's task more difficult. "But whatever it takes to get us back up there, we're going to make it."

Illinois' 14-woman squad was led by top-seeded senior Colleen McNamara, a four-year veteran of the team. Salamone held the No. 2 spot last fall and the third position bounced between sophomores Maureen Nelson and Colleen Clery.

When women's intercollegiate athletics was just beginning, Illinois dominated many of its state and Mid-west competitors. But other schools have started to offer first-year scholarships and recruit top women athletes. Illinois has yet to do either, and the women's teams last fall felt the difference.
Heartbreak
By Mark Stevens
During the Chicago Bulls' heyday, Bulls coach Dick Motta was fond of attributing his team's success to "beating the teams we are supposed to beat." That is one lesson the Illini have yet to learn.

The 1976-77 version of the Fighting Illini were living proof of the old sports adage "on any given night, any team can emerge victorious." The youthful cagers humbled once-proud Indiana for the first time in nearly a decade, dislodged Purdue from a share of the Big Ten crown, took powerful Michigan down to the wire in Ann Arbor and narrowly fell to highly regarded Missouri and Houston.

But the Fickle Illini also were throttled by cellar-dwellers Wisconsin and Ohio State, twice nearly upended by Billy McKinney's one-man gang at Northwestern and buried by lowly Michigan State.

Inexperience and emotion were major factors in the up and down fortunes of the Illini. Playing as many as four freshmen in the lineup, second-year coach Lou Henson's cagers had difficulty controlling their youthful exuberance. "It's only natural for young ballplayers to be up for our big-name opponents," Henson said. "We have to be up to be competitive. When we are high, we can play with anyone. When we are down, we can't handle anyone."

Consistently inconsistent, the Illini took Henson and their "faithful" on a winter-long roller coaster ride. Jumping off to a 7-1 mark against a non-conference slate of foes Henson described as "not very strong — we had a chance of winning some ballgames," the Illini engaged in a series of thrillers. Illinois was sparked by the spectacular play of Audie Matthews and the sensational exploits of the Illini's freshman foursome of Levi Cobb, Steve Lanter, Rob Judson and Neil Bresnahan.

Opening the season with what would become typical Illini style, Illinois watched as St. Louis chipped away at a 13-point second half deficit before Judson, a freshman guard out of Zion-Benton, sank two free throws with nine seconds remaining to seal a 68-65 victory over the Billikins. Matthews led the scoring with 18 points and was named the game's Most Valuable Player by the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Illinois then traveled to Columbia, Mo. for the Dec. 3-4 "Show Me Classic." In their opening match against defending Big Eight Champion Missouri, Judson tallied 16 second-half points as the Illini cut a 10 point Tiger lead to a single marker before falling 76-75. In the battle for second place the Illini once again bested St. Louis. Cobb, a 6-6 freshman forward out of Morgan Park High School in Chicago, led the Illini with 14 points and seven rebounds.

In the home opener Dec. 8, the Illini ran away from a tired San Jose State ballclub 84-70. Sophomore forward Ken Ferdinand had his best game of the season with 20 points and 15 rebounds and Matthews again topped all scorers with 24 points.

After the victory, Henson expressed disappointment with the team's rebounding and also with the play of some of the veterans, notably junior forward Rich Adams. Adams, the Illini's leading scorer (15.9) and rebounder (5.9) in 1975-76, had only 10 points and seven rebounds in the previous two outings.

Left: Steve Lanter fights his way into a jump ball situation against the Minnesota Golden Gophers.
“We’ll get beat by 20 points by Nebraska if we play like we did tonight,” Henson said.

By Henson’s standards, the Illini were a different ballclub against Nebraska. Cobb scored 16 points, including a game-clinching 15-foot baseline jumper in the final minute as the Cornhuskers succumbed 67-63 at the Assembly Hall. In their next matchup, however, the Illini amazed Henson and the smallest home crowd of the year (5,389) by narrowly slipping past unheralded and winless Cleveland State 72-70, almost blowing a nine point lead in the final 55 seconds. The victory marked the fifth straight for Illinois and also the first of 25 consecutive starting assignments for 6-4 freshman guard Steve Lanter.

Lanter, from Mascoutah, Ill., was recruited as a swingman but developed into “the best quarterback on the ballclub” according to Henson. Lanter dislodged Evanston sophomore Larry Lubin and beat out fellow freshman Judson for the starting point guard position.

The Illini edged Cal Poly 67-65 and Arizona State 80-64 to up their record of 7-1 and their Assembly Hall mark to 5-0. But their fortunes took a decided turn for the worse as the Illini headed for the "Rainbow Classic" in Honolulu and then into the real season against a revived and balanced Big Ten Conference.

The Illini found their rainbow ended quickly in Honolulu. Levi Cobb hit his first eight field goal attempts against Houston, pushing his two-game shooting tear to 16 buckets in a row, but the Cougars and All-American candidate Otis Birdsong eliminated the Illini from the championship bracket 69-66. Judson suffered a strained knee in the contest which would sideline the outside scoring threat for nearly two months. Fenwick freshman Bresnahan had a season high 17 points to lead the cagers over William & Mary 73-64, but St. John’s held the Illini in check with a light defense for a 56-52 victory to round out the tournament.

The Illini emerged from their non-conference schedule with an 8-4 mark and with a young team improving with every game. “We thought we would win somewhere between 14 and 18 games this season, so we are right on schedule,” Henson said. “The freshmen have stepped in quickly and the whole team is maturing every game.”

Henson was gearing the Illini for the Big Ten season, aiming at a first division finish last year’s 7-11 conference mark and seventh place standing. Henson said the Big Ten was “as tough as I’ve ever seen it, better balanced and more competitive. Indiana may be down this year, but the other teams are all better.”

The Illini’s first weekend of conference competition proved the Big Ten to be just as unpredictable as the Illini. Shooting an incredible 67.3 per cent from the field, the Illini blew Ohio State right out of Columbus 89-72. Matthews pumped in a career-high 28 points and Cobb and Adams added 18 and 16 points respectively as Illinois put on its best offensive show of the season.

But two days later the supposedly “down” defending national champion Indiana Hoosiers blasted the Illini 80-60 in Bloomington, and it could have been worse. Indiana led by

Far Right: An Ohio State player finds his way barred by a wall of Illini. Top Right: Coach Henson shouts instructions from the sideline. Above Right: Rich Adams shows his defensive posture against Ohio State. Right: Chief Illiniwek (Mike Gonzalez) presents an awesome but inspiring figure at home games.
as much as 30 and the Hoosiers’ own coterie of freshmen, notable Mike Woodson and Illinois products Glen Grunwald and Derek Holcomb, manhandled the Illini.

Leaving Indiana’s Assembly Hall for their own, the Illini found the results just as palpable. Playing under a court injunction staying his NCAA-imposed suspension, Minnesota’s all-everything center Michael Thompson imposed his own injunction on the Illini’s inside game and added a game high 25 points to lead the nationally ranked Golden Gophers to an 83-69 decision, Matthews continued his consistent scoring with 17 points and Adams, Bresnahan and Cobb all added 14 points apiece, but it was not enough for the Illini to avoid their first home court loss of the season.

Iowa’s invasion of Champaign marked the low point in the Illini’s basketball fortunes. Leading by 12 points going into the final minutes, the Illini failed to score in the last five minutes and dropped an 84-81 overtime heartbreaker to the Hawkeyes. The Illini could manage only one field goal attempt during the drought and committed a record-tying 33 personal fouls en route to their third straight defeat.

After the game Henson again called the Illini “the worst defensive team in the country.” Henson, whose New Mexico State teams annually ranked among the nation’s best defensive squads, harped throughout the season at his big men’s inability to stop opponents’ inside games and control the backboards.

The state of Michigan added to Henson’s woes as it extended the Illini losing streak to five. A 5-8 Michigan State ballclub held the Illini to 19 points in the first half, built up a 24 point second half lead and then withstood a late charge to upset the cold-shooting Illini 67-58. Illinois shot only 33 percent from the field and Matthews was held to a season low six points. Adams led the scoring with 20 points.

Illinois fell to 1-5 in the Big Ten by dropping a hard fought 66-61 decision to Olympian Phil Hubbard and league-leading Michigan. Hubbard connected for a career-high 29 points to offset the absence of injured superstar Rickey Green. The Illini battled back from a 13 point second half deficit to within five with two minutes to play but could not draw any closer.

The Michigan game marked the return of junior forward Rich Leighty. Leighty, who started 12 games last season in place of the injured Nate Williams (now with the New Orleans Jazz of the National Basketball Association), tore an achilles tendon in fall practice, missing the first half of the season. Leighty had six points and six rebounds against Michigan and ousted Ferdinand from the starting lineup for the rest of the season.

Henson was pleased with the Illini showing after the Michigan State fiasco, but added that Michigan had been “sky-high” for a crucial contest with Purdue earlier in the week and was probably a little flat for Illinois.

Northwestern journeyed south to Champaign sporting 3-13 season record, 1-6 in the Big Ten and housed in the conference basement. The Wildcats also had Billy McKinney.

McKinney drilled 31 points, including 12 consecutive field goal attempts, but Matthews countered with 25 points and two crucial free throws with nine seconds remaining as the Illini escaped with a 71-68 victory. Northwestern had taken 66-63 lead with a little over two minutes left, but Matthews hit two free throws, stole the ball to set up a bucket by Bresnahan and then sealed the game with two more charity tosses. The win pushed the Illini’s season record back over the .500 mark at 10-9.

Having shattered their five game losing streak, the Illini traveled to West Lafayette, Ind. to confront 18th ranked Purdue. Illinois had not won in Purdue’s Mackey Arena in 13 years. The Boilermakers made it 14. Despite 19 points from Rich Adams and one of the best overall team performances of the season, the Illini were edged by the NCAA tourney-bound Boilermakers 66-63. Purdue canned 28 free throws while the Illini could only muster nine markers via the charity stripe.
Adams and Matthews combined for 50 points as the Illini got back on the winning track with a 82-72 decision over Wisconsin. Adams poured in a season high 30 points, the highest total for an Illini player since Rick Schmidt did it in 1975.

In what Henson termed his “most pleasing win at Illinois,” the Illini avenged an earlier narrow defeat by upsetting Purdue 71-70 before nearly 10,000 screaming fans in the Assembly Hall. Matthews’ 15-foot jumper with one second remaining curled in to cap an Illini rally in which they hit nine of their last 11 field goal attempts and scored the game’s last four points in the final 10 seconds.

Bresnahan tipped in a Matthews miss with 10 seconds left to pull the Illini within one at 70-69. Leighty fouled Purdue guard Bruce Parkinson, and Parkinson missed the front end of a one-and-one to give Matthews the opportunity to seal the upset. Matthews finished with 20, Adams added 16 and Leighty chipped in nine points and seven rebounds.

Illinois made it three wins in a row and 13-10 overall with another squeaker over Northwestern. Leighty hit a 22-foot jumper with two seconds showing on the clock to lift the Illini over McKinney’s Wildcats 65-63. Matthews canned 19 points and Adams added 17.

Wisconsin, fresh from an upset over Purdue, avoided the letdown which has characterized the Illini’s play and upended the visitors 62-50. The Illini shot only 24 per cent in the second half, Matthews and Adams combined for only one point after intermission and the Badgers utilized an effective four-corner offense to stall during the final eight minutes. Illinois pulled within seven points with 1:15 left, but were slapped with a technical foul for having six players on the court, icing the victory for Wisconsin. The loss dropped Illinois to 5-7 in the conference and seriously damaged their drive for a first division finish.

But the Illini were a different ball club every time they took the floor, especially if the floor was located in the Assembly Hall. Just ask Indiana.

