

CURRENT

University of Missouri-St. Louis



Harrison Salisbury, associate editor of the New York Times, speaking last week on China, Russia and the United States.

Island Expedition Organized

Costa Mesa, Ca. — The Charles Darwin Research Institute, a non-profit scientific research organization, in cooperation with the Instituto Hidrografico y Oceanografico de la Armada Del Ecuador today announced the formation of a 90-day research expedition to the Galapagos Islands departing early in 1973.

The significance of the archipelago lies in its unique natural history — the large variety of plants and animals that make the Galapagos and equatorial Land of Oz. Located 650 miles west of Ecuador, the islands form excellent natural laboratories for the study of insular biology and the evolutionary process.

Studies will be offered on a

credit basis to undergraduate students with a graduate level program available to qualified individuals. The concentrated program consists of 11 weeks spent on site with 52 hours weekly in classroom, lab and field projects in Applied Island Ecology, Tropical Marine Biology & Invertebrates, Biology, Geology, Volcanology, Botany, Ornithology & Terrestrial Invertebrates, Oceanology (aboard ship and class), Herpetology, unique island survey projects and a cultural exchange program with participating Ecuadorian students.

Details may be obtained from the Expedition Director, Charles Darwin Research Institute, 3001 Red Hill, #VI-203, Costa Mesa, California 92626.

NEWS BRIEFS

United States Military Aid to Foreign Governments in 1973 will be over two-and-a-half times as great as the economic and humanitarian aid given to foreign governments, according to figures recently released by the Center for Defense Information.

While the U.S. will hand out \$9.5 billion dollars in military aid to foreign countries next year, it will give only \$3.7 billion in economic and humanitarian aid.

Also, according to the center's figures, of the 64 foreign governments that will receive military aid from the U.S. in 1973, 25 coun-

tries are "governed by the military" or "permit no open opposition to the government." In other words, they're dictatorships. Greece, for example, which is ruled by a heavy-handed clique of Colonels, will be receiving almost \$100 million worth of military aid, and no non-military aid.

The Center for Defense Information observes that "U.S. Military assistance to 25 countries with military and dictatorial governments perpetuates these governments and may encourage the formation of other like governments." EARTH NEWS

"The Experiment in International Living" is now accepting applications for their summer ambassador program.

The council selects high school and college students to spend their summer vacation in a foreign country.

Scholarships are available to students who are legal residents of St. Louis and can be back in St. Louis next year as guest lecturers.

As an ambassador to Germany

last year, Joan Turtune, an UMSL sophomore, lived with a German family for a month and travelled through Austria and Germany. With a \$750 scholarship, she paid \$200 plus personal expenses.

Application requests may be mailed to "Experiment in International Living," P.O. Box 11024, Ferguson, Missouri, 63135. Final applications must be submitted to the screening committee by January 12, 1973.

The Midwest Model United Nations will hold its 19th annual session at the downtown Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel the weekend of February 21st through 23rd. The Midwest Model United Nations was established to give interested college students an insight into the workings of this international organization. Each delegation has seats on the various U.N. committees and is also expected to attend the General Assembly sessions.

UMSL's delegation this year will be representing Uganda. Al-

thea Matthews, co-ordinator for UMSL's delegation has announced that there will be four representatives. Anyone interested in participating should contact her at the Information Desk by November 15th. It is desirable that delegates have some experience on the international level, such as travel through a foreign country, but it is not necessary. All the applicants will be interviewed, and selected on the basis of this interview.

Over 40 Midwest colleges have delegations attending the session.

Ralph Nader:

Calls for full-time citizens

By Bruce Barth

"Citizen abdication and citizen delegation of responsibilities have gone too far too long. We now know that government corrupts and government wastes; but government will not be responsive to the people if the citizens are not responsive to it," stressed Ralph Nader in his disquisition on environmental contamination last week.

Nader spoke to a large crowd at the Multi-Purpose building on the 26th, repeating the theme of involvement through becoming a "full time citizen" throughout his presentation. He analyzed the topic "Environmental hazards; Man-made and Man-remedied" in a cause-and-effect manner, explaining what could be done as citizens to provoke direct results in a government that "often only gives lip service to the problems of pollution."

Nader pointed out that the poor are the one most acutely effected group when determining who bears the brunt of consequences brought about industrial pollution, since they live and work in pollution. Yet they still don't understand the full effects of this contamination, and have no actual political power to employ in dealing with it.

But he noted that the people are finally starting to deal with the problem, rather than simply acknowledging the fact that it's there. Nader terms this new understanding "stage two of environmental involvement."

Stage one entails realizing that the crisis is indeed there. "But it's quite another thing," he explains, "to see within the rather immediate limits of our horizon; through technological capabilities and economic wherewithal; to deal a striking blow once and for all to this profligate contamination of the prerequisites of human health and survival."

In order to deal with the problem of motivation in a basically apathetic society, Nader suggested two levels of sensitivity. These he contends, are the two ways to directly involve those people who would otherwise fail to realize the problem.

The first is to harp on the concept of how pollution effects the children of the nation. Nader mentioned that in Savannah, Georgia, the pollution problem is so severe that children had literally burned themselves playing in contaminated streams and rivers. "Somehow, people don't look at pollution as something of immediate urgency. . . . But even if they sweep aside everything else, they're not going to sweep aside the doctor telling them that their child has residues of lead, mercury or other very deadly and non-degradable contaminants."

His second means of expressing just how severe the pollution problem is involves documenting through the implications of environmental contamination. "Because pollution doesn't provoke immediate pain, burn, or do what fires or terrible storms may do, people tend to not generate concern." But to confront people with the documented figures proving how critical pollution really is would be one way of defeating the massive "stagnation of learning" in society; or, as Nader puts it, "man's addiction to fossilizing the mind."

Yet Nader also emphasized that until the government changes its views on pollution, the citizenry's sentiments would be feckless. "There tends to be a massive ingoring by the law on widespread injurious conditions which proceed from industrial organizations that know of these conditions. They have the technology and wealth to start a process of reduction, but continue not to do so even as the evidence piles up about the danger that evolves from industrial pollutants."

Nader contends that the individual acts of impermissible violence dwarf in comparison to the mass acts of violence often performed by industries. "This is not that kind of thing that we collect statistics on. We know how many burglaries are committed, since crime statistics are on burglaries, homicide, rapes and larceny. But they don't deal with the systematic consumer fraud, or various other types of corporate or

economic crimes. They don't even deal with violation of federal laws dealing with industrial diseases. They simply deal with individual criminal acts outside of the business or organizational worlds."

"I suppose it's a little cynical to say that if you want to keep yourself out of the crime statistics make sure you do your dastardly deed within the corporate or governmental framework, but that's certainly a conclusion that can be drawn."

He also pointed to the educational institutions as suppressive organizations in terms of dealing with environment. "Instead of developing the human mind to handle a wide variety of information, the legitimate quest of specialization tends to be developed to such an extreme that it prevents a student from feeling an interest in a capacity in generalized studies."

One university function that has been highly successful in other areas of the country are the student Public Interest Research Groups. In Oregon, students organized a petition that they presented to the University board. This petition asked that a small amount of money be taken, presumably from each student's fees, and set aside to finance researchers, economists, scientists, lawyers and other professionals who would be directly accountable to the students, the PIRG program has worked well in a number of other states, like Massachusetts, Minnesota, Texas, Iowa and Vermont.

MoPIRG, the Missouri student Public Interest Research Group, is presently being formed with the co-operation of UMSL and three other state universities. Nader briefly discussed the work being done here in Missouri with PIRG, and later urged students to get involved with the group.

