

3-1-1973

## Focus 1

Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

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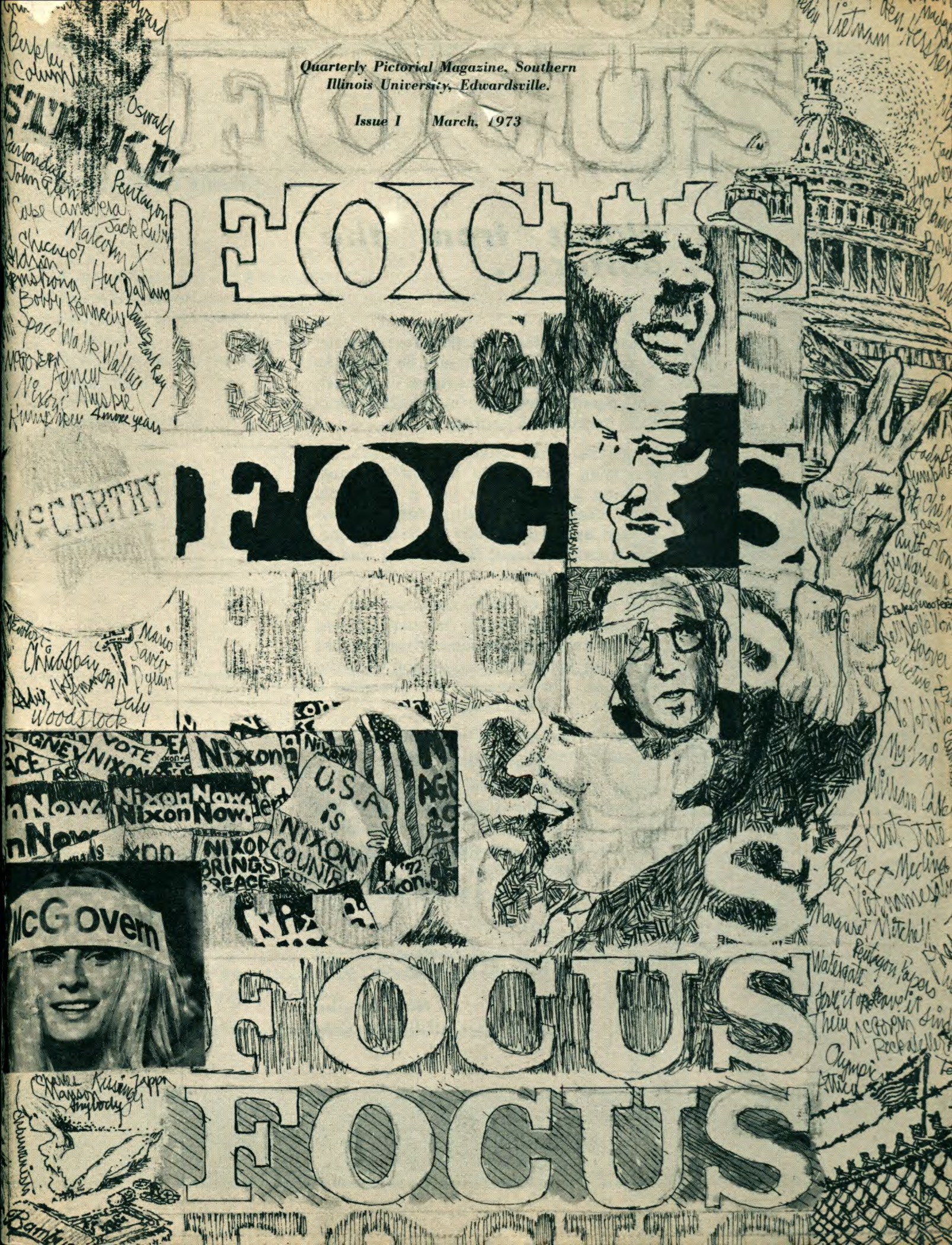
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Quarterly Pictorial Magazine, Southern  
Illinois University, Edwardsville.

Issue 1 March, 1973





## **Words from the editor...**

A little over a year ago, the Muse changed its format. It is now changing its name. As Focus, the magazine has taken its biggest, and possibly last, step in breaking away from its yearbook heritage.

In its first three issues, as the Muse, the magazine carried the burden of transforming a stale image into a fresh one. With each issue, student response improved, as did the quality of the magazine. But it was still paged through and read by many as a yearbook.

The majority of SIUE students now on campus were here when the yearbook was near its end, and the name Muse brought about an immediate association with the yearbook. The magazine was not given a chance to grow as a magazine.

Under its new name, Focus will grow both in quality and in campus response.

Focus is the product of SIUE students. It is planned and produced under their hands. In this, the fourth phase in its rebirth, it should be read and appreciated for what it is — a magazine.



**Nick Brooks,**  
Editor in Chief



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Panthers Back Muslims

BLACK  
MILITARY



Attica

Solomon

New York

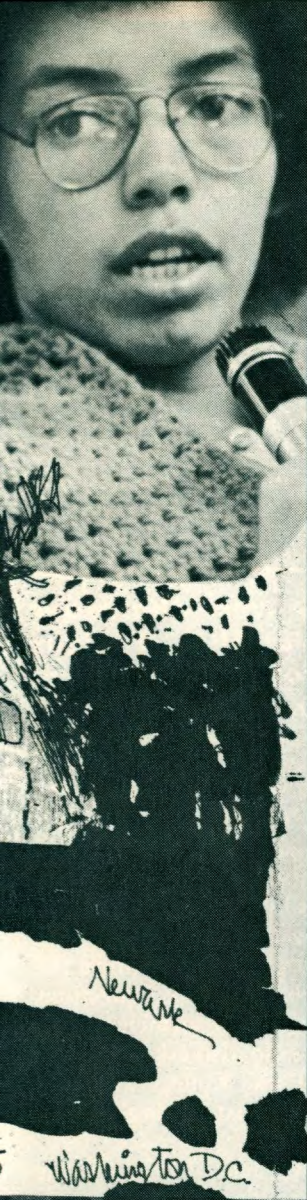
Birmingham

Sell

James Meredith  
George Jackson







## Black militancy: A place in the sun?

*"Every man must decide whether he will walk in the light of creative altruism or the darkness of destructive selfishness. This is the judgment. Life's most persistent and urgent question is, 'What are you doing for others?'"*

*—Martin Luther King Jr.*

By Courtney Barrett

In November 1972, the Black Panthers, usually considered the most militant black nationalist group, announced that it was redirecting its efforts and aims.

As the news wafted out of the Bay Area and settled over the nation, it became a final indication of what many knew but would not readily admit — that the militancy of America's black population is waning.

Several reasons have been offered for the decline. Somehow — perhaps in the smoke of too many gutted buildings or the confusion of too many interrupted meetings — militancy has allowed itself to be linked to violence. As the 1970s unwind, it is apparent that America, at least in its parlor talk, is against violence and anything contributing to it.

An unsympathetic national government has also been cited as contributing to the purge of militancy. Convinced, rightly or wrongly, that Washington has turned a deaf ear to the pleas of minorities, blacks have floundered in hopelessness and futility.

A third reason offered is that the militant has simply found it more beneficial to work within the system and is making his contribution there.

Whatever the reason, the shying away from militancy is unfortunate. The legislative achievements of the 1960s were fought for and won in America's psychological trenches by militant individuals. From the first

freedom riders onward, that has been the underlying thrust.

But what is the cry that has carried to battle not only blacks but the oppressed in many lands and times? Webster's definition of the militant as an aggressive, combative person cannot be solely relied on, for in recent years, the term has been colored to include a blind rage that may or may not be present. Forces in America, including the mass media, have led millions to believe that militancy, in any form, inevitably leads to bloodshed and violence.

There does exist a militancy marked by hatred, a militancy characterized by violence, opportunism and vindictiveness. Yet, there is also the militancy of equanimity, marked by a singleness of purpose in warding off the relentless hammer of injustice. The two types are not the same but are separate and distinct.

To abandon militancy entirely because one form has been discredited is to shut out the sunlight in the cave of inequality, leaving the rope by which blacks have climbed upward dangling in an abyss of indecision.

Nevertheless, the trek from militancy is clearly perceptible. To chronicle the events leading to the retreat and what it means for Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville is to

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tread gingerly over embers still warm with emotion, hoping to leave them uncrushed.

Undoubtedly, the death of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968 contributed greatly to the flight from militancy, for the Baptist minister was as militant as he was nonviolent. But the lesson attending his death has been largely ungrasped.

As long as the guiding force of a movement is centered in its leader and travels downward, rather than starting in the rank and file and going upward, each assassin's bullet cannot help but plunge the movement into chaos and confusion. With an upward movement, leaders emerge; with a downward thrust, followers contend.

Another event that bottled up militancy, at least to those subscribing to the wild rage theory, was the Angela Davis trial. Here was an event swathed in all the drama, suspense and irony of a soap opera — can a pretty, brilliant professor of philosophy, who happens to be a confessed Communist, receive a fair and impartial trial in a courtroom of the United States?

Lengthy articles have been written saying that only by acquitting Miss Davis did America circumvent mass protests and demonstrations by sympathetic blacks. Perhaps.

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### ***Militancy suffered one of its biggest death blows when blacks entered the political arena.***

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The most dynamic contributor to the death of black militancy has been the entrance into the political arena. Never before, the Reconstruction period included, have blacks embraced so strongly the democratic process as a means to a slice of the proverbial pie of plenty.

Impressive statistics can be cited showing the progress made in this area. In the decade beginning in 1960, black voter registration in 11 southern states rose collectively from 28 to 66 per cent of those eligible. Nationally, Congress has had the largest black membership since Reconstruction.

Still, black politics have not been spared the problems and difficulties attached to politics as a whole. The black voter, as much as anyone, is often enveloped in a process that seems slow and unheeding. The bloc vote, a time-worn euphemism for the black

vote, is becoming increasingly difficult to solidify, simply because blacks are not united on what they want.

As a prelude to last year's presidential election, the National Black Political Convention met in Gary, Ind., with the hope that it could build a platform to give blacks considerable clout when the Democrats met in Miami. Even the most disinterested reports say the meeting was a hassle of self-seeking factions from which emerged several questionable platform planks — among them one calling for antibusing.

The main shortcoming of the political process, from a black perspective, is that it was never meant to be primarily a vehicle of protest. It was not designed for it, and it is not easily altered. Politically, the object is to win, and anything short of being put into office is no consolation at all. Politics is a numbers game, and blacks are a minority.

Closer to home, the flight from militancy at SIUE has not gone unnoticed, but simply unacknowledged. The lean and hungry look produced only by an awareness of the odds has been displaced by stares of cool disdain, as transparent and artificial as those produced by a stage director's nod.

Conversation, too, has a new bent for SIUE black students. While the talk used to be of absentee landlords, black unemployment and apartheid in South Africa, it is now of cars, clothes and cinema-produced heroes.

It has often been suggested that SIUE is in its very structure repressive to blacks. It is not. SIUE is merely indifferent to students. On a first level distinction, it is coincidental that some students are black, for the indifference that begins with the ID number and stretches to the professors' student credit hours is all-embracing.

In the fall of 1972, there were 1,100 black students at SIUE, most from East St. Louis and the quad-cities area. Programs to aid blacks are numerous. These include the Supplemental Instructional Program, Upward Bound, Experiment in Higher Education and programs at the Performing Arts Training Center in East St. Louis. At least half of SIUE's tuition waivers and scholarships have gone to blacks.

The administration can say, justifiably, that the needs of SIUE's black students are not being ignored. It can point to an estimated percentage of blacks in recent graduating classes that is substantially higher than the

national average of one per cent. Still, things are not what they should be. The administration may be partly to blame, but so is the mood of the black student.

An important intangible in an atmosphere of militancy is a healthy scepticism that probes and questions unceasingly. If such an atmosphere were present, it would wonder why an ethnic studies program that would hopefully add a greater portion of Hughes, Cullen and Baldwin to the present fare of Shakespeare and Whitman is not yet in operation.

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### ***If militancy were the order of the day at SIUE, it might cause a probe into several campus situations.***

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If militancy were the order of the day, it might wonder why the administration made an abrupt about-face, turning the fiscal and developmental responsibilities of the East St. Louis center over to one man.

Militancy might also scrutinize the Security Office and ask questions about volatile precedents which are set.

Militancy would also ask about the acquisition of Parks College and find out which group is cast as king's pawn. The list is endless.

A major news event of 1972 was the death of two black students at Southern University. The incident was similar to the shootings at Kent State University two years earlier, though the reaction, both nationally and locally, was different.

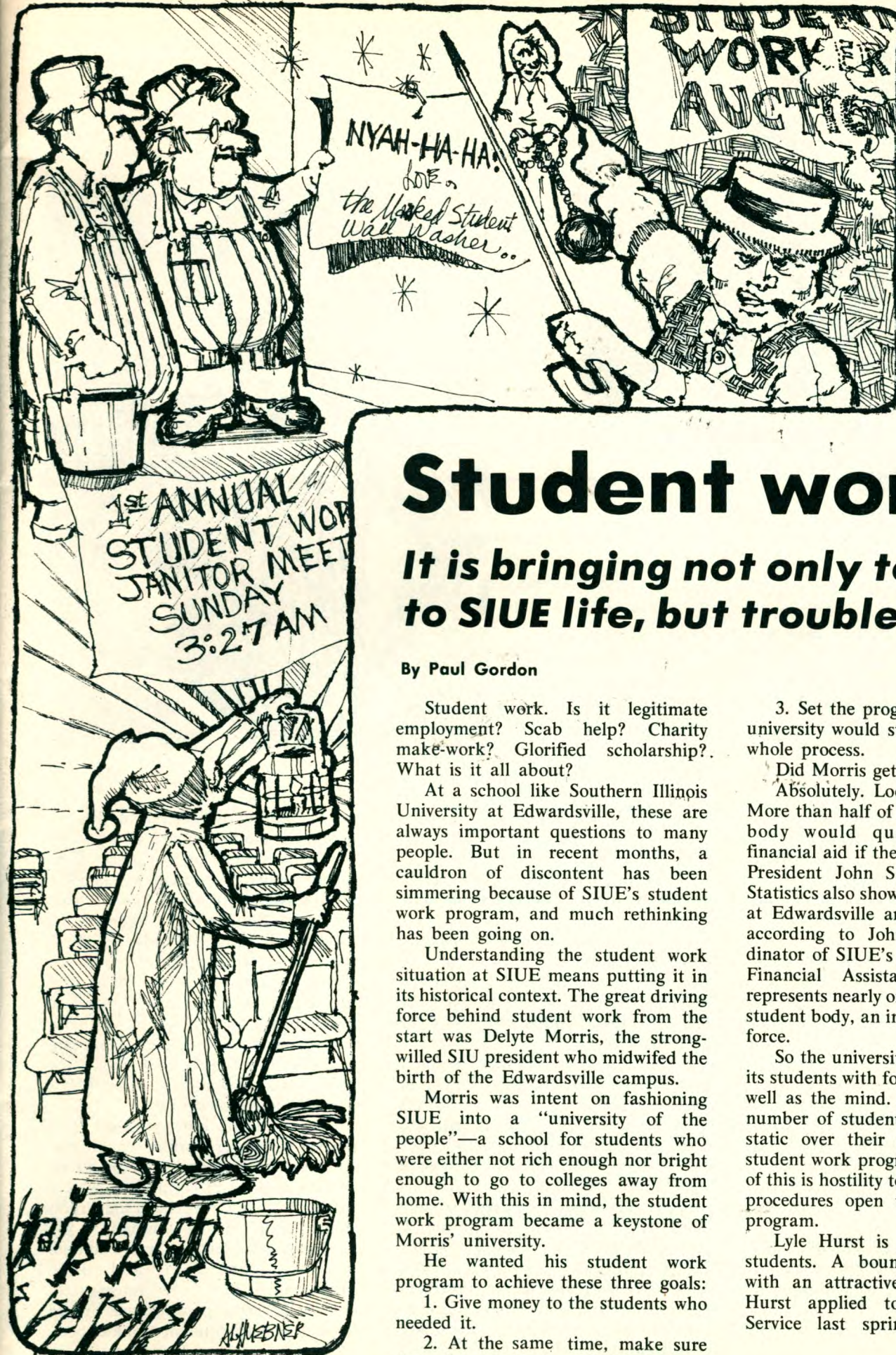
The Kent shootings were received with shocked disbelief that quickly turned to rage. The Southern incident was received much more calmly, a kind of denouement to a hectic span of protests.

At SIUE, there were no vigils or dialogues like those during the Kent crisis. There was only a symbolic tombstone in the University Center and inequality, even in death.

It can be termed apathy, changing times or a reordering of priorities. Whatever the cause, the remedy may be a militancy, not a rage, that untangles itself from the thick foliage of despair and divisiveness, steps forward and faces the sun.







# Student work

***It is bringing not only toil to SIUE life, but trouble too***

By Paul Gordon

Student work. Is it legitimate employment? Scab help? Charity make-work? Glorified scholarship? What is it all about?

