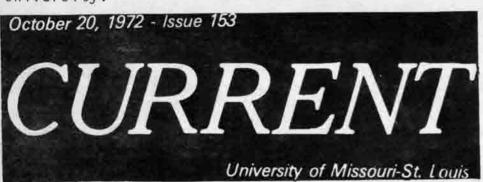
Fonda claims decei Vietnam is a fallacy

Speaking to a capacity crowd at Graham Chapel Sunday afternoon, Jane Fonda, Scott Camil, a veteran against the war and charged with conspiring to disrupt the Republican convention, along with Holly Near, singer and companion of Daniel Ellsberg, presented an "educational experience" to increase awareness and understanding of the Vietnam war. Sponsored by the VVAW and the Indochina Peace campaign, the group has been traveling over the country as a non-partisan peace organization The following is the speech that was given by Jane Fonda at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. The speech is reprinted in part due to the length. It was recorded at Edwardsville by Judy Klamon due to the lack of a recorder at Washington University.



I feel very strongly about the veterans, because they were the ones that taught me about Vietnam. I was a very apathetic, cynical, dropout until about three years ago. And it was the men that had enlisted in the services, believing that it was their duty to fight the war that convinced me. Many of them had killed numerous Vietnamese people and had lost parts of their bodies, had seen many of their friends shot up. They were coming back and saying that it was wrong, that they had committed war crimes and this is why they did it, and the Vietnamese people are not our enemies. These were the people that had a very strong influence on me, and at first it was very difficult for me to admit what was going on. The first persons that told me that we were doing something wrong in Vietnam, I told them that they were liars. I said, 'Americans don't do things like that.' But the evidence began piling up and I began to study. After a slow and painful process, I began to realize that what we are told was happening in Vietnam and what was really happening were two different things.

I spent 32 years of my life without knowing what was going on, and I know what not knowing can do to a person. It leaves you extremely vulnerable to political manipulation. If means that although you are against the war, any candidate can come along and convince you that he is a peace candidate. This is why it is so necessary to do more than be against the war, to vote against the war. It is necessary to understand what the war is, who the Vietnamese people are, and who we are as Americans in relation to Vietnam.

We are faced with a situation where the war has been removed from our minds. This is what the Vietnamization program is all about. It is an attempt to remove these concerns from our minds while the war is being inflicted even more on the bodies of the Vietnamese.

It was easy in the Johnson administra-

It was easy in the Johnson administration to care about the war. We were more conscious of it because many Americans were being killed. Now that the American casualties are down, we tend to think that the war is winding down.

I went to Vietnam as the guest of the North Vietnamese film association. I paid my own way and I stayed two weeks during the month of July.

Hanoi does not seem like a city that is at war. Two-thirds of it has been evacuated. 250,000 children have been evacuated to the countryside. But people still go to church and stroll down lovers' lane. Hanoi is a city that faces perpetual danger and eminent death. It is also part of a civilization that goes back to the stone age. Professor Tang, head of the Science Association of North Vietnam told me the following: 'While Nixon is carrying our democracy and bombing us back to the stone age, there are archaeologists at the 17th parallel that are excavating and coming up with evidence that civilization existed in this area as far back as the stone age. As a matter of fact, the bombs are helping us to excavate.'

The Vietnamese people did not migrate from another land. They evolved in the same general area. Conquering powers of this civilization have always tried to wipe out remnants of their culture. The Chinese ruled this area 2000 years ago before Christ and 2000 years after Christ. They claimed that beautiful symetrical urns that were produced in the bronze age by this culture were European, when they far surpassed anything that was being made at that time. The Vietnamese had a very sophisticated societal structure at the time of the Bronze Age.

Vietnam is a perfectly strategically located country. Eisenhower said during his administration that it would be a disaster to lose control of the tin, tungsten and rubber. Now we can add oil to that. Some very valuable oil shelves have been discovered off the coast of Vietnam.

covered off the coast of Vietnam.

All the powers that have tried to control Vietnam have used similar tactics—destroying their national history and culture, and then defining the Vietnamese as inferior. To the Chinese they were Chow Chiwhich means splay feet. To the French they were slaves. During the French occupation, the Vietnamese were not allowed to own their own land and they were not allowed in some hotels. Today, they have their land, they have their crops, illiteracy

has decreased as prostitution and drugs. Today, we refer to the Vietnamese as the Vietcong—an insulting way of referring to the National Liberation Front. 'Slant eyes Charlie'—these are the words that are used in basic training to make the soldier think of the Vietnamese as less than human, making it possible to drag the bodies of Vietnamese people behind American tanks, making them think that life does not mean the same thing to these people with a four thousand year history as it does to the white Americans who are civilized.

The modern Vietnamese history, those who fought colonial rule, were termed Vietmien. The armies of the Vietmien defeated the powers in 1945. They defeated



the Chinese and the French. Then they defeated the Japanese. They beat the French again in 1954 at the battle of Dien Bien Phu. They were led by Ho Chi Mihn. Ho Chi Mihn had become president of all of Vietnam in 1945 when they first declared national independence from the French colonists. It was the independence of all of Vietnam. It is one country. It has always been for 400 years. Ho Chi Mihn was the popular president. He was like a George Washington to his people. When he wrote the declaration of independence, it began with: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all people are created equal.' It was a phrase that he learned as a sailor in Harlem, where he spent a good part of his life.