Indiana had mauled the Illini a month before in Bloomington and was coming off an emotional 72-63 upset of Michigan. But Henson’s unpredictable cagers pulled off their second major upset in as many weeks, downing the Hoosiers 73-69. Adams canned 16 points and held All-American Kent Benson in check down the stretch to lead the Illini to their first victory over Bobby Knight’s once-perennial conference champions since 1971. Illinois placed five players in double figures and overcame a 15-point first half deficit.

“The first thing I thought of when I left the floor was ‘I bet we’ll probably get beat by Ohio State,’” Henson said after the Indiana victory.

Henson has been on the Illini roller-coaster long enough to know the foibles of his young squad, and being up in the clouds after a big win is one of them. The inspired Buckeyes, sensing an opportunity for their third Big Ten victory, put the clamps on the Illini forwards and emerged with a 64-60 win. Cobb, Adams and Leighty could combine for only 25 points and Matthews’ 18 points were not enough to offset Ohio State’s balanced attack.

Illinois dropped to 14-13 and 6-9 in the Big Ten with a 76-64 loss to Iowa. Iowa’s leading scorer and rebounder, Bruce “Sky” King, who missed the Hawkeyes’ previous victory over Illinois with an eye injury, combined with freshman guard Ron Lester and forward Clay Hargrove to stake Iowa to a big first half lead which the Illini could not overcome.
With games remaining against Minnesota, Michigan and Michigan State, all of which defeated the Illini the first time around, Illinois' goals of a first division finish and a winning season seem in jeopardy. But 1976-77 was still a season to remember.

Maybe it was the emergence of Matthews, who became the great basketball player Illini fans expected him to be. Moved from forward to guard this season, the 6-5 junior responded with over 16 points a game. Or maybe it was the recruits. Henson said their inexperience may have hurt the Illini's bevy of fingernail bitters, but they won more than they lost.

Cobb started every game, led the team in rebounds and shattered the freshman scoring record. Lanter took over the offense early in the season and set an all-time single season assist record. Judson was "Mr. Clutch" in several early contests and the Illini were 7-1 when he sustained a knee injury. Bresnahan, the fourth leading rebounder, was touted as one of the most aggressive players in the state during recruiting last spring. Henson said it was no exaggeration.

Or maybe it was just the unpredictable nature of Henson's cagers. Able to turn victory into defeat at the blow of a whistle, playing 15 games which were decided by five points or less and pulling off some of its biggest upsets in years, the Illini could play with the best on any given night.

But for whatever reason, 1976-77 will be remembered as the season the Illini basketball program turned the corner and headed in an unfamiliar direction — up.
The Missing Links

By Jim Feeley

The 1976 spring Illini golf team had a bad habit. It would challenge early in tournament play, only to fade in the end.

The Illini started with an 11th place finish in the 14-team Red Fox Invitational in Chapel Hill, N.C. After that disappointing opener Ken Kellaney, Kym Hougham and Don Dray led the team to a three-stroke victory at the Leatherneck Invitational at Western Illinois University.

Kellaney, a sophomore who coach Ladd Pash said "is probably as strong a player as we've seen here at Illinois," later went on to win the Illinois Invitational with a 36-hole total of 146 and placed 11th in the Big Ten tournament at Michigan.

Perhaps the best team effort came at the Kemper Invitational at Ohio State. The Illini, competing against the strongest field they faced all year, placed sixth out of 23 teams, falling from third place after the first round.

Less noteworthy performances included an eighth place finish at the Purdue Invitational (falling from fifth place after the first round) and a fifth at the Illinois Invitational, which Illinois had won in 1975.

The Illini finished a disappointing seventh in the Big Ten tournament after fifth in 1975. One reason for the poor showing, according to Pash, was the Illini were the only team that had to compete during final examinations.

"When we started our trip to Michigan (site of the Big Ten tournament), I knew there was no way. The kids hadn't had a chance to practice in a week and they were just completely shot. I don't think it was indicative of the season at all."

Regarding the fall season Pash said he considered it "mainly as a training ground. We have a little competition just to keep the guys interested. The only outside meet was an informal one with Michigan State."

In spite of ups and downs, Pash said he sees definite indications that Illini golf is on the way back. Particularly encouraging was a large turnout for the team.

We had the biggest group last year we ever had. People are definitely enthusiastic." This enthusiasm and the graduation of only Hougham and Dray from last year's team could mean the development of a title contender in the near future.
Foiling the Big Ten
By Fotios Burtzos

To many people fencing is something the Three Musketeers do in the movies and the Russians cheat at in the Olympics. In reality, fencing is an intricately difficult and graceful sport in which the Illini have been successful.

Since 1911, Illinois has won 32 Big Ten championships, more than any other Big Ten school has won in any sport. The Illini also claimed National Collegiate Athletic Association fencing titles in 1956 and 1958. In 1976, however, the Illini were denied their fifth consecutive Big Ten title as they finished fourth behind Wisconsin.

By mid-February, 1977, the Illini fencers had a 12-1 dual meet record, earned mainly against weaker schools. Of those first 13 meets, the Illini faced only three Big Ten opponents: Purdue, Michigan State and Ohio State. Illinois beat Purdue and Michigan State but could not handle Ohio State, which had lost once in nine meets. The Big Ten championships were scheduled for March 5.

“We figure to challenge for the title with our greatest competition coming from Ohio State, Wisconsin and Michigan State,” Illini coach Art Schankin said. “We beat Michigan State 15-12 and lost to Ohio State 16-11. Now, Wisconsin only lost to Ohio State 15-14 and if you use that as an indication of their talent, they’re tough.”

The Illini were 10-0 in 1977 until Feb. 12 when they lost to Ohio State. However, the meet was a triangular in which the Illini defeated two other schools, Milwaukee-Tech and Tri-State.

The Illini never led against Ohio State, which in past seasons had beaten them in three straight dual meets going into the contest. Team Captain Dave Armstrong had what Schankin called “the one really bad day he’s had here in three years” against the Buckeyes. Armstrong, who placed fifth in foil in the Big Ten last season, could manage only a 2-6 record against Ohio State.

However, freshman Kevin Cawley proved against Ohio State that he is going to be “able to beat anyone in the country in a couple of years,” according to Schankin. As of February, Cawley led the squad with a 34-1 record in sabre competition, including a 9-0 performance against the Buckeyes.

Schankin, himself, was an All-American in both sabre and foil while an undergraduate at Illinois in 1956 and 1957.

For several years Schankin was an assistant to former fencing coach Maxwell Garret. Schankin took over as Illinois coach in 1973, leading its winning tradition to new heights. At the start of the 1977 campaign the Illini had notched a 50-14 dual meet slate under Schankin.

Despite its success, Illinois’ fencing program is still somewhat handicapped by a lack of scholarships and an absence of a permanent practice facility. Since 1971, the squad has held its practices first in a third-floor room in Huff Gym, later in the now defunct lower gym in the English Building and finally in the west hall of Memorial Stadium. Schankin said he wishes the team could get settled.

The lack of scholarships can be frustrating since Illinois competes against Wisconsin, Ohio State and Michigan State — which all grant fencing scholarships.

Even without scholarships, Schankin has several quality players, including Armstrong, who had a career record of 81-83 going into the 1977 season, and fellow foiler Art Diamond, who finished third in foil in the Big Ten last year and had more wins (52) than anyone on the team.

As of February, senior Ed Priest was Schankin’s starter in epee and Rich Franklin was the number two man in that weapon after a 35-25 record in 1976 as a freshman.

Left: The top Illini linksmen in 1977 (from left) were Marty Schiene, Andy King, Robb Rugg, Ken Kellaney and Al Bartelstein. Above Left: Coming off a third place finish in the Big Ten last season, Art Diamond (left) foils another foe. Above: Illinois’ No. 2 epee man Rich Franklin (right) scores en route to victory over an Indiana State opponent.
Bouncing Back

By Fotios Burtzos

For 11 consecutive years, from 1950 to 1960, Illinois won the Big Ten gymnastics championship. Although the Illini have suffered a 17-year dry spell, they fielded a solid team in 1977 with the potential to be contenders.

Under fourth-year coach Yoshi Hayasaki, the Illini held a 4-4 dual meet record in mid-February and posted a convincing win in the 11-team Titon Invitational.

The dual meet season began on Dec. 3 as Illinois nipped Indiana at the wire 199.65-198.80. A solid performance by Senior Steve Yasukawa on parallel bars helped key the victory.

The Jan. 15 meet against Northern Illinois was "one of our poorest performances," Hayasaki said. He blamed the 206.40-197.15 loss on Northern's talented specialist team and assorted Illini injuries.

Six days later, the Illini put on a determined effort, but a nagging leg problem hampered the performance of star all-around man Victor Feinstein, contributing to the 216.45-204.40 loss.

Feinstein, a junior from Israel and perhaps the most talented and exciting Illini performer, was definitely a key man for the Illini. Feinstein was third in the 1976 Big Ten championship with 101.85 points in all-around and was the first Illini to compete at the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) meet since 1962.

Illinois won its only dual meets in February 211.0-207.2 over Illinois State and 209.0-193.05 over Chicago Circle. Perhaps the finest Illini performance, however, came in the Titon Invitational held Feb. 11-12 at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh.

The Illini won the meet with a team total of 205.20. Illinois State finished second with 204.50 and gave Illinois its toughest opposition. Western Michigan was third at 198.10. Ball State was fourth at 192.40 with Oshkosh fifth at 189.10. The University of Wisconsin-Stout had 179.85 in sixth place.

Hayasaki was extremely pleased with the results.

"It was a good win for us because it was away from home and showed that we are able to do well in competition under any conditions," Hayasaki said. "It was good for our team, especially the freshmen, to go through a meet like this before the Big Ten championships." The conference championship will be held March 10-12, and Hayasaki said he expects Illini to finish in the first division.

Yasukawa took the all-around competition with 52.35 points. Teammates Feinstein (seventh) and Bob Spurney (11th) also contributed to the Illini effort.

Individual titles were claimed by Yasukawa on the parallel bars with a 9.35, and Andreja Zunich who took side horse honors with his 8.65.

However, Hayasaki expects his team to someday vault to the top of the Big Ten again.

"We're still not at our maximum, though we're finally starting to build momentum toward a peak."

Above: Victor Feinstein exhibits perfect form in his floor exercise routine against Chicago Circle. Below: All-rounder Steve Yasukawa prepares to mount the pommel horse against Illinois State.
By Fotios Burtzos

Illinois' wrestling team began its 1976-77 dual meet campaign on Dec. 1 with a loss and ended it on Feb. 24 as the vanquished, again. Sandwiched between those losses were three victories and nine defeats as the final Illini dual meet record stood at 3-11.

After the 21-14 opening defeat at the hands of Eastern Illinois, the Illini reached the .500 plateau for the only time all season as they downed Drake University in their second meet 28-12 on Dec. 10. The Illinois tailspin began the next day as Northern Iowa, after splitting the first two matches, manhandled the Illini 24-10.

With the fall semester ending and dual meet competition suspended until mid-January, Illinois head coach Tom Porter could still be optimistic.

"We'll be working over the holidays, so look for us to be tough spring term," he said.

The Illini resumed dual meet action on Jan. 20 by dropping a 19-17 cliffhanger to Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville. Team captain Bob Check posted a sterling win at 118 pounds for the Illini highligt of the meet.

The Illini began Big Ten competition on Jan. 22 by stopping Purdue 23-14 in West Lafayette, Ind. Porter said that even in victory, his team never failed to surprise him. He cited the Purdue match, when two of Illinois' "sure wins" lost.

