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Sports

Jim Eggert

146

Seniors

Jim Eggert

210

Groups

292

Index

434
The dawning of a decade. We have weathered the '70s. The subtle despair of a decade characterized by crippling economic perils and cultural stagnation fades as Americans anxiously await the '80s.

Controversies surrounding nuclear power and big business have '60s survivors in headlines once again. The black struggle for civil rights has spread to the Middle East, and Vietnam is playing at theaters across the nation.

We await, indeed we welcome the '80s.
Introduction
While a spirit of uncertainty hung over the nation, a spirit of tradition secured the stability of our utopian way of life on campus and locked out the threats of change.

While the Southeast was ravaged by the autumn storm season and the West Coast was plagued by uncontrollable brush fires, life on campus remained simple and unchanging.
Away from the everchanging world around us, the serenity of the University campus can still provide us with peace of mind. Aside from infrequent student demonstrations, conflict only touches us through a headline.

We can take time now, while we’re young, to pause in our lives, to plan for our future. We know the tranquility that exists in our youth today may not exist for us tomorrow.
We've spent four years on campus absorbing knowledge and experience so that when we leave we can cope with what life may offer us.

Answers to the problems that may confront us have not all been found on a written page, but learning situations we have encountered here have prepared us in a better way. As students readying to begin new lives, we look forward to a new decade of refurbished dreams.
Everyone needs someone — student and teacher, employee and customer, friends and lovers. We have met many people over the past four years; many who are only casual acquaintances, others who will remain lifelong friends. These are special people.

We've studied together, played together, smiled together, laughed together. We're ready to leave the University and go our separate directions, but not without thinking of those who have made our life here a precious memory.
In between the term paper, the midterm and the final, there has to be some escape. Be it an afternoon shopping spree, a drinking marathon at a local bar or fooling around on the Quad, all of us need time to relax.

Creative outlets don't only exist in the classroom, since we divide our time between tennis matches at IMPE and jam sessions with fellow musicians on the Quad. Campus life only begins in the classroom.
Introduction by Susan Geraci and Laura Roy

Assembly Hall Photography By Jim Eggert

Greg O. Meyer
Our time is now. We have seen our elders question our way of life today and wonder in which direction our country is headed.

Perhaps the disillusionment of the '70s has indeed been a blessing in disguise. It has inevitably taught us to change our way of life. We have learned that we must conserve today to strengthen tomorrow.

The time has come for our country to end the current paralysis of doing and turn to progress.

Young and old, coming and going; the University has paved the way for us to take part in the progress.
ESTYLES • LIFEST
Champaign — Urbana’s nuclear backyard

By Jean Richards

Before the incident at Three Mile Island, most people wanted to believe nuclear power could solve the country’s energy problems.

But after Three Mile Island, public opinion shifted. People became increasingly less uninformed and tended to be more concerned about the use of nuclear power.

A majority of Americans began thinking about the potential dangers as well as the high costs of nuclear power plants. People began believing the risks outweighed the benefits.

The danger of nuclear power is the threat of exposure to radiation. Its effects include cancer, irreparable genetic damage and heart disease. For the first trimester of life the fetus is said to be about 100 times more sensitive to radiation than the adult.

With the dangers of nuclear power becoming more evident, public utility companies may also be changing their attitudes about nuclear power plants. A utility must decide whether building a nuclear power plant is in the company’s or the consumers’ best interests.

Deciding where its interests lie has the Illinois Power Co. uncertain of the future of nuclear power in Central Illinois. Still working on its first nuclear generating unit six miles northeast of the rural community of Clinton, IP has experienced rising costs, workers’ strikes and bad publicity. IP presently does not know whether a planned second unit at the Clinton site is needed.

In February, the power company said Unit II may not be built and that the first unit would cost at least $102 million more than the company expected.

In a statement issued to the press, the company said, “No additional generating capacity after Clinton Unit I will be needed until 1991.” Company spokesman Al Adams said a decision on whether to build Clinton II will probably not be made until the late 1980s.

This was the first time the company had indicated that Unit II may not be built. Adams said the plant may not be needed because the company’s peak demand for electricity is slowing down.

It was back in 1975 that IP announced it would build its first nuclear power plant at Clinton. The plant would provide the necessary energy to supply the then-rising demand for electricity.

Construction on the first unit began in October 1977. At that time, the first unit was expected to go into operation by June 1980. The company said the plant would cost a little more than $420 million.

Now, Unit I, still not completed, will cost $1.38 billion. The price has increased 200 percent from the company’s original estimate.

Inflation and “design changes due to regulatory requirements” helped to add to the rising cost of Clinton, the company said. Several times, the company has also revised the completion date of the plant. Unit I is scheduled to be finished in December 1982. Unit II was originally scheduled to go on line in 1982 or 1983.

However, a Chicago consumer group, Citizens for a Better Environment, claims that Unit I will not be completed until 1984 or 1985. The group also said internal company documents showed the cost of Clinton will be more than $2 billion.

As for Unit II, the company may convert it to a coal-fired power plant. According to an IP news release, “it will not be necessary to make a decision for several years whether additional capacity will be Clinton Unit II or a fossil unit.”

Several consumer groups and former IP cost engineer, Stephen Radcliff, have said the cost of the plant is increasing because of poor management practices.

CBS reporter Harry Reasoner inter-viewed Radcliff on a segment of “60 Minutes” aired Nov. 25, 1979. The utility company was “very disappointed” with the show and eventually made its own 42-minute film, refuting the charges of mismanagement made in Reasoner’s report.

On the news program, Radcliff said, “They (IP) got themselves committed. They went into it and all of a sudden they’ve got a bear by the tail and they don’t know how to let go.”

During a hearing in which IP asked the Illinois Commerce Commission for a 14 percent rate increase; however, Radcliff’s testimony was thrown out. The hearing examiner said Radcliff didn’t have the education or experience to qualify as an expert witness. The company said Radcliff had lied about his education and professional qualifications.

When IP filed the petition for a $92 million rate increase, the utility asked that $240 million invested in the construction of the Clinton plant be added to its rate base. Citizens for a Better Environment, Prairie Alliance, the Central Illinois Consumer Energy Council and other consumer groups involved in the rate case argued that IP’s investors, and not its customers, should pay for the construction of the Clinton plant.

After the ICC held 56 public hearings on the request, the commission granted IP a $62.6 million rate increase. According to the ICC order, IP is also required to update the cost estimate every year until Unit I is completed. In addition, IP is to issue monthly progress reports on the Clinton construction.

Whatever the outcome at Clinton, nuclear power threatens to remain a complex problem for the future.

Rate hikes, dangerous contamination and less dependence on foreign oil will all play roles in the outcome of this problem.
What students are saying

By Jean Richards

Illustration by Doug Burnett

Just like the people in the real world, students have opinions. And their varying opinions about nuclear power find a voice in student groups.

Half the members of the anti-nuclear power group Prairie Alliance are students. The local chapter of the group has been fighting the construction of the Clinton plant since before construction began.

Prairie Alliance spokesman Peter Penner said the group will continue to fight Illinois Power Co. until the construction at Clinton is stopped or the plant is converted to coal or solar power.

IP’s announcement about possibly not building Unit II “further indicates that it probably won’t be built and it definitely won’t be nuclear,” according to Penner.

IP probably has “many, many, many regrets” about getting into nuclear power, he said.

But Kurt Flais, a fourth-year student in nuclear engineering and proponent of nuclear power, sees the Clinton situation in a different light. He believes that as long as oil prices are shooting through the roof and environmental agencies restrict the use of coal, there’s “definitely a future for the Clinton power plant.

“If students had information on nuclear power, they would more likely choose to be against it,” according to Betsy Forkins, chairperson of The Champaign-Urbana Student Association.

From Flais’ point of view, what little the public has learned is from a misinformed press. The public has a small amount of information about nuclear power and “most of it is bad. (The press) shows up the negative side,” he said.

Flais doesn’t believe a major nuclear accident could occur. “Few people understand what the difficulties of a nuclear power plant are and what the difficulties aren’t,” he said. “But people say ‘look what happened at Three Mile Island’ and I say go ahead and look what happened—nothing.”

Forkins, however, does believe something happened. “But, we won’t know for years to come what kind of effect Three Mile Island had on the people and animals living in the surrounding area,” she said.
Piecing together the energy puzzle

By Stewart Cohen

The '50s. The good old days when heroes wore bright, white hats, the economy was robust, and energy was far from being a household word. Today, heroes and villains look alike, imports are flooding the market, and the energy debate approaches religious fervor.

The '60s and '70s brought drastic changes in our perception of the world's natural resources. But it has only been within the last few years, particularly since the 1973 Arab oil embargo, that we have begun to realize just how important energy is, and the real extent of the complex energy issue.

Energy research, a field still in its infancy, has been forced to grow at a very rapid rate because of the energy crisis. As energy supplies and prices change, impacts are felt in many ways because of the linkages between energy and environment, the economy, transportation and our lifestyles.

In order to more fully understand this spider's web, energy research projects have become more interdisciplinary.

They extend beyond physics, chemistry, and engineering to include such diverse fields as economics, transportation, geography, regional planning, sociology, political science and atmospheric science.

Two groups at the University of Illinois have had significant impacts on energy research: The Office of Energy Research and the Energy Research Group. The former is an institutional office with the authority to approve research proposals and allocate government grants while the latter is an independent research group marching to the beat of its own drums as it tackles the problems of energy policy formulation.

The Office of Energy Research was created in 1974 by the vice chancellor for research. At that time, it was called the Office of Coal Research and Utilization, and its activities were restricted to topics related to coal. It acquired its present name in 1975.

The following year, the University began negotiations with the federal government for funds to support a broader-based research program. The Energy Research Development Administration, now part of the Department of Energy, agreed to sponsor the development of an institutional program at the University. Only two other schools, MIT and Cal Tech, had such programs.

Today, the OER receives $250,000 per year from DOE with which to fund energy research and course development projects. These include such topics as reclamation of mine wastes, public attitudes toward nuclear energy, solar grain drying, biomass production and development of alcohol fuels.

Besides making it easier for others to do research, the OER is involved in a major project of its own: an impact assessment of increased coal use in the Ohio River Basin. One of its findings is that coal burning in Kentucky and neighboring states can lead to acid rain in New York, hundreds of miles away.

Unlike most of the other projects, this one is funded by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Faculty members, including Professor James J. Stukel, director of the OER, are available as student advisers within their respective departments. Otherwise, the OER plays no significant role as an educator. The research generated by this office could indirectly lead to student involvement in energy-related research and course work, yet OER itself is purely an institutional and research unit.

OER recently moved from the former Center for Advanced Computation Building to the east side of the Observatory in 1979. At the same time, Professor Bruce Hannon and his Energy Research Group took up residence on the west side.

Director Hannon founded the Energy Research Group in 1969 at a time when such things were not understood to be of very great significance. Hannon, then a Ph.D. student in engineering mechanics and faculty member of the general engineering department, became involved with the Concerned Engineers for the Restoration of the Boneyard, a group of environmentally minded students, who

Joseph M. Wesolowski

on occasion arrested people for polluting the creek.

Hannon initiated a research project on the energy cost of throwaway vs. reusable containers. The idea of energy cost was very unique at that time, and though his first project was "a flop," Hannon soon found that he could obtain research support to pursue this issue.

Throughout the '70s, the Energy Research Group published dozens of reports on energy conservation policy and energy costs.

Today, the OER and the Energy Research Group continue to work side by side in the Observatory, supported by federal grants. Both Stukel and Hannon are teaching courses on campus. Although both of the research groups inhabiting the campus have reached national prominence, they continue to remain obscure to local residents. Most University students and staff members are also unaware of their existence, although both groups present lectures and seminars on campus.

The OER expects to receive continued financial support from DOE and other agencies, thanks to Professor Stukel's management expertise and the reputation he has built up over the past few years. The Energy Research Group will try to maintain its independence, supporting itself with federal grants, but hoping that some changes take place
within the status quo.

Other universities now have public policy schools, including Harvard, Indiana, MIT and Stanford, Hannon said. He feels that this university should have one too, thereby permitting both research units to have a greater influence on campus, especially in the classroom.

Perhaps it's a sign of the times. As mankind has evolved from the generalist of the Renaissance to the specialist of the computer age, more and more researchers are finding it necessary to cross traditional academic boundaries into the world of interdisciplinary research in order to tackle today's problems. Environmental studies and urban planning are two prime examples of "interdisciplinary disciplines" already represented on campus. Energy research is another.

As we enter the '80s, many of us are hoping for, or dreaming of, an end to these complicated energy problems, and a return to a simpler life. As we go full circle from generalists to specialists to generalists again, maybe we can gain a greater understanding of our world by reaching out beyond traditional experiences and exploring the intricate links between ourselves and our physical and social environments.
Fad to fixture

By John Boyle

"Hey! Nice legs! Do you shave them?"
"Hey, rabbit! What are you chasing after?"
"Wanna race my car, sucker?"

That was September 1976. It was a lonely, frustrating time for joggers at the University of Illinois. Nobody seemed to have much patience with physical fitness buffs.

I would set out for the South Farms for a relaxing run through the countryside south of the University, only to have cars swerve at me on St. Mary's Road.

A run through Campustown meant certain humiliation. Picture yourself dying of thirst as you jog past Boni's and three freshman girls, intoxicated after splitting a whole pitcher of beer, question everything from your virility to your ancestry to your underarm spray. Times were tough for the jogger.

But running had some distinct advantages in 1976, as opposed to 1980. A runner could usually look forward to a leisurely winter workout inside the Armory without worrying about ricocheting off some professor's beefy wife who suddenly hops onto the track. And the chance of flying off the last turn only to step on a nine-year-old girl was also slim.

It seemed that the majority of runners around campus who weren't on the University team were like me—kids who had run in high school but either weren't good enough to run at the Big Ten level or were tired of competitive running but still wanted to stay in shape.

Oh, there were some professors, maybe a few housewives, one or two sorority girls, ex-jocks, fat kids, skinny kids, even kids with chicken pox. They all ran, and some ran very well. There just didn't seem to be very many of them, that's all.

Then came the jogging boom.

Jim Fixx, author of "The Complete Book of Running," became rich and famous. So did ace marathon runner and salesmen Bill Rodgers. "Run for Fun" t-shirts, $30 track shoes, $40 warm-up suits, running books and magazines, marathons and entry fees became the status symbols of the physically fit. Suddenly, everyone seemed crazy about running.

Jogging became a national craze. Marathons and other long-distance races experienced tremendous increases in entries. Champaign-Urbana races were no exception.

I noticed the difference at this school gradually. Running in the Armory during the winter of 1977 was relatively safe. There was an occasional mishap, but my main worry was being gooned in the head by one of the baseballs that went whizzing by as the Illini Nine practiced within the confines of the Armory.

The next winter was different. There were more little kids, and they were coached by adults. Champaign and Urbana high school runners were back.

And then came the new breed.

There were more professors, not just an occasional eccentric codger who everyone expected crazy things from.

They didn't get in anyone's way, probably because they were usually passing everyone up.

And then came the new breed. There were more professors, not just an occasional eccentric codger who everyone expected crazy things from. And some brought their wives (or perhaps their girlfriends) with them.

But what else was that up ahead? It looked like some blond hair, a visor, and some Greek letters. Why, yes, it was a bottom-heavy sorority girl!

Other newcomers arrived on the scene: guys who looked (and acted) like ex-football players, bearded grad students in high-top gym shoes and black socks, local residents taking advantage of the University facilities in an effort to get fit.

And there were the skinny girls who were already fit and made concentrating on running difficult, an increased number of ex-high school runners, and girls who looked like ex-football players.

The Armory was even more crowded in the winter of 1979 than it was in 1978. Since the Armory track is one of the largest indoor tracks in the country, it is not inaccurate to say that the running boom has enjoyed spectacular success at the University of Illinois.

I continue to be amazed on my treks through the South Farms. Three years ago, the only signs of life out there were one or two runners and some cows and horses. Now I see older men clipping along at a steady pace and determined girls grinding out the miles with companions.

People no longer hurl nasty insults at me while I run. Well, at least not that many. This might be because some of the people who used to yell snide remarks are now out running themselves, but I doubt it. The real reason is that people have finally accepted runners as part of the environment.

When the running boom failed to die down this year, people started to realize that running is no longer just a fad. It's past that stage. At both the national level and here in Champaign-Urbana, road races and distance invitational races haven't tapered off. Instead, their popularity continues to increase.

Keeping fit and running have become important elements in the everyday lives of many Americans during the last half of this decade. And while some sedentary pessimists have predicted that fitness consciousness will be short-lived, time is proving them wrong. A fad seems to be evolving into a fixture.

So be prepared to put up with those crazy crowds on winter afternoons at the Armory. Don't worry about feeling lonesome out on the South Farms anymore. And you probably won't have to put up with much verbal abuse when you hit the streets for a jog in 1980.

As for me, I still sometimes prefer the solitude of running alone. I can drift off in thought and completely forget that I'm running. As I sort out the ideas going through my mind, I often find myself running faster and faster but with less effort.

Then, I'm startled by a flashback of a car swerving at me. As I leap for the grass shoulder, I slip back to reality and find nothing ahead of me but St. Mary's Road.

Just like in the good old days.
Times change, cadets remain

By Elizabeth Fukuda

The hostile attitudes and remarks of the late ‘60s no longer haunt him. His peers may secretly envy him. And while today’s Congress entertains notions of reinstating the draft, the short-haired, uniformed ROTC student is as visible a sign of the times as roller skates and gray flannel suits.

During the activism of the late ‘60s and early ‘70s, many students and faculty members attempted to end the ROTC program at the University. Strikes and rallies organized against ROTC were a common scene on campus.

Army Capt. James Kantor, a cadet at that time, said, “ROTC headquarters got bombs thrown at it. People were extremely hostile.”

The stigma once associated with ROTC has been replaced with the myth of the cadet whose interests end with drill exercises, weapons and military tactics.

Contrary to this misconception, the ROTC cadets on campus pursue a wide range of interests and activities. Students enrolled in the University ROTC program major in engineering, elementary education, journalism and even plant pathology. Their extracurricular activities include football, water polo, volleyball, and the all-time favorite of the ‘70s, partying.

“The belief that in ROTC we are infantrymen crawling through the mud just isn’t true,” said Peter Dubravec, senior in political science and head of public affairs in the Army ROTC department. “I want to be a lawyer and there are all sorts of opportunities in the Army open to me. The Army is not any different from the real world.” Greg Balek, senior in political science and deputy commander in charge of Army ROTC enrollment, believes ROTC is demanding, but not so demanding that one cannot pursue his own interests.

ROTC at the University is divided into three departments under the Military Education Council—Army ROTC, Navy ROTC and Air Force ROTC.

Each ROTC enrollee must fulfill his specific college requirements, along with the department requirements, in order to become a commissioned officer.

Cadets are required to take military classes and leadership laboratories. Air Force Capt. Richard O’Neil describes the Air Force lab as a “mini-Air Force organization with its own staff where leadership is emphasized.” The Army ROTC lab teaches precision drill movements, marksmanship, organization and personal fitness.

Enrollees who join ROTC for the travel opportunities get the chance during the summer months.

Students in the Air Force program, between their sophomore and junior years, are sent to an Air Force base for four weeks. The students use the facilities offered on the base, fly on jet planes and get to know the officers.

Navy ROTC members are sent on cruises during the three summer breaks. Depending on the cruise, some members travel to Italy, Scotland or the Philippines.

Altogether ROTC has 447 students enrolled in its program. Air Force ROTC has the most women, 30, out of its enrollment of 145, and there are 29 out of 176 in the Army program. Six women out of 126 students are in Navy ROTC.

The major disadvantage for most of the students is the commitment following graduation. Members in the Navy or Air Force ROTC on scholarships are usually required to serve the military for four years. Army ROTC’s commitment is usually four years on active duty and two more years on reserve duty.

Members on national scholarships receive tuition, fees, books and $100 a month. All ROTC enrollees receive $100 a month tax-free their last two years. Another scholarship offered to ROTC members is a tuition-waiver scholarship in the Army program.

Students are not under any obligation to the military during their first two years. Even during the last two years, it is possible for dissatisfied ROTC members to get out, without being penalized.

Military training has been offered at the University since it opened in 1868. Until 1964, ROTC was mandatory for all male students.

Campus fads change over the years, but the ROTC training program, a part of this University for over a century, appears to have as good a future as it does a past.

All the world is a suitcase

By Dana Cvetan

We are a mobile nation, and no one knows that better than your average college student.

From the fresh-faced enthusiasm of the freshman finally moving into his or her "own place" to the senior weary of lugging the stereo and other "essentials" to yet another abode, we all experience the pains and pleasures of moving.

Moving back and forth every few months from home to a campus residence is an unsettling experience to which students must adapt to survive. From residence hall to apartment, fraternity or sorority house, then home again or to distant cities in search of promising jobs, students live their college years of a suitcase, or to be more accurate, a U-Haul trailer.

"Where are you living this year?" is the usual question friends ask each other around New Student Week. Such an oft-repeated phrase would sound odd exchanged between middle-aged chums saddled down with jobs, kids and mortgages.

For the footloose degree-seeker, however, it's as normal as roller skating to class.

But apart from the continuing process of finding accommodations, signing the lease, and occasionally calling on the biceps to load and unload baggage, there are adjustments to be made.

And there lies the rub.

You have to grow up a little.

Mom won't be there to do your laundry, and neither will your roommate or next-door neighbor.

You'll come face-to-face with monthly bills, those thin slips of paper with outrageous figures printed in bold black ink that can cause even a preacher to curse.

Food will present another dilemma. You must choose the lesser of evils—take time out of a busy schedule to cook, whilst gnashing teeth over dollar-a-head lettuce, or risk intestinal discomfort at a dorm.

Also, you have to get used to living in close quarters with people who may not change their sheets all semester or fall asleep to punk rock.

Learning to deal with all these nasty things usually develops fine qualities in the growing college student—namely responsibility and independence.

"For the first time I feel independent," said Michael Doherty, junior in commerce.

"Living in an apartment gives you a good idea of what things have to be done when you're out of school and working."

Apart from varying degrees of monetary assistance from home, most students will tell you—"I'm on my own."

"Moving away for the first time is a big adjustment. I think it is for everyone," said Mary Gilhooley, senior in LAS. "It's a chance to learn responsibility and grow up. I think I'd be a lot for yourself."

But how do students feel about the moving process itself?

"It's exciting," said Mary Ann Ahern, senior in commerce.

"I never moved much when I was a kid, so I like getting a new place.

"It's fun to fix up a new apartment and make it your own, unlike in the dorm, where you move in and then think, 'Oh, nice, now I've got a yellow room instead of a blue one.'

"It's a pain, too, though," she added.

"It's hard to get together with roommates to look for a place, and I always feel like I'm intruding on someone when I ask to look at their apartment."

Moving is also a tonic for the restless soul.

"I hate being in one place all the time," Doherty said. "I'm looking forward to moving around a lot when I leave school."

It is evident that "putting down roots" is not the way of life for a college student.

more dependent on my parents if I didn't go away to school."

Living alone pushes even more independence on a person.

"I think everyone should live by themselves for awhile," said Rose Geier, senior in FAA.

"You learn how to deal with things—landlords and bills—and you learn to appreciate other people more."

Adjusting to new surroundings and people may even bring out the "social butterfly" that may be latent in a person.

"You're most responsible for your social life," said Dan Kolton, junior in LAS. "Other people are going to think, 'Hey, I'm not going to drag you here or there.' It's up to you to get things going for yourself."

With the possible exception of those who make being a student a profession, most of us are reluctant to stay in any one place for too long. There is too much to see and experience while the chance is there.

This desire causes many graduates to roam from city to city in search of the "perfect" job— one both intellectually satisfying and reasonably profitable.

As we search, the options available may seem even less exciting or promising than a yellow dorm room, but most of us will keep on moving until we find what we're looking for.

Because we like to pull up roots?

No, because it's better to plant them where the ground is fertile.
Above right: While the bed races proved exciting, the beds were put to more practical use during breaks between the games. Above left: Pi Beta Phi was one of the many sororities and fraternities that competed in the events held at the Greek Olympics. Right: Posing for posterity, beer and fun are the order of the day for Greek Week '80 held at Frat Park. Above: Under sunny skies on a warm, fall afternoon, Greeks came together in a spirit of traditional fun and togetherness.
The attire was jeans, sweatshirts and tennis shoes rather than togas and sandals. The language was modern English rather than ancient Greek. The backdrop was Fraternity Park rather than Mount Olympus. But there were still colorful chariots and bold charioteers ready to defend the honor of their faction.

The University of Illinois' Greek Olympics, held on Oct. 13 as the highlight of Super Greek Week of 1979, differed in many ways from the contests held centuries ago, but the spirit of competition has endured the passage of time. The games featured unusual athletic contests between 29 fraternity and sorority teams.

The 21st annual Olympiad drew a large crowd that wanted to see the thrill of victory and the agony of defeat. Spectators were seated in trees, on roof tops and on the shoulders of other spectators in order to get the best possible view.

The 1979 victors, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Alpha Tau Omega, earned their laurels by participating in some original and unorthodox events.

New contests added to this year's competition were mattress races and girl-pass races. The competing teams also vied in human-pyramid building, egg tossing, and bat-spin relay. A gigantic tug-of-war was held, and the traditional chariot race remained a major and popular event in the Olympic contests.

The origin of the Greek Olympics dates back to 1958. The contests were initially held during the spring semester in the Armory. Originally called the IlliOlympics, the games presented some new variations on the traditional Greek contests.

As the 1958 Illi-Greek newspaper announced, the events would begin with an Olympian torch being run past every house on campus by "fleet-footed Greeks" to tell everyone that it was time to head for an evening of fun and laughter. The first campus IlliOlympics featured chariot races, with prizes offered for the most original chariot and chariot rider with the most original costume.

A shot put contest featured various sorority members flinging water balloons, and the fifty-yard dash had contenders racing in gunny sacks. Ladder climbs and steeple chases were also included among the activities.

Perhaps the most interesting event was the selection of the Most Eligible Bachelor on Campus. Women on campus voted for the man they considered most appropriate for the title. A member of the winning sorority would win a date with "Mr. MEBOC" the following evening.

For local fraternity and sorority members, the Super Greek Week of 1979 meant more than watching and competing in outlandish games. Unusual events were slated for each day of the seven-day period, ranging from dinner exchanges to egg begs.

Pledge night was held on Tuesday, Oct. 9, with a gathering at the Poison Apple Discotheque. Wednesday brought masses of Greek-lettered T-shirts to the Quad, Campustown and Kam's for Greek Bar Night.

Triad dinner exchanges were held Thursday evening when one sorority and two fraternities met for a good meal and a good time.

Saturday morning the pledges participated in an egg beg to raise money for the Adler Mental Health Center and Sunday evening was dubbed "try a new place to study" night. For that evening, Greeks were encouraged to find a different building, room or at least a new carrel in which to study.

The "Greatest Chapter Meeting Ever" was the final activity of the week. Interim athletic director Ray Elliot spoke to a Greek crowd of over 1330 in the Assembly Hall.
The far corners

Photographs by Jim Eggert
of IMPE
We thank You for not Lying on the Couch

By Mike Lachman

One day last October they counted. They sat at all the doors and counted how many people went into the building. The results of the general traffic count? On an average day, 28,000 people enter the Illini Union.

That’s a lot of people. But the 295,000 square feet of the Illini Union can handle it easily. Operating on an annual budget of over $10 million, the Union offers many things to many people.

The service offered by the Union utilized most frequently by students is check-cashing. Last year the Union cashed over $11 million in checks. Over $300,000 worth of tickets were sold at the ticket office. And if you’ve ever waited in line for either, you know that most of that money changes hands during lunchtime.

Another very popular Union attraction is pinball. Did you ever wonder just how much revenue all those pinball addicts gathered in the Union basement bring in? Last year the Union grossed over $228,000 on amusement games. Games like Space Invaders, air hockey and Elvis Presley pinball mean big money for the accountant assigned to the basement.

Union facilities such as bowling, billiards, the cafeteria and the bookstore are practically campus traditions. But there are other Union services that most students never find out about.

The Browsing Room is one of the Illini Union’s best-kept secrets. Anyone may go there to study or to check out books and records. There is also an art lending library where students may borrow pieces of artwork for their rooms or apartments. The Art Gallery, across from the candy counter, features student and professional artwork and photography. There are four TV lounges, one for each local station, that cater largely to the lunchtime soap opera crowd.

The Union dining rooms have more to offer than the cafeteria or the Union Station. The Colonial Room serves dinner on weeknights and on special weekends and the Ballroom serves lunch Monday through Friday. The Union also caters events that take place in the Illini Rooms, which are available to campus organizations and University departments.

Twenty-eight student organizations have offices in the Illini Union and there is locker space for 45 others. Union meeting rooms provided facilities for almost 5,000 meetings and activities last year.

Two floors of the Union consist almost entirely of guest rooms. These rooms are sometimes used for conferences and job placement interviews.

Jeff Roberts, a junior in LAS who works at the room reservation desk, confesses, “I wasn’t really aware of the rooms until I started working here, and I get the impression that most students don’t know they’re here.”

For a large number of people, however, the Union is a place to do that most favorite of all activities—study.

Most of the studying takes place in the North, South, West and President’s Lounges, and in the Vending Room. Carol Nickxarian, a freshman in LAS, explains the advantages of the Vending Room. “It’s comfortable, and it’s open all night if you need to study all night.”

Andrea Still, also a freshman in LAS, likes the Vending Room too, but not for studying. “I like the popcorn machine here,” Andrea explains. “It pops up all over the place and fills the cup. But it’s too greasy.”

Mike Levin, a senior in Commerce, prefers the President’s Lounge. “It’s a very majestic atmosphere and the chairs are very comfortable.”

But why study in the Union instead of the library?

Scott Dray, senior in LAS, explains why he studies in the Union. “I don’t like the Undergraduate Library, and the graduate libraries don’t have long enough hours. Also, there’s plenty to do here like taking breaks to eat or play pinball. It’s easier to study here where there’s a low rumble of noise than at the Undergrad Library where you hear one voice at a time.”

Some people don’t study at the Union for just the reasons others can’t keep away. Chip Terracina, a senior in engineering who works at the Union bowling lanes, says, “I can’t study here because there are too many things to do.”

Susan Fletcher, senior at FAA, doesn’t study much at the Union either but has an idea of why others do. “I have friends who will not go to the library. They go to the Union because they can smoke.”

Betsy Forkins, senior in LAS and CUSA chairperson, has perhaps the best overall view of the workings of the Illini Union. She works at the University Information desk and talks to many Union visitors.

“To be honest, the single thing that people ask about most is the bathroom. Aside from that I guess people ask about the cafeteria or the bookstore. We also get a lot of alums and visitors exclaiming about how beautiful this building is. This is not a typical student union. I’ve been to a lot of unions around the state and none are as beautiful. It’s like going into a big living room.”
Opposite: Students use the spacious lounges of the Illini Union for a place to study, relax, socialize or catch an afternoon nap. Below left: Unknown to many students is the Colonial Room dining room in the Union which serves dinner on weeknights. Below right: With either a few minutes to kill or a day to waste, one may find the Art Gallery a quiet alternative to other parts of campus. Student and faculty artwork and photography are featured. Below: Games are not only a source of entertainment for students, but for many a necessary means of relaxation. Left: The easily identifiable weather vane and blue clock atop the Union are the final touches of class to one of the nation's finest student unions.
Playing the Age Game

By John Boyle

Wednesday night, New Student Week, January 1980.

Nobody knows of any good parties. What to do? Go to the bars! Hell, they're always a good time the week before classes.

We head for Cochrane's, 614 S. Wright St., Champaign. It's one of our favorite watering holes.

My God, the place looks like a morgue! This can't be New Student Week. During last semester's New Student Week, Cochrane's was more crowded than a Wrigley Field men's room.

Hey, wait a minute. Wasn't there something on the news about a change in the drinking age? Where are all those lovely young coeds we used to try to pick up? We can probably even find a place to sit if we look hard enough. No, we can find several places to sit.

This is too good to be true. I can walk across the bar without someone knocking my arm and spilling my beer on my gym shoes. Oh, who am I kidding, this makes me feel old. And I'm only 21! The place is too quiet to have any fun.

We head for Murphy's, 604 E. Green St., Champaign. Now this looks more like New Student Week. But there's an easy explanation for the difference: Murphy's has traditionally been a favorite spot for older crowds—grad students, townies, rugby players, even TAs and profs.

The law raising Illinois' legal drinking age to 21 doesn't seem to have hurt Murphy's business. But other bar owners are crying foul, and with good reason. Their sales have been drastically cut.

Other effects of the new law are noticeable during the first few weeks of classes. The Champaign police make a stop in front of Cochrane's one night as we are leaving. They have six underage drinkers in the back of their paddy wagon. The police nabbed them at Boni's, 707 S. Sixth St., Champaign, and the Red Lion, 211 E. Green St., Champaign.

I shake my head as I watch somber-faced college students being carted off to the slammer. Those kids were probably legal patrons in 1979. Now they're treated like criminals.

A 20-year-old woman who doesn't drink says she's getting a fake i.d. card so she can go to the bars and be with her friends. And a bartender at Boni's announced over the P.A. that anyone under 21 should put down his drink—police had been spotted approaching the bar.

Some students found out soon enough they can get into Champaign bars without false identification. A dusty town ordinance allows underage persons to enter bars as long as they don't drink alcoholic beverages. (Urbana has no such ordinance.) An odd turn of events results from the inconsistencies in the law. Twenty-one-year-olds find their hands being marked at all bars whereas bouncers used to mark 19 and 20-year-olds so they couldn't buy mixed drinks. The new practice allows bartenders to distinguish legal drinkers from underaged socializers. Most 19 and 20-year-olds are not sipping gingerale, though. Most have no trouble buying booze. Two 20-year-olds said they have bought beer at Murphy's and Cochrane's. Dooley's, 608 E. Daniel, Champaign, and Kam's, 618 E. Daniel, Champaign, have been easy marks, too.

The trick is getting caught. The law has no getting caught in one of those police raids. But then again, one's senses might be dulled after too many pitchers and you may get spotted. If you are caught, you'll pay a cool $35 and get your name logged in a police record book. The bar owner is charged, too. And the mayor of Champaign has authority to revoke an owner's license after a certain number of violations.

Tom Cochrane, whose family owns Cochrane's and the Round Robin, 708 S. Sixth St., Champaign, estimates the new law has cut business at the two bars by about 50 percent.

"It's a ridiculous law," he said. "If kids are old enough to vote and go to war when they're 18, then they're old enough to drink."

Jack Kamerer, owner of Kam's, says his business is off about one-quarter or one-third from last year. He thinks underaged student drinkers will still get a hold of the goods.

"A law that would have raised the drinking age to 21 only for package goods would have been a nice compromise," Kamerer said. "It would have saved a lot of businessmen from getting hurt, and the liquor store owners would still have plenty of business. But apparently our legislators weren't thinking of us."

Phil Bailey, owner of the T-Bird, 710 S. Goodwin St., Urbana, got hit especially hard by the law change. The town had previously allowed 18-year-olds to drink beer and wine because of a home rule ordinance passed by the Urbana city council.

"The change hurts us most," Bailey said. "We've always had a younger clientele and a one-year advantage over the Champaign bars. I'm losing more people than the Champaign bar owners will. We were doing quite well before. I had 60 employees last year, but now I've only got 25. That means the end of a lot of jobs for kids who needed the money to get through school."

"It would have been hard for me to fight this law since I'm a profitable businessman. But I just can't believe the students at this and other universities didn't fight it more. This law never would have passed in the '60s. It's an unconstitutional law; the 1970 Illinois Constitution said you couldn't abolish home rule. Where will kids socialize now? They can bow go to a movie, or go to church, but no much else."

Dave Murphy, owner of Murphy's, says his business has also been hurt. Murphy admits his older clientele has left him less vulnerable, but says his percentage of sales is still down.

"The law affects everyone," Murphy
"We got arrested the other night when four 20-year-old girls were in here drinking. We didn't card them because they had been regular customers for so long we didn't even think about it. Now we know."

Where are all these people who used to be legal drinkers socializing and drinking now? Frank Styzek, resident adviser in the third floor of Hopkins Hall, states that no 19 or 20-year-olds are allowed to ink at dorm parties.

"It's a University policy," Styzek said. "and it's being enforced. No 21-year-old can bring alcohol into a younger kid's room. They're supposed to be doing this at the fraternities and sororities, too."

But police officers have told fraternity members that they will not enter private property (and fraternities and sororities are private property) unless complaints are logged against the inhabitants. Members can drink all they want as long as they don't disturb neighbors.

Still, a lot of angry young students and middle-aged bar owners feel they are being punished by an unjust law. On the other hand, the legislators who passed the law point to lower traffic fatalities in states with higher drinking ages. If you're 21 or over, you can sit down with some friends and discuss the pros and cons in the new drinking law over a cold one at a local bar. You should have plenty of room to stretch out and relax knowing that all those rowdy 19 and 20-year-olds are out of your way.

Below left: When told about the drinking age having gone up, the patrons over 21 at Murphy's Pub raised a toast for better days gone by. Below: Mabel's, 613 E. Green St., Champaign, is still considered one of the finest places to stop on campus for a relaxing break during the afternoon, or for fine music at night. Left: Liquor store owners are careful to safeguard themselves against the long arm of the law which in Champaign and Urbana has proven particularly stiff in dealing with drinking infractions.
Bathed with disinfectant, the silent walls stand mute to their abuse. Each day an odd collection of strangers contribute their knowledge to the constantly spreading mass of writing on the University walls.

From hard-rock followers glorifying UFO on their desks to feminists giving advice in bathroom stalls, expressive students communicate to each other through the “art” of graffiti.

In the dark and uncertain future, scientists will be analyzing our culture, and graffiti may give them substantial information about our habits, values and lifestyles. They could easily conclude that around here we are obsessed with sex, music and Greeks.

Graffiti dealing with male and female anatomy is said to be written because the topic of sex is so avoided in conversation that people turn to graffiti to express their thoughts on the subject. In this way, the act of writing a pornographic message benefits the writer, because the tension and frustration he has been repressing is released through his message.

A few days of knocking-before-entering proved that men’s bathroom stalls contain much more sexual graffiti than do ladies’ rooms. Choice tidbits from the male rooms are quite graphic in description, while the women seem to feel more comfortable with subtle innuendoes. One example of this was found in an Undergraduate Library stall, “Sex saves all from everything.”

Homosexual encounters are a thriving topic with both sexes. Restroom walls sometimes look like scrambled-up phone books as those interested in making connections openly seek partners.

The anonymity of a message in a restroom stall allows students to express themselves freely without risk of being identified. Females take advantage of this and use the walls as a kind of advice column, posing questions to the public and receiving paragraphs of suggestions.

One woman asked, “Should I go through rush?” At last count, 12 other women had given their opinions, resulting in a sort of open forum. In many instances, writing a reply to a question is taken as a serious responsibility. The intense question, “How are moods determined?” was answered with “Moods are determined by your cognitive interpretive system . . . and whether you feel you’ve been screwed.”

Many female students use the walls as a medium to communicate their experiences to others or to moralize. One message warns, “Drugs made my brother kill himself. Don’t get too friendly with drugs!”

Graffiti may be the only outlet for the student who is reluctant to share her feelings with others. “I love no one” and “I thought that I was cracking up tonight. It’s scarier than shit,” are statements written by those in need of recognition and comfort. And the women answer their cries: “Don’t think that or you may (crack up); just realize everyone hits different highs and lows now and then. It’s only human to feel nervous, paranoid, and disoriented once in a while . . .”

Another facet of graffiti is the response that the message inspires. Writing a response is a challenge to the author to prove himself a superior wit. Many students can’t resist adding their comments to graffiti to show their cleverness. In response to the question, “If
you can't love man, whom you have seen, how can you love God, whom you haven't seen?" someone replied, "Because God is woman."

Library carrels are targets of massive attack from restless students who find that writing on the walls reduces time spent studying. One study carrel greets each student with these words of encouragement, "Before you open that book, remember you are one minute closer to death."

Graffiti on campus serves as a give and take of students' opinions and attitudes. The walls of restroom stalls and study carrels support an art form which allows a free flow of communication. As one female wrote in the ladies' room in the library, "One could spend a lifetime sitting on the pot reading."

Sex and drugs and rock and roll, frats, sororities, politics and philosophy abound on desks, bathroom stalls and assorted places on campus in the form of graffiti.
OUT OF THE CLOSET...
...AND INTO THE STREETS
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27

Photographs by Greg O. Meyer
A mosaic in the making

By Denise Di'az, Sylvia Puente And Carmen Garriga
Photographs By Jim Eggert

The painted window in front burns as bright as any neon sign hanging in an 18th or Division Street city night in Chicago. A passerby glances, careful not to stop and stare. A salsa beat floats out the open door; Earth, Wind and Fire pours out from a window.

On the walls inside, silent murals depicting ballads of pain, solidarity and strength provide a common backdrop for those who frequent La Casa, 510 E. Chalmers St., Champaign. Though the murals are permanent and the pain is five years dry, the students are ever-changing and the struggle to formulate a Latino identity at the University of Illinois is fresh.

What is Latino identity at the University? To be Latino is to be part of a diverse but small entity on campus. Latinos come from a myriad of cultural heritages, family backgrounds and environments. Latinos are Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Cubans, Boricuans or Chicanos who are natives of their mother country, as well as first generation, second generation and third generation Americans who come from urban, suburban or rural areas.

Despite these differences, they share an ethnic homogeneity of the Spanish culture.

Some Latinos are native speakers of the Spanish language, while others do not learn Spanish until they enter high school or college—others never learn the language. As students, they must learn to adjust to a new academic environment. As Latinos, they must learn to cope with assimilation and struggle with acculturation.