PIRG, Nader summarized, was extremely valuable in two aspects. First, these organizations help do away with the boredom factor that turns many students off from conventional studies. Secondly, the program could help promote better citizenship, and increase student activity.

"They're basically independent non-partisan citizen groups that try to get information out to the public, develop working groups with the community, develop both proposals and solutions, and get support behind their ideas."

"There is no better way to overcome boredom and wasted potential of students in a period in their lives where they're as idealistic and creative, risktaking and pioneering as they'll ever be, then to engage in impericle research and problem solving in the real world; then developing the facts, sources of information, thinking about solutions and abstracting general principals therefrom."



Ralph Nader

Campus campaigns draw to a close

As the target date for the '72 election draws near, the candidates of both political parties are speeding up their campus activities. The processes of Party promotion liken the campaign to a football game; each team wants to be in the lead when the final gun goes off Nov. 7.

On the state level, gubernatorial candidates Kit Bond and Ed Dowd have established fairly solid camps here at UMSL. Tables for each candidate are set up throughout the week in the student union. Volunteer workers hand out brochures, buttons and bumper stickers to interested by-passers.

This is only the outer portion of the campaign drive; committees made up of active students are behind this advertising. Dale Cheswick, Assistant Youth Coordinator for the Dowd organization, said he and his fellow supporters are getting a successful response to their efforts. Cheswick feels Dowd's strongest point is his belief the State Government can be streamlined, thereby providing monies for important services such as education. Cheswick is of the opinion that Dowd possesses more experience in government than in his opponent.

On the other hand, Bond supporters argue that their man is the more knowledgeable due to his 2 year experience as State Auditor. The Bond people further contend that their candidate is the only one who is able to bring about a complete change in state government, since he would bring the Republican party into power for the first time in 30 years.

There is one matter which college coordinator and active member of Students for McGovern, Doug Anders and Bill Lester of the College Republican National Committee appear to agree on: In politics, for every worker there seem to be 50 talkers.

When interviewed, each expressed the lack of persons concerned enough about the election to

offer services to the committees.

Not including members of Faculty for McGovern, which often works jointly with Students for McGovern, Anders' organization consists of 10-15 dedicated people.

Lester talked of campaign sign-up lists containing 150-200 names which, in the end, yielded three or four youths to his group of 25 hard workers.

Each political coordinator sounded optimistic about the upcoming election. An interesting sidelight is the apparent lack of cooperation between the Dowd and McGovern organizations. This was confirmed by Anders, who also expressed hope that some close cooperation would be obtained before November.

When asked what type of person supports McGovern, Anders said that "those who want a change in priorities," and those who are "anti-Nixon" make up the McGovern team. Anders and his cohorts look to the Senator to provide a new form of government.

The spokesman for the Nixon campaign believes that those who support the president do so because he has maintained a firm stand on the important issues. Nixon backers, he said, feel that the president has more experience and capability in government affairs than does his adversary.

Though both the Republicans and the Democrats hope to bring victory to their men in November, it is clear that there can be only one winner per office. Unlike a football game, an election cannot end in a draw.

conscientious projector
america
i'm very worried about you
by Chuck Wolff

To Frona — From Robert

One week's gone by since first your eye-

Chanced to survey this section:-

By now you know, that I'm all - aglow,

To be married to, MY FRONA.

The closer the day when I change my way,

To the place where she lives:-

And love's sweet way, will have its day,

When I'm married to, MY FRONA -

Signed:- Robert W. Duff

who is counting the days until Dec. 23rd.

happenings

Films

Nov. 6 The Shameless Old Lady
2:40 & 8:00 J.C. Penney Aud.
no charge

Nov. 7 Joe Hill 3:00 & 8:00 J.C.
Penney Aud. no charge

Concerts

Nov. 3 Danny Cox 11:45 a.m. U.C.
Lounge

Auditions to appear as piano soloist with the Saint Louis Symphony Youth Orchestra will be held on Saturday, December 2, at Powell Symphony Hall. The competition is to open to all pianists up to the age of 24 who live in the Greater St. Louis area. Applicants must prepare a complete concerto to be heard at the December 2 audition.

The final audition winner will perform a major piano concerto with the Saint Louis Symphony Youth Orchestra on Friday evening, February 23, in Powell Symphony Hall.

For applications or further information write the Youth Orchestra manager, Mrs. Edith Houglund, 7150 Wise Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, 63117, or telephone her at 644-1696.

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Univ. of Mo.--St. Louis is one of 350 U.S. colleges and universities targeted by the National Student Lobby (NSL) to publicize voting profiles of all 100 Senators and 435 Congressmen on 10 issues of importance to students. There are about 3000 colleges and universities in the U.S.

NSL, a permanent, registered lobby organized in 1971, has released the voting profiles to help students make up their own minds on whom to support in the Congressional elections Nov. 7. The student issues in the House include the 18-year-old vote, increasing student financial aid by \$1 billion per year, the Equal Rights Amendment, Vietnam, the draft, political interns, defense spending and minimum wage.

The Senate votes were on the 18-year-old vote, Vietnam, the Can- nikan blast, the S.S.T., the draft, students on boards of public and private colleges, voter registration and women's rights.

A copy of the poster is in both the student government office and the newspaper office. Other copies are available for 25c from NSL in Washington, D.C.

The 350 campuses were chosen because their enrollment totals about six million of 8.6 million U.S. undergraduate and graduate students.

"From a conflict in Indochina which maims our ideals as well as our soldiers, come home, America."

**On November 7
Vote Democratic
McGovern-Shriver '72**

NSL itself does not endorse candidates, leaving this to local student groups.

This fall NSL is focusing on three areas involving billions of dollars per year for students. These areas are student financial aid, G.I. Bill benefits and minimum wage for students.

"Congressmen and Senators will be more sensitive than ever on these and other issues between now and Nov. 7," said NSL Executive Director Layton Olson.

Congress is currently considering appropriating \$1 billion for a Basic Grants program supplementing existing student financial aid. Basic Grants would be \$1400 a year per student, minus his family's expected contribution. Congress narrowly adopted an amendment last spring authorizing this program. A House committee appeared deadlocked, but NSL knew an absent Congressman favorable to the student cause and got him to cast a tie-breaking proxy. Even though the full House then rejected the program, the support of the House committee added to that of the full Senate insured the program's authorization.

The Senate has passed an increase in G.I. Bill monthly educational benefits for unmarried veterans from the current \$175 to \$250 to keep up with inflation. The House voted only \$200. Key Senators Vance Harke (D-Ind.) and Strom Thurmond (R.S.C.) and Congressmen Olin Teague (D-Tex.) and Charles Teague (R-Calif.) are expected to compromise between \$220 and \$230 a month. NSL is also fighting a House-passed bill allowing employees to pay students 80% of the regular minimum wage or \$1.60 if the full rate is \$2.00 per hour. This bill was designed mainly to benefit certain users of low-paid youth. Ray Kroc, chairman of McDon-

ald's Hamburgers, has reportedly made over \$250,000 in campaign contributions in furtherance of the regressive rate. The Senate rejected this sub-minimum wage rate so the issue will come before a House-Senate conference committee.

Another major success of the lobby was getting the Senate to declare itself in favor of students is voting trustees and regents. The bill's sponsor, Sen. Fred Harris (D-Okla.), called the lobby "A major force" and the staff of the late Sen. Allen Ellender (D-La.) said NSL's work was outstanding. Of 33 senators up for reelection, only five voted against the bill.

Students at NSL's 140 member schools, which have a combined enrollment of nearly one million, determine through a referendum those stands NSL takes.