Al Sullivan's loss at 134 astounded Porter. "I can't believe he lost that match," Porter said. "Sometimes Al shows moments of brilliance, but other times he doesn't wrestle very well at all. He's kind of hard to explain."

Junior Warren Seaman also suffered an upset against Purdue when he committed a mental error by using a wrong countermove and was pinned. "I thought Warren was wrestling a good match until he made that mistake," Porter said.

The Illini, following Seaman's example, made more costly mistakes and, as a result, dropped their final two meets of January, 34-16 to Illinois State and 24-15 against Michigan State.

Illinois started February by recording its last dual meet victory of the season, 19-17 over Southern Illinois-Carbondale on Feb. 3. Illini fans had only two days to cheer, however, because on Feb. 5 Indiana started Illinois' six-meet losing skein by stomping the Illini 32-9.

Illinois followed the Inidana meet with successive losses to Northern Illinois, 28-10; Wisconsin, 39-6; Indiana State 23-8; Northwestern, 24-8, and Iowa 36-6.

Against Iowa, sophomore Mark Furlong turned in the Illini's most dazzling performance. Trailing 4-3 with 21 seconds left in the match, Furlong produced a desperation take-down and held on to beat Hawkeye senior Paul Amore 5-4.

Despite Illinois' dismal record, six of the thirteen starters were holding their own with overall individual records at or above .500.

Sophomore Kevin Puebla at 126 posted the best mark at 24-3-0. He was followed by Check at 118 (17-9-0), Joel Hestrup at 142 (11-7-1), Marty Williams at 158 (6-6-0), Rich Johnson at 167 (12-12-1) and heavyweight Kevin Pancratz, (9-9-0).

As the team prepared for the Big Ten Championships on March 4-5 at the University of Wisconsin, Check summed up the Illini's disaster of 1976-77.

"I'm disappointed about the season," he said. "I don't know why we didn't do better — we've just had a lot of bad luck."

Above Right: Kevin Puebla prepares to start another period against his Southern Illinois University (SIU) foe. Above Left: Bob Check tries to turn his SIU opponent onto his back.
Sweat for the Soul
By Jay Feuerstein

He enters the gym. Cheeks pink from the cold November wind and nostrils flaring as he catches his breath, the runner saunters to the stairs leading to the indoor track at the Intramural Physical Education Building (IMPE).

He has just run four miles through the South Farms and the "dessert" of his workout is 12 timed laps around the 145-yard track, an additional mile.

He walks slowly up the stairs, his legs weak from the jaunt through the farms. He almost has to strain as he climbs the stairs to the green, banked surface of the track.

Slowly he pulls the sweatpants off one leg, then the other and throws them to the side. Two slow stretches, once to the right and then again to the left, a glance at the wall clock and he is ready to run.

Twenty-one, 22, 23, . . . he will run as soon as the second hand hits 30, . . .

24, 25, 26, . . . he must run the mile under six minutes, . . . 27, 28, . . . he can't be that out of shape, . . . 29, . . . does he have to run another mile? . . .

30!

Quickly he springs onto the tartan surface of the track. Hands relaxed, jaw loose, legs gliding in long, steady strides, he runs to stay in shape. He runs to beat himself, to improve his best performance. He runs to free himself from the pressures of the day.

A five-mile run may be a painful way to spend an afternoon but he finds relaxation in the exertion of running and other sports. Sometimes he runs, other times he weight-lifts or plays games like handball or tennis, but always he exercises his body for physical health and mental peace.
Montreal Melancholy

By John Behan

The Olympic Games have become much more than athletic competition.
Sharing cultural experiences — for participants and fans alike — tends to overshadow the events themselves.
For Illinois track standout Craig Virgin this "cultural experience" competed with his race preparation at the 1976 Summer Games in Montreal.
"The city had hundreds of thousands of people there for the Olympics and there were so many things going on I didn't want to miss," Virgin said. "But as it turned out, I only saw one other event — soccer."
The Illinois distance runner, who roomed with University graduate and former teammate Mike Durkin in Montreal, failed in his bid to qualify for the finals in the 10,000 meters.
Durkin also came close in his event — the 1,500 — but missed qualifying by a fraction of a second.
Craig Virgin

Charlton Ehizuelen, the third Illinois athlete who made the trip to Montreal, never had the chance to compete for a medal in the long jump. His Nigerian team pulled out of the Games as part of the African nations' boycott because of a New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa.

"I felt sorry for the New Zealand athletes," Ehizuelen said. "They are good guys and they felt bad because we were going home. We athletes think on a different level than the politicians. We think everybody should compete."

Despite the disappointment Ehizuelen, a member of the Nigerian team in the 1972 Munich Olympics, is determined to make it to Moscow in 1980. "We athletes felt bad when the decision was made in Montreal, but when we got home, the feelings reversed and everybody started thinking about 1980."

The external problems, beginning with Canada's refusal to admit Taiwan as the Republic of China, led to more than 25 nations leaving Montreal after pulling out of the Olympics for political reasons. But once the Games had started, everyone seemed to be caught up in the festive atmosphere which permeated the city of Montreal 24 hours a day.

The athletes, however, could not be a part of this festivity. "You couldn't be yourself," Virgin said. "It was a real battle internally for me to concentrate on getting myself ready to run. I was there to compete, but it was hard to concentrate on the race and, at the same time, see friends and relatives and help them get tickets."

Buying tickets was a problem for fans and athletes alike. Scalpers had everything their own way, except for the odd arrest of an inexperienced unfortunate who tried to peddle his precious merchandise to a plain-clothes policeman.

The scalpers were everywhere. They waited before and after competitions. Their prices could be incredible — especially for women's gymnastics and Rumanian superstar Nadia Comaneci, where final performances at the Forum demanded as much as $65 for standing room and $200 for seats.

It was crowded everywhere in Montreal, and the Olympics Village was certainly no exception.

"There were 11 people in my room," said Ehizuelen, who spent nine days in the village before the Nigerians decided to leave. "In Munich, I had a single and it was much better. But the food in Montreal was better and the track was beautiful. I ran on it outside (the practice facility next to the Olympic stadium) and it was smooth and fast."

Virgin agreed. "As far as the track facilities are concerned, both were magnificent. The lighting, the layout and the way they took care of it was great. The stadium track is good, but they need better ventilation, although they didn't have the air conditioning system finished. Everything was new, and you could see that the concrete had just been laid down."

The security in Montreal was reported as the tightest possible preventative system against any terrorist or other activities like those which occurred in Munich, where members of the Israeli team were murdered. But the security was felt most by the athletes.

"The security was tight," Ehizuelen said. "If you were going so much as a block, you had to put your ID around your neck. When I did leave the village, I hid it under my shirt. I didn't want people looking at it all the time. But the place was really beautiful and the people were very friendly."

There has been considerable controversy over the Olympics' future, especially in view of the political turmoil which plagued the Montreal Games. But few people can visualize their elimination because the loss would be greater than trying to overcome the problems.

"It's difficult to really enjoy the Olympics the way they are now because there is not enough emphasis on the idea of cultural exchange," Virgin said. "I think the whole concept of trying to make the Olympics a world championship should be reserved for World Cup competition in individual sports and leave the Olympics for a coming together of different people to share ideas and cultures."

Mike Durkin

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Vault to the Top
By John Behan

A new head coach and a former Olympian proved to be a winning combination as Illinois' women's gymnastics team claimed the Big Ten title for the second consecutive year.

Jimmy Leo, who started the 1976-77 season as the assistant coach, was given the job when Allison Milburn resigned from the top spot in September and returned to her native New Zealand.

Under Leo's guidance, the team worked all season to peak itself for a series of meets, climaxed by the Big Ten meet which Illinois hosted on Feb. 11 and 12.

Sophomore Nancy Thies was one squad member who was at peak form all season. Thies, a native of Urbana, was a member of the 1972 U. S. Olympic Team and competed in the summer games at Munich. Individually, she captured all-around honors in three of the Illini's four pre-Big Ten meets.
In the Big Ten meet, Thies won all four individual events with a score of 9.0 or better in each event, despite the fact that she had been bedridden with a strep throat the week before. She scored a 9.25 on the parallel bars, a 9.2 in the vaulting competition, a 9.1 in floor exercise and a 9.0 on the balance beam. The Illini scored 138.04 points to edge runner-up Michigan State by a scant 1.10 points.

Outstanding performances in vaulting were what Leo feels took the championship for the Illini.

"We knew we had it when we hit a high vault score, and Michigan State had a fairly low floor exercise score," Leo explained.

In addition to Thies, all-arounders Patti Carmichael and Gayle Fleischman also helped maintain the strength on the vaulting team by receiving respective scores of 8.96 and 8.8.

"I think the main thing that helped us reach our goal was that the girls knew our weakest areas and where we needed to focus our attention," Leo said.

Over the course of the season those weaker areas were usually balance beam and floor exercise. However, Carmichael won a 9.13 for her performance on the beam and senior specialist Lee Travis also exhibited a good routine with an 8.13 mark.

In floor exercise, Carmichael hit an 8.8 and Fleischman an 8.46.

Freshman Debbie Lundquist added depth as Illinois' fourth all-rounder. She earned her high score of the meet with a 7.83 on the uneven parallel bars, and Leo had nothing but praise for her.

"Debbie came through for us when we needed her," Leo said. "It just took time for her and the rest of the squad to hit top form. We had a tough dual season before we got to the Big Ten meet."

The Illini ran up an unimpressive dual meet record of 3-2 before the Big Ten meet. Illinois defeated Indiana 123.91 to 121.95, McKinley YMCA 100.51 to 90.21 and Chicago Circle 135.6 to 122.7. The Illini suffered defeats to Indiana State 135.1 to 131.16 and Michigan State 136.1 to 135.6.

Reviewing the season, Leo felt that "everything went well for all concerned. We had a schedule to peak, and I think we did so at the right time. But we're still peaking, and I think we can go much higher."
Sinking Deeper
By John Behan

Despite optimism at the start of the season, the Illinois women's swimming team slipped in its effort to improve on its 1975-76 record of sixth in the Big Ten meet and a 7-4 dual meet.

"I think we'll be quite strong and have a good chance to move up in the Big Ten standings, but it all depends on how much the other teams improve," Illini coach Ann Pollok said at the onset of the season.

But the dual meet season and Big Ten Championships, proved her wrong. The Illini posted a 3-9 dual meet record and placed seventh in Big Ten Championships, held Feb. 17-19 at the University of Wisconsin.

The Illini could only muster wins against Indiana State 84-56, Illinois State 73-53 and Lake Forest College 87-42. They lost to Indiana, Bowling Green, Iowa, Purdue, Michigan State, Michigan, Ohio State, Miami of Ohio and Southern Illinois-Carbondale.

Leading the way against Lake Forest was junior Mary Paterson, who captured three individual first-place finishes. Paterson broke the Illinois pool and varsity record in the 100-yard individual medley with a time of 1:02.635. Paterson also won the 50-yard butterfly and the 100-yard freestyle.

Becky McSwine, who returned to the Illinois line-up after an illness, placed second in both the 50-yard backstroke and the 200-yard backstroke where she set a new varsity record with a 2:19.388 clocking.

Linda Thiel and Jerri Jutton teamed up for the only 1-2 finish for Illinois in the 50-yard freestyle event.

Gail Gnade and Jutton had the only 2-3 Illini finish of the day in the 500-yard freestyle with times of 5:39.15 and 5:41.291, respectively.

Illinois tried to continue its winning ways at the Big Ten championships the following week but sank from its last year standing of sixth place to seventh with 136 points — almost 100 behind champion Michigan.

Paterson, however, won two conference titles, including her third straight 50-yard butterfly championship by breaking her own Big Ten record with a time of 0:26.8. She also won the 50-yard freestyle.