The University offers Latino students a wide range of services and programs. Latino students seek the expertise of Norma Ramirez, a University alumna and assistant dean of students. Approximately 400 Latino students are on campus, many of whom come to her in time of trouble or need. She serves as their counselor, friend and resource person. Acting as a liaison between students and various administrative units, Dean Ramirez strives to cut the red tape that exists within the bureaucratic University structure.

Another service at the University is La Casa Cultural Latina. The long, hard struggle for La Casa began with letters of complaint to the administration about the lack of a Hispanic student center on campus. Latino students, concerned faculty and administrators joined forces for the acquisition of La Casa. La Casa exposed its then bare walls in 1974.

"It is crucial that La Casa exists for Latino students on campus because it allows for cultural expression. A student can come here and feel that his culture will be accepted, respected and understood," says Modesta Garcia, director of La Casa.

La Casa is the unifying force for the spectrum of students that enter beyond its painted windows daily, monthly and yearly. "It is a meeting place where students can come together and be themselves," says Garcia. "Many tell me they come here and feel more comfortable than they do in their residence hall room."

Currently, La Casa serves as an academic and programming unit of the University. Its library offers a selection of books relevant to the Hispanic experience. News can be obtained on the national or local level through various magazines and newspapers. In addition, an in-house tutoring program exists where students can receive help with a variety of courses. Study skills and career-planning work helps further academic aims.

In the area of programming, activities are varied. This year La Casa's lecture series included such topics as the rising political status of Puerto Ricans, Cuban Americans and Chicanos; education of Hispanics; and the status of bilingual education. Poetry readings, celebration of important dates in Mexican and Puerto Rican history, and residence hall dinners are among some of the events sponsored.

In the spring of each year, Latino Week portrays Latino culture through a celebration of song, dance, arts, culture and heritage.

In addition to the efforts of the cultural center, Latino programming on campus is aided by the Illini Union Board. They co-sponsor Copacabana, a high quality Latin American dance show, as well as the Latino programming committee whose purpose is to supplement Latino activities on campus.

Other vehicles for student expression exist within the framework of five organizations which exhibit the background and diversity of Latino interest groups:

The Latin American Student Association exists specifically for the non-U.S. Latino student. According to its sponsor, Robert Winter, "LASA is a social-cultural organization open to students, faculty or staff with membership basically compromised of foreign students." LASA is also one of the cosponsors of Copacabana.

The Puerto Rican Student Association focuses further on the specific needs of this particular Latino group. According to Doris Oquendo, president, "The organization sponsors conferences, speakers, and political and cultural events that create an awareness of the Puerto Rican experience. The organization also works with other student groups to help create a more receptive attitude on the part of University administration." In 1978, PRSA sponsored a major conference entitled "Puerto Ricans in the Continental U.S.,” the only conference of this stature held in the Midwest to date.

The Hispanic Law Student Association, acting as a special interest group, "writes prospective (Latino) students and aids them with survival tactics once they arrive,” says Jaime Torres, vice president of the organization. Study aids and insights into the University’s legal education system are made available in the hopes of making their legal experience a successful one.

The Bilingual Multicultural Education Student Association is composed of students interested in supporting and further developing bilingual, multicultural education in the United States. It attempts to educate faculty, students and administrators to the current issues in this area. Activities have included guest
speakers, noon hour discussions and a newsletter.  

La Colectiva Latina has been and continues to be the largest and most influential student organization on campus. It is geared toward meeting the needs of urban Hispanics, which comprise the bulk of its membership.

The main function of the organization is to provide for the educational, social and cultural needs of its members through experiences and activities that both inform the Latino student and strengthen his sense of belonging on campus.

La Colectiva Latina sponsors political activities during the year aimed at increasing the awareness of its members and securing basic rights at the University. Underlying all these functions is the effort to educate the University at large about the experiences, concerns, needs and culture of Chicanos, Cubans and Puerto Ricans.

Through the efforts and determination of its members, in 1974 La Colectiva secured La Casa Cultural Latino and a Latino recruiter in the Office of Admissions and Records.

The past year has brought about the emergence of the Latino Caucus, which is composed of representatives from each organization. The impetus behind the formation of the caucus was the recognition of the need for collective unity aimed at social-political action concerning the Latino community in Champaign-Urbana, most notably the Puerto Ricans, Chicanos and Cubans.

La Casa, other supplementary units and student organizations have fostered a sense of belonging among Latino students on campus, thereby enhancing their educational experience. Having established this feeling, the present concern of Latino students is to maintain and develop this process of human development by expanding services for Latinos. Latino students are seeking to establish a permanent network of academic, social and cultural elements similar to those offered to the majority.

Currently, a lack of Latino representation exists within the administrative and academic areas. The need for permanent positions for Latinos in these areas is a need that has yet to be fulfilled. Spokespersons are necessary in major departments in order to identify the unique concerns of Latinos. To meet these identifiable needs is of the utmost importance in the advancement of Latino's goals.
Minute by minute

By Howard M. Steirman

A self-contained, self-sustained organism with more than 35,000 integral bodies.

The University. A world in itself, a world by itself.
Situated in “Chambana,” yet distinctly apart from it. Situated in Illinois, but, in fact, a state by itself.
Who watches over the teeming thousands and maintains their link with the real world? Who keeps parents up on the latest development in their children’s everyday lives? Who keeps hometown honeys fresh in memory and close in heart?
Ma does, Ma Bell.

Though home for most students at the University is only a couple of hours away, those hours can be long, expensive ones to travel. Ma Bell often provides the necessary link with those lost to the distances.

Many students have never been away from home before coming down to the University. They have lived in the same environment for 18 years. Parents have always been around to lend assistance or guidance and friends were down the block or around the corner.

Being severed from this safe and secure environment can be a big shock to your mental health. Having to share a room with an unfamiliar person, share a washroom with 60 others and share a “home” with 500 unknown and seemingly unknowable people can be a very traumatic experience for anyone.

But Ma is always there to return us to our previous environment. And even if that return is only for a moment, that moment is extremely worthwhile.

Using the telephone rather than letter writing can help lift you out of first semester depression, second semester melancholy or any semester psychosis. Hearing a close friend’s voice can remind someone that there really is a world outside of the confines of the University. Even if there isn’t any dramatic news or anything of great interest to report, it’s nice to be able to hear that familiar “Hi!” Unfortunately, using Ma’s resources can bring on some unforeseen problems.
A private telephone conversation is a difficult maneuver when a roommate isn’t willing to study out in the hall while lovers whisper sweet nothings into their earpieces for an hour.
There are also other problems that can crop up unexpectedly. While this ma won’t make you eat your veggies, wash behind your ears or go to bed, she does demand certain things. The biggest problem that most people encounter is that this ma charges by the minute.

According to Ma’s records for September 1979, the average bill for long-distance calls from the University’s residence halls was just over $29. Ma Bell has a complex computerized billing system that makes sure that everyone pays on time. If one of her kids somehow lets the phone bill slip his mind, she doesn’t hesitate to give a gentle prodding with one of her little red reminders that this is the “final notice prior to disconnection.”
Since most students are on limited budgets, phone bills are usually closely monitored. However, it’s not always easy to limit those long-distance calls. Time elapses too quickly when the link with home is retired.

As a testimony to young love, costly phone bills are caused by hometown honeys. A cross-state affair often runs monthly phone bills as high as $150. There are those that go even higher.

Dan Gleeson, sophomore in engineering, likes to use Ma’s services quite frequently. When he came down to school he left his girlfriend at home. He says, “It is easier to keep a relationship going by talking with my girlfriend than by writing.” His phone bill for September was over $400. Twice he spent more time talking on the phone than he did in class. In fact, Gleeson could have flown home and back, or moved his girlfriend into her own apartment on campus for the month.

Gleeson has many reasons for spending so much time on the phone with his girlfriend.
“We saw each other every day during the summer; we got very close and we didn’t want school to change our relationship. Using the phone is much more spontaneous than letter writing.”

Gleeson could be a spokesman for young lovers across the state.

Marilyn Uteg, a manager for Illinois Bell Telephone, thinks that students use Ma Bell so much because of the way their lives are structured.
“A student leads a fast-paced life. They’re not willing to spend the time writing letters.” Uteg mentioned that people appreciate hearing a person’s voice more than just seeing their handwriting.

Lori Wisper, junior in commerce, agreed that hearing her boyfriend’s voice was a lot nicer than just getting mail from him.

“Hearing his voice was an emotional pick-me-up; it helped me when I was upset. You can’t share the same emotions in a letter that you can in a phone call.”

Gleeson is expecting his girlfriend to move down here next semester. He realizes he can’t afford to keep piling up huge phone bills. Ma might love it, but his checkbook is feeling the pinch.

“I came down with the expectations of spending a lot of time on the phone. I’m going to try to limit our conversations, though, since I’ve already spent most of the money I’ve budgeted towards phone bills.”

Gleeson isn’t alone in his dependence on the phone for a link to home. Many students are lonely, desolate and feel severed from life back home. In their entrapment, they realize that long distance is “the next best thing to being there.” So they use Ma to get out of the clutches of the University. Ma lets them reach out reach out and touch someone. Touch now and pay later.
Grades aren't everything, they're the ONLY thing

By Dana Cvetan

Anxiety about grades and exams is not uncommon among this university's students. "The freshman who was at the top of the class in high school comes here to find that everyone else was too."

That is a problem Bette Wallerstein, psychiatric social worker at the Mental Health Division of McKinley Health Center, helps students face.

Finding the root of the problem is the first step in helping students who are unduly worried about school, Wallerstein explained.

"Are you in over your head? Are you a perfectionist? Don't you like yourself if you're not perfect? Are you confused about your career? Or maybe you don't want to be a doctor even though your parents want you to."

Questions like these are part of the searching process that will hopefully lead the student to understand why he is gripped with panic when it comes to academic performance.

Once this is established, the student and counselor search for ways to cope with the anxiety.

"If a student has taken on too much," Wallerstein said, "it might be necessary to drop a course or an extra activity."

Many students simply haven't scheduled their time very well and thus fall behind in their studies, she added. "But," she emphasized, "it's important to allow pleasure time as well as work time. Saying, 'Okay, you're behind, so no fun for three months,' is really not in the student's best interest."

Low self-esteem may cause a student to feel his family and friends won't love him if he does not reach the standards he's set for himself, according to Wallerstein and Ralph Trimble, clinical counselors at the University's psychological and counseling center.

When this is the case, it is necessary for the student to adopt a more healthy perspective.

"A lot of kids get so nervous that they feel they're disappointing their parents much more than they are," Wallerstein said. "As a result, they put tremendous pressure on themselves to perform well, setting an impossible goal that is a self-fulfilling prophecy of failure," Wallerstein said.

"The student has to realize that their parents will still love them even if they don't do well in school, that even failure in school does not affect their worth as a human being," Trimble said.

The "perfectionist attitude" of an "overachiever" can be damaging to other aspects of his life, Wallerstein added.

If a person feels compelled to outdo his classmates on assignments, he's likely to feel the same compulsion to prove himself superior in other areas as well - such as relationships.

On the other hand, a student may suffer from an inferiority complex and in that case, he needs to build assertive skills, she added. Fear of confronting a teacher or parent about grades can be overcome, especially since in many cases the fear is unfounded.

"There are ways to assert yourself without feeling like an idiot. Once it's done, the student usually finds out it's not that bad after all," Wallerstein said.

Helping to clear up confusion about which career is right for the student is one of the jobs of the Psychological and Counseling Center, which offers vocational counseling.

If a student's original choice of a career is something above their capabilities, and the fear of failure is causing psychological problems, a little "reality therapy" may be in order, Wallerstein said.

Some students enroll in a pre-med or pre-law curriculum because they feel it is expected of them, when in reality, the student could be much better off in a major more closely suited to his talents.

When this displacement becomes an
interference in the student's life, Wallerstein said, it's time to say, "Hey Fred, you're getting Cs. Do you really think you're going to get into med school?"

Brainstorming is a useful tool for the student and counselor to engage in at this point, Wallerstein said, to help the student discover what he should do with his life and how to sublimate his anxiety about tests, grades and school in general. But anxiety is not an altogether destructive emotion. "We don't want the student to be entirely without anxiety about his schoolwork, but to bring anxiety from the panic stage to the optimal, or productive level," Trimble said.

"A complete lack of anxiety just leads to apathy, and we don't want that. After all, it is important to do well. Grades are important -- they open up gates. They are just not worth getting ill over.

Wallerstein illustrated the need for some degree of anxiety in everyday life. "If you cross the street without looking and almost get hit by a truck, the next time you cross, you'd better feel some anxiety about it!"

Above: The pains of never-ending studying, combined with little sleep, are often the roots of student's anxieties that require psychological counseling. Vanessa Else, junior in LAS and Larry Tangel, sophomore in engineering, experience the frustrations all students eventually encounter as they study for exams.
Homecoming
‘Those Were the Days’ sparks Illini tradition
By Linda Bergstrom

Today, television shows and fashion styles are reminiscent of a time long past. Similarly, the 1979 Homecoming festivities were a return to events characteristic of simpler, more carefree times.

Following the theme of “Those Were the Days,” this year’s Homecoming brought back many forgotten traditions such as the Homecoming dance, the king competition and the Homecoming parade. The students’ reaction? They loved it.

“We wanted the students to feel a part of the Homecoming,” said Bob Davis, assistant chairman for the event. “People have been excited. I never thought the spirit was dead,” Davis said, referring to a lack of interest displayed by students in recent years.

The week began with voting for the king and queen candidates, but the festivities didn’t really begin until Friday evening, with the start of the Homecoming parade. With Chief Illiniwek and the Marching Illini leading the way, over 22 units marched through Campustown. Seven floats competed in the newly-organized float competition, giving the parade a colorful look. Despite the cool nip in the air, hundreds of students and townspeople lined the streets, sometimes three deep, to watch the parade.

The parade ended on the Quad where a pep rally, complete with music and a slide show, entertained a large crowd of approximately 7,500. Among the dignitaries present were Stanley O. Ikenberry, University president, John E. Cribbet, acting chancellor, and Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., who appeared wearing a bright orange Illinois sportcoat. Percy crowned the king and queen winners, Charlie Benz and Laurel Hughes.

Homecoming float and house decoration winners were also announced at the rally. Float winners included Zeta Beta Tau and Kappa Kappa Gamma, Beta Theta Pi and Sigma Pi, Pi Beta Phi and Delta Sigma Phi, Chi Omega and Acacia, and Sigma Sigma Sigma and Triangle were awarded for house decorations.

An appearance by Coach Gary Moeller and the Illini football team along with a speech by Ray Eliot, acting athletic director, gave the crowd hopes of winning the football game Saturday against Iowa. Despite the enthusiastic send-off at the pep rally, the Illini failed to score from the 3 and 1-yard lines several times in the closing seconds of the game and fell to the Hawkeyes, 13-7.

Topping off the week was an old-fashioned Homecoming dance held at the Intramural Physical Education building Saturday night. The Rudy James Band and the decorated gymnasium provided a nostalgic touch to the weekend’s activities.

The Student Alumni Association, in cooperation with the Alumni Association, took over this year’s Homecoming from the Interfraternity and Panhellenic councils. The idea for an expanded Homecoming celebration started with one student, John Grafton.

Grafton approached the Alumni Association with the idea of taking over Homecoming and dividing it up between several organizations.

“The criticism in the past has been that the Greek system has monopolized Homecoming,” Davis said. “A lot of other students felt alienated.”

The Student Alumni Association gained the rights of coordinating the events and publicity for the week. They launched a statewide effort to reach alumni. Signs, posters and Homecoming badges were displayed across campus to help inform students.

Four other campus organizations took over individual events. The Tribe of Illini, composed of varsity lettermen and women, was in charge of the queen and king competition. A record 85 petition signatures were received for the contest.

Atius and Sachem, sophomore and junior activity honoraries, coordinated the parade and float competitions. Although this was the first year for the parade, received an enthusiastic response from students. IFC and Panhel ran the house decoration competition while the Division of Campus Recreation organized the campus dance.

The nostalgic flavor of this year Homecoming helped achieve a popularity unprecedented in recent years. Homecoming was initiated on the University of Illinois campus, and this year festivities will never grow old.
Left: Homecoming Queen Laurel Hughes gets a big squeeze from Gov. “Big Jim” Thompson. Far Left: A tip of the hat to the orange and blue from one of the many Illini fans who turned out for the Illinois-Iowa Homecoming game. Below: Members of the Pi Beta Sorority get help from friends in preparing their house for this year’s festivities. Bottom: Participating in the renewed Homecoming parade, and enjoying themselves in the process, residents of Pennsylvania Avenue Residence Halls exemplify the theme “Those Were the Days.”
Coming down high

By Marda Dunskey

While most of us are trying to figure out the quickest way to get across campus, there are some whose pursuits are, quite literally, way over our heads.

Sometime just after dawn or just before sunset, members of the Illini Sport Parachute Club are out at Illini Airport, a few miles north of campus on Route 45. They're there at those hours to avoid airport traffic; they're there when ground winds are relatively low. They're there to jump.

Some do it only once to fulfill a dare or just to say they've jumped. But for the "hard cores," parachuting does wonders for the ego.

"It's definitely an ego-satisfying sport," said Steve Shaffer, a 1979 civil engineering graduate, club instructor and six-year veteran jumper. "It's not something many people do — to actually go up there and throw your body out of a perfectly good airplane."

A small Cessna 182 holds the pilot and four jumpers who exit the aircraft from altitudes ranging from 2,800 to 12,500 feet, depending on their proficiency. Time delays, the actual free-fall time between jump and deployment of the chute, range from three to 60 seconds. It's then when the jumper experiences the exhilaration, the adrenaline flows, the natural high, described by Shaffer.

"That's the only time (during the fall) that I feel free to do what I please," he said. "Once I've stepped out of the airplane, I control my own destiny."

With over 100 jumps behind her, rigger (one who is trained to pack reserve chutes all jumpers wear) Tammy Scott compared the free fall sensation to describing a color.

"It's different for each individual," Scott said. "After 40 or 50 jumps I became aware that my body was like an airplane. With the control I have in free fall, I can really fly."

The speed the jumper falls at becomes invariable after the 12th second of the free fall, according to Scott. The jumper will have reached a terminal velocity equilibrium and fall at approximately 127 mph in a stable face-to-earth position. A change in body position can cause an increase in speed up to 220 mph.

For the beginner who is wary of attempting to fly, the Sport Parachute Club provides instruction in accordance with safety standards established by the United States Parachute Association based in Washington, D.C.

Standards include the lighting of landing areas, ground wind conditions necessary for beginning students to jump and aircraft equipment and safety features. Club instructors and riggers are certified through the United States Parachute Association.

Before stepping out the door of a plane for the first time, student jumpers go through approximately eight hours of ground training. Then, connected to the body of the plane by a 10-foot line, they do five static-line jumps in which the parachute is deployed for them by instructors.

Pulling dummy ripcords three times and practicing the maintenance of a stable face-to-earth position add to the preparation for a free fall.

According to Scott, the preparation has mental as well as practical value. "It's scary," she said. "The first 20 or 30 times I was really thrown for a loop. It's not a natural thing for an individual to fall out of an airplane."

She said it takes about 15 jumps to get over a fear of this sport, and then the fear turns into respect.

That respect leads some jumpers, like Scott, to regard skydiving as something of an art.

"To be good at it, you have to work at it," she said. "It's amazing what you can do with your body in relative (with other jumpers) and free-fall work. To see 40 people complete a formation in less than a minute is absolutely incredible."

"Then they break away, tracking and pulling their parachutes. When they open, it's like colored popcorn all over the sky."

Scott believes attitudes about the sport have taken a 180-degree turn since she began jumping seven years ago.

"Skydivers used to be considered a special breed of people," Scott said. "It was a sort of death-sport. People would really get into the melodrama."

"Now they just go out there and have a good time."
Tuning In

By Yvette Upitis

Whether it's the result of an election, the Olympic Games or just an excuse not to study, University students in 1980 are keeping in close touch with the media. For information, entertainment and publicity of events and organizations, students turn to local newspapers, radio and television stations.

The award-winning Daily Illini, now in its 109th year of publication, is an independent student newspaper, edited by University students, and published by the Illini Publishing Company. Reporting, photography, graphics and production work are all a part of the publication. The DI places emphasis on interests particular to the University community, sometimes at the expense of world news.

Reporting is no easy task as any "green" freshman reporter, unfamiliar with the campus community, will agree. In addition to the frustrations of "no comment" and deadlines, reporting also has its exciting moments.

Before writing a series on gun control, Jim Teeters, a staff writer, in his never-ending quest for the best story, tried to find out just how easy it is to buy a gun. When police pulled Teeters over for a damaged headlight, they discovered the gun and "assorted herbs and spices" in his glove compartment, and Teeters spent the night in jail.

For some reporters, mastering the video display terminals is a challenge similar to Plato. The computerized typewriters make writing a story a snap, unless of course, a rookie presses the button that makes the hard work disappear. Once stories are written, a night staff comes on to copyedit and prepare the next day's paper.

While reporters must abstain from involvement with political parties and have limited opportunity for involvement in campus activities, they do write editorial and staff comments.

Editorial stands on issues such as rejuvenating the student government, changing the drinking age and reinvigorating the draft are decided by the DI's board of 15 editors and several reporters. The DI tries to give equal news coverage to all sides of public issues and prints as many student letters to the editor as possible. Sometimes the editorial page becomes the battleground for women's rights, the honor of the Greek system or the tenure of an Illini professor.

In the area of broadcasting, WPGU-FM, like the DI, is owned by the Illini Publishing Co. WPGU employs students to cover local news and also airs national news.

WPGU keeps a progressive rock sound, features jazz, soul and blue grass shows, and promotes unknown as well as popular artists. Special programs include "Community New Conference," a talk show, and "Focus," which lists community events. In addition to album and concert ticket giveaways, WPGU sponsors "Curse of the Final." Each finals week, the person who correctly answers a quiz, word for word, wins a stereo system.

WILL-TV is the area PBS affiliate. Run by the University, the station airs local and network programs without commercials. Programs oriented towards students include "American Short Story," "Shakespeare Plays," "Sneak Preview" and "Classic Mystery Theater." Every Monday the station airs "Will Call," a phone-in program which focuses on different community needs.

WILL-TV employs students in crew positions and as student-broadcast coordinators, a job which involves putting programs on the air.

For those more interested in the "tube," C-U TV addicts will be able to overdose on reruns when cable TV becomes available in the University resident halls. Eleven television channels will be carried by the cables. Another cable will attach to a stereo or FM receiver and carry 27 radio stations. Students will be able to view WGN and WSNS from Chicago, WTCG from Atlanta for all night movies, and a variety of other stations.

By July 1980 "Cablevision" will be available in every residence hall room. Installation has already been completed in Florida and Peabody Avenue residence halls. All residents will be required to pay one dollar a month for cable service.

The residence hall system however, will not carry Home Box Office, a commercial-free network featuring movies and entertainment specials.

While local media may not have the broadcasting stations in large cities, they try to be diverse and meet the needs of the Champaign-Urbana community.

Above: Janet Welsh, sophomore in LAS, helps do the kind of design work that has brought the Daily Illini to national prominence. Opposite top: Using the Daily Illini's video display terminals for the first time can prove to be an awesome task. Anne Kales, sophomore in communications, sharpens her skills. Opposite bottom: WPGU disc jockey Jon Kamerman, senior in LAS, plays progressive rock broadcasting from the station's Champaign studio.
Right: Members of the graduating class of 1979 bunch together one last time before entering the Assembly Hall to participate in their commencement ceremonies. Opposite: Proud parents relish the splendid and sanguine setting for what is to many a dream come true—a daughter or son receiving a University of Illinois diploma.

Jim Eggert
Exiting through an entrance

By Kim Knauer

If you loved it, then it's hard to leave. You've just spent the last four years of your life in the closest thing to utopia the Earth has to offer: college. Responsibilities have been relatively few, compared to the "outside" world; you've been surrounded with people your own age, many with interests similar to yours; the decisions made were personal and individual ones, not necessarily guided by parents or other adults.

The time comes, however, when you must leave--and it hurts. Friends and familiarity are staying behind and it's time to grow up and away from the University of Illinois.

For those who participate in that final ceremony, there is a sense of comic relief. The atmosphere is rowdy and happy, with drinking, cheering, banners and confetti.

When it's all said and done, though, you turn first to face your friends, both fellow graduates and those whose graduations are still to come. The tears, hugs and goodbyes seem never-ending. That sense of finality hits all at once, and you wonder when, or if, you will see these friends again.

In the end the ultimate question is usually, "Was it all worth it?" As far as academics go, who knows? For some, the answer is an immediate yes; for others, a flat no.

Yet, no one can deny that a great part of the college education comes from outside the classroom: learning to deal with so many different kinds of people, learning how to handle situations on your own--financial, medical, emotional--and learning about yourself. Sometimes it's just getting better acquainted with your personality--likes, dislikes and moods.

It's time to go. But as you leave remember the friends you've left behind. Just as your life will be changing, so will theirs. Friendships may seem less close; you find that you don't have the same place in friends' lives you had during college. But remember that many of the relationships formed during your college years often go deep and will last a lifetime.

Also remember that life doesn't end at 22. Webster's Dictionary says to graduate means to "change by degrees," and commencement is "a beginning, a start."

Up to this point, you've only been preparing and training to meet the challenge of living. Your freedom increases, the opportunities for making choices broaden beyond imagination.

The excitement doesn't stop. It's channeled and expanded into more than just the college environment--the whole world is right there in front of you.

Now is when you finally get the chance to take all the knowledge stored up from classes and personal experience and use it.

Life really is only beginning.
Making Room For ‘Them’

By Tori Engdahl Photographs by Joe Wesolowski

Come fall or come spring, all across the United States, thousands of mothers and fathers pack their bags and leave their homes to make a pilgrimage to Champaign-Urbana. Meanwhile, students at the University of Illinois whip dorm rooms, apartments and houses into a semblance of order and sit down to anxiously await the arrival of their guests. The occasions? Mom’s and Dad’s Day weekends.

For almost 60 years, mothers and fathers have been coming to the University to see what their offspring are up to and hoping to get a glimpse of life as it really is on campus. But aside from a pile of dusty clothing hidden under the bed and a six-pack left in the refrigerator, these weekends are different from others during the school year.

Weeks in advance, students experience maternal and paternal worries as they wonder where to put Mom and Dad, what to feed them, and how to keep them busy and happy. As the weekend draws closer, students make hotel and restaurant reservations and buy tickets to different events planned especially for these occasions. When the weekend finally arrives, parents are treated to the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, taken to bars such as Kam’s and Boni’s for a Campustown drink, or to the many plays and concerts being performed especially for parents.

These are times when parents feel both young and old. Their children are now college students, and for a few nights, the parents are allowed to act out their college days again.

Students who wondered just what to do with their guests this year had plenty of activities to choose from. On Dad’s Day, there was the Navy football game...
followed by local bar specials for the visiting fathers.

In the evening, the Dad’s Association dinner featured Dixieland jazz by Medicare 7, 8, or 9. An annual favorite, the Union’s Casino night, became Dad’s Las Vegas Night last fall with the addition of entertainment. Musical stage shows gave an authentic touch to the program that already included blackjack, craps, roulette and auctions.

Also in the Illini Union was a nickelodeon showing old-time movies for an oldtime price—5 cents.

Mom’s Day weekend offered some old favorites to the visitors. In the Union, there was a fashion show, an arts and crafts fair and an ice cream social that gave parents a chance to meet other parents.

During the day, the horticulture Club’s flower show was open to parents, while the Illini Union Board spring musical provided entertainment for many in the evening. These activities are only a few of many planned to keep mothers on their toes from the moment of arrival until departure on Sunday.

Although Mom’s and Dad’s Day weekends have been a tradition for a long time, the first dad to be chosen “King for a Day” was selected in 1948, and the first “Queen Mom” in 1951. Originally, the student simply submitted the parent’s name and a drawing was then held to determine who would receive the honor of representing the Mom or Dad of the entire student body.

This year, as in recent years, the student who wanted to nominate his or her mother or father for the position submitted a personally written 200 word essay saying why this particular parent should be selected. The Illini Union Board selected a winner.

According to tradition, King Dad, Philip E. Brown of Capron, IL, was crowned at halftime at the Illinois-Navy football game. Queen Mom was honored at the Mother’s Association Banquet.

At the end of the festivities when the Quad is no longer crossed by couples both young and old, when the students return to less-than-model behavior and the parents return home with thinner checkbooks and fuller hearts, then all know that another Mom’s Day or Dad’s Day weekend has come and gone.

Opposite top: Dad seems to have the momentum as this father-son duo, Mr. Rittoff and son David, takes a break in the activities at the Illini Union on
Tip-A-Canoe

By John Boyle
Photographs By Jim Eggert

It all started so peacefully.
A beautiful sunny morning. Magnificent towering cliffs. Sparkling water splashing over the jagged rocks in the shallow streams of Turkey Run. And a fifth of Gilbey’s and a case of Olympia.
Advertised as “the last remaining wild area left in Indiana,” Turkey Run is located about five miles from Marshall, IN., approximately 70 miles southeast of Urbana and 30 miles from the Illinois border.
A canoe trip down Sugar Creek is sponsored by the Illini Union Board and organized by George Kelly, manager of the Illini Union. The trip costs $15. Each canoeist is transported to and from Indiana and supplied with an aluminum or fiberglass canoe.
Two University buses carrying 73 eager students arrived at Turkey Run around 10:30 a.m. on a pleasant Saturday in September.
I had made the trip twice before, in a kayak in 1975 and another time in a canoe as part of a University trip in spring 1978.
Post-Friday night hangover intact, I welcomed the water’s calm and the late morning sun. A photographer needs steady hands, so my partner, Jim Eggert, retired early the previous night after having a glass of warm milk. But warm milk doesn’t cool you off in the hot sun, so we broke out the Styrofoam cooler shortly after hitting the water at 11 a.m.
Our 12-mile trip covered the quiet section of Sugar Creek. The glassy-smooth water with few rocks and rapids make it an ideal trip for beginning canoeists or people who want to get away from the crowded upper run, popular for its exciting whitewaters.
We traveled past many low rocky cliffs, wooded areas and beaches. Two covered bridges, including the longest single-span covered bridge in the world, can be seen from the river.
Ours was a good trip for people who like to get out of their canoes and explore. Markers showed us where canoeists can walk inland and find a beautiful 50-foot waterfall splashing in front of large caves. Some people stopped and looked for fossils at Foundry Hollow, while others viewed the remains of a feeder dam that served the Wabash-Erie Canal in 1840. The trip also passed by Shade State Park and Turkey Run State Park. The brochure is right when it says, “there’s plenty to see on trip A, The Gentle Trip.”

We moved quickly for the first hour and a half, stopping occasionally for Jim to snap some “pics.” The Olympia was being consumed rapidly, as well as a couple of gin-and-Squirt concoctions. The spirits and water had gotten the best of us after we had tipped our canoe at least four times.
An evening chill started our teeth chattering as we searched for the end of our trip. And when it started to turn dark, we worried that we would float along forever. Eventually, we finished the run and staggered up the shore. We resembled a pair of blue-lipped, half-drowned muskrats. We were tired, cold, hungry and drunk—but somehow, it was a very satisfying feeling.

Below: It may not be A&W, but canoeists Tom Todd, Sue Dahlstrom, Greg Dooley, Paul Lunecki and John Boyle don’t mind as they stop along Sugar Creek for lunch. Opposite right: Soaking in the sun and getting sore all over, John Boyle discovers a bit of Thoreau in his blood. Opposite bottom: Turkey Run adventurers managed to get back on course when the current changed directions during the run. Opposite left: Even the most well-preserved sections of wilderness, such as Turkey Run, are incapable of escaping the mark of man as the design of this bridge illustrates the kind of architectural-environmental harmony sought today.
A ship without a sail

By Teri Sakol

Establishing a broadly based, representative organization to voice student concerns has proved more difficult than those involved care to admit.

While many people have been unclear about what student government is, the issue has been brought into the spotlight by the recently-formed Champaign-Urbana Student Association and the events surrounding its onset.

CUSA, the organization resulting from last year's UGSA and GSA merger, found itself in the midst of a scandal when it was revealed that massive ballot-box stuffing had taken place in their April 1979 elections. This resulted in the dismissal of the entire election commission and resignation of four CUSA committee members.

Since that upset, CUSA specifically, and student government generally, have come under attack by students, faculty, and administration. The events surrounding CUSA's fraudulent election resulted in the questioning of the role of student government at the University.

Ironically, CUSA does not claim to be a "representative government," according to CUSA Chairperson Betsy Forkins. Rather, they are "students working as advocates for student concerns." CUSA feels the student body is too diverse to be fully represented by any one government.

Stan Levy, vice chancellor for student affairs, takes the position that this campus needs a broader-based government with a more dedicated constituency.

While being tactful with his criticism of CUSA, Levy said he felt a form of student government was essential, and CUSA was not a "viable student organization."

Along with the question as to whether a student government is necessary, arises the question as to whether this group should be a student government or a student advocacy group. The student body is clearly uncertain as to the benefits of each, and justly so, since it appears no attempt has been made to inform them of the issues at hand.

An attempt to establish a new, formally recognized student organization fell short of its goals because of this uncertainty. A self-appointed group of students attempted to bring a referendum to the students calling for a government called the Student Election Board.

Circulating petitions were signed by over 4300 students, yet the goals and exact requests of the group were unclear. Hence the referendum was deferred by Vice Chancellor Levy.

CUSA fell prey to similar criticism when the contents of their constitution were not made readily available to the student body.

Student participation in University policy goes beyond the scope of the CUSA controversy, however. And while other areas of student representation have not been involved in scandal, there is a certain amount of disagreement as to where students fit into the scheme.

Disagreement revolves around the U-C Senate and what kind of position students should have in its working. The U-C Senate consists of 250 faculty members and only 50 students.

According to a past student senator, Ellen Epstein, student senators have "more of a voice than a vote." Students can play a very important part in the committees where the actual policies and bills are written, but not when they come up for a vote.

Epstein said some faculty members are resentful of the student senators, who are not "future-oriented" and take positions that have only short-term benefits.

Mary E. Harrison, associate dean with the Office of the Dean of Students, believes that although students are essential in a university government the students who are involved form a "small clique that's perpetuated itself." They are not, she said, representative of a wide segment of the student population.

According to Harrison, the administration "wants to hear what students have to say, but long-term policy is more the faculty's and administration's concern."

Graham Grady, this year's student trustee, thinks that it's better to have a little student representation than none at all. While the student trustee does not have a vote, Grady believes input on behalf of the student body is invaluable.

His attitude appears to encompass all those concerned with the student representation issue. Students, faculty and administration all are divided as to what role they believe students should play in University policy, yet there seems to be a widespread agreement that student representation is essential, regardless of the influence students actually have.
The all-night studying paid off. The last chance you’ve had to think about anything other than ionic bonds or positive and negative charges was when your latest flame stopped by to say, “Good luck on the test, and by the way, next time you want a date, call your physics T.A.” Peace of mind seems about as far away as graduation.

At a university the size of Illinois, a quiet courtyard or shady patch of grass can be all the calm and quiet one needs. Located around campus buildings and residence halls, courtyards and mini-quads not only add aesthetic flavor to the University’s surroundings, they often provide students with a sunny, fresh place to study or just to relax after a class.
corners

is canceled — either by your professor or by you. In the spring, potential beauty queens drenched in suntan lotion swamp every inch of these open spaces, while in the fall, late-night lovers develop a talent for stargazing.

Opposite Top: As an integral part of the artistic flavor at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, the courtyards there stimulate quiet, creative thought. Opposite bottom: Over lunch with a friend or colleague or over an Anthropology textbook, the center patio at the Illini Union is a breath of fresh air in one of the busiest buildings on campus. Below: Unhappy with the grade on your last essay? The walkway in Lincoln Hall will have you sounding like Plato as you stroll past the greenery and red brick. Right: The Architecture Building overlooks this shady oasis located between Commerce West and David Kinley Hall.

Photographs by Greg O. Meyer
Photographs by Jim Eggert

Below: Joggers, swimmers, athletes of all kinds enjoy the facilities at IMPE, as does Mary Brinkkoetter, senior in physical therapy. Right: Even during the week, Kam's is filled with rowdy crowds of beer drinkers. Bottom: Ed Henzel, senior in FAA, and Alan Marcus, senior in LAS, enjoy the quiet atmosphere of artsy Treno's. Bottom right: Unlike Champaign, Urbana is solitude, old-fashioned lamp posts and cobblestone streets.
You must be kidding

By Lynn Rosstedt

Imagine yourself walking down a quiet, dimly lit, cobblestone street. You pass by old houses with large porches and colorful gardens. You hear the sounds of children playing, and you have to step over toys blocking the sidewalk.

Now imagine yourself on a crowded, noisy street, where everyone seems to be under 25. You hear loud music, loud voices, loud cars. You see numerous apartment buildings and houses divided up to accommodate many people.

Have you been to two parts of the country? Two different countries?

No. The cobblestone streets and old houses are Urbana, and the hustle and bustle is Champaign.

Through the years, the towns have developed separate personalities. The University of Illinois has been directly responsible for this dichotomy, since University property acts as an effective divider between the two towns. The engineering campus, the Quad, and the Undergraduate Library divide the towns into two distinct entities.

The divergent personalities that have developed in the towns have also been influenced by the University community. Champaign has 41 fraternities, while Urbana has only seven.

The activities connected with the Greek system make Champaign a more student-oriented community.

The differences between the two cities can be illustrated by what the people in each city do to relax.

In Urbana, there are many parks, esoteric programs offered by Krannert, and Treno's where artists, dancers, and philosophers relax over beer or wine in tight knots of conversation.

Champaign, however, offers physical release at IMPE, and football tackles and homecoming queens can vent their frustrations on the pinball machines at Kam's.

Merchants in the Champaign-Urbana area deliberately fostered the dissimilarities. Urbana has Treno's, which doesn't lend itself to parties because of its quieter, coffeehouse atmosphere.

Champaign, on the other hand, has Kam's, Dooley's, Cochrane's and Boni's, all catering to Champaign's "college atmosphere." John Katsinas, manager of Dooley's, said that Dooley's short career as a disco ended because of a loss of money. Being a bar that caters to fraternities and sororities has been much more lucrative for Dooley's.

Coslow's is an exception in Champaign. Coslow's, owned by the same people that own Treno's, is a restaurant/bar that emphasizes a quiet atmosphere where people are able to sit and talk.

Jackie Miyake, a shift manager at Coslow's, said that they specifically promote this atmosphere by not allowing private parties and not having drink specials. They wanted to bring some of Treno's atmosphere to the other side of Wright Street, Miyake said.

Urbana, founded in 1833, now has a population of about 34,000. Champaign, which was originally a small community called West Urbana, is now almost double the size of Urbana, with a population of over 62,000.

There has been a deliberate effort by each city to control population. Urbana has an ordinance that permits only four unrelated persons to live in the same single-family dwelling. Also, much of Urbana near the campus is zoned for low-density housing, which prohibits the construction of new apartment buildings. Champaign, however, permits high-density housing near campus, encouraging students to live in these areas.

Students' views on the differences between the cities are split. Karen Beckmann, senior in English, said: "If I lived here permanently, I'd live in Urbana. However, as a student, I would prefer Champaign, as there is more to do. All the attractions are in Champaign."

Janice Baker, senior in interior design, echoed this sentiment, saying that Urbana is a much more residential area with "normal people" and kids on tricycles, which makes it interesting. But she also said that she prefers Champaign because of the noise and activity.

Some, however, prefer the quiet of Urbana as a student. Barb Frank, senior in journalism, said that she never wanted to live in Champaign because it's too loud. "I would never be able to study," she said.

The benefits of these two cities are the diversity and neighborly charm they have to offer the students. Do some walking. It's possible to have the best of both cities.
Up against the cold shoulder

By Kathy Gwynn
Photographs By Cecil B. Lucy

Cheryl Parker, 18, enrolled at the University of Illinois as an honor student from her Chicago high school. She had been active in school and community activities from an early age and planned to be active in campus activities while continuing her studies. Cheryl had always been a superb writer and had won various awards for her expertise. She had also worked on her high school newspaper and yearbook.

Enthusiastically, Cheryl prepared to major in journalism at the University. When she went in to see her counselor, Cheryl told her of her career goals and was in the process of nervously explaining that she wanted to be sure to take the right courses, when the counselor interrupted her.

The counselor told her that she should change her plans because she couldn’t “make it” in journalism. Cheryl was told that she couldn’t “make it” solely because she was black and blacks don’t make it in journalism.

This true story (real name withheld) is just a sample of the confusion that exists on this campus concerning minorities and their abilities. Cheryl did get her bachelor’s degree in journalism regardless of the many obstacles placed in her way.

Black students enter the University amid an array of misconceptions about their background, abilities, intelligence and even their means of admission. This causes much of the hostility, malice and fear that often exists between students. It is time for these misconceptions to be dispelled.

To try to balance the scales so that blacks and whites can compete on an equal-level, blacks are sometimes admitted under retroactive justice programs. Many University students, as well as instructors, are under the mis-conception that these programs are remedial. Not true.

There are few, if any, universities in this country that have remedial programs, including the University of Illinois. Black students graduate from the University not because they were given a break, but because they have the merit, intelligence and fortitude to make it. The prestigious black alumni and the fact that the black freshman retention rate is higher than that of the rest of the campus are only two factors that demonstrate the high capabilities of blacks.

Blacks’ capabilities are often defiled in the recent cries against affirmative action. Based on few facts and even less understanding, most are simply cries of fear--fear that the race that has come from slavery to academic excellence will be allowed to compete on an equal level.