Contrary to popular opinion, as far back as 1955, it was proven that the communist government was far less than a cruel dictatorship. Hawks who took the initiative to travel to Vietnam, came back saying that the communist government was democratic and quite popular. That if the government had not been popular, they would never have been able to fight nine years against the French. After the French invasion had been defeated and the war had been ended, the Vietmien controlled from two thirds to 90% of Vietnam.

In spite of their popular support, in order to bring peace to their country, they agreed to a compromise settlement at the Geneva Convention. They agreed to have their country divided temporarily



into two military buffer zones. They agreed because it was promised to them that their country would be re-united in 1956 by general elections. The elections were never held, however.

The refusal to hold elections was brought on a great deal by a man known as Diem. He had worked for the French as a general. He was considered to be a tory by the Vietnamese people. He led his country while his people were fighting against the French as he sat out that war in a seminary in New Jersey as a protege of Cardinal Spellman. He was more known in the United States than he was in Vietnam. He was under the rule of Eisenhower and Dulles, along with Spellman, and as such, was appointed as president of South Vietnam in 1954. He was not a popular leader and his only support was a few Catholics. Vietnam is essentially a Buddhist country. Diem refused to hold elections in 1956. He was backed by Eis-

enhower, who said that if elections had been held, Ho Chi Mihn would be elected president of Vietnam by 80% of the votes.

And so what was a temporary dividing line has become a territorial and political question in the minds of the American people. We are told that there are two countries. There is a North Vietnam which is invading another country which is South Vietnam. We must remember that the Pentagon Papers state very clearly that South Vietnam is essentially the creation of the United States.

Diem was only the first of many dictators. The next one was Ky who is now vice president. He was the man that stated that what North Vietnam needed was Hitler. Today the man is Thieu. This is the man that the Vietnamese are fighting to get out of their country. He was a general in the war. He was fighting however, for the French. Imagine making a president of the United States out of Benedict Arnold. He is the man that has a policy called four nose. No coalition for Communists; No neutrality for Communists; and no civil liberties for Communists.

In an interview which appeared in the New York Times, he said, 'We cannot stop until all Communists are dead,' The definition of a Communist in Vietnam is anyone who advocates peace and neutrality. In a press conference in August he made this statement; 'The enemy is everywhere, under our beds, under our ancestors altars, behind our backs and within our ranks.'

With a policy of four nose, of people who are under your bed, and altars, behind your backs and within ranks, you are in essence, fighting your whole people. This is perhaps why there has been a close down of newspapers and editors put in prison. There are no general elections in the countryside, no democratic elections. There is no freedom of speech, no freedom of assembly, etc. A quarter of a million people are in prison in South Vietnam. Among these people are Communists. But many are Catholic leaders and Buddhists. There are former members of the Saigon Government.

The former head of the Saigon Student Union, Mann, was recently released, crippled, deaf and blind, and he was last seen in the hands of the CIA.

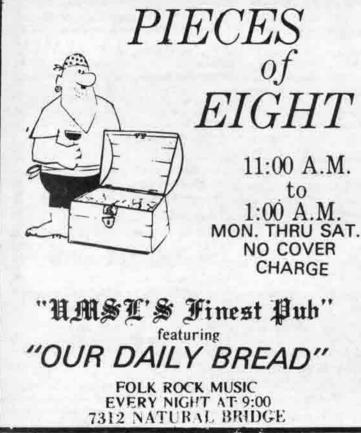
This is perhaps why bombs are being dropped within 10 miles of Saigon in a circular shape so as to shut Theiu's people off from him, because the man has no support. That is why he has had to take such drastic measures, which have been proven unconstitutional and illegal by his own senate.

The testimony of Alfred McCov before the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Aid appropriations revealed the following after he spent eighteen months researching the heroin drug traffic in Southeast Asia, interviewing CIA agents and members of the Saigon government:

The sister of Key, the vice president, once a month makes a trip from Saigon to the capital of Laos where she meets a man named Mr. Tien who is a Chinese racketeer. He is a partner of the Pepsi Cola bottling compjny. Nixon made trips to Southeast Asia nine times in the 60's. Seven times he went as a lawyer for Pepsi Cola. The other two times he went to write an article for Reader's Digest.

(continued on page 2)





'Vietnam fallacy' continued

Pepsi Cola bottling company, uses the company as a front to import peddlers to make heroin

The specifics can be found by writing e Senate Subcommittee for the report. the Senate Subcommittee for the

Seventy percent of all heroin that comes to the United States is from Southeast Asia, not Turkey. Nixon can put on a liberal fa-cade that it is, but it is not going to help our ghettos, and it is not going to help our sol-diers of South Vietnam as long as we are

supporting a government of pushers.