At a school like Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, these are always important questions to many people. But in recent months, a cauldron of discontent has been simmering because of SIUE's student work program, and much rethinking has been going on.

Understanding the student work situation at SIUE means putting it in its historical context. The great driving force behind student work from the start was Delyte Morris, the strong-willed SIU president who midwifed the birth of the Edwardsville campus.

Morris was intent on fashioning SIUE into a "university of the people"—a school for students who were either not rich enough nor bright enough to go to colleges away from home. With this in mind, the student work program became a keystone of Morris' university.

He wanted his student work program to achieve these three goals:

1. Give money to the students who needed it.

2. At the same time, make sure that the students were industrious enough to deserve it.

3. Set the program up so that the university would stand to gain by the whole process.

Did Morris get what he was after? Absolutely. Look at the statistics. More than half of the current student body would qualify for student financial aid if they all applied, SIUE President John S. Rendleman says. Statistics also show that 1,900 students at Edwardsville are student workers, according to John Jennetten, coordinator of SIUE's Student Work and Financial Assistance Office. This represents nearly one-fifth of the entire student body, an incredibly large work force.

So the university may be providing its students with food for the mouth as well as the mind. But a considerable number of students are less than ecstatic over their experiences in the student work program. A big example of this is hostility toward the grievance procedures open to students in the program.

Lyle Hurst is one of the hostile students. A bouncy young veteran with an attractive wife to support, Hurst applied to University Food Service last spring for permanent

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**Former Student Senator Bob Dain (right) proposed a student worker appeals board, but SIUE President John S. Rendleman (above) vetoed the idea.**



student work. Food Service was then hunting for workers for the upcoming Mississippi River Festival, so Hurst was hired. He claims he was told that after the festival was over, he would be retained with Food Service doing other work.

But he wasn't kept on. A few weeks after the festival, Hurst was told that he couldn't continue in a job at his work level and would be demoted if he stayed on with Food Service.

Hurst did have a procedural recourse offered by the university. This grievance procedure, outlined by Presidential Legal Assistant John Paul Davis, involves appeals first to a student's immediate supervisor, then to the vice president for student affairs, then to the SIUE president, then to the SIU Board of Trustees.

Hurst did not appeal, though. "It's too much trouble, and it wouldn't have been worth the time," he said months later.

Interestingly, no other student has ever used this procedure.

There are three probable explanations for this fact:

1. The existence of appeal procedures is not well known by student workers.

2. The appeal procedure is an extremely lengthy and cumbersome process.

3. All appeals involve "appealing the burglary to the burglar's cousins"—in other words, appealing the firing first to the boss who did the firing and then to other officials of the university.

Bob Dain, a former student senator, says that there is validity in the first explanation, but he also thinks that the other two explanations are very important factors.

In early 1972, Dain moved to correct the situation. He drafted a proposal for a new "Board of Student Work Appeals." In the Dain proposal, the board would be made up of one faculty member, one civil service member, one appointee of President Rendleman and four student members. Thus, it would be more representative than the current process. Dain's board would also have streamlined the present system. It

would be the only level of appeal, except for the SIU Board of Trustees.

Dain's suggestion was rejected by the university. The rationale was given in an memorandum last Aug. 23 from President Rendleman: "There is no record of this (already existing) procedure ever being utilized by any student worker. Because of this, it is my judgment that need for such a formal board as suggested by Mr. Dain has not been demonstrated. I hesitate to establish a formal body within the university . . . when there is doubt that it would have work to do."

Besides Dain, other students have pushed for better working conditions. At present, the most notable effort comes out of the Physical Plant, which, with 115 student workers, is the largest single "shop" in the university.

The two leaders so far are student janitors John Ford and John Mussulman. Both are veterans of student government who have drifted in and out of Student Senate committees over a period of years.

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As described by the university's Physical Plant chief Charles Moorlegghen, the student janitor discontent can be traced back to last August. At that time, several janitors, joined by Student Body President Mike Manning, gathered in Moorlegghen's office to protest low wages and job insecurity.

Moorlegghen said then that those present had no reason to claim they were representing student janitor sentiment. He said he would provide facilities for all student janitors to meet and elect representatives from among themselves and that he would then be willing to listen to their grievances.

Mussulman and Ford were against such a meeting. They considered it impractical to look for a time and place when all janitors would be free to attend. Instead, they are circulating a petition among student janitors outlining their position and grievances. Their goal is to have a majority of the student work force in the Physical Plant sign it.

That petition claims that "the university offers us the rights of a wage slave of 80 years ago."

Among their demands are these:

1. A two-week written notice of termination, stating the reasons for termination.

2. Students having the option to refuse to work over quarter break.

3. The right to schedule class hours over work periods. (Mussulman says that some students now have to cut classes so they can work and keep their jobs.)

4. The institution of a seniority system for student workers.

The only demands concerning pay at this point are a one-week paid vacation after 500 work hours and the right to negotiate wages collectively. President Rendleman says that he would have no problem accepting the latter demand.

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***As students confront administrators in a fight for better job conditions, a new obstacle enters the picture.***

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So this is the pressure coming from student workers. But there is also antistudent-worker pressure coming from an entirely different source—the civil service janitors.

Essentially, the civil service janitors want to cut down the number of student janitors.

Physical Plant's Charles Moorlegghen says that he is far more concerned with the civil service union

than he is with the student workers organizing. He currently employs 115 student janitors, but says he is "being pressured to reduce my student work force to 20 people." Presumably, union men would be hired to fill the vacuum.

As the budget cutbacks have come down on SIUE, the competition for work between students and civil service janitors has grown, and the bitterness against students came to a climax early last fall. A new time-study project of student workers was made by the university, and student supervisors were under pressure to keep their student workers occupied every moment. In one incident, a union man discovered students washing walls, a task allegedly under the jurisdiction of union workers. This sparked a major strike late last September with a picket line that was honored by all unions with university contracts.

The feelings of the civil service union workers on campus toward student workers was summarized in a comment made by a picketer in that strike: "We know students need extra spending money, but we need to make a living, and we have a right to a lot of the work they're giving the students."

Actually, all things considered, the entire student work program has worked surprisingly well at SIUE, and it still has strong backing in the university.

But there are very real cracks in the structure. The cracks are growing, and they will need more than Scotch tape to bind them.



***Embroidered in work controversies are student John Mussulman (far left) and administrator Charles Moorlegghen.***



# **SIUE faculty: on picket lines or behind their podiums?**

By Jim Landers

At Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, a strike late last September by campus painters who wanted the right to wash the unpaintable, metal interior walls failed to close the university.

Despite a lack of air conditioning in the largely windowless campus buildings caused when campus maintenance employees declined to cross the painters' picket line, the 650 faculty members and 11,700 SIUE students convened classes, although for shortened sessions, and generally went about the business of learning.

So while chemicals boiled in test tubes in science labs and the interior air became stale and heavy with the smell of sweat, the pursuit of higher education did not wane.

The strike by campus painters failed to close the university for one basic reason — the faculty responded to the administration's call to report for work.

Although the 1972 three-day strike was not successful in closing the \$26-million-per-year campus, there are indications that a future strike, which could include the teaching staff, would succeed. A small, but increasingly vocal, group of SIUE faculty members are trying to organize their fellow instructors to fight for the same rights which the campus painters exercised — the right to strike over grievances.

The 650 faculty members at the Edwardsville campus presently have no official labor voice. Salary matters, working conditions and fringe benefits are decided by the campus administration, which follows established

American Association of University Professors (AAUP) guidelines — although the more militant faculty members charge that the guidelines are not followed too closely.

Some faculty members have charged that SIUE administrators ignore minimum salary rates for instructors and assistant professors. John McCluskey, an assistant English professor at SIUE, says the campus administration will continue to ignore the AAUP guidelines until the instructors organize. "To put it bluntly, the faculty has no SIUE clout," McCluskey said.

McCluskey, Jules Zanger of the Humanities Division, and William Wait and Louis Drake of the Business Division formed an ad hoc advisory committee in late 1971 to study ways in which the SIUE faculty could obtain clout.

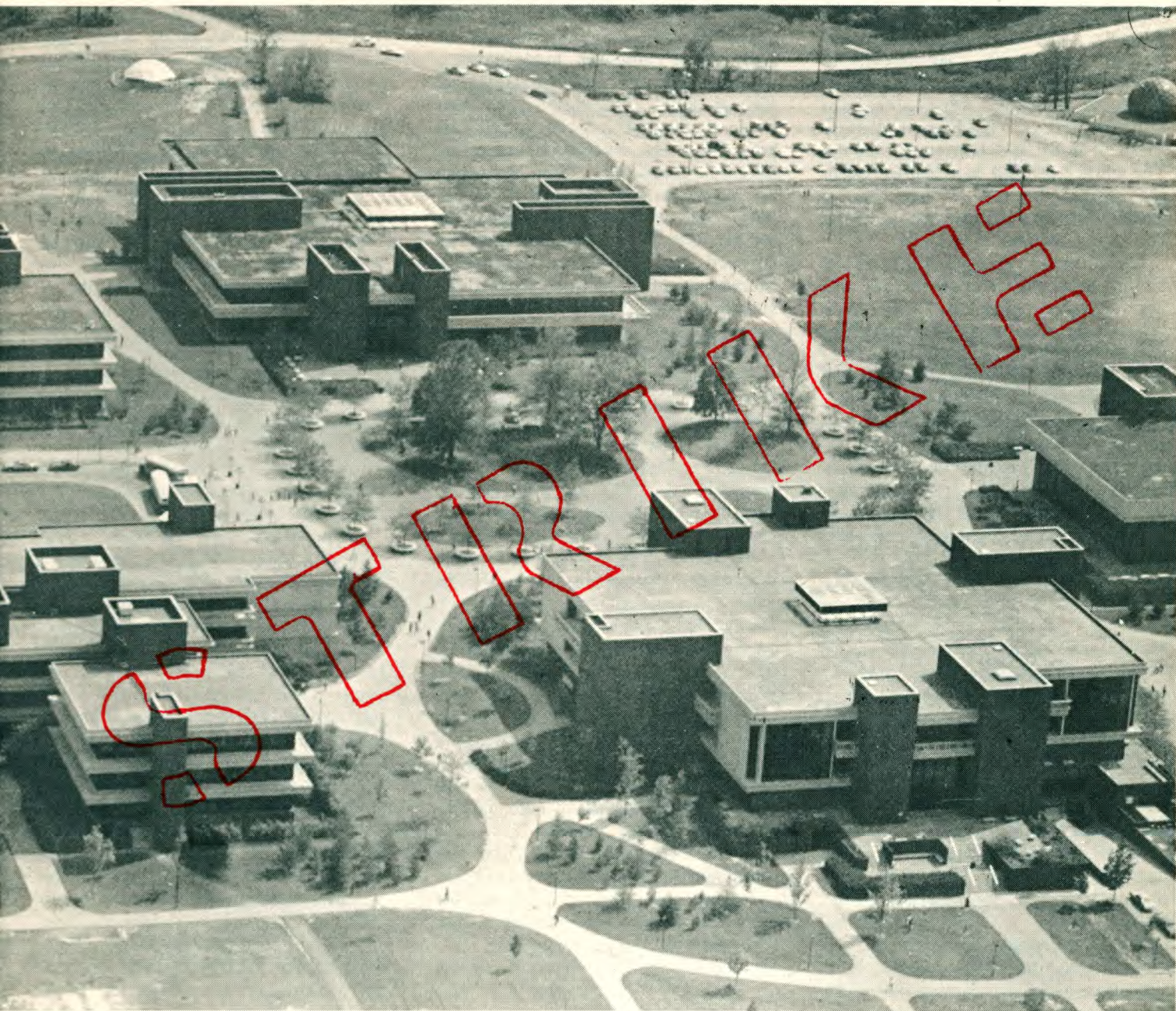
The committee learned that faculty members had three organizations to choose from if they wished to organize to lobby for rights which the majority of American labor has taken for granted for more than three decades — collective bargaining, grievance procedures, and, most importantly, the right to strike.

The advisory committee made no recommendations but listed the advantages and disadvantages of the three existing organizations which are recognized collective bargaining agents at various campuses in the nation. When, and if, the SIUE faculty selects a bargaining agent, it may choose either the National Education Association (NEA), the American Federation

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***A painters' strike last September failed to close the university, but indications point to a future strike including instructors that might succeed.***



of Teachers (AFT) or the AAUP.

The major stumbling block to choosing a collective bargaining agent for SIUE appears to be faculty disinterest, said campus observers. The advisory committee which visited three Illinois university campuses and devoted a month to researching various facets of collective bargaining submitted its report to the Faculty Welfare Council of SIUE's University Senate. The council refused to accept or reject the report. Instead, it was merely entered into the official records of the University Senate.

McCluskey charges that SIUE faculty members are apathetic and will not organize, even for their own benefit. He attributed the apathy to these three causes:

1. The instructors feel that they are academicians, not a labor group.
2. The instructors believe the open-market system of dealing with the administration on individual merit is best.
3. Some instructors fear losing their jobs if they try to organize a collective bargaining group.

There is also a split between the more academic divisions on campus and those which are job-oriented. McCluskey said that instructors in the business, economics and physical education departments realize their skills are marketable and thus do not need collective bargaining.

The conflict concerning collective bargaining also reflects a university-type generation gap. The older instructors, including deans of academic divisions, are more concerned with preserving academic standards than promoting economic issues, McCluskey said.

This attitude continues to dominate faculty thought despite the fact that SIUE instructors failed to receive any salary increases for more than 18 months until December 1971. Salary hikes were withheld because of a higher education budget crisis in Illinois. The crisis still exists, but the faculty layoffs are two years past. Apparently, SIUE faculty members feel they have job security.

But within the past five years, the three national faculty groups have joined in competition for the right to represent increasingly militant university instructors.

The AAUP, a 90,000-member group which formerly concentrated only on matters of academic freedom and tenure, joined the battle in 1967

when the Belleville (Ill.) Junior College selected it as the bargaining agent. During the succeeding years, the AAUP effort trudged along while the more militant AFT and the well-organized NEA, which got its start on high school campuses, made gains.

Last May, the AAUP delegates to the national convention in New Orleans voted 373 to 54 to allocate \$225,000 for national collective bargaining efforts. This is nearly double the amount spent in 1971. The AAUP switched policy to prevent the further loss of membership and influence on university campuses. Membership had declined from about 100,000 to 90,000 as the AFT and NEA made gains.

The new emphasis on collective bargaining has not only resulted in a three-way struggle among the national groups, but has also caused vehement dissension within the AAUP. Ironically, it is the reputation of the 60-year-old AAUP as an arbitrator of administration-faculty disputes which has caused the internal dissension.

Some AAUP chapters, including Washington University in St. Louis, have gone against the national vote and refused a commitment to collective bargaining. Michael Friedlander, 1971-72 president of the AAUP's Washington University chapter, explained that the AAUP would lose even if it wins a collective bargaining election. Friedlander said that as a bargaining agent, the chapter would forfeit its ability to act as a conciliator between disputing parties.

Friedlander also hinted that professors at private colleges, such as Washington University, consider themselves more independent than faculty at public universities.

The issue is further complicated by an element of insecurity on the part of the AAUP. If the Washington University AAUP chapter lost a bargaining election, it would appear to be a vote of no confidence and the chapter would be bypassed by faculty members seeking assistance.

Annette Baich, 1971-72 president of the AAUP chapter at SIUE, agreed. "If we enter into a collective bargaining election and we lose to another faculty organization, then we lose altogether."

She also supported Friedlander's argument that the AAUP would be harmed even if it won an election. "Once the AAUP asks to represent the faculty in collective bargaining, we will

lose our reputation as a disinterested party," Ms. Baich said.

In addition to local criticism, some delegates at the New Orleans convention last May foresaw the decline of AAUP standards. Many were concerned that professors were placing too much emphasis on economic concerns rather than academic freedom and tenure. There was also a fear that the AAUP would become bogged down in labor disputes.

Delegates were also opposed to an amendment to the collective bargaining resolution which allowed nonacademic professionals — librarians and research assistants — into the AAUP for bargaining purposes. The amendment passed, however.

Some critics of the collective bargaining resolution even suggested that the AAUP's committee on academic freedom and tenure should be separated from the organization to avoid involvement in future collective bargaining disputes.

Sixty years of uncontested leadership on college campuses apparently made the task of adopting new priorities difficult for the AAUP.

The AAUP is being challenged now, however. It represents only 12 campuses as a collective bargaining agent while the NEA has 180 campuses, mainly junior colleges, and the AFT represents 55 universities.

Strongly opposed to the AAUP is the AFT, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO. It is considered more militant than either the NEA or AAUP; in fact, the president of the AFT chapter at SIU-Carbondale, Garth Gillan, cannot gain admittance to the campus president's office.

Gillan and the 60-member AFT local at Carbondale hope to force a showdown election with the AAUP for exclusive rights as a collective bargaining agent.