Racist attitudes are used by people to create a false sense of security. This security diverts attention from issues such as the energy crisis, the unemployment rate and prevailing inflation. The idea that these racists may not get as big a piece of that proverbial pie as they thought perpetuates the insecurity which is the basis of much of today’s racism.

There is not place on this campus, or this country, for racial stereotypes and fears of equality. Sitting back with a dream of a two-car, big house, suburban lifestyle does not exempt a person from being part of the problem. Only awareness and effort on the part of each individual can ensure that each of us is part of the solution and not the problem.
Strides toward excellence

By Mitchell Whitlow

In the short period of 100 years, black Americans have gone from slaves and farmhands to doctors and lawyers. The transition was not easy, but nothing of value ever is.

During the “slave days,” blacks held themselves together under trying conditions with a vision that the future would be better.

They believed that education would be the key to their freedom. They learned how to speak the language and learned the customs of a land that was foreign to them.

Many times slaves would take books from their masters and conduct all-night learning sessions. Groups gathered around a candle with a book and shared in the readings. The difficulty of the learning differed, but the dedicated commitment to become educated was the common goal.

Black education at the University is continually striving towards greater excellence. There are presently over 1500 black students enrolled in all eight colleges of study, with over one-third enrolled in the commerce and engineering colleges.

Black freshmen come to the University willing to persevere; freshman retention rate this year is better than 90 percent. What used to be thought of as difficult classes, math and science, are now eagerly challenged by over 90 percent of the black freshmen.

Most black students’ educations received at the University help them develop talents and cultivate their lives so that they might better serve their family and their community. When black students leave the University, they have developed their talents and expanded their knowledge so that they are able to meet any challenges in their respective field.

In the field of business, many former black alumni have been very successful. Earl B. Dickerson, a student in the early 1900s, has spent years in the insurance business. Presently a Chicago resident, he spent many of his working days as vice president of Supreme Life Insurance, one of the largest black insurance companies in the world.

Some recent alumni who have climbed the ladder to success in the business world include: Kimberly Bunch, management, IBM Co.-St. Louis office; Alma King, an auditor for Coopers and Lybrand Accounting Agency (the largest accounting firm in the country); Phillip Gant, advertising executive for Foote, Cane and Belding in Chicago.

In athletics, a few of the many who have broken into the professional ranks are: Revie Sorey, an offensive guard for the Chicago Bears; Nick Weatherspoon, a National Basketball Association player; and Preston Pearson, a halfback for the National Football League champions, the Dallas Cowboys.

Other black students that have made their successful mark in society are: William Whitlow, a Chicago architect; William Baxter, a Chicago graphic designer; George Wilson, an Atlanta businessman and Tab Bennett, University of Illinois athletic administrator.

Blacks have made a long journey from the dim candlelight of wooden shacks to brightly lit University classrooms. And, today at the University of Illinois, blacks continue to pursue higher education and career excellence.
Pulling together

By Dwight Kyles and Gayle Watson

It is only natural that a group gears its activities towards its particular interests and needs. At a predominantly white university such as Illinois, a cultural vacuum results for those students not fitting into the narrow norm established. To help fill this void, several black organizations on campus strive to provide informative, entertaining activities for black students.

The Afro-American Cultural program is one such organization. The program sponsors speakers such as Julian Bond and Benjamin Hooks, concerts, and creative and cultural workshops geared to black interests. The workshops include the University of Illinois Black Chorus, the Omnimo dance troupe, a drama workshop, the Griot newsletter and Black Notes radio show. The Culture Program is one of the strongest promoters of black unity, identity and service on campus.

The Central Black Student Union and the Black Student Government are non-profit, campuswide organizations that attempt to promote black awareness and unity within the residence halls, with the C.B.S.U. serving as the umbrella organization. The Black Student Government is a result of the late ’60s and early ’70s. Its purpose is both political and social.

For example, Eusa Nia, Allen Hall’s B.S.G., sponsored Julian Bond’s reception and a B.S.G. volleyball/basketball tournament at Kenney Gym. Ebony Umoja, the B.S.G. for Illinois Street residence halls, held the receptions for the Bridgewater Bros. and Don Smith and hosted a mock Dating Game. Maji sponsors an annual ball in March for Peabody Drive residents and hosted a “Meet the Faculty” session. Mariama of Busey-Evans has sponsored scholars-in-residence and Pennsylvania and Florida avenues residence halls have had exchanges and have sponsored charity events on campus.

Additionally, the Illini Union Board’s Black Programming Committee sponsors activities that help students become aware of campus programs and get to know administrators.

Many black organizations have developed to promote educational enrichment, and have achieved exceptional goals. They are: the Black Engineering Student Association, Minority Organization for Pre-Health Students, Black American Law Student Association and the recently developed Black Art Students Association. Black students join these organizations to add new perspectives to their fields of concentration. The groups have held seminars and workshops, and have taken trips to provide insight into specific fields. They are involved in community activities and often work cooperatively with other campus organizations.

In addition to these organizations, there are 10 incorporated fraternities and sororities, and several auxiliary clubs affiliated with them. These organizations engage in public service and social and academic activities. Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Phi Beta are all public service sororities. They sponsor fund-raising and service projects such as the Akalypics, Zeta’s Stork’s Nest, Delta Chair and Sigma Gamma Rho Charity Fund to raise money for national and local charities. These sororities are involved in many projects geared toward bettering themselves, preserving black awareness and aiding the community.

Kappa Alpha Psi, Omega Psi Phi, Phi Beta Sigma and Alpha Phi Alpha are the campus black service fraternities that engage in cultural awareness and social activities, as well as public service. They donate to many nationwide organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and UNICEF, and host faculty roasts, scholarship drives and cultural programs.

Iota Phi Lambda and Sigma Iota Delta are the two professional Greek letter organizations whose primary objective is service. Iota Phi Lambda has worked at various elderly homes and engaged in many campus cultural events. Sigma Iota Delta has sponsored movies and performed a number of social service projects on campus.

Though inherent cultural differences persist on this campus, the strength and sacrifice of the people involved in B.S.G., sororities, fraternities and other organizations provide blacks with meaningful and memorable opportunities to enrich themselves.

Above left: A by-product of the Afro-American Cultural Program, the University of Illinois Black Chorus, performs recently at the Smith Music Hall. Left: Alpha Phi Alpha pledges Cranston Sparks, a freshman in commerce, Stanley Pruitt, sophomore in LAS, and Maurice Hurst, sophomore in engineering, experience the unique adventures of being the “Alphaline” for a semester.
Mutually Mute

By Pamela Williams

The University of Illinois has always been known for its high scholastic standards. This university's classrooms have always been considered a great stimulus for learning and creating awareness. But why do so many students remain ignorant? Ignorant not in academics, but in human relations.

Communicating has always been a way to alleviate ignorance. A teacher communicates academic knowledge to a student which in turn eliminates ignorance. This learning exchange is a daily function of classes. Students sit in class and contemplate how to solve the energy crisis or how to increase consumption or how to prevent a recession.

But does the average University class stimulate or attempt to create awareness on a human level? If racial prejudice is one of the biggest problems our nation faces, why is racial prejudice ignored on the classroom level? If the purpose of the classroom is to eliminate ignorance then why is the only empty seat in the class located next to a black student?

The strain among black and white students in classroom environments is very evident but seldom acknowledged.

Gail Hanson, a senior in advertising, expresses her views: "From what I've seen in my classes, there doesn't seem to be too much interaction between blacks and whites. It doesn't seem that blacks and whites avoid each other or dislike one another, it just seems that there is no mixing between the two races, because people don't make the effort."

If this is true, why is it so hard for a black student or a white student to enter class, sit down next to one another and say hello?

Why is this occurrence of friendliness a rarity between black and white students?

The University is also known for its intellectual achievements on the graduate level. If this is also true, then why did some of these same graduate students throw spitballs at a black student as she returned to her seat after being the first student to complete an exam?

Robert F. Harris, a senior in engineering observes: "Many times students in classes set up study groups. They do homework, study for tests and exchange notes. Usually these students don't know each other, but they do find some way to extend themselves to form these groups. Usually there are one or two blacks in the class and there is no real effort made to include them.

"I'm not sure this can be attributed to racial prejudice, but there is this prevailing feeling, emitted from my colleagues, that blacks are inferior intellectually and as such, would not be able to contribute much to the group. But, if by chance, they do get invited, they must have first proved themselves by obtaining the top grade on a major assignment."

Lack of communication in college classrooms produces an environment where racial misconceptions fester. But, nothing is done about these misconceptions.

Every year the University administrators and students alike, participate in the traditional ceremony of commencement. Commencement is a celebration acknowledging the attainment of awareness, the alleviation of ignorance, but many students leave this institution of higher learning still ignorant in terms of racial relations. Some would say that it is not the University's place to correct racial ignorance when in fact, students' attitudes are initially developed in their homes. But the fact still remains that racial prejudice is just as much a problem as unsolved energy problems.

It's quite possible that we may never see racial prejudice resolved at the University during our studies here. Perhaps the children of tomorrow will. Surely, the future is being determined daily by our ability or inability to relate on a more sincere level than we have even yet to imagine.

Opposite top: In the mad rush between classes Anthony Robinson, sophomore in LAS, stops to talk for a moment. Opposite bottom: Mark Smith, forward for the Illini Basketball Team, seeks out a familiar face on the Quad at noon. Below: It takes more than a chance conversation to bridge the cultural gaps that exist on campus.
Do you hear the talking stares?

By Steve Birdine

As I walked into T-Bird, a strange sensation engulfed me. I wasn't sure what it was, but I knew that something was different. I had gone out to party and yet the party seemed to elude me.

The music was blaring and the beer was flowing; the people milled about with smiles on their faces, but I distinctly felt as though everyone was staring at me.

Suddenly, I realized that they really were staring at me. I was the only black inside their white establishment. I felt ostracized and the desire to have fun evaporated.

The feeling of that moment pinpoints a serious problem which exists at the University of Illinois: there is relatively no social interaction between the white and black community. This lack of interaction is not healthy. The isolation does nothing for the betterment of the students.

Chris Kotlarz, a senior in geology, gives her explanation for this situation:

"This lack of racial interaction socially is related to basic human relations. A person is brought up in a certain way. Whites are taught to deal with whites; blacks are taught to deal with blacks. Common interest plays a key role as does the environment. When you are raised in the suburbs, you alienate yourself from the city dwellers."

Mike Inglimo, a junior in political science, blames the gap between blacks and whites on a lack of common experiences.

"Stereotypes play a prominent role. People are scared to talk to one another because they don't know what reactions they're going to get. There needs to be a common subject matter to discuss. This lack of relevant conversation has facilitated a failure to communicate."

Fundamental cultural differences keep up the barriers against interracial interaction, according to Michael Hughes, a sophomore in biology. "Blacks, for example, don't drink beer on the same scale as whites. Also, pressures from friends help limit budding interracial friendships."

Dale Saunders, a senior in business-

/English believes that "black and white social interaction exists, but it is rare. "People are scared to be different. We're living in a liberal environment and when people loosen up and stop worrying about what others will think or say, then you'll see more interracial relations," says Saunders. "Unfortunately, many of the present relations are superficial."

Different opinions about why the situation exists don't dispute that there is a lack of social interaction between blacks and whites. On a campus where a liberal education is taught, people should learn that prejudices and stereotypes are self-defeating. The person who is controlled by such fallacies is limiting himself and those around him. Through communication and a willingness on both sides to relate, a change can occur. Only through our efforts will such a change become a reality.

The previous six pages were done in cooperation between the Griotstaff and the Illio features editor.
BURROWING INTO BOOKS
Bad experiences with teaching assistants as an undergraduate have made Steve Stubitz determined not to make the same mistakes. He tries to make his general engineering class something his students will enjoy.

Stubitz, who is working on a master's in general engineering, remembers the TA he had for the class he is now teaching.

"He was a disgrace. I keep him in mind when I'm teaching the class," Stubitz said. "I even teach the class in the same room I had it in. That's poetic justice."

Comparing his class with the way it was taught to him helps him to be a more effective teacher. He is able to anticipate questions and be prepared with the material.

Relying on these experiences, Stubitz goes beyond the confines of engineering in his class. "I try to develop the students' spatial perceptions and trigger greater creativity," he said.

Stubitz also likes to cover some aspects of engineering that students may not get in four years, such as safety engineering, products reliability and the art of writing concise proposals.

"It makes my class a little different, and sometimes I get a little flak for it from other TAs," he said.

"Still, I think most engineers should be aware that most problems in engineering, especially in management, are people problems. I stress that in my teaching."

Stubitz has many tests on himself and his students to make sure he is getting the material across. Occasionally, he will randomly pick up a student's notes to make sure he and the students are concentrating on the same things. Often when explaining an object in three dimensions or on different planes, he will have a student come up and show him a model. "This usually increases everyone's questions," he said.

Stubitz finds teaching an enjoyable way to get through graduate school. He would like to get his Ph.D. in a different field than engineering—maybe operations management or business. But eventually he would like to teach.

"There's no doubt that my own studies are not the most important thing to me," he said.

"I always used to go to my classes passively, and expect the instructor to teach me," Stubitz remembered. "Now I tell my students, 'I don't teach you, you teach yourselves.'"

Steve Tozer returned to school for his Ph.D. in philosophy of education following a short teaching career because he "needed a better understanding of what education should be."

And as a teaching assistant, he is learning more from teaching a class than from those he attends as a student. With the understanding he is getting from classroom experience, Tozer intends to go back to an alternative school to teach. Previously, he taught Cook County juvenile delinquents, ages 14 through 17.

"After that, teaching undergrads is almost a pleasure. It's not easy, but I like it," he said.

And his students like him. He approaches his educational policies studies course in a way that allows his students to get as much out of it as they can.

The class addresses larger moral, philosophical issues, unlike many courses that are almost vocational in approach.

"This course provides a critical look at the school system that often shakes people up. The class allows and encourages students to argue and discuss these issues," he said.
"I don't make any secrets of the fact that I am a Jesuit priest," said computer science teaching assistant Dennis Smolarski, "but I don't wear my collar to class, either."

Several of Smolarski's students and other TAs have been somewhat unsettled when they have seen him celebrating Mass at St. John's Church.

"Once when I was saying Mass I saw one of my students in the sanctuary. When he saw me in my vestments, his jaw just dropped," he said.

Smolarski said that the shock shown by his students when they discover he is a priest demonstrates some of the problems that accompany the separation of church and state.

"Society doesn't allow ministers to do anything but preach. If they are seen outside their native environment, such as the classroom, they are regarded as some kind of freak," he said.

The Jesuits are an order of teaching priests who run many colleges and high schools in the United States. "My major job is to teach," Smolarski said. "So I am here to learn what there is to learn so I can teach."

Smolarski expects to get his Ph.D. in computer science, then go back to his native California to teach at a Jesuit school there.

Since Smolarski has been able to juggle his duties as a student, teacher and priest, it has produced "a certain amount of schizophrenia."

"Switching from teaching to learning is like grinding to a halt and then going into reverse. You should have some time in between to adjust, but often I say Mass during that time," he said.

A bit of a difficulty does arise when Smolarski's students want to know what to call him. "I just put my name on the board the first day, and let them call me whatever they like," he said.

One student persisted in calling him Mr. Smolarski. "I wanted to tell her that if she was going to be that formal, she should call me by my real title, Father Smolarski."

Smolarski sometimes feels he loses sight of his purpose for being at the University. Like a professional student, he has been in school almost all of his 32 years. Going to classes as a student has lost some of its appeal.

"Though I'm here to learn, I often neglect my studies to teach."

What sane teacher has a pie thrown in her face to demonstrate slapstick comedy and illustrates the element of surprise by throwing a cup supposedly full of coffee (but actually confetti) at her students?

Jean Jackson, graduate student and teaching assistant in English, says it is just such tactics that help the students remember important points in her introductory film class.

"I try to let the students know, by my strange demonstrations and bad jokes, that I am human, accessible, and want them to learn and be interested in the subject," she said.

Jackson is currently working on her Ph.D. in English. She is not looking forward to leaving the University, because she enjoys the atmosphere a college campus offers. She would like to teach for a while, then go into academic administration.

Jackson feels that teaching is the most important think a university professor can do. "That may seem a bit 'lazy' or 'escapist' on my part, but students come here to learn, and we should be able to give them more than adequate teaching," she said.

"I went to a small school in North Carolina where the instructors were always available and were there mainly to teach, not to publish or do research. It was an atmosphere I really enjoyed."

Jackson's key to helping students learn is to present the material in an interesting and often different manner. "Students are most willing to learn if you don't bore or intimidate them," she said.

"Most students take this film course as a 'painless' way of taking an English requirement," Jackson said. "Still, most of the students are willing to learn and put forth an effort."

"Those who teach must care about the pupils when they teach," she said. "I make a point of showing them I care, and I think the results are reflected in what the students produce."

Stories By Lynn Rosstedt
August 22: The rooms still stand. Shower stalls have been miraculously cleaned. The halls are crawling with people hauling boxes and bags up to their rooms in between shrieks of reunion.

"What did you do this summer?" "I went on a two-month trip around the world with my boyfriend. And you?" So speaks Eleanor, the deprived actress.

"Well, I worked the graveyard shift in a warehouse," replies Sue. "It really was a lot of fun," she adds timidly.

Back to the rooms to unpack. Some fortunate girls with concerned mothers bring back enough provisions to last through winter. Canned peaches, homemade cookies, Diet 7-Up. All the essentials.

August 25: In the few days left of New Student Week, hours are spent behind closed doors preparing the room for public inspection. One set of roommates, Lisa and Vicki, work steadily on their respective sides of the room, and then step back to survey the total effect.

Something’s definitely wrong. Lisa’s side of the room is decorated in early Renaissance art, whereas Vicki’s walls present quite a contrast. She has a giant stuffed vulture hanging from a perch on the ceiling which threatens to swoop down on any unsuitable visitor.

And over her bed, Vicki has lovingly placed a close-up of the inside of an ostrich’s mouth. You can even see the taste buds. No plants except three hungry Venus flytraps adorn Vicki’s side of the room. Lisa begins to question the wisdom of the University’s mix and match room assignment.

September 12: The first floor meeting is held in the cozy atmosphere of the floor lounge. The RA, Michelle, has a difficult time motivating us to run for floor officers. No matter how trivial it seems, the position of Fire Marshall is the first to be filled. Who could pass up the orange sticker on their door?

On the subject of where to spend the floor funds, there are several suggestions. Eleanor makes an impassioned speech on the merits of using the money to support her through this semester of school. Cathy, a freshman, suggests we sponsor a Halloween dance in the cafeteria where everyone dresses up as his or her favorite food.

The consensus leans toward spending part of the money on a floor dinner of Papa Del’s pizza one Sunday night. The rest will be allocated when intelligent ideas can be stolen from another floor.

November 2: Rarely were so many girls in agreement, but on the subject of how to properly celebrate Lisa’s 20th birthday, everyone on the floor was in the same frame of mind. It’s amazing how universally irresistible the idea of completely embarrassing someone can be.

The treatment began at noon, when Lisa’s roommate lured her out onto the Quad on the pretense of showing her the new candy machine in the Foreign Language Building. Tactically hidden behind various bushes were most of the floor residents.

After shouting a war cry of “Captain’s Casserole,” a cafeteria delight, the girls burst from the bushes and scooped the
bewildered Lisa up into the grasp of many arms. Vicki distributed pointed party hats to everyone, and the procession moved out onto the center of the Quad, where a paper tablecloth was gently spread out over the grass.

The celebration feast featured three Baskin Robbins turtle pies, those luscious creations of caramel, ice cream and nuts. Then, in the middle of an average day at the U of I, enthusiastic but off-key voices singing "Happy Birthday" filled the Quad area. To the amazement of students passing by on their way to classes, a mob of girls with party hats sitting on their heads were frolicking on the Quad.

Later that night, while Lisa unsuccessfully attempted to study the history of the three-legged Dytherians, a group from the floor silently gathered down the hall. When all were present and accounted for, one girl went up to Lisa and Vicki’s room and knocked on the door. Seconds after the door opened, the swarm moved in to complete the traditional birthday ritual -- a dousing in the showers.

December 7: 'Tis the season to be jolly, for finals are approaching. People are finally realizing that they are expected to study while at this university. The previously ignored "Quiet Hours" are gathering support from factions on the floor concerned about maintaining their soon-to-be five point GPAs.

The clash between the studious types and the socialites was exemplified in the running battle between Julie and Marcie. Julie made it clear that she was here to learn; it was obvious from the fishnets and blacklight posters in her room that Marcie's goal at school was to enjoy herself.

Alas, fate placed the two next door to each other. Julie got her exercise daily walking purposefully next door and reminding Marcie that she was trying to study her chemistry, and the Grateful Dead was not on her syllabus. Marcie might reply that this was their latest album, and she had only listened to it seven times since dinner.

December 16: Coffee and No Doz are valuable commodities during this last week of the semester. The tension is taking its toll. Strange occurrences such as fire crackers exploding in the wee hours of the morning, and toilet paper streamers winding around the bathroom stalls are constant reminders that people are feeling the pressure.

Vicki has taken to conversing with her stuffed vulture. And Lisa has learned to find enjoyment in feeding the Venus flytraps their favorite meal of crushed flies au gratin. Julie wants to feed them Marcie’s Grateful Dead albums. Most everyone is spending less time chatting in the halls, except when they feel a compulsion to complain about the work load. But everyone takes comfort in knowing that the feel of supreme satisfaction will overtake them with the realization of having completed one more semester at the University of Illinois.
Time, talent and tenderness

By Mike Lachman
Photographs by Michael Kiley

Spare time is at a premium for most college students. It's difficult to fit in any pursuits that are outside the realm of classes, eating, sleeping and drinking.

But for those who do manage to set aside time for someone other than themselves, there is a student organization that helps direct that spare time to a good cause. Volunteer Illini Projects provides volunteers with willing recipients of a helping hand.

VIP works in conjunction with about 60 different agencies in need of help in the Champaign-Urbana area. Many of these agencies have been connected with the program since it began in 1963.

When an individual goes to VIP with a particular area of interest, the staff sets up the volunteer with an agency. About 1,000 students have gotten involved with VIP this year.

The only paid employee of VIP is advisor Susan Connelly. The organization is otherwise student-operated. There is a student chairperson and student directors for each of the 12 VIP programs that make up the VIP Board. There is also an advisory board made up of members of the community and the University faculty.

VIP is funded by the University of Illinois Foundation, the Student Organization Resource Fee, and various fundraising activities during the year.

The main expense in operating the program is transportation to and from activities. This requires the maintenance of two vans, rental of University cars and the purchasing of bus passes. According to Bonnie Hillman, co-director of finance, there is currently plenty of money to keep VIP operating. But without the money from SORF, things would be much more difficult. The program has been getting SORF funds for two years and has grown as a result.

Becky Neeley has been the chairperson for one year but has been involved with VIP for four years. Her main function is to integrate programs and deal with problems that are beyond the scope of one project.

"We try to get the students out into the community. It's a real learning experience going into the institutions. We're trying to promote an understanding between the University students and the community. Because VIP affects the community, we have to make sure that our policy decisions are ethically sound."

One area of volunteer work that has experienced growth in the past year is Prison Concern, which matches willing prisoners with volunteers, who write and visit the inmates.

"VIP is like a shell," says Chairperson Neeley. "Individuals fill it up and decide where it's going to go. It is because of individual effort that the Prison Concern..."
program is doing so much now."

The individual who has been the driving force in this program for the past year is Mark Weinstein.

"The Prison Concern program was the only program that had leeway. It was almost dead. All the others were pretty well structured," he said. Once Weinstein started digging for information and contacting prisons he discovered the difficulties involved with such a program.

"In other programs, volunteers are wanted. We're needed, but not wanted at the prisons," Weinstein said.

A new project for VIP is Whistlestop, a crime prevention program. The system involves the use of whistles as a means of alerting others that a crime is in progress.

Other endeavors and programs VIP is involved in include mental health, general tutoring, developmental disabilities, day care, friendship, senior citizens, recreation and community health.

"It's hard for full-time students to give volunteer work all the time they feel it deserves, as there are inherent limitations to any student organization," commented Neeley. "But VIP and other student volunteer organizations have the potential to do a lot of good for both the University student and for the community."
Homegrown
BULLDOZERS & BUZZSAWS

By Thomas J. Todd

Generations of Americans from Thomas Jefferson to Robert Redford have tried to profess and emulate myths and cults of individualism, self-reliance, and back-to-nature. Many people have thought about these movements and said "Ah, if only I could get out of this rat race and go live in the woods." Sure, many people say this but few actually try it. Those that do take a few weeks off every year and go backpacking or canoeing in a state park and then return to civilization with cravings for barbecued potato chips, Dr. Pepper and rocky road ice cream. And for the rest of the year they'll clomp around in their hiking boots and wear flannel shirts with down vests. Almost no one has lived a life like Thoreau did in his hut at Walden Pond. And hell, he barely lasted a year before he quit and returned to city life to write of how aesthetically bankrupt his neighbors were.

Is it possible to "get away from it all" and not be someone's industrial drone? Well, my Uncle Ben is 71-years-old and has never held a job. It's not that he's disabled or lazy—he can walk fifteen or twenty miles in one day. And it's not because he's a health nut. He just doesn't have a car and living out in the woods he can't wait for a bus or call a cab. In downstate Coffeen there are no buses and he can't call a cab because he doesn't have a telephone. He doesn't have indoor plumbing, air-conditioning or central heating either. But I shouldn't talk about what Ben doesn't have. He does have two very good bird dogs which greeted me when I drove down for a visit last summer. They ran out from the hole they dug under the house and sniffed the car tires.

The spaniels escorted me as I waded through the grass and merged onto a footpath connecting the privy to the house. The back porch had a couple of boards missing from its wavy floor. I pushed the screen door open and walked from the kitchen into the parlor. A couple years ago Ben got electricity and this afternoon he had been watching a baseball game on TV.

"Come on in," he said, "I was just watchin' the Cardinals get beat." Ben lit a cigarette and put his lighter back into the breast pocket of his coveralls. I took a seat on the dissipated sofa covered with a flowery cotton blanket to keep the springs under control. I was vaguely embarrassed sitting there wearing suede jogging shoes, khaki trousers and a Marshall Field's shirt. I felt too brash and sissified in contrast to Ben's bleached-out coveralls and faded work shirt.

As I recited the current ages and occupations of my brothers and sisters, Ben talked about the weather and baseball. My eyes roamed the room.

The wallpaper was stained and peeling but held in place by dozens of strips of cellophane tape. Framed black and white photographs of my dead relatives hung on the walls and cluttered the end tables. Younger aunts', uncles', and cousins' color snapshots huddled on top of the TV set. I counted four calendars hanging in the kitchen and parlor. Bucolic stream landscapes and innocent-faced puppies advertised grain elevators and bottled gas suppliers. On every day of the month Uncle Ben has recorded the precipitation and temperatures. There was a potbellied stove in the kitchen and one in the parlor as well. I touched the parlor stove and it was sootingly cool.

"Have you ever seen a Lone Star beer?" Uncle Ben asked me. "No." I thought this was an invitation to drink beer so I followed him into the kitchen. That's when I noticed Ben's beer can collection stacked on the shelves where housewives normally displayed their silver and china sets. Ben handed me a rusty beer can and described in detail how he found it in a ditch by the county road. On the kitchen table there was a stack of cardboard boxes with ginseng roots drying in the bottom of each. This was where Ben got money for his cigarettes, beer, shotgun shells, and food he couldn't hunt or grow. He knew where the ginseng plants grew, what they looked like, and when to pick them before squirrels ate them in the fall. Health food dealers came from Chicago every October and paid him $170 a pound for the roots and $50 a pound for the leaves. These people in turn processed the ginseng into capsules which Californians and suburbanites consumed to repair damaged health and sexual prowess.

"Do you ever take ginseng yourself, Uncle Ben?" I queried. "Why, no. It's too expensive."

A while later Ben took me for a walk through the woods and he pointed to the ginseng hiding among the vast indistinguishable greenery. It was growing from rotten logs, underbrush, or right in the middle of the path we were on. Ben tossed the stick he had been using as a pointer into a spiderweb. "I'll have to pick this patch as soon as it cools off a little because the man who owns this land is selling off the timber rights. He is fixin' to build a new brick house in here."

"That's what's wrong with his country," Ben mused. "Bulldozers and buzzsaws."

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Homegrown material was submitted to the Illio features editor by University of Illinois students during the 1979-80 school year. Selection of work to be published was made by the Illio staff and all material appearing is the property of the Illini Publishing Company.
Eternal girl

After centuries of ignorance women finally won the chance to unveil the truth behind the fairy tales historians paint with their imaginations.

The layers of cracked images are peeling under the pressure of knowledge, revealing a rare and valuable masterpiece.

The eternal girl of the past is free at last to leave home and grow into the woman of today, proud to regenerate the life-line of womankind with her inspiration and wisdom.

By Janet Henrikson
"Dear Ann Landers . . ."

The answer is here somewhere
I was told
I could find it in a book
I've read
Voltaire
Rousseau
Twain
Camus

without success.
Another said try religion
but after
I studied Buddha
and Mohammed
and Jesus Christ
Superstar

and found the differences the same
I felt perplexed.
My psychiatrist asked me for forty dollars

My next-door-neighbor only wanted to borrow my rake

but he shook his head
and said he couldn't help.
The only one left to ask is me

but now

I've forgotten
The question.

By Suzanne M. Ginger
I Pondered, One Day, the Morrow

How petty is that which we contrive to fritter this little time alive away, with insignificancies and sorrow? I thought how small indeed one day, while pondering the morrow, and pausing, it seemed but for a glance, upon my life—and I did see that should my mark ten thousands years be true, a day beyon' and as though I'd never walked upon this ignorant mudball in the blue—as though I'd never lived, nor loved, nor felt, nor dreamed—

and all I'd been,
and all I'd be,
and all I'd left posterity,
would be cloaked in anonymity.

David John Van Dyke
Autumn Leaves

The wind passes by;
Gently ruffling,
Violently shaking
The golden foliage of trees;
Quickly laying bare the twigs
Whose beautiful clothing of gold
Seems to stare us in the face,
Saying: There is beauty in death.

Resignedly disengaged,
They fly away from trees
As they flutter in the air
Like hands that bid us farewell;
Tumbling and tumbling,
They come to settle and rest,
Awaiting interment
In nature’s unselective graveyard,
To be adorned by its massive tombstone
Of dazzling snow;
When the epitaph shall read
COLD STILLNESS!!

Emezuo O. Irodi
Sugar, Spice And all things equal

By Yvette Upitis

"Women have changed a lot in the last 10 years and the University is trying to keep up with them," according to Claudia Jo.Jan, co-chairperson of the Campus Committee for Women's Concerns.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 "changed everything and started the ball rolling," Jordan said. Under Title IX, "no person in the United States shall on the basis of sex ... be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

Title IX is known for its impact on physical education, but according to Jean Perry, associate dean of applied life sciences, the University had merged departments to include men and women in all curricula prior to Title IX.

Perry said Title IX's most significant effect was a commitment to recruit full-time female coaches and give women students full athletic scholarships. Similarly, in 1975 the University gave permission for the women's basketball team to use the Assembly Hall for home games, which had previously been the exclusive domain of the men's team.

Perry said Title IX has few guidelines on what constitutes discrimination. She sees a need for more funding for women's activities, especially travel. Male football players fly to Minnesota, whereas female golfers have to drive to Purdue, and then play 18 holes, she said.

Enrollment of women at the University is at an all-time high, according to Jane Loeb, director of admissions and records. In 1964, 34 percent of undergraduate students were women, as compared with 42 percent in 1978.

Enrollment figures also show an increase in females entering traditionally male fields. Twelve percent of undergraduate students enrolled in the college of engineering are women, compared with less than one percent in 1964.

In recent years, more women have returned to campus for continuing students. While men aged 30-39 outnumbered women almost 2-1 in 1978, women over age 40 now outnumber men.

Loeb said admissions policies of the University, especially for engineering and commerce and business administration, are highly selective. Women who have difficulty re-entering can visit the Office for Women's Resources and Services. The office was established in 1975, and its function is to "enhance the status of women on campus," according to Betty Hembrough, director of the office and assistant dean of students.

Recognizing the needs of women, the University implemented an interdisciplinary office of women's studies in the fall of 1978. The office was established to promote research on women, incorporate material on women into existing courses, and implement new courses on women.

Students enroll in the women's studies introductory courses, Humanities 171-American Women in Change: An Introduction, and Social Sciences and Humanities 145-Introduction to Women's Studies in the Social Sciences, before enrolling in three or four core courses to establish a cognate.

A women's studies cognate can strengthen a student's preparation for employment, especially in careers that increasingly involve women's concerns, such as government, labor and industrial relations and personnel management, according to Lee Jenkins, assistant to Joan Huber, the director for women's studies.

Through Individual Plans of Study (IPS), students can major in women's studies, but Jenkins recommends a joint concentration. "The rest of the University is men's studies," Jenkins said. Women's studies help identify women's role in today's society, and provide a historical background to the progress women have made. "Many of the (feminist) leaders women look at today lived (years ago). To make women succeed, give them heroines," Jenkins said.

Although additional courses are added each semester, Jenkins would like to see every student on campus take an introductory women's studies course. She doubts that the program will go out of style until women are integrated into all courses.

To further investigate women's concerns, Stan Levy, vice chancellor for student affairs, formed the Campus Committee for Women's Concerns during the spring 1979 semester. The advisory committee has held a forum on the McKinley Health Center Family Planning Clinic, and has prepared a proposal for a drop-off child care center.

According to Jordan, "What women have done has been denied." But academic programs are gradually developing at the University to make that denial an acceptance.
Women seeing it through

By Dana Cvetan

The feminist movement doesn't seem quite as vociferous nowadays. The firebrands—Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem and Kate Millett—are still around, but not as visible as they were a decade ago. No one has seen a bra burned in a long time. Is feminism dead? Hardly.

The movement has simply moved into its second, more practical phase of working for, rather than just calling for, change.

In Champaign-Urbana and across the nation, women's rights groups are working for equality through established political and legislative channels. While there are many women's issues yet to be acted upon, the first priority of all feminist groups is to secure passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

"Without that," said Judi Catlett, president of the Champaign County National Organization for Women, "women's rights are not guaranteed."

NOW, founded by Friedan in 1966, is probably the best-known feminist organization. Its founding credo—to bring men and women into full equality—has been altered over the years as the organization has grown to 1,000 chapters nationwide.

The local chapter, which was "reborn" in 1978, according to Catlett, includes Democratic state Rep. Helen Satterthwaite and Champaign Mayor Joan Severns in its membership. With 80 members, about 40 from the University community, including five men, the chapter lobbies for ERA, although Catlett insists, "we're not a one-issue organization."

Other goals are achieving equal opportunity in employment, education, credit, ensuring reproductive freedom and fighting violence against women. Last fall, members staged a protest march against rape called "Take Back the Night."

As a non-profit organization, NOW is prohibited from endorsing candidates for public office and instead lobbies for its interests in Springfield, both by phone and through the mail.

The ERA Coalition, as its name implies, is a one-issue organization. An offshoot of the Women's Student Union, it is "the most active student organization in the state," according to Chairperson Claudia Jordan. With approximately 30 members, its charge is to "get the word out about the importance of ERA."

"Most people don't realize what it (ERA) says—that it is simple and short," Jordan said. "We are getting the word out to Southern Illinois—traveling to small towns and passing out literature. If we can find rural supporters who will write their legislators, we might get it passed."

During each ERA session in the General Assembly, members are sent to carry on a "silent vigil" in the Suffragette tradition, standing in the capitol rotunda waiting to speak to legislators as they enter the chambers. They wear green and white as the Suffragettes did, but the color holds a modern significance as well. When a legislator votes "yes," a green light lights up next to his name on the legislative scoreboard.

Unlike most states, which require only a majority vote of the legislature to approve a constitutional amendment, Illinois has a three-fifths requirement which makes passage difficult. Doubly frustrating for ERA supporters is the fact that Illinois is only three votes short of passage.

Two groups that work for feminist causes through the elective process are the Champaign County Women's Political Caucus and the Champaign County League of Women Voters.

Though both support ERA, the league operates in a less direct manner. Its activities include holding voter registration drives and disseminating information on state and local candidates.

President Janet Anderson describes it as a "watchdog organization." Its activities include lobbying in the state capitol for ERA and other "grass-roots" legislation. A "voter service" organization, the local group has 250 members, five of them men. Founded by Steinem and Bella Abzug in 1976, the Caucus is the more partisan of the two groups. Its concern is to get pro-feminist candidates elected. The local group has supported Satterthwaite, Severns and Sharon Sharp, special assistant to the governor on women, in her bid to unseat Illinois Secretary of State Alan J. Dixon in 1978.

On campus, two groups aim to celebrate women and feminism and another works to improve male-female relationships.

The Women's Student Union offers "an opportunity for women to get to-

Left: The wit is there, and the message is clear. Shirts and buttons abounded at an ERA march through campus in early fall.
What your mother never told you

By Yvette Upitis

It should be called the "unfamily planning clinic," according to Mary Ellen Shanesey, health educator at McKinley Health Center. The McKinley family planning clinic provides women students with a variety of birth control methods and gynecological services, and offers counseling to both men and women. The clinic is a "crucial concern" to the student community, according to Shanesey, not only for the health care it offers, but also for its function as an educational outlet.

"Women have sex for the wrong reasons." Too often, "it just happens," or "he wanted to," Shanesey said. Sex education is aimed at those college students who do not use birth control, and adopt an attitude that, "it's never going to happen to me." Sometimes they believe myths, because they want an easy solution. The clinic staff works to dispel those myths.

Although both men and women should take the responsibility for a sexual relationship, Shanesey recalls a male student whose partner didn't like him to use a condom. "Ask your girlfriend if she likes to be pregnant," Shanesey countered.

Only 13 percent of University students use contraceptives the first time they have intercourse, Shanesey said. But after choosing a method, the majority of students use their contraceptive faithfully, which means the clinic is getting its educational message across.

McKinley began offering contraceptives to all women students in 1968. Prior to that year, contraceptives were available only to married or engaged women. For six years, Dr. Laurence Hursh, McKinley director, operated the clinic and ran a "one-man show," according to Peg Mahoney, McKinley board member. In 1974, Dr. Wendell Johnson, a gynecologist, was hired to head family planning. Eventually the clinic expanded to include three nurses and two clerks.

The clinic is probably McKinley's busiest service. During the 1977-78 academic year, 7,000 women used the clinic for contraceptives alone, according to Todd Giese, board chairman. An appointment for contraceptives includes a complete gynecological exam and group counseling. Students are encouraged to select their own method of contraception, so the contraceptive they choose works best for them.

Each semester students pay for the clinic as part of the McKinley health fee. Community physicians would charge $20 to $100 for the same services, Shanesey said.

Pregnancy testing is another well-used service at McKinley. In December, 1978, McKinley adopted a pregnancy counseling proposal drafted by the Women Students' Union. Under the proposal, women can obtain pregnancy test packages at the lab and receive the results from a health educator, a psychological social worker, a physician in the family planning clinic or a physician in the appointment clinic.

Women who choose to have an abortion are referred to local or Chicago clinics. University health insurance covers only first trimester abortions.

Students are generally appreciative of the clinic. However, during the 1977 fall semester women voiced complaints of insensitivity against Johnson. He has since been transferred to the appointment clinic. Dr. Bungorn Boonsumwongse, a woman gynecologist, now works in the clinic.

According to Shanesey, the clinic has an adequate, concerned staff who make up one of the best university family planning clinics.

Not only does the clinic provide yearly health care, but it guides men and women making serious decisions, Shanesey said. The clinic is "tremendously essential."
Only the passing of time will reveal to us the truly significant events and people that allowed the '70s to "happen" in this country. Was it the Arab oil embargo, was it the resignation of Richard M. Nixon, or was it the Bicentennial celebration? We can only look at the past ten years, look back very closely, and in terms of today, attempt to determine the turning points.

It becomes difficult sometimes to extract the good which we hope underlies even the worst of circumstances. People continued to die in Indochina after four students were senselessly shot down at Kent State. Nine hundred dead in a Guayana jungle shocked everyone but those in Hollywood, who made a movie of the tragedy. No wonder we still turn to the newscasters and columnists, the comedians and sitcom stars for answers to our daily problems.

Three Mile Island and Iran crisis media bonanzas, provided classic insight into consciousness crossover when bumper stickers appeared which read "Nuke Iran."

Now the dreaded militarism of the early '70s is once again grinding its greedy gears. Seeking to enlist the young and spending unparalleled amounts on defense, politicians are steering national sentiments on a collision course of international proportions. A threatened Olympic boycott is a sad comment on this country's desperate attempt to assert itself in the world community.

The seemingly boring '70s will be with us for years to come, a story never quite finished being told. What yesterday we called crisis, may tomorrow be exposed as folly, and those events that never made the headlines may eventually lead this country in entirely new and unchartered directions.

Regardless, young people will continue to go to college, to live in dorms, to buy albums, and to search for some cause more sacred than self. Perhaps even a few of us will play important roles in those future struggles against injustice and man's inhumanity to man.

The question is, which side will we be on ten years from now?
Photographs courtesy of Illio 1970-79
ENTERTAINMENT
To every coin . . .

By Dave Cooney

There's nothing funnier than a bunch of old hippies trying to play good rock and roll. I guess that's why Fleetwood Mac cracks me up.

In the beginning, there was, of course, the guitar. There was "the blues" and "the blues" was the black man's. Then the blues had a son and they called it rock 'n' roll. In other words, a bunch of white kids heard the stark, brutal beauty of a low, moaning I-IV-V progression and decided it felt good. It felt good to let out some of those anxieties that accompany growing up in middle-class America. It felt so good, in fact, that you could add a drummer and a bass guitar and if you played it loud enough—you could dance!