There is an additional army in Vietnam, that is made up of millions of women. It is called the army of the longhair. Mihn, a member of the longhair army is 22. The extreme dark color of this lady that led me to believe that she was not Vietnamese, was due to the severe torture that she was subjected to which actually altered her body chemistry. Her job was to hide Viet-cong soldiers from the Saigon soldiers. has been captured three times, imprisoned and tortured. Three times she has escaped. When I asked her why she had joined the resistance, she replied that she, along with the others in her district, learned long ago that they would never be free as long as America supported the Thieu regime. While she was in prison, she had her flesh ripped open from her hip to her knee, and her heel had been shot off in front of a firing squad. But, she said, the worst torture was the water torture. The soldiers would

force water into her mouth until her stomach would swell up and then they would jump on her stomach. Another common torture was having electrodes attached to the sexual organs of young women.

Dikes are very important to these peo-ple. When the first tribes came down to the lowlands of Southeast Asia, it was neces-sary to build dikes to drain off the swampy water. The dikes mean the difference be-tween life and death for the people. A French geographer and professor at the University of Paris, studied the hydraulic systems in Indochina. According to him, the dikes were bombed 15 times between April 15 and July 31. The bombing took place in those areas which were most populated, where the best lowlands were and the areas which were most easily flooded. According to Richard Nixon in 1966, the bombing of the dikes would be a valid target if it meant stopping supplies. The difference between life and death for 15 million people is not significant to this man.

Southeast Asia are prevalent. Peasants who used to work their own land now are forced to work at slave wages. The cost is between 45 and 90 percent cheaper than American labor

Defoliants are sprayed across the land. preventing trees from nourishing. The earth, therefore, is baked beyond repair, losing all of its nutrients.

There are 35,000,000 bomb craters in South Vietnam. Close to 25 million were created in the course of the last five years

Areas of 1-1/2 mile widths by 1-1/4 miles long are bombarded with planes that were designed to carry H-bombs to Russia. They are dropping 90 tons of bombs from 5 miles in the air, flying in the formation of a box throughout the mission. Everything in that box is erradicated from the face of the earth. For the first time in the history of warfare, these planes are used to bomb cities, in a country of peasants, in a country which has no industry left.

4,000,000 people in the last four years have been killed, maimed or made home-less. 50,000 civilians in Saigon have been executed in South Vietnam without trial by the CIA Phoenix program, which sends squads of soldiers to the countryside to execute anyone suspected of being asso-ciated with the National Liberation Front.

20,000 American lives have been lost in the last four years of the war. 540 pilots that were accounted for before Nixon took office are now missing in action or pris-

Half of the bombs that are used in the war are outlawed by the Hague and the Geneva conventions. They are anti-personal weapons. Shraphnel balls are designed to shoot spears into the neck region of the victim after they hit. Some bombs are camouflaged and look similar to animal droppings. Should a child step on it, it blows a hole in his foot. The impact on a truck tire is not even enough to blow a flat in the tire.

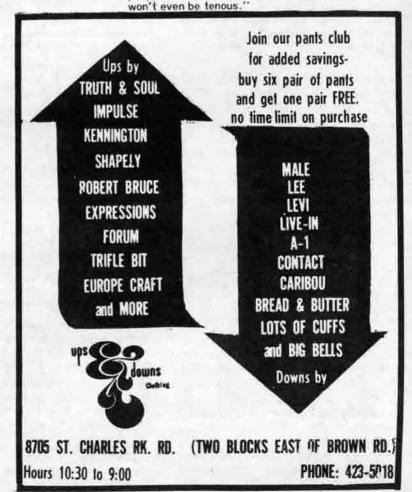
Most of these weapons have no affect against military targets. The Pentagon classifies these weapons as psychological

All these things are being done in the names of the American people at \$20,000,-000 a day. According to Melvin Laird, it

will increase next year. Nixon's hold on people is very tenuous. It is based on deceit. That is a very shaky

No American likes to be a victim to lies. When you can document the fact that we are being lied to, when you can document the fact that we should not be there, and people can understand this, Nixon's hold





Plans, programs formed for lobbyists

Rising out of a need of students to communicate with legislators, and the need for those legislators to see the effects of the money that was appropriated to the university for the supposed beneficiaries, the Missouri Student Association at the University of Missouri--Columbia, organized a committee in the fall of 1971. Since then, the committee has grown into what is known as the Missouri Student Lobby, a fully recognized corporation. Saturday, October 14, the lobby sponsored a workshop for the rest of the schools in the State of Missouri, to acquaint them with the purpose of the organization as well as to get them to join, in order to form a coalition of students across the state. The coalition would strengthen the ability to lobby for student interests, to begin a work study program for students in Jefferson City as research assistants to legislators, and sponsor political seminars on various campuses.

An immediate bond was established with many of the campuses as complaints and interests were rather widespread and very similar.

The lobby is soon to change its name, however, to Associated Students of Missouri. State law prohibits any lobby organization to receive funds from the university. By changing the name, the lobby will avoid the difficulty as well as clarify their interests in engaging in activities other than lobbying. One of the lobby's first undertak-

One of the lobby's first undertakings last year was for a bill for majority rights which is still tied up in the house due to lack of support from the house leadership.

The bill proposed by Senator Clifford Jones was attached to another bill proposed by Senator Omer Avery which accommodated the

state's residency requirements with the recently passed federal 90-day residency requirement, before allowing a person to vote in that state.