Under Gillan, the AFT has also taken a tough stand against pay raises awarded to university administrators. The pay hikes apparently violated the 5.5 per cent federal wage guidelines, but the wage-price control board has failed to act on a complaint filed by the Carbondale chapter asking that the pay raises be revoked.

The Illinois AFT headquarters has supported efforts to obtain a standard nine per cent annual pay raise for



university faculty. Half of the nine per cent would be earmarked for cost-of-living increases. The Illinois AFT also wants an additional amount reserved for merit raises — a central issue in collective bargaining.

The NEA also takes a strong stand on salary matters. It points to its dominance of high school teacher bargaining agreements as proof of its toughness.

Within the next few years, the three national groups will be vying for bargaining rights for about 650,000

university faculty members across the nation.

The national effort is hampered because only 20 states allow public employes to bargain for salaries. Neither Illinois nor Missouri provide state employes with bargaining rights.

The struggle by instructors to gain standard employe rights is not an issue remote to the general public. Higher salaries and additional fringe benefits must be paid for by someone.

That someone will be either students, who pay tuition, or the

general public, which supports public universities by paying taxes.

It is safe to assume that students or the general public will be facing this issue soon. The precedent has been set at 260 campuses across the nation. Others are now organizing collective bargaining elections.

If adequate funds are not made available to cover increasingly vocal faculty demands, universities will not only face strikes by painters, but will find professors manning picket lines rather than podiums.



## ***A challenge to an administrative tradition***

The deciding factor in determining which of the three national faculty groups — the AAUP, NEA or AFT — will be chosen to represent SIUE faculty members will hinge upon nonsalary matters.

The major nonsalary matter that will probably determine the final selection of a campus bargaining agent is the issue of a faculty voice in SIUE budget decisions.

The recent financial crisis in Illinois higher education has brought the issue of faculty budgetary input to prominence. With the layoff of 19 SIUE faculty in 1971, the stagnation of curriculum offerings, the reduction of classes in some areas and the moratorium on faculty hiring during the past two years, some of the more vocal faculty collective bargaining advocates believe that the budget is too important to be left to campus administrators.

A report issued in February 1972 by an SIUE ad hoc Advisory Committee on Collective Bargaining indicated that the three competing faculty groups are directing their appeal on other Illinois campuses toward faculty budgetary input.

The report, written by assistant English professor John McCluskey, suggested that of the three faculty groups, the AFT was most concerned with budget input.

But even the AFT, considered by some faculty to be too labor-oriented and militant, has only stressed access to budget data and not actual faculty participation in budget decisions, according to the ad hoc committee report.

According to the ad hoc committee, the NEA in Illinois stressed its legal prowess and staunch support of salary hikes. However, the committee could not obtain a definite commitment to faculty budget input from the NEA.

The AAUP, the oldest and most firmly established of the competing groups, is hampered by traditional concern for what the committee termed "abstract principles" and not enough emphasis on organization, the report stated.

Thus, the three groups have splintered their efforts in these three ways:

1. The AAUP advocates increased salaries but wishes to maintain its emphasis on academic freedom and tenure.

2. The NEA emphasizes strictly collective bargaining and the right to strike.

3. The AFT emphasizes collective bargaining, right to strike and a degree of faculty budget input.

The ad hoc committee report indicated that the emphasis on slightly varying goals among the three groups

has made the choice of a single collective bargaining agent difficult for faculty members.

The splintering of efforts has left some faculty members feeling that the AFT is too clamorous in its demands and would increase hostility between faculty and administrators, that the AAUP is outdated and weak and that the NEA is too narrow in its goals.

The ad hoc report suggested that there was a feeling on Illinois campuses that the only solution would be a coalition among the three competing groups. To be recognized as a bargaining agent in Illinois, an organization must obtain 55 per cent of the faculty as members. Recognition in Illinois includes no right to strike, however.

Because of the factionalism, caused by the different goals sought by each of the three faculty groups, the ad hoc committee said it was unlikely that any single group could get a 55 per cent commitment.

Thus, it is possible that a collective bargaining agent at SIUE would be a combination of the AFT's militancy and concern for budget input, the NEA's support of salary issues and the AAUP's concern for the principles of academic freedom and tenure.

If this tripartite combination is achieved, the SIUE administration would face a serious challenge.











## **Dan Anderson: the burger king of SIUE campus**

Making hamburgers is not an unusual occupation, but when the hamburgers are made of clay — well, that's a different story. And Dan Anderson of the art department at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville does just that.

Anderson, 27, is in his third year at SIUE, but his experiments with hamburger sculpture began six months ago. Since that time, he has entered his hamburgers in shows in other areas and is fast becoming known for his unusual work.

After receiving his B.S. at the University of Wisconsin at River Falls, Anderson was apprenticed under a sculptor in Milan, Italy. He returned to the United States and received a Master of Fine Arts degree from the Cranbrook Academy of Art.

Before sculpturing his creations, Anderson draws a model as back-up work. He feels that the key to any art is drawing.

The process of building the hamburger is similar to that in a restaurant. Anderson makes each part of the hamburger separately, from the bun and the meat, right down to the cheese and pickles. These are then combined as if they were the real thing. At times, Anderson throws the parts together quickly to simulate a rush order.

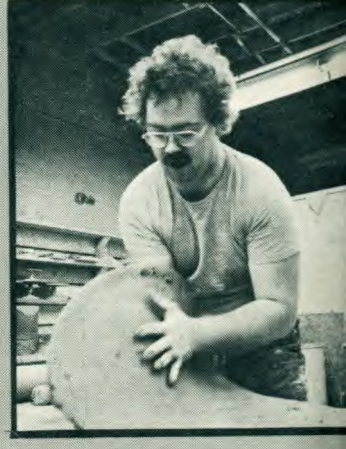
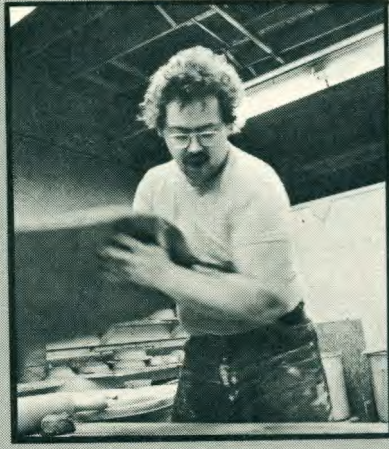
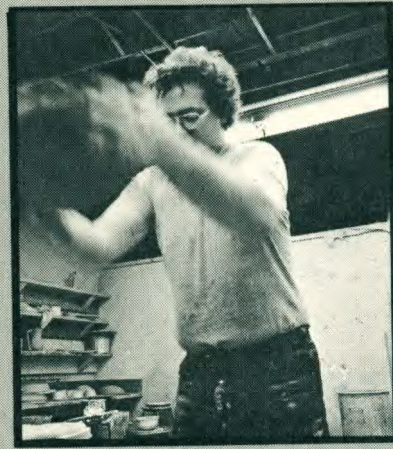
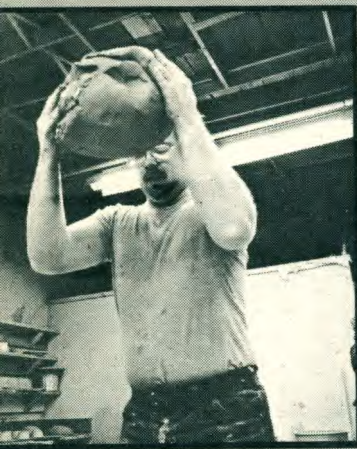
The sculptor has received much help from his students and friends. They frequently send him pictures of hamburgers to further his creations.

Anderson's largest hamburger to date came about oddly. The young instructor was recently married, and he and his wife, Carol, needed furniture but were short on funds. Thus came about the "Hamburger for Storing Old Life Magazines, Logs for the Fire and Resting Your Feet." The creation measures 36 by 24 inches.

Anderson feels it is important to make "function subservient to form." He has done that with his largest hamburger. A smaller hamburger functions as a storage compartment for false teeth. On this, Anderson said, "Instead of biting the hamburger, the hamburger is literally

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*In a series of shots (top left), Anderson first wedges the clay to release air bubbles. Then he flattens the ball and shapes it into a circular slab, after which it is stretched and shaped into a hamburger bun. At the wheel (above), Anderson adds clay to what will be a lid for a bun.*



*Dan and Carol Anderson sit outside their home with Given Jones and Archie, their pet cat and dog.*



**Photos by Carl Uetz**

biting you back."

As an art instructor, Anderson prefers to work beside his students, because he feels learning is a two-way process. By working with Anderson, the students may learn a technique as it happens. "Rather than two hands and one head, you've got 30 hands and 15 heads," he said.

Anderson does not display his own work in his home. Instead, he sells or gives away his work and keeps his shelves bare. He explained that this is done for a "healthy reason." The sculptor feels that by constantly looking at his work, he will not be able to grow and mature in his art.

In the past, Anderson's projects lasted about six months, but he feels that his work with hamburgers may last a lifetime. A major goal for the instructor is to be commissioned by a major hamburger chain to make a large hamburger sculpture which may be placed outside.

Although ambitious in his ideas, Anderson is not ready for instant stardom. He said he has seen too many young artists "sell out," and he doesn't want the same to happen to himself. He plans to take his time and he added, "I know I'm going to be good."







## **Ring around the moon**

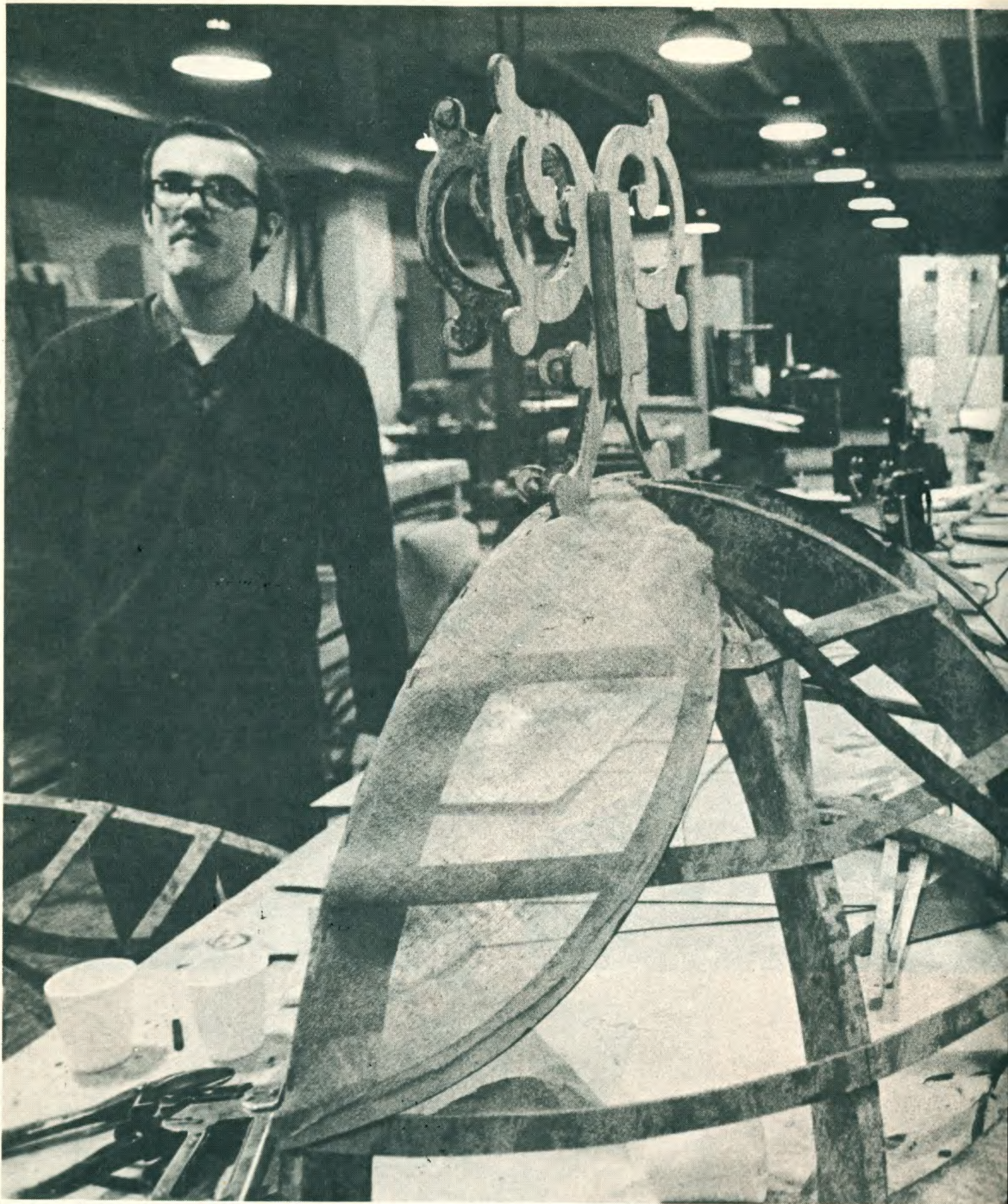






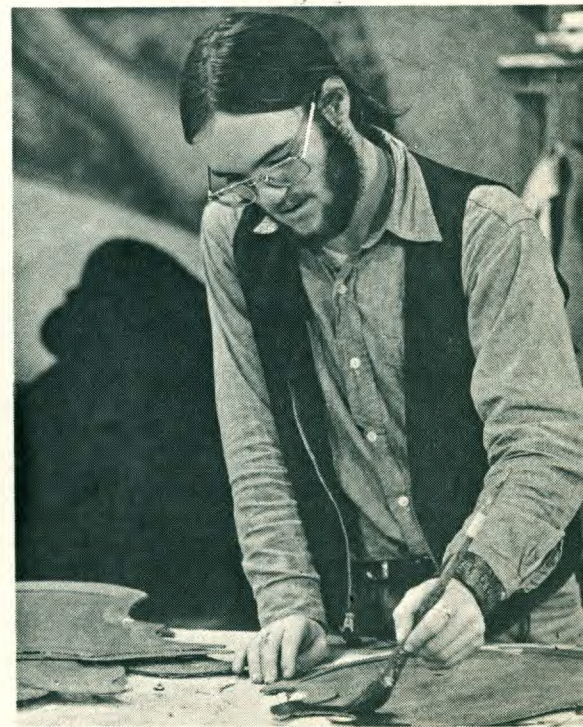






**Building the set**









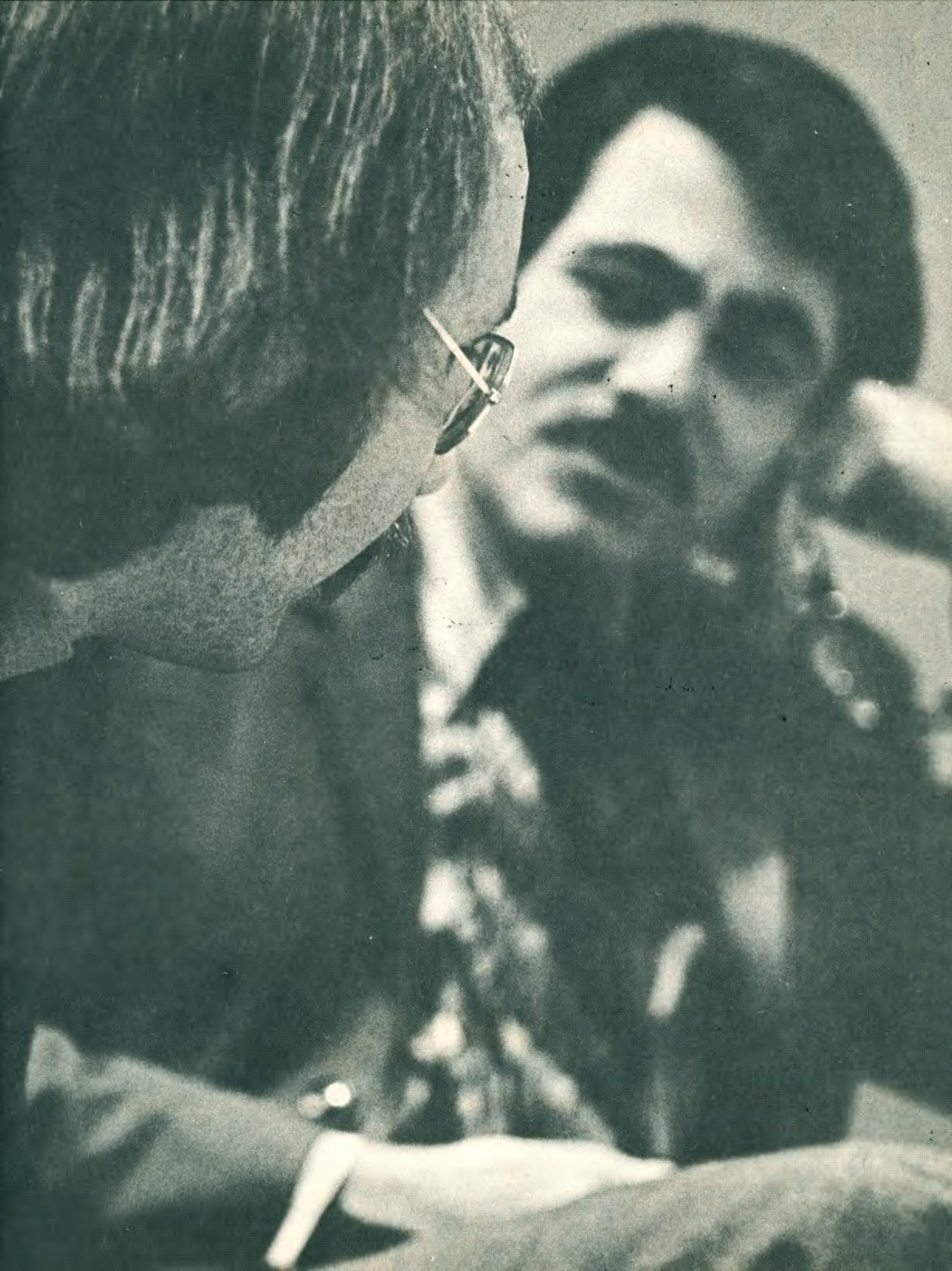
**Co-directors Jan Crow, above, and Dr. William Vilhauer  
opposite page**