In addition to first-hand experience with the Washington political system, NSL interns receive academic credit. Intern projects, often created by interns, involve monitoring the progress of legislation on bilingual education, Price Commission action on tuition, room and board increases, Africa policy, abortion, campus child care centers, youth air fares and any other issue on which there is a strong student consensus. Interns' stays in Washington are sponsored by their student governments.

The National Student Lobby was founded by two former student body presidents from Berkeley and Notre Dame who were frustrated by short-term lobbying such as the peace efforts during the 1970 Cambodian invasion. Modeled after the successful California Student Lobby, NSL's tax status enables it to be the only national organization able to bring pressure on Congress on behalf of students.

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Football crushes American way

by Howard Friedman

It's high time someone said something nice about this University on these pages instead of always tearing it down. Tear! Tear! Tear! -- that's all these editors know. Well, I for one have got the raw guts and split courage to speak up in praise of UMSL. Yes, people, there is something good in River(man) City. What, you may ask, have you in mind? Gather round and I shall tell all.

I salute thee UMSL for what thou are-- one of the last bastions against communism in America. I thank the administration time and time again for having the courage to keep that great red menace out of UMSL. Yes, UMSL had had the guts to keep football off its campus. And as we all know, football is a communist plot.

Football is obviously un-American for, among other things, it competes with that great, all-around 100% pure American game of baseball. Now baseball has to be American because it was founded by Abner Doubleday, a U.S. Army veteran, back in 1839. And if a G.I. is behind something it must be American. But who were the early greats of football? Two of them were Bronco Nagurski, pretty obviously a Pole, and Jim Thorpe, an Indian. The simple fact is that Poland is communist and Indians are RED. While of the "real" Americans that played football in the early days the greatest was Harold Grange whose nickname was "Red" -- a sure tipoff to his politics. Nagurski, Thorpe, and Grange, -- the Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin of America without a doubt.

Another example of football's compliance with communism was during the Cuban Revolution. When Castro came to power in Cuba, Havana's baseball team, the Sugar Kings, left immediately; but did any football team leave? Hal! One wasn't even

thrown out!

Let us go now to a lesson in history. The rise of football shows many indications of how it was influenced by the Reds. Before football the major sports were baseball and Indian-fighting -- truly American pastimes. However, at about the same time that millions of immigrants started pouring in from such Red outposts as Russia, Poland, and Italy (where the largest Communist Party in the West is based) football began its rise. It is not mere coincidence that the first pro game was held near the peak of this immigration in 1895 and that the first league was formed after the immigration had subsided and the people were settled in, in 1920. These facts definitely show the correlation between the sport and people from communist and commie-inclined nations. And, as additional proof, these people settled in the East and Northcentral States, which is where football first began; Canton (as in China), Ohio and Altoona, Pa. being the first major football centers. And how does football glorify itself in this country? With the Rose Bowl and Super Bowl; and roses are RED and super is what the commie gridmen want to be in this country if we don't do something soon. And football glories in violence and violence brings blood and blood is red and red is the color of communism.

Names too are an indication of how football is really communist. The REDskins and the Big RED flaunt the commie colors at us. But by far the most despicable act of open defiance is the brazen name of the San Francisco franchise. The Communist Manifesto was first published in 1849 and it is pretty obvious that the 49'ers were named for just that reason. Don't forget San Francisco is across from the commie capital of America -- Berkeley; which even elected radicals to its council. The en-

lire area smacks of communism but thanks to the rest of California the governor is still a solid conservative American.

Football is even organized like the U.S.S.R. First, there is a dictator called the coach along with the party chief, known as the owner. Each team has about 60 players and sends out an 11 man presidium headed by a president known as the quarterback.

It is obvious from this set-up that football wishes to superimpose its system on the U.S. The coach and owner would be the president and vice-president. And, this is the clincher: Do you know how many cabinet members there are in the U.S.? 12 -- just enough for the 11 men and a kicker to boot. That there are no positions for senators and congressmen is no coincidence. In this way football shows its hatred for democracy. And don't forget the huddles -- closed secret meetings. Once football takes over, repression of free speech will be rampant.

And finally, there is the uniform. Why do gridmen wear cleats? To tear up the grass-roots of our free society. They are wearing out America's soil so that it will not produce. Therefore the good ol' USA will be starved into submission.

Who does have a football team? Columbia, and let us not forget that Columbia and Communism both start with the same two letters. This is no coincidence, which also starts with the same two letters. C-O is carbon monoxide, that is how lethal football can be if we allow it to proliferate.

Again, I salute you great UMSL but in the same breath knowing that we have a football fan as a president. Oh, whatever will become of us?

I apologize for going off the deep end a bit with that crusade against the commies but nevertheless there is still time to repent and save America. Do not buy anymore tickets to football games; close

down Notre Dame, deport the Chicago Bears back to where they came from, and burn your sport sections from October to February. Let us crush Football before it crushes us and the American way!

Thank you and God bless.

From secrecy and deception in high places, come home, America.

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Literary magazine creates new image

So God created man in His own image Genesis 1, 27

Clarence Badman holstered his smoking gun, as Gallerie writhed agonizingly in the dust of his final death throes. And little image scarcely three minds old, appeared with guns ablazing. In scant minutes he stood alone, facing the new horizon bravely.

"Go West, young image" said the pickled old-timer swaying madly between the blacksmith's goalposts. image must move on, the horizon beckoning him to new deeds. But where was the west,

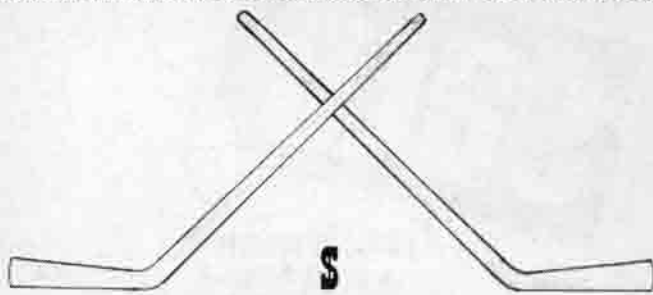
and could such meager beginnings end in true happiness were the questions asked by aged Aunt Nell breathlessly. Lightning flashed in the red-orange-skies, and a voice like thunder called deeply and solemnly. UMSL! UMSL, young image; for the midwest needs you more than the west, and UMSL more than all the rest.

In the year of Our Lord 1972, image placed its entire future in the small, sleepy town of UMSL.

image is a new literary magazine, for young aspiring writers at UMSL. Aided by members of the English department, everyone

is hoping for a big success. For those of you who would like to contribute, there are boxes in the English Department office, and behind the information desk in the University Center. Or send them to:

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Scott Camil on Vietnam

by Judy Klamon

Scott Camil, veteran against the war, indicted for conspiracy to interrupt the Republican convention in April was featured as a witness to the war crimes in Vietnam and as a spokesman against the administration who has perpetuated the "1984 era" of the United States. Camil's trial was scheduled to be held on October 10 of this year. However, the date was set ahead in order to allow the veterans to raise money, and to enable the jury to read the newspapers before the trial so that an intelligent decision could be made at the polls on election day.

When asked if he thought that the federal government would win their case, Scott replied, "I am extremely confident that I will not be convicted. The government has lost all recent conspiracy cases; the one against Harrisburg, the one against the Chicago Seven, not to mention Angela Davis and Benjamin Spock."

"The credibility gap between what we are told and what is really happening is not unique to the Vietnam War. It occurred in the war against the Japanese as well as the American Indian," commented Camil.

"I do not understand the massive support for Nixon. One would think that after the wheat deal with Russia, the Watergate conspiracy, the increase in the war, as well as the ITT case, that individuals would run as far away from Nixon as possible.