Paterson qualified for the national championships at Brown University March 17 in the two events.

After the meet Pollok said that she was not disappointed in the team's performance in the championships because the Illini beat Iowa and Ohio State which had beaten them earlier in the season.

"We have to work on a stronger swimming base for next year because Michigan will still be the team to beat, and they're our target," she said.

After the Big Ten championships, the Illini looked forward to hosting the Illinois state championships at the end of February. The team had tied for first with Southern Illinois last year and the two teams were expected to battle again for this year's championship.

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Top Right: Linda Thiel catches her breath after an exhausting heat. Above Right: Sue Dudley dives into the foam to begin a medley against Illinois State. Right: Sue Holquist pushes hard to improve her breast-stroke during a practice session.
Ladies of the Court
By John Behan

The Illinois women’s basketball team may have had a shaky start but it rallied and captured the Big Ten consolation crown.

The Illini dropped their first three games of the season in December, losing to Indiana State 71-58, Illinois State 93-53 and Big Ten conference rival Purdue 63-61. But they bounced back with victories over the University of Chicago 70-37, Iowa 58-54 and Eastern Illinois 71-45 sandwiched around a 61-50 loss to Indiana. Games against the University of Missouri-St. Louis and Ball State were cancelled due to sub-zero weather in late January.

Illinois first-year head coach Carla Thompson said she hoped for the consistency needed for a winning season.

“The women learned a little more each game,” Thompson said. “If we stayed consistent we could have improved on last year’s 15-10 record.”

The women on the team included returning letterwinners Betty Anderson, Becky Beach, Sue Biner, Marijo Dluzak, Sue Limestall, Barbella Magas and Mary Pat Travnik.

Scoring statistics for the nine games preceding the Big Ten tournament found Beach leading the squad with 175 total points. She was followed by Dluzak, Magas and Travnik with 132, 104 and 103 points, respectively.

In the Big Ten tournament held Feb. 11 and 12 at Purdue, the Illini started by clobbering Iowa 53-40.

A 72-43 pasting by Michigan State dropped the Illini into the consolation bracket, where they defeated Wisconsin 76-46, Purdue 66-33 and Minnesota 67-61 to take the highest consolation ranking.

Thompson said she was pleased with Illinois’ defense against Minnesota.

“We played extraordinary defense,” Thompson said. “We knew they had tremendous strength inside. We knew we had to play well or get blasted out.”

The tight defense kept the Gophers on the outside where they were forced to take long shots or lose the ball after their 30 seconds on the shot clock ran out.

Beach was the only Illini to score in double figures and led both teams in scoring with 21 points. The two Gopher forwards also tallied in double figures — Denise Erstad with 19 points and Rachael Gangert with 16.

The Illini left the Big Ten tournament with a 8-6 overall record, indicating improvement in consistency.

Illinois continued to play consistent basketball after the Big Ten tournament as they lost a squeaker to Northwestern 65-63 but bounced back with victories over Illinois Central College 69-44 and Northern Illinois University 65-26.

This consistency could suffer with the loss of Anderson, Dluzak and Limestall to graduation. However, Thompson appears to have enough talent remaining to continue the women’s winning trend.

Top Left: Mary Pat Travnik uses her six-foot frame to win the battle of the ball against Illinois Central guard Margie Eckhoff. Above Left: Kathy Flannigan sprints in an effort to outflank two Illinois Central defenders. Left: Carol Carmichael does a little brainwork during a pre-game warm-up.
The players on the 1976 tennis team were definitely tired prior to the May 1 Michigan meet. They had driven 420 miles in less than two days, and the Michigan meet would be their third in as many days on the road. However, there was too much at stake to allow for a mental or physical letdown.

A victory over defending Big Ten champion Michigan would give Illinois an excellent 7-2 conference record and establish the team as a definite contender for the Big Ten title. However, playing Michigan at home in the past years has been somewhat comparable to taking on the UCLA basketball team on their home court in galoshes. Michigan’s tennis team had not lost a home meet since 1963.

The Illini quickly went down four matches to two, all straight-set victories. However, with Michigan only one match away from winning their 48th consecutive meet in a span of over five years, the three remaining singles matches all went three sets. Freshman standout Tony Chiricosta, playing at No. 5 singles, was the first to finish, winning 6-1, 1-6, 6-1, becoming the only player in Illinois’ history to have a perfect 9-0 record in the Big Ten. Junior Bruce Franks followed suit posting a gruelling 7-6, 4-6, 7-5 victory at No. 3 singles. With the meet knotted at 4-4, sophomore Chuck Meurisse rallied at the No. 4 position for a comeback victory 0-6, 7-6, 6-2 to give Illinois a dramatic 5-4 victory.

Coming off the momentous Michigan victory, the team prepared for the Big Ten meet with a shot at becoming the Big Ten champion for the first time in 30 years. However, three days prior to the meet, graduating seniors No. 1 singles player Web Hayne was hospitalized for internal bleeding. Ju-
ior Wayne Morrison, a substitute during the regular season, was forced to replace Hayne.

The loss of Hayne, combined with what coach Bruce Shuman described as a “terrible draw,” left Illinois in fifth place in the meet and for the season. Both Franks and Meurisse were Big Ten champion runner-ups, both losing to Michigan opponents in the finals at their positions. Overall, the team compiled a 13-6 record for the season with five of the six defeats by a score of 5-4.

Traditionally, Illinois has been weak at the top of its lineup with the strength of the team being its depth. However, in an effort to give the team more punch at the top, Shuman recruited, in each of his three years of coaching, a nationally ranked player who could play high in the lineup as freshmen. Successively, Franks, Meurisse and Chiricosta have played at the fifth singles position as freshmen.

This year, Shuman successfully landed Tim Anderson of Santa Rosa, Calif. Anderson, ranked 34th nationally in the 18-and-under division last year, was a strong contender in the fall for No. 1 singles position.

However, Anderson had difficulty adjusting to Illinois weather, college life and academic demands. Anderson was placed on academic probation at the end of the first semester. Ineligible to compete in the spring season because of his academic standing, Anderson chose not to return to Illinois.

The loss of Anderson, combined with the losses of last year’s No. 1 and 2 singles players to graduation — Hayne and Glen Hummel — left three spots open in the starting lineup. In January, Shuman said the No. 1 position should be between Franks, whose 58-19 three-year record makes him the winningest player in Illinois’ history, and Meurisse, who spent last summer playing tennis on a European circuit.

Chiricosta is the probably third singles player with the remaining three singles spots to be filled by either sophomore Bob Earl, last year’s No. 6 player, senior Rick Shapiro or two freshmen imports from California, Jeff Edward and Mark Wagner.

For the first meet of the 1977 season, Illinois drove to Palm Springs, Calif. to play in the prestigious 16-team invitational Palm Springs National Collegiate Tennis Classic, Jan. 5-8. Playing in the four-day, four-man, single elimination tournament were many of the national tennis powers, including 1976 co-defending National Collegiate Athletic Association champions, UCLA and USC.

The four-man squad of Chiricosta, Earl, Franks and Meurisse won only one match against the outstanding competition. Chiricosta won his first round match against Texas before losing in the second round to a player from USC.

With a total of five returning lettermen and a good fall practice, Shuman said in January that he looked forward to the 1977 season. However, he admitted the loss of Anderson would hurt.

"With Tim I would say we were a legitimate contender for the Big Ten championship. But without him, looking at things realistically, I don’t think we will be a real contender for the title this year."

Far Left: Sophomore Tony Chiricosta, leading candidate for No. 3 singles, hits a forehand during a meet last spring. Left: Senior letterman Rick Shapiro warms up during a spring practice. Above: The winningest player in Illinois tennis history, senior Bruce Franks, strokes a backhand during a spring workout.
Laxmen break even

By Jim Feeley

For the first time in its four-year history, the Illinois Lacrosse Club avoided a losing season, finishing with a 4-4 record in 1976.

Standouts for the Illini were attackmen Phil Cacharelis, Don Denis and Jeff Barkwill, who each scored 21 goals in the eight-game season. Goalie Howie Graf and defenseman Bruce Calvert were also instrumental in the team's success.

The Illini opened the season with easy 16-0 and 22-2 wins over Iowa State and Columbia College before falling 9-8 to Purdue, a team Illinois has never beaten in lacrosse.

The lacrosse club has never had a coach, and the absence of that guidance was a problem, Barkwill said.

"You just have to have a leader. Not having that coach on the sidelines makes it hard to give directions," he said.

Even without a coach the team managed to be competitive, taking easy 9-1 and 12-3 wins over Knox College. In perhaps their best game of the year, the Illini gave Michigan, one of the finest squads in the Midwest, a physical contest before succumbing 12-3.

Despite this success, Barkwill was forced to cancel the team's last road trip due to lack of interest.

"By the end of the year we'd be lucky to have nine people go to practices. People that are halfway decent see that if their positions aren't being threatened they don't have to practice," Barkwill said.

He said he hopes that attitude disappears this year. The return of the experienced players, he said, should promote competition for positions and prevent complacency.
Despite the problems associated with introduction of a new team system, the Illinois Rugby Club completed a successful season in 1976. The first side had a record of 4-4-2, two of the losses coming in close battles in the Big Ten tournament, while the second side finished with their second consecutive 7-2-1 record.

The club split into groups of 20 players, each performing more or less as independent units, instead of following previous team format of selecting sides from one large group of up to 60 players. Dave Swanson, former club president, said because of the new approach the standard of play has gone up, but there is also a lack of cohesion and less squad interaction.

The lack of cohesion was compounded by a schedule with most of the games away from home. Traveling expenses and lost studying time began to take their toll on the team by the end of the season.

But even with these difficulties, the Illini had some bright moments. Among these were 15-0 and 20-0 first side romps over a club from Bloomington and the University of Evansville, respectively, and a four-game sweep by the second side at the Big Ten tournament. According to club president Woody Lavacheff, player-coaches Peter Milburn, Gary Howat, and Grant Cushman were outstanding.

Win or lose, the emphasis at Illinois is toward the hard but gentlemanly side of rugby. “We serve more as a training club, priding ourselves on the rules and the laws of the game,” Lavacheff said.

Above Left: Rugger Rob Russell catches a kick in a rugby match with Illinois State University last fall. Teammate John Groniger looks on. Above: The squads are involved in a scrum, which is similar to a tip-off in a basketball game. ISU won the match 6-4.
Improvement was the key word in describing the 1976 Illinois women’s track season.

Three members of the Illini team qualified for the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) national championship. Bev Washington advanced in the high jump, Nessa Calabrese in the javelin and discus and Linn Grieb competed in the 100- and 200-yard dashes.

All three athletes return this year and they are expected to provide leadership for the squad, especially with the experience of competing in a national meet.

Washington was the only one to reach the finals, but a combination of things, including bad weather, left her in 10th place with a 5'2" jump. Calabrese and Grieb each posted personal bests, but failed to reach the finals.

“I was pleased with our performance at nationals and in general, they did their best,” Illini track coach Jessica Dragicevic said. “I was very satisfied with our season and I think the team as a whole showed a lot of improvement. Everyone seems prepared to work hard to do well this year.”

In addition to placing three people in the national competition, the Illini enjoyed considerable success in regular season meets.

The Illini placed fourth in the Big Ten outdoor meet at Michigan State. Calabrese and Washington provided the individual highlights for the Illini with firsts in the javelin and high jump respectively.

The team entered the state track competition as the favorite, but Southern Illinois proved deeper in overall talent and captured first place with 132 points, while the Illini settled for second with 123.
SIU finished with only two firsts, while the Illini wound up with seven titles. Grieb won the 100 and 220; Calabrese took first in the javelin and discus; Washington won the high jump; Laura Geiger placed first in the 440, and the 440-relay team of Becky McCracken, Debbie Murphy, Grieb and Nancy Wertman captured its event.