**Photos by  
Dan Ridings**

**Final performance**



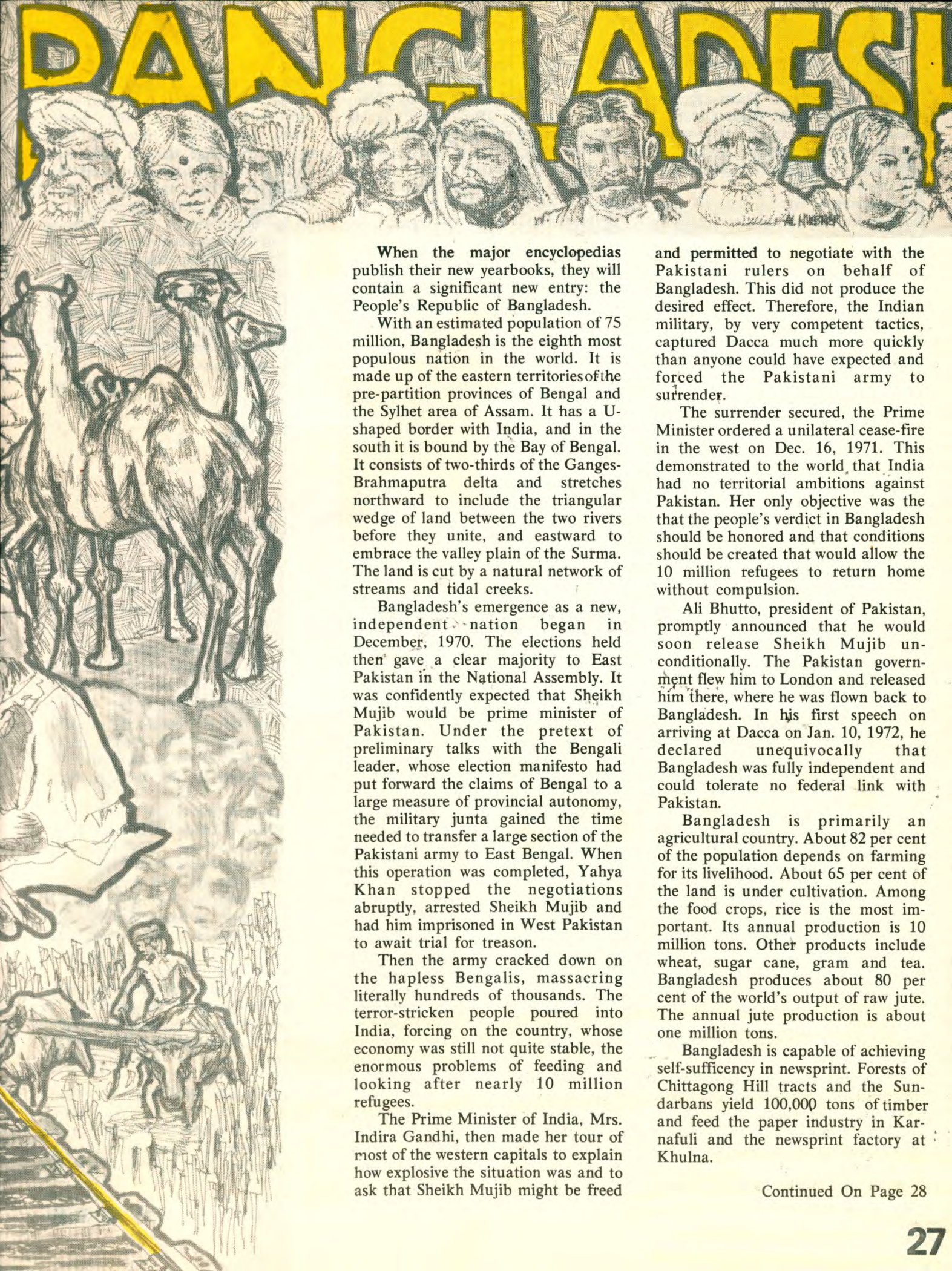






**Bangladesh**  
**Concert**  
Kegraethuism  
Badfinger  
Ringo Starr  
Paul Shamban  
Billy Preston  
Ringo Starr





When the major encyclopedias publish their new yearbooks, they will contain a significant new entry: the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

With an estimated population of 75 million, Bangladesh is the eighth most populous nation in the world. It is made up of the eastern territories of the pre-partition provinces of Bengal and the Sylhet area of Assam. It has a U-shaped border with India, and in the south it is bound by the Bay of Bengal. It consists of two-thirds of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta and stretches northward to include the triangular wedge of land between the two rivers before they unite, and eastward to embrace the valley plain of the Surma. The land is cut by a natural network of streams and tidal creeks.

Bangladesh's emergence as a new, independent nation began in December, 1970. The elections held then gave a clear majority to East Pakistan in the National Assembly. It was confidently expected that Sheikh Mujib would be prime minister of Pakistan. Under the pretext of preliminary talks with the Bengali leader, whose election manifesto had put forward the claims of Bengal to a large measure of provincial autonomy, the military junta gained the time needed to transfer a large section of the Pakistani army to East Bengal. When this operation was completed, Yahya Khan stopped the negotiations abruptly, arrested Sheikh Mujib and had him imprisoned in West Pakistan to await trial for treason.

Then the army cracked down on the hapless Bengalis, massacring literally hundreds of thousands. The terror-stricken people poured into India, forcing on the country, whose economy was still not quite stable, the enormous problems of feeding and looking after nearly 10 million refugees.

The Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, then made her tour of most of the western capitals to explain how explosive the situation was and to ask that Sheikh Mujib might be freed

and permitted to negotiate with the Pakistani rulers on behalf of Bangladesh. This did not produce the desired effect. Therefore, the Indian military, by very competent tactics, captured Dacca much more quickly than anyone could have expected and forced the Pakistani army to surrender.

The surrender secured, the Prime Minister ordered a unilateral cease-fire in the west on Dec. 16, 1971. This demonstrated to the world that India had no territorial ambitions against Pakistan. Her only objective was the that the people's verdict in Bangladesh should be honored and that conditions should be created that would allow the 10 million refugees to return home without compulsion.

Ali Bhutto, president of Pakistan, promptly announced that he would soon release Sheikh Mujib unconditionally. The Pakistan government flew him to London and released him there, where he was flown back to Bangladesh. In his first speech on arriving at Dacca on Jan. 10, 1972, he declared unequivocally that Bangladesh was fully independent and could tolerate no federal link with Pakistan.

Bangladesh is primarily an agricultural country. About 82 per cent of the population depends on farming for its livelihood. About 65 per cent of the land is under cultivation. Among the food crops, rice is the most important. Its annual production is 10 million tons. Other products include wheat, sugar cane, gram and tea. Bangladesh produces about 80 per cent of the world's output of raw jute. The annual jute production is about one million tons.

Bangladesh is capable of achieving self-sufficiency in newsprint. Forests of Chittagong Hill tracts and the Sundarbans yield 100,000 tons of timber and feed the paper industry in Karnafuli and the newsprint factory at Khulna.

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The industries in Bangladesh are varied. The nation is known to have oil deposits on its coast. There are also textile and jute mills, sugar factories, glass works, match factories, aluminum works, a cement factory and a fertilizer factory, plus a shipyard and a dockyard.

Bangladesh has a natural advantage in its navigable channels, which provide cheap water routes for transporting produce. The principal waterways are the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna. Chittagong and Chalna are the main ports. Chittagong, which was a minor port in 1947, is now a major one with several wharves and oil installations.

Though richly blessed by nature, the people of Bangladesh have remained poor since the Partition. According to the 1961 census, the per capita income was a paltry \$60 a year, and the literacy rate is 21.5 per cent.

Dacca, the main city, has an estimated two million people and about 1,200 mosques. It has been the center of varied activities ranging from politics to industry.

Though the Hindu population of Bangladesh is only about one million, the Hindu influence is the dominant factor in molding the outlook of its people. Ancient Hindu traditions are preserved through such institutions as "Tol," where students learn Sanskrit,

scriptures, philosophy and the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

Rural people have developed their own culture—rich in folk music, dance, drama and literature. The national language, Bengali, has a rich literature to which modern poets like Buddhadeva Bose and Nazrul Islam have made important contributions.

In Bangladesh, the country's shifting waterways and the lack of any real infrastructure of road and rail communications are serious drawbacks to industrialization. The solution for the 75 million East Bengalis—assuming that those now in West Bengal come home again—must lie in agriculture.

By Mohammed Kibria



## Focus on Kibria

Why would Mohammed Kibria, a citizen of Dacca, Bangladesh, want to continue his schooling at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville? Wouldn't Harvard, Stanford or Yale be the choices for a bright foreign student?

Kibria, 25, explained the reasoning behind SIUE as his academic choice. "In my country I had never heard of SIU. Actually, I wanted to attend Cambridge, but I didn't get the chance to. After I arrived in New York City, I contacted a friend, Mohammed Nazir, who lives in Carbondale and attends SIUC. I then decided to enroll at Carbondale, but it was too late. From Carbondale, I came here."

Kibria thus became the first and only student from Bangladesh on campus. It was obvious that if the plight of the new nation was to be brought before the SIUE community, "Kib," as he is called by his friends, would have to do the work.

During the fall quarter, "Kib" organized the Feast for Bangladesh at SIUE. The feast was a nationwide effort, sponsored by the Concern for Bangladesh organization of Stockton, Calif.

"I helped prepare Bangladesh-type food in the cafeteria, showed slides of Bangladesh and played Eastern music with my Western harmonica," said "Kib."

"Kib" also spoke at area high schools and Meramec Junior College in Kirkwood, Mo., about the lifestyles in the newly formed country.

Prior to the declaration of independence by Bangladesh,

a costly war erupted within the country between the Bengalis and the West Pakistanis. A brother of "Kib" died in one of the battles. A younger brother came to the United States. He is living with an American family in East Alton and attending Roxana High School.

American hospitality came to the rescue when "Kib" decided to attend SIUE. Without a place of shelter, "Kib" was taken in by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Evans of Collinsville. He resided at the home of his "American parents" for over a year. "I don't know what I would have done if they hadn't taken me in. I didn't have a home or much money," he said.

"Kib" earned assistantships in anthropology and sociology at SIUE, complementing his degree in sociology from the University of Dacca. Presently he's working on a master's degree in education here.

"Eventually, I would like to return home and become a public relations officer for Bangladesh," he said. "But I don't know if the people will accept me because they might reflect my Western influence. If I can't go back, I would like to teach in a junior college; it would be easier to make a better career of it here."

As for the future of Bangladesh, "Kib" said, "It's hard to tell after only one year. Before, the West Pakistan government was influencing the Bengali people. Now it seems that India is trying to exert its influence on Bangladesh. There is so much hope for the country, but right now it's all premature."







By Noel Jordan

"I'm a pusher, 'cause that's the way it is. Some men are insurance agents, some sell booze. I'm a . . . Well, I'm a pharmacist for an elite group of people."

Sitting in his poorly furnished apartment, a drug pusher tells his story in his own way, as he sees it. The apartment wasn't shabby, but it didn't have a woman's touch. The living room was engulfed with pillows surrounding a stereo record player, a tape deck and a shrine to Buddha. On the poster-covered walls, W. C. Fields stood out above some quotations of Mao and Hitler, while the flowers of another poster surrounded a nude figure. The pusher began his story.

"I'm doing a public service. It just so happens that I can get the stuff, so I help people who need it. I don't go around trying to get little kids hooked. I just save the lives of those who already are. By being their dealer, I can talk to people. I can regulate their use, and I've even gotten some of my friends to quit."

The pusher seemed serious. Then he told why. "I grew up in the heart of the ghetto. When I was 10, someone turned me on to grass. Two years later, I was shooting up. It wasn't all a good trip. There were times I had to steal to get enough money to buy a fix. Once I almost killed a guy, 'cause he wouldn't give me his wallet. I was 16 at the time. I realized then what was happening. I got enough guts to talk to somebody, and then I went to a rehabilitation center. It took two years, but I kicked the habit. Now I help others to get what they need until they can get out from under it, too."

The pusher stepped into an untidy kitchen for a beer. Dishes were stacked in the sink, on the table and in a drying rack. Different kinds of drugs were scattered on the table, along with utensils for them. The tall, lanky man continued talking while drinking a beer and rolling a joint.

"Grass is okay. You don't get hooked on it. It's for fun, like drinking beer. Some guys get on dope and get all strung out. Dope is like booze—you've got to watch yourself or you'll get hooked. I can't stand the people who talk about it but don't know what they're talking about."

"There are those who say that grass leads to hard drugs. Then they give some kind of statistic like '90 per cent of the people on hard drugs today started out with marijuana.' I can show you where 100 per cent of the people on hard drugs today started out on milk. It's really ridiculous what these people come up with. They should do some research and live with freaks for a while. Then they'd know what they're talking about."

As he finished his beer, he lit the joint and passed it to me. When I declined, he made another observation.

"That's cool, man. At least you stick to your beliefs. Most people would take it because they wouldn't want to hurt my feelings or they wouldn't want to feel out of it. They always have some reason to take it, even if they don't want to. It's really funny to see these people who don't want to, feel out of it, so they take the joint from you. Just watch them. They don't know what to do with it. Just for fun sometimes we do something different, like everybody in the group smokes the joint a certain way. Watch the new person in the group, and they'll probably do it, too, 'cause they don't know what they're doing. Yet, if you talk to them about dope, they act like they've been doing dope for years. It's easy to see who's phony."

The conversation turned to life in general, and the pusher explained his own philosophy of life. "I get tired of people fighting for their rights. If they would quit making such a big thing about it, it would probably be better. Take women's lib or black liberation. If these people would make their point clear and then live their lives daily, trying to make the world a better place to live for everyone else, their lives would be better, too. Instead of working for yourself, you should be working for everyone else. Then everyone else would be working for you."

But despite his rather idealistic and utopian view of life, the pusher was still sarcastic and cynical. Once when he was talking about drug addicts, he said, "Some of my best friends are addicts." He seemed bitter.

"Sure I'm bitter. Everyone is trying to tell me what I'm doing wrong, yet they can't run their own lives. My father is an alcoholic. My mother ran out on him years ago. He can't keep a job, and everything seems to go wrong with him, yet he's telling me that I'm doing the wrong thing. People are always concerned about me and try to 'help me,' but I know what I'm doing, and I know why I'm doing it. That's better than most people can say about their lives."





# Perspective on the University Senate

By Holly Hildebrand

It was a little past 2:30 on a Thursday afternoon in the Mississippi-Illinois room when they began to come, from every part of the university, in every style, to fill up the rows of bright orange chairs.

One student, wearing frayed, faded blue jeans, scuffed brown boots and wire-rimmed glasses, walked into the nearly empty room, and, spotting a blonde coed, sat down beside her.

Another, a black, with a brown-and-white-striped wool cap pulled down around his face, began to take his seat when he saw one of his friends, a student from Bangladesh. "Hey, man, how are you?" the black exclaimed, slapping his friend on the hand.

At the front of the room behind the podium, John A. Richardson of the art department watched faculty members trickle in. Soon he would start the meeting of the University Senate of Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, the campus body that brings faculty member, student, administrator, civil service employee and East St. Louis center representative together once every three weeks.

Such an all-university senate looks good on paper, but 2½ years after its first meeting in June 1970, questions arise about just how well it works. Are the senate and its decisions significant to the university? Can it be ignored — and is it? What sort of limits are put on it?

And the answers are just as varied as the membership. There are those like undergraduate student Walt Hall who are firm believers in the senate. Others like student Paul Gordon regard it as a joke. Still others like University Senate President John A. Richardson assume a middle-of-the-road attitude.

## Significant or ridiculous?

Take their respective stands about the significance of the senate, for instance. Hall, an undergraduate senator and present recording secretary, feels the senate affects the day-to-day lives of students greatly. He cited as evidence senate approval of the pass-fail system, along with the approval of new courses, degree programs and General Studies requirements.