Enter Elvis, not Costello but the King, enter Britain and the kids from Liverpool. Ed Sullivan, Shea Stadium, the Holy Rolling Stones, Jefferson Star Trek, the Gratefully Dead, Timothy Leary, a farm in New York on a weekend in August, some riots and bombings and a handful of star-studded overdoses later—and rock and roll was on the critical list.

The fog of tear gas cleared on college campuses, the voting and drinking ages were lowered, the war ended and, quite simply, the revolution took a dive—along with the music which made it all happen.

Many believe politics and rock and roll are inseparable. More accurately, good rock and roll is political. If something motivates the average American teenager, perhaps the laziest variation of the Homo Sapien strain, to dress in odd clothing, create a hairstyle he calls his own, and jump and jerk around on a dance floor in wreckless abandon, there is unquestionably a statement of sorts being made.

That statement is true and to the point. It is serious and it is fun. That statement is the promise and genius and tragedy of American youth. Rock and roll is the punchline to an absurd joke that is America in all its hypocrisy and promise. Laughing in the face of authority, however, is no small thing.

Predictably then, rock and roll lost that sweet, simple beat that makes one's hip and spirit feel momentarily unhinged. The '60s bands, except those that opted to become 'professionals,' such as Fleetwood Mac, crumbled along with the soulful sounds which had nourished the youth of the nation.

Instead, the record industry began building Supergroups on Super Budgets. Record sales of one million weren't even considered successful for the big names. Bands like ELO, Foghat, Aerosmith, Marshall Tucker and Kansas, the rock of the '70s, kept toes tapping through the years of post idealism. As if the reality of Vietnam wasn't demoralizing enough once the romance of the era of protest ended, the president we desperately needed to believe in turned out to be a liar before the nation and all the world. Enter disco.

With good rock and roll in a coma for several years now, the greedy paws of America turned on another of its neatly hidden-away subcultures for a new sound in which to discover expression and the illusion of identity. Young people were no longer the high priests of culture, but were instead a part of a past to which nobody was interested in returning.

All around New York City gay bars were swimming in swirling rainbows of light that had gays jumping out of their snug jeans and open shirts. Soon Donna Summer was to be promoted from an aural orgasmatron to a bona fide singing talent and bands like K.C. and the Sunshine Band made big money with lyrics like, "... That's the way—uh huh, uh huh, I like it ... " Before long all America was bumping and grinding with Merv Griffin and Dinah Shore.

The Bee Gees made disco safe for the living room and John Travolta made a movie. More than any other individual, Travolta in his immaculate white suit may be responsible for the emergence of an obnoxious new breed combing the streets of Chicago grunting "Cohos, Cohos." But then Chicago never had punk.

Once again, the scenario is a New York bar. The patrons are doing the kinds of things civilization hadn't yet dreamed of condemning. Safety pins worn through the cheek, patrons spitting on the band, the band spitting on each other. The band—four screaming guys on stage playing electric guitars, looking a shade of overdose white, wearing crew cuts, dirty undershirts, ripped jeans and gym shoes. Not a plaid work shirt or pair of Frye boots in the place.

This was not safe behavior. Unlike popular rock, which parents had learned grudgingly to accept, this music would not make it through the front door let alone into the living room.

And yes, a statement was made. Revolting rock for the sake of rebellion, rebellious rock for the sake of revolting or rebellious revolt for the sake of rock. It was punk. Ugly, brutal, unsafe, and best of all, it felt good. Like him or not, Sid Vicious is a hard act to follow. New Wave was forced to pick up where the moral of an unfinished story left off.

Talking Heads brought to Campaign-Urban the irreverancy and pignacry of New Wave. The band's shrieking, clucking, straining guitarist and lead singer, David Byrne, places upon himself and his band artistic demands unparalleled in today's writers and performers. This is understandable since the nucleus of the band, Byrne and drummer Chris Frantz, first met and began playing together at the Rhode Island School of Design in 1973.

While maintaining a strict sense of structure and discipline, the band unleashes a fury of emotion tottering a fine line between rage and passion. In the process, the audience is swept along into the band's musical exploits. Talking Heads delivers to their audiences the involvement sought by all music listeners.

The image of Byrne as a come-and-go psychotic fits almost too well as the solemn character goes jaunting about the stage. The social psycho visions of his lyrics depict succinctly define both the artist and his world, which in many cases includes the audience.

Keeping pace with new talent and withstanding the test of time is something a professional learns to do with grace. Just absorbing a new style or concept, however, is never the same as being a living part of that which others have to imitate.

Consider then the irony of a peace-love-dove hippie who has earned enough to support half of Warner Bros. Records, if not half of the record industry, cutting,
there are two sides

trimming, restyling and rewriting himself until he conveniently emerges atune with the newest, freshest street music to be heard in over a decade. Resourceful? No, more like cheap.

Lindsey Buckingham needs more than a haircut. On stage, imitating the gyrations of a legitimate new waver, Buckingham looks like a grown man impersonating a chicken. He is the manifestation of the musical school which he and his cohorts have come to represent in the music world today. Talented technological tinheads more concerned with over-tracking on digital tape decks than inspired originality, their immense capital and 'nice' music has served to keep America's promising rock talent "knock, knock, knocking on Warner Bros. door."

For a while, punk and New Wave changed that. Darwin's Survival of the Fittest quickly comes into play when a lot of new bands play a lot of new music in a few old bars. For a while, the music was of the people.

The Lindsey Buckinghams in music, in all the arts, however, serve to draw the music away from the people and culture from which it was born.

So punk is dead. New Wave is fighting for its life. In the next couple of years, the ears of American youth will fall on New Wave and there will be nothing "new" about it. Already, bands as diverse as the Knack and Pink Floyd have extracted elements of New Wave and effectively popularized them.

The day will not be seen, though, when David Byrne and Lindsey Buckingham will play on the same stage. In fact, it is likely that only one of them will survive the emergence of New Wave onto the American pop scene. In terms of creativity and musical sincerity, the intensity of one, the artist, cannot coexist in the presence of the opportunist. And likewise, in terms of creativity and musical sincerity, the shallowness of one, the opportunist, cannot coexist in the presence of the artist.

David Byrne is a genius of our time. Lindsey Buckingham is a fraud. Call it, America--heads or tails?

Above: The "new, improved" Lindsey Buckingham played to a full house at the Assembly Hall when Fleetwood Mac came to town in November. Left: The Talking Heads, a premiere New Wave band, rocked the Auditorium under the direction of songwriter and lead vocalist David Byrne.
John McLaughlin and The One Truth Band

Spring '79 Concerts

YES
Billy Joel

Chuck Mangione
Fleetwood Mac
November 30
Photographs by Jim Eggert
Kenny Loggins

October 9

Photographs by Eric Altenberg
Jim Post
October 4

Arlo Guthrie
September 6
Kansas
October 6
Photographs by
Greg O. Meyer
BAD COMPANY
September 16
Photographs by Michael Kiley
OUTLAWS
October 13
Photographs by Michael Kiley
STYX

September 22
Photographs by
Joseph M. Wesolowski
TALKING HEADS
October 24
Photographs by Lee Baratta
Asleep at the Wheel
October 30
Photographs by Joseph M. Wesolowski

Harry Chapin
December 8
Photograph by Greg O. Meyer
Hometown Talent

Jack Webb Jazz Band
Photograph by Greg O. Meyer

Mosaic
Photographs by Joseph M. Wesolowski
Summer Sets the Stage

By Jeff Patterson

For students contemplating staying in Champaign-Urbana for the summer, frightening visions of a cow town devoid of culture for three sultry months may change a few minds. Fortunately, the combination of Krannert Center's Summer Repertory Festival and Urbana's Celebration Company at the Station Theatre provide healthy doses of professional, entertaining drama on the hot summer evenings.

Standing on two very different working concepts, each represents in its own way the culmination of care and dedication to the art of the theater.

The repertory company at Krannert consists exclusively of salaried performers and technicians. While primarily featuring members of the theater department's acting studio, it also boasted troupe members from such diverse places as Boston, MA and neighboring Monticello, IL.

Conversely, the Celebration Company is a conglomeration of local talent, presenting works in their very adaptable playhouse for the sheer joy of acting. Because of its experimental nature, the Station Theatre is also known as a risk-taking company, taking chances on works with limited reputations.

Between the two, a broad horizon of entertainment was presented during the summer of 1979. The Repertory Festival featured Neil Simon's "The Good Doctor," Tennessee Williams' "A Streetcar Named Desire," and Thurber and Nugent's "The Male Animal." Among the five plays presented at the Station Theatre were "Hair," the 1960s love-rock musical, and Kaufman and Hart's "You Can't Take It With You." While Krannert is one of the most impressive theater facilities in the United States, the Station audience sits on folding chairs in a converted train station. An audience learns to admire the companies' productions on two different levels, as it learns to appreciate the varying idiosyncrasies of the two companies.

One of the outstanding summer productions was "A Streetcar Named Desire," directed by Burnet M. Hobgood. Technically, it boasted one of the more superior sets seen in a theatrical production: an elaborate two-story frame house seemingly lifted directly out of the French quarter of New Orleans.

The cast was headed by Emily O'Connor as the tragic Blanche DuBois, once the belle of the ball who, as a result of landing unprepared in the midst of middle age and fading beauty, is now possessor of a one-way ticket to insanity.

Perhaps less successful was the Thurber-Nugent vehicle, "The Male Animal," directed by Clara Behringer. The show had some fine moments but, taken as a whole, lacked a great deal of cohesion.

Douglas Anderson played the leading role of English professor Tommy Turner, a quiet bookish sort, who, in the space of one weekend, must face the prospect of losing his wife to her former paramour and his job because of campus politics. The cast struggled with valor to make this one go over and, in part, they were successful. Lacking was the momentous undercurrent necessary to carry any play.

Rounding out the Festival was the production of one of Neil Simon's lesser known works, "The Good Doctor." Based on the short stories of Anton Chekhov, the play marked Simon's departure from the "one-liner-for-its-own-sake" plots into the trickier realm of characterization. The local production itself featured the Midwest premiere of a bouncy Russian score and again featured Anderson in the leading role.

Portraying Chekhov, Anderson served as narrator during 10 separate vignettes which were alternately traditional Simon ("Surgery" or the hilarious "The Seduction") or his newer style, featuring characters with a little more depth (Gretchen Lord in the too brief "The Audition" or Anderson again in a wonderful vignette, "The Arrangement").

Contrasted to the professional polish aided by elaborate technical crews and facilities is the stark sincerity and energy of the Celebration Company who make magic in a renovated train terminal.

The company performed near-miracles with two extremely difficult works under the auspices of artistic director Rick Orr. The first was with the old 1930s comedy "You Can't Take It With You." Director Mark Brokaw brought this classic, which has endured many horrific versions, back from the dead. The Station invested electricity and desire into this production and the result was delightfully successful.

The group also took a chance with the Rado-Ragni-MacDermott work "Hair." Following the critical success of Miles Foreman's film version, director Orr apparently thought it was worth the
chance. The Station's production was vibrant and inspired, combining the better aspects of the film with a little rewriting on the original script. It also featured some of the most outstanding choral work seen in a non-professional production.

The commitment of these two groups to provide high quality theater to a sometimes culture-starved city is admirable. While Champaign-Urbana suffered through stifling heat and humidity during the summer months, the Krannert Repertory group and the Celebration Company were wonderful and welcome theatrical oases.

Top right: The chorus is happy to "let the sunshine" in the Celebration Company's summer 1979 production of the rock-musical "Hair." Bottom right: Under the approving scrutiny of his audience, Rocco Rotunno further brightens the summer production of "Hair" with his solo number "I Know." Bottom: Playing the part of Tommy Turner in "The Male Animal," Douglas Anderson (foreground) contemplates how to salvage his crumbling career and social life.
Photographs by Greg O. Meyer

Up from the South and out of the West they came—elephants, tigers and bears. From the Illinois Central-Gulf railroad tracks at Oak Street, the entire company of 500 artists and animals comprising Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus set out for the Assembly Hall.

This year’s rendezvous with Champaign-Urbana brought to town the circus’ 108th edition. It set the stage for stars from 23 different countries to present sixteen new acts, several making their U.S. and world circus debuts. Over the weekend of September 28, 29 and 30, seven performances were given “under the dome.”

Perhaps the most outstanding extravaganza featured the entire company in Neptune’s circus, an undersea fantasy that transformed the Assembly Hall into Poseidon’s dominion. Fifty children chosen from the audience of community and college people were hastily enlisted in Neptune’s navy and set out to sea in fanciful sea horses and tropical fish chariots.

And in every child’s memory, and perhaps their parents’ too, there are the clowns—lovable, sad-eyed and delightful.
Bottom right: For generations, Ringling Bros. Circus has been heralded for its showmanship and grand spectacle. Wild animals under the "big tent" still thrill the crowds. Bottom: Expert trainer Gunther Gebel-Williams has been accustomed over his years as a main attraction for Ringling Bros. to flashes of claws and looks that could chill ice. Below: Flying tigers and flaming props keep tigers in line and the audience on the edges of their seats. Opposite left: During a performance, the animal must know who is in control at all times. Body movements and eye contact are always important to the trainer. Right: Although performing elephants are a mainstay of every circus, there is still a risk involved when thousands of pounds of pachyderm are balanced on one foot.
Opera in the Autumn

By Dave Cooney
Photographs by Greg O. Meyer

The all-encompassing theater talents of University of Illinois professor Shozo Sato brought the delicate beauty of the Orient to the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts with "Madame Butterfly." The Illinois Opera Company performed the popular Puccini opera in November 1979.

Sato not only directed the entire production, but designed the costumes, made the wigs, designed and painted the set, applied the Kabuki makeup and tied each of the 13 intricate Obi sashes worn by the women in the cast every night.

Sato's Kabuki theater productions have received considerable acclaim locally and nationally on tours throughout the United States. These tours have taken him as far as Florida State University and the Lake George Opera Festival in New York.

The dramatic tragedy of "Madame Butterfly" was set against beautiful and ornate surroundings, thus heightening the emotional contrast, a tradition in Japanese theater. Kabuki means extraordinary, as were the hundreds of shimmering cherry blossoms under deep blue, red, pink and purple lights.

The Illinois Opera Company was busy throughout the fall not only with "Madame Butterfly" but also with staging Alfred in Verdi's renowned "La Traviata." The romantic tragedy based on the 19th century novel "The Lady of the Camellias" was under the dramatic direction of Nicolas di Virgilio, former Metropolitan Opera tenor. "It's an old story that is always new," di Virgilio said, "It's a tried and true classic, a joy to listen to and to see. I never tire of it."

The September production was under the musical direction of Tonu Kalam who also led the 45-person UI Symphony.
Opposite bottom: Making a rare stage appearance, director Shozo Sato attends to one of the many details that require his expertise in the staging of "Madame Butterfly." Opposite top: A toast to the 1853 Verdi novel upon which "La Traviata," one of the Illinois Opera Company's fall productions, is based. Bottom: Nineteenth century costumes and ballroom dancing provide a gay atmosphere in the home of Violetta, played by graduate student Clare Nesmith in "La Traviata." Below: Lt. B.F. Pinkerton, Dennis Wellman, graduate student, captures in song the heart of Madame Butterfly, graduate student Sarah Johannsen. Left: Amid hundreds of colored paper cherry blossoms, director-designer Shozo Sato's marvelous character renditions await the arrival of Madame Butterfly.
1970s: Cinema Saturation

By P. Gregory Springer

At its inception, Expanded Cinema Group was little more than a shoebox operation for experimental films on this campus. By the end of the decade, this sideline had developed into a full-time enterprise, and the films shown by the group were nearly all commercial second-run hits. "Our shifting from avantgarde to establishment is the real metaphor for the '70s," said a spokesperson for the group.

Movies moved from a luxury to a commodity for the campus in the last 10 years. Although no film department was established, film classes boomed, and a Unit for Cinema Studies was developed and worked to bring a mature film consciousness to the University.

Festivals of Polish, German, Soviet, Indian, French and Belgian films were staged; directors such as Frank Capra, Krzysztof Zanussi, and porno pioneer Russ Meyer were imported for speaking engagements. Jean Luc-Godard, teetering on a dialectical dead-end of his art, appeared to an audience of 1,000 in the Auditorium, and then berated the crowd for knocking under to the $2 admission fee.

Other film groups (such as the Anti-Intellectual Film Group, Cinemania and the Channing-Murray Group) rose and fell within the space of semesters, bringing collections of work from directors such as Ozu, Bertolucci, Hawkes, Pagnol, Bunuel, and Roger Corman.

The real battleground in film was held in the Champaign-Urbana commercial theaters, which nearly doubled in number by 1979. The Kerasotes chain had turned the Co-Ed into two adjacent screens in 1965; in the '70s, these twins cell-divided into a quadruplex. The outskirts of the cities also spawned quads in shopping malls, and the towns' total reached 21, with more in the works.

Movie-going became a chain reaction, something to be consumed on a regular basis, something endured despite uncomfortable seating and noisy interference from the screen next door; something done between buying shoes and celery; something fulfilled almost as informational necessity—catching up with the latest extravagance. The fast food reached the film market, and we bought it.

If theatrical quality declined, the films themselves strived for a status quality. Budgets for blockbusters reached into the tens of millions of dollars. With increasing box-office cost, movie admissions rose, and fewer movies were being shown to more audiences. Certain movies attained an "imperative" rating through word-of-mouth—films like "Star Wars," "Jaws," and "Close Encounters of the Third Kind"—while other, smaller movies had to fight to find screen space.

It took the entertainment values of the '70s to make legend of the social consciousness of the '60s. In fact, the restless idealism of one decade became the studied theme of the next. Vietnam wasn't a good movie value in the '60s, but it was finally successful 10 years later, safe and guiltily romanticized in "The Deer Hunter," "Apocalypse Now," "Coming Home" and "More American Graffiti." Nostalgia for the past social realities also surfaced in the critically acclaimed musicals "Hair" and "Grease." The remnants of a moral mindfulness showed through in popular films such as "The Electric Horseman," "Network" and "The China Syndrome," the first movie to raise the issue of nuclear hazard. The women's movement made a strong showing on screen with "An Unmarried Woman," "Julia" and others, whereas gay liberation still had only independent efforts to thank for a new image on celluloid ("The Word Is Out") since Hollywood found the flashier aspects too exploitable to ignore ("Cruising").

Thousands emulated John Travolta's attempts to dance away dilemmas, as he had done in "Saturday Night Fever." By musical extensions, Neil Young created a concert film, "Rust Never Sleeps," which introduced the iconography of "Star Wars" into his distant '60s laments.

Some claimed that the reawakened interest in horror that boomed in the mid and late '70s was actually a religious appeal, and titles such as "The Omen" and "The Exorcist" seemed to verify it. "Alien" espoused technological awe; "Rocky Horror Picture Show" allowed ritual and response into movie-going; "Dawn of the Dead" was an evangelical anti-materialist sermon; and the various "Draculas" were given as myth and martyr. Without a doubt, the favored setting for our fantasies was outer space itself, the unknown offering us the most imaginative reprieve from the contradictory claims of a faulty Earth.

Humor took two routes. Neurosis was relabeled, becoming befuddled urban self-inspection as Woody Allen matured into a great American comic with "Annie Hall." Vandalism and obscenity were rewarded for their entertainment values in the uglier breath of comedy, with "Animal House" and "1941" providing expensive excuses for the rowdy.

But beneath the celluloid disguise,
innocence was really the most desired image. When Al Pacino’s idealistic Corleone soldier gradually transformed into a soulless Godfather early into the decade, it was his bitter resignation which we strove frantically to deny. For many, “Rocky” embodied the brute innocent, analogous for our lumbering country’s often inept strength. We still wanted to believe ourselves good at heart.

“Kramer vs. Kramer,” “Breaking Away” and “Manhattan” each showed us grappling with our environments and emotions, two aspects of modern life which had outgrown our abilities to deal with them. “Star Wars” stirred up the elements by giving a combination of nostalgia, future vision, hope, innocence and a firm grip on the technological behemoth. The mixture worked; “Star Wars” broke all previous box office records.

The decade made big box-office hits of both “The Muppet Movie” and “The Exorcist,” demonstrating that it was equally attracted to a fear of the unknown and to trust in the most simple. There was a toss-up between fists and folded hands. Perhaps Woody Allen spoke for us all when he complained, “I’m at two with the universe.”

Above left: The far distant future is readily available in movies such as Universal Studios’ “Battlesstar Galactica.” Above: United Artists gave Sylvester Stallone the green light on “Rocky II” and then he gave it to Carl Weathers in their rematch for the heavyweight championship. Left: The majestic Queensborough Bridge gave Diane Keaton and Woody Allen the urban sense of serenity intricately balanced into “Manhattan.”
Figure, form and fantasy

Photographs by Greg O. Meyer

Can you remember back to when you would skate all day in the park and lose track of time pretending to be performing before a sold-out crowd? Well, a chance to relive that dream came to town for those watching the pros skate in Ice Capades '80.

Titled "Star Struck," the Ice Capades brought to the Assembly Hall a dazzling display of entertainment enjoyed by children and their parents, as well as students. Nine performances from February 12 through 17 featured Canadian champions Lynn Nightingale and Don Knight, and six scenarios on skates, including an extravaganza titled "Celestial Voyage." Astronauts navigated the Assembly Hall audience to the interplanetary Ice Station Zero, complete with glowing spaceships and intergalactic friends.

If that wasn't quite enough to get you digging in your closet for those rusty blades of your own, perhaps the disco spectacular or international festival did. The show's finale featured the Ice Capettes in an intricate routine showcasing this year's theme, "Star Struck."

The clowns were there, too, and when they did what they do best—make people laugh—you couldn't tell the 6-year-olds from the 16-year-olds from the 60-year olds. And that's what the special memories of a night at the Ice Capades is all about.
Opposite top: The clowns and the champion figure skaters sometimes discover that borrowing one another's styles is only to the benefit and the audience's delight. Opposite bottom: Wiz City features Fred Flinstone and the Ice Capades flying ballet dropping to earth for their annual check. Top: A welcome to another galaxy is extended from the shining stars of "Star Struck." Left: With an extensive background in theatre arts, David Fee enjoys the bright lights and spotlight during his solo figure skate. Above: Jillian Callionzis from South Africa and Wolfgang Danne of West Germany who joined together on the European skating circuit, joined this year's American tour.
Expanding horizons, admission free

Democratic candidates for the U.S. Senate, Secretary of State Alan Dixon, Alex Seith, Anthony Robert Martin-Trigona, and Robert Ash Wallace.

Above: Poet Mark Strand
Right: Rock group The Rave
Presidential candidate Sen. Edward Kennedy

Members of the Indiana Soul Review
From Penn State to the Prairie State

By Phil Sanfield
Photographs by Jim Eggert

When John E. Corbally announced in September 1978, that he was stepping down as president, the University of Illinois board of trustees set to work immediately, looking for his replacement.

With the assistance of a 22-member search committee composed of representatives from the Chicago Circle campus and the Medical Center in Chicago, as well as the Urbana-Champaign campus, the board conducted an extensive search, screening out hundreds of applicants in the process.

Nine months later, the trustees were the proud parents of a new president of the University of Illinois, handpicked from an academic womb in Pennsylvania.

Stanley O. Ikenberry checked into the president's mansion in late August, and on September 1 became the 14th president of the University.

Unanimously approved by the board for the $71,500-a-year position, Ikenberry had formerly been a senior vice president for administration at Pennsylvania State University.

A native of Lamar, CO, he graduated in 1956 from Shepherd College in West Virginia and earned a doctorate from Michigan State University.

He taught at both Michigan State University and West Virginia University for nine years before accepting the associate directorship for the Study of Higher Education at Penn State in 1969.

In 1971, he was promoted to senior vice president for University development and relations. And in 1978, he took his last position at Penn State as senior vice president for administration.

Ikenberry's stands on some University policies are similar to those of his predecessor. Like Corbally, he does not support either collective bargaining for faculty or divestiture of stocks in companies doing business in South Africa.

He also views teaching and research as complementary and sees "no inherent conflict" between the two.

Since becoming president, Ikenberry has spoken frequently of the University and the people it revolves around.

"The quality of a university can be measured in terms of people and ideas. One looks to the character and reputation of the faculty of the University, to the quality of its students, to the achievements of its alumni, and to the professionalism of its staff.

"Beyond these qualities, one looks to the power of the ideas and ideals for which it stands. By each of these measures, the University of Illinois stands as one of the world's truly great universities. It is a source of strength for the people of Illinois as well as for people all over the world."

As president, Ikenberry has both the authority and responsibility to touch on any phase of University policy.

As executive agent of the trustees, all policy, recommendations or appointments pass Ikenberry's desk before being suggested to the board.

Since the enactment of the University's charter in 1867, the average stay of the president has been just over 8½ years. The president's term, as defined in the trustees' bylaws, is "at the pleasure of the board."

So far, the trustees have had nothing but praise for Ikenberry. William D. Forsyth, president of the trustees, said Ikenberry brings Illinois the strengths "that are absolutely essential to the presidency of this institution today."

Ikenberry presided over the University for almost a month when he gave his initial reactions to the University.

"In our society today, one cannot say that there is a deep-seated optimism. However, one of the unique qualities of this university is that it is not yet afflicted by the sense of pessimism that has gripped other institutions and segments of society," he said.

As Ikenberry began his term as president, he spoke of the future as an opportunity to grow.

"The decade of the 1980s will be one of change and challenge for this state and nation as well as for the University.

"Not only must we be prepared to respond to new needs and new challenges, but we also must work to create new alternatives and new opportunities to improve the daily lives of people in the years ahead.

"If we are to do so, the University of Illinois must be prepared to accept change."

124 News
University decisions are too important to be made by one man. Ikenberry discusses all policy changes with their proposers before presenting them to the board of trustees. Top left: There are times when Ikenberry must take the hard-sell approach to get others to see his point of view. Top right: The responsibility of administering over three campuses is a sobering thought for any university president. Left: In an unprecedented gesture, Ikenberry invited student leaders to the presidential mansion for dinner. Above: The president's office, in the Administration Building, is composed of a maze of separate offices for chancellors and other University administrators.

Opposite: University decisions are too important to be made by one man. Ikenberry discusses all policy changes with their proposers before presenting them to the board of trustees. Top left: There are times when Ikenberry must take the hard-sell approach to get others to see his point of view. Top right: The responsibility of administering over three campuses is a sobering thought for any university president. Left: In an unprecedented gesture, Ikenberry invited student leaders to the presidential mansion for dinner. Above: The president's office, in the Administration Building, is composed of a maze of separate offices for chancellors and other University administrators.
Who's at bat now?

By Larry Sandler

"Peltason to Weir to Gerberding to Cribbet" may not be as familiar to University students as "Tinkers to Evers to Chance" is to baseball fans, but it may be more important.

The first group's members are not known for swiftly pitching a ball to each other, but for swiftly passing around the chancellorship at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign campus.

Since their freshman year, graduating seniors of 1980 have had a different chancellor every year. They have also seen changes in the offices of the president and all four of the campus' vice chancellors.

The changes came in a wave of resignations that peaked in 1978-79, an academic year that opened with the resignation of President John E. Corbally and closed with the resignation of Chancellor William P. Gerberding.

But by 1979-80, the resignations had ebbed and the administration entered a year of reconstruction—a time to fill vacancies and make plans for the future.

By early November 1979, Corbally had been replaced and only two major vacancies still remained unfilled—the offices of chancellor and vice chancellor for academic affairs.

The chancellor's post had been vacated with surprising speed; Gerberding spent only a year and a half on the job. He took office in January 1978, replacing Jack W. Peltason, the campus' first chancellor.

Peltason left the University to become president of the American Council on Education in Washington, D.C., in September 1977. Morton Weir, then vice chancellor for academic affairs, served as acting chancellor in the interim.

Gerberding came to Urbana from the West and left in the same direction, motivated by the same forces that have historically driven men westward.

Formerly executive vice chancellor at UCLA, Gerberding described himself as "restless" and "ambitious" when he departed Illinois to become president of the University of Washington.

That description would hardly fit the man chosen to fill Gerberding's chair until a permanent replacement could be appointed.

John E. Cribbet, dean of the College of Law, expressed reluctance to take the position when asked, but said he accepted out of a sense of duty to the University. Within a few weeks, however, he grew to like the office and was widely considered to be a candidate for the permanent job.

Whether he really was a candidate--indeed, whether anyone was a candidate --was a closely guarded secret in early November, as a 15-member search committee reviewed applications for the position.

William Hall, the civil engineering professor who chaired the committee, refused to make any comment on the progress of the search, except to say, "We're right on target."

Similar secrecy had surrounded the search for Corbally in 1971, and for his successor. Noted for his diplomacy and humor, Corbally said he resigned for personal reasons, adding, "I've always felt that university presidents hang on longer than does their enthusiasm."

Corbally, $3, eventually became president of the charitable John D. MacArthur Foundation, although he originally intended to return to the classroom as a professor of educational administration —allowing him to keep his $60,000-a-year president's salary.

Corbally couldn't keep his mansion, however. That—and a raise to $71,500 a year—went to his successor, Stanley O. Ikenberry, who took office in September 1979.

When Ikenberry took office, he said stability was not a major problem in the campus administration. But the turnover at the vice chancellor level alone seemed to contradict him. There the changing faces have included:

—Weir, who left the academic affairs office in July 1979 to become director of the Boys' Town Center for the Study of Youth Development in Omaha, NE. A search for his successor was delayed until a new chancellor was appointed. Meanwhile, Edwin Goldwasser, vice chancellor for research and dean of the graduate college, held Weir's job on an acting basis.

—Goldwasser, a noted nuclear physicist who served as deputy director of Fermi Lab. He ended an 11-year absence from campus in September 1978 when he took over the vice chancellor of research post from George Russell, who had left to become chancellor of the University of Missouri at Kansas City.

—Hugh Satterlee, whose disagreements with Gerberding reportedly led the chancellor to "ask" Satterlee to resign as vice chancellor for campus affairs. Satterlee became campus ombudsman, while Stan Levy, formerly his top assistant, moved into the newly renamed position of vice chancellor for students affairs.

—Donald Wendel, who came from directing the University of Michigan's physical plant to become vice chancellor for administrative affairs. Wendel's predecessor, Joseph Diana, first moved up to associate vice president of administration, then preceded Corbally to the MacArthur Foundation.

Nor have the offices below vice chancellor stayed filled. One senior administrative vacancy of special interest to students was that in the Housing Division.

Citing conflicts with Levy, housing director Sammy Rebecca requested a transfer to another University unit, possibly the Alumni Association, effective in December. Jim Votruba, chairman of the search committee for Rebecca's replacement, said in early November he expected the search to end within a month.
Rekindled fears

By Dave Urbanek

"Hell no, we won't go!" The almost antiquated phrase received new life in January, when President Jimmy Carter announced his intention to reinstate draft registration.

The announcement, part of a "get tough" foreign policy, was in response to the January invasion by Russian troops into Afghanistan.

The mandatory registration would include 19 and 20-year-old men and women. Eighteen-year-olds would have to sign up starting next year.

If things go as Carter has planned, registration for men would begin this summer. The registration of women, however, would require Congressional approval before enactment.

At the moment, the likelihood of women being drafted is doubtful, according to House Speaker Thomas "Tipp" O'Neill.

But even before Congress began to consider the idea of registration, those who would be eligible for the new draft began protesting.

At rallies and demonstrations on campuses across the nation, students again shouted the words that had echoed throughout the '60s—"Hell no, we won't go!"

Students at the University of Wisconsin staged a rally while at Stanford University students burned a large mock draft card. One thousand people marched at the Berkeley campus of the University of California. Closer to home, things were no different.

Five hundred people met on the Quad Feb. 6 to hear speakers denounce the planned registration. The rally was organized by the Stop the Draft Committee of the Champaign-Urbana Student Association.

The 12 speakers ranged from Belden Fields, professor of political science, to Sylvia Woods, long-time civil rights activist, and represented groups from the National Organization for Women to the Anarchist Communist Federation of North America.

Although a few marchers showed up carrying pro-draft and pro-America signs, there was little hostility between the two groups.

Different from the campus attitudes of the '60s is the support of draft registration that has also surfaced on college campuses.

While some students have denounced the draft, others are talking of "sticking up for America" and "not letting anyone push us around anymore."

Feelings about the reinstated draft are mixed. And although some are preaching pro-America, others have returned to the thoughts of the '60s. Their cry may not be as strong as it once was, but it carries the anger and fear of those who shouted it a decade ago.

Below: Hundreds of students assembled on the Quad Feb. 6 to show their support or opposition for Carter's registration proposal.
Last call for alcohol
New law restricts drinking for 18, 19 & 20-year-olds
By Catherine Snapp

On August 20, 1979, Gov. James Thompson signed a law ending a sixyear experiment and raising the drinking age in Illinois to 21.

From 1973 to 1980, the minimum age to purchase beer and wine was 19. Many Illinois citizens, including parents of teenagers killed in auto accidents caused by alcohol abuse, objected to the 19-year-old drinking age from the beginning and pressured the General Assembly for a change.

They cited statistics showing that the number of auto accidents involving teenagers had gone up and said the lower drinking age made liquor more accessible to high school and junior high school students.

Proponents of the lower drinking age, including many in the university towns of Champaign-Urbana and DeKalb, argued that statistics were inconclusive. They said a higher drinking age would cost state and local governments between $6 million and $10 million in lost liquor and sales tax revenues.

Urbana had used home rule powers given it under the Illinois Constitution to lower the drinking age to 18 for beer and wine, while DeKalb had used home rule to lower the drinking age for hard liquor to 19.

State Sen. Stanley Weaver, R-Urbana, voted to boost the drinking age, but state Reps. Timothy Johnson, R-Urbana, Helen Satterthwate, D-Champaign, and Virgil Wikoff, R-Champaign, voted against the bill.

However, Thompson said he wanted uniform drinking ages across the state so the new law had to be enforced without exception.

Campustown bars were hit hard with frequent police checks after the law went into effect Jan. 1, 1980, as police attempted to enforce the age restriction.

Only two weeks after the change in the drinking age, Boni's manager Phil Katinas said the bar was up for sale because of lack of business as a result of the new law. Red Lion Inn owner Peter Tomaras was also forced to close his business after losing customers.

During January, Champaign police made between five and seven checks at Campustown bars each weekend night, but the checks tailed off in February. Underaged students caught drinking were charged with being minors in possession of alcohol. Several bar managers were charged with selling alcohol to minors.

The Champaign City Council also passed an ordinance making it a city charge to use false identification. This ordinance permits police to charge first-time offenders with the less serious city charge rather than the state charge.

Champaign Police Chief William Dye said he did not give any orders to step up bar checks and officers were acting of their own accord.

Above: With their 18, 19 and 20-year-old patrons staying at home, Campustown bars feel the effects of the new law in reduced sales and fewer customers.
A papal plea
for brotherhood

By Chuck Armsgardt

In the breadth of his arms a nation swayed, and when he raised them to heaven, the nation's spirit united and called forth hope, peace and pride.

The pope had come to America, and for seven days he commanded our consciousness like nobody else.

The millions who assembled to see him in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Des Moines, Chicago and Washington testified to his personal appeal.

Clearly the man had a presence, a way of garnering respect and love from all. His charisma was so obvious and overwhelming that one woman at Chicago's Grant Park Mass remarked, "There is a genuine glow around that man, no kidding."

Rarely before had such huge numbers of whites, blacks and Hispanics rallied together in celebration. In fact, many gathered just to feel the religious unity that America is capable of.

Signs in Boston welcomed the pope: "Protestants for the Pope," "Your gay children love you," and "Viva il Papa."

But other groups were not so united on the doctrinal stances the pope had taken in his many addresses and homilies given during his visit. The conservative pontiff made clear that church doctrine on celibacy, ordination of women and artificial conception would not be liberalized.

This position triggered protests from groups who resented his unswaying views. Banners and placards in Washington told the pope: "Ordain women or stop baptizing them" and "The Vatican is not an equal rights opportunity employer."

Protest did not dampen the spirit, though.

One's own religious affiliations did not matter during those days of the pope's visit. What mattered was being human and feeling good about oneself. John Paul's prime message was of brotherhood, of pouring forth the goodness in all humans, of being captured by the good. And its appeal was universal.

Despite his rigorous schedule with 18-hour days, the pope was able to join us in celebrating our humanity and Americanism. Yet, he presented us with a moral challenge. He warned the American people against materialism and commercialism, two forces at the base of our culture.

He lectured against our permissiveness and selfishness. And to the young the 59-year-old pope said, "Faced with problems and disappointments, many people will try to escape from their responsibility. Escape in selfishness, escape in sexual pleasure, escape in drugs, escape in violence . . . but today, I propose to you the option of love, which is the opposite of escape."

His crowds applauded this and everything else he said.

During the pope's visit, Americans did not worry about inflation, unemployment, oil or the lack of it, the value of the dollar or gold, candidates haggling, Cuba, nuclear power, SALT II or the recession. Instead, we concerned ourselves with the contagious exuberance that this pope exhibited with his group sings, baby-kissing and witty asides.

The pope praised our affluence, knowledge and technical skills, then asked us to share. He said: "The poor of the United States and of the world are your brothers and sisters in Christ. You must never be content to leave them just the crumbs from the feast. You must take of your substance and not just your abundance, in order to help them. And you must treat them like guests at your family table."

John Paul left us, after only seven days, feeling better about ourselves, our country, our faiths, our fellow man, and most importantly, our futures.

Below: Greeting a crowd of half a million in Chicago's Grant Park, John Paul II prepares to deliver his message of brotherhood.
An executive approach to energy conservation

By Mary Alice Halloran

Tailing down the thermostat and saving a gallon of gas a week wasn’t enough to keep the United States out of an energy crisis.

That’s what President Carter decided when he proposed his comprehensive energy program designed to reduce the amount of oil imported from foreign countries, increase domestic production and hold down oil consumption.

Presented to the American public in July 1979, Carter’s program would limit imports to 8.5 million barrels a day and commit $141 billion to develop alternate sources of energy.

A tax on “windfall profits” received by oil companies as a result of Carter’s decision to phase out price controls on domestic crude oil prices would finance the proposed program. Decontrol would allow oil companies to increase prices, thereby increasing their unearned profits.

Hoping to cut American dependence on imports in half by 1990, Carter’s major emphasis was on production. Synthetic fuel companies would produce 2.5 million barrels a day within a decade by utilizing shale oil extraction and coal liquefication techniques, according to Carter’s plan.

An energy securities corporation would financially assist research on alternative sources by selling energy bonds to the public, similar to the war bonds of World War II. Big energy projects such as pipelines and refineries would be sped through the bureaucratic red tape by an energy mobilization board.

A Solar Bank, using funds from the windfall profits tax, would finance the installation of solar power in homes and commercial buildings through low interest loans.

In addition, Carter also asked Congress for the authority to order utilities to cut oil use in half and to give a $10 billion boost in funding to mass transit over the next 10 years.

Mandatory conservation measures in effect included a 65-degree temperature setting in non-residential buildings during the winter.

A short supply of patience and gas

By Linda Bergstrom

It all started in California in May. Driving was curtailed because gasoline supplies were tightened. Long lines of cars were not uncommon. Motorists camped out all night to get a few precious gallons of gasoline.

The panic in California was only the beginning of the nation-wide gasoline problems that plagued the country during the summer of 1979.

As the oil industry tightened supplies of fuel, the supply of available gasoline was cut in half in many cities across the nation. Prices skyrocketed.

The nation’s gasoline companies and station managers responded to the shortage by upping gasoline prices and cutting back hours. The average price of gas went from 70 cents per gallon to over $1 a gallon. The sight of gasoline pumps registering the price at half-gallons demoralized the consumers.

Station owners were often forced to cut back hours to make their supply of gasoline go further. An open station on a Sunday was a rarity. Traffic became scarce.

The shortage spread to other states on the West Coast and eastward to New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Odd-even gas rationing began with cars getting gas on days corresponding to the last digit in their license plates.

The public responded with mad dashes to the gasoline stations and outbursts of violence were prevalent. Several deaths were reported; knives and pistols were flashed.

In one incident in Brooklyn, Andrew Medora was shot and killed in an Amoco Station in an argument with another driver over a place in line. Consumers reacted with outrage. They questioned whether the shortage was real or a hoax planned by the big oil companies.

As the summer drew to a close, gas supplies increased and the panic subsided. Many states stopped enforcing their rationing plans. But prices kept increasing, leaving consumers to wonder whether prices would continue to rise and whether future shortages were inevitable.
Flight 191:
Destination tragedy

By John Boyle

At 3:02 p.m. on May 25, 1979, the eve of Memorial Day weekend, American Airlines Flight 191 received clearance for take off to Los Angeles from Chicago's O'Hare International Airport and began taxiing down the 10,600-foot runway.

Flight 191 never reached Los Angeles.

Two hundred and seventy-three people including the crew were killed in the worst airplane accident in U.S. history. Experts cited a broken flange as the cause of the disaster.

When Capt. Walter H. Lux received final clearance that day, it appeared that all was routine aboard the DC-10. The start of the fateful flight was taped on cockpit recorders recovered after the crash.

Lux heard co-pilot James Dillard shout "V-1," indicating that the plane was going too fast to abort takeoff. A "V-R" signal followed shortly, meaning the plane had attained the necessary speed for takeoff.

But halfway down the runway, the plane's primary engine tore loose, just as the jet's nose was lifting off the ground. The engine hit the runway and skidded about 400 feet into a nearby field.

The control tower received no answer when it asked Lux if he wanted to attempt a landing. "Damn" was the last word picked up by the recorder before it failed.