There are more individuals dying as a result of the war in Vietnam under Nixon than under any other president. There is a 67% rise in unemployment since Nixon took office, from 3.3 to 5.5%. Nixon also dropped the war full scale into Laos and Cambodia. The only difference is that the infantry is being replaced with electronics. But what is the difference between Calley and 30 tons of bombs?

"The war crimes that were committed in World War II were tried and the offenders were executed. Today there are just as many war crimes being committed and everyone is going scot free."

Camil sighted the case of General Yamashita in WWII who was tried and executed in spite of being 1000 miles away from his troops who were committing war atrocities. In spite of his lack of contact, it was held that a commander in chief must be in command of his troops.

"Who is in command of the United States troops?" demanded Camil.

In addition, Camil suggested that as in the Nuremberg trials, corporation executives who comply or encourage the government's policies should be tried for crimes against nature and peace.

"The same precedents that were set at Nuremberg should be set here," said Camil.

Corporations that were sighted for complying and encouraging governmental policy were Speary Rand Corporation, along with Dow Chemical.

"These two corporations are producing weapons that are explicitly outlawed by the Hague and Geneva conventions," accused Camil.

The irony of the indictment is that during the week of the Republican convention, the veterans were commended by the police and officials for good conduct. In order to establish good relationships with law officers, the veterans held sensitivity sessions with them before the convention. They also worked with Cubans and senior citizens.

Among the topics of conversation at the presentation was the prejudice of the government not only against the veterans against the war but every citizen of the United States.

Camil explained: "24 of the members of UUAW were served a subpoena before the grand jury. This coincided with the opening of the Democratic convention. The people that were served the subpoenas were the heads of every UUAW Chapter from Florida, the heads of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, New York and Alabama. We claimed that the request for our appearance all at the same time was in bad faith. The government insisted that it was in good faith and that our presence was necessary to the case. They refused to stagger our appearance.

"By the end of the week and the end of the democratic convention, there were eight people that they had not spoken to. All the rest of us refused to testify. They randomly held four people in contempt and indicted six of us even though no one said anything to them. The four people that were in jail on contempt are now out for illegal wire tapping.

"When the Supreme Court ordered that the four that were held in contempt be released on bail, the government attorney commented that what the veterans had done was worse than a criminal act, that they had defied the court system by refusing to testify.

"When an individual is called before the grand jury and he answers the questions and the questions are contrary to what the government believes is true, the individual may go to jail for perjury. If one confesses to the charges, he is sent to jail for conspiracy. If one refuses to answer, he goes to jail for contempt. The use immunity law supposedly means that your testimony cannot be used against you. But your testimony can be used against another and another against you if you both say the same thing against each other under the use immunity clause."

Camil contended that the Supreme Court is in the business of circumventing the rights of citizens and not in serving the public.

"Shortly before his appointment Lewis Powell, Jr. urged business leaders, in a confidential memo, to use the court as a social, economic and political instrument. He recommended a militant, political action program ranging from the courts to the campuses. His 33-page memo is being circulated among top corporate executives by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

From the memo:

Business must learn the lesson that political power is necessary- that such power must be acidulously cultivated and when necessary it must be used aggressively and with determination. There should be no hesitation to attack the Ralph Naders, the Herbert Markus' and others who openly seek destruction of the system. There should not be the slightest hesitation to press, vigorously in all political arenas for support for the enterprise system. Nor should there be reluctance to penalize politically those who oppose it.

"From the waste of idle hands to the joy of useful labor, come home, America."

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Evaluation: A matter of course

Course evaluation is merely one manifestation of the desire to inform students as to the quality of the classes for which they will be registering.

If circulated to all the classes for completion it could be a comprehensive informative piece of machinery. Last year, as a part of an experimental program, course evaluation forms were circulated to only a few classes.

An equally effective piece of machinery would be the publication of the failure rate within classes. Harvard is one of the nationally acclaimed schools which undertakes this project professionally and seriously with a systematic approach, using a computer to compile all of the data. The publication of the data would be based on the year previous, due to the class schedules being published in the semester before enrollment. (i.e. the failure rates of courses that were scheduled for Winter 73 would be based on the previous winter semester -- that of 1972. This would facilitate the students choice in courses for the upcoming semester.)

Failure rates would be highly inadequate

if they were not circulated along with course evaluations. Failure rates tend to be deficient in reflecting the quality of the class as well as the courses. The comprehension of the students enrolled in a particular course could be unusually high, thus the failure rate low. A student with a low capacity for comprehension might be fooled by the rate, consequently enrolling in a course much to his dislike.

Likewise it would be highly inappropriate to suggest that the faculty submit their classes to every desire of the student. However, the two procedures of evaluating courses would perhaps force the university to view more realistically the needs of its students, barring of course, paranoia of the faculty.

The realms of the classroom have been frighteningly impenetrable - a situation not conducive to progressive communications, nor proper in a learning community. It is for these reasons that tangible evidence of successful classroom environment could be considered a step in the right direction.

JUDY



on the volunteer army...
"Hello, I am Training Sergeant Hendrix. For the next six weeks I am going to be your mother and father...you will say sir when..."

U.S. response to lynching -- a form of genocide?

In a letter to the Current last week several people said that they felt the U.S. government was guilty of genocide. In this article we will substantiate that charge by reviewing the incidents of lynchings in this country since 1882 and the government's response. We think that the lynchings are a form of genocide and that the inaction of the U.S. government, when it had knowledge of the lynchings and the power to end them, was complicity in genocide. Complicity in genocide is punishable under the U.N. genocide convention.

Between 1882 and 1892 there were over 1400 lynchings of black people. Between 1900 and 1915, 1100 blacks were lynched. In 1917; 38 blacks were lynched, in 1918; 58, in 1919; 76, in 1920; 61, in 1921; 63. In 1922 there were 51 blacks lynched, 30 of them after being held by the police.

So the story continues, year after year. The numbers cannot portray the terror, the other forms of harrassment, the psychological torment for millions of people. One might think that with Roosevelt's "new deal" the story changes. In 1933; 24 blacks were lynched, 15 in 1934. An anti-lynching bill written by Senator Costigan of Colorado and Senator Wagner of New York was proposed. The NAACP sponsored the bill and placed large banners outside its New York office every day a man was lynched. The NAACP was unsuccessful in its attempt to have President Roosevelt endorse the bill and it did not pass.

The lynchings continued through the

thirties, forties and fifties, though in smaller numbers. Between 1947 and 1962; 12 blacks were lynched, in 1949 and 3 in 1955. (All the above statistics from Peter Bergman and that Bergman, "The Chronological History of the Negro in America.")

In analyzing the decline in lynchings we should keep in mind that lynchings are a form of political terror. Klan lynchings were instruments in reversing the meager gains by blacks and poor whites during reconstruction. For instance, blacks had gained the right to vote. The Klan lynched black people who exercised that right. Eventually the terror achieved its purpose of reversing these gains. So, it was natural that lynchings would decline.

What was the U.S. government's response to these lynchings? We have already mentioned the anti-lynching bill of 1934, which Roosevelt did not endorse. This wasn't the first time a bill had been introduced against lynching. The Dyer anti-lynching bill was introduced in April, 1921. According to the NAACP, 28 persons were lynched between April and December, while Congress debated the bill (which was not passed).

One might think that the attitude of the government towards lynching was not drastically different, that big government figures have by now discarded their indifference toward this form of genocide. This is not the case.

When in 1949, the government argued for approval of the U.N. genocide convention before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, its case was presented by

then Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

The main question debated was whether or not the convention banned lynching. Liberals and conservatives alike agreed that if it banned lynching, it was unacceptable. Conservatives argued that according to the convention, lynching was genocide; liberals said it was not.