Hall says he believes in the senate because it's one place where all the different factions of the university can get together. Senate membership consists of 42 faculty, 13 undergraduate students, eight graduate students, 10 administrators, three East St. Louis center representatives, two nonacademic personnel and one faculty-administrative representative.

Hall also feels there is great unity in the senate and very

few bloc votes, except occasionally on such things as teacher-evaluation.

Paul Gordon, another student and former university senator, doesn't paint as rosy a picture of the senate as Hall. Gordon was a university senator in the senate's first year of existence, 1970-71. He was also a member of the senate's Student Affairs Council and chairman of its Student Rights and Responsibilities Code Committee.

Gordon doesn't feel that the senate has any great effect on the day-to-day lives of students. To him, it is just "one more step in the cumbersome process of change." He says the senate is incredibly slow in getting anything done.

He cited the teacher-evaluation system as an example. "It's been bogged down in the University Senate for years, and it's been bogged down in the Student Senate for years, and it's not that difficult a concept to work out. No issue is a better illustration of how ridiculous and vapid these two bodies usually are," he said.

Gordon said that when the senate does do anything, it is nothing that can bring about a change in the power structure of the university. "It took about a year for them to decide that they didn't even want to fly the United Nations flag, and think how trivial that is compared to the great issues of the academic scene," he said.

For Gordon, those "great issues" are what he calls "bread-and-butter issues" — that is, the salaries and benefits of the SIUE faculty. According to Gordon, the University Senate did not participate in the refusal to renew 19 instructors' contracts in the winter quarter of 1971. Instead, the decision was made by the administration, and Vice President Andrew Kochman had to go to the senate floor to explain it, Gordon said. Even then, the senators were mad, Gordon said.

However, SIUE President John S. Rendleman said that the decision not to renew the instructors' contracts was purely an administrative one, since the budget for the following year had been reduced and the administration had to figure out some way to cut expenses.

But Gordon does feel that there is one significant aspect to the University Senate — it acts as a forum for expression for senior faculty members. "But all they talk about is bullshit anyway," he said.

The opinions of University Senate President John A. Richardson seem to fall in between those of Hall and Gordon. Richardson is fairly pleased with the senate, but at the same time he recognizes the faults of the system.

"I am very, very much in favor of the apportionment of senate seats among faculty, students, administrators,

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*Three views of the senate are represented by believer Walt Hall (far left), critic Paul Gordon (left) and moderator John Richardson (below).*

nonacademic employees and East St. Louis representatives," he said. "I think it's the only way to moderate conflicts of vested interests before they assume crisis proportions."

But Richardson admits that there are some bugs in the system. First of all, he says that sometimes the administration or members of the Dean's Conference make a policy without senate knowledge or present the senate with a decision and ask that it be confirmed.

Another weakness can be found within the senate itself, Richardson said. Sometimes the senate tends to approve things subject to future review and reevaluation and then not consider them at all. But Richardson said that Past-president Robert Campbell has become more aware of this and hopes to rectify it in the future.

### ***Ignored or respected?***

There arises another question besides the significance of the senate as to how the body works. Can it be — and is it — ignored sometimes?

Past-president Robert Campbell of the sociology department says that the University Senate has no jurisdiction over any subject matter at all. Groups or individuals only come through the senate if they want public support for their legislation, he said. Anyone wanting anything done at the university could go to President Rendleman, the SIU Board of Trustees or some other university group, such as the Student Senate. No one is obligated to bother with the University Senate at all, he said.

Former University Senator Paul Gordon feels that the senate is bypassed a lot in university matters. One reason he feels that this is so is because he thinks President Rendleman is a very accessible person. "I have noticed that the powerful faculty members on this campus don't diddle around with the University Senate when they really want something done," Gordon said. "While they may serve occasionally in the senate, they do so solely as a formality." talking about."

However, Gordon declined to mention any faculty who bypass the senate in this way.

University Senator Walt Hall admits that there is some bypassing of the senate but feels that the monthly meetings of the senate's Executive Committee with President Ren-



dleman help keep any down to a minimum. The meetings are held to keep Rendleman and the senate up on current matters and to feel the president out on some proposals, Hall said.

One area where the senate is being ignored concerns the East St. Louis center. According to Hall, President Rendleman has told senate officers that the senate is not to be concerned with any of the center's problems.

President Rendleman, however, denies that the senate is bypassed very often and could not think of any example of it ever happening.

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Supposing that the senate reaches a significant decision, though, and is not bypassed. What sort of limitations to its power to make policy are there?

First of all, there is an obvious one — President Rendleman's approval or disapproval.

"Nothing that the senate does can become policy until approval by the president," Past-president Robert Campbell said. In some areas, such as new degree programs, approval by President Rendleman, then the SIU Board of Trustees and finally the Illinois Board of Higher Education is needed before the senate's legislation can become policy, Campbell said. And in other areas, such as a university name change, the senate would have had to have gone through President Rendleman and then the state legislature.

But despite President Rendleman's power not to accept any of the senate's legislation, Campbell feels that the president is unwilling to override senate action very often. "The real seat of the senate's power is recognizing that it's composed from representatives of different constituencies and therefore the most nearly representative body on campus," Campbell said. "So the administration, in acting against the senate, is risking lack of support from the entire community. If the president knows that the senate looks upon something as important, the president thinks twice about vetoing it."

### **Limited in its powers?**

President Rendleman himself admitted his reluctance to veto senate legislation because of the wide variety of constituencies the body represents. But he remembered one instance in which he considered his veto necessary. During the 1970 election campaign, the senate passed legislation to provide for a moratorium that would have closed classes on Election Day that year. Rendleman says he used the veto on the legislation because he felt approval of the proposal would have made the university a political organ. And the taxpayers weren't willing to accept that, he said.

Even when President Rendleman uses his veto power on legislation from the senate, he does not always negate the whole proposal. Sometimes, he uses his veto power to eliminate only a part of the proposal.

Although there has been some controversy over this interpretation of the veto power, University Senate President John Richardson feels that sometimes such an "item veto" is useful.

"Frequently, we are confronted with urgent needs, and for Rendleman to have to veto a policy in toto when he disagrees with some single element would be quite inefficient. On the other hand, it must be admitted that his ability to modify legislation by deleting portions of it dilutes senate power."

Richardson said that the senate cannot really do much about the veto power since legally the SIU Board of Trustees cannot grant the senate the power of final decision in university matters. He feels that such power can be held only by those who can be held accountable — and the board and the chief administrative officers of the university are legally accountable to the people of Illinois, he said.

Another limitation to senate power is the body's lack of involvement in one important area — budgeting. According to University Senator Walt Hall, the senate cannot really get involved in this area because it requires much knowledge that university senators don't have. "There are people who work all year long making budgets," he said. "You just can't compete with that on a part-time basis."

With some of these problems, the question arises whether the University Senate has had any success at all in its first two years of existence.

The answer is that it probably has, at least more than the other campus body, the Student Senate. Neither body has any jurisdiction over any subject matter, except for the allocation of student activity monies, which is under the auspices of the Student Senate. So a quick look at the records of both bodies over the past two academic years should indicate how well the University Senate has progressed.

### **A record of accomplishments**

The 1970-71 academic year was the University Senate's first year of existence, but its accomplishments were long. The University Senate's Curriculum Council that year studied revision of the General Studies program, set up a Dean's College advisory board, recommended an experimental program of early admission of high school students under the Dean's College, recommended that Air Force ROTC be made a four-year program and approved bachelor's degrees in sanitation technology and human services.

The University Senate's Faculty Welfare Council approved legislation defining teaching loads, campus grievance procedures for faculty, a maternity leave policy, a transportation policy and professional ethics and conduct for faculty.

The Governance Council of the University Senate that year set up an ad hoc committee to study the structure of the university and to decide whether the current organization should be changed.

Changes in the requirements for admission to the Graduate School and development of new operating papers for the Graduate School were two major accomplishments of the Graduate Council of the University Senate that year.

The Planning Council that year studied changing the university calendar and establishing an environmental studies program, set up a committee to define the mission of SIUE and a commission to look into that year's budget crisis and approved legislation to cancel classes on the day of and the day preceding a national election.

And the Student Affairs Council helped draw up a Student Rights and Responsibilities Code.

But for the Student Senate of 1970-71, things were different. The 14-member body had trouble reaching quorums. By the end of September 1970, they were considering impeaching then Student Body President Larry Sumner. A new senate constitution was haggled over. Eleven senatorial benefits were passed that would have given student senators such things as free activity passes, special assistance in entering graduate, law or medical school, payment of unforeseen essentials, discounts on books and supplies and free breakfast for morning senate meetings.

Proposals to combat auto theft on campus by putting cameras with high-powered lenses on top of all buildings were also considered. And at the end of the year, the Student Senate did its annual task of allocating student activity funds to student organizations.

In the 1971-72 academic year, the differences between the University Senate and the Student Senate narrowed considerably, but they still were there.



That year, the University Senate's Curriculum Council approved a pass-fail system, a system for crediting foreign language use in different fields of study and a proposal for extending the proficiency examination policy. The council also passed statements on the declaration of majors and the computation of grade-point averages.

The Faculty Welfare Council of the University Senate passed a faculty evaluation proposal and a proposal for the remission of tuition for the spouses and dependents of faculty and staff.

The Governance Council of the University Senate considered enlarged representation of the University Senate and the status of the Intercollegiate Athletic Committee.

The Graduate Council of the University Senate considered policy, admission and degree requirements for doctoral programs; interdivisional and interdisciplinary programs; and graduate faculty classification.

The Planning Council of the University Senate considered the mission of SIUE and the mundialization of the university. In the Student Affairs Council, proposals for the establishment of a graduation fee, an increase in the Student Center fee and a program of intercollegiate athletics for women at SIUE were considered.

Meanwhile, under newly elected Student Body President John Phillips and student body vice president David C. Smith, the Student Senate was beginning to recover from the Sumner administration. Registration priorities for

student workers were recommended to the Registrar's Office. A Housing and Consumer Protection Committee was beginning to study the possibility of coed housing at Tower Lake and discounts for students at local stores. A total of \$150,000 was approved for a commons building at Tower Lake. Expansion of the University Center was also approved.

The Student Senate also passed a proposal to set up a student worker grievance board, backed the Asian Studies program, helped revamp the Artist-Lecture Series, investigated the shuttle bus service and maintenance of the parking lots and looked into the possibility of student-owned housing. It approved a nine-month SIUE membership in the Association of Illinois Student Governments, released \$162,000 from the Student Welfare and Recreation Fund for the construction of a bubble gym and called for a referendum to consider a new campus mascot.

From these records, it seems that the University Senate has had more success than the Student Senate in the past two years.

But what about the future of the University Senate? Will it continue its record, or will it get bogged down with internal conflicts like the Student Senate has had in the past?

No one really knows for sure. But it seems that without a University Senate, there won't be much of a future for SIUE.



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## ***The begetting of SIUE's University Senate***

The establishment of a senate that draws its membership from all parts of the university was brought about by the University Senate's predecessor, the Faculty Senate, in that body's first and only academic year of existence, 1969-70.

The Governance Council of the Faculty Senate was charged with investigating a new senate constitution late in 1969. Hearings were scheduled for officers of student organizations, members of the Graduate Council, administrators, nonacademic personnel, alumni representatives and graduate students. Additional hearings were also held for anyone who wished to express their opinions on a new senate constitution.

Questionnaires on what should be included in the document were prepared for student and faculty representatives. In all-day work sessions during the 1970 spring quarter break, the council considered all the opinions and drafted the new senate constitution and bylaws. On March 26, 1970, the council approved them.

Three weeks later, the Faculty Senate called a special meeting, and the constitution of the university's first body to draw membership from all constituencies of the campus — the students, the faculty, the administrators, the staff and the East St. Louis center — was approved. Soon afterward, the Student Senate and President John S. Rendleman gave their approval.

The membership of the University Senate is broken down into 42 faculty, 13 undergraduate students, eight graduate students, 10 administrators, three East St. Louis representatives, two nonacademic personnel and one faculty-administrative representative.

Most of the senate's work is done in its six councils — Planning, Graduate, Curriculum, Student Affairs, Faculty Welfare, and Governance. Within the councils, there are specialized committees. For instance, the Planning Council has a Biological and Ecological Use Committee, made up mostly of engineering faculty members, to help the council in matters such as land use.

Legislation usually is brought to the appropriate council. If the council approves it, it goes to the senate's Executive Committee. Minor proposals are usually sent directly to President Rendleman while major proposals are usually brought to the floor of the senate to be voted upon. If the senate approves the major proposal, it then goes to President Rendleman.

President Rendleman can adopt the entire proposal, reject it or veto parts of it. For some senate legislation, such as new degree programs, the SIU Board of Trustees and then the Illinois Board of Higher Education must approve the proposal before it can take effect.



















**Photo  
by  
Pat  
Watson**

As one enters the small town of Arthur, Illinois, he sees the sign "Arthur — A Town of Progress." This statement seems very ironical since about one-third of that town's population is made up of a darkly-clad, reserved colony of people — the Amish.

This Amish settlement is one of the largest in the country.

Many of the Amish's ancient beliefs seem peculiar to modern man. Luxuries such as telephones and televisions are not permitted in an Amish home.

Although these people come into town to buy things, they do all of their travelling in horse-drawn wagons and carriages. Since Amish do not believe in any kind of motorized vehicle, they farm the land by using horses to pull the combines.

The Amish provide for their own children, however, these children only go to school until the eighth grade. After this time they work around the house and farm.

As the Amish children grow older things seemingly do not get much more exciting. Most of the teenager's social life consists of going to town on a Saturday night to stand around and talk with other Amish youths at the meeting hall.

As the rest of the town continues to progress, the Amish inhabitants of Arthur remain stagnant.



## National champs

Finishing as the only unbeaten college team in the nation, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville proved its No. 1 college rating by defeating Oneonta (N.Y.) college 1-0 in the NCAA college division championships here Dec. 9.

Cougar fans claimed that SIUE was the No. 1 soccer team in the nation for both the university and college divisions after St. Louis University won the NCAA university crown.

This year was the first time when collegiate soccer was divided into two divisions. In previous years, all collegiate teams played in one division.

Since the Cougars tied the Billikens 1-1 in November at Busch Stadium in St. Louis, many observers have rated the Billikens and Cougars as co-champions of the nation. A record college soccer audience of 14,459 viewed the controversial deadlock at Busch Stadium in which two SIUE goals were disallowed.

But regional victories over Eastern Illinois and Akron, Ohio, Universities and NCAA triumphs over Baltimore and Oneonta capped a splendid 11-0-3 season for Bob Guelker's kickers. It was fitting that leading scorer Chris Carenza would notch the only goal of the game in SIUE championship victory.

Although voting irregularities cost the Cougars any chances of placing players on the first team All-America, center full back Vince Fassi received All-America honorable mention.