Despite the loss of his number one engine, Lux struggled to gain altitude, climbing approximately 600 feet. During the ten seconds immediately after the loss of the left engine, he was able to keep the jet steady.

The DC-10 still had full power coming from its right and tail engines, but the absence of weight on the plane's left side caused it to turn to the left. Lux compensated by switching the rudder to the right.

The plane hung in this unbalanced position for a few moments, then suddenly pitched over and plunged to the ground. Its nose and left wing hit first, in an
Up, up, and a wait

By Cathy Snapp

Confusion followed the decision by the Federal Aviation Administration to ground all DC-10s after an engine fell off an American Airlines DC-10 at O'Hare International Airport on May 25. The plane crashed, killing all 273 persons aboard.

Within a 48-day period, the DC-10s were grounded, released and grounded again, before receiving final clearance from the FAA.

Four days after the accident, the FAA ordered all 138 U.S. DC-10s grounded for inspection.

Investigators had discovered a crack in an engine pylon on a plane in service. The pylon holds the engine to the plane and investigators thought cracks in the pylon might have caused the DC-10 crash.

By June 1, most of the planes had been inspected and were back in the air. Further investigations of the accident revealed a possible design flaw within the structure of the pylon.

An FAA administrator suspended the design certificate for all the DC-10s in the United States, grounding them indefinitely.

All domestic airlines complied with the FAA order, creating shortages in the available seats on other planes.

The FAA allowed all DC-10s back into the air on July 13, with the conditions that manufacturer McDonnell Douglas Corp. redesign two sections of the engine pylon within two years and that the airlines flying the DC-10s make frequent inspections of the pylons.

Left: Wooden stakes mark the remains of 273 passengers, including crew members, killed in the DC-10 airplane crash May 25.
With the start of a new decade, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced to Congress its plan to enter a new phase of space technology with the launching of a manned space shuttle sometime in the 1980s.

Traveling at a speed of 17,500 miles per hour, Columbia, the 122-foot-long shuttle, will circle the globe every 85 minutes on its maiden voyage for a period of about 2½ days before returning to Edwards Air Force Base in California.

The shuttle, which roughly resembles a DC-9 airplane, will be able to accommodate a maximum of seven passengers, although only two astronauts will make the first trip.

Initially, Columbia will transport and place satellites into orbit.

Later, NASA plans to rent cargo space on the orbiter to private industry and foreign governments interested in transporting their own satellites into space.

NASA also encourages the general public's participation through a "Getaway Special" in which anyone can reserve space on the orbiter for a downpayment of $500 and subsequent payments totaling $2,500.

At the present time, 28 flights scheduled through 1983 have been completely booked.

Problems with the shuttle's engines and systems, particularly its thermal protection system which involves the placement of at least 34,000 heat-resistant foam tiles on the exterior surface of the orbiter, account for the unwillingness of NASA officials to predict a date for the launching.
Skylab comes home uninvited

By Mary Alice Halloran

Like Chicken Little, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration sounded the warning in early July that Skylab was falling.

The possibility that the 77.5 ton, nine-story-tall space workshop would re-enter the Earth’s atmosphere in a fiery shower of debris sent some people into a panic, while others took pleasure in spoofing the arrival of the crippled spacecraft.

The North American Defense Command tracked the orbit of Skylab from its launch in 1973 until its re-entry into the Earth’s atmosphere on July 11, 1979. But until a report of a “shower of fire” came from western Australia on July 11, the exact time and place of Skylab’s re-entry was almost pure speculation.

At best, scientists were able to predict that Skylab would begin its descent somewhere over the Atlantic or Indian oceans, and scatter its debris over an area 100 miles wide and 4,000 miles long. It was the uncertainty of Skylab’s arrival that sent people into a panic. A group in Washington, D.C. called Chicken Little said lethal chunks of the spacecraft would fall to Earth, but NASA dismissed these as “alarmist statements.”

People who called the space agency looking for a way to protect themselves from Skylab were told that it was more dangerous to flee in a car, so as a general rule, it was better to do nothing. Skylab’s misfortune was not taken so seriously by those entrepreneurs who made a few dollars out of the situation. T-shirts, helmets, targets and survival kits were bought up by a public who took pleasure in poking fun at Skylab.

Bars offered drinks called “Chicken Little Specials,” Skylab parties with guests wearing feathers and beaks were held in basements, and in Spokane, WA., a group of Skylab revelers put a 15-foot bullseye on a building, reasoning that “if you give the government a target to shoot at, it’s bound to miss. That’s our greatest protection.”

A radio station, WNCI-FM, in Columbus, OH, offered $98,000 to the first Ohioan bringing in locally found Skylab wreckage.

No one was harmed by the shower of debris that fell mostly on uninhabited areas or on large ranches in the vast outback of Australia.

The demise of Skylab brought a close to the six-year-long history of technological foul-ups on the space laboratory project.

The unpleasant experience with Skylab has made the space agency more cautious. According to NASA coordinator Richard G. Smith, “Anything large planned in the future will be handled differently. We won’t see another Skylab.”

Ten years past

By Debbie Roberts

On July 20, 1969, millions of Americans breathlessly watched three astronauts land a fragile, four-legged spaceship on the dusty gray surface of the moon.

According to Newsweek, “the moment had come. After centuries of dreams and prophecies, man had broken his terrestrial shackles for the first time and set foot on another world.”

While two of the astronauts, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin Jr., landed the Eagle and walked on the moon, the third astronaut, Michael Collins, orbited above in the main spaceship, Apollo 11.

Newsweek reported the awe and fear which greeted their return: “People prayed for their safety, and countless babies were named Apollo. Millions of people clung to their radios and television sets, and newspapers broke out their largest type.”

Yet, 10 years later, this enthusiasm is forgotten. America’s space program has been shrinking since Apollo 11.

A budget reduced from $5.25 billion in 1965 to a ceiling of $600 million today makes any type of space program resembling Apollo 11 highly unlikely.

In an effort to focus space exploration on the Earth itself, NASA recently launched four new environmental satellites which will provide photographs of different areas of the Earth, to be used by scientists to detect pollution changes in crops and other valuable information for research.

As for the astronauts who participated in the first landing, Armstrong is now a professor of aerospace engineering at the University of Cincinnati, Collins is the director of the Smithsonian Institution’s National Air and Space Museum, and Aldrin is the president of a Los Angeles engineering firm.

Last July, the moonwalkers were commemorated for their contributions to science and technology at the Kennedy Space Center where a giant birthday cake was sliced in their honor.
A place to call home

By Marda Dunsky

It is a weekday evening. The women fill the living room with quiet activity. One tries to follow the fuzzy picture on the old black and white television while another flips through a magazine. An older woman in a pink housecoat finishes putting curlers in her hair with the aid of a small mirror balanced on her lap. A few munch on popcorn.

Unlikely roommates, they found each other at A Woman's Place, 505 W. Green St., Urbana, a 24-hour crisis shelter for women in Champaign. A Woman's Place shelters homeless women, battered women and transients passing through town with no place to stay. Some of the women are on the mend. Others are on the rebound. But all of them are there because they need a place to get away and make decisions about their lives.

There are six women at A Woman's Place this week. The large, old house can accommodate five women comfortably. It will take up to 12, including women who come with their children. But regardless of capacity, a battered woman is never turned away.

Jill came six days ago. Recent hospitalization caused her to lose the secretarial job she had held for three months with a printing company in Champaign.

Unemployed, she couldn't pay the rent. With no job or place to live, she came to A Woman's Place.

"I needed help," Jill says. After she had lost her job, her parents confiscated her car.

The staff at A Woman's Place is helping her make contact with various social service agencies. Jill hopes to find one which would allow her to drive a van in preparation for a cross-country trip with her fiancé.

"I'm finally making a break from my parents," she says. Jill is 33.

"They want to keep me a little girl. I'm learning to keep them at a distance--to maintain a relationship, but at an arm's length."

The support Jill finds comes as much from the other women in the house as it does from the staff.

"I feel I have the support of people who understand what I'm trying to do," she says. "There's sharing, laughing and understanding when someone's going
through a hard time.

"And there's always someone here with something worse than you have."

Seated among the patchwork furnishings in the children's playroom/dining room, Elaine would probably agree. It is her fifth time at A Woman's Place within a year. Violent fights with her boyfriend of eight years had caused the young, 20-year-old black woman to return each time.

With her family living in Baton Rouge, LA., Elaine asserts she is trying to make a life for herself in Champaign without her boyfriend. A Woman's Place is helping her make that transition.

"You can always say you want to help yourself, but not if you don't make the effort. They make it easier for me than if I tried to do it by myself," she says.

A staff of 11, including five full-time and six part-time members, assist clients like Elaine with counseling and referrals to various agencies. A volunteer corps of advocates works with the women on a concentrated, one-to-one basis to help facilitate their basic housing, employment and financial needs.

Elaine had already found a job as a waitress on her own. An advocate was working with her to find a place to live. Like Jill, other women in the house were helping Elaine find some peace of mind.

"Knowing I'm not the only one going through problems makes me feel a lot better," she says. "I'm not sure what I want to do now. I just know I want to improve things."

That kind of personal growth is what A Woman's Place is all about. The sign on the office door reads "Welcome, friend."

But A Woman's Place has undergone growth of its own. Office manager Linda Abernathy says the past three years have brought tremendous structural changes to A Woman's Place.

The staff has grown from three to 11, the budget from $45,000 to $105,000. At its inception in 1971, A Woman's Place drew its financial support solely from local donations. Today, the bulk of its funds comes from Title XX, a provision of the Social Security Act. Supplementary monies come from the United Way, local revenue sharing, the Champaign County Mental Health Board and donations.

With the growth in staff and funds, the range of its services has also grown. Ongoing support groups and one-to-one counseling exist for community women not residing at A Woman's Place.

Prior to the addition of a full-time counselor, Abernathy estimated that the staff advised 60 women a year in one-to-one counseling situations. Presently, 240 women a year seek counseling at the shelter.

A sliding fee scale allows clients to pay according to their ability, although Abernathy says most are covered under the Title XX provision. Residential stays are limited to three weeks. But many women find it takes that whole time to establish a sense of direction to step out on their own.

Staff member Cindy Nelson remembers one such instance. It was not too long ago that Nelson, a junior in art education at the University, worked with an older woman whose life for five weeks revolved around A Woman's Place, the hospital, an alcoholic husband who plagued their two-year marriage with constant verbal and physical abuse.

Nelson recalls that the woman's husband once had confined her to their apartment for three weeks. After twice going back and forth between her marriage and A Woman's Place, the woman finally decided to leave and move in with her sons.

"Other people had gotten out and she learned she could too," Nelson says. She thinks the main catalyst behind the move was the support the woman received at A Woman's Place.

"She found a safe place to sit and time to think calmly. She realized people could be her friends."

A staffer since August, Nelson says her job is rewarding. She has seen women in all stages of the healing process at A Woman's Place.

"They begin to stand up on their own to something which makes them feel like nothing and say 'I'm not the one who's sick—you are.'" Nelson has seen battered women reach that point, having gone back to their husbands for the last time.

"One of those times they're not going to go back anymore, and that's what you're hoping for," she says.

A 3-year-old black child named Trever sits at the table in the playroom, busy with crayons and paper. His 23-year-old mother Andrea has lost her job operating heavy equipment at a construction site in Champaign because of the winter slowdown. She was making $247 a week. Now her mother has put Andrea and her son out of the house and she has been at A Woman's Place for four days.

"I thought that was bad," she said, referring to her situation, "but it's not as bad as what I could have been coming here for."

She and Elaine have known each other for only four days, but it seems like a lifetime. This week Andrea will apply for public aid until her unemployment checks come through. She has been told that could take anywhere from six weeks to three months.

"When I think of women running out of the house this winter barefooted with no place to go, it doesn't make any sense," she says.

For the moment, though, Andrea is comfortable. No one is pressuring her, and she says she feels at home in A Woman's Place as she tries to work her problems through.

Like the other residents, she is expected to take care of her own living space, the same as in any cooperative living arrangement. Cooking and cleaning duties are common provisions of the mandatory contracts signed by residents within the first two days of their stay. The contracts also stipulate specific needs the women want to meet with the help of A Woman's Place.

For Andrea, A Woman's Place is satisfying her need for self-expression. "People talk to you here and let you show them how you feel, not lecture you and tell you how you should feel," she says.

"What more can I ask from people I don't even know?"
The smile shines on

By Jodi Enda

The teeth made famous in 1976 on candidate Jimmy Carter seemed to disappear after a few years along with the smile of President Jimmy Carter.

Although he won the election based on his popularity, Carter became one of the least popular presidents in history.

After his inauguration as the 39th president on Jan. 20, 1977, Carter snubbed limousines as symbols of presidential power and walked from the Capitol to the White House. Before long, he tried to reinstate that ceremonial pomp and the traditional presidential leadership that seemed to have slipped from his grasp.

He was initially trusted as a folksy "just like you and me" president, but Carter's leadership abilities soon came under scrutiny. By the summer of 1979, his public rating was comparable to that of Richard Nixon in his last days in office.

Carter's problems started with his relationship with Congress, itself controlled by fellow Democrats. The first president since Dwight D. Eisenhower who hadn't served in Congress, Carter was unfamiliar with the Washington establishment, which he had campaigned against. Consequently, Congress was reluctant to trust and cooperate with him.

His few Congressional victories in his first 15 months included Senate ratification of a treaty relinquishing U.S. control of the Panama Canal, creation of an Energy Department and authorization to reorganize parts of the federal government.

Conversely, Congress killed Carter's proposals on taxes, welfare and labor laws and drew a stalemate over his energy program.

The president spent much of his first 2½ years in office learning how to deal with and mollify members of Congress.

At the same time, his popularity plummeted. A Gallup Poll taken shortly after Carter took office showed 75 percent of respondents approved of his actions. The same question in April 1978 received a 39 percent rate of approval.

So Carter decided to change his strategy. He summoned his Cabinet, aides and Vice President Walter Mondale to the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., to formulate key pieces of legislation to push for passage.

And his new tactic of meeting with and making personal telephone calls to members of Congress seemed to work. Congress passed Carter's proposal to overhaul the federal civil service system and got moving on his energy plan.

The biggest boost to Carter's public image and influence in Congress was his organization of a Middle East summit meeting. Back at Camp David for 13 days in September 1978, Carter mediated between Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who formed a "framework for peace" in the Middle East. The resulting treaty was signed at the White House March 26, 1979.

Carter's next display of power came in December 1978, when he announced he was cutting diplomatic relations and a defense treaty with Taiwan and extending recognition to the communist government in mainland China.

Domestically, Carter targeted on reducing inflation, setting semi-voluntary wage and price standards on labor and industry, and endorsing a rise in interest rates.

Disregarding a campaign promise, Carter allowed an increase in military spending while making cuts in social programs.

That action, combined with a weak national health insurance program and gradual oil decontrol, wrought wrath from liberal Democrats, led by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-MA.

Carter's popularity dropped again in June 1979, when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries increased oil prices to 60 percent above January rates. Americans got used to sitting in long gas lines to pay more than $1 a gallon.

Once again retreating to Camp David, Carter called on governors, mayors, economists, businesspersons, labor leaders, intellectuals and clergymen for advice. He "came down from the mount" 10 days later on July 15 to address the nation.

Carter said the United States faced a "crisis of confidence" stemming from Vietnam, Watergate, inflation and the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.

His promise to clamp a lid on and eventually reduce oil imports and investigate alternate sources of energy received positive reactions from Congress and the public.

But that approval soon diminished when Carter fired some of his most experienced Cabinet members, including secretaries Joseph Califano, health, education and welfare; Brock Adams, transportation; and Michael Blumenthal, treasury.

He also accepted the resignation of much-criticized Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, switched Patricia Harris from head of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the secretary of HEW and named the unpopular Hamilton Jordan White House chief of staff.

Yet another blow came when Andrew Young, then ambassador to the United Nations, violated U.S. policy and secretly negotiated with a representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Young, a black, resigned in August 1979 amid a controversy that left both blacks and Jews mad at Carter.

The summer shake-up did little for Carter's political image, and it was with that in mind that voters would go to the polls in the spring of 1980 for primary elections.

Consequently, Carter went back to his old, and perhaps, greatest political talent—campaigning.

And his teeth reappeared.
Political chess, American pawns

By Mary McNicholas

Hundreds of self-described Iranian students seized the United States by its throat on Nov. 4, 1979, when they invaded the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Iran and took its personnel hostage.

Their refusal to play by the accepted rules of diplomacy created a crisis that is still not resolved.

Negotiations between Iran and the United States continue in an effort to bring the demand of the students—the return of the shah—in line with the U.S. refusal to be bullied.

The assault came in retaliation to the U.S. decision to permit Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, former Shah of Iran, to enter the United States for medical treatment.

Although Iranian personnel, blacks and women were released within a few days of the seizure, 50 Americans remain captive in the embassy.

Attempts to release the hostages failed from the start. The main communication link, Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, resigned when he was told by the Revolutionary Council to ignore the seizure.

President Jimmy Carter's efforts to send a personal envoy to speak to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's top religious leader and in whose name the embassy was taken, were rebuffed.

With talks at a stalemate, Carter and his advisers considered using military force but dismissed the idea as too risky.

While the apparently well-planned takeover continued, American hostility against Iranians in this country mounted. Americans harassed Iranian students and boycotted Iranian business. Workers refused to unload their ships or service their planes.

The Iranian crisis injected a shot of patriotism into Americans angry at the humiliation suffered by the United States. During the first months, the intensity of the situation obliterated all other news from their minds, including the presidential primaries.

To keep up the spirits of the hostages, many Americans sent them cards, letters and gifts.

At Carter's request, the Immigration and Naturalization Service began deportation proceedings against Iranian students illegally residing in the United States.

As the days, weeks, and months dragged on, the situation fluctuated from bad to worse. Economic reprisals in the forms of a cut-off of purchases of Iranian oil and frozen bank assets failed to weaken the Iranian resolve.

At the embassy, the captors paraded their blindfolded hostages before vengeful crowds gathered to support the takeover then Khomeini accused the captives of being spies and threatened to put them on trial. If found guilty, they would "be executed by a firing squad," said Khomeini.

The trial threatened to become a reality in December when the United States allowed the shah to seek a new home on Contadora, an island off the coast of Panama.

And in January, the American media was expelled for reporting news that had been "unfair to Iran and its revolution."

However, the February election of Abolhassan Banisadr, as president of Iran shed hope on the situation.


The 50 Americans wait, as does the rest of the world, to see how this crisis will be resolved.
The tanks rolled through the mountain passes of Afghanistan in the last days of 1979. With each mile they covered, a faraway flame flickered and threatened to die. And still farther away, an almost-forgotten controversy renewed itself.

The tanks belonged to the Soviet army, invading the Middle Eastern country to preserve Marxist rule there. The flame belonged to the 1980 Summer Olympics, an unintentional victim of the Soviet invasion. And the controversy centered on whether Americans should register for the draft.

All these events were set in motion by an occurrence relatively common in Third World nations: the impending fall of a dictator. In this case the dictator was Afghan President Hafizullah Amin, who was considering a settlement with Islamic rebels encouraged by the success of a Moslem revolution in neighboring Iran. Leaders in the Soviet Union, which shares a border with Afghanistan, were not anxious to see Amin’s pro-Moscow regime replaced by an Islamic government. Nor were they fearful that their actions would harm relations with the United States: they had only to read American newspapers to know that the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty II would not survive debate in the U.S. Senate.

Thus the Kremlin sent its forces rumbling into mountainous Afghanistan, where they replaced Amin with the more pro-Soviet Babrak Karmal. Against them gathered the fierce Afghan tribesmen, prepared to fight the invaders the same way and in some cases, with the same weapons they had fought invaders from Alexander the Great to the British Empire.

World reaction was swift. President Jimmy Carter cut grain shipments to the Soviet Union and pulled American athletes out of the Moscow Olympics when Russian soldiers did not pull out of Afghanistan by a prescribed deadline. Other governments rallied to Carter’s side, and planning began for an alternate sports festival.

Of more direct importance to young Americans, Carter also called for resumption of draft registration. His plan would register all men and women between the ages of 19 and 20, starting this summer, and then register others on their 18th birthdays, next year.

Carter predictably met opposition on college campuses — including a 500-person rally on the Quad in February. Congressional objections to registering women posed another threat to his plans, as the battle for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment was dragged into the controversy.

Meanwhile, the Russian troops strengthened their hold on Afghanistan, turning the power of helicopter gunships and napalm bombs against the rebellious tribesmen. And the tribesmen prepared grimly for another long struggle against a world power.

By Larry Sandler
Illustrations by Doug Burnett

Site of a power play
William O. Douglas


Appointed to the Supreme Court in 1939 by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Douglas held his seat for an unprecedented 36½ years until illness forced him to leave the bench in 1975.

One of the youngest justices ever appointed to the post, Douglas firmly believed in a broad exercise of the Supreme Court’s powers and in 1967 he supported a review of cases that might have questioned the legality of the Vietnam War.

Strongly convinced of the necessity of human freedom, Douglas once said, “Our Constitution ... was not designed to do things for people, it was designed to take government off the backs of the people.”

An advocate of free speech, Douglas supported the court’s decision to declare wiretapping without legal authorization unconstitutional.

Douglas was a specialist in business law who published a leading casebook on the law of business organizations and handled the most technical business cases.

He held a deep-seated concern for the environment. He acquired his love of nature while horseback riding and walking in the Cascade Mountains as a child to rebuild his legs after being afflicted with polio.

The former justice was also a prolific writer whose work on the court filled 118 volumes.

—Mary McNicholas

Jimmy Durante

“Goodnight Mrs. Calabash, wherever you are,” ended each performance while the spotlight was dimmed and the soft strains of “Inka Dinka Doo” drifted off in the background.

Stashed away with the vivid memories of other show business idols, the magic of Jimmy Durante will not be forgotten. He was the legendary entertainer who tipped his gray hat, joggled his proud face and shot the audience a profile of his great schnoz while he banged away at a piano, searching for the “lost chord.”

Durante, 86, died Jan. 29, 1980 of pneumonitis, but not before accomplishing a life-long goal of making people happy.

From his early days as a dixieland piano player in a Coney Island saloon in 1910, to his last performance, Durante brought laughter through song and dance and comic lines only he could get a chuckle out of, to Broadway, nightclub, radio and television audiences.

And of course, there was always the enigmatic Mrs. Calabash. Once while on the road, Durante and his first wife Jeanne visited a town that he renamed Calabash. “My wife loved that place so I nicknamed her Mrs. Calabash.”

Like Mrs. Calabash, “Inka Dinka Doo” is another part of the Durante magic. He once said, “I started it as a symphony, but like Schubert, it never got finished.”

But in 1972, Durante played “Inka Dinka Doo” for the last time. He suffered a stroke that partially paralyzed him.

Although “Young at Heart” became his theme song in later years, the great “Schnozola” grew old and was eventually forced off the stage.

But like the soft strains of “Inka Dinka Doo,” the memory of Jimmy Durante will linger on for a long time -- long after the final show.

—Susan Geraci

Arthur Fiedler

The music world lost one of its most charismatic and vibrant performers July 10, 1979, when Boston Pops conductor Arthur Fiedler died of a cardiac arrest in his Brookline, MA home.

The 84-year-old maestro, whose name means “fiddler” in German, was internationally known as an innovative and commercially successful classical music artist.

Popular standards, show tunes and Beatle music performed in a classical vein made Fiedler’s orchestra unique in its appeal to the tastes of the common man.

Although his music was criticized by classical purists, he ran far ahead of the others with a record 50 million record sales.

A showman quite unlike any other in the staid fraternity of classical musicians, Fiedler would sometimes appear at concerts or on album covers dressed in outlandish Yankee Doodle Dandy or Santa Claus costumes.

In 1930, Fiedler began conducting the Pops, an offshoot of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in which he was a violinist from 1915 to 1929. The energetic and eccentric musician lifted the Pops to unprecedented popularity for a classical ensemble.

His “Evening at Pops” concerts, broadcast on public television, were and still are consistently rated highly.

Refusing to retire even as his health failed, Fiedler carried on to the end his crusade to “give the people a good time.”

—Dana Cvetan
George Meany

On Jan. 10, 1980, 63 years to the day after receiving his first union card as a member of the Plumbers and Pipefitters Union, George Meany died at the age of 85.

His death came less than two months after he stepped down as president of the AFL-CIO, a post he held since its inception in 1955.

Meany, along with his Webster-Queens cigars, horn-rimmed glasses and biting sarcasm, served as the symbol and personification of the American labor movement.

Meany’s consummate skill was in the area of lobbying, and whether he was practicing it on presidents, congressmen, or labor leaders, he usually came out ahead. His philosophy remained: “Never threaten, never be intimidated, and always tell the truth.”

His brand of unionism promoted the economic welfare of the 13.6 million Federation members through free collective bargaining and the best possible cash and fringe benefits for his workers.

From the early ’60s on, his opponents consistently called for his resignation and retirement on the grounds that he was too conservative and too old to head the movement. Meany believed these accusations, by being a staunch backer of civil rights, opponent of union corruption and business concentration, and serving as one of the chief forces behind the rejection of conservative nominees to the Supreme Court. Meany also retained his vigor and mental capacity until well past 80.

Meany’s adherence to the AFL’s concept of persuading and rewarding labor’s friends, and punishing its enemies, contributed to his success and enabled him to achieve the stature of a giant of the American labor movement.

—Ed Gale

Richard Rodgers

Richard Rodgers made toes tap and hearts break for over 50 years with his sometimes robust, sometimes hauntingly romantic music. Tunes like “Bali Ha’i,” “June Is Busting Out All Over” and “Shall We Dance” are only a sample of the 1,000-plus compositions from 42 musicals the composer wrote before his death Dec. 30, 1979 at the age of 77.

The New York-born Rodgers’ first hit song, “Manhattan,” came out of his collaboration with lyricist Lorenz Hart in the “Garrick Gaities of 1926.” The unpredictable moods of Hart and the conventionality of Rodgers managed to come together to produce songs for Hollywood and Broadway, including a great landmark in the development of musicals, “Pal Joey.” The pair worked together until 1942, when Hart’s health began to deteriorate.

Rodgers teamed up with Oscar Hammerstein II, writing “Oklahoma!” in 1943. It was the first Broadway musical comedy to weave the music and dance numbers into the plot. In the space of 16 years, Rodgers and Hammerstein compiled a long list of epoch hits, including “Carousel,” “South Pacific,” “The King and I” and “The Sound of Music.”

With Hammerstein’s death in 1960, Rodgers continued to work on his own, although his own health was not too good. He had been operated on in 1955 for cancer, and in his later years suffered from serious heart trouble and underwent a laryngectomy that left him talking in a hoarse whisper.

“What I do is not as fancy as some people think,” he once said. “It is simply using the medium to express emotion. I admit, with no modesty whatever, that not many people can do it very well. But when they say, ‘You’re a genius,’ I say, ‘No, it’s my job.’”

—Mary Alice Halloran

John Wayne

After a 50-year career epitomizing the American hero on film, John Wayne died of cancer on June 11, 1979.

The Duke made over 200 movies, and won an Oscar for his portrayal of a tough, one-eyed gunfighter in “True Grit.”

The 72-year-old Wayne fought a 15-year battle with cancer. His courage throughout the duration of the disease together with his incredible film career prompted the president to sign a bill authorizing a special Congressional medal to honor him on his 72nd birthday.

Born Marion Morrison in Winterset, IA, Wayne was hired by director John Ford as a prop boy in 1927. Three years later, Duke Morrison was signed for his first movie, “The Big Trail.”

The 6-foot-4-inch Wayne became a box office star and played tough heroes who always got the girl. He starred opposite actresses ranging from Maureen O’Hara to Natalie Wood.

Outside his film life, Wayne was married three times and had seven children.

Although his extremely conservative political views were sometimes criticized, Wayne always stood up for what he believed in, especially his country.

“I am proud of every day in my life I wake up in the United States of America,” he once said.

In 1968, Wayne made “The Green Berets,” which was his story of why America was in Vietnam. Although it got bad reviews, the movie was Wayne’s second biggest moneymaker, behind “True Grit.”

It was perhaps ironic that Wayne’s last role in “The Shootist” portrayed him as an aging western gunfighter, who learned he was dying of cancer.

It has been said that when John Wayne died, so did one of America’s last living legends.

—Laura Roy

Illustrations by Doug Burnett
The way it was

By Mary McNicholas

The '70s. It was a decade concerned with life and death—precedent-setting decisions by the Supreme Court on abortion and capital punishment, the creation of life in a test tube, mass suicide in Guyana.

American politics rose and fell during this 10-year period with the Bicentennial celebration, Watergate, Nixon's resignation, the peanut farmer.

Technology spurted and stalled with the introduction of the 747 and Concorde, the demise of Skylab, the DC-10 crash.

Heroes and leaders came and went—singing star Elvis Presley, American film hero John Wayne, master politicians Richard Daley and Lyndon Johnson, religious heads Pope Paul VI and Pope John Paul I.

The decade opened with a cry for peace and an end to the Vietnam War. It closed with Pope John Paul II touring American cities with a continuing cry for peace.
Changing the guard
Clash over women forces Coleman's departure

By Alan Mandel

Throughout his career as an athletic administrator, Cecil Coleman has been greatly respected as a man of substance. But his strength and firmness were no match for a man of clearly superior style—University Chancellor William Gerberding. Conflicts between the two men appeared almost immediately after Gerberding arrived on campus in January 1978.

It took Gerberding 14 months to play his final trump.

Coleman's eventual dismissal as Illinois' athletic director was formalized by an Athletic Association board of directors meeting on April 27, 1979. But informally, Gerberding told Coleman to look for another job in March the previous year.

The biggest conflict between the two men—and the most obvious—was the role of women's athletics at a major university. Coleman thought that women should earn equal funding and support through performance. He remarked in 1976 on Title IX, the congressional edit for sexual equality in schools: "I'm not concerned about Title IX. I don't like it because it's basically contrary to my beliefs. I don't think you can legislate equality; I think it has to be earned."

Two women athletes at Illinois—Nessa Calabrese and Nancy Knop—thought that they deserved better and sued Coleman and the University. When Gerberding, who had been chancellor for less than three months at the time, stepped in and sided with the women in an out-of-court settlement, Coleman had his power-base effectively pulled out from under him.

It wasn't until months later that Gerberding was able to rally enough public support to dismiss Coleman. It took another unpopular decision on the part of the director regarding grants-in-aid donations and the donors' rights to football and basketball tickets.

In September 1978, Coleman announced a plan that would afford special privileges and tickets to grants-in-aiders based on how much they contributed. A number of people who lost their traditional seats were upset, and a group of major grants-in-aid supporters met with Gerberding with an ultimatum—either Coleman goes, or the financial well runs dry.

At the time, the chancellor handled the situation diplomatically; he promised to study the situation and comment when he had completed a thorough investigation.

In the meantime, Coleman's athletic program stumbled through a year of second-division finishes. The football team, the AA's chief source of revenue, compiled a 1-8-2 record and the crowds shrank. The basketball team's early 15-game winning streak disintegrated into a seventh-place finish in the conference, and suddenly Coleman's strong administration began to appear expendable.

Coleman had long been credited with the near-miracle feat of keeping the AA in the black and had held several key posts on National Collegiate Athletic Association committees. Gerberding's final study, however, revealed that those credits were not sufficient to keep the director.

"We are mired," Gerberding said on the eve of the April board meeting. "One, in the second division of the Big Ten, and two, we are mired in mediocrity."

Gerberding's advice was slightly weakened by his two-week-old announcement to leave Illinois to become the president of the University of Washington. A group of Coleman supporters on the board tried to rally support based on "unstable administration and leadership," but their pleas were in vain.

With the support of three new Gerberding appointees to the AA board, those asking for Coleman's ousting easily carried the motion 10-3. Coleman was then offered and accepted a one-year job with the University parking administration while he looked for another job.

As of December, he was still looking for a school in need of strong administration and financial scrutiny. Never flashy, Coleman was perhaps hurt in his search by confrontation in styles that led to his dismissal.
Can Neale Stoner turn things around?

By Ed Sherman
Photographs by John Keating

Just minutes before the Indiana-Illinois football game, new athletic director Neale Stoner was standing in the press box, looking out at a half-empty Memorial Stadium. As Stoner was gazing into the emptiness, an Illinois booster came up to him and introduced himself.

"You've got your work cut out for you," the booster said.

"If it wasn't that way, I probably wouldn't be here," the new AD said.

Stoner realizes the challenge that he has ahead of him. He inherited a program that has been dormant for a long time. His job will be to revive Illinois.

Besides the challenges of his job, there are incentives. The prestige of running a major athletic program and his salary of $45,000 a year would certainly agree with most athletic administrators. If Stoner can turn the Illinois program around, he will reap many benefits from the University and the athletic scene.

When he assumed the job Nov. 5, Stoner said he was issued three orders from the top. "One: don't overspend the budget. Two: don't get the University in trouble with the NCAA. Three: don't lose."

Losing is not something Stoner is accustomed to. He came to Illinois from California State-Fullerton, where he directed one of the top programs in the country. In the five years he was at Fullerton, the men's athletic teams won 21 conference championships and four national titles, while the women's teams won 11 conference and two national titles. Fullerton's greatest achievement under Stoner was winning the baseball college World Series in 1979.

Hoping to bring that type of record to Illinois, Stoner sees the basketball team as the foundation for success.

"I was impressed with the crowds for the basketball team, which were among the biggest in the country," Stoner said. "I think the Big Ten has one of the finest groups of basketball coaches in the country, and I'm certain that Lou Henson is one of them."

One of Stoner's top priorities will be getting the Chicago area involved with Illinois sports. The University has lost contact with Chicago, and Stoner wants it back. He has already made the journey up to Chicago several times, appearing on television and in the newspapers.

Stoner feels that having a good relationship with Chicago is essential for Illinois' success.

Winning and Illinois. The two words which were at one time synonymous have seemed quite dissimilar over the past dozen years.

Neale Stoner just might be the man to put the fight back into the Fighting Illini.
Illini finish third in NIT

A break with the past

By Doug Schaller

It was a frustrating year for Coach Lou Henson and his Fighting Illini basketball team. But after a season of tight games, Illinois received an award for their trials and tribulations.

Five years after Henson came to Champaign-Urbana, inheriting a program that was in disarray, the Illini made their first post-season tournament appearance in 17 years and took third place in the National Invitation Tournament.

According to senior guard Rob Judson, the basketball program has come a long way. "Basically when we got to Illinois, the program was down. Each year I could see we were adding a number of building blocks. The house is now complete."

The Illini finished with a 22-13 over all record, the most wins ever recorded by an Illini team (matching the 1950-1 and 1951-2 seasons). In the Big Ten the Illini didn't fare very well, however, finishing in a tie for sixth with an 8-10 mark.

Going into the season, hopes were high among Illini supporters, as reflected by season ticket sales, which jumped from 7,000 to 13,000.

With all five starters and all of the key reserves returning from a 19-11 ballclub, with the return of guard Reno Gray after a year of academic ineligibility, and the addition of two highly prized freshmen guards, Kevin Bontemps and Quinn Richardson, people saw the Illini capable of great things in the upcoming season.

This enthusiasm was somewhat tempered when sophomore center Bryan Leonard was lost for the season with torn ligaments and junior center Derek Holcomb lost nearly a month of playing because of a turned ankle.

The Illini opened the season on Nov. 30 at Brigham Young University and came away winners 86-76 in front of a record crowd of 23,042 in the Marriott Center.

Four days later the Illini made their home debut and lost a squeaker to Missouri 67-66 in overtime.

The Illini let the game get away at the end of the overtime when Missouri came up with two key steals to pull out a victory. The Illini had three shots in the last 10 seconds, but none would drop. Besides losing the game, the Illini lost Judson because of an ankle injury.

Kent State was the Illini's next opponent, and the Illini defeated the Golden Flashes 74-65 in a lackluster contest.

Closing out a home stand, Illinois broke a close game open in the second half and crushed Long Beach State 77-60. Eddie Johnson had his best game as an Illini, scoring a career-high 38 points.

Greg O. Meyer
and grabbing a career-high 15 rebounds. Holcomb saw action for the first time in the season against Long Beach State.

The Texas Christian game was a homecoming for sophomore center James Griffin, who had prepped at nearby Dunbar High School. Griffin said, "It was just another game, same as any other," but he led all scorers with 19 points in a game that the Illini dominated throughout to post a 79-65 win.

After traveling back to Champaign the next day, the Illini took the court that night and demolished Missouri-St. Louis 91-65. Johnson had 20 points and Smith chipped in 16.

Illinois hosted the Fighting Illini Basketball Classic on Dec. 14 and 15, with Illinois State, Eastern Illinois and Kentucky State. After rolling over Kentucky State 94-65, the Illini overcame an Illinois State stall to win the championship 47-40. The total points scored was an all-time Assembly Hall low and three other new low marks in scoring were also set.

The sellout crowd and Illini coach Lou Henson were not pleased with the Redbirds' tactics. Twice the crowd chanted "ISU sucks" in unison.

Marquette invaded the Assembly Hall on Dec. 22 and came away with a 80-78 victory behind Sam Worthen's 27 points. The only bright spot for the Illini was the 31-point effort by Smith.

Then, as they had done the year before, the Illini left the lower continental states to play in the Rainbow Classic in Hawaii. Louisville was ranked 12th and favored to win, but after beating Army 75-48, the Illini shocked everyone by easily defeating Louisville 77-64 in the semifinals. Illinois then proceeded to defeat Hawaii in the finals 94-82 behind a 30-point outburst by Johnson to grab their second tourney title of the year.

So, going into the Big Ten season, the Illini had high hopes. They were 10-2, and were ranked for the first time all year-19th by the United Press International and 20th by the Associated Press. These high hopes were soon dashed as

Opposite: All players listen intently as Coach Lou Henson explains some strategy during a time-out. Left: One of the bright spots for the Illini in the past season and for the future is guard Perry Range. The 6-foot-4 sophomore showed considerable improvement in the past year and should be a key player in his last two seasons at Illinois. Bottom: Forwards Eddie Johnson (left) and Neil Bresnahan (31) trap Illinois State's Dave Nussbaumer in the backcourt during the second-round NIT game at Assembly Hall.
the Illini dropped three of their first four Big Ten contests.

Iowa edged Illinois 72-71 in Champaign as the Illini missed three straight shots in the final 10 seconds. The loss was especially hard since Iowa had lost one starter to injury and two were playing hurt. Two days later the Illini defeated visiting Northwestern 81-71. Going on the road the next week, the Illini lost two tight ballgames, to Purdue 74-66 and to Minnesota 79-75.

With the students back in town, the Illini shot 59 percent from the field to defeat Michigan 80-69 as Johnson had 23, Gray 19 and Judson added 17. It was Smith's first starter since the Hawaii tourney, having been taken out of the starting lineup for missing a practice. Quinn Richardson became academically ineligible and was lost for the rest of the season.

Traveling to Wisconsin on Jan. 19, the Illini came away with a hard-fought 69-65 victory. Forty-eight fouls were whistled in the game as the Illini overcame a hostile setting to pull their Big Ten mark to .500. Gray and Smith led the way with 14 points each.

But the next game was a different story. Ohio State came to the Assembly Hall and defeated the Illini 79-76 behind the 24 points of center Herb Williams as a late Illini rally fell short.

When Illinois played Michigan State in 1979, it was ironically for the No. 1 ranking in the country. In 1980 it was just another game. Illinois defeated the Spartans 74-65 as Johnson scored 18 points.

Road games and the Illini never were meant to be this past season and the next road trip was no exception. The Illini lost a tight 60-54 contest at Indiana and were destroyed 69-59 at Michigan State as Spartan center Jay Vincent muscled his way in for 27 points.

In a game that saw visiting Wisconsin go 9:39 in the second half without scoring a point, the Illini won, going away 67-50.

Then, a sellout crowd of 16,614 and a regional television audience saw Illinois play their best game of the year on Feb. 9 as the Illini demolished the Hoosiers 89-68. Indiana coach Bobby Knight showed his temper by getting hit with a technical foul and calling the officials "Chicken shit" after the game. However, the Illini, not the officials, did his team in. Gray had 25 and Range 17 as the Illini showed a high-powered offense and a tough de-

defense. Henson called it "their best game all year."

At Michigan the next week, the Illini lost yet another tight ballgame, missing five straight opportunities to either tie the score or take the lead in a 78-76 loss. Two days later it "wasn't even close," according to Henson, as Ohio State romped over the Illini 71-57.

The Illini had not won a close game all year, but they broke the spell with a 60-58 overtime victory over Minnesota in Assembly Hall. The winning basket came with 0:03 left when Range drove and hit Johnson with a perfect lob pass for the winning layup. Johnson led all scorers with 18 points.

Against Purdue, the Illini suffered another heartbreaking loss, this time 72-69, before the largest crowd ever to see a game in Assembly Hall, 16,647.

The Illini trailed 68-67 with 30 seconds left when Illinois brought the ball up after a Boilermaker miss. Henson want-
Far right: Eddie Johnson shoots over the outstretched arm of Purdue's Keith Edmundson (15). Twice the Illini had a chance to defeat the Boilermakers, but like so many of their close games, the Illini failed to win. Bottom right: Always a hustler, Neil Bresnahan grabs a rebound as James Griffin (12) looks on. Bresnahan closed out his four-year career at Illinois by playing as he always has—giving 100 percent all of the time. Below: Mark Smith, the Illini's second leading scorer, goes past Michigan's Marl Lozier for a layup. Right: The best shooter for the Illini was guard Rob Judson, a 51 percent career shooter and the holder of many free-throw records.
ed a time-out, but his players failed to call one. Purdue’s Brian Walker then stole the ball from Griffin and the Boil- ers hit two free throws to ice the game.