Because Jones' amendment to lower the age of majority was attached to Avery's bill, it became tied up in the house committee

The majority rights bill would guarantee that a youth would be considered an adult at the age of eighteen, with all the rights and responsibilities of adulthood granted to him at that time.

responsibilities of adulthood granted to him at that time.

One of the greatest reasons for the delay of the bill is the implication that the youth who would be considered an adult at the age of eighteen would also have the right to purchase liquor. The lobby is not sure of how to push the bill's adoption, whether to push it as a constitutional amendment or a referendum. A survey of people's opnions concerning the bill is a possible alternative.

The eighteen year old majority rights bill was endorsed by the White House Conference on Children and Youth, the Nations Governor's conference of September, 1971, and by most major candidates for state and national office.

Some of the laws in Missouri as

Some of the laws in Missouri as they now stand, are inconsistent. For example, minors are allowed to seel liquor in stores in which liquor is only 40% of the total volume. Yet, they can not deliver or purchase liquor until the age of 21. Licensed keepers of pool tables may be fined for letting minors play without the permission of the guardian. Any mayor or chief magistrate may require that minors be behind doors for up to three days in order to prevent riots. A person will not be held to a contract made during infancy unless ratified upon attainment of adulthood. Yet, minors can contract for medical treatment in certain cases. Minors can contract to borrow

money to defray the cost of higher education. To serve on a jury, a person must be 21. These are just a few of the inconsitencies that the lobby is trying to rectify with the passage of the new bill.

Another activity which the lobby became involved in last year was the lobby for higher educational appropriations from the federal government. A representative was sent to the capitol to confer with senators and representatives there. Student assistance and funding of higher education are major concerns of the lobby.

An organization centralized in

An organization centralized in Jefferson City to provide information to other associations over the state is a goal for the lobby. Fair representation is the philosophy behind the organization.

Financial aid deadline

The Office of Student Financial Aid is now accepting applications for loans, grants, and part-time jobs for the Winter Semester 1973. All students who will need assistance for this coming semester should contact the financial aid office (Ground level, Adm. Bldg.) as soon as possible. The due date for aid applications for Winter 1973 is December 1, 1972.

1973 is December 1, 1972.

All students needing assistance for the academic year 1973-74, may request applications from the financial Aid Office after November 1, 1972. Applications for the coming school year will be due on April 1, 1973. Students who are currently receiving financial aid must re-apply in order to be considered for the 1973-74 school year.





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Literary magazine planned

The UMSL English Club is now accepting poetry, short stories, and articles for the magazine "Gallerie," to be published later this year. "Gallerie," formally just a literary magazine, will be expanded to include material of interest to all students on campus.

campus.

The deadline for submitting manuscripts for consideration is November 1, 1972. All manuscripts which should be typewritten, cannot be returned unless accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope. Each entry should contain the student's name, address, and phone number.

Baskets marked "Gallerie" are located at both the Information

Desk of the Student Union, and in the English Office on the 4th floor of Lucas Hall. All submissions should be put in a basket before November 1.

Any student on campus may submit any of his or her stories, poems, or interesting non-fiction articles. It is hoped that the students of UMSL will get behind the one truly creative publication on campus and support it by deluging the editors with good material.

If anyone has any further questions about the publication, they may attend an English Club meeting, which usually meets between 12 and 1 p.m. on Thursdays, in Rm. 229, J. C. Penney.





McGovern misses role

The success of a Broadway musical depends on the producer's ability to manufacture an illusionary fanfare of excite-ment and entertainment. Needless to say, the public eye is omnipotent, and any slip up will bring about the death of the play.

This year, political campaigns seem to breed fanfares and illusions of grandeur, spotlighted by clever propaganda. Most political campaigns are conducted in such a fashion. Nixon sends public relations letters to all the senior citizens in America congratulating himself on the 20% social security increase when he fought the measure all the way. But the disillusionment that I am experiencing with name calling, emotional outbursts lacking in substantial evidence, appeals to American morality and mom's apple pie is enough to fill the Pacific Ocean. Such tactics are characteristics of George McGovern, an intelligent humanist but frustrated candi-

□□The greatness that America once had, that George appeals to, was built on an overt, egotistic nationalist philosophy. Mom's apple pie was baked with slavery racism, sexual repression and manifest destiny. Appeals to American morality are futile, because the concept is so diversi-fied that the centralizing point is not morality but humanism. Emotional outbursts, lacking in substantial planning, only prove that the candidate has the ability to lose his head. Name calling, to say the least is reserved for bigoted Archie Bunkers and irate gang leaders. Political campaigns are not musicals. The change in attitude

and intelligence has dictated that cam-paigns re-orientate their priorities and procedures. The attempt to produce the campaign as a musical success will end in almost certain death for the candidate. In spite of McGovern's intelligence and

humanitarian philosophy, he must play the role of politician trying to earn votes. But what labor leader or Republican party jock is going to donate his prestige to a man who characterizes last year's Re-publican nominee as "Atila the Hun." The object of the game is to earn votes from undecideds or opponents. Mc-Govern's tactics are not helpful in this