"I was disappointed we didn’t win the meet, but everyone improved their times and distances," Dragicevic said, pointing to the fact that the Illini women continued to improve steadily despite some team setbacks.

Dragicevic’s main concern this season was finding new people to fill in positions which needed strengthening. The Illini returned most of their personnel, but the lack of depth which hurt the team in the state meet will have to be the main area of concern.

“We really need new athletes in all the events. We do have the people right now who will do the job, but if we don’t start getting more, we’ll be in trouble in the future,” Dragicevic said. “We especially needed more throwers last year, because after Nessa, we really didn’t have anyone capable of placing.”

This year is the first for indoor women’s track at Illinois. Practice was scheduled to begin in November and the meet season was conducted after Christmas.

“Many more people on our team have convinced themselves that you need year-round training to be successful,” Dragicevic said. “Especially when we went to nationals, it was so obvious you have to work all year to compete.”

The Illini program was not yet a year-round activity this year as the bid to obtain varsity status for a women’s cross country team was not accepted. That proposal may become a reality next season.

Above Far Left: Deb Murphy hands off to Becky McCracken in the second leg of the 440-yard relay at the Illini Invitational last April. The relay team placed third, though the Illini women’s track team won the meet. Above Left: Laura Geiger fights through a stiff wind in the 200-meter run, one of five events in the women’s pentathlon. Geiger won the race but finished fifth in the pentathlon. Far Left: Sue Washington “flies” over the high bar during the Invitational. Left: Nessa Calabrese prepares herself mentally for the javelin competition. Calabrese won the Big Ten women’s championship in both the discus and the shotput.
A Fifth for the Harriers

By Jim Feeley

The Illini harriers culminated the 1976 season with an outstanding fifth place finish at the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) finals at Denton, Tex. last November.

However, Big Ten competition did not go so well. For the second straight year the Illini’s hopes of capturing their first Big Ten title since 1947 were dashed by defending champion Michigan.

Coming off their second place finish at the Big Ten championships, the Illini soundly beat the Wolverines en route to capturing the NCAA District IV meet at Savoy. In the national finals, Michigan could manage only 19th place in the 30-school meet.

The one man on an otherwise outstanding season’s finish was the failure of senior Craig Virgin to successfully defend his NCAA individual championship. All-American and Olympian Henry Rona and Samson Kinonbwa, native Kenyans and teammates at Washington State, led a blazing pace over the flat 10,000 meter course as Virgin never contended for the title. Rona’s time of 28:06.6 was 10 seconds ahead of Kinonbwa and 20 seconds ahead of third place Virgin.

Other Illini finishers in the meet included Jim Eicken at 42nd; Mark Avery, 49th; Dave Walters, 51st; Jeff Jirele, 82nd; Gary Mumaw, 206th, and Les Myers 229th. Illinois’ team total of 227 points was far behind champion Texas El Paso’s total of 62 (lowest score wins in cross country), but still an improvement on last year’s 10th place and the school’s best showing since the 1969 squad also tied for fifth.

Despite the disappointment of not being able to defend his NCAA title, Virgin graduates as Illinois’ most outstanding cross country runner ever. His accomplishments include being named All-American for four years, an unprecedented four straight Big Ten individual titles and three NCAA district IV titles.

For Virgin, who plans to compete at least until the 1980 Olympics, it had been a long season, from indoor track, continuing through the Olympics into cross country.

“This was an atypical season for Craig,” according to Gary Wienenke, head cross country and track coach. “He had the Olympics and was running the weeks after the Olympics and then really had only two weeks rest when he came back to school. His training was backed off for a considerable length of time trying to complement two things. One, give him somewhat of a rest and two, get him ready for the championship phase of the season.”

The 1976 Illini as a whole inherited a strong nucleus from the year before. “We lost only one guy (Rich Brooks) out of the top seven guys that ran last year, so we had a lot of experience coming back,” said junior Mark Avery. Besides Virgin, the other returning seniors were Jeff Jirele, Les Myers and Gary Mumaw. Juniors expected to contribute included Avery, Bill Fritz and Dave Walters. Walters, red-shirted in his sophomore year, was returning after an outstanding freshman year. Wienenke was also counting heavily on sophomore Jim Eicken, who ran well in 1975 until a foot injury slowed him for the last few meets.

Illinois began the season traveling to Carbondale for a dual meet with Southern Illinois (SIU). The team’s main objective according to Wienenke “was to win the meet and just get out of there without getting anybody laid up.” As it was the Illini achieved their first objective, beating SIU for the fourth consecutive year 22-39, but Gary Mumaw incurred a foot injury that hindered him until the latter part of the season.

Virgin’s time of 19:56 over the hilly four mile course gave
him an easy victory over second place Mike Sawyer of SIU. Virgin was followed by Eicken (third at 20:24), Mumaw (fifth at 20:37), Avery and Walters (tied for sixth at 20:40), and fifth man Myers (eighth at 20:50).

Following the all-comers meet, Illinois took on highly regarded Missouri at Savoy. The meet, which in years previous had never been decided by a margin greater than 10 points, proved to be a resounding victory for the Illini. Led by a 1, 2, 3 finish by Virgin, Eicken and Walters, Illinois placed six men on the school’s all time top ten six-mile list, as they set the Tigers 16-47. Avery (fourth at 29:19), Jirele (sixth at 29:36), Myers (seventh at 29:43), and Harold Winship (eighth at 29:53) all broke the magic thirty-minute barrier for the six-mile Savoy course, a feat attained by only six individuals in the team’s history.

After a two week layoff, the Illini traveled to Oxford, Ohio to run against Miami of Ohio and Indiana in a double dual meet. The meet, always a stumbling block for Illinois, held true to form as the Illini beat Miami 17-44, but fell victim to Indiana 27-30. As usual Wieneke got strong performances from Virgin (first at 30:32), Eicken (third at 30:55), and Walters (fifth at 31:10), but could not come up with solid performances from his fourth and fifth men.

Wieneke remarked later, “I thought we had a first, second and third man, and a group of people that were seventh men as far as I was concerned.” To solve this problem, Wieneke held a 10,000 meter trial before he decided on a squad of Virgin, Walters, Eicken, Avery, Myers, Fritz and Rick Wilson for the championship phase of the season.

Wieneke then took this lineup to Edwardsville to compete in the 13-team Illinois Intercollegiate Championships, which the Illini handily won with a total of 39 points, well ahead of second place Eastern Illinois’ 60. Virgin, for the fourth consecutive year, won the individual championship by pacing the five-mile course in 24:21. Following Virgin were Eicken, Walters and Myers with times of 24:42, 24:48 and 24:55 respectively, as Illinois took the top four places. Finishing farther back in the pack were Avery at 30th, Fritz at 33rd and Wilson at 35th. For Illinois it was their fourth consecutive team title.

Wieneke then put in Jirele for Wilson and took his team to Glen Ellyn, in search of the school’s third Big Ten title. The Illini, however, fell 11 points short as Michigan placed three runners in the top six, good enough to help them to a winning total of 67 points. Illinois finished second with 78, Minnesota third with 82, while pre-meet favorite Wisconsin collapsed to a tie for fourth with Michigan State at 98 points.

Virgin, for the four consecutive year, garnered the individual title with a time of 23:16.7 for the tough five-mile course. But Illinois was only able to place one other individual in the top 15 (Les Meyers at 15th) and lost their best chance in recent years to capture the title.

With the exception of Mumaw being put in for Fritz, Illinois utilized the same line-up for the 20-team District IV meet held at the Savoy Golf Course. This time, however, the Illini trounced the competition with a total of 48 points, far ahead of rivals Michigan and Wisconsin.

Virgin took the individual title by 17 seconds over Lindsay of MSU, finishing the 10,000 meters in 29:02. Walters placed fifth and Myers, Jirele, Eicken and Avery finished 13th through 16th.

Far Left: Les Meyers, Jim Eicken and Jeff Jirele are hot on each others heels at the NCAA District IV meet. Above: Craig Virgin bolts to the head of the pack at the start of the Big Ten meet. Left: Jim Eicken pursues a Michigan runner at the Big Ten meet.
The recent increase in the popularity of racket sports has spawned a new breed of gamesters on campus: the racketeers.

Who are these new monsters of the courts and why do they spend so much time playing tennis, squash, racketball and badminton?

"If I had to rate them (racket games) in order of popularity on campus it would be a toss-up between tennis and racketball for the number one spot," Tony Clements, head of the University Informal Recreation Department said. "Badminton would be a distant third with squash bringing up the rear. I don't know why more people don't play squash, though. It's almost the same as racketball."

The majority of the indoor racket activity on campus takes place on the courts of the Intramural-Physical Education Building (IMPE). At first glance, the racketball and squash courts appear to be some form of sterile dungeon.

"I was scared to death the first time I got onto the court," Tony Sutton, senior in agriculture, said. "I felt like a Christian in the Roman Coliseum. I kept waiting for the lions to appear."

A periodic inspection of the courts will reveal that many people at the University spend much of their lives at the IMPE building.

"I easily spend 20 hours a week over there (IMPE)," Laura Hunt, junior in commerce, said. "The day just isn't complete
much more physically demanding than three sets of tennis.”

This sudden mania with rackets has produced a financial windfall for many retailers in Champaign-Urbana. Seeley Johnston, owner of Johnston’s Sports Store in Champaign, said that racket sales have doubled in the last five years.

“A lot more young people are buying more expensive and higher quality rackets today than in the past. You’d also be surprised at the number of orders for custom-made rackets students make,” Johnston said.

Charles Roberts, senior in LAS, said he paid $26 for a custom-made racket. “It was worth every penny.”

What are the motives that drive people onto the various courts in lemming-like hordes?

Cindy Howard, freshman in LAS, took up tennis “because so many cute guys play it.” Mike Bradley, senior in communications, plays tennis “because so many nice looking chicks do.” Perhaps there’s more scoring taking place on the courts than most people realize.

Some students take out their frustrations while playing the various games. “Everytime I get fed up with a class I go play squash. I pretend the ball is my professor’s face and I slam the hell out of it,” Mike Wurst, freshman in FFA, said.

A great many students say they play racket games simply to stay in good physical condition. “Badminton is an excellent way to lose weight and keep in shape. Besides, it’s challenging and above all, fun,” Judy Alling, sophomore in LAS, said.

No matter what it is that has caused this proliferation in the rackets, whether it be the release of frustrations, the drive for physical fitness, or the pursuit of sex, there are thousands of racket carrying students playing hard, praying hard and hoping for the day they finally achieve the ultimate goal: to beat the racket.
If the Illini baseball team wants to escape the Big Ten cellar in 1977, they are going to have to hit their way out. Despite a strong pitching staff, the weak hitting Illini could only post a 20-22 mark in 1976, finishing last in the Big Ten with a 3-12 conference record.

The Illini quickly discovered their glaring lack of offense at the season’s start during their annual Texas road trip. The Texas teams, including such baseball powers as Texas A&M and the University of Texas, took nine of eleven contests as Illinois batted a feeble .186. Coach Lee Eilbracht explained this poor showing by saying, “our number one goal in Texas was just getting the team ready to play.”

After limping home from Lone Star country the Illini reeled off a 12-game winning streak against opposition consisting of small local schools such as, North Park College, St. Mary’s College and Greenville College, just beginning their seasons and suffering from lack of practice.

The Illini, especially the pitching staff, improved their statistics against the local schools. Pitchers Dan Ingram and Bob Harold tossed consecutive no-hitters against St. Mary’s and North Park respectively. Ingram also hurled a one-hitter against Greenville. “Two no-hitters would have looked good to the scouts,” he complained.