After the game, Henson said the Illini needed “to win another ball game” to get a NIT bid. They did that in the next game as they crushed Northwestern in Evanston 90-66 as Johnson had 25 and Smith had 24.

In the season final at Iowa, the Illini lost to the Hawkeyes 75-71 on Ronnie Lester Day. The senior guard made his first Big Ten start after being injured for much of the season, and sparked his team to victory.

This loss muddled the Illini’s hopes for an NIT bid, although they eventually received one late the next day.

The Illini opened the journey on March 5 by defeating Loyola 105-87 in Champaign behind a balanced and high-powered offense. The Illini pulled away in the final four minutes for the biggest point production of the season.

Illinois State was the Illini’s next opponent, as they waltzed through a foul-filled game for a 75-65 victory on March 10 in the Assembly Hall. With the trip to the final four in New York on the line, the Illini hosted Murray State on March 13 squeaking by with a 65-63 victory and a ticket to New York.

In the semi-finals against Minnesota in Madison Square Garden, the Illini reverted back to their Big Ten ways. They lost 65-63.

The Illini closed out the season by defeating the University of Nevada-Las Vegas 84-74 to take third place in the NIT.

So ended the Illini’s season on a high note. Even though forwards Neil Bresnahan and Levi Cobb and guards Reno Gray, Rob Judson and Kevin Westervelt are graduating, the future looks bright.

After a long drought, the Illini returned to post-season play, perhaps next year their final four games will be in the NCAA finals.
Visions of Roses

By Doug Schaller and Mike Bass
Photographs by Jim Eggert

It was halftime of the Illinois-Kentucky State basketball game and the near-capacity Assembly Hall crowd was on its feet, giving new Illini head football coach Mike White a standing ovation. Chants of “Rose Bowl” resounded throughout the cavernous Assembly Hall. White stepped up to a microphone to speak.

“How do I look?” he asked, “Is this all right? I have to rent a suit and a sportcoat and a topcoat pretty soon. I’m truly excited to be here. I’m going to try to recruit the Indian (Chief Illiniwek).”

White then led the crowd in spelling out Illini and finished by saying, “All we need is your support.”

So Mike White, a successful assistant and head coach on the West Coast, enthusiastically took command of the Illini football program which has had little to cheer about over the past 15 years.

One of the main reasons White was hired by Athletic Director Neale Stoner was that “he rebuilt that program (California-Berkeley) coming off probation, building one of the outstanding programs on the West Coast.”

White played football at California from 1954 to 1957, winning a school record 10 letters in football, basketball and track. He was an assistant coach at California from 1958 to 1964 when he joined John Ralston’s staff at Stanford. For the next eight years White served as offensive coordinator under Ralston, directing the offensive that keyed Rose Bowl victories over Ohio State and Michigan in 1970-71.

In 1972, White was named head coach at California. His best team was his 1975 squad, which posted an 8-3 mark while grabbing a share of the Pac-8 crown. In his last four years at California he posted a record of 27-16-1. Overall he was 34-31-1 as California’s head coach.

White left Berkeley after a rift with Athletic Director Dave Maggard after the end of the 1977 season. He then was an assistant coach for the San Francisco 49ers for two seasons before coming to Illinois. In his 20 years of coaching, White has coached some of the most outstanding quarterbacks in the nation, including Craig Morton, Jim Plunkett, Mike Boryla, Steve Bartkowski and the late Joe Roth.

One of the big reasons White accepted the Illinois job was Stoner. “I like what I see (at Illinois). I just sense a new feeling. I’m the type of person who feels the attitude you create goes a long way towards success,” stated White at his introductory press conference.

White laid out his plans to turn Illinois into a winner, “We start with a system of offense, defense and special teams … we have a specific system in each area. On offense, we’re basically a wide-open, pro-style team. On defense we’re a pro 4-3 defensive system with a strong substitution philosophy based on the situation. We know that most critical games are won and lost on the kicking game. We have a system and a philosophy of a kicking game that we’ve been using for many years.”

However, White realizes that he must
be flexible in approaching the Illinois situation.

We’re intelligent enough to know that sometimes you have to fashion the system around the personnel you have,” White said. “We’ll adjust our system before we’ll adjust our players.”

Besides the actual aspects of the playing of the game, White sees the athletes as students, not just football players.

“I’m a strong believer that an athlete is here as a student first and one of the responsibilities he has to himself and to me is to do a job academically,” said White.

One of the first tasks for White as head coach is recruiting, the key to a successful program, and an area that White hopes to improve at Illinois.

“I’ve been disappointed in the image of the University throughout the state of Illinois . . . I’ve found there’s been a tremendous lack of communication between the University and the high schools and the high school coaches,” White said. “The state of Illinois has ample football players to put on a good program at Illinois,” he added.

Moeller was criticized by many for being too authoritarian, and White takes an opposite approach to football.

“If you set up an organization and you show them what the perimeters are, if you show them what you expect out of them and begin to treat them like adults, then I think you can have a close relationship with your players,” White said.

“I think if you have a plan for them, show them what’s expected of them, don’t develop obligations and don’t develop inconsistencies with players, then I think you can be a friend. I’m anxious to develop that kind of relationship, because I think we all grow from those types of relationships.”

Making the transition in coaches is critical to White.

“If we make a careful transition and we utilize the resources—the strength coach and the academic counselor—we can get the most out of what we have. A good indication of how I’m doing is the stability of our program,” White said.

So far, White has made the passing grade in the transition. Three of the players who said they would quit if Moeller was fired have decided to play for Illinois next spring. As far as any player having a lock on their position, White said, “The players themselves will have every opportunity to prove to us how bad they want to play in this program, and if they do, then they’ll have no problem. Like I say, we won’t look back, we’ll just look forward.”

Getting White to come to Illinois was not as easy as it might have seemed. There were four finalists for the Illinois job: head coaches John Mackovic of Wake Forest, Frank Maloney of Syracuse, Dick Jamieson of Indiana State and White. White was the final choice, but Stoner had to fly to California to convince White to come to Illinois.

“We just had to convince him this job was better than the one he already had, and he had a good one. I think that Mike White, in this business, is regarded as one of the top coaches in the country,” Stoner said.

With Mike White firmly in control of Illinois football, once again Illini fans have high hopes for the future. He brings a new sense of purpose and enthusiasm to the head football coaching position here at the University.

He asked that basketball crowd how he looked. So far he has hired a first rate staff, blitzed the state in recruiting, and instilled a new enthusiasm for Illinois which is shown in increased contributions to the Athletic Association and the opening of a Chicago office for the AA.

If Illinois’ enthusiasm pours over to the playing field, it may not be too many years before those chants of Rose Bowl echo true in Memorial Stadium.

Left: There was a greatshakeup in the Athletic Association during the past year with Neale Stoner (left) and Mike White (right) joining the AA in an attempt to upgrade Illini sports. Far left: Mike White, touted as the savior of Illinois football, meets the press after being named head coach. White is the sixth head coach since 1959, and many Illini fans hope he lasts longer than his recent predecessors.
Ruggers earn winning image

By Jim Benson

It used to be that a snicker, a sneer, or something about drinking beer at Murphy's pub would sum up campus opinion about the Illinois rugby club.

But that conception took a turn this fall when the ruggers added another dimension to their image—winning. The Illini ended the fall season with a 13-3 record, the University's best mark in any fall sport.

But more important to the rugby club than the record was the recognition it began to receive for the first time in its history.

"I think we've certainly fostered our reputation in the Midwest," club president Bruce Gillingham said. "We also made ourselves more recognizable on campus."

Another new development was the number of participants the club attracted. In the past, the team had trouble gathering two sides together. But this year, the squad consisted of more than 60 members.

"The big thing we wanted was to get new people out and teach them the game," Gillingham said. "We got two dozen (new people) out and they improved a great deal. Hopefully, we'll improve where we left off in the spring."

Illinois' season was consistently successful, beginning with seven straight wins. After a 9-0 loss to archival Illinois State, the ruggers had three more victories before being stopped by Palmer College. That followed with another three-game winning streak until the season final, when the club suffered a 6-4 defeat to Milwaukee in freezing temperatures and snow.

The Illini were also successful in the two tournaments they took part in, coming away with a first place trophy and a runner-up award. Illinois defeated the Bloomington Blues, 46-9, to defend its Illinois Union Tournament title. However, the club could only take second in a tournament at Madison, WI, falling to Palmer, 30-3.

The Blues provided Illinois with its largest point total of the fall campaign in another match, when the Illini destroyed them 65-0 in October. In two games Illinois outscored the Blues, 111-9.

The championship of the Union qualified the club for the Mid-America Cup championship for club sides in the spring. The Illini are also planning to compete in the first annual Mid-America Cup for university sides in April.

The presence of a full-time coach also aided Illinois. Merle Faminow, who learned his rugby in Canada, gave the Illini a new outlook on the sport.

"Merle channeled us in the right direction," second-row forward Jim Oehlerkins said. "We always had the talent and occasional brilliant play, but he tuned us together."

With all the improvements the Illinois rugby club made, its image at the University may never be the same again.

Above: Rugby is a rough sport to play since players have to take the brunt of hard tackles without the benefit of padding. Below center: Rich Dosier (center) and Mike Patrick (right) battle for the ball. Rugby players possess a certain spirit, whether it is taking part in the postgame party or shaking off the effects of a tough hit. Below left: The Illini lose the jump for a loose ball to the opposing team, but...
You can't win them all
By Mike Poremba

Like comedian Rodney Dangerfield, Illinois' women's rugby club "got no respect" in their 1979 fall season.

The season saw the Mother Ruggers wallow through months of mediocrity, while suffering indignities such as teams arriving late, being pelted by hailstones during a pre-game ceremony, and showing up for a game to find cars parked on the playing field.

"I don't think the season was that successful," summed up captain Judy Miller. "Changes in the lineup due to injuries and new players prevented us from maximizing our potential."

The injuries included a shoulder separation to back Pat Standley and a concussion to Pat Ege. Standley, whose injury came on a try against Purdue, had been the leading scorer and top runner for the Illini up until the injury.

The highlights of the 3-3-2 season included a 10-0 whipping of the Chicago Ale wives and a 17-0 shutout over Missouri.

There were also "low-lights," like the Illini's 12-0 loss to top-notch Missouri and the lesson taught to the Illinois women by a bunch of city girls, the Chicago rugby club, in a 26-0 romp.

The Mother Ruggers, though, hope to rebound in the spring. "Our new players will have experience and our hurt players will be back," Miller said.

Not included among the returning veterans will be back Dewey Caton. The spunky blonde hung up her sweat socks in order to concentrate more on her studies.

The spring season will be spiced up with a couple of tournaments: the Big Ten tournament to be held at Columbus, OH and a round robin tournament to be held in Columbia, MO.

Being a club and not a varsity team means more socializing along with playing.

"We had a turkey dinner for the Chicago rugby club, a team we're pretty good friends with and whom our former president, Lisa Gardener, plays for," Miller said.

Being on a club, though, also means more frugal facilities and traveling expenses. "You have to walk the fields before a game picking up glass and rocks," Miller said. Cramming a car full of women and driving distances as far as East Lansing, MI, can lead to some interesting experiences, according to the rugby team captain. "For the game against Michigan State, one of the girls had kidney failure on the way up and a bunch of girls were up all night at a hospital," Miller said. "They finally pulled into town at 6:00 a.m."

Things weren't all that bad for the club, though.

"We got some real nice jerseys this year," Miller boasted.

Sports 159
Sports IM Style

It begins with touch football over Labor Day weekend, and it ends in May with softball.

It's finding a fifth person for an 11:45 p.m. basketball game at Huff Gym, playing soccer in a muddy field, agonizing over the calls of the referees—it's intramural sports.

Undiscovered stars in broom hockey, archery, football, inner tube water polo and 27 other individual, dual and team sports all have their chance to shine because of the variety offered by the Division of Campus Recreation.

There are leagues for the serious athlete, where competition is fierce, and leagues for the less serious athlete, where just playing the game is what matters. There are sports played by only men, only women, or both.

Whatever the student wants to get out of intramural involvement, be it exercise, fun, a release from the pressures of academia, or a thirst for competition, there is an activity offered to satisfy that desire.
By Mike Clark

Tom Dedin promised that his University of Illinois baseball team would have the toughest schedule in the Big Ten. He made good on that pledge, but even Dedin couldn’t deliver the Illini from the conference cellar and their worst season ever.

The new Illini coach, who replaced 27-year veteran Lee Eilbracht, tried to revive a sagging program with a shot of promotion that produced, among other things, the two best crowds in a decade. Injuries and inexperience hurt the Illini on the field, though, as they finished 10th in the conference for the second time in four years.

The Illini stayed out of last place until the final weekend of the season, when they lost three out of four games on a road trip to Ohio State and Indiana.
Hoosiers, who did not win their first league game until the season was a month old, dropped the Illini into last place by splitting a double-header on the final day of the 84th Big Ten baseball campaign.

The 15 conference losses in 18 games were the most losses recorded for an Illini team, taking the 1-14 1964 club out of the record book. Overall, Illinois finished 14-30-1, breaking by five the old loss record for all games.

One cause of the Illini's problems was inexperience. Only four starters were back from the 1978 team, and all of them except third baseman Jim Oros were moved by Dedin to another position in an attempt to shore up the team's defense.

Oros, like most of the other veterans, had a slow start and was just beginning to play well when he was injured at a double-header at Wisconsin. The damage to some ligaments in his knee proved serious enough to sideline the .282 hitter for the remainder of the season. Though no one knew it at the time, the Wisconsin game was Oros' last as an Illini — he transferred to St. Xavier College in Chicago for his senior year.

Junior Paul Marsillo, who was shifted to center field to take advantage of his speed, was the brightest star for the Illini. He also had a slow start, but went 10-for-17 in the last weekend to raise his Big Ten batting average to .397, fifth best in the conference. Thanks to his late surge, Marsillo led or tied the Illini in seven offensive categories and was named the team's Most Valuable Player.

On the pitching mound, the best performances were turned in by senior right-hander Dominic Borgialli, who had the 12th best earned run average in the Big Ten. Junior transfer Bruce Scheidegger pitched with a bad back and worse luck, losing a school-record 10 games in 11 decisions. Freshman righty Randy Conte tied Borgialli for the team lead with three wins and showed flashes of brilliance — something Illini fans aren't used to seeing.
Kicking it around

Difficulties fail to deter women

By Andrea Dudek
Photographs by David Boe

Quad Day, talent and a tougher schedule helped to launch the Illini women's soccer club into an improved season. The response at an information booth at Quad Day, and the return of many veteran players resulted in a squad of 24 regular players, according to club president Maureen Gavin.

Gavin also attributed their success to a tougher and longer schedule. The five-game increase over last year's schedule allowed the club more time to work on particular phases of their game.

Despite their improvements, the club finished with a disappointing 4-7-4 record. Seven injuries during the season hurt the Illini's spirit. As team member Jennie Marsland put it, "Every time you lose a person, it's a morale thing."

The loss of starting goalie Sue Sullivan, who was injured when the team traveled to Indiana State early in October, was a major handicap early in the season. Coach Al Harkrader had to use two inexperienced goalies, Donna Washington and Heidi Larson, for most of the season.

In an effort to improve their competition, the Illini played two games this fall against the Indianapolis Rebels, an all-city team. The Illini dropped the first game to the Rebels, 9-0. But the work the team put into their game throughout the season showed in their second meeting. Although losing the rematch, 7-1, the women played a much better game than the score indicated.

The club was worked hard during the season by Harkrader. Practicing six days a week, plus several scrimmages against the men's soccer club, aided the team in reinforcing technical skills.

Trying to establish a tradition, the club sponsored the Illinois Women's First Annual Fall Soccer Classic. The Illini invited Illinois State University and Northern Illinois University to the tournament. Playing round robin style, the Illini opened against the ISU Redbirds, tying 1-1. They later lost to the NIU Huskies by a score of 3-1.

The women are now looking ahead to next season because many veteran players are returning to the team. Although they will be losing Harkrader as a coach, the Illini feel that at least next season won't require the rebuilding that prior seasons have needed.

Right: The women's soccer club was used to battling this past season as they posted a dismal record of 4-7-4. Right wing forward Margaret Cordell battles for the ball with an Indianapolis Rebel. Above: Illini left halfback Cindy Baksy (far left) and left fullback Glenda Sanvley (far right) close in on an Indianapolis Rebel during the Illini's 9-0 loss to the Rebels. Opposite top: Left winger Kevin Kim Beats an Ohio State player to the ball. There wasn't much else for the Illini to cheer about however, they lost 2-0 to the Buckeyes in the Big Ten classic. Opposite bottom: Sandwiched between two defenders, center-forward Brad Claire kicks the ball away from two Buckeyes. Claire turned a solid performance this past season; his five goals were second highest on the club.
Lack of AA support hinders men’s progress

By Andrea Dudek
Photographs by David Boe

The 1979 season was a time of rebuilding for the Illinois men’s soccer club because of the loss of three veteran players and the shuffling of positions. Two players who did not return from the 1978 season were forward Dave Nelson and goalie Carl Harms.

The Illini lost an offensive starter when Dara Azarbarzin, last year’s leading scorer, broke his arm in a pre-season practice. Azarbarzin’s injury put him out for the season resulting in a need for a new offensive line.

Filling in the goalie spot left open by Harms was rookie Jerry Feldman. For his outstanding work in the net, Feldman received the Tom Saunders Memorial Award given to the rookie of the year.

In an effort to offset the defensive loss, Illinois’ technical adviser Nick Rzhevsky moved Ard Azarbarzin, the club’s all-time leading scorer, from offense to defense.

The revised offense of Phil Barton and Glenn Holmquist as wings and Brad Claire as striker proved to be a successful combination. Barton led the team in scoring with six goals, while Claire kicked in five.

Ending the season with a record of 5-5-3, the Illini seemed to have a preference for their home field, playing all their winning games in Champaign. Among the victories were shutouts against the excellent competition of Eastern Illinois University and Bradley University.

The Illini played a tough schedule which included the No. 1 ranked team in the nation, Indiana University. Because their schedule also included many varsity teams, the Illini once again felt the pains of not having University recognition. As president Rich Jackson noted, the club won against the other clubs they played but lost to the varsity teams they faced.

The disappointing Illinois 4-3 loss to Southern Illinois in the season finale highlighted their frustrations. Although they controlled the ball for most of the game, the Illini could not keep the S.I.U. Salukis from scoring when the ball came into their possession.

Since the new offensive line has strengthened its techniques over the past season, the Illini hope a more experienced team will bring a successful 1980 season.
Champs’ Meet
By Keith Shapiro

The nation’s premier collegiate track and field meet, the National Collegiate Athletic Association Championships, returned to Memorial Stadium last June, shattering 15 of the 21 stadium records set in the 1977 championship.

A crowd of 23,000 fans were treated to world-class heroics during the Friday and Saturday finals.

The first dramatic moment came Friday as UCLA junior Greg Foster (from Illinois’ Proviso East High School) met world-record holder Renaldo Nehemiah of Maryland in the 110-meter hurdles.

Foster set a stadium record in the semifinals (13.28), but met with misfortune in the showdown as he smashed through the sixth hurdle, knocked over the seventh and stopped before reaching the eighth. Nehemiah went on to run the fastest 110-meter hurdle race in history (not an official record due to wind factors) in 12.91. Foster returned on Saturday to make amends for his previous loss by winning the 200-meter dash crown.

After this Friday spectacle, it was clear that only a truly remarkable performance could stir the crowd up to equal frenzy on Saturday, and that is exactly what Villanova star and American Olympic hopeful Don Paige provided.

The handsome junior became the first runner to win the national crown in both the 800- and 1500-meter runs since Villanova’s Ron Delaney did it in 1958.

Paige first brought the crowd to its feet in the 1500 with a last-lap kick that left the rest of the field well behind. Forty minutes later, feeling pain and stiffness in his legs, Paige came from out of the running to gut it out in the final 200 meters for the victory.

With Efrem Stringfellow withdrawing from the triple jump competition due to groin, leg and heel injuries, Illinois’ only finalist was high jumper Gail Olson.

The freshman from Sycamore didn’t disappoint the crowd, as his fifth place jump of 7-2¼ made him the second highest placing freshman competitor in
the meet. Another Illinois product, former Evanston High School star Nat Page, won the event, clearing the bar at 7-4½.

Winning the team title was the University of Texas-El Paso, followed by Villanova and UCLA. UTEP's Seleiman Nyambui set a new NCAA record by winning the 10,000-meter run in 28:01.30, shattering the old mark of 28:10.27 set by Samson Kimombwa of Washington State in 1977.

Also setting national records were Sydney Maree of Villanova in the 5000-meter run, and Florida State's Bradley Cooper in the discus.

Breaking his own Memorial Stadium record on the way to his fourth consecutive national hammer throw championship was Washington's Scott Neilson, who threw the hammer 237-3.

UCLA's David Laut won his second straight title in the shot put with a toss of 66-11½.

Unfortunately, it may be several years before the meet returns to Illinois. Future bids to host the meet will be based on the attitude of the new athletic director, Neale Stoner.

Opposite top: Giving all he can on his javelin throw is Gene Lorenzen of Washington State, a fifth place finisher. Washington State finished 10th in the team standings. Opposite bottom: Illinois high jumper Gail Olson clears the bar on his way to a fifth place finish — the only finalist the Illini had in the meet. Bottom: The passing of the baton was crucial in the 1600-meter relay finals. Louisiana State won the event by edging out Texas-Austin in a photo finish. Below: A Wisconsin runner shows the effects of an exhausting race. This was indicative of the effort the athletes gave in the NCAA meet.
Ducks and pucks

Illinois Hockey Club: a different kind of team

By Mike Bass

One thing about the Illinois hockey Club—it's never boring.

What team has a pet decoy duck named Alweed? What team lost its president to injury when his teammate drank someone else's orange juice?

In both instances, the answer is the same—the Illini. But don't get too carried away with the duck. After all, it's only a reserve because the original was demolished.

The president, Ed Meerbrey, who was out late at night with teammate Pete Lovett, ended up in a fight with other patrons of a local restaurant.

The result: a broken arm for Meerbrey that kept him out of the season-ending league tournament.

But all the excitement with the hockey club didn't take place off the ice. Even during the games, the Illini were colorful.

And of all the Illini, the most colorful has to be Lovett. It was Lovett who drank the orange juice of the antagonists, and who ended up in the fight. It was also Lovett who was temporarily suspended for arguing with a referee in Missouri. Meerbrey, by the way, was also suspended in that game.

But those suspensions were short-lived, as the Illinois Collegiate Hockey League's commissioner overruled the suspensions made by the referees. Illinois coach Mark Roszkowski said he would never bring another one of his teams to the University of Missouri. The Illinois team felt the referees displayed a partisanship toward Missouri and that the Missouri players showed poor sportsmanship on the ice with the Illini.

Illinois did have one respite from the Missouri conflict. The Illini were able to beat the Tigers in the first round of the ICHL playoffs after the 1978-79 season, putting them in the finals against Illinois State University.

But the Icebirds were able to beat the Illini 5-3 to take the title, marking the end of a bumpy season.

Illinois won its first six games of the season, but injuries weakened the team badly. It lost 11 of its last 18 games before the tournament. The Illini were seeded last in the tourney because they went 3-9 in conference play.

"We finished over .500 for the first time in three years, playing our toughest schedule ever," Meerbrey said.

The 1978-80 season could be even better considering that the Illini lost only one part-time starter, and another seldom-used player to graduation, before the season started. However, Meerbrey is only planning on playing the first semester because he wants to graduate in December.

His leadership and ability had been important, but the Illini are counting on their new president to lead them on without Meerbrey.

On this team, there is just one possible choice for the new president, Pete Lovett, of course.

Bottom: Defenseman Mike Spector (left), and center Jeff Starec pursue a skater from Illinois State, the team that beat the Illini in the conference title match. Below: Illini defensemen Bob Piguzzi maneuvers quickly to deflect a shot on goal by an Illinois State attacker, a familiar sight in 1978-79.
Crossing over to success

By Doug Schaller

Despite posting a losing record, the Illinois Lacrosse Club had what their departing club president Phil Cacherelis termed a "successful" year.

Cacherelis cited the upgrading of the Illinois schedule, a bigger budget and increased recruiting as areas of improvement in the club's program.

The Illini played "three tough new clubs" for the first time: Chicago 'A,' Notre Dame and Lake Forest, while dropping three weaker clubs from their Midwest Lacrosse Association schedule. The Illini lost to all three clubs, but gained valuable experience, according to Cacherelis.

Other defeats were suffered at the hands of Purdue and Michigan, but the Illini were able to beat Northern Illinois, Western Illinois, Northwestern and Knox College.

The Illini have expanded their fall exhibition season from one to three matches. Joe Janowski, a senior defenseman who took over as club president in the fall, cited the change as a move to "help us prepare better for the spring season. It helps us especially with the development of the newer players."

Besides Janowski, some of the other retiring players are Steve Bissell and Kevin Campbell on attack, and five-year veteran goalie Howie Graf. Newcomers that are expected to greatly help the team are Bob Kline, graduate student and former captain of the Colorado College team, and Steve Laubach, from Tufts.

An increased allocation of $800 to the club from the Student Organizational Resource Fee has greatly helped the teams in purchasing new equipment and promoting its matches.

With an upgraded program, Cacherelis sees the future of Illinois lacrosse as "bright."

Research by Bruce Bender
Falling short of the goal

By Doug Schaller

Photographs By Jim Eggert

The Illinois football team was only a few yards short of a .500 season in 1979. However, on three occasions the Illini fell short of victory by less than two yards. They were losers for the fifth consecutive season. It was Coach Gary Moeller’s third losing season at Illinois as the Illini posted a 2-8-1 record.

The Illini only finished ahead of Northwestern in the Big Ten as they were 1-6-1 in league play. Attendance was also disappointing last fall with the Illini averaging only 45,005 per home contest, the lowest season average since 1970.

Armed with these facts, Athletic Director Neale Stoner, who had only been on the job for two weeks, and the Athletic Association board fired Moeller three
days after the season ended. This was done despite protests of foul play by Moeller and the threat by six players that they would not play for the Illini in 1980 unless Moeller was their coach.

Soon after the firing it looked like most of all players would return. But losing players was something the Illini were used to in 1979.

Once again the Illini were raked by injuries. Starting defensive tackle Dennis Flynn was lost for the year to a knee injury as was defensive tackle Ray Pavesic. Offensive tackle Tim Norman and his replacement Tom Kolloff were lost to knee injuries in the first three games, quarterback Rich Weiss separated his shoulder and center Greg Boeke broke his leg in the very first game. Both Weiss and Boeke were out for the entire season.

One of the brighter spots for the Illini was the play of quarterback Lawrence McCullough, voted the team's most valuable player, and tailback Mike Holmes, voted the team's most valuable offensive player. McCullough set an Illinois record with his 228 attempts, completing 130 of those passes for 1,254 yards and seven touchdowns. Holmes, a transfer student from Colorado who hails from Chicago's Leo High School, rushed for 792 yards, averaging 5.8 yards a carry.

The Illini defense showed considerable improvement in 1979 and should be even better in the 1980 season with eight of the 11 starters returning. Except for the late season trouncings by Ohio State and Indiana, they kept Illinois in the game this season.

Leading the way was linebacker John Gillen, the club's top tackler, and warrior Dave Kelly, the team's most valuable defensive player. Another award winner was freshman Samuel Clear, who was voted rookie of the year.

In the opening game against Michigan State, the Illini jumped on top 10-3 behind a 75-yard touchdown run by Holmes off a fake reverse. The Spartans then came to life behind the passing of sophomore quarterback Bert Vaugan, who hit on 14 of 27 passes for 233 yards and two touchdowns.

The result of Vaugan's work was a 33-16 Spartan win in which Weiss and Boeke were lost for the season. Afterwards, Moeller sounded what would be a familiar note all season. "We do all that stretching and lifting, and still we get the injuries. I just don't understand it."

Next up for the Illini were the 11th ranked Missouri Tigers in the home opener. The Illini played one of their better games of the year. Trailing 14-6 in the fourth quarter, McCullough marched the Illini 57 yards to a first down at the Missouri 2-yard line. However, four plays later, the Illini had moved no closer to the end zone as a fourth down pass to Holmes fell 2 yards short of the end zone.

The Illini then traveled to the Rocky Mountains to take on the Air Force Academy where the Illini offense broke loose. Holmes rambled for 148 yards and two touchdowns while McCullough hit on 16 of 29 passes for 159 yards in the
Falling short cont.

Illini's 27-19 win.

It was the first Illini win in 10 games, and it didn't come easily. The Illini trailed 13-0 in the second quarter before they began to assert themselves. It looked like the Illini had the game wrapped up when they lined up to punt with less than a minute to play.

However, Air Force blocked the kick and defensive back Lloyd Leavit had to break up an option pass in the end zone on the last play of the game to preserve the victory.

The set feeling of victory was soon tempered as the Illini dropped a tight 1-3-12 loss to Navy on Dad's Day in front of 53,825 Memorial Stadium fans (the largest crowd of the season) and a regional television audience.

McCullough had another outstanding game, completing 18 of 30 for 187 yards. Trailing 13-6 with less than seven min-
utes on the clock, he hit on five of seven passes for 51 of the 69 yards the Illini covered for their second touchdown, a 10-yarder to Lee Boeke.

Trailing by one point, Moeller went for two points and the victory. In the first quarter Holmes had thrown a 3-yard halfback pass to tight end Mike Sherrod for the Illini’s first touchdown. On the two point conversion Holmes took a pitch going right, pulled up and tried to hit McCullough across the field. However, Navy defensive back Charles Meyers had the play covered all the way and intercepted the ball in the end zone to snuff out the Illini’s flickering hopes for victory.

The Illini would not have needed the two point conversion had their kicking game held up. “As well as we kicked earlier, we kicked terribly today,” bemused Moeller.

Against Air Force, Kirk Bostrum had hit on a 52-yard field goal, but against Navy he missed field goals of 37 and 41 yards and had an extra point blocked when Meyers burst over the center.

Punter Chris Sigourney also started to trail off, averaging only 30.7 yards a kick. From this point on, the Illini kicking game began a steady decline.

Homecoming was next for the Illini, beginning with a big sendoff the night before the game at a pep rally attended by a crowd of 7,500.

Trailing 6-0 with less than four minutes to go in the first half, McCullough, who was 20 of 39 for 169 yards that day, took the Illini 71 yards to take a 7-6 half-time lead on his 4-yard pass to Wayne Strader. Strader tied John Wright’s Illini pass reception record for a game when he caught 11 passes against Iowa.

Twice in this drive McCullough stopped the clock after first downs by firing the ball out of bounds. This was not to be the case in the second half.

Iowa was ahead 13-6 when the Illini put together one last drive in the final two and a half minutes of the game. McCullough hit on six straight passes as the Illini moved to a first down at the Hawkeye 3 with only 30 seconds left. It was here that Illinois expended their last time-out, having used up two earlier in the drive.

After an incompletion, on first down McCullough tried to run for the score, but was stopped at the 1-yard line. With no preset play and Moeller unable to get the play in, McCullough tried to score as the clock ran out on a quarterback sneak, but was stopped cold. Instead, he re-injured his knee and missed the next two games.

For the second straight week the Illini offense had broken down when victory was within its grasp. The fans blamed Moeller.

Traveling to Purdue without the services of McCullough or wide receiver John Lopez, Tim McAvoy stepped in as quarterback and shocked a sold-out Ross-Ade Stadium by taking the Illini 39 yards for a touchdown after Purdue fumbled the ball away on the game’s third play.

This lead was short-lived as Purdue quarterback Mark Herrmann took his team into the end zone three of the next four times they had the ball to take the lead for good. The final ended up 28-14 Boilermakers, as Herrmann became Purdue’s all-time leading passer as he hit on 11 of 18 tosses for 114 yards and a touchdown.

Facing his old boss Bo Schembechler for the third time, Moeller hoped for improvement from his defense who he thought “weren’t tackling.”

Against Michigan the defense held the Wolverines scoreless in the first half. However, the offense also was scoreless.

In the second half an interception, a 21-yard punt and a blocked punt set up three of Michigan’s four touchdowns. Holmes, who had been benched in the first half against Purdue after two fumbles, only played at the end of the game. His 30-yard draw play set up the Illini’s only touchdown to make the final 27-7.

Holmes picked up where he left off by shredding Minnesota for 195 yards on 33 carries in the 17-17 contest in Minneapolis. This earned him the honor of AP Big Ten offensive player of the week. Both teams saw drives end once on a turnover.

Opposite top: 1979 was not a good year for fullback Wayne Strader (23). He was beset by injuries that greatly limited his playing time. Against Navy he breaks loose after catching a pass from quarterback Lawrence McCullough. Opposite bottom: Calvin Thomas (42) spies a Boilermaker as he rambles for a 38-yard gain on a fake punt run. However, this wasn’t enough as Purdue prevailed 28-14. Left: Illini hit the Illini hard last season as they were down to their third string quarterback for awhile. That person was Tim McAvoy, who fires a pass over the Michigan line.
Opposite top: Despite having to take over for an injured Rick Weiss, Lawrence McCullough turned in a solid performance as quarterback, hitting on 57 percent of his passes. Opposite bottom: One of the bright spots for the Illini this year was their defense. It should be even better in 1980 with linebackers Kelvin Atkins, John Gillen and Jack Squirek returning. Top: Fumble recoveries were rare for Illinois this season, although the Illini recovered three against Missouri. Kelvin Atkins (37) recovered quarterback Phil Bradley's fumble caused by Denny Durrell's tackle. Right: While it wasn't a winning season, the Illinois football team opened up the attack. Fullback Wayne Strader waits to gather in a Lawrence McCullough pass for a touchdown against Iowa, one of 11 passes he caught that day to tie an Illini record.
inside the 5-yard line and once on goal-line stands. Kirk Bostrum’s 27-yard field goal with 1:37 to play tied the game at 17.

A fumbled snap by McCullough gave the Gophers a chance to pull out a win in the final seconds. However, a bad hold muffed Paul Rogind’s 31-yard field goal attempt as time ran out.

For the second time that year, the Illini were on regional television as they faced the undefeated Ohio State Buckeyes. Ohio State used an interception to set up a field goal, picked up their own fumble on third-and-goal and scored, and ran in a blocked punt to take a 17-0 halftime lead.

Things got worse in the second half as the Buckeye’s sophomore quarterback Art Schlichter led the high-powered attack to a 44-7 romp.

The following game saw little improvement as Indiana’s quarterback Tim Clifford hit on 14 of 19 passes for 241 yards and three touchdowns in the Hoosier’s 45-14 rout of the Illini before the smallest crowd since 1970, 30,874.

“IT was a miserable day from all aspects,” said a downhearted Moeller. “We tailed off some a week ago against Ohio State and we tailed off even more today. That was our worst defensive performance this season.”

With rumors of Moeller’s dismissal being just over the horizon, the Illini went to Dyche Stadium in Evanston to take on Northwestern in front of only 19,217 in a game that would decide who would finish last in the Big Ten.

Moeller said that the Wildcat game was “just another football game,” but it was his last as Illinois head coach.

Illinois certainly didn’t disappoint him as they defeated the Wildcats 29-13 and awarded Moeller the game ball.

The first half was all Illini as they out-gained Northwestern 247-11 and led 2-0-0. Freshman Mitchell Brookins took the place of an injured Mike Holmes and darted through the purple-clad Wildcats for 180 yards and two touchdowns.

Looking back on the season, McCullough said, “It was kind of disappointing from the standpoint that we lost some close ball games early in the year. We had a chance to put them away, and if we had done that, right now we’d be 7-4 or something.”

Perhaps McCullough was right, but the Illini weren’t winners last fall. After the frustrations of the ’70s, maybe a new coach can make the Illini a winner in the ’80s.
Running behind

By John Boyle
Photographs by David Boe

Freak injuries and strong competition from unexpected sources took their toll on the 1979 Illinois women's cross country team and turned a season that started on high hopes into a disappointing one.

After finishing fourth in the Big Ten and third in regional competition in 1978, and third with veterans Anita Moyer, Kelly Long, Martha Shaw, Janae Hunziker and Martha Yonke returning, the Illini women opened the 1979 season with an optimistic outlook.

Illinois topped Southern Illinois and Illinois State in its first meet, as Michigan transfer student Marianne Dickerson and senior Anita Moyer led the way. The Illini remained undefeated by edging Indiana State in the second test. Dickerson and Moyer again placed Illinois when they beat Eastern Illinois and Southern Missouri.

The season continued smoothly with a third-place finish in the 10-team Illinois State Invitational, won by Western Illinois, an old Illini nemesis. Dickerson placed second and Moyer 12th, with sophomore Betsy Oberle and Hunziker-Illinois' next highest finishers.

But the Illini's fortunes began to change at the Purdue Invitational. A young and talented Boilermaker team shut out Illinois, 15-46, for Purdue's first victory ever over the Illinois women.

The Boilermakers proved that they were no fluke by taking the first five places again the following week at the 18-team Indiana University Invitational. The Illini were jolted not only by a disappointing sixth-place showing but also by the loss of Dickerson, who collapsed during the race and missed the rest of the season. "I have a chronic illness that sometimes affects my running," she explained.

Illinois was hit by other ailments before the season was over. Oberle, who missed an earlier meet because of a foot injury and was the second finisher for Illinois at the Big Ten meet, missed the Illinois Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women meet after a bout with the flu. Then she had to miss the regional when she hit her head on a drinking fountain and required stitches.

And freshman Brenda Waldinger, who missed Illinois' first meet after sustaining a neck injury in a gymnastics class, saw her season end early because of a hip injury.

Illinois' ninth-place Big Ten finish and 15th-place showing at the regional were discouraging when compared with last year. But Coach Jessica Dragicevic put things in perspective, citing "Murphy's Law."

"Whatever could go wrong did," she said. "We had the illnesses and freak injuries, and Anita (Moyer) never did recover from a blood count ailment and foot injury that she had at the end of last year. She missed most of the summer and had a short season." Moyer finished third at both the Big Ten and district meets in 1978 and went on to nationals.

"Overall, I don't think the won-lost record shows where the program is and where it's headed," Dragicevic said. "We'll have everyone back except Anita and Janae Hunziker next year, and we might get some top recruits. We should be strong."
Young and rising

By John Boyle

Photograph by David Boe

While Illinois cross country coach Gary Wieneke has never been one to make predictions, he can’t help but be optimistic about his team’s future.

The Illini placed a strong fourth at the 1979 Big Ten Championships, and will lose only seniors Jim Flannery and Lonnie Bissel. With a few strong recruits, the Illini could be legitimate title contenders next year.

“Our freshmen and young people did a super job last year,” Wieneke said. “I think that we came around a lot quicker than most people thought we would. We showed a great deal of improvement.”

The only major disappointment for the Illini was an eighth-place finish at the district meet, as Illinois failed to qualify any portion of its team for the NCAA meet. But Wieneke would not let that performance dampen his enthusiasm.

“You can’t just isolate that one meet,” he said. “We’ve got to look at the season as a whole, and it was a solid stepping stone for the future. But we certainly weren’t pleased with our team’s performance in the district.”

Freshman Wally Duffy (16th) and sophomore Jon Schmidt (21st) were Illini’s top two finishers at the district. Duffy had finished 11th the previous week at the Big Ten meet, and was followed closely by another Illini freshman, Kerry Dickson, who placed 12th.

Schmidt (20th), freshman Dave Painter (25th), and junior Johnny Olszewski (30th) were Illinois’ next three Big Ten finishers. All five will be back next year, as will another talented Illini freshman, Tom Stevens, who was hampered for much of the season by a nagging injury developed early in the year.

By contrast, the early portion of the year fared well for Illini captain Flannery. The former Gordon Tech star was a convincing winner in Illinois’ first two meets, finishing just four seconds behind the legendary Craig Virgin in the All-Comers meet. Although the Illini lost to Southern Illinois 23-32, Flannery’s 24:09.5 was the seventh fastest five-mile ever for an Illini runner.

After following that with a 10,000 meter victory over Missouri and sitting out a loss to Wisconsin, Flannery finished 12th in a double-dual with Indiana and Miami-Ohio. He missed the next meet because of laryngitis and never fully recovered, but his hard work in attempting to return to form impressed Wieneke.

The Illini had a dual-meet record of 2-3 for the season, but a one-point loss to Indiana was the difference that would have made a winning dual record. Illinois also narrowly missed winning the 15-team Illinois Intercollegiate Championships, losing by just two points to Illinois State. Jon Schmidt was the individual winner in 25:28.8.

Schmidt and his teammates will be pointing to more than just the intercollegiates next year. They’ll be aiming for Big Ten and district championships.

“I think it’s safe to say that when we reach the championship phase of the season next year,” Wieneke said, “we won’t be talking about being a dark horse or ‘sneaking in’ to qualify. We’re going to be in a position to win the title.”

Below: With victory in sight, sophomore Jon Schmidt comes down the chute to win the Illinois Intercollegiates.
The Illinois women's golf team seemed to be headed in the right direction after it completed its 1979 fall season.

The 1978 team had finished last in the Big Ten with only one golfer who was able to average less than 90 for the year.

In an effort to improve the team, Illinois coach Paula Smith brought in three freshmen, Mary Ellen Murphy, Jane Murphy and Nancy Redington.

The most impressive of these freshmen was Mary Ellen Murphy from Itasca, IL., who won the No. 1 position on the team in fall tryouts, beating out senior Sally Pope, last year's top player.

Pope, Julie Johnson and Carol Eaton returned from last year's team and they, along with three freshmen, did most of the Illini's golfing during the fall season.

Mary Ellen Murphy started her college career off with a bang as she shot 79-83-162 and tied for sixth place in the first tournament of the year, the Lady Badger Invitational. Illinois finished eighth in the 14-team tournament.