McGovern is to skeptics and elephants as students are to legislators in their at-tempt to make the system work for them. Diversified interest groups must be made an offer that they can't refuse on various

McGovern dumped Eagleton because campaign was becoming personality orientated. But here he turns around, and succeeds in contradicting himself by turning this campaign into a personality

fought with kicking and gnashing of teeth. McGovern's success will depend on his ability to calmly but forcefully present the issues and solutions to problems. Generalities represent to significant attempt to act intelligently. The country can only re-invest in itself when the solutions to its problems become plausible to more than the allies. The enemies hold the



"His actions were not on our behalf, nor with our consent. If our understanding of the facts is accurate, we will, of course, discontinue our relationship..."
— Chairman, Republican National Committee

As the 1972 presidential campaign draws to a close there are few tactics still to be let out of the bag.

Campaign trend '72

I predict that we will see:

 McGovern supporters chanting "four more years" while they hold their stomachs, grimace, and roll around on the White

2) Republicans chaining themselves all the way around South Dakota, spokesmen saying, "Not only will we not let him do it to America but we're not even going to

let him destroy South Dakota anymore!"
3) Former Congressman and American Party candidate John Schmitz leaving the country because he no longer has

I predict we should've seen:

4) After seeing the rousing welcome After seeing the rousing wercome for our junior senator at Northwest Plaza, Nixon obviously should have snapped Eagleton up after he was dropped from the ticket. I can see the discussion between the two now. R.N.—"This is Di—"; T.E.—"I'll take it!"

Plus, I predict that we can't believe we saw it (or will see it in '76)!

5) Shriver claiming he's the poorest of the four candidates. I can just see it when a real Kennedy instead of a pseudo-Kennedy runs. Ol' Ted'll stick everything in his wife's name and then say straight-ofhis wife's name and then say straight-offace, "All I make is \$42,500 a year and all I own is Massachusetts." Poor guy.

6) Poor us!

-- Cyrus Carbuncle III

American Bar Association rejects treaty

February 23, 1970, the American Bar Association rejected a plea from the Nix-on Administration and reaffirmed, by a margin of four votes, its opposition to a

21-year-old treaty banning genocide.

The vote was considered a defeat for President Nixon, who had hoped to get the bar to reverse the position it took in 1949 and ratify this treaty.

John B. Randall, a former association president, said that under the proposed

treaty an individual could bring charges against his own Government, which would have to answer them before an international tribunal

That and the fear that American soldiers might face genocide charges in North Vietnam seemed to be the overriding concern of the opponents

Former Attorney General Nicholas de/ B. Katzenbach warned that rejection of the treaty by the bar and the senate would be seen as proof that the United States knew

it had committed genocide in Vietnam. Bernard G. Segal, president of the bar association, told the delegates that all the

United States allies had ratified the treaty.

"We stand alone," he said. Prior to the A.B.A. rejection, the Senate was well-advised by Mr. Nixon to "de-lay no longer in taking the final convinc-ing step which would reaffirm that the United States remains as strongly opposed to the crime of genocide as ever."

Because international treaties normally supersede laws within a country, states rights advocates have viewed the genocide convention as a threat to state jurisdiction over murder cases.

Supporters of the convention in the Sen-ate have fear that Southern conservatives would see racial overtones in it and would vote against it.

Mr. Nixon said that he regretted "some of our detractors have sought to exploit our failure to ratify this convention to question our sincerity." Ratification "would be in the national interest," he said.

If the agreement was approved by the Senate, implementing legislation would have to be adopted to put it into effect. The President said he was not proposing

any specific legislation at this time." but said his administration would be prepared to discuss the subject during Senate consideration of the convention.

The American Bar Association has displayed faint faith in American principles of law and morality when it refused to revoke its long opposition to the United Na-

tions Convention on Genocide.

The Convention which was drafted and promoted by Americans, attempts to extend to the international norms of human conduct that are deeply rooted in the American legal tradition. It now has the endorsement of 75 nations, including all other major powers. Its ratification has been urged by the President, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the president of the A.B.A. and three A.B.A. committees, among others.

But a narrow A.B.A. majority chose to follow a Southern-led opposition which ar gued that the Convention would enable Communist countries to male American citizens before an alien court on charges arising out of racial practices at home and military actions in Vietnam. The United States does not violate the

Genocide Convention. It is demeaning to suggest that this country could not stand comparison with any Communist state on its record in human rights before international tribunal which may be established. -- and none has been established so far for this purpose.

If American civilians or soldiers at any time fall short of this nation's own high standards, it is the duty of the bar to stand up for the rule of law. In opposing the Genocide Convention, the A.B.A. cast doubt on the commitment of the American legal profession to principles it is bound to up-

hold, and usually does Prompt Congressional ratification of the Convention, as requested by President Nixon, is essential to make clear to others the commitment of the American Government and people to those principles and to restore American leadership in extending the rule of law throughout the world.