Both Ingram and Harold, workhorses of the staff, suffered in Big Ten play. Each lost three games in league play with Ingram’s final record being 6-4 and Harold’s, 3-6. Both hurlers pitched well but received little batting support.

Against non-conference foes the Illini hit a respectable .260. In Big Ten games, however, Illinois was last in team batting average with a poor .192 average. Eilbracht defended his players by stressing the strength of the Big Ten. “I don’t care if you’re talking about baseball, tiddly winks or drinking beer, the Big Ten is usually better,” he said.

Only one Illinois player batted over .300 in 1976. Pat Fazzini, junior from Chicago Heights, hit .338 and drove in 16 runs to lead the team in those departments. Fazzini was used primarily as a designated hitter.

In spite of Fazzini’s efforts, Illinois scoring was sporadic early in the Big Ten season and dwindled as the season progressed. Illinois scored only seven runs in the last seven games, losing all and turning a potentially fair year into a dismal season.

Eilbracht is undaunted by his squad’s poor display and remains optimistic, saying that the season provided some bright spots for the future, especially Fazzini. “He’s the best hitter on the team,” Eilbracht said.

He said he believes the return of a solid core of pitchers including Ingram, Tom Stewart and Kurt Steger, who posted earned run averages of 1.73, 0.50 and 3.13 respectively, along with more bats like Fazzini’s should get Illini baseball back on the winning pace. “All we need is a year of maturity,” Eilbracht said.
Top Left: Stan Stipes fans the breeze against St. Mary's. Illinois won anyway, 4-0. Left: Kurt Steger puts the tag on a sliding base stealer. Above Left: John Peach legs out an infield hit. Top Far Left: Handshakes all around for Mark Frighetto after his only home run of the season.
The Best of the Rest

Men's IM's, Fall 1976

Men's Football:
- Frat Blue
- Frat Orange
- Independent
- Residence Hall
- All Campus
- Men's Soccer
- Frat Blue
- Frat Orange
- Residence Hall
- All Campus
- Two-pitch softball:

Zeta Beta Tau
Tau Delta-Pi Lam
Hurtin' Honchos
Oglesby 4
Hurtin' Honchos
Delta Upsilon
Triangle
Forbes 3W
Delta Upsilon
Camp Menominee for Boys

Women's IM's, Fall 1976

Football
- Busey
- Carol Caster (Singles-Int.)
- Hildi Luther (Singles-Beg.)
- Joan Collins, Alexis Hodge (dble)

Tennis
- Archery
- Dawn Faulkner
- Bowling Team
- LAR III
- Bowling Individual
- Barb Miller
- Soccer
- Eclipse
- Badminton
- Judy Weiss, Nancy Halbauer
- Volleyball
- Windy City
- Indoor Track
- Belinda Hayse (60 dash)
- Whitehall Sprinters (Sprint Med)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Frat Blue</th>
<th>Frat Orange</th>
<th>Sigma Phi Delta</th>
<th>Snyder 3W</th>
<th>Rotters</th>
<th>Remnants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men's Volleyball</td>
<td>Alpha Tau Omega</td>
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<tr>
<td>Men's Water Polo</td>
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<td>Alpha Tau Omega</td>
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<td>Indoor Soccer</td>
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<td>Riflery</td>
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<td>Handball</td>
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<td>Free Throw</td>
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Graduate Basketball Leftovers
Henry Daar
Men's IM's Spring 1976

Basketball:
- Frat Blue
- Frat Orange
- Residence Hall
  Independent
  U of I 5'9" and under
  B-league
Swimming:
- Frat
  Independent
Softball:
- Frat Blue 12"
- Frat Orange 12"
- Residence Hall
  Independent 12"
  U of I 12"
- Frat Blue 16"
- Frat Orange 16"
  Independent 16"
  U of I 16"
  U of I 12"
  fast pitch
  Grad 1266
  slow pitch
Rugby:
- Frat Blue
  Residence Hall
  Independent
  Alpha Tau Omega
  Alpha Phi Alpha
  Phi Beta Kappa
  Christian Campus
  House
  Urbana Utrows
  The Rockers
  Chi Il South
  Beta Theta Pi
  Illini Rejects
  Beta Theta Pi
  Sigma Phi Epsilon
  12" Royal Kings
  Hoople Hole
  Beta Theta Pi
  Evans Scholars
  Tau Delta Pi Lam
  White Trash
  Camp Menominee
  for Boys
  Lotte Orions
  Wild Turkeys
  Lumberjacks
  Acacia
  Captain Crunch
  Beater Balls
Lisa Neverstitch

Kevin Kepley

Bowling
Handball
Racquetball
Softball
Tennis
Trivia Bowl
Badminton
Inner Tube Water
Polo

Co-Rec, Spring 1976
Sandbaggers
Delta Upsilon, Alpha Delta Pi
Dennis Majher, Vickie Kimber
Killer Vikings
Dave Rock, Nancy Coron
Lawmen
Stephanie Dean, Tom Kriisa

East African Parsley
Shipping Company and
Pi Kappa Alpha, Delta
Delta Delta Boob Tubes

Sports 237
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co-Rec IM's, Fall 1976</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
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<td>Badminton</td>
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<td>Handball</td>
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<td>Water Basketball</td>
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<td>Football</td>
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<td>Track — three lap relay</td>
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<td>Track — shuttle relay</td>
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### Women's IM's, Spring 1976

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<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archery</td>
<td>Dawn Faulkner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Wallbangers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basketball Free Throw</td>
<td>Rita Roosevelt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basketball One on One</td>
<td>Rita Roosevelt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swim Meet</td>
<td>Delta Gamma (Team Winner)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lynn Saunders (50 backstroke)</td>
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<td>Lynn Saunders (50 breaststroke)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Laurie McKinzie (50 freestyle)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Laurie McKinzie (50 butterfly)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pat Sipple (100 freestyle)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pat Sipple (100 individual medley)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hickey, McKinzie, Saunders, Stahle</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(200 medley relay)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pat Sipple (200 freestyle relay)</td>
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**Congratulations to the winners!**
All Star Alumni

When Lee Morgan graduated from high school in 1937, his principal questioned the wisdom of his attending the University. Undoubtedly the principal of the student from Aledo, Ill. never dreamt that 35 years later, Morgan would be the president of one of the nation's largest companies.

Morgan, president of Caterpillar Tractor Company, the largest exporter of manufactured products in the world, entered the University seeking a degree in general agriculture. Once here, he not only had to adjust to college life but also to the size of Champaign-Urbana.

"There was a tremendous shock of transformation and a feeling of awe in going from a small town to the University," Morgan, a 1941 agriculture graduate, said.

Morgan said he worked much harder in school to help him adjust to campus life. He joined Alpha Gamma Rho fraternity, became involved with several agricultural clubs and also participated in campus activities.

But the seeds of Morgan's future were laid aside for awhile with the outbreak of World War II. Upon his graduation, Morgan, a member of the advanced Reserve Officers Training Corps, was ordered to active duty in the Army.

The war caused Morgan to miss many normal senior activities, such as job interviews. Instead he saw the military as his blueprint for the future.

But that blueprint was soon outdated when Morgan, with the rank of major, left the Army in 1946 and entered the employment market in the shaky post-war economy.

Morgan landed on the doorstep of the Peoria-based Caterpillar plant quite by accident.

"I was interested in agriculture and applied business and I came to Caterpillar looking for this man. I didn't even have an appointment," Morgan said. "That man wasn't in but someone asked if I would like to fill out a job application. So I did."

That application proved to be his job ticket and for the next 14 years, Morgan journeyed through several divisions in the large corporation.

In 1961, Morgan was elected a vice-president of Caterpillar's industrial division. Looking back on the four years he spent there, he said, "It was a lot like running your own business — both satisfying and frustrating.

Morgan was then promoted to executive vice-president in 1965 and became a director of the corporation a year later. Then, in 1972, he became president and chief operating officer of Caterpillar.

But Morgan has not achieved success only within the plant. He is director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and was also elected vice-president of the University Foundation in 1971.

With all the success Lee Morgan has harvested, it is fortunate he disregarded his high school principal's advice.
Applied Life Studies

Kenneth Clarke
By Judith Antonicic

Kenneth Clarke is not a typical jock. As one of the nation's premier authorities on athletic injuries and paraplegic sports, Clarke has devoted over a quarter century to making athletics safer and more enjoyable for people in all walks of life.

Clarke, a professor and chairman of the Department of Health Education at Pennsylvania State University, coached the U.S. Wheelchair Paralympic team at the 1960 world competitions in Rome at age 29, and was head coach of the U.S. entry in the world games in England in 1962 and 1963. For four consecutive years, beginning in 1960, Clarke served as head coach of the national championship teams in track and field, archery and swimming at the National Wheelchair Games.

After finishing his final season as a coach, Clarke, a 1963 University doctoral graduate in Physical Education and Health Education, modified, coded and standardized the rules now used for wheelchair track and field, archery and swimming. Clarke's interest and expertise in the unheralded aspects of athletic competition led him to ranking positions on the American College of Sports Medicine, the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and the National Safety Council. He has also authored 22 articles on sports medicine and health education.

"You can see the results of your work very quickly with paraplegics," Clarke said. "They generally respond well to the opportunity to exercise properly. The feedback you get from them gives you a tremendous feeling, and sports gives them a better concept of themselves."

But despite all his national accomplishments, Clarke seems to take the most pride in his contributions to the University's paraplegic program.

"My graduate assistantship (in 1956-1957) dealt with being a part-time therapist at the University's Rehabilitation Center. It wasn't really part of my assistantship, but I volunteered to help Tim Nugent (professor and director of the College of Applied Life Studies' Division of Rehabilitation-Education Services) and became interested in working with paraplegics. He asked me to come back and work with him after I got my master's," Clarke said.

Clarke received his Master of Science degree in Health Education from the University in 1957 and left Champaign-Urbana to become a public education program consultant for the Chicago Heart Association. In 1959 he returned to the University to begin work on his doctorate in Physical Education with an option in Health Education and split minors in Physiology and statistics.

He spent four years in the Ph.D. program, twice the normally allotted time, because of his concurrent full-time position as Instructor of Physical Education and Supervisor of Recreation Athletics for the Division of Rehabilitation-Education Services — a position similar to that which Nugent had suggested he take two years earlier.

Nugent labels Clarke as a "very competent" worker and researcher. "While he was working for us he did some very significant research on the energy expenditure of spinal trauma," Nugent said, referring to Clarke's doctoral dissertation on the health of paraplegics. "No research of that nature had been done before," he added.

Clarke was part of the University community when much of the preliminary research for expanded wheelchair facilities on campus was in progress and was involved with the University Gizz Kids, the varsity wheelchair basketball team.

It is among the handicapped that he has found those who can truly realize the value of physical fitness. Kenneth Clarke has put athletics back into many of their lives.
Paul Grady was alone in the conference room.
The other mentors of the Department of Accountancy had left the Administration building and were preparing for
dinner, but Grady, 76, sat looking over the campus where he
had gotten his start over 50 years ago.

It probably was not the first time Grady worked after
hours in his 38 years as a businessman. Besides being one of
a group of accounting alumni who advise the University's
department faculty, Grady has collected a long list of ac-
counting laurels.

He was a partner with Arthur Andersen & Co., a member
of the Hoover Commission to simplify governmental
spending, vice-president of the American Accounting
Association and chairman of seven committees of the American
Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Grady has also written three books and many articles on
accounting and auditing. His monograph on accounting
principles sold more than 300,000 copies and was translated
into two languages.