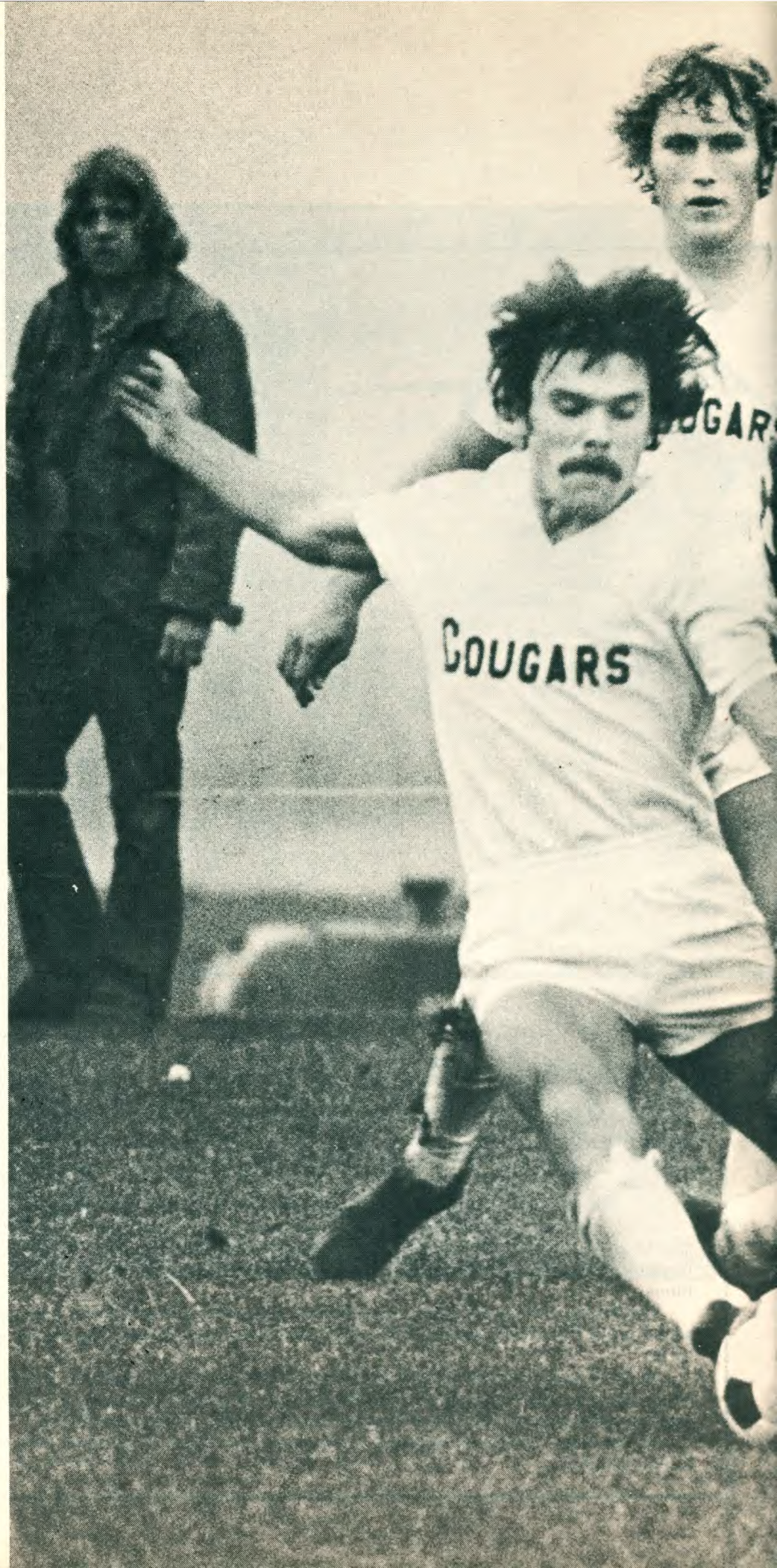
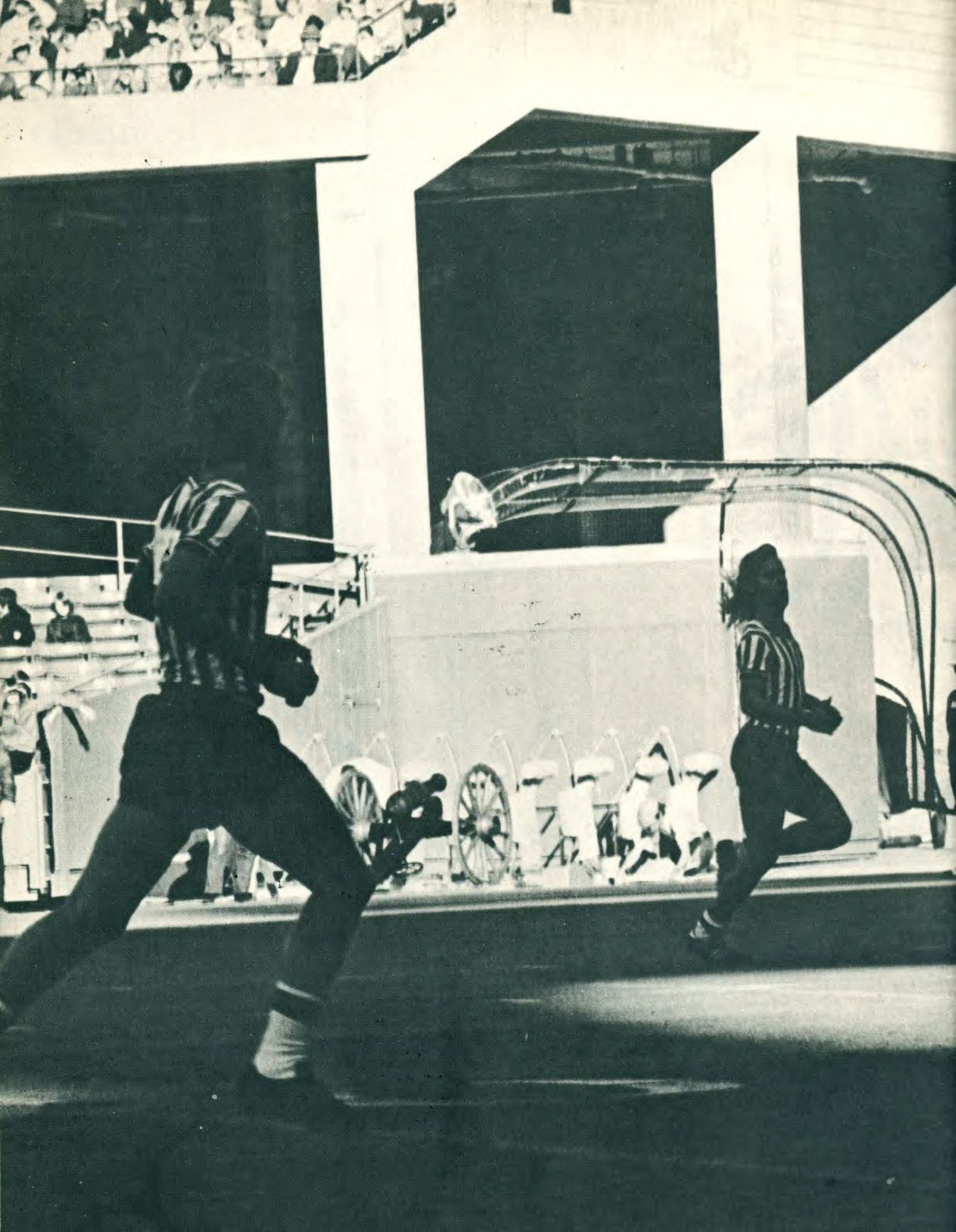






Photo by Don Lewis







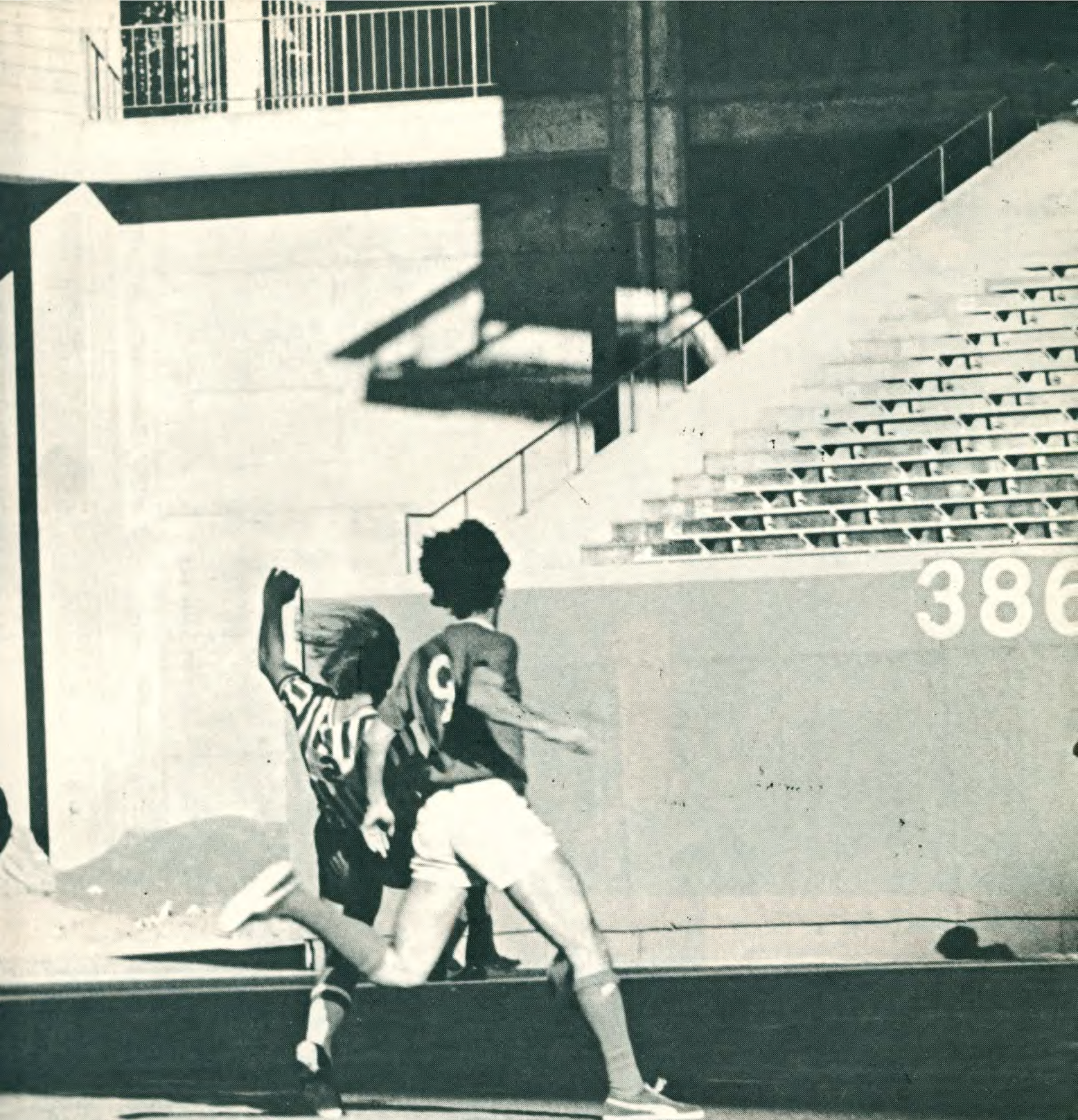


Photo by Carl Uetz





Photo by Don Lewis



Photo by  
Carl Uetz





## Kristoff's last stand

Unknowingly, the first time some people spot the 6-foot, 250-pound frame of Larry Kristoff, wrestling coach at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, they utter jibberish like, "Ohmygosh! Those wrestlers better win or Kristoff will . . ." or "I bet they never talk back to him, otherwise he would . . ."

In reality, the 30-year old Kristoff is not the tyrannical taskmaster that strangers make him out to be. With a voice nearer to the soprano range than the bass level, qualities of freshness and congeniality are parts of Larry Kristoff personality, not to be confused with the Larry Kristoff physique.

"I'm getting fat, and I don't like it," Kristoff said in a friendly tone. "But I'm on a diet."

Kristoff said that he didn't start his diet until the first week of January. "I went to mom's house over the holidays, and she had pies, ice cream and cookies. It was like four to five meals a day," he said, chuckling.

Kristoff made a New Year's resolution to lose 20 pounds since he wanted to get back into shape. Could that be for the World Games or the Olympic Games in 1976? "No, I'm too old for wrestling on a competition basis. Let the young kids have their shot. Wrestling demands that you are in shape, and let me tell you, I'm no George Blanda of wrestling."

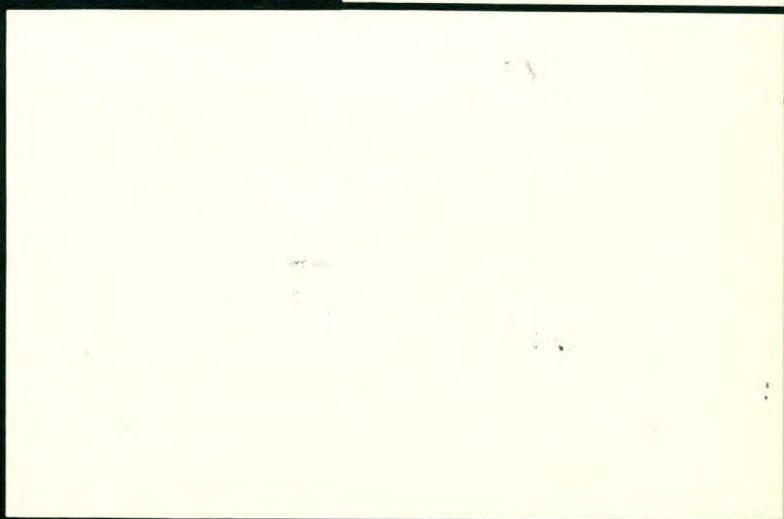
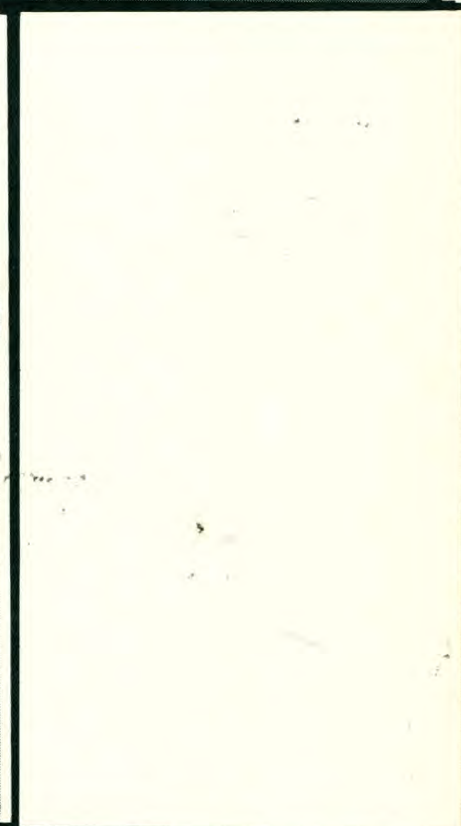
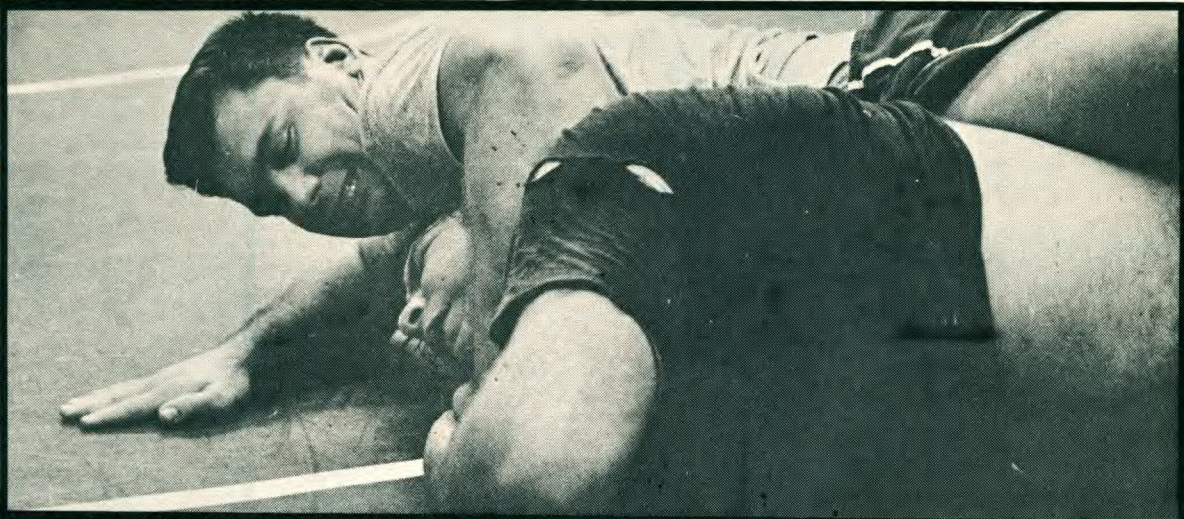
Age played a decisive factor in Kristoff's decision to call it quits. But the man who took second place in the

Continued On Page 46











World Games in 1966, 1969 and 1970 had another reason for competition retirement namely, a bad knee.

"I had to have the cartilage taken out of my right knee this summer (1972)," Kristoff said. Losing the cartilage from his knee was a setback for Kristoff, but a slight setback compared to the actual operation.

"The operation was misery. My knee became infected after the operation, and it got to the point where my temperature was 105 degrees. The doctor told me that they would have to reopen my knee and let the infection drain out. It got so bad after the operation that my leg could have been amputated at the knee because of possible gangrene," Kristoff said.

He recalls the harrowing experience. "The doctors decided to perform a second operation, but I didn't want them to. I still had a fever. In the mornings my temperature would drop, but by the afternoons it rose. Finally after this happened over and over again for three days, the fever went down. The doctor told me he would let me go home if the fever subsided, so I asked him what I could do. He said drinking ice water would help. I'll tell you, I must have drunk five gallons of that stuff. Anyway, they let me go home."

Kristoff had much time in the hospital to contemplate his future. There was his wife Doris and their three children to think about. But the pain in his knee was unbearable at times.

"They had to give me morphine to ease the pain. Once I got out of bed stark naked, grabbed my crutches and headed down the hallway. Luckily, a nurse stopped me. I just couldn't control my actions," he said.

Now the man who has won 18 United States championships wrestling in the 220 and heavyweight classes has decided to devote more time to his family and coaching at SIUE.

His eldest boy, Mark, 9, might be following in his father's wrestling footsteps. Mark is wrestling for the East Alton Park Midget team.

"As long as Mark is interested and has a good time wrestling, enjoying the practicers and having fun, I'm all for him wrestling. I never brought up the subject or forced him to wrestle. I tried to talk him out of it just to see if he was doing it because I did," Kristoff said.