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 perogative 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:

All letters and guest editorials to the Current can be addressed "to the editor," 255 University Center. Letters to be accepted for publication must be no longer than 250 words, and contain your name address and telephone number

APO defeated

Dear Editor,
I feel that the opinions expressed by Mr. Miller (Oct. 5 Current) are in some ways correct, but in other ways very misleading. I am a former member

and officer of Alpha Phi Omega have had experience with three past Book

Alpha Phi Omega is a co-educational "fraternity" operating what we must re-gard as a business. It is a major fundraising project, and a convenient, desirable service to the university community when run properly. As a business, there is no excuse for leaving doors unlocked, and not returning or paying for books promptly. APO has problems of its own which must be looked into.

There are no services through which may sell books at the prices they set except for Bookpool. There are very few opportunities for recognized organizations to secure money through projects on this campus. Also, much of Bookpool revenue goes right into the Student Loan Fund: is that a rip-off?

The problems of APO must be looked into by the members themselves. University policy toward organizations is already too restrictive.

Students had best realize the fact that APO is the best outfit on campus at the present time for handling Bookpool. I have seen members miss classes frequently to staff it, and they worked so diligently that they would be literally shell-shocked when they left. That goes for the most recent one also.

The only way to be objective about Bookpool is to work in it, and then appreciate the problems that do exist. APO;s greatest problem is a lack of members. It is definitiely a group worth joining, and ready to honor all legtimate claims.

Before we oust APO off campus, let's think a little first.

Howard W Dettmer

vox populi, vox dei

Political nostalgia

Dear Editor:

The new found popularity of Richard Nixon puzzles many these days. It really shouldn't surprise anyone however, for the craze these days is 'nostalgia.' Music of the fifties is the current thing, the Marilyn Mannes look is and the Marilyn Monroe look is in, and crew cuts and bobby sox are just around the corner. Is it any wonder then, that at a time when people are looking to the past, they prefer the man who epitomizes it. . Richard M. Nixon.

Robert Brown

Look to Palestine

To The Editor:

According to a Current's article (Octo-ber 12, 1972 page 5), Father William Lyons of the UMSL Newman House sent a note on September 6 to Jordan's King Hussein, as a supporting gesture of the King's sincerity in his opposition to, tragic guerilla (Palestinian) action that dampened the spirit of XX Olympiad in Munich." Being a Palestinian myself, let me express the opinion that reporting such correspondence without commentary can only further spread the gross misin-formation already surrounding the Palestinian Struggle for freedom and for selfdetermination.

When Father Lyons sent his note concerning the tragic death of the Israeli athlete hostages, was the good Father also aware of the tragic conditions of the two-million Palestinian human beings living, rotting, and dying in the "refugee" camps? When the Palestinian guerillas entered the Olympic village and held eleven Israeli hostages, did Father Lyons and other "in-telligent" people ask and inquire about the motives and behavior of the Palestinians? And when the Israeli jet-bombers streaked across the borders of Syria and Lebanon in the week of September 10 and killing an estimated 275 innocent Palestinian children and women, did Father Lyons send a note to Golda Meier protesting the Israeli action???

The message I would like to get across to Father Lyons in particular and to the UMSL community in general is:

The Palestinians are a people who in 1948 were forcefully evicted from their homes and lands in order to make room for alien European Zionists. For the last 25 years the Palestinians had to endure hunger, disease, inclement weather, and

constant Israeli shelling and bombing-and world indifference. The Palestinians have become bitter and frustrated. Ane onesided humanitarian concerns--for example: concern for 11 Israelis but utter in-difference to an entire Palestinian people -could not be but contradictory and hypocritical.

Sincerely, Muhyi A.A. Abuhamdeh

on nixon...



"By George, I think he's got it!"

Witteried refuted

To the Editor:

We are recent transfers from the University of Missouri-Columbia undergraduate school of Business Administration. We're also enrolled in the class of Associate Professor George Witteried, cur-iously dubbed "Industrial Labor Re-lations." We simply would like to mention lations." We simply would like to mention the fact that we find George Witteried's letter addressed to the editor in issue 151 not only absurd but demeaning to the Uni-versity. For those who may not recall, he criticized the statement made by the ABC concerning the syphilis experiements in

When a man of the stature of Mr. Witteried looks only at the surface and fails to discern the logic of the entire black movement, it is indeed unfortunate for the student looking at him as a teacher. His myopic attitude as indicated whenever he expounds his own personal racist philosophy insults both of us. Perhaps the qualifications of a university instructor should

go beyond our present standards.
In any case, his misconceptions concerning his fellow men cannot go unanswered. His use of the classroom to reelect the President, to speak derogatorily of ethnic minorities, or to criticize women's rights must cease as well. Certainly one man cannot supply all the answers and we feel it is presumptuous of Mr. Writteried to think he can. We are not members of the ABC, but are aware that there is more to the world than Mr. Witteried's classroom. Also, we are not black. Only a black student can truly refute Mr. Wit-teried's outrageous letter. I'm sure the black man can link Tuskegee to today, Mr. Witteried. Reality cannot be disregarded. Give them a chance