Illinois hosted the Illinois Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women golf tournament last fall. Despite a second-consecutive second place finish, the Illini showed some improvement. They finished only three strokes behind tournament winner Southern Illinois, which put them a lot closer to the top than in the previous year.

Jane Murphy tied for third in that tournament, and Mary Ellen Murphy tied for fifth, which earned them both a spot on the state all-star team.

The only highlight of Illinois' 17th place finish in the 20-team Indiana University Invitational was that Big Ten rival Wisconsin was one of the teams which finished below Illinois. Illinois has some hope of escaping the Big Ten basement when the spring season Big Ten championships are held.

Although Smith said she was satisfied with the team's performance during the fall season, she said "bigger and better things" will start happening on March 28, when the team starts its spring season by traveling to Louisiana and Texas.
Fighting to break par

By Mark Brueggemann

Taking a mixture of veterans and newcomers into the spring 1979 season, men’s golf coach Ladd Pash was able to put together a squad that finished fifth in the Big Ten. It was only the fifth time in the past 32 seasons that the Illini had finished in the top five in the Big Ten.

The golfers that were responsible for this performance were returnees Marty Schiene, Rob Rugg, Mark Mudrock and Joe Meier; transfer students Nick Zambole, Doug Deckert and Steve Miller; and freshmen Pat Healy and Mike Chadwick.

Pash’s toughest job might have been deciding which six golfers to take to the tournaments.

Poor spring weather was one thing that plagued the Illini all spring, however. The team went into their first meet of the year, the Iron Duke Invitational, without having any practice. The lack of practice obviously hurt the Illini, as they finished 17th in an 18-team tournament.

The next weekend was the Marshall Invitational. The Illini showed improvement as they finished 10th, even though bad weather still kept them from getting any practice.

The ever-present bad weather delayed the Illini Invitational by one week and still the Illini’s practices were limited. Surprisingly, the Illini turned in their best performance of the regular season at this tournament.

The team finished sixth, led by Schiene, who was the major contributor to the Illini’s finish, shooting a 78-78-156.

After steady improvement, the fourth tournament of the year, the Kepler Invitational, was a big disappointment. The Illini finished in a tie for 18th place. The only bright spot was Zambole’s eighth place finish with a 75-79-154.

Illinois recovered quickly from that lackluster performance by grabbing second place at the Northern Intercollegiates. Schiene led the way with a 72-hole score of 308, followed by Zambole’s 306 Miller’s and Chadwick’s 312, Meier’s 317 and Healy’s 317.

Meier, a reserve on the 1978 team, was a surprise member of the six-man team Pash finally settled on for that tournament.

The Illini continued their fine golfing in the Purdue Invitational with a fourth place finish. Schiene once again led the team, posting a score of 72-76-148. Meier and Chadwick each shot 151, Miller 155, Zambole 158, and Healy 163.

The Illini hosted the Big Ten meet and finished fifth on their home Savoy courses. Schiene received all-conference honors for his fourth place finish of 77-74-71-290. Zambole finished 16th with a total of 302.

Despite the lack of practice and an uncertain lineup every week, the Illini were definitely playing above par in 1979.

Below left: Joe Meier concentrates on the follow through of a bunker shot while practicing at Savoy. Below: the key to having easy putts is a good approach shot as junior Rick Edwards demonstrates.

Steve Grave
Autumn courting
Building for the future

By Marcy Maslov

Starting her second year as women's tennis coach, Linda Pecore has begun to turn things around by focusing on specific areas like stamina, concentration, and strategy and tactics.

And it seems to have paid off for her, as the team compiled a 13-6 record last fall, compared to a 4-11 record for the spring 1979 season.

Last spring's campaign was disappointing for the Illini. They posted a 2-7 dual meet record and finished last in the Big Ten for the second straight year.

The loss of No. 1 singles player Cindy Buwick for most of the season certainly didn't help matters. Buwick was put on the sidelines with an appendectomy in late March, and sat out most of April. When she returned to the lineup Buwick saw only limited doubles action.

This fall's young team had "a lot of potential and skill" to use toward improving their record, according to Pecore.

Returning players Amy Young, Sherry Burgess and Donna Crane combined with new members Gayathrie de Silva, Lisa Buchanan and Sandy Burgess to give the team strength and skill.

The Illini's toughest opponents this fall were Northwestern and Purdue, but the Illini played two of their best and closest matches against Illinois State University and Augustana.

Against ISU, the squad was down 4-2 after singles play, but came back to tie the meet 4-4 after two doubles matches. The deciding third doubles match was close, but they finally dropped it to lose 5-4, after winning the second set and pulling ahead in the third set. In the Augustana meet the team played without their No. 5 and 6 singles. Dorothy Hogan and Lisa Bjerknes played in those spots. The team was down 1-5 after the singles, but their training took hold, and they fought back to sweep all three doubles, only dropping the meet by a close 5-4 decision.

At the state meet, "the luck of the draw" was Pecore's motto. She predicted that if they played ISU they would beat them and play Northwestern for the finals.

Part of her prediction came true; the draw placed Illini into Division I with ISU and Northern Illinois. After defeating NIU, they went on to play ISU, but ISU was the team to advance.

This year was the first year the Illini had an opportunity to qualify the whole team for regionals, but they missed second place by one point.

"I'm disappointed for the kids," said Pecore, "because they worked hard."

There was nothing to be disappointed about regarding the playing of No. 2 doubles Amy Young and Lisa Buchanan, though. They were selected for the Illinois Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women's all-star team as a result of their fine performance at the state meet, and they received certificates for all-state recognition.

Next year looks promising for the Illini women. With all Pecore's players returning, Pecore will have experience, as well as skill, on her side.

Below: The women's tennis team has suffered through losing seasons over the past few years, but junior Amy Young has been a consistently good performer for the Illini. Above: Following in the footsteps of her sister Sherry, freshman Sandy Burgess came to play for Illinois in the fall.
Changes in attitude

By Marcy Maslov

Attitude, always an important factor in a mental game like tennis, was cited by men's tennis coach Jack Groppel as being the key to the Illini revival in the fall season.

This year's team attitude is "fantastic," according to Groppel, the best he's seen in his three years of coaching at the University.

The attitude started out high but soon faded last spring. At the beginning of the spring season Groppel thought that the Illini could finish as high as second in the Big Ten. But instead, the Illini posted their worst record overall in 25 years, 5-16.

The low point of the season came when Groppel had to suspend his top player, Tony Chiricosta. Chiricosta got in a shouting match with Danville athletic director Paul Shelby at the Danville Racquet Club during a match against Northwestern.

The difference in attitude between this fall and last spring stemmed from the new players Groppel was able to recruit.

Bob Earl stayed with the Illini in the fall as Groppel's assistant coach.

Returning to the Illini this year were senior Jeff Edwards, juniors Mike Kramer, Carey Westberg and Dave Weinstein, and sophomores Scott Sommers and Todd Black.

Groppel had a good year recruiting, acquiring freshmen Tom Henderson and the 1979 state high school doubles champions Bill Alex and Joe Leininger.

Also coming to Illinois were transfers Joe Daw from Tulane, a teammate of Sommers in high school, Steve Calderone from Chicago Circle and Jack Colan, the No. 4 man at Alabama. All three have to sit out a year before becoming eligible.

This season brought several new additions—the first official fall season and the third annual Illinois Intercollegiate Tournament. The first fall season turned out a successful 5-1 record for the Illini. They dropped ISU 8-1 in a dual meet when Todd Black defeated John Wallner, ranked No. 1 in the Chicago District Tennis Association, and the squad also trounced Chicago Circle 9-0 without losing a set.

In addition to the dual meets, the Illini hosted the Illinois Intercollegiate Tournament, the first tournament Illinois has hosted since 1955. Competing in the tournament were Illinois, SIU-Edwardsville, the NCAA Division II champions for the last two years, Northwestern, second in the Big Ten last year, SIU-Carbondale, ISU, Northern and College of St. Francis.

Illinois showed their strength by crushing Northern 9-0 in the first round. They then went on to drop a close 5-4 series to Northwestern by losing all three doubles after taking the lead in the singles, but they recovered enough spirit to squeak by ISU and capture third place in the tourney, behind SIU-Edwardsville and Northwestern, who finished first and second, respectively.

The Illini will only be losing senior Jeff Edwards, which means next fall's season looks very promising ... if the team can keep up the good attitude.

One of the bright spots for the Illini in 1979 was Scott Sommers. An outstanding prep star, Sommers stepped right into the Illini's lineup at No. 4 singles last spring.

Jeff Spungen
Quiet victors
Fencers post unnoticed 20-4 record

By Chip Cirillo

Few Illinois students ever attend varsity fencing meets. It's too bad, because in a school that yearns for a winner, one can be found in the unnoticed fencing squad.

The Illini won the Big Ten Championship by upsetting Ohio State 38-30 at Madison, WI.

"A lot of other sports have priority over fencing," sighed fencing coach Art Schankin. "But we really appreciate those who do come out and support our team."

Schankin's team had another good season in 1980 as they posted an impressive 20-4 record. Their only losses came against such highly respected opponents as No. 1 ranked Wayne State, No. 2 Notre Dame, eastern powerhouse Clemson and Ohio State, which beat the Illini by one point.

"This was one of our most successful, challenging seasons in years," said Schankin. "The players had to make a big sacrifice by coming back to school early from Christmas vacation so that we could get in pre-season bouts."

One of the Illini's biggest thrills in the early going was their victory over North Carolina, one of the perennial top ten teams in the nation. This season's triumph was Illinois' fourth consecutive win over the Tarheels and they are the only team that owns a dominant win-loss record over North Carolina.

Outstanding performers for the Illini included Mark Snow (58-7) in foil, Kevin Cawley (40-8) in sabre and Mike Pacini (37-14) in epee. Schankin named Nick Leever, Sukhoon Kim and Snow as the most improved fencers.

One disappointing part of the season was captain Dave Veatch's 24-26 season record.

"He's still one of our best athletes," praised Schankin. "It was just a case of him wanting to win so bad, but not quite being able to get the job done. Dave was still a strong leader."

Illinois's success in fencing this year is made sweeter in light of the fact that the team has very limited funds to work with. They are competing with schools like Wayne State which spend a lot more money recruiting internationally.

"Of course, next year we'd like to continue our winning tradition," said Schankin, "but we'll have to make up for quite a few graduating seniors."
Wrestling with adversity
By Mark Brueggemann

If Illinois wrestling coach Greg Johnson has a few gray hairs after the wrestling season, he has a lot of excuses.

For the second year in a row, Johnson was forced to do a juggling act with his lineup that could have gotten him into a circus.

"It was a hard year as far as losing kids and injury problems," Johnson said.

Despite the problems, Illinois finished its dual meet season with an 8-12 record against some of the top teams in the country. Six of the Illini's Big Ten opponents were ranked in the top 20 teams in the country, and Missouri and Clarion State were also in the top 20. Illinois also faced Eastern Illinois, the No. 2 team in the Division II rankings.

"I wasn't happy with our record," Johnson said, "but you have to consider that nine of our losses were to really top-notch teams."

Johnson started the year with high hopes and an experienced lineup anchored by junior Juan Causey at 134 pounds. Causey, who had finished third in the Big Ten the last two years, was a potential all-American, according to Johnson.

Unfortunately for the Illini, Causey never got to wrestle in a dual meet for the team. After wrestling in the Northern Open, he had to quit the team for academic reasons.

That was just the beginning of Johnson's problems.

Junior Bruce Cochran, who took first place at 150 pounds in the Illinois Open, broke his leg at the Midlands Tourney in late December and was out for the rest of the year.

Johnson also had a lot of trouble replacing Causey at 134 pounds. Pat McMahon and Albert Sullivan both quit the team, and John Cortez went out with a knee injury. Freshman Earl Allen ended up the year at the 134-pounds spot.

Illinois was also forced at various times during the season to compete without 118-pounder Bruce Irussi, 190-pounder Pete Froehlich and heavyweight Keith Paloucek because of injuries.

Team captain Steve Briggs was one of the brighter spots for the team. He compiled a 20-11-1 record, wrestling most of the year at 177 pounds, before finishing out the season at 167 pounds.

Froehlich overcame the knee injury that kept him out of action for three weeks and finished the year with a 19-9-2 mark.

Injuries had kept 142-pounder Ralph Cortez from wrestling the last two years, but he was one of the few Illini to make it through the year without any serious problems. He finished the year with a 17-9-1 record.

Illinois came on strong at the end of the year, beating SIU-Edwardsville, Northwestern and Indiana State in the last three dual meets of the season. Other Illinois dual meet victories came against Notre Dame, Akron, Ohio University, Drake and Northern Illinois.

Johnson feels that if the team can stay healthy and get some good recruits, they'll have a successful team next year.

"Getting new blood in the program and maintaining what we've got is important," Johnson said. "The kids pulled through adversity this year, and I think they've learned a great deal. I'm really looking forward to next year."

Below: Junior Bruce Cochran takes control of his opponent in a match during the Illini Open. Cochran won the 150-pound weight class, but soon afterwards broke his leg and was out for the season.
Gizz Kids slowed down

By Bill Sandbothe

The Illinois men's basketball team was not the only University team that had a frustrating year. The future looked very promising for the Gizz Kids, Illinois' wheelchair basketball squad, at the beginning of the basketball season. Gizz Kids coach Phil Mirrell was very optimistic because of the addition of an excellent player from the Swedish national team.

However, every time the Gizz Kids started to gel, something went wrong. As a result of this, the Gizz Kids never played at full strength in any game. An example of the Gizz Kids' misfortune is that their leading scorer became academically ineligible at midseason. The Gizz Kids also had many people spending time in the hospital instead of on the court.

Despite their bad breaks, the Gizz Kids still had a successful year. They finished the regular season with an excellent 12-6 record, and 5-5 in the tough Central Collegiate Conference.

The season was highlighted by a triumphant tour of the South during the winter break. The Gizz Kids went 4-1 on the tour, defeating highly regarded Lexington. The Gizz Kids were able to overcome the height disadvantage by using fast breaks.

"Considering everything, I am satisfied with our season," said Mirrell. "We should have a fine team next year, too."

A reason for optimism about the coming season is the talent of returning freshmen Mike Mekeever and Steve Rosenburg.

Throughout the year the Gizz Kids were held together by outstanding letterman Ron Malik. Malik's experience paid off often. Malik scored many clutch baskets, and played excellent defense.

The Gizz Kids are looking forward to the post-season national tourney, as they will be a full strength for one of the few times this year.

"We are looking to turn a so-so year into a great one by faring well in the tourney," Mirrell said. "I am expecting good results since all of my players will be there."

The Ms. Kids, the women's team, had the same problems that the Gizz Kids faced. They were hit hard by hospitalization and injuries.

The Ms. Kids were still able to muster a 2-3 record with some high points. A season highlight was a University of Wisconsin tourney in which they finished a respectable third out of a very strong field.

Perhaps the biggest achievement for the team was that members Sharon Rahn and Betsy Pyle were selected to play for the U.S. Women's Olympic team that will compete in Holland.

The Ms. Kids, like the Gizz Kids, can expect to be stronger next year because of returning players. Then maybe early season promise will turn into late season success.

Below left: Ron Malik (44) was the man the Gizz Kids trusted to come through in the clutch, and he rarely failed his teammates. Below: Positioning for a rebound are Hua Mei Wei (32), Sharon Rahn (24), and Sharon Spellman (31). Rahn was named to the U.S. Women's Olympic team.
Setting up a better season

By Janine Toman

“Wait ‘till next year” is the slogan of the Illinois women’s volleyball squad as they prepare to play under a new head coach.

Chris Accornero, head coach at Illinois for three years, quit at the end of the 1979-1980 season.

John Blair, who had been assistant coach of the Illini for the past season, was named new head coach by Karol Kahrs, assistant athletic director for women’s athletics.

Accornero quit because he felt the Illini needed a full-time coach, something that she was unable to be. She said the main reason she came to the University was to get her doctorate in administration.

Blair, on the other hand, has an extensive background in volleyball. He played at the University of Tennessee, played in the World University games in 1973, and played at Tennessee when they placed ninth in the National Open Volleyball Championships in 1978.

He was a player-coach for Tennessee in 1978 and has been a coach and a director at the Olympic Development Volleyball camps around the country.

One of the reasons Blair was chosen as coach was that the Illini players wanted him. A delegation of team members talked to Kahrs and recommended that she hire him.

Blair plans to spend time trying to improve the Illini's recruiting, a reflection of his total commitment to volleyball.

“Coaching for John won’t end after practice,” stated Margie Schwartz, a volleyball team member. “He instills volleyball in our lives off the court as well. He helps us with weights, running, diets, sleep and our studies.”

During the past season, the Illini suffered from lack of experience in their matches. As a result, the squad failed to reach their playing potential.

The Illini finished the season with an 18-20 record, and finished second in the state championships. Senior Amy Stecky and sophomore Kim Klausener were selected for the all-tourney squad. This second place finish earned an at-large berth to the Midwest Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women regional tournament at Columbus, OH.

However, the Illini failed to fulfill their dreams of qualifying for the nationals and will have to wait until next year to make their dreams come true.

Top left: Volleyball is a game of teamwork. Kathy Glynn (23) sets up Margie Schwartz (22) for a spike. Bottom left: The 1979 volleyball season was a frustrating one as the Illini fell short of their goal of making the nationals. Kim Klausener reaches high for a dink shot in a match at Kenney Gym.
New faces, same story

By Frank Styzek

No one really knew what to expect from the Illinois women’s basketball team this season. The team had a new coach, Jane Schroeder from Kansas State, and several young and relatively inexperienced players.

A quick glance at the Illinois roster found that the Illini squad was comprised mostly of underclassmen. Six sophomores and two freshmen dominated the roster while two juniors and two seniors filled the remaining four spots. By the opening tipoff of the season, the Illini were down to one senior: captain Kathy Flannigan. The other senior, forward Judy Kordas, was lost to the team for the season due to torn cartilage in her left knee which required surgery in early December.

Another problem the Illini faced before the season began was that the team would be at a definite height disadvantage in most of its games. The tallest players on the Illini, sophomores Liz Brauer and Lynnette Robinson, stood a mere 5-11 while most women collegiate squads have one and possibly two players over six feet.

The Illinois height disadvantage was evident in the squad’s first contest of the season on Dec. 1, with a 74-64 loss in St. Louis against St. Louis University. The Illini were out-rebounded 41-21 in the game. St. Louis’ center Linda Betz had 11 rebounds in the contest.

The next test for the Illini was against Chicago Circle in Schroeder’s first Assembly Hall appearance. The inexperience of the Illini was evident in the contest as they committed several costly turnovers. They succumbed to Circle 74-73 on a free throw by Cathy Mistovich with 0:34 left in the game. Earlier the Illini had led the game by as much as 11 points in the second half and by five with two minutes remaining. But unnecessary fouls and turnovers spoiled Schroeder’s home debut.

The Illini’s first win came in the squad’s fourth game at Michigan on Dec. 15. The Illini used a combination of good defense and accurate shooting to defeat the lowly Wolverines 75-69. Five days later, the Illini defeated Ball State in Huff Gym, 71-64, for their second victory in a row and last one until Jan. 17.

Christmas break was another unhappy time for the Illini. The team lost a record seven consecutive games, eclipsing the old record of five losses set in the 1976-77 and 1978-79 seasons. The losses came against rugged competition such as Dayton, nationally ranked in Division II, Drake, Detroit and Big Ten foes Michigan State and Iowa.

Back in the friendly confines of the Assembly Hall on Jan. 17, the Illini had their only win against an in-state team when they defeated Western Illinois 86-81. The highlight of the game against the Westerwinds was the record-setting shooting of Brauer who broke the single game scoring record of 28 points set by Betty Anderson in 1975 with 32 points.

After a loss to DePaul at Alumni Hall in Chicago, the Illini returned home to defeat Indiana State 80-76 in what was to be the first of four overtime games the Illini would play within the following two weeks.

Illinois lost their next overtime game at Purdue three days later 73-69. After losses to Louisville and Northern Kentucky, they lost another overtime contest to Eastern Illinois 80-75 in Charleston in their last outing before the Big Ten tournament.

The Illini fared well at the outset of the tournament held at Madison, Wl, as they got revenge for their earlier defeat to Purdue, beating the Boilermakers 85-76. Because Michigan opted to play in an East Coast tournament, only nine teams participated in the Big Ten tourney, forcing the winner of the Illinois-Purdue game to play two games on the opening day. Therefore, Illinois had to play powerful Northwestern later in the day only to lose to the fresher Wildcats. NU went on to win the tourney by defeating Minnesota in the final, 71-53.

The last win of the year for the Illini, and perhaps the team’s best showing of the year, came on Feb. 16 against Wisconsin in Huff Gym. The Illini easily handled the Badgers 92-63 in a record-setting performance in which the Illini hit on 56 percent of their shots to outdo the old record of .527 set in 1974. Illinois totally outplayed the Badgers in the contest as they posted their third Big Ten victory in eight tries.

After losses to state foes Illinois State and Southern Illinois, the Illini prepared to host the 12th annual Illinois Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women state tournament Feb. 29 through March 2.

The IAIAW tourney was held at the Intramural Physical Education Building because of the state high school wrestling tourney also being held that weekend. Illinois, the No. 6 seed in the tour-
ney, played DePaul, the No. 1 seed, and was defeated by the Blue Demons 77-74, for the second time during the year. The Illini never led in the game and trailed by 17 points at one time only to rally to within one point with two minutes left in the game.

The Illini finished with a 6-21 overall record. In the Big Ten the team was 3-6 while in state competition it was 1-9, including two losses to NU and DePaul and one to Illinois Central College in Peoria.

One highlight of the 1979-80 season was the record-breaking performance of sophomore guard Lisa Robinson. Robinson shattered the season scoring record of 343 points set by Becky Beach by scoring 469 points.
Stealing a winner

By Frank Styzeck

The Illinois Athletic Association did something last Aug. 3 that is becoming very commonplace in the world of sports. They stole a winning coach away from a successful program at another major university.

And what a steal it was when Jane Schroeder came to Illinois to coach the Illinois women's basketball team, replacing Carla Thompson. Schroeder not only brought with her a winning attitude and background, but she also commands the respect needed to mold a winner.

Schroeder, 29, has the perfect sports background to become a successful coach. She came from Kansas State where she was assistant coach to Judy Akers for eight years. While Schroeder was there the team compiled an overall record of 173-72 and advanced to the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women tournament five times, finishing sixth in 1975 and fifth in 1979. The Wildcats also won the Region IV tourney in 1973 and 1977.

Before becoming assistant basketball coach at KSU, Schroeder coached the Wildcat volleyball team while serving as director of women's athletics in 1974. An alumna of KSU, she also played on the basketball and softball teams there.

Joining Schroeder as her assistant at Illinois is another Kansas import, Donita Davenport. Davenport, 28, played basketball at Kansas State with Schroeder for two seasons, winning the state championship three times.

At the beginning of the 1979-80 season, Schroeder was optimistic, but cautious, about the future of women's basketball at Illinois. "Coming to Champaign is exciting," Schroeder said. "I feel I have a lot to learn here and it will take a while for me to get control of everything that's going on. The first year will be a year of transition, but I'm sure everything will work out. It's hard to judge the players by their statistics. I'll have to see how each of them plays to evaluate them and that will take some time."

Schroeder is very fair with her players and expects them to be fair with her. She demands a 100 percent effort from each of them and lets them know she is the boss. She is intelligent and well-versed in the sport. The players believe in Schroeder and reflect her confidence and desire to win.

"I believe in a team effort, but also getting the job done," Schroeder said. "All the players should have a good attitude whether starting or not; and some players will be playing more than others. A team wins by having some players play and some not play."

But Schroeder realizes good players are not the only immediate need of the women's program, now in its sixth year. The program last year lacked money, fans, and at times a home court to play on. The situation was hardly one that a Big Ten institution could be proud of.

There was more money pumped into the women's program for the 1979-80 season than ever before as evidenced by the women's basketball posters seen in Campustown, pocket schedules distributed before the season, and the team's new press guide. Also, the team had better modes of travel available during the 1979-80 season. It flew to games in Iowa and Michigan and took a bus to Michigan State, a great improvement over the University vans the team took to games last season.

These better modes of transportation were necessary for the grueling road schedule encountered by the Illini. Illinois played only 10 of 27 games at home and of those 10, two of them were played at Huff Gym because the Illini women cannot play in the Assembly Hall without a men's game being scheduled on the same date.

The women on the squad were besieged with a horrendous road schedule which would take its toll on any team. One of the team's priorities for 1980-81 is to schedule more home games. "We have worked on getting more home games for next season," Schroeder said. "We would like to have about 10 to 12 road and home games and have independent home games so we can establish our own crowd. Our only double-headers will be on Saturday next year."

Another problem the squad had during the 1979-80 season was the starting time of the squad's home games. The tipoff of most home games was 4:30 p.m. when most fans are on their way home from work to eat supper, and most stu-
Jane Schroeder didn’t have an easy time in her first year as coach. She tries to get a point across to Liz Brauer (right) while Lynnette Robinson (43) and Martha Hutchinson (32) listen in. Below: Karol Kahrs, assistant athletic director for women’s athletics (left), introduces Schroeder as the new head coach of the Illini.

Students are eating in the cafeteria. Next season when the women headline the Assembly Hall the game times will be changed.

While the Illini had these problems in 1979-80, Schroeder cited three reasons why Illinois has advantages in recruiting promising prep players. “Illinois is in the Big Ten, has an excellent playing facility in the Assembly Hall, and has a great academic program,” Schroeder said. “Also, a winning team can attract a lot of good players.”

Although the Illini women suffered some problems in 1979-80 they will be remedied for the 1980-81 team. The future for women’s basketball at Illinois is bright with Schroeder, financial help from the AA and, hopefully, growing fan support.
Always a fraction away

By Paola Boivin

Bev Mackes knew she was going to have a tough season ahead of her. When the Illinois women's gymnastics coach was asked who would be the powerhouse of the Big Ten in the 1979-80 season, she could only reply, "All of them."

Illinois was the host of the regional and conference meets and Mackes welcomed the host role. Prior to those meets, Mackes remarked, "All of the schools are going to be tough. We get a peek of their scores every week."

And the advantage worked for Illinois—almost.

In the Big Ten meet held in Kenney Gym, Michigan State squeaked to first past the Illini, winning the team title 138.35 to 138.25.

But the Illini did have some individual stars appear. The new freshman phenom, Mimi Eberle, received second in all-around competition, narrowly missing first by .15. She was No. 1 on the vault.

Veteran Gayle Fleischman completed her Big Ten career with a sixth place all-around finish. Her best effort came on the floor exercise, in which she finished fourth.

The overshadowed all-arounder of the squad, Mary Charpentier, sandwiched between Eberle and Fleischman most of the season, emerged to finish a surprising fifth.

Although the three all-arounders played a part in Illinois' season opener victory over Missouri, 135.15-128, the depth of the squad played a larger part.

One of Illinois' more familiar opponents, Southern Illinois, posed some problems for the squad.

Although the Illini nudge past the Salukis early in the season, Southern hosted the squad in early February and topped them 138.35-134.

One of the Illini's strongest performances came near the end of their regular season. The squad was at its peak vs. Chicago Circle and Western, winning the triangular with a 134.1 total.

The 1979-80 season for the Illinois women's gymnastics team was a unique one—a blend of the overshadowers, and the overshadowees who still provided depth for the squad. Now Fleischman has finished her collegiate career. Eberle will only last as long as her bone-chipped ankles do. But Mackes will continue to battle the "tough" seasons.

Below: Mary Charpentier twists her way through an uneven parallel bars routine. Right: Gayle Fleischman has been a top all-rounder for the Illini over the past four years, with the floor exercises as her best event.

Greg O. Meyer
Vying for past glory

By Mike Clark

Yoshi Hayasaki hopes that his seventh year at the helm of the Illinois men's gymnastics team will be remembered in the coming years.

He does not, however, expect any particular recognition for what the Illini did in competition, since their record through most of the dual meet season was no more impressive than that of other recent years. The Illini coach would like the 1979-80 season to be remembered as the year the foundation was laid for Illinois to return to the ranks of gymnastics powerhouses.

Between 1939 and 1960, the Illini won 14 Big Ten titles in 18 seasons (there was no competition during World War II) and eight NCAA crowns. To return to that level of competition, Hayasaki decided Illinois needed to make a concerted effort to beef up its all-around group.

He recruited seven all-rounders before the season, and immediately made them regulars. As a result, the Illini fielded an all-around lineup of one sophomore and three freshmen throughout the year.

Sophomore Jeff Mitchell and freshman Kevin McMurchie were always in the lineup, and freshmen Mike Kraft and Chuck Salerno competed for the remaining two spots.

To give the rookies as much experience as possible, Hayasaki often used a "fifth" all-rounder on three or four events. Another freshman, Raul Rodriguez, also saw service in this capacity.

That mixture brought inconsistency, but also some satisfying wins, including a come-from-behind victory over Ohio State at Kenney Gym in late January.

McMurchie had the most spectacular efforts through the season. He scored a 9.85 in the high bar finals of the first-ever Illinois Intercollegiates at Huff Gym in February.

"We depend on these guys," Hayasaki said near the end of the season. "We won some good meets because of them, but I expected the inconsistency. Numberwise, this is the most all-arounders we've had; talent-wise, they're the greatest, but they're also the youngest."

The rest of the team was almost as young as the all-around group, with only four seniors seeing regular action. Co-captain Carl Olson provided consistency on rings and Craig Reali was a strong performer on high bar, but the best of the bunch were pommel horse specialists Dave Stoldt and Butch Zunich.

Stoldt, who had brought Illinois a rare national championship when he won the AAU horse crown in April 1979, was the most erratic of the pair. Still, by the end of the dual-meet season, he had scored 9.75 several times, and hit a 9.80 in the Intercollegiate finals.

That mark was the best in the nation at the time, but it did not remain so for long, as the second performer after him--Zunich--hit a 9.85.

The double-record effort continued a rivalry that had begun four years before. In the 1979 Big Ten finals, Stoldt was first and Zunich third.

Other Illini who placed in the competition were John Davis and Olson, who were second and fifth on the rings; Mitchell who placed fourth on high bar; and Victor Feinstein, who finished fourth on high bar.

In the NCAA finals, Zunich was second to Northern Illinois' Mike Burke, who had defeated Stoldt for the top spot the year before. Davis was sixth, and both Illini earned All-American honors.

Below: One of the bright spots for the Illini men's gymnastics team in 1979-1980 was the performance of freshman Kevin McMurchie, who was in the lineup all year long.
Father’s push goes a long way

By Paola Boivin

Mimi Eberle needed a little push to get started in gymnastics, but now she pushes herself to success.

“My dad taught me the basics of tumbling so that I could get into this private club by my house,” Eberle said. “But if he was going to keep me in it, he said I had to keep improving.”

His incentive did the job, as Eberle, a freshman, was the Illini’s No. 1 gymnast this season. She led her squad to a second place finish in the Big Ten. The Illini narrowly missed first by one-tenth of a point.

Eberle received second in all-round competition, boosted by her first place conference vault.

But Eberle’s future is questionable. The freshman was thought to have sprained her ankle when she fell off a low, double-padded beam, but doctors later found bone chips in her ankles.

“It hurts all the time, but I don’t like to say anything,” the gymnast said. “People don’t understand why I keep performing if it bothers me.”

To Eberle, the reason is fairly simple. She’ll just keep with gymnastics until she can’t stand the pain anymore. When the pain becomes too intense, the ankle will require surgery.

Her plans, after she is finished with competition, include teaching or coaching gymnastics. She didn’t have the opportunity to take advantage of good coaching in high school.

“The coach at my high school wasn’t very experienced,” Eberle said. “I stayed with the club where you can advance all the way to nationals.”

The Hanover Park freshman accomplished that feat during her first two years in the advanced category of the United States Gymnastics Federation national competition. Soon after, came Eberle’s decision to come to Illinois, for which she gives much of the credit to the Illini’s coach Bev Mackes.

“I really like Bev as a person,” Eberle said. “I was partly afraid to go out of my own, and I knew that Illinois was a good school.

“I love gymnastics; I love competition,” Eberle added.
Butch and Sundance: An unmatched pair
By Mike Clark

The only common denominator for Dave Stoldt and Butch Zunich is success. For the last four years, the seniors, nicknamed "Butch and Sundance" by teammates, have given Illinois the best pommel horse pair at any school in the country.

Each had won the Big Ten horse title and finished second in the NCAA finals by the time they were seniors. In addition, Stoldt had brought Illinois one of its few national championships of recent years—the 1979 AAU pommel horse title.

But in appearance, attitude and motivation, they are a striking study in contrasts.

Stoldt is the tall one in any crowd, and when he is with a group of fellow gymnasts, his height is particularly noticeable. Zunich, on the other hand, has the classic gymnast's build, short and muscular.

At Glenbrook South, where Zunich went to high school, there was an organized effort to get as many freshmen as possible to try out for one of the school's winter sports. Zunich gravitated to gymnastics, and took up pommel horse on the advice of a coach who told him the event would "bring out the best in me."

Stoldt was characteristically attracted to the horse because "it was supposedly the hardest event. It was kind of unique." But even though he began his involvement with the sport while in junior high, Stoldt's first high school sport was basketball. He didn't make the team, though, so he decided "What the heck, I'll go out for gym."

Stoldt had a successful and well-publicized high school career; as a Hinsdale Central senior, he was second in the state gymnastics finals. Zunich never got as far as the state meet in high school, but his career blossomed when he came to Illinois.

The more serious attitude Zunich takes toward gymnastics at Illinois is one reason for his marked improvement in collegiate competition. In addition, the competition Stoldt presents has made him improve. Zunich's career-high 9.85 routine in the finals of the Illinois Intercollegiate Championships at Huff Gym in February was probably influenced by Stoldt's 9.80 performance just minutes before. "I figured if I nailed my routine, I'd beat it (Stoldt's score)."

Both Stoldt and Zunich had scored 9.75 earlier in the championship to tie Stoldt's previous high score for the season. Stoldt's 9.80 tied his career best established in his junior year, and set a new national mark that lasted only until Zunich executed his brilliant routine for a personal, and collegiate, best.

Stoldt does not think he has reaped as many benefits from Zunich's presence on the same team. "I think I've helped Butch more than he's helped me ... I've just developed on my own."

But the Illinois gymnastics team has benefited from the presence of the horsemen "Butch and Sundance."
Keeping pace with the best

By Don Nelson

The 1979 indoor season for the Illinois track team was flavored with its share of both individual and team successes. It was just too bad that the end of the year left an unpleasant aftertaste.

At the conclusion of the 1979 schedule, Illinois plummeted to its lowest Big Ten finish in eight seasons, a distant sixth behind Indiana. The team did tie for the state intercollegiate championship with Southern Illinois, but then failed to score in the NCAA Championships in Detroit.

This was a different year. As 1980 opened, sixth-year coach Gary Wienke’s course to improvement carried the Illini through one of their most challenging regular season schedules in recent years. During their eight-week season, Illinois came face-to-face with athletes of national and international distinction while competing in unscored invitational meets at East Tennessee, Indiana and Nebraska.

The Illini also renewed traditional rivalries in the Illinois Invitational, the Illini Classic and in a double-dual meet in the Armory with Big Ten powerhouse Indiana and Southeast Conference titan Tennessee.

Yet to the surprise of those who thought Illinois would be sapped by the graduation of 16 of the team’s 46 points earned at the 1979 Big Ten Indoor Championships, the team responded well to the schedule-maker’s challenge.

Early in the season, Wienke singled out the team for having a singularly positive attitude and a degree of team togetherness he had rarely seen during his coaching tenure at Illinois. The meet results bore that out.

The Illini kept pace with elite opposition in each of the relay meets, and balanced a sound double-defeat to Indiana and Tennessee with a decisive victory over nine visitors to their own invitational.

Furthermore, as the 1980 Big Ten, Illinois Intercollegiate and NCAA championship meets approached in March, Illinois athletes had already surpassed NCAA-qualifying standards in six events.

Sophomore shot-putter Mike Lehmann, for one, wasted no time. Lehmann opened the season at the East Tennessee Relays with a 60-2½ shot, the longest in Illinois team history and well above the national qualifying mark of 59-5. East Tennessee was also the scene of the NCAA-qualifying run of the Illini’s two-mile relay team. Junior Dave Ayoub, sophomore Jon Schmidt, and seniors Lonnie Bissell and Chip Franz combined to run a 7:30.83, more than two seconds under NCAA standard.

As the season progressed, more Illini qualified. Junior Mark Claypool teamed with Ayoub, Bissell and Schmidt to run 9:44.91 and 9:45.27 distance-medley relay times at the prestigious Indiana Relays and at the Husker Invitational in Nebraska.

And two of the relay stars, Ayoub and Schmidt, qualified on their own when the Illini hosted Indiana and Tennessee in the Armory. Ayoub ran a 1:50.8 half-mile while Schmidt posted a 4:04.65 mile.

Sophomore high jumper Gail Olson also twice met the NCAA standard in his event. First he set a 7-1¾ meet record at the Illinois Invitational. Later in the season at the Illini Classic, Olson scored an all-time meet best of 7-3, and thus equaled the team record he had set in 1979.

When the season began, Olson also...
shared the Big Ten's best jump ever recorded at 7-3. But by the time the 1980 Big Ten meet was convening, Olson was entertaining hopes of assaulting the new 7-4⅔ record, set in February by Michigan State's Mike Lattany.

Though not qualified for the NCAA meet by conference championship time, Illini newcomers like sprinter Steve Floyd, middle-distance man Victory Shockey and hurdler Glenn Test had helped ease the loss of 1979's graduated senior.

Illinois thus approached the championship end of its schedule bent on improving the 1979 team's failures at the Big Ten and NCAA meets.

Wieneke sounded confident the rigors of the schedule would pay dividends in the Illini's championship meets.

"I think the interesting thing about us this season has been the fact that in practically every meet, we've been in with the best," Wieneke said in mid-February. "We've gone up against some darn good track teams and some good individuals. We've really been through the wars."

Opposite: Senior Larry Will attempts to pole-vault 15-6½ during February's Fighting Illini Classic. Right: Junior Tony Krainik hands the baton to teammate Mark Claypool as the Illini's mile relay team scores a sixth place finish in the Illini Classic. Below: Senior Al Perryman lands after a 49-7¾ long jump in the Fighting Illini Classic.
Going ahead with youth

By Carl Walworth

Photographs by David Boe

The 1980 women's track team can be described in one word—young. Over 50 percent of the squad were freshmen.

The youth movement came about when coach Jessica Dragicevic received a larger recruiting budget last year. "This was our first year of organized recruiting and getting athletes," she said.

The talented group of freshmen helped contribute to several school records. Jan Wacaser set a school record in the pentathlon the first time she ran the event. She later bettered her record while finishing third at the Big Ten indoor championships with 3,516 points. Kathy Miles, also a freshman, had her best performance of the season at the Big Ten meet, finishing fourth with 3,484 points.

School records also fell in the 880 relay and the 5,000-meters. The 880-relay team of Becky Kaiser, Pat Rissins, Jayne Glade and Kathy Pannier ran a 1:46.3 at the Big Ten meet, breaking the old record by more than two seconds. Linda Anderson set the record in the 5,000-meters in 18:33.85.

The Illini's outstanding performer throughout the season has been sophomore long jumper Becky Kaiser. Kaiser broke her own school record in the long jump, going 20-4½ in the Illini Invitational. She finished second in the Big Ten meet with a jump of 19-6, losing only to Wisconsin's Pat Johnson who jumped 20-4½.

Kaiser also qualified for the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women national meet in the 60-yard dash. She ran a 7.12 in the Illini Invitational and finished fourth in the Big Ten meet.

Kaiser's goal for the season is to jump 21-0. She had no real explanation for her improvement of over five inches per meet. "It's just determination," she said. "I'm very pleased."

Despite several individual bests and school records, the Illini finished a disappointing eighth in the Big Ten indoor meet. Wisconsin won the meet for the third consecutive season with 128 points and Ohio State finished second with 79.

"It was very obvious that Wisconsin is a much better team than we are," Dragicevic said. "Ohio State finished a strong second, but they counted on one individual for almost half of their points. The rest of the teams were fairly equal and if we could have picked up a few more points, we could have finished fourth or fifth."

The individual from Ohio State Dragicevic referred to was Stephanie Hightower. Hightower set the world record in the 60-yard hurdles two weeks before the Big Ten meet and set an American record in the 60-meter hurdles a weekend earlier. At the Big Ten meet, Hightower scored 36 points, winning the 60-meter hurdles, the 60-meter dash and the 200-meter dash.

During the indoor season, the Illini's most impressive performance came at their own invitational. The Illini finished in fifth place behind three Big Ten teams and Drake. However, the Illini defeated all of the state schools at the meet.

Looking ahead to the outdoor season, Dragicevic predicted the Illini would finish second in the state and fifth or sixth in the Big Ten.

The coach thought the field events would be the Illini's strong point in the outdoor season. "Discus and the javelin should be two of our stronger events outside," the coach said. "The pentathletes have been coming around. All three of them are at the same level. They work together on speed and endurance."

"The attitude of the shot-putters has been good," Dragicevic continued. "They are still working on technique but they have the strength to be very good."

Of course, Becky will be outstanding in the long jump. Her performances have been excellent all season. Lisa Plummer and Charlene Dale will be good in the high jump if they can handle the pressure and get their confidence."

Kaiser will also give the Illini help in the sprints, an event they have not done well in during the indoor season. Mari-anne Dickerson will be the top distance runner.

Dragicevic, however, is looking for improvement from the hurdlers. "I can't really say how we'll do in the hurdles but we have the speed to have some good hurdlers if they can get the technique down."