Sen. McMahon: That is important. They must have the intention to destroy the whole group.

Mr. Rusk: That is correct.

Sen. McMahon: In other words, an action leveled against one or two of a race or religion would not be, as I understand it, the crime of genocide. They must have the intention to go through and kill them all.

Mr. Rusk: That is correct. This convention does not aim at the violent expression of prejudice which is directed against individual members of groups.

Based on this, Rusk urged that the Convention be adopted. Solicitor General Perlman further clarified the government's position. He emphasized that genocide would only be defined as a plan to kill all members of a group. A plan to kill, say 10% would be perfectly all right. He, too, urged ratification.

Arguing against Rusk, the American Bar Association, Strom Thurmond, and other Southern representatives pointed out that the Convention was very explicit as "Intent to destroy, in whole or in part (emphasis added), a national, ethnical, racial or religious group." They felt that lynching definitely did fall under this heading. Therefore, the Convention should not be passed, they argued.

The Subcommittee studying the Convention recommended a compromise. They proposed ratification of the convention with the reservation that lynching be specifically not included. Even this failed to pass the Senate!!!

The ABA and the southern senators were right. Lynching is genocide according to the convention. However, this is not the main point. As late as 1949, government representatives, liberals and conservatives alike, took the attitude that lynching is not all that bad.

The figures on lynchings show clearly genocide against black people with racism being the basis of such madness. What's more, the U.S. government opposed anti-lynching legislation for a considerable time and ignored the activities of the Klux Klan. The U.S. government had the power to put a stop to lynchings--it didn't do it. Rather the government sat in silence.

In a letter in the last issue of the "Current," SDS pointed out the parallel between lynchings and police killings in the ghetto. Now lynchings are relatively rare, while police shootings are common. And when black people rebel, whether on college campuses like Jackson state (in 1968 and 1970), Texas Southern Univ. (1968), and Tennessee State or in the ghettos, cops are there shooting. The U.S. government turned the other way to allow lynch-

ings to go on. It is much more directly involved in present-day killings of black people. Either way, it is guilty of complicity in genocide. We will discuss ghetto rebellions and day to day police terror in the ghetto in later articles.

CURRENT

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*"Apathy is a myth -
believed by only those
who possess not the will
to live and learn."*

Judith M. Klamon
Current Editor
72-73

Applications for editor of the UMSL Current for the term Jan. 1973-74, should be submitted to the editor, 256 University Center, no later than Nov. 3.

Duties of the Editor are as follows: responsible for the editorial policy as well as the management of the paper; responsible to the university community and the committee on student publications for the production of a paper that is in keeping with goals of an educational community. Hiring of the staff is the prerogative of the editor with the exception of the business manager who is to be selected by the committee. The lack of specific duties is intentional. The editorship is what you make it. For further information, contact Judy at the editorial office of the Current, 256 University Center.

Included should be a resume of qualifications and your reasons for applying. All applications will be forwarded to the Student Publications Committee. Applicants will be interviewed and selected by the committee.

Letters: vox populi, vox dei

Dear Editor:

There has been some concern as to what happened to the results of last semester's Central Council Course Evaluation, which is justifiable. Due to procedural difficulties involving the processing of the optical scan sheets used in answering the questionnaire, our printed edition will not be available to the public until the second week of November - in time for pre-registration. The evaluations will be available at the Information desk in the University Center and the tables set up in the lobby of the administration building during pre-registration.

Starting Nov. 6, the Fall 1973 Central Council Course Evaluation will be conducted in selected classes. The results of this evaluation will be available in late January or early February.

The Course Evaluation Committee asks everyone to (1) use only pencil when marking the optical scan sheets, 2) answer all the questions on the questionnaire, 3) record any comments on the backside of the optical scan sheet, not the printed front.

During the winter semester a new course evaluation questionnaire is being planned, and an appropriate program designed. I invite any and all advice, comments, and particularly help, in revising our present evaluation instrument. My invitation is to everyone; but particularly to the UMSL faculty.

Charles E. Callier, Jr.

Course Evaluation Director

To the Editor,

In a letter to The Current, John Mullen complains that those who oppose admissions tests are attacking the "standards and values" which, he believes, justify such tests.

Admission exams test two sorts of things. Primarily, they test a person's vocabulary and knowledge about the everyday world. But what is everyday knowledge to middle class students need not be what is everyday knowledge to a black worker. Middle class students may know who Mozart was or what an appetif is; but they are not likely to know who Issac Hayes is or what A.D.C. or a shop steward is. We don't feel that the kind of knowledge a middle-class student is likely to have is more important or better than the kind of knowledge blacks or other working-class people are likely to have. So tests which discriminate against the latter forms of knowledge are not valid criteria of admission.

Second, admission exams may test certain skills in math., reading, writing, etc. (But, since the tests of reading and writing skills are couched in middle-class vocabulary, they do not fairly test a person who has the skills yet lacks a middle-class vocabulary.) Even if this were all they tested, we would still oppose admission tests for the following reason: students from working-class families may score lower because they have gone to school where these skills were not taught, were

badly taught, or were "taught" by teachers who thought their students were "stupid" and couldn't learn; they went to schools that were overcrowded, where there were several classes in one room, inadequate texts, no fancy teaching equipment-- one could go on and on.

Students who want to go to college should not be denied admission just because they have suffered from a racist and anti-working-class school system. City schools should, of course, be better; but that's no excuse for the university to discriminate against students who graduate from these schools. If this means that the university must add courses to teach skills not taught in the high schools, then it should do so.

Mr. Mullen implies that such people as Andrew Carnegie and George Washington Carver rose to the top because they had greater ability than other people. He suggests that those who don't score well on admission tests have less ability than those who do. For the reasons given in this letter, we reject this idea. One of the most pernicious things about admissions exams is that they reinforce the racist and anti-working class notion that those who "make it" in this society are better than those who suffer from high unemployment, low paying jobs, and lousy schools.

Signed,
Jeffrey A. Scott
Mary Kay Agnew
Robert Erdelen

Mary Willenborg
Paul Gomberg
Vicki Fortner
Dan Lehocky
Don Frischmann

To the Editor,

UMSL students, do you think parking fees are too high or unfair? Here are some facts concerning other campus' parking fees and facilities.

The community colleges charge \$.50 per credit hour, maximum \$7.50 per semester. The parking facilities consist of only parking lots. Wash U. charges \$12 per year and has lots only. Fontbonne \$5 per semester with lots only. SLU has one lot that requires a parking sticker at \$25 per semester. They have other lots that cost \$.25 per day which is cheaper in the long run. UMSL charges \$25 per semester for lots and garages.

The community college parking fee goes into one large maintenance fund. Fontbonne's goes to maintenance. Wash U and SLU go into general University Funds. It has been said that 100% of the fees collected at UMSL go for maintenance and to build new garages.

There will be petitions being circulated around the campus asking that the parking fees be lowered at least by 50% for students and faculty. If you agree please make a point to sign one of these petitions. Thank you.

Bob Printz
Rita Fitzgerald

Education low priority for Nixon

Paradoxical indeed, does it seem for the president to declare the week of October 22 as national education week and then turn around and thoroughly veto a 30 billion dollar health, education, and welfare package while Congress is out of session, all in the name of increased taxes. He did however, manage to approve increased defense spending and state department appropriations. Apparently he not only has a perverted sense of priorities, but deems it his right to bypass the prerogative of the Congress to override his veto.

The Department of Defense is closely associated with the Pentagon which is currently utilizing 11,916 forms for various purposes.