James Johnson

More T-Rex

To the editor,

The reviewers of the recent T. Rex con-cert failed to mention several things. The distortion in the auditorium made it a task to appreciate the music. It was partly because of the distortion that the theatrics, not the music, made the concert appeal-In the case of the Doobie Brothers, the theatrics included a drum soloist who found his way to the stage floor, proceeding to beat it with his drumsticks: and smoke that began pouring out of the drums toward the end of the act, enveloping the stage. T. Rex were not lacking in theatrics. c Bolen threw three tambourines out to the audience during the course of his act. The group made no better use of the sound system than did the Doobie Broth-ers, but a solo by Marc Bolen, which displayed his lurical inclunations, proved to be one of the high points of the evening. But it wasn't until the end of a thirteen 'ang-a Gong (Get it on) that the audience define contracted their ap-

proval by applauding enthusiastically. Alas, this first solidly positive response from the audience came too late. T. Rex left the stage, deaf to the audience's demand for an encore. One member of T. Rex's entourage expressed his opinion of the audience by giving us the finger. T. Rex bombed at Kiel Auditorium on Oct.

> Correction: Last weeks SDS article was not written by Paul Gomberg, but by a number of SDS members.

Review

Black and white contrast

In this world, there are givers and takers. The givers lose out and the takers win. There are also liars. White Liars, the first of the one-act plays performed by the University Players Oct. 12-14, is one woman's experience with the tragic consequences of living these untruths. Ms. Ginni Bowie as "Baroness" Sophie Lemberb, exquisitely portrayed the character who was victimized by a dream she could never live up to. "You're nobody, Sophie," the spirit Vassi would say, "and that's beautiful because now we can speak truth-fully for the first time." Vassi, an audio addition whose pitch and intonation convey ed the compassionate understanding of a man we could not see, added an integral part to the play.

A rather dreary stage of black curtains, used to suggest an air of uncertainty, emphasized the insecurity of the people who entered. One of these was the multifaced Tom, as played by Wayne Salomon (Rosencratz and Guildenstein are Dead) who had no less than three character changes onstage. First as a cocky, overconfident English punk who is very de-manding, next as the despicable opportunist described by his friend Frank, and finally as a concerned young man who shrugs a lot. Salomon moved across the stage with all the grace and charm of a liar Gregory Hale, as a rather weak, possible homosexual Frank, also gave a limp portrayal. Besides not being sure whether his hands should go on his waist or hips, his character was incomplete and inadequate.

Black Comedy, the second of the two plays by Peter Shaffer, came off as a smashing success because every aspect was well-coordinated.

The stage was large and painted in the farcical colors of red, white, and blue to suggest its unrealness. With two stage levels of action, utilizing every possible section of the stage, the performance was kept alive and moving. While one char-acter talked, another moved, and yet another entered. Entrances were enhanced by rhythmic circus-like music and actors moving set patterns about the stage Such elements increased the value of the farce and make it even funnier

Coordination continued all the way down to the complementation in costuming of the mainly stereotyped characters. Brinsley Miller, as energetically played by Jerry Vogel, (Rosencrantz and Guildenstein are Dead) wore a white shirt and red pants. One of his complements, Ms. Debbie Kuhach, who played the spoiled, flat, and rather dull character of Carol Milkett had on a red top and white pants. The sexy hussy of Clea, (Ms. Judy Andrews) filled Brinsley's other counterpart by wearing a sinfully redshirt. Purple and pink were co-ordinating colors of the Baptist's daughter

reformed, -or Miss Furnival (Ms. Ginni Bowie), and the perfectionistic, frustrated fairy, Harold Gorringe (Wayne Salomon). Offsetting each other with costumes and characterizations, the characters were played with attracting power.

Having a play centered on a blown fuse is difficult since a sense of blindness has to be maintained. Toward the latter por-tion of the play, many of the cast miraculously acquired the ability to see, though they were constantly complaining to the electrician, Schuppanzegh, (Tom Prater-something of a miracle himself) about the darkness. It was about then that the performance was beginning to drag and, as a good farce will, the end came quick-

Aside from that the plays went well. It is important to remember that there were two plays, about two different themes, and with two different purposes. It is evident that White Liars could have been done better. It is also obvious that Brack Comedy was one hysterical piece of laughter. But considering their nature, director But considering their nature, director Phillip R. Enoch directed two fine manners of plays.

Dee Gerding

Editor's Note: Ms. Dee Gerding came to the Current Staff last year with four year's of theatrical training including a year at Southern Illinois University-Edwards-





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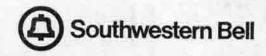
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Flo. Valley mat stars to toil for new UMSL wrestling coach

Other area schools may start complaining that Florissant Valley Community College has become a farm system for UMSL athletics if the current trend continues. Following in the wake of the Flo Valley transfers in soccer, two former Flo Valley mat stars--Tom Bow-den and Bill MacKeen--will be laboring for new Rivermen wrest-ling coach Von Henry when his charges open their season Dec. 2 in the Missouri Wrestling Tournament at Forest Park Community College. Bowden, a 1965 graduate of Jen-

nings High, where he was undefeated in dual meets in his junior year before a neck injury forced him out of competition, has accumulated laurels not only at FVCC but during three and one-half years in the Air Force. In a world-wide tourney for all members of the Air Force in 1969, Bowden finished third and has earned first-place medals in a number of regional