If Kristoff is not watching Mark wrestle, he could be hunting quail, duck or pheasant. "I'll hunt almost anything," he said.



When some people hear the name of Larry Kristoff, they think back to the ABC-TV televised match between the United States and Russia in 1971. Kristoff demolished a Russian foe in the finals before the television audience.

Maybe other people point to Kristoff as the man who has beaten defensive tackle Curley Culp of the Kansas City Chiefs in five of the six matches when they met on the circuit a few years ago.

It's possible that football people figure that anyone who was drafted by the Green Bay Packers in 1964, as Kristoff



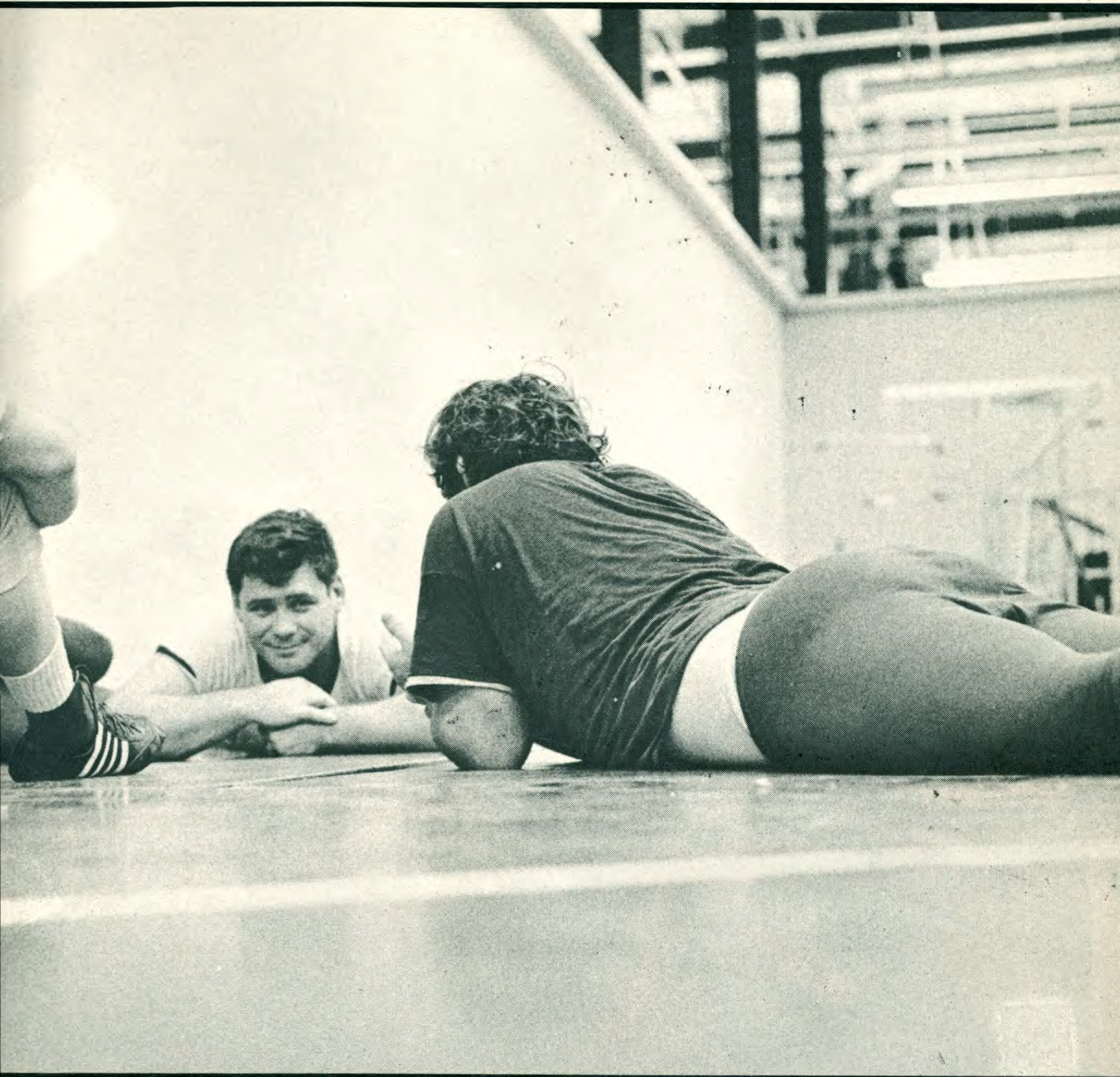


Photo by Nick Brooks

was, has to be mean and able to bite off the head of anyone.

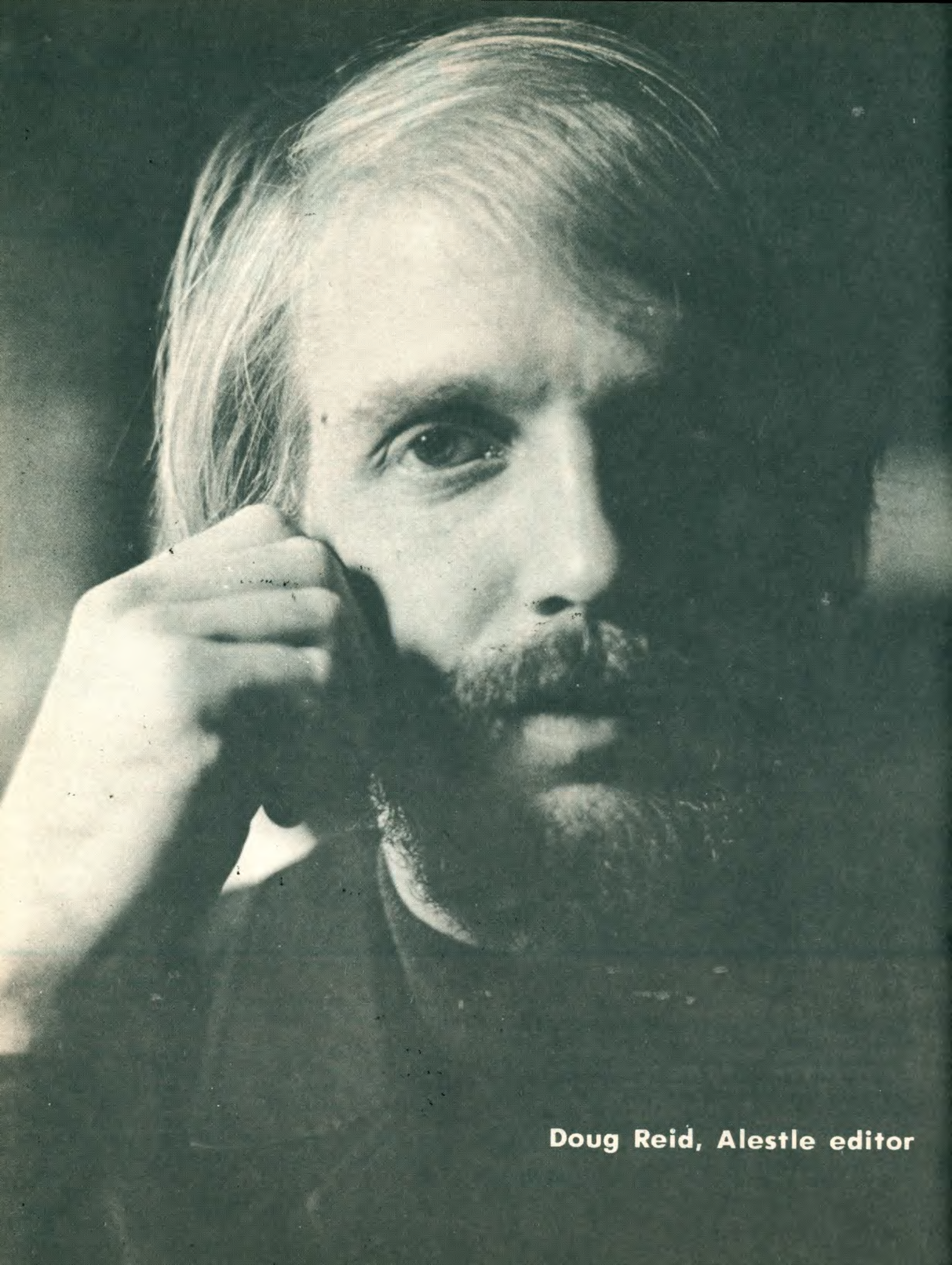
But that stereotyped brute does not typify Kristoff.

SIUE must have known the true Larry Kristoff when they hired the SIU-Carbondale graduate. Besides being an expertise mat coach, Kristoff is a qualified driver's education instructor.

Even though the Carbondale native isn't as mean as he looks, you can be sure that everybody is not cutting any corners when Kristoff is at the controls.







**Doug Reid, Alestle editor**





Photos by Wendy Wieland

Doug Reid — editor, father and student. Many men have held these titles, but few have probably held them all at the same time. Doug Reid does. Reid, 25, is editor of the campus newspaper, the *Alestle*, father of two sons and a full-time student at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville.

"This editor job is the luckiest thing in years that's happened to me," Reid said. But he is not entirely content with the campus newspaper. He feels he has not accomplished what he had originally intended, but he has plans for changes, including experimentation in style and make-up of the *Alestle*. He would also like to reorganize the staff so that the newspaper will almost run itself.

At sometime in the future, Reid would like to have his own magazine, similar in style to England's *Punch*. But for now, his main goal as editor is to get across to the campus that the *Alestle* belongs to it and not the *Alestle* staff.

The third title, most important to Reid, is that of father. It is also the most difficult of the three for Reid to fulfill. Separated from his wife since August, Reid no longer lives with his family. He tries to see his two sons, Andy, 2, and Chris, 6, every weekend, but he would like to see them more.

Reid is in a tremendous state of transition. And how does he feel about it? "I was stagnant for four or five years, but now I'm moving, and I like it."





# Dan Walker

## FOR Governor



Photo by  
Carl Uetz





*On Oct. 20, Illinois' young gubernatorial hopeful Dan Walker came to SIUE to appeal to students for their support.*

*This and many of his other campaign treks led Dan Walker to Springfield and the Illinois governorship.*



Photo by  
Ron Hempel



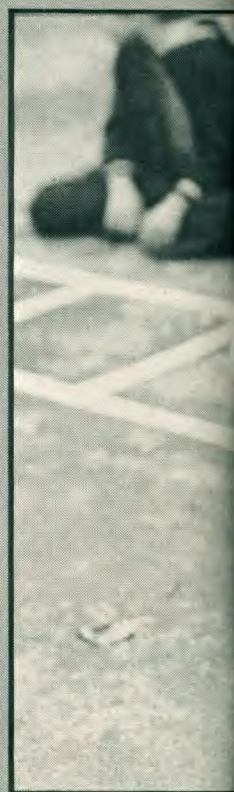


Photo by Dan Ridings



# Portfolio

The artwork on the following pages are parts of a portfolio of student photography. Although the subject matter differs from picture to picture, each photographer has captured a mood, a feeling.

Lines, tones, textures and shapes are just a few of the elements that are combined to create specific moods. These elements hold the picture together so that a certain attitude is felt — be it one of serenity, involvement, freedom or restraint.

On these beginning pages, that attitude is a wish for peace. Each person has inside of himself this secret wish — be it for peace at home, peace with a neighbor or just peace of mind. People long to change the turmoil and chaos of their lives into serenity. Every person can make peace with his everyday life. But until individual desires for peace blossom forth to live outside each of us, the great peace will never come.



Photo by Candy Crosnoe

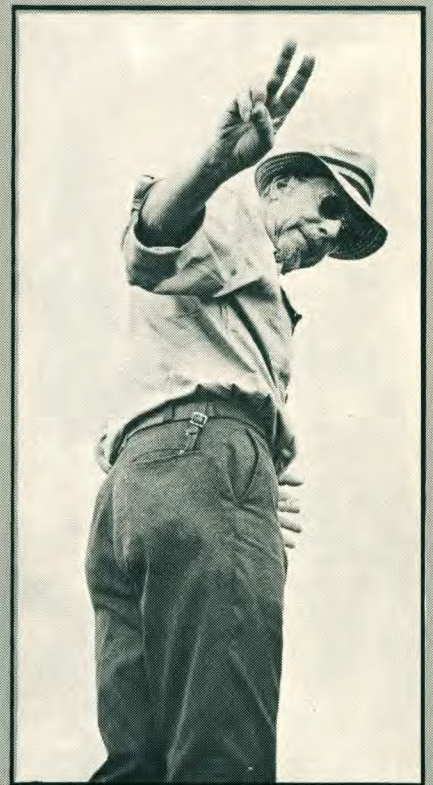


Photo by Ed Korba





Photos by Joan Perrin

***The all-night rock concert***









Photo by Walter Grogan





**Monduel Banessia  
with Black Magic**



**Photos by  
Ron Hempel**





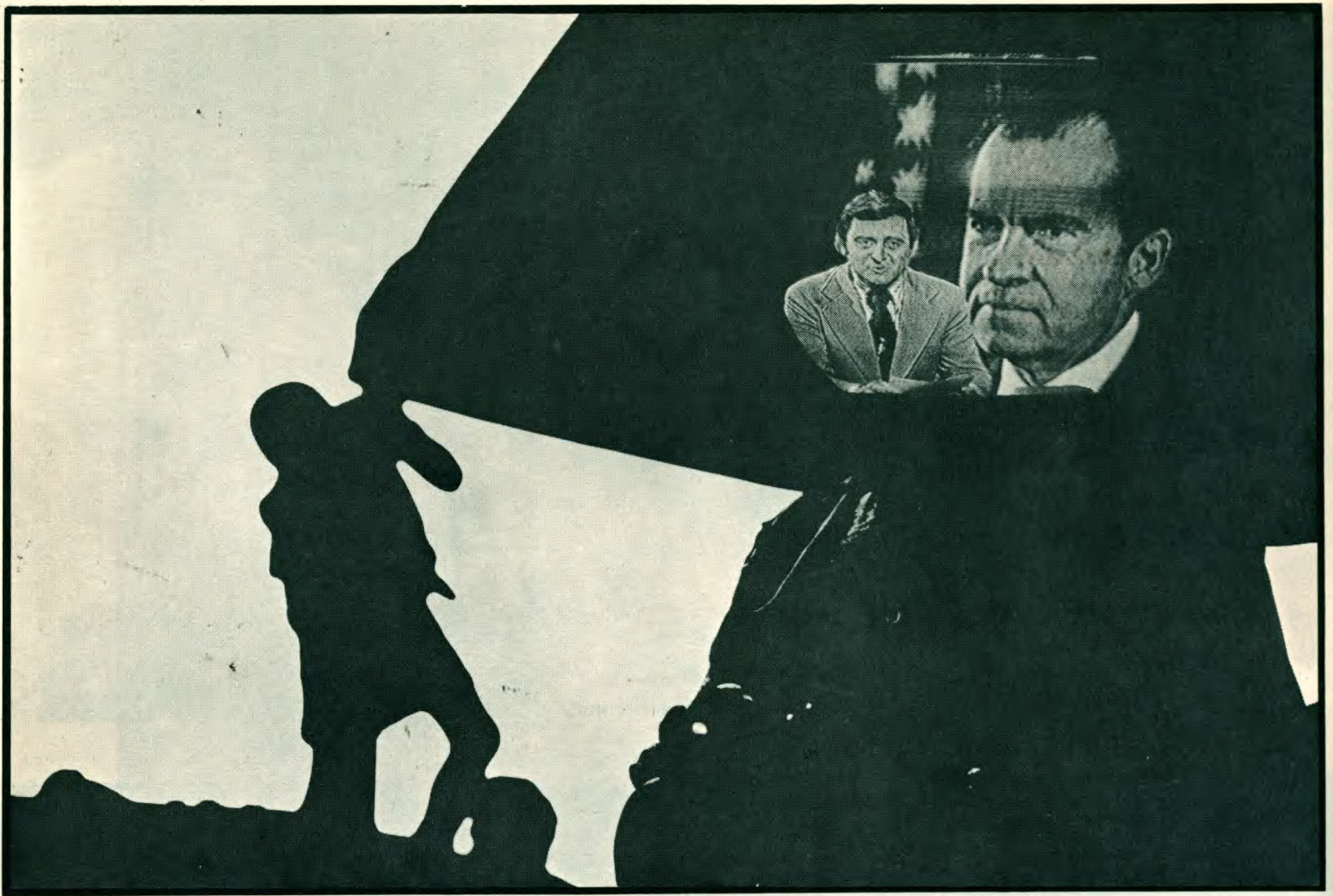
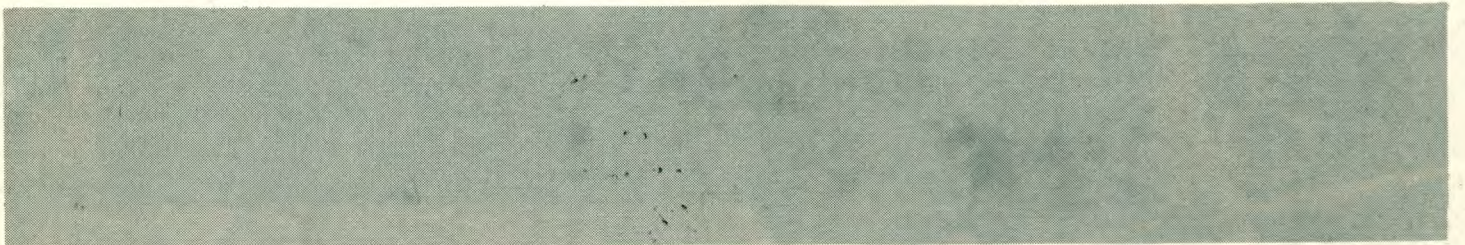
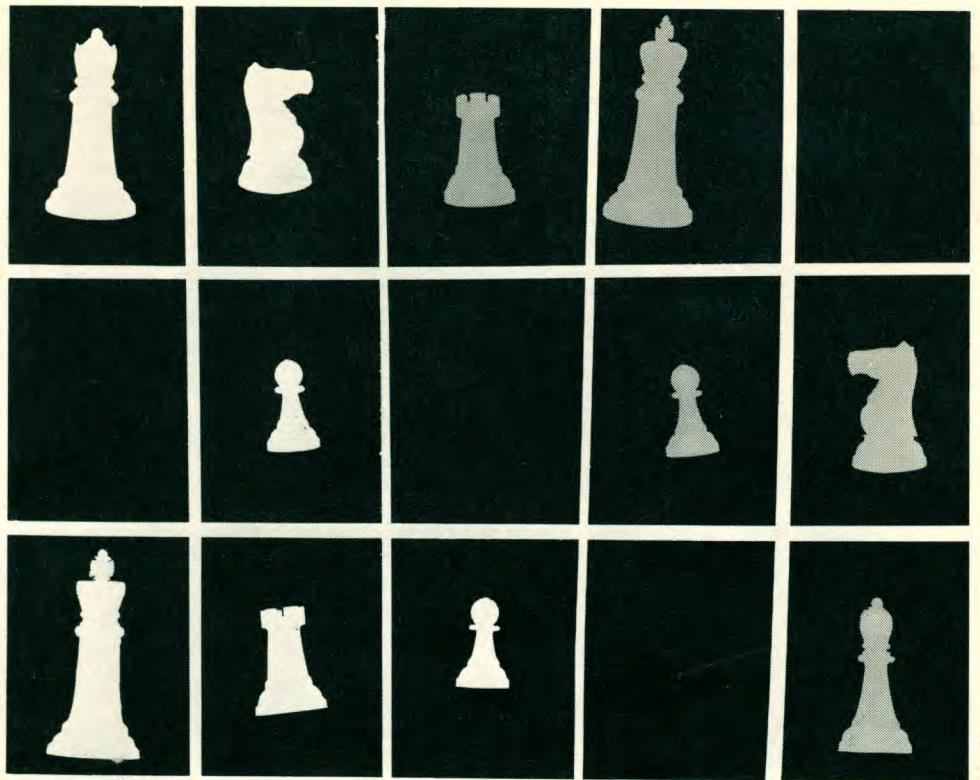