The Department of State, let us see, who knows, manages state affairs? I am sorry, truth or consequences - a one way trip to a land destroyed--Vietnam where there

are close to 30 billion bomb craters, 25 billion of which were created during the Nixon Administration.

Now for the right answer - The State Department gives its attention to the economic and political affairs of every other country but the one it represents -- oh excuse me, I mean --. They also "keep together" the threads of diplomacy and manage foreign service. In other words, they are the primary agent of foreign affairs.

The Secretary of State is the principal advisor to the president and Congress in the determination and execution of thousands of Vietnamese, I mean foreign policy. The ranking department head in the State Department represents his department on the National Security Council. The council appraises the president's objectives, commitments and risks of the United States in relation to the coun-

try's actual and potential defensive strength. The Secretary of State also gives policy guidance to other agencies carrying on functions in the field of foreign relations. State department policy guidance is also supplied to U.S. Information agencies concerned with indoctrinating - winning understanding of the American point of view and way of life. (The hell with other forms of life), indoctrination among the leaders of public opinion, (President Thieu) of foreign countries.

To where oh where does our money do good? Down in the Gitchy Goomy Swamp of the Defense Department.

When was the last time your scholarship got cut? When was the last time you had to pay outrageous hospital costs and occupy yourself in an "Emergency waiting room" when your child was gagging to death? When was the last time you received a significant welfare check?

McDonald Board contributes to Nixon

Ray Kroc, Board Chairman of McDonald's drive-in restaurants, is reported to have contributed over \$250,000 to the 1972 Nixon campaign in order to keep the minimum wage at \$1.60 per hour for students under 21 and youth under 18; when the rate for other workers is raised to at least \$2 per hour. Although Kroc has denied that the purpose of the contributions was to influence legislation, the major beneficiaries of the sub-minimum wage for students would be franchises like McDonald's and other employers of low-paid youth.

The House has passed a minimum wage bill with a sub-minimum wage provision. The Senate-passed version has no such provision. On October 3rd, the House refused for a second time to send its version to conference committee with the Senate. It is now questionable whether any minimum wage legislation will be passed during the final days of this session.

current classified

If in responding to any of the following ad, you find them not legitimate, please let us know so that we can cancel them.

For Sale

STUDENT DISC TIRES 10% off on Remington, General, and Mickey Thompson with I.C. Recaps and used also available. Campbell's Tire Center, 809 S. Lindbergh at Conway Open 8-8 MWF 993-9909

'70 VW Air. Excellent condition. Best offer. Call 867-3804.

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Are you searching for a purpose in life. Do you need someone to talk to. Call 389-9057 after 10:00 p.m. or before 10:00 a.m. Chris or Bryan.

You can improve your average grade by 20% through self-hypnosis. For information call 296-5396.

Lost

Reward -- Please return typewriter taken from 206 B. E.-Don - 427-5405.

STOLEN: '70 red 350 Honda Scrambler from UMSL West parking garage on Thursday, Oct. 26. Between hours of 12 and 3. Anyone having any information concerning this incident call 423-1489 or 428-3869

Miscellaneous

Anyone interested in joining black top hockey league, call 727-5440.

JUDY

The doctor's bag

by Arnold Werner, M.D./CPS

QUESTION: Enclosed is an ad from a magazine that suggests that a woman can increase her bustline three to five inches. It is based on an exerciser. Please comment. Does it work?

ANSWER: The ad is for the Mark Eden Developer and Bustline Contouring Course. It shows the usual before and after pictures -- women increasing their bust from 34 or 35 inches to 39 or 40 inches in just eight weeks. Indeed, the pictures look impressive. But closer examination revealed that all the women in the "before" pictures had very poor posture and since they were fully clothed it was impossible to tell what kind of supporting bra they were wearing. The "after" pictures, in addition to demonstrating better posture, also have the women wearing bikini bathing suits with a top that looks like it gives considerable uplift. Seizing upon the opportunity to do

a quick experiment, I whipped out my tape measure and rounded up a few volunteers. I had them simulate the poor posture illustrated in the magazine ad and measured them. I then had them stand properly and remeasured them. All subjects increased their bustline by at least two inches, including myself and another man who volunteered for the experiment. The women in the ad were very well endowed to begin with and I am sure that an uplift bra would account for another inch or two. There is little doubt that exercise resulting in better posture and increased strength of certain muscles in the chest can maximize a bustline, but it cannot make the breast itself any larger. I think that you would be perfectly safe to follow the recommendations in the ad, but I doubt that you have to spend \$9.95 for an exerciser to find out what to do. Check with the people in the physical education department of your school.

YES Borders 'Close to Edge'

By Bruce Barth

When Tony Kaye and Peter Banks left the group Yes to form their own rock group, Flash, it made one fact far too clear: one group was going to have to alter its style if either was to survive. Yes sounded too much like Flash...or rather Flash sounded too much like parent-group Yes. Undoubtedly due to the extreme influence Yes had on Kaye's musical style. So, rather than waiting for their rivals to make the move, Yes took the initiative to change.

But now a new problem has arisen. It appears that Yes, in their quest to reach out into new realms of rock music, has invaded the territory of another famous British rock group, Emerson, Lake & Palmer. Though the seeds were always there, never have the similarities been so blatant. Those fortunate enough to attend the SIU concerts featuring both Yes and Emerson, Lake & Palmer can testify to this fact. But those who couldn't make the River Festival shows can get ample proof through listening to the group's latest L.P., "Close To the Edge."

The album is an exciting one, displaying many of the characteristics of the group's earlier L.P.'s. Although their attempts at formulating meaningful lyrics sometimes fail, they are, for the most part, better than average. But one who tries to study the words will miss the best part of the album--the superb instrumental work again achieved by the group.

The instrumental portion of the record is at least par to that of the album "Fragile," that proved to be one of the year's most commercially successful rock discs. Though Rick Wakeman is nowhere near the stature of Keith Emerson, he does a great job on keyboards. Chris Spier is always excellent on bass, and Steve Howe seems flawless. Jon Anderson's high tenor voice, sometimes sounding as if it were on the brink of expiring, has nonetheless one of the most exciting pair of vocal cords to make it into the rock scene for some time.

Those who saw Yes at the Mississippi River Festival heard the album's entire second side. Two songs split up this side (three comprise the entire record), and each is very good; that is, after the album is played a few times. At first, it seems that the group simply threw a mess of semi-songs together haphazardly. But after the fourth playing, the congruency suddenly appears, and the melody transitions seem much smoother.

The second side (or actually the first), is almost as good, although the nineteen minute marathon may be a bit tedious at times. But the total effect of the album is great. It looks like another winner for Yes, despite the similarities to EL&P.

Bach and Britten to be performed

The Missouri Singers and the University of Missouri - St. Louis Chorus, under the direction of Dr. Ronald Arnatt, will present a joint concert Friday, November 3, at 8:30 p.m. in the J.C. Penney Auditorium on the campus. The public is invited free of charge. This is the first performance of the season by the UMSL choruses.

The first half of the program will be devoted to the Missouri Singers performance of music by Johann Sebastian Bach, Halsey Stevens, Thomas Weelkes, and Henry Purcell. The Singers are the university's elite choral group. Student soloists Jan Prokop and Susan Stalter will be featured in works from Purcell's Dido and Aeneas, an opera first produced in 1689.

Benjamin Britten's St. Nicolas cantata will be the major work in the second half of the program, to be devoted to the UMSL Chorus. Visiting artist Howard Sutherland, tenor, will be the soloist in the part of St. Nicolas. Both choruses will join the St.

