## Woods Hired To Develop Policy Leadership Institute

### Lt. Gov. Will Start Here In January

by Laura J. Hopper reporter

A prominent figure in Missouri politics will play an important role in the new Bush Center after she finishes her current job as the state's lieutenant governor.

Harriet Woods will become Practioner-in-Residence to develop a new institute for policy leadership at the Bush Center, UM-St. Louis Chancellor Marguerite Ross Barnett announced at the dedication and opening of the center on May 10. Woods will assume the position after her term as lieutenant governor expires in January of next

"The institute will work to tap the best minds at colleges and universities in the region to work with community leaders at all levels," Lt. Governor Woods said. "It will link university research and the world of practical politics."

Barnett said, "We're very excited to get the Bush Center off the ground and, of course, to have Harriet Woods here. I think she brings with her tremendous experience and will be a valuable part of the university."

Lt. Governor Woods turned down an offer for a position at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in Boston to take the job at UM-St. Louis. Two factors, she said, led to her decision.

"One factor was the new; leadership of Chancellor Barnett, who shares my feeling about the university having a policy impact in the community," she said.

The other factor, Lt. Governor Woods said, was UM-St. Louis' status as the only land-grant university in the St. Louis area.

"It is the traditional mission of a land-grant university to be action-



**Harriet Woods** 

oriented," she said.

Lt. Governor Woods said the new institute will serve a separate function from the Bush Center itself.

"The purpose of the institute is to impact public policy through the creation of a think tank and a

See WOODS, page 6

### Center To Work With Community Problems

by Laura J. Hopper reporter

UM-St. Louis will take another step toward working with the St. Louis community through the newly opened James T. Bush, Sr., Center for Law, Social Change, and Conflict Resolution.

The center, dedicated and opened by Chancellor Marguerite R. Barnett in a ceremony held May 10, is of the chancellor's Partnerships for Progress program, a program that attempts to merge university and community leaders as they solve area problems.

George J. McCall, professor of sociology and public policy administration, serves as the center's acting director.

"We're here to help the community create its own agenda and prepare itself for change," McCall said. "We want to try to bring people out of the woodwork, get them mobilized and bring in outside experts as a further stimulus."

Barnett said the center would be staffed by a variety of faculty experts in the areas of sociology, psychology, history, economics and political science. Also, experts from outside the university would have input, she said.

"The center will provide opportunities for civic and political leaders to come to the university to discuss public policy in key areas," Barnett said.

One of these areas which will be the center's prominent focus in upcoming years is housing in the St. Louis area and the associated problems of discrimination in realestate and lack of low-income housing.

"We'll be working with a lot of actors in the housing field to construct an agenda to deal with the

-low-income housing problem,"

Part of this agenda, he said, will be a workshop for non-profit developers of low-income housing. "We will help them deal with financing, management and development

Fair housing will be a continuing theme in center programs, McCall

"There are people whose housing needs don't run down the real estate mainstream that the housing market discriminates against," he

This spring the center sponsored a conference on racial discrimination in housing and a conference on discrimination faced by the elderly may take place this fall. But McCall said the center won't limit itself to these topics - and may not even

See CENTER, page 6

## Teaching Profession Attractive To Students With 'Mission'

By Kevin Kleine managing editor

"The prestige is beginning to return to the teaching profession," says Associate Dean of Education Thomas Schnell.

The number of people in education classes has risen from 7,220 to 9,455 over the past three years. The same thing can be seen as a national trend. People are viewing education as a worthwhile profession.

As a result of reform in education, salaries are on the rise. The New York Times reported that the average salary for teachers between 1980 and 1986 rose from \$17,300 to \$25,000; a 45 percent increase. A rise in salary is not the only motivation, though, Schnell

"The students have a high sense of mission," Schnell said. "They're a very bright group and could succeed in any field. Some people are born to teach and find that they can make a reasonable living at it."

The boom in education is not without its problems. Large classes,

Some of the problems are solved by hiring part-time instructors to teach the classes. Most of them teach one or two classes and ease the load on the professors. The School of Education has added only one full-time faculty member in the last three years. Schnell says that the lack of full-time faculty is one of the major problems of the school.

Nationwide, the pecentage of not enough instructors and an increased workload on the pro-

fessors take their toll.

"Our enrollment is so large that we were trying to open up additional sections and fill the classrooms to their physical capacity this summer," Schnell said.

A problem education students are facing is that educational reform groups are pushing for more requirements for teacher certification. Schnell says that in the near future, 150 credit hours may be required of education students to receive a bachelor's degree with teacher certification. He said that some schools are moving to 5 year

freshmen planning to become teachers is rising. A national survey of 200,000 freshmen by the University of California at Los Angeles found that 8.1 percent planned to teach elementary or secondary school. In the late 1960's, 25 percent of college freshmen planned on a teaching career. That percentage plummeted to a low point of 4.7 percent in 1982, but has been on the rise

"Jobs are more available now for two reasons," Schnell says. "New positions are being created in public schools to decrease student/teacher ratios and the need for special services such as remedial reading. The second reason is that many teachers retiring and leaving vacancies."

Katharine K. Merseth, director of teacher training at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, reported the same kind of trends in the New York Times.

People are not stupid about jobs," said Merseth. "If college graduates perceive there are jobs, then they start selecting that profession."



DEEPTHOUGHT: Associate Dean of Education Dr. Thomas Schnell looks over his notes while dicussing the problems created by grow-

## Diversion Of Funds Saves Library Serials For One More Year

by John Kilgore associate news editor

The serials department of the UM-St. Louis library has received a 12-month reprieve from drastic cuts in subscriptions thanks to a lastminute diversion of money from the general campus fund authorized by the chancellor.

"If they had not helped the library out, we would have had to cancel approximately 30 percent of our journal subscriptions," said Joan Rapp, director of the library. "The chancellor wanted to make a

commitment to the academics of the university," Rapp said. "This was a symbolic way of showing her support."

Chancellor Marguerite R. Barnett said she stepped in to prevent serials cuts that might have disrupted academic research on the campus.

"I found the \$140,000 (in the budget) so we wouldn't have to cut serials," Barnett said. "We're hoping to find the money so we won't have to cut serials in the future."

According to Rapp, faculty opposition to the proposed cuts played a significant role in the chancellor's decision.

"We sent out lists to prioritize subscriptions to all the academic departments, so if we had to make

#### THE RISING COSTS OF JOURNALS

	