Photo by Dan Ridings







**Photogram by  
David Miles**

**Photo by  
Ron Hempel**





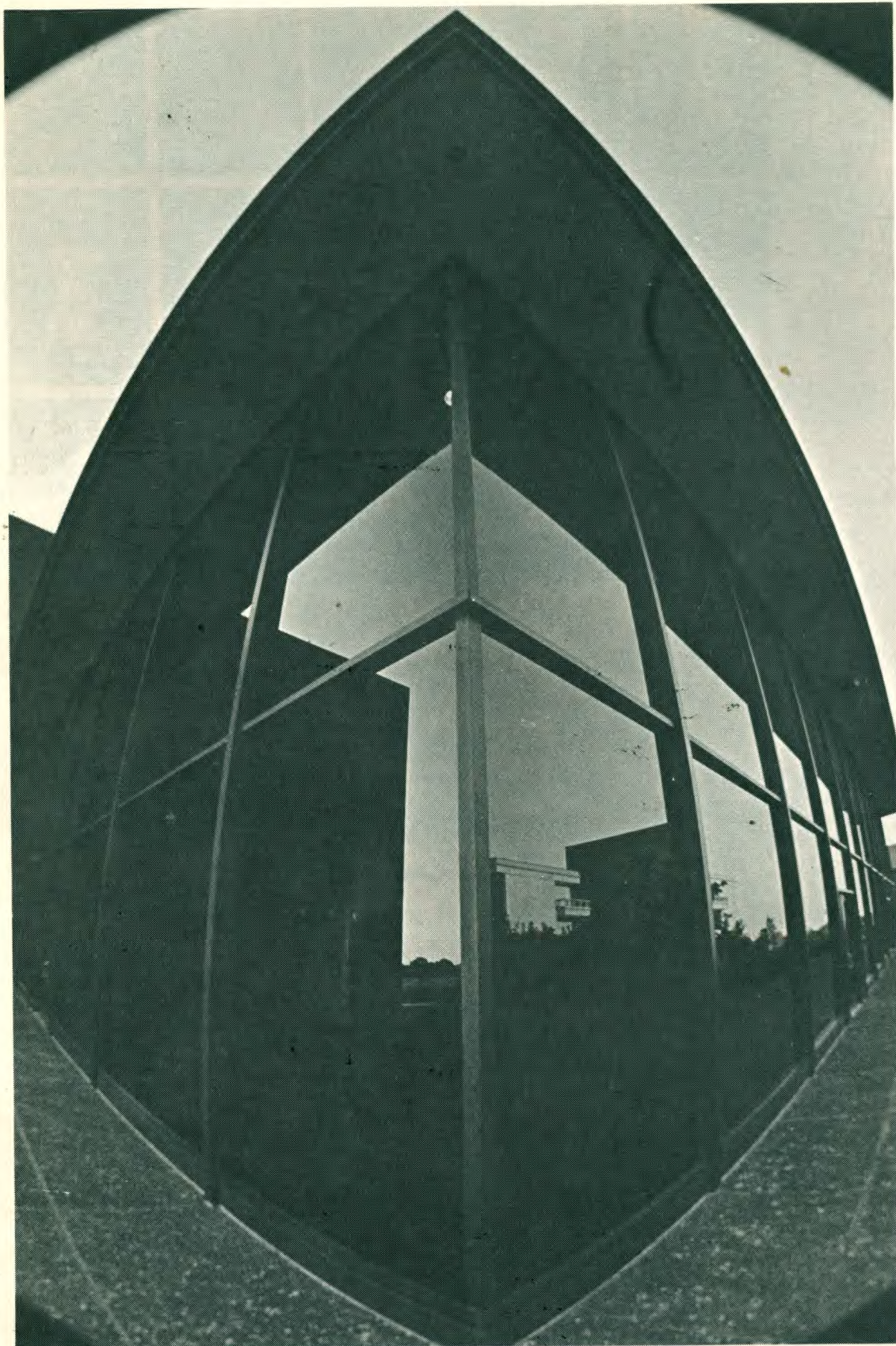


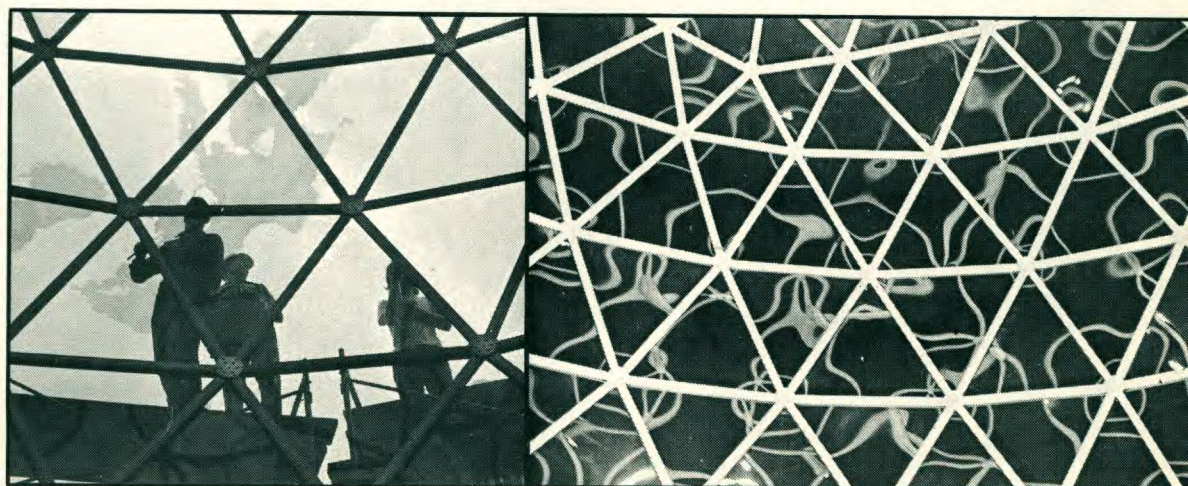
Photo by Don Lewis



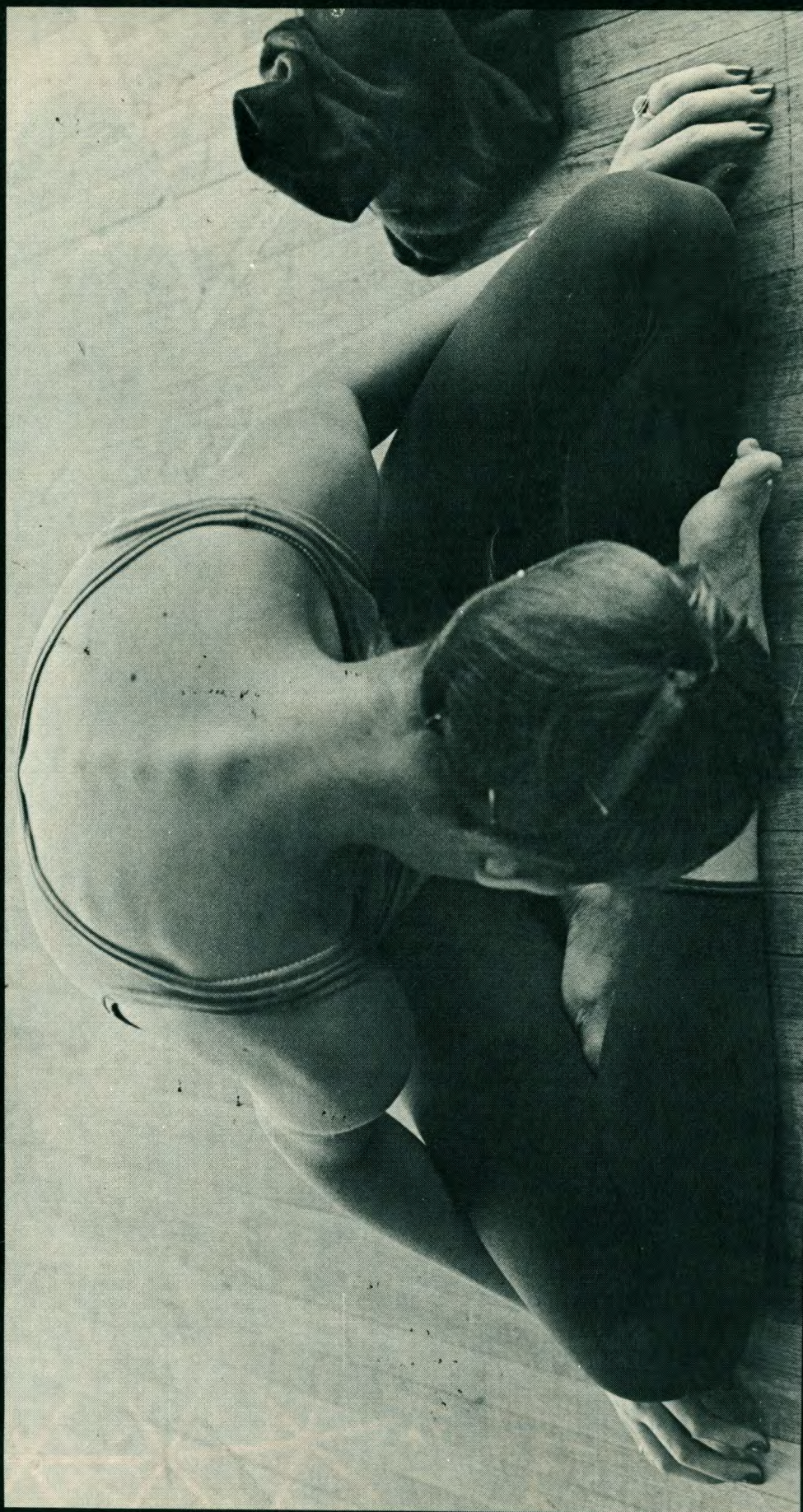


**Photos by  
Joe Hardin**

**Above Right  
Ron Hempel**







By Noel Jordan



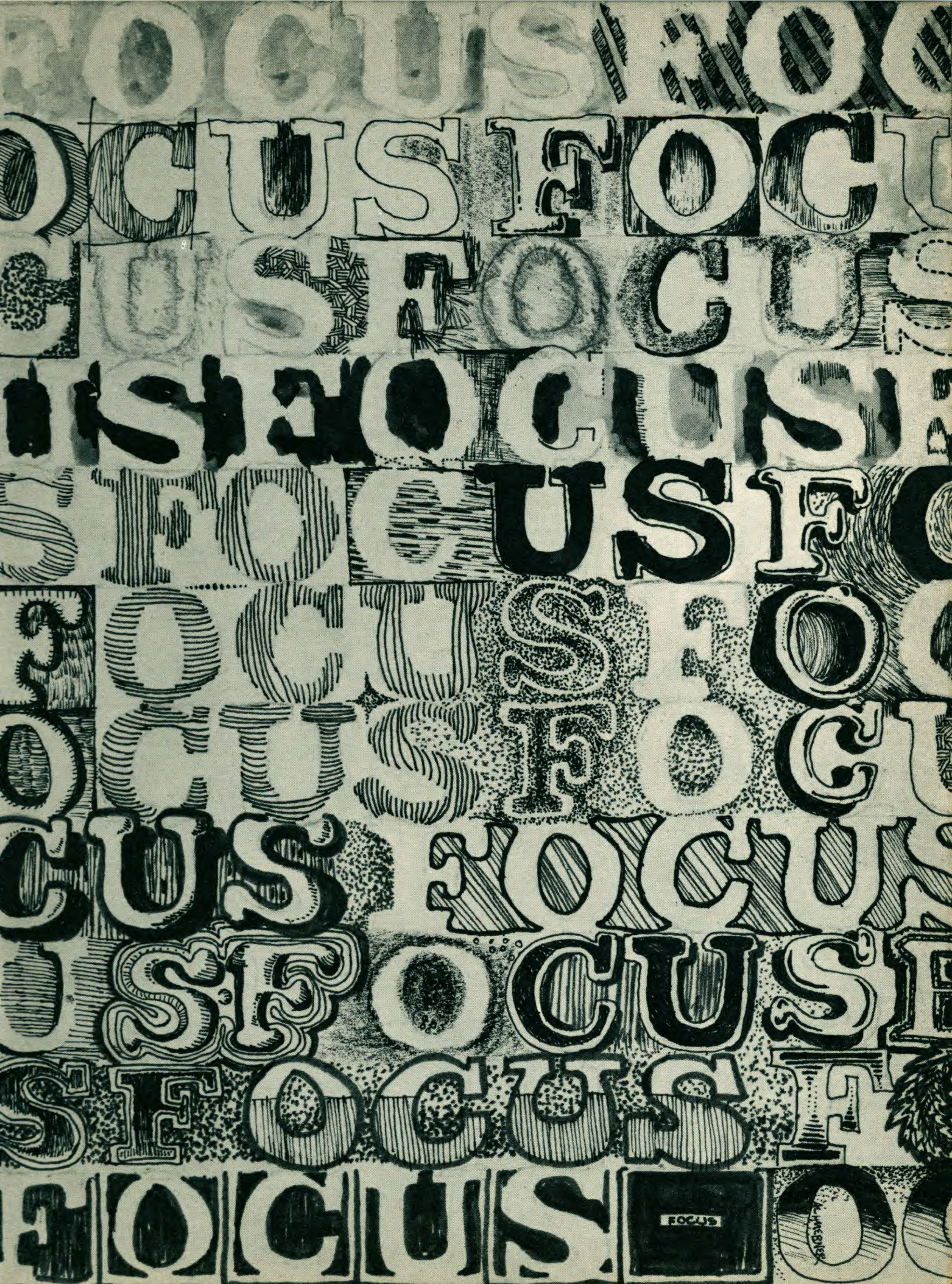


Photo by Don Lewis











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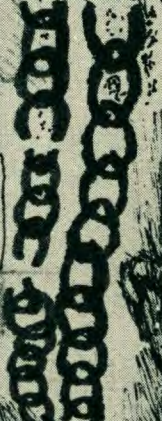
Solomon  
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Carmichael  
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