Louis Symphony Orchestra, the Ronald Arnatt Chorale, and alto Gwendolyn Killebrew at Powell Symphony Hall, December 14, 16, and 17, for performances of Brahms' Alto Rhapsody and Prokofiev's dramatic cantata Alexander Nevsky.

Theater Briefs

Webster College: Three one-act plays, "A Pretty Row of Ribbons," by Brian Gear; "Birdbath," by Leonard Melfi; and "A Slight Ache," by Harold Pinter, Thursday through Sunday at 8:20 p.m. at the Loretto-Hilton Center, 130 Edgar Road. Tickets, \$2.50, students \$1.50.

Fontbonne College: "Tartuffe," a classic farce by Moliere, at 8 p.m., Thursday through Saturday, 2 and 7 p.m. on Sunday at the college theater. Admission, \$2.00 at night, \$1.50 for matinee.

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Calling

by Mark G. Roberts

She was just a free-lance photographer shooting pictures out at the shipyard. "Who knows," she thought, "Maybe I can get some prints of this place accepted by the syndicate papers as an article in their Sunday supplements."

Accepted. All he ever wanted out of this life was to be accepted. Not by people; their coldness toward him had done nothing but turn him away from "humanity." He wanted to be accepted by what he loved most in life: the ocean.

The blue waters of the Pacific came right up to the different stalls where thousands of men labored to clothe the frames of the ships. "They look like an army of ants," she mused. "I wish I had access to a helicopter, though; a shot down through the gulls would add just the perspective of the ant-army that I'd want."

Sea gulls. So beautiful, so graceful, so free. Free to roam out over the ocean whenever the urge touched them. Never confined to a sick bed while a doctor said some name that you'd never understand or remember. "It's what you've got," he said--that you understood; it led to what crushed you. "But listen to me, Sammy. No more out on the water alone anymore. You might have another seizure and"

"Another what?"
"Seizure, Sammy, seizure . . . a fit. You know, Sammy . . . what you had. Anyway, if you had another one out there," he said, extending his arm out my window over my choppy blue backyard, "you just might not be as fortunate as last time."

"I should be so lucky" . . .

It was a great angle: tight through the long line of steel-webbed frames. "My luck's running good today. A few more like that and my rent for the next few months will be nothing more than a check in that landlord's hands." She switched to a 200mm telephoto for a study of the towers and cranes. "Damn," she muttered, "I left my zoom at home. If someone's there, maybe I can call . . .

. . . as to be called when I'm out in my little boat fishing." But the doctor said no, so Sammy sold his boat so he could pay for the medicine that would at least allow him to keep his job out on one of the cranes at the shipyard. He was sorry now that he did; he felt alone.

"Optimism, Sammy," his mother--long since gone--had told him over and over and over again. "Look for the good things."

. . . and have 'em bring the lens out." After fumbling in her purse for the change that wasn't there, she decided against calling home. "I'll just look for the best shots with the lenses I've got."

She switched her 200 to F-22@1/60th of a second and started a sequence of the cranes that hung over the ships' towers. It was hard to focus; the ocean wind kept blowing her long hair in front of the lens. Even though it interfered with her work, she didn't really mind the wind; the gentle whistle it made as it hurried through the steel labyrinths surrounding her was quite soothing.

"Sam-my."
He turned and faced the voice, asking "What do you want?" --Oh my God, he had just answered open air; he was talking to nothing but the wind. He waited, then testing, repeated, "What do you want?"

"You, Sammy."
He turned a quick three-sixty: No one around, he was completely alone. Was he having another fit? Maybe, but for some reason, he wasn't shaken like the other times; he just had that all-over good feeling that he used to have when he went in his little boat far out on the ocean. Sammy was suddenly quite calm. "That's it," he thought, "I'm finally here. Oh, I knew it I knew it I knew it I knew it! I'm talking to"

"Yes, Sammy, it's me. Has it been so long that you've forgotten?"

"No," he said, almost shame-faced, and walked near the edge of the crane. The water was at his feet, two hundred feet below, but he wasn't worried;

She mumbled "nerves as strong as the ships they build" to no one in particular as she took a few frames of a man high up on one of the cranes. She tried to focus in on what the man was measuring with his outstretched arms

He had finally been accepted. Sammy rose to embrace what had reached for him.

Her scream didn't prevent her photographer's instinct of taking the last picture of Samuel . . .

One Cent Saturnalia

Smiling hunchbacks know
and form arm-in-arm chorus lines
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and blind pencil sellers
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they all lean backwards
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a Raven
waiting somewhere
with
a coconut cream
pie
for You

watch out!

By Chuck Wolff

Peace

The value of peace
Is never appreciated.
Our tribal habits
And illogical nature
Cause our childish habits of
Greed,
Jealousy,
Vengeance.
We teach children
Peace,
Love,
Unselfishness.
While Concurrently
We demonstrate to them
Hate,
Prejudice,
Avarice.
How can we expect
To advance
Our civilization,
While double standards
Exist?
When we practice
Compassion,
Understanding,
And Consideration,
Then and only then
Will we become
Fulfilled as human beings.
There will be
No Wars,
Or Crimes.

- Sandra M. Kohen

The Trip

"Hello?"
The voice came over, clear and magical, a fantastic time machine transporting memory, body and imagination back twenty years, sweeping away the intervening time with a flick of the wrist . . .

It was a beautiful spring day, electrically humming with the buzz of insects and the chirps and songs of hidden birds. The sun descended in drifting tentacles, too lazy to pierce the dense foliage of the trees above and settling for pouring through holes in the leafy roof and descending gently upon the moist green fur of the earth, illuminating the grove's interior with a soft and soothing glow.

They walked through hand in hand, bathing in the coolness of the woods, now and then hitting a patch of sunlight and stopping, letting it course through their veins, soaking up the warmth and timelessness and then hesitantly venturing out of the magical circle, the coolness at first shocking and then tingling.

Here and there were rocks, stones which had waited unceasingly for thousands of years. Before, then by the ruins, tumbled columns and strewn out stones and

crumbling walls, all upon a carpet of grass the color of emerald's blood, jewels of all colors dotting the place, raising their heads on crystal green stems.

The two halted, gazing before them in wide-eyed wonder, gazing at each other, their eyes reflecting the beauty of the place like silver mirrors that were doors to another world. No words passed between them; words did not exist here, words were not needed, just open eyes and awake minds.

Then, as if breaking free from the spell, they ran towards the walls, dodging flowers and leaping over stones. The place was theirs and at the same time they belonged to it . . .

"Hello, Renee?" he replied, "this is Chris. How are ya?"
Chris . . .

The time machine whirled, wheels and cogs grinding furiously, merging past, present, and future, turning yesterday, today, and tomorrow into one.

It was a beautiful spring afternoon and two people walked hand in hand through ancient ruins, the plush grass silencing their footsteps.

"You know," he said softly, "I'm going to live in these ruins some day. I know I'll do it -- I mean, I have to! This is the most beautiful place in the world!"

"Sure," she answered, "we'll sleep under the stars with the grass for a mattress and a stone wall to shield us from the wind and the quiet symphony of insects and night sounds to lull us to sleep."

"And our days will be full of sunshine and happiness and gentle rains . . ." And they stared around them in silence and they could faintly hear laughter, past or future they did not know, carried on the wind.

"You know," he said, "if I ever have children I'll want them to grow up here. How could they turn out to be anything but beautiful?"

Sounds of children's laughter played in her mind, then fading . . .
"It's time to go," she reminded with a sigh.

Sadly, reluctantly, they moved away, not wanting to leave, feeling the magic fleeing, draining away with each retraced step.