At Florissant Valley, he won the Missouri Junior College title in both 1971 and 1972. He qualified for the national finals both years after grabbing fourth place in 1971s national junior college regional and second last year. He also took second in a junior college tournament

hosted by Illinois State University. Coach Henry plans to use Bowden at 190 pounds for the River-

MacKeen, also a service veteran and a 1965 Lindbergh High graduate; never competed at the high school level. His first year of competitive wrestling, 1969-70 for Flo Valley featured a 21-6 record and a second-place finish in the Region 16 junior college tourna-

Decorated four times, including two purple hearts in Vietnam, Mac Keen will wrestle at one of the mid-

dleweight spots for UMSL. Embarking on UMSL's second season of intercollegiate wrestling after last year's squadfailed to win a single dual meet, Coach Henry-a former Big Eight champion--ex-pressed optimism regarding the

team he will field.
"We've had over twenty young men show interest in competing, many with outstanding high school backgrounds," he said. "Bowden and MacKeen are examples of the talent here. I look forward to having a very good year.

LEUTWILER SETS COURSE RECORD, HARRIERS 4-2

Rob Leutwiler set a new course record in leading UMSL to victory in a double dual cross country meet here in the Harriers' most recent outing Oct. 10.

Leutwiler covered the 4-mile course in 20 minutes, 11 seconds.

UMSL, boosting its season mark to 4-2, beat MU-Rolla, 15-46, and

Greenville College, 24-32.

The Harriers' next meet will be Oct. 25, at 4:00, as they entertain Milliken.

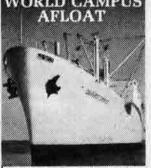
Cheerleaderleading tryouts Oct. 31

Cheerleading clinics are being held in Room 103, Multi-purpose building, in preparation for tryouts at 4 p.m. Oct. 31.

Clinics are from 2:30 to 5:30, Mon.-Wed.-Fri., and from 3:00-6:00 Tues.-Thurs.

For further information contact Judy Whitney, cheerleading sponsor, at 453-5641.

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Cougar richochet goals stun Rivermen, 2-0

The Rivermen came to SIU-Edwardsville seeking their first win ever against the nationally fifth-ranked Cougars, but they will have to wait until next season for another opportunity. After a hot performance at Washington Uni-versity last Saturday, UMSL prov-ed as cold as the weather Tuesday afternoon, Still, it took a cou-ple of weird richochet goals by SIU to deal the Rivermen their first defeat after five consecutive

UMSL and SIU were playing a scoreless tie until the 32-minute mark of the first half when, on a routine crossing pass in front of the UMSL goal, Rivermen Ken Hud-son attempted to clear but only managed to send the ball carom-ming off the crossbar and straight to Chris Carenza, who didn't fail to capitalize on this early Christmas present.

Riverman goaltender Frank Tu-sinski had just as little chance to stop Tom Twellman's left-footed corner shot that angled towards the righthand corner of the goal-mouth and bounced in to make the 2-0, 22 minutes into the second half.

The Cougars dominated the remainder of the game, but Tusin-ski allowed no further scoring. SIU took 37 shots to just 13 for UMSL, and forced 10 corner kicks

to the Rivermen's 4.

Rich Benben shared goaltending time with Chester Kowalewski for the Cougars, Benben made three saves in the first half, Kowalew-

ski two in the second.
Tusinski stopped 14 shots, 6 in the first half and 8 in the second. Several times he had to stop solo

Cougar sorties.
Coach Dan Dallas shifted Steve Buckley to striker in an effort to get some punch into UMSL's rain-drenched line-up, but the absence of injured Tim Smith and Mark LeGrand playing link with a hamstring pull hindered the Riverman attack far more conspicuously at Edwardsville than at Washington

In UMSL's previous outing, so-phomore Frank Flesch had moved the breech by tying his own school record of three goals in a single game, two on penalty kicks.

Rick Anselm had opened the bar-rage on the Washington U. goal at 13:37 of the first half, on an assist by Cliff Tappel. Flesch added un-assisted goals at 20:41 and 39:41 to lose out the first half scoring.

John Garland resumed the scor-ing at 3:29 of the second half. After Washington's Gene Patrick slipped in his team's only tally of the afternoon, Flesch got the goal back at 20:50 to wrap it up.

The Rivermen outshot the Bears, 51 to 6, forcing Wash. U. goalie Luis Quintana to make 24 saves. Tusinski was called upon to make only 2 stops, while his stand-in Don Deason stopped one shot.

However, in the space of three days the Rivermen proved as changeable as the weather. They must now regroup before they jour-ney to the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, always a tough antagonist, Saturday. UMSL's chances for a playoff berth would be seriously endangered by another loss or a tie, but there is still a

Perhaps the rescheduling of the contest between SIU and St. Louis U. Nov. 5 for Busch Stadium will indeed turn out to be the area show

down that was intended.

The playoffs could give UMSL another shot at the Cougars. A healthy UMSL versus SIU? Who knows? It will be a long road to

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Aerial ballet performed by Cougars and Rivermen photo by Oliver Wischmeyer

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