The Illini will also be bolstered by the return of middle-distance runner Janae Hunziker. Hunziker won the 800-meters at the Big Ten outdoor meet last season but has not participated indoors since an injury in the first meet of the season at Wisconsin.
Opposite: Showing grim determination, Martha Yonkey sprints around a turn. Above Left: Shot-putter Carol Mazikowski prepares for an attempt at the Indoor Invitational at the Armory. Above: The key to a good relay race is the passing of the baton. Kathy Miles (left) passes the baton to Anne Ludwig (right). Left: Beth Drew attempts to pass an opponent in the straightaway during a race at the Armory.
Reign of equality begins

By Jim Schlueter

Illustration by Marisa Meador

If Jack and Jill both compete for the Illinois track team, the Athletic Association should pay the same amount of money for Jill's shoes, sweat suits and travel expenses as it pays for Jack's—right?

Well, equality for women's athletics is not quite so simple. In fact, in the eight years since Congress passed the Education Acts of 1972 which forbade sexual inequality in public institutions, the Jills of this nation's campuses are still fighting an uphill battle.

Title IX of the Education Acts may make inequality illegal, but many groups have had difficulty determining equality and inequality. One group having trouble is the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the government department responsible for enforcing Title IX. HEW has been begged, criticized and finally sued by women's groups like the Women's Equity Action League and the National Education Association for the slow progress of equality.

But last December began a new phase in women's athletics. HEW announced its long-awaited final guidelines. These are guidelines for universities and colleges to follow; signposts to keep them from violating Title IX. The guidelines are also for the 120 HEW enforcement officers that are now being trained to investigate the complaints that have built up over the period of HEW inactivity and to randomly check on institutions around the country.

The guidelines, which are HEW's interpretation of Title IX, are divided into three parts. Part A states that the amount of money spent by an institution for athletic scholarships must be proportional to the percentage of each sex participating in athletics. For example, if 40 percent of a school's athletes are women, women must receive 40 percent of the money allotted for scholarships.

Part B is a list of criteria for determining equality in other areas of athletics. The list contains 11 criteria, including equipment, coaching and tutoring opportunities, housing services and publicity.

Although these criteria must be provided to women and men equally, they are to be judged programwide, not sportwide. That is, men's and women's basketball do not have to be allocated equal amounts of money, but the amount allocated to the entire men's program must be equal to the amount spent for the women's program.

Part C outlines the enforcement of Title IX, namely the 120 enforcement officers mentioned. They will examine and evaluate the complaints already filed and make random checks on institutions to make sure they are conforming with the guidelines.

One group that is wary of the new guidelines is the influential National Collegiate Athletic Association. According to HEW spokesman Larry Velez, the NCAA is worried about Title IX's effect on intercollegiate football.

"We are aware of the fact that it is more expensive to play football," Velez said. "There are equipment, facilities and the larger stadium. These things are taken into account."

Although Part B of the new guidelines does make exception for sports that have exceptional needs, like major college football, NCAA assistant executive director Tom Hansen doubts the effectiveness of HEW to evaluate major college football.

"They (HEW) have to train people who know nothing of athletics," Hansen said. "I think the ideal HEW policy would be for HEW to come to a campus and look at the quality. Don't try to measure dollars. Don't try to put it into an equation. Get somebody who knows. Get somebody who can say the women are or are not and the men are or are not given a full share."

Hansen and the NCAA particularly fear the HEW's stance toward football.

"HEW has constantly refused to take into account the support the public pays for football ticket money, support contributions, student interest and attendance," he said. "It's not that simple of a measurement."

One point the NCAA may use to battle the new interpretation is that the new guidelines may not hold the impact of federal law.

"Our attorneys said HEW did not take the interpretation to the Congress for review; it's informal," Hansen explained. "It represents the interpretation of what the law says. A school can agree with the interpretation or take another course of action and justify legally or to Congress."

Whether NCAA members accept the new interpretation will be determined as the guidelines have time to be used and/or abused.

Women's groups agree with the idea that Title IX compliance is up to the individual school, and to the government to ensure institution compliance.

Samantha Ritchie of the Women's Equity Action League Fund admits that HEW must check up on schools to make sure compliance becomes a reality.

"We hope it's not the Office of Civil Rights saying 'Hey look, shape up,'" she said. "A lot of foot-dragging has occurred. These guidelines came out because they (the schools) wanted more. Now it's spelled out for them."

Another women's group, the National Education Association, was not so optimistic.

"They (NCAA) have had such a bad record on Title IX before, that it's hard for women's groups to expect something spectacular," Stein said. "By now, women's groups don't see things as optimistically."

Regardless of how groups on either side of HEW regard the new interpretation, the guidelines are here for the '80s. Although both sides claim to be interested in increased opportunity for women athletes in universities and colleges, only time will tell if the Jills of the nation will make it to the top of the athletic plateau their male counterparts occupy.
Paying the price for success
Money and hard work turn men’s program around

By Scott Gutmann

At first glance, swimming practices and full scholarships do not appear to be related.

But Illinois swimming coach Don Sammons said these were the two main reasons for his squad’s improvement this season.

“Our team worked much harder this season,” Sammons said. “The quality of work in practice was really outstanding, the team leadership was good, and the team members kept their heads in line and their eyes on their goals.”

According to Sammons, this was also the first season he was able to give out full scholarships. “Many schools have had extensive recruiting for years and thus have been able to invite a high school swimmer to visit their school,” he said. “We have never been able to do that. A swimmer is usually not going to come to a school unless he has visited it.”

Illinois posted dual-meet victories over Northwestern, Illinois State, Western Illinois and Purdue. In last December’s Illini Invitational, Illinois finished first in the Division I bracket with a total of 516 points. Among the teams which ended up behind the Illini included Big Ten foes Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana. However, the Hoosiers, winners of 19 straight Big Ten championship titles, didn’t bring a full squad to the meet. The squad finished second behind Southern Illinois in January’s Illinois Intercollegiate Championships. In other dual meets, the Illini lost to Indiana (with its full squad), Michigan and Michigan State.

Sammons cited senior co-captains Chris Tague and Jim Werner, juniors Chip Boedicker and Rusty Walker and sophomore Bill Jaeger as his top swimmers. In February, Boedicker set a new Saluki Invitational meet record in the 100-yard breaststroke.

Brian Scotty and Andy Klapperich, the only men on the Illinois diving squad, both competed well for the Illini. Scotty, a freshman from Oak Park, shattered the one-meter and three-meter school records for an 11-diving contest. He also became the first Illinois diver in 15 years to defeat a MSU diver.

“Brian sometimes needs a chewing out to get going,” said Illinois diving coach Fred Newport. “But he is very close to being one of the top divers in the Big Ten, and is going to be one of the super divers in the country within a short period of time.”

Better recruiting promises continuing improvement for the team. “We’re now fully funded, as far as scholarships go,” Sammons said. “In the next four years we’ll have the use of 11 full-ride scholarships which we’ll be able to do great things with.”

Below: Rusty Walker churns through the water in perfect form during a meet at IMPE.

Greg O. Meyer
Good recruiting year points to bright future

By Scott Gutmann

The youthful look was in fashion for the 1979-80 Illinois women's swimming and diving team. Eleven freshmen and five sophomores dotted the Illini roster. "This is undoubtedly the best group of recruits we've had in my five years here," said Illinois coach Ann Pollak at the beginning of the season. "It is also the most spirited, dedicated and hard working group of swimmers that I've had in a long time. They're willing to pay the price it takes to be competitive in the Big Ten."

According to Pollak, new Title IX regulations helped her recruiting efforts. "This is the first year that we've been able to provide more than tuition and fees for the girls," the coach said, "and has made it easier for us to get some top recruits this year."

The young and talented freshmen helped the Illini to dual meet victories over Northern Illinois, Iowa, Western Illinois, Chicago Circle, Eastern Illinois and Indiana State. But the team finished behind state rivals Northwestern, Illinois State and Southern Illinois in other meets. In the Illinois Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women state meet, the Illini ended up a disappointing fourth behind ISU, NU and SIU.

Perhaps the strongest part of the team was its diving squad. Sophomores Robin Duffy and Susan Armstrong, and freshmen Sue Kelly and Sue Schomer all qualified for the Zone Qualifying Meet, a pre-national championship competition. Duffy placed second (out of 45 divers) on the one-meter board at the ZQM, thus qualifying for the AIAW national championship meet. She also captured the one-meter title and placed second on the three-meter at the state meet.

Duffy, a product of Riverside-Brookfield High School, destroyed the four school records she set her freshman year no less than 12 times this season. The Tribe of the Illini, a varsity letterperson's group, honored Duffy for her performances by selecting her as January's top Illinois women athlete.

Four other school records were set by swimmers. Pam York, a freshman from Burlington, IA, shattered the old 50 and 100-yard breaststroke records, while freshman Sue Westhoff of St. Charles set new records in both the 200-yard breaststroke and 200-yard butterfly events. "These new records are an indication of how much we've improved over last season," Pollak said.

Other Illini who set a trend of success during the season included freshmen Rosanne Cronin and Stephanie Quigley, and sophomores Terry Dempsey, Katy Flynn and Audrey Palekas.

Pollak feels her team is on the right track for the future. "This season we had girls with the proper attitude and the willingness to train hard," she said. "If we can acquire a high caliber of swimmers that are accustomed to training hard, then we'll keep the ball rolling."

Left: Eying the water below, sophomore diver Susan Armstrong prepares for her entry. Armstrong qualified for the pre-national competition along with three other Illini women divers.
The passing of an Illini legend

By Jim Schlueter

He came to Illinois to play football for a coaching legend, at a time when Red Grange was a recent alum playing in a fledgling pro football league.

After playing for the legend, Bob Zuppke, he coached under him and later took over as head football coach. Making a name for himself with upset victories and Rose Bowl championships, he became an Illini legend himself.

When he retired from the coaching ranks after 18 years, he continued his service to the University as an administrator. He held his school's Athletic Association together when it was weak, and never tired of promoting Illinois with fervor and sincerity. People gave him the nickname “Mr. Illini.”

When Ray Eliot passed away at age 74 on Feb. 24, 1980, those connected with Illinois sports knew they would never see a man with more dedication and loyalty to his university.

In the words of Chancellor John E. Cribbet, “The death of Ray Eliot leaves me with an ineffable sense of both personal and institutional loss. He had become a legend in his own time—a personification of Illini loyalty.”

Illinois loyalty did seem synonymous with Ray Eliot, not only because he was loyal, but because of his rare ability to inspire loyalty in others.

As coach, his speeches to his players became the prototype for other collegiate coaches—Lou Holtz of Arkansas is still known to use Ray Eliot as an example of inspiration on the field.

After coaching, his speeches at banquets, golf outings and other fund-raising activities became famous. This ability was most obvious in the last formal task his university asked him to undertake.

When Cecil Coleman was fired as athletic director in April 1979, the AA once again turned to Eliot. Then-chancellor William P. Gerberding asked him to become the interim athletic director.

“I talked to him about being athletic director on an interim basis and he said he would do anything I asked him to do,” Gerberding said. “He was so supportive of the University, and he had the vigor of a man in his 50s. He was actually perfect for the job.”

Eliot did take the job seriously, not passively waiting for the AA to pick a full-time AD. Sacrificing a summer’s worth of golf, Eliot barnstormed the state to drum up support for the upcoming year. It was Eliot at his best, recalling the glory of the Illini in defeat as well as victory, men playing with determination in the face insurmountable odds—not Badgers, Wolverines or Buckeyes, but men, Illini.

Eliot had quite a task ahead of him, heading the football program with only one assistant, Tom Porter. With Coleman and his assistant Lynn Snyder gone, Porter realized the work that he and Eliot had ahead of them.

“This summer we were under a huge responsibility, but he was a tireless worker,” Porter said. “I really respected him because he never knew what time it was. I think it was something he always wanted to do, and he was proud to take the job.”

“When he spoke for the University of Illinois, his love of the University always came through,” Porter continued. “He was by far the best salesman Illinois ever had, and no one could deliver a message of his university as much as Ray Eliot could.”

Of course, behind the inspiration and the joyful character was success. The Eliot years were successful years in Illinois football. In Eliot’s first year at the helm, 1942, the Illini were 6-4, their first winning record since 1930. Even in his first season Eliot established a personal trademark of upset victories, when his Illini knocked off national champion Minnesota, 20-13.

And then there were Eliot’s two Rose Bowl wins. In 1947, the Illini were considered heavy underdogs to UCLA, and writers attacked the Rose Bowl for letting an inferior team play the Bruins. But Eliot showed his team newspaper clippings ridiculing the Illini to fire them up, and they responded with a 45-14 pounding of UCLA.

Eliot’s Illini returned to the Rose Bowl in 1952, and came back with a 40-7 win over Stanford. At the first half the Illini were down 7-6, but according to team
member Sammy Rebecca, Eliot ignited his team. “The halftime talk at the Rose Bowl was the most inspirational talk I’d heard, and I’d been through four years of them,” Rebecca said. “I just admired the man. He’s the inspirational leader everybody says he is.”

Eliot compiled an 83-73-1 record in his 18 years, but he bowed out in 1959 at age 55 because of his principles—he couldn’t see himself begging high school athletes to attend a great university. He stepped up into administration and joined play-by-play announcer Larry Stewart on the Sunbeam Network, covering Illinois football.

Stewart and Eliot covered Illinois football for 18 years, and Stewart, general manager at WDWS radio, has many memories of him. “That was a new thing back then to have a color commentator, and we were just casual friends,” Stewart said. “But then we worked together, traveled together, broke bread together with our families. He was a wonderful human being.

“When there was a crisis—and we’ve had so many in the AA—they would always turn to him,” Stewart said. “He was the glue that held the AA together. I only wish he could be around to see things turned around again, because it looks like things are going up.”

Unfortunately, for the first time since 1929, whatever the Illini will accomplish, will be done without Ray Eliot.

Opposite: At age 73 Ray Eliot took on his last assignment for the University—becoming interim athletic director until a new man, Neale Stoner (right), could be selected. Top right: One of the most emotional moments for Ray Eliot was his last game as Illini head coach, in which the Illini upset eighth ranked Northwestern 28-0. Eliot hugs fullback Bill Brown (39) as Marshall Starks (22) looks on. Right: Ray Eliot is carried from the Rose Bowl by his players after coaching the Illini to a 40-7 upset of Stanford in the 1952 Rose Bowl.
Moeller forced out amid cries of foul play

By Doug Schaller

Thanksgiving is typically a time of counting our blessings and giving thanks. However, Gary Moeller had little thanks to give to the University Thanksgiving Day, 1979.

For Moeller, who was hailed as the man who could build a solid football program and take the Illini to the Rose Bowl, was fired two days earlier after three straight losing seasons as Illini head football coach.

Many fans, players, reporters and alumni decried the move by Athletic Director Neale Stoner and the Athletic Association Board. They said Moeller wasn't given enough time to build a winner, that his team had shown considerable improvement in 1979, and they didn't think the University should break its five-year contract with Moeller.

Just after the final game of the season ended, the rumors of Moeller's possible dismissal began to be discussed by the media.

Speaking at the end-of-the-season press luncheon, Moeller set forth the reasons he should be retained as head coach at Illinois. Speaking in a loud and passionate voice, Moeller lashed out at Stoner, the Athletic Association and the University.

"This University would be dishonest in promising me a five-year contract and stopping it at three. The integrity of everything is at stake," said Moeller.

"I think it is unfair that he (Stoner) can evaluate in two weeks all that was started in three years, what had to be done, what was done and what tools were given to get that job done," stated Moeller.

Regarding his 6-24-3 record at the helm of the Illini, Moeller said, "What are we, an institution or a business? People must realize that building a program is more than winning. A program must educate and build people."

Continuing on, he said, "But you know integrity, honesty and building young men and building them for the future and making competitors are even more important."

After this forceful statement, Moeller spoke that night at the annual football awards banquet. Standing between University President Stanley O. Ikenberry and Acting Chancellor John E. Cribbet, in front of the entire team, Stoner and the Athletic Association Board of Directors, Moeller gave essentially the same speech as he had in the afternoon. The only difference was that Moeller spoke with even more intensity, yelling into the microphone and slamming his fist on the podium.

At the conclusion of the banquet, quarterback Rich Weiss stepped forward and made an impromptu speech on Moeller's behalf.

"We came here (to play for one reason --Moeller. We were told that Coach Moeller would he here for four years. If he isn't allowed that chance, not only is he being cheated, but dammit, so are we."

Then Weiss dropped the most shocking statement of the day. "Gary Moeller is my reason for being here. If he is gone, I see no reason to continue," said Weiss.

Besides Weiss, fellow juniors Dennis Flynn, John Gillen, Tim Norman, Wayne Strader and sophomore John Lopez said they would not play for Illinois if Moeller was fired. All 16 players were starters.

Several of these players questioned the University's integrity, not unlike Moeller had done.

"I could never play for a university that lied to me," said Flynn after the banquet.

The next day the Athletic Association Board met to discuss Moeller's status. They talked to several players, including Flynn, Norman, Weiss and Strader, and let Moeller present his case.
After deliberating for two hours, without the presence of five of the 13 board members, Stoner went to Coble Hall to inform Cribbet of the board’s decision at the five-hour meeting.

No one involved with the decision would comment. Rather, printed statements by AA board chairman John P. Hummel, Stoner and Cribbet were released to the press. In his statement, Hummel said, “The best interest of the football program and the overall progress toward the Athletic Association’s goals are the primary considerations in arriving at this decision.”

Stoner concurred with this statement, and Cribbet called it “a most difficult and painful decision.”

Moeller was gone, and Mike White, a California product like Stoner, took his place as the third Illinois coach in the last four years. Like Moeller, he has entered the job with high hopes. It remains to be seen whether those hopes will blossom into a new beginning for Illinois football.

Opposite: Despite the strain of a frustrating season, Gary Moeller tries to keep up a good front while being interviewed by ABC’s Bill Fleming before the Illini’s 44-7 loss to Ohio State. Left: 1979 wasn’t a year that Gary Moeller would like to remember. His Fighting Illini won only two games, set a Big Ten record for most conference games without a victory (19), and he was fired with two years left on his contract.
A decade of victory and defeat

Top left: Success and failure. The immortal Red Grange is flanked by then football coach Bob Blackman and Athletic Director Cecil Coleman at the pep rally before the 1974 Homecoming game. Top right: The outstanding leaper in Illini sports was Charlton Ehizelen. He won two NCAA triple jump titles during his four-year stay at Illinois. Left: Nick Connor (No. 35) and Nick Weatherspoon (No. 12) were the mainstays of the Illini from 1970 to 1973. Weatherspoon is the Illini's all-time leading scorer and second in rebounds. Above: At the age of 14, Nancy Thies went to the Olympics. When she was 18 and 19, she led the women's gymnastics team in back-to-back Big Ten crowns. Opposite: Gail Olson was already a world-class high jumper when he was a sophomore in high school.
And diminishing spirits

By Doug Schaller

For Fighting Illini athletics, the past decade has been one of individual success, but team failures; one of advancement for women, but also one of loss of a life or a job. One thing the Illini haven't been is boring.

Football, the biggest money-maker in the Athletic Association, posted only one winning record over the past 10 seasons under three different coaches.

Jim Valek was the first. He was hired in 1967 to replace Pete Elliot after the slush fund scandal. Valek had a record of seven wins and 28 losses and was five games into the 1970 season, when he was informed of his removal by the AA before the Ohio State game.

Valek's players learned of the removal before the start of the game, and the Illini took a 20-14 halftime lead over the No. 1 ranked Buckeyes. The Illini succumbed to Ohio State in the second half, but they would not give up their coach so easily.

Led by co-captain Doug Dieken, the players presented a statement to the AA which said they would not play unless Valek was reinstated. The AA bowed to the players wishes, but fired Valek at the end of the season.

It was then when Bob Blackman entered the scene. He came to Champaign-Urbana with enthusiasm and a winning record in the Ivy League. His main goal was to take the Illini to the Rose Bowl.

What he did do is post a record of 29-36-1 in six seasons at Illinois, never taking his team closer to Pasadena than Iowa City.

It wasn't that the Illini didn't have good players under Blackman, because some of his players included Lonnie Perrin, Revie Sorey, Tom Hicks, Scott Studwell, John Sullivan, Bruce Thorton, Dan Beaver and Mike Gow.

It seemed, however, that with every season, the Illini found a different way to derail a promising season. Sometimes it was injuries, other times it was mistakes in key situations, and sometimes it was a combination of factors. Whatever it was, the Illini were never a consistent winner under Blackman.

A tragic moment in Illini athletics occurred before the 1974 Homecoming game against Michigan. Defensive end Greg Williams was fatally shot in front of his fraternity while trying to keep gate crashers out of a party the night before the game.

Blackman was out as coach at the end of the 1976 season, winning his last game after learning the week before it would be his last.

The wins have been few and far between for Blackman's successor, Gary Moeller.

Moeller came to the University with the reputation of being a winner, having played for Woody Hayes at Ohio State and coached under Glenn E. "Bo" Schembechler at Michigan.

However, the Illini were 3-8 in his inaugural season, 1-8-2 in 1978, and 2-8-1 this past fall. The Illini have yet to turn

"... the University of Illinois will no longer have to settle for the silent sound of defeat, but can savor the thunderous sound of victory."

football into a winner since the slush scandal of 1966-67.

Basketball opened the decade with a steady decline under coach Harv Schmidt until he was fired in 1974. Gene Bartow replaced Schmidt, but the Illini were only 8-18 under him in 1974-75.

Citing a bad situation in which to work and the offer of the head coaching job at UCLA, Bartow left Champaign for the promised land of southern California.

Lou Henson, a surprise choice to replace Bartow, did not promise instant success like so many previous Illini coaches had. Rather, he said it would take the basketball team "three or four years to become one of the top teams in
the country." Henson's prophecy of 1975 would ring true.

In his first three seasons, the Illini posted records of 14-13, 14-16, and 13-14. The Illini built up a 14-0 record as the 1978-79 season got underway and squared off with Michigan State, the eventual NCAA champions, on Jan. 11.

Michigan State was ranked No. 1 in both the UPI and AP polls, Illinois No. 3 in one, No. 4 in the other. Before an overflow crowd in the Assembly Hall, the Illini upset the Spartans 57-55 on Eddie Johnson's shot from the corner with three seconds left to play.

For two days, Illinois was the No. 1 team in America. But after losing on Jan. 13 to Ohio State in overtime, the Illini never regained their earlier form and lost 11 of their last 15 games to finish 19-11.

Except for this brief fling at the top, most of the Illini's success in the '70s has come from the non-revenue sports.

In cross country, Craig Virgin won four straight Big Ten crowns and the NCAA title in 1976. He set several Big Ten records while earning those titles, and he set several other Big Ten marks in track. His illustrious four-year career at the University included a trip to the 1976 Olympics with fellow teammates Mike Durkin and Charlton Ehizulen.

Durkin was a standout performer on the cross country and track squads, winning four individual titles in outdoor track.

Ehizulen was a two-time NCAA champion in the triple jump. He also was an outstanding long jumper, setting Big Ten records in both events. Unfortunately, the black African nations' boycott of the 1976 Olympics denied Ehizulen his chance to compete as he had in 1972.

Under track coach Gary Wieneke, who took over in 1974, the Illini finished 11th in the 1976 NCAA outdoor meet and won both the indoor and outdoor titles in 1977. The Illini also played host to the NCAA meet in 1977 and 1979.

Another outstanding performer was gymnast Nancy Thies. Thies was a member of the 1972 Olympic squad, and in her first year at the University in 1975, she led the women's team to a Big Ten title. She also won the all-around title.

The men's gymnastics team is returning to its winning form of 1950-60, when it was coached by Yoshi Hayasaki. Sophomore Dave Stoldt finished second in the NCAA on the pommel horse in 1978 and won the AAU title in that event in 1979. Another outstanding performer on the pommel horse was Butch Zurich, who finished second in the NCAA in 1979.

Another milestone in Illini athletics was reached in the spring of 1978 when baseball coach Lee Elbracht, in his 27th and last season at Illinois, recorded his 500th victory as a college coach.

Not all the action has been on the playing fields and courts. Women's intercollegiate sports entered the AA in 1974. In 1977, Illini athletes Nessa Calabrese and Nancy Knop filed suit to force the AA to put women on an equal footing with men.

In March of 1978, then Chancellor William P. Gerberding prompted an out-of-court settlement. The settlement agreed to put men's and women's golf, tennis, swimming, gymnastics, cross country and track and field on equal money allotments. The AA also increased financial aid to women athletes, made them meet the same academic requirements as men, not higher ones as had previously been the case, and allotted more money to women's coaches and recruiting.

The man who had been fighting the suit, Athletic Director Cecil Coleman, was fired in April of 1979 by the AA board. Ray Eliot, former football coach and honorary athletic director temporarily took over in May.

Eliot, "Mr. Illini," worked tirelessly to promote Illini athletics throughout the state. Meanwhile, the search for a permanent athletic director was underway.

The man who was eventually selected was Neale Stoner, who took charge of Illini athletics in November 1979.

Stoner had compiled a successful record at California State-Fullerton, and Illini athletics, coaches and fans look to him to be the guiding force that will lead them to victory in the 1980s.

Ray Eliot summed up the thoughts of Illini backers when addressing the Illinois House of Representatives when he said, "If the pride and spirit we once had is passed down to the athletes ... the University of Illinois will no longer have to settle for the silent sound of defeat, but can savor the thunderous sound of victory."
... of victory and defeat

Top: Jim Valek, Illini football coach, was fired and rehired in midseason and fired for good at the end of the 1970 season. Top right: The end of a career. Basketball coach Harv Schmidt bows in in a 1974 press conference. Above: This shot by Eddie Johnson on the night of Jan. 13, 1979, put the Illini in first place in college basketball. Two days later the fairy-tale Illini season came to an end. Right: Craig Virgin — a name synonymous with long-distance running. He is the only man to win four straight Big Ten cross country titles. He also won an NCAA crown, set numerous other records in track and went to the 1976 Olympic games. Opposite left: Women's sports have taken great strides in the last few years. A large part of the increase in money, training facilities and the like is due to a lawsuit brought by two Illini athletes. Opposite right: The man who turned Illinois basketball around — Lou Henson.
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Kelly J. Hendrickson, Naperville
Melanie Jenkin, Oak Park
Judy L. Karty, Elgin
Debra M. Kenton, East St. Louis
Nancy R. Kistler, Champaign

Margaret Klein, Arlington Heights
Catherine C. Kruse, Springfield
Colin K. MacKenzie, Naperville
Susan Mattson, Lindenhurst
Marsha Myerson, Chicago
Sharon Nagai, Melrose Park

Douglas Nopar, Wilmette
Maureen A. O’Brien, Chicago
Trudy Beth Rappaport, Park Forest
Paula Rittmanic, Rockford
Kathleen M. Rogers, Springfield
Barbara Scheinman, Northbrook

Karen Shrifter, Skokie
Debra E. Toman, Naperville
Carol J. Watson, Chicago
Karen Worsek, Wilmette
•GROUPS•GROUP
A Salute to Penguins

American Institute of Chemical Engineers

Engineering Council

Hendrick House III


Hendrick House Annex


Illini Student Alumni Association

Front row: Maria Gladziszewski, Margaret Oakes, secretary, Marianne LanGreenwood, Kirk Farney, vice president. Third row; Lee Denzer, Greg Ewert, Steve Harrell, Dean Dau, Jon Downey, special projects chairman.

Landscape Architecture Sr. Class

Lebanese Students

Front row: Mu'in Haddad, Nancy Haddad, Suad Wanna-Nakamura, Mahdi Shehaitly, Eddy Hitti, Sharbil Fisan.
Murphy's Club

Nabor House

Presby House

Varsity Men's Glee Club

Absentee Club


Advertising Club


nyce Scott, Rhea Steele, Laura Willis, Shirley Barber, Joy Caldwell, Cynthia Alexander, Pamela Cash, Pamela Williams, Kathy Gwynn, Jeann Rice, Donna Demons.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers

American Society of Agricultural Engineers/ASAE


Delta Sigma Theta


Gamma Epsilon


The Girls Next Door

Jari Simpson, Nancy Hawes, Joan Brown, Sue Ford, Andrea Behegan, Patricia Palmatier, Kim Mason, Nancy Bocek.
Heartbreak Hotel and Guests


Hectorini Conducts the Stiff-Neck Chorus

Horticulture Club


Illinettes


Illini Ski Club


Illini Tribe

Illini Union Board


Illinois Society of General Engineers
Front row: Craig Eddy, membership vice president, Patty Steed, secretary, Dan Meyer, rush chairman, Jean Ellen Bayley, secretary, Joel Seiboldt, chairman of statesmen-students committee, Steve Dragich, judicial board chairman. Second row: Mark Stables, speakers' bureau co-chairman, David MacWilliams, administrative vice president, Karen Kies, secretary, Tom Cycyota, chairman of greek programs committee. Third row: Tony Brown, chairman of campus affairs committee, Todd Salen, junior IFC adviser, John Aymond, president, Brian Moeller, financial vice president, Bill Lansing, chairman of house security committee, Arnie Suigussaar, external vice president. Fourth row: Bill Zorc, chairman of special projects committee, Jeff Patterson, chairman of interfraternity programs, Mike Jacobs, rush chairman, Kevin McCole, internal vice president, Tom Rogers, co-chairman of speakers' bureau, Stu Glass, chairman of advisory committee.


Theresa Horton, Paula Tucker, Suzanne Arnopolin, Gail Rauh, Anne Matsumoto.


Front row: Joan Brown, Mike Caplan, Randy Rochman. Second row: Suzanne Powers, Brenda Bailey, Kevin Augustyn, Mae Seid, Linda Schneider, Betsy Thomas, Sheldon Seigel. Third row: Julie Walsh, Bruce McCormick, Laurel Hughes, Sandy White, Michael Peterson, Nancy Maxwell, Patty Hernecheck, Mary Pat McMenamin, Jean Bigham.

Out to Lunch Bunch


Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia

Pre-Law Club/Sigma Iota Lambda

Front row: Patricia Pizzo, president, Gary Blackman, Sigma Iota Lambda chairman, Lawrence Levin, treasurer, Dean Cahalan, adviser, Richard Silver, vice president of programs, Alan Amati, newsletter chairman, Janice Zabukovec, vice president of publicity.

Psychology Association


Second row: Andy "Yo Ass" Trentacoste, John "Yo Hung" Ehrhardt, Dave "Yo Yo" Mangold, Chuck "Yo Mc" Murphy, Gary "Yo Rip" VanWinkle.

Redneck Mothers


Rho Epsilon

Roger Ramjet and the Space Cadets


Shorter Board


Society of Professional Journalists


Women's Glee Club


Your Mother Industries

Acacia

Alpha Chi Rho

Alpha Gamma Delta

Alpha Omicron Pi

Chi Psi

Delta Delta Delta

Delta Gamma

Delta Kappa Epsilon

Delta Phi

Delta Phi Epsilon

Delta Sigma Phi

Delta Upsilon

Evans Scholars

Farmhouse

Gamma Phi Beta

Front row: Barbie Currie, Kathy Jewell, Lydia Benjamin, Ellen Perry, Jennifer Poshard, Becky Gibson, Gail Workman.
Second row: Kathy Whitemore, Karen Leiser, Sherry Manale, Barb Boz, Gail Pesavento, Mary Ann Vaci, Sue Veresan,
Margaux Range, Lorriane, Shipperley.
Fourth row: Mary Luz, Leslie Todd, Kristin Bouton, Stephanie Schomer, Cindy Brandes, Tina Tuminello, Ann Manning, Mary Ellen Sirridge, Sharon Jacobs.
Fifth row: Kathy Olson, Jodie Campbell, Karen Pawlowski, Debbie Roberts, Sheila Dowdle, Nancy Palandech, Kathy Groeneveld.
Sixth row: Kathy Porter, Angie Jordan, Susan Tjarksen, Leslie Holliday, Amy Peressini, Jill Campbell, Kathy Cook, Jill Wood, Diane Statislowski.
Seventh row: Carol Shepuck, Mary Bree McAndrews, Marlene Briggs, Kathy Williams, Debbie Lauritsen, Terri Sudges, Sandy Kalantzis.
Eighth row: Sandy Walker, Lisa Cunningham, Diane Luce, Kathy Sanford, Martha Campbell, Mary Range, Sharon McAndrews, Collette Jacobucci, Cheryl Noftke, Paula Keating, Deb Rimbey, Mona Allen, Sandy Brown.
Kappa Alpha Theta

Kappa Delta Rho

Kappa Kappa Gamma

Lambda Chi Alpha

Phi Delta Theta

Phi Gamma Delta

Front Row: Carl Smedburg, Brian Mehrman, Jim Valancius, Doug Reeves, Pete Brown, Dan Rourke, Rich Montgomery.
Second Row: Al Chang, Ed Upton, Gene Polleto, Mark Scott, Scott Menzel, Jim Hilgart, John Polleto, Herb Vahldick, Mark Friedman, Mike Walsh, Keith Bates, Steve Junkel.
Third Row: Fred Hoffman, Grif Shaw, Doug Buzzard, Craig Campbell, John Anderson, Gary Walberg, Shawn Costello, Keith Surroz, Jim Zografos.
Third row: Suzy Thomas, Marsha Debb, Denise Williams, Theresa Brown, Gayle Landsman, Meg Carney, Marcia Leander, Sue Horton, Chris Davies, Liz Barber.
Fourth row: Karen Gummerus, Joan Sandall, Debbie Jameson, Sue Brey, Kathy Coady, Sarah Spring, Naomi Hecht, Tina Crabtree, Laleh Doorandish, Stacey Schneider, Karen Daugherty.
Fifth row: Mindy Tyner, Cheryl Chamberlain, Randi Hirsch, Connie Murphy, Tracey Liebold.
Sixth row: Joy Diebol, Tammy Hillhouse, Lynette Schaeffer, Janice Eubank, Stephanie Stratton, Mary Jean Londizan, Lorena Nowers, Kristen Taylor.
Seventh row: Chris Baldini, Debbie Schneider, Sandy Vana, Chris Hugus, Eleanor Tungett, Kelly Chamblin, Jacqu Sclon. Eighth row: Jamie Kus, Diane Clark, Lori Sheppard, Julie Schneider, Gina Bucheri.
Ninth row: Donna Stanczyk, Sue Kirshner, Tandy Mellard, Carolyn Ohlwein, Cindy Brouder.
Tenth row: Stephanie Brown, Ellen Patterson, Dot King, Kathy Lamb, Julie Lembetz, Laurie Kozan, Paula Kunnath, Karen Desmond, Sandi Michel, Andi Liss.
Eleventh row: Diane Rakich, Debbie Lundquist, Diane Hughes, Kathy Kozak, Nancy Bayer, Nancy Considine.
Phi Sigma Kappa

Pi Beta Phi

Pi Kappa Alpha

Pi Kappa Phi

Pi Lambda Phi

Psi Upsilon

Sigma Alpha Epsilon

Sigma Alpha Mu

Sigma Delta Tau

Sigma Nu

Second row: Bill Mackin, John Stephens, Jim Ferguson, Mike Bellitto, Irwin Brown, Brian Bonkowski, Brad Rahn.
Third row: Jerry Stacionis, Joe Hale, Mark Bonsack, Roger Aubuchon, Dave DiVenanzo, Henry Iovino, Tom Andersons-kow, David Work.
Fourth row: Dave Simpson, Scott Ward, Brian Francis, Kent Karr, Jeff Patino, Harry Zingher, Guy Morrow, John MacDonald.
Fifth row: Bill Tredway, Mike Leider, Bill Hollander, Randy Verink, Jim Lustman, Mark Willhite, Dave Knight.
Sixth row: George Scholhammer, Steve Cox, Randy Altheide, Jim Stukel, Bob Damkroger, Jim Callaway, Don Garber.
Sigma Phi Delta

Sigma Sigma Sigma

Sigma Tau Gamma

Tau Kappa Epsilon

Theta Xi

Front row: Steve Lilagan, Al Schmitt, Art Barnes, Bob Skogh, Mike Sparks, Dale Spradlin, Tony Youga, Art McKeanegue.
Second row: Mike Unhoch, Tom Sobolak, David Darden, Pete Mori, Bill Stahlke, Jim Nikolet, Frank Cedarblade, Ciro Cirrincon, Mike Johnson.
Third row: Larry Gorman, Phil Moore, Bart Kort, Mike Schwartz, Tom Wake, Jerry Ballard, Bruce Bastert, Andy Schorr, Chuck Spencer, Craig Burkhardt, Chuck Vojta, Greg Woolridge, John Malantis, David Hirsch, Eric Stoffer, Jerry Barringer, Bill Alber, Bob Devine.
Fourth row: Jim Cahill, Mitch Stierwalt, Greg Karolich, Todd Davies, Jose Garde, Ted Tolish, Dale Bennett, Rick Howington, Phil Witkovsky, Corey Rucci, Brian Hunter, Alan Wissenberg, Keith Stieger, Jeff Henson, John Hayes.
Front row: Dave Hanson, James Kemnetz, Ray Klouda, Mark Pavlat, Tom Taylor, Ed Bernson, Don Harris, Doug Franz.
Second row: Dulie Reavill, Gary Monetti, Doug Ballard, Mike Lewis, Craig Stiegemeier, Tim Wiggers, Tony Quebbe-
mann, Ron Drafz. Third row: John Boehme, Keith Lewitzke, Ted Takasaki, Greg Hebner, Rick Nack, Chuck Engels,
Tim Arnold, Paul Dees. Fourth row: Bruce Gonsholt, Jeff Rohrer, Craig Jorgensen, Greg Chapman, Mark Sedlacek, Jon
Dierskeholde, Frank Kemnetz. Fifth row: John Campbell, Dave Taylor, Yoric Knapp, Pat Newman, Bill Baughman,
Bernie Biagini. Sixth row: Lock Miwa, John Dudikiewicz, John Modica, Larry Mason, Greg Brinkmeier, Bruce Tomei,
John Carren. Not pictured: Gary Polvere, John Laka, Steve Hensley, Jon Guy, Bill Engelbrecht, Tom Schroeder, Jim
Westlund, Rick West, Mike Malone, Mike Nixon, Tom Hill.
Zeta Tau Alpha


Steve Applebaum, Mike Weiland, Jim Gleeson, Ed Bond, Phil Priest, Dana Dejanovich, Diane DiVall, Kevin Curry, Chuck Allen, Mark Mueller.

Front row: Ellie Dodds, office manager; Cheryl Sullivan, edit production manager; David Remesch, advertising production manager. Second row: Richard Sublette, publisher and general manager; Carolyn Kline, accounts receivable; Janice Hoffman, classified advertising manager; Judy Gambetta, assistant to office manager; Alan Mandel, editor-in-chief; William Shaw, advertising director. Third row: Mark Tune, photo facilities manager; Tim Anderson, assistant general manager. Not pictured: Almario Salonga, accountant; Gary Thomas, business manager; Geoffrey Bant, production manager.


Front row: Sue Henderson; Diane Goulet; Carolyn Kline, accounts receivable; Sandy Schmidt, librarian; Kathy Maslanka; Sue Kaufman; Lynn Lantierman. Second row: Debbie Miller; Jan Hoffman, classified manager; Ellie Dodds, office manager; Alison O'Brien; Andrea Cardon; Dick Sublette, publisher; Steve Sieffert; Kendra Rice. Third row: Debbie Schaumber, assistant to classified manager; Lisa Wells; Carol Carberry; Cheryl Skoog; Marla Blumenhal; Rita Rortvedt; Kevin Green; Judy Gambetta, assistant to office manager; Brian Martin, head carrier; Kevin Staub, circulation manager; Rusty Harsh. Not pictured: Mike Cory, distribution manager; Lynn Klewowski; Anne Coyle; Art Subrin; Sue Brunke; Cary Draper; Meg Donatelli; Beth Stier; Cathy Clapp; Karen Klages; Almario Salonga, accountant; Tim Anderson, assistant general manager.
Illini Publishing Company

Front row: Gary Thomas, Daily Illini business manager; Alan Mandel, Daily Illini editor-in-chief; Sarah Toppins, board member; Paul Novack, board member; Ellie Dodds, recorder; Mark Trembacki, board secretary; Philip Priest, WPGU program director. Second row: Richard Hildwein, board chairman; Suzanne Acheson, board member; Dana Deljanovich, WPGU general manager; Ken Perry, board vice chairman. Third row: Randy Kulat, board member; Kurt Liebweitz, Technograph business manager; Bob Trudeau, Illio business manager. Fourth row: Tim Anderson, assistant general manager in charge of broadcasting; Gene Gilmore, board member; Richard Sublette, general manager and publisher. Fifth row: Tim Johnston, Technograph editor. Not pictured: Sue Geraci, Illio editor-in-chief.
Illio
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Illio Illustrators
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George Kusch Advertising Manager
Karen Handler Sales Manager
Joanne Bernstein Public Relations Director
Allen Perl  Office Manager

Robin Shifrin  Office Manager

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Illio
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Susan Geraci Editor-in-chief

Laura Roy Managing Editor

Andrea Dudek Production Editor
Doug Schaller Sports Editor
Mary McNicholas News Editor

Laura Zeszutke Groups Editor

Sharon Tuckman Seniors Editor
Howard M. Steirman Production Assistant
Sheri Warren Index Editor

Kathy Maslanka Production Assistant
Nancy Adams Production Assistant

John Van Proyen Production Assistant

Illio Editorial Staff
Colophon

Illio '80, the magazine-style yearbook at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, was published by the Illini Publishing Co., Richard Sublette, publisher. It was printed by Josten's/American Yearbook Co. of Topeka, KS, on 80 lb. Mead's gloss-enamel paper. End sheets are 65 lb. Hopper. Body copy was set in 10/12 Palatino. Headlines were set in Palatino and a variety of display types. Press run was 5,400.

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