"One day I'll call you," he said, "and I'll say, 'hello, Renee', 'this is Chris' and you might say, 'Chris

who?'" he laughed quietly, "or you might remember, and I'll say, 'I'm going back to our ruins, do you want to come?' and you'll probably answer, 'But I've gotten children, and I'll say, 'Bring them along,' and you'll say 'no, I can't,' and I'll reply, 'Look what married life has done for you!'"

They both laughed, their laughter lifted up and carried away on airy wings, rebounding, echoing among the old stone walls.

"Why, Chris!" she exclaimed, "it's been such a long time! Twenty years, I think."

"Yeah, something like that," he answered, as if his thoughts were far away, occupied with something else. "I'm going back to our ruins, do you want to come?"

"Why Chris, that's absurd!" she laughed. "I've got five children."

"Bring them along. They'd love it," he replied. She laughed again, this time with a breath of sadness.

"I'm sorry Chris. It's nice of you, but--"

"It's okay," he answered. "But if you ever decide to go, give me a call."

There was a pause, a moment of silence between the two, filled

by Scott Davison

with the sounds of children playing and cars passing, the sounds of trees growing and the earth breathing. Time hesitated and then moved on.

"Well," he said. "Be seeing ya."

There was nothing more to say. "Sure," she replied. "It was good hearing you."

There were two clicks . . . She paused for a moment by the phone, smiled, lost for an instant in memories, and then went to finish the wash.

He smiled--
It had been a wonderful trip.

Despite
so many men
casting their
kite strings
into our hole
We have decided
to build
our own ladders.

by Chuck Wolff



Get it together.

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& OTHER NATURAL FLAVORS. BOONE'S FARM, MODESTO, CALIFORNIA.

Home cooking at The Boarding House

by Judy Singler

A home cooked meal ain't what it used to be--unless you're eating at the Jefferson Avenue Boarding House where Jim Belshaw and Rich Perry serve mid-western style food "with an old-fashioned touch." The Boarding House is located at 3265 Jefferson. Complete dinners are served by reservation at three nightly seatings. They are at 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. The meal planning is done by Rich and Jim who make up one menu per evening.

The idea for the restaurant orig-

inated a couple of years ago when Jim and Rich met at a Chicago convention. "Chicago is a mid-western city that serves anything you could want to eat, except mid-western style food. Our idea was to start a different kind of restaurant serving the kind of food that was popular in this area around the nineteenth century," Jim said. "Sometimes the recipes will call for a pinch of this or a handful of that. Then we have to guess on the right amounts and I'm usually the official taster."

All soup, bread, and desserts

served at the Boarding House is homemade. Meat suppliers are checked daily for fresh cuts and no frozen vegetables are used. Most of the cooking is done by Jim who learned how from his mother when he was living in Chicago. Jim described the dishes he prepares as "not heavily seasoned but with an element of gourmet. It's the kind of home cooking people wish they could do themselves."

The furnishings of the restaurant reflect an admiration for antiques held by both Rich and Jim. A collection of glassware belonging to Rich lines the windowsills. Jim's antique cabinet, as well as a group of paintings done by a local artist, are conversation pieces there.

Customers are greeted and seated by Rich. The waiters who assist him dress casually in blue jeans and work shirts. Together they serve the main entree which usually consists of beef, pork, or chicken.

Jim and Rich feel they've been quite successful considering that most advertising is done by word of mouth. Profits have been adequate and so far "there have been no bad weeks." Future plans for the Boarding House include an idea of turning the floor above the restaurant into an additional dining area. Ideally, they would like to see Jefferson Avenue become an entertainment spot similar to Gaslight Square several years ago.

Both Jim and his partner are pleased with the results of their venture into the restaurant business. "Knowing customers like the way we cook is a fantastic feeling," Jim said. "The best part of the restaurant business is being able to please people."



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A Prettily Row of Prettily Ribbons by Brian Gear

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DATES: Nov. 12: Co-ed Faith Sharing Happening (a dozen people communicating about being into/ not into God.)

Nov. 19: Girls Faith Sharing Happening

Nov. 26: Co-ed Communication Happening

(a dozen people with themselves and each other as the topic of sharing, listening, growing, understanding).

Dec. 5: Day of Prayer:

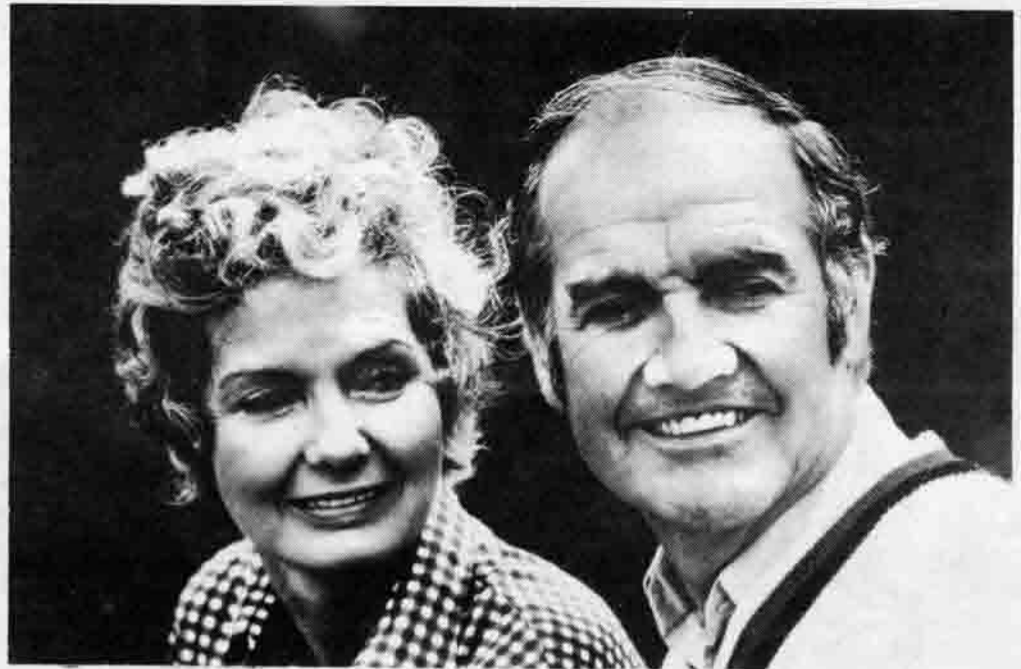
(a dozen people communicating about being into God.)

TIME: Each day begins at 9:00 a.m. sharp and concludes at 9:00 p.m.

MONEY: \$2.00 for your food.

GRoupings

COUNT—DOWN
TO ELECTION
MONDAY, NOV. 6
10:30-3:00
U. CENTER
PATIO



PUT GEORGE & ELEANOR McGOVERN
IN THE WHITE HOUSE ON NOV. 7.

Join us on November 7th to elect a man who will put an end to Nixonism: to tax favoritism for the rich; to spiraling inflation; to freezes on working men's wages; to political espionage and illegal wire taps; to political bribery like the Milk Lobby, the ITT affair, the Wheat Deal; and to an unbalanced, mediocre Supreme Court; to playing politics with human lives in Southeast Asia.

George McGovern offers honest answers. Richard Nixon claims to favor anti-pollution laws, more aid

to education and urban areas, and better veterans' benefits -- but capriciously vetoed the very bills which would have provided these services to Americans. Richard Milhouse Nixon has not brought peace, he has not brought prosperity, he has not made America a better and healthier place to live. Think about the issues, talk to us about them on Count-Down Day, November 6th, and join us on November 7th to bring America home -- vote for George McGovern.

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Gene Graham
Jackie Resnikoff
N. Kimasa Sindel
Eugene Murray
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