Seventeen years ago, Grady retired as a full partner with
Price Waterhouse & Co., one of the "Big Eight" — the
largest and most prestigious accounting firms in the coun-
try. Yet the executive, who was born in a log cabin near
Creal Springs, secured his first business experience in a
campus delicatessen.

The Third Street Delicatessen, a 1920's version of Bubby
and Zadies, was located on the Boneyard Creek, one block
from what is now Century 21. Grady said he got along so
well with the owner that he was made a one-third partner
of the delicatessen. He nicknamed it "The Beanery" in his last
two years at the University.

"I went out with several thousand dollars more than I
came in with," he said. "It was sufficient income to finance
my first five years of accounting. For awhile, I made more
money in school that afterward."

But working and studying was no easier combination in
1922 that it is today.

"I was working eight hours a day, taking a full schedule
of classes. I had been a chemical engineering student until
the advanced qualitative and quantitative lab courses started
taking up too much time."

So Grady switched to accounting and continued his entre-
preneurship at "The Beanery."

"We had a seating capacity of 50 and did a good business
— three bodies a chair, three meals a day.

"I ran the cash register for supper. After 5 p.m. I moved
out the steam table and was short-order cook 'til we locked
the doors and sent them home."

Grady still found time to pass the Certified Public Ac-
counting exam and "talk a lovely young lady" into being his
wife.

In 1922 he was ready to take his business savvy out of
Champaign-Urbana.

"It was harder to find a job when I graduated than it is
now," Grady said. "Only three companies came to interview
on campus."

Grady interviewed with Arthur Andersen & Co. on the
front porch of an Urbana home and received his first full-
time accounting job as a junior assistant in Chicago. He
stayed with Arthur Andersen 19 years and was a firm par-
ner during his last 10 years.

In 1943, Grady accepted a partnership in the New York
office of Price Waterhouse & Co.

Since graduation, Grady has received his education from
the business world. Although he worked on his master's he
did not write his thesis or receive his degree.

He became a leader in his field without a deep under-
standing of the now all-powerful god — the computer.

"The most sophisticated tabulator we had in the '20's was
the 'millionaire machine' which was used for actuarial work
and was hand-powered. We didn't have any electric comput-
ers until World War II," Grady said.

"Computers didn't develop rapidly, but if I hadn't retired
I would have needed more schooling in that area."

Apparently the schooling Grady received at the Universi-
ty prepared him quite well for success,

"Get the best education you can," Grady advised students
hoping to tackle the "Big Eight."
Communications

Roger Simon

By Lori Levin

Just seven years ago the executive editor of The Daily Illini would visit the Illini Union and stare at the portrait of University alumnus James Scott Reston, executive vice president and columnist of the New York Times and two-time Pulitzer prize winner.

The editor used to say to himself, "My God, I'd love to be there someday."

Although his picture is not yet up there with Reston's, Roger Simon is back where he started — writing a column for The Daily Illini. But many things have changed for Simon since he first wrote for his college newspaper.

His picture above his column has changed — horn-rimmed glasses have been traded in for wire frames, his clean-shaven face bears a well trimmed moustache and his intense expression has slightly mellowed.

His column has changed — he still writes about national events but he also profiles people ranging from teenage prostitutes to Latvian immigrants.

And most of all, Simon's readership has changed — his audience not only includes 28,000 University students but potentially 42 million others throughout the world.

Roger Simon has made it. His syndicated Chicago Sun-Times column is carried by 150 U.S. and foreign newspapers. He may not yet have gained Reston's stature, but Simon is picking up writing awards so fast that he has already become a favorite child of this generation of campus journalists.

Simon is quick to say that his one and one-half-year-old column won the Associated Press' best column award after only six months of publication. In 1976, Simon won for the second consecutive year the American Bar Association's Silver Gavel award for legal writing. In 1975, he won three more awards for his writing.

But Simon isn't a hardened dynamo who doesn't find it exciting to appear once again in his college newspaper.

"I'd rather be in the DI (Daily Illini) than anywhere else ... other than the Sun-Times," Simon said. "Everything I learned in basic journalism, I learned at the DI."

He'll immediately take 45 minutes from his busy workday to talk to a reporter calling from Champaign. Or he and his friends will traipe down to the campus to address the Society of Professional Journalists at Dooley's bar.

He'll sit on a Dooley's stool and drum into the journalists' minds the evils of restrictions on first amendment rights.

And his dark eyes will sparkle as he recalls how The Daily Illini, while he was executive editor, revealed that Illiac IV, a computer that was to be installed on campus in 1970, would reserve two-thirds of its time for the Department of Defense. The stories inspired a campus protest that led to the relocation of the computer to California, but Simon said the computer was used to help the Viet Nam War, so the protest was a failure anyway.

With excitement in his voice reminiscent of a war hero, Simon will tell the reporter that the late '60's were "terrific times to be a college journalist.

"During the day you lived an ordinary college life. But at night, there'd be jeeps with National Guards, sit-in demonstrations, rocks being thrown at the chancellor's office. There'd be no better training for a journalist," he said.

For The Daily Illini, Simon covered the 1967 March Against the Pentagon and the later March Against Death in Washington as well as the 1968 Democratic Convention and the Chicago Yippie movement.

"As college kids we got to cover the major stories of our times. We were surrounded by big name journalists with Pulitzer prizes and they'd ask us what was happening!" he said.

Five weeks after graduating in 1970, Simon found a job with the Waukegan News-Sun. He remained there for 18 months, receiving his own column one year and a day after he began working there. In 1972, he started writing for the Sun-Times, first as an education reporter and then as a legal journalist before becoming a columnist in fall 1975.

Simon said he prefers being a columnist and choosing his own subjects rather than covering a beat and becoming a para-expert about one topic.

"They pay me to do whatever I want. It's great. If someone had asked me what I wanted to do while I was in college, this is it."
When John Palmer chose to earn his doctorate in education at the University during the 1950's, he had no idea that within 20 years the entire role of education would be in question.

Palmer, now dean of the College of Education at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, believes all the old ideas about education are being re-examined, especially at the university level.

"There are many doubts and questions over the role of schooling, such as whether public schools are doing an adequate job," he said.

Palmer, 48 said this re-evaluation has been caused by budget cuts and the scarcity of jobs in many fields upon students' graduations.

Because of increasing budget cuts forced upon educators, Palmer said some decision must be reached on the proper role of education. A large section of the public is against paying taxes to support education that does not directly lead to a job, he said.

"The consequence is that people are standing back and looking at education, trying to rethink its purpose," Palmer said. "Is it a way-station, a holding place for the young for four years? Is it to prepare professionals? Is it career orientated? What is the function of knowledge? And how can we combine all of these questions?"

Palmer admits, though, that he does not have any answers. But evidently some people think they do. The number of people entering the education field continues to increase.

"We make efforts to control admittance into the College of Education," Palmer said, "but students reject this. They say, 'A bachelor of science in history is worth practically nothing.'

"Students today realize that jobs are not available, but they say, 'If I want to major in art, look, it is what I want to do. I'll find my way out into the world. Don't tell me what kind of training I should get.'"

According to Palmer, this becomes one of the major issues. The public thinks this attitude causes a waste of tax dollars. So, Palmer and other administrators are trying to determine exactly what the role of education and the university should be.

Palmer, who has been at Wisconsin for 11 years, did not become an administrator until 1971 when he became an associate dean in education. Before that he had taught history and philosophy. But if it were not for some unusual circumstances, he would never have been a teacher at all.

After receiving bachelor of science degrees in history and philosophy at Knox College in the late 1940's, Palmer earned his master's in history. He had intended to continue on and receive his Ph.D., but family sickness called him back to his home town of Oswego.

He returned there to find a "terrible shortage of teachers." "I became intrigued with the challenges and problems of teaching," he said.

Palmer continued to teach in Oswego for a few years, then at schools in Skokie and Evanston, before entering the University of Illinois in the late 1950's. But history was no longer his vocation. Education was.

As a University Fellow, Palmer received $800 a year from the school, which, along with money he made working during the summer, was "quite adequate." He lived in a "redone attic" of an old house near Huff Gymnasium. But he spent most of his time at the library.

After graduation, Palmer stayed at the University as an assistant professor of education and then chairman of the Department of History and Philosophy of Education until 1966. He has seldom returned to campus.

"I spent many years in Champaign-Urbana and have no regrets," he said, "I have very fond memories of both the towns and the library where I lived for years."

Palmer, like many University students, said he had favorite places to study when he was there. He sat at a table in either the education or reading room of the main library, and "worked all day."

"It was noisy sometimes," he said, "but I could always study there. I used to take off my shirt in the summer, take out a thermos of water because it was so hot and then study. I always thought I was learning."
Barbara Crawford found herself tediously calculating columns and columns of numbers at her first job at North American Aviation — now Rockwell International’s space division — in 1946.

Crawford, the first woman to receive a general engineering degree from the University, decided this was no way to begin a career in engineering.

So she marched resolutely into her superior’s office.

“I told him I had plenty of proficiency on a slide rule and that I wanted an engineering job.”

“He sat back and laughed, then left the room, came back with another executive and we discussed it.”

Thirty-one years later, the now Barbara Crawford Johnson, finds herself doing the same thing, calculating budgets, as part of her responsibility as manager of mission requirements and integration for the space shuttle program, the National Aeronautics and Space Association’s next manned space project.

But that’s not all Johnson’s job entails.

She and her staff of 80 engineers and technicians, which includes five women, determine the mission and design requirements, trajectory analyses and the operations of the sub-systems, which include sequencing and timing of the computerized operations which effect the path of the vehicle.

In other words, “we determine where they are, where they should be and how they are going to get there,” she said.

But Johnson, the only woman in the 1946 graduating class, admitted it was that day she walked into her supervisor’s office that got her started on her road to success.

Soon she was participating in flight dynamics studies for the Navajo and Hound Dog guided missile programs. She supervised the trajectory design for the Apollo mission’s return to earth, in addition to the design and evaluation of the Entry Monitor System.

In 1968, she was appointed systems engineering manager for mission related systems activities in support of the command and service modules — the highest position ever held by a woman in Rockwell’s space division, located on Downey, Calif.

General engineering gave her a broad base, she said, and when her job took the course it did, graduate courses in aero-dynamics launched her career.

Johnson said being a woman has not hindered her career, although she said that a few years ago, “you probably didn’t get a promotion as soon as you would have if you were a man.

“There was also an unspoken rule that women weren’t sent on business trips,” she added, a rule she managed to break.

Johnson said women today suffer few handicaps in career advancement and are not compelled to try harder.

“Because there aren’t many of us, we’re just noticed more, that’s all.”
Fine and Applied Arts

Charles Luckman
By Curt Pesman

Architect Charles Luckman is a 1931 University graduate with a Midas touch.
In his Kansas City high school, Luckman served as president of the senior class, edited the school newspaper, participated on the debate and track teams and graduated with highest honors. It was no surprise when Luckman was voted "the boy most likely to succeed."

Presently, Luckman, 68, serves as president of Charles Luckman Associates, one of the five largest architectural firms in the world. He was partner-in-charge of the master planning for Cape Canaveral, the "shoot for the moon" manned spacecraft center in Houston and the Madison Square Garden Complex in New York City. He has also headed special projects for former Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Johnson and Ford.

But Luckman took a Depression detour to success. As a result of his high school achievements, Luckman was awarded a four-year scholarship to the University of Missouri. Although his parents couldn't help fund his education, Luckman declined the scholarship because the University of Missouri did not have a school of architecture.

"I had to turn down the offer," he said. "I never wanted to be a fireman or a policeman when I grew up. I wanted to be an architect."

So, against his parents' wishes, Luckman went to Chicago and worked two years before enrolling at the University. He was making $35 a week in an architect's office when he left Chicago. "My parents thought I was out of my mind," he said.

But Luckman said he was sure he made the right decision. Although about 100 students entered the architectural program with Luckman, only about 10 of them graduated.

Luckman couldn't help getting involved. One day, he went to a theatrical tryout to help his roommate read lines and audition. But it became clear that the coach wanted Luckman, not his roommate, for the lead.

"I told him to give it to my roommate," Luckman said. "But he was a good salesman. He talked me into it."

Luckman said his roommate was a "good sport about it," but his girlfriend, Harriet, the future Mrs. Luckman, was upset he took the part. According to Luckman, they had very little time to be together as it was.

"We fought and didn't speak for a week," Luckman recalled. But after they made up, Mrs. Luckman used to bring sandwiches and coffee to him during late-night rehearsals. "I've been trying to pay her back ever since," he said.

In May 1931, Luckman graduated magna cum laude, passed the state architectural examinations and obtained a marriage license all in the same week. But, because of the Depression, architects were not in demand at the time.

Luckman's first job offer was for five dollars a week.

"I couldn't feed my wife on that," he said, so he went to work for the Colgate-Palmolive Company drawing and designing layouts. He made $20 a week but told his boss he would go back to architectural work if "the chance arose."

That began an 18-year business career in which Luckman became president of Pepsodent at age 33 and president of all American companies of Lever Brothers four years later.

Luckman admitted, though, that things were not perfect in his journey through the corporate hierarchies.

"That was a difficult part of my marriage," he said. "When I was sales manager at Pepsodent, I was gone 51 out of the 52 weeks one year. It was not only difficult for my wife, but I was not able to build good relationships with my three sons. I was gone too much."

Throughout his business career, Luckman's interest in architecture never waned. He formed an architectural firm in Los Angeles in June 1950, and finally "settled down."

"There wasn't the constant travel anymore," he said. "It was approximately twice a month; not week after week. As a result Mrs. Luckman and I have had a good deal of time together." Although late, Luckman said that he has been able to build good relationships with his sons.

In addition to building his family relationships and billions of dollars worth of construction, Luckman has also built himself an architectural firm that has gained worldwide recognition. Even so, he said he has never sat back and savored his successes.

"I never had the time," he said. "I was always in positions with responsibilities above my age and experience. But I take a great sense of pride in my architecture each time I see a building come out of the ground.

"I sort of feel like each one is a child of mine."

Liberal Arts and Sciences

John Anderson
By Marge Cichon

Combine a law degree with government or business. Be a trial lawyer, or be a woman. Otherwise, prospects for a legal career don't look good.

This is familiar advice to students in history, English, political science and other "pre-law" curriculums. But this often heard wisdom comes from the Chairman of the House Republican Conference, the third-ranking House Republican in Washington D.C.

John B. Anderson, representative from Illinois' 16th District which includes Rockford, said it is increasingly diffi-
ful for lawyers just out of school to get a job with a law firm today.

Anderson, 55, a political major at the University in the early 1940’s, said the competition was stiff when he was here, too. Howard Ryan, now Illinois Supreme Court justice, was one of his classmates.

But the competition did not seem to hinder Anderson. The 1943 graduate left the University with highest honors as well as membership in Phi Beta Kappa, a prestigious national academic fraternity.

Anderson graduated into the midst of World War II and fought in France and Germany. He earned four battle stars before returning to the University to earn his law degree in 1946. Three years later he earned his Master’s in Law from Harvard University.

The Rockford native did another thing which might seem amazing to many graduates today — he found a job when he finished his education.

"For several years I talked to Guy Reno, a partner in a Rockford law firm about a position," John B., as his constituents call him, said. "When I finished school, they hired me."

But Anderson said that now that the field is getting overcrowded, young lawyers will have to direct their careers towards government or business to get jobs. He also mentioned other ways for a lawyer to succeed.

"There is still a shortage of skilled trial lawyers. The Chief Justice made this comment in his recent report," Anderson said. "And there is an increasing demand for women lawyers. I think this trend will stretch far into the future."

Anderson got his start in politics in 1956 when he left his Rockford law practice and was appointed state’s attorney for Winnebago County. In 1960, Anderson emerged from a pack of five in the Republican primary and then won the general election for the congressional seat in the 16th district. He has won reelection ever since.

Besides his position as Chairman of the House Republican Conference, Anderson is now the second-ranking Republican on the Rules Committee and the ranking Republican member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Although the 55-year-old Congressman is kept very busy in Washington, he still finds time to keep speaking engagements across the country, maintain homes in Rockford and Washington and journey back to Illinois frequently to speak with constituents.

Every two years the popular Anderson is reelected by a landslide. And like clockwork, upstate speculation mounts each presidential election that the Rockford congressman may soon be changing his Washington address.

Social Work
Pam Sorenson
By Hollis McCray

Helping people has always been Pam Sorenson’s ambition. At 26, it is also her profession.

As director of Social Services at Riverside Hospital in Kankakee, Ill., Sorenson provides various health care services for patients in the 323-bed general hospital.

Sorenson and her staff of three social workers run a mental health unit, a discharge planning program and a community resource service.

“Our highest priority is to return patients to their homes and insure that they get proper care after they are released from the hospital,” Sorenson said.

Working extensively with the elderly, Sorenson counsels patients and their relatives, explaining the medical situation and giving advice for various methods of financial aid.

“Many elderly people do not understand how medicare works. We try to explain the various resources available to them, and we do our best to keep them out of nursing homes,” she said.

Raised in Kankakee, Sorenson has worked on and off at Riverside Hospital since she was in high school. She started in the business office, then moved to the switchboard. After she got her bachelor’s degree in social work from the University in 1973, she was employed in the social services Psychiatric division. Sorenson took a leave of absence from Riverside to return for her masters in social work in 1976.

During her undergraduate training Sorenson did her required semester of field work at the Department of Children and Family Services in Danville. She investigated child neglect charges, counseled the parents involved and helped the children receive proper care.

“The experience was useful from a personal perspective. Now I don’t feel quite as threatened when I’m faced with problems of this sort,” she said.

Sorenson rated her training in the School of Social Work as “fantastic.” The school was formed in 1972 when it split away from the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

“I was all for the change,” she said. “The increased visibility gave greater recognition to social work students and made it easier for them to find employment.

“The field of social work will never be saturated,” she continued. “People will always need help, and that’s what I’m here for.”

Pam Sorenson has found her niche.
Agriculture
Agriculture
Agriculture
Agriculture
Ross A. Albert, New Douglas
Charles W. Alexander, Monticello
Hank Alinger, Decatur
Beth A. Allen, Flossmoor
Debora S. Anderson, Champaign
Karen Anderson, Urbana

Louis P. Anderson, Quincy
Michael M. Anderson, Mt. Morris
Ruth H. Anderson, St. Charles
Richard D. Ashe, Marion
Rodney D. Atterberry, Champaign
Chandlerville
Nancy L. Backas, Clarendon Hills
Debra L. Bahrns, Effingham
Patricia L. Bailey, Fox River Grove
Tania Banak, Maywood
Michael G. Barton, Pittsfield
Rosemary Beeler, Raymond
Linda Bergsneider, Franklin

Barbara L. Berthold, Park Ridge
Janet Bertram, Genoa
Rebecca J. Blair, Godfrey
Frank E. Bohleber, Carmi
Susan C. Boyer, Crystal Lake
Deborah Braatz, Gibson City

Barbara Brandes, Streator
Martha L. Bremer, Metropolis
Debra S. Brennemann, Delavan
Julia A. Bristow, Effingham
Christy B. Brooks, Naperville
Douglas J. Brown, Carlinville

Richard E. Brummet, Hinsdale
Robert P. Bryan, Homewood
Micheline Bunzel, Skokie
Janis S. Burns, Zion
Paul Burns, Cisco
Steven L. Burrow, Altamont

Julie K. Buswell, Watseka
Kyle J. Calamai, Glen Ellyn
Sheryl L. Campbell, Downers Grove
Cathy Capodice, Bloomington
John J. Carmichael, Garden Prairie
Nora Cassidy, Villa Park

Susan P. Cattron, Fairview
Thomas J. Childress, Wilmington
Vic T. Christopherson, Millington
Susan M. Cinquegrani, Joliet
Jon A. Clark, Homer
Phillip E. Clark, Hettick

Steven L. Clausen, Kankakee
Pamela D. Cole, Palmyra
Suzanne I. Coletta, Peoria
Susan M. Colgan, Wyoming
Mary Conners, Maple Park
Roy E. Conover, Knoxville

Agriculture 251
Laurie Coomans, Villa Park
Richard E. Crane, Sheffield
Nancy J. Crane, Wilmette
Susan Crifase, Park Ridge
Debra Cyczota, Bellwood
Deborah Dawson, Rantoul

Debra S. Dazey, Paxton
Leslie J. Deardorff, Urbana
Wayne C. Deppert, Green Valley
Richard J. Destree, Mt. Prospect
Debbie D. DeVore, Hammond

Laura A. Dewey, Palatine
Carol Dipper, Decatur
Jeanne R. DiVall, Mt. Prospect
Mary M. Dollinger, Plainfield
Craig A. Donoho, Bluford
Deborah M. Doolittle, Rockford

Jan E. Dossey, Danville
Joyce A. Down, Kankakee
Sylvia J. Doyle, Rockford
Joyce A. Dusenberry, Rock Island
Carol J. DuVick, Sandwich
Cathy M. Dwyer, Odell

Cynthia J. Edgerley, Grandville
Mark A. Eggarding, Red Bud
Beverly Elson, Lexington
Janet L. Engberg, Downers Grove
Dan L. Engeljohn, Farina
Margaret M. English, Northbrook

James M. Erdman, Chenoa
Diane Evans, Robinson
Roger Evans, Rock Island
Kathleen A. Evola, O’Fallon
Kim E. Falkenstrom, Hinsdale
Debra E. Fehrenbacher, Easton

Diana Fey, Abingdon
Jay B. Fillman, Mazon
Rebecca L. Fischer, Collinsville
Steven M. Foerder, Annawan
Carlton Gabel, Newark
Laura S. Geiger, Des Plaines

Cheryl A. Gertsch, Granite City
Elaine Glazer, Skokie
Alan J. Glustoff, Evanston
Martha Goepfingher, Chicago
Joel Goetz, Geneseo
David R. Gommel, Malta

Maurice A. Gordon, Rantoul
Karen A. Garci, Glenwood
Samuel P. Greebwich, Westchester
Brenda C. Green, Pekin
Margaret L. Griesemer, Marengo
Robert E. Groesch, Springfield
Susan Hamlett, Chicago
Bonnie S. Hammer, Farmer City
LeAnn K. Handel, Chadwick
Stan Harper, Ogden
Janet M. Harrington, Tremont
Ed Harris, Decatur

Mary C. Helgren, Gurnee
Ann E. Helmke, Urbana
Janice C. Helwig, Chicago
Polly E. Hemstock, Champaign
Douglas P. Henderson, Jacksonville
John E. Hillson, Lee

Scott D. Hillman, Flanagan
Kirk J. Himelick, Urbana
Mary A. Hoffliger, Shumway
Catherine W. Holz, Wilmington
Patricia L. Hooper, Northbrook
John D. Huston, Roseville

Ann M. Jacobs, Prairie du Rocher
Donald D. Jacobs, Chenoa
Howard J. Jancy, Crystal Lake
Patty Jeckel, Delavan
Michael G. Jeffers, Oak Park
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In Memorium

To John Behan, Illio sports writer and Daily Illini assistant sports editor, who died in March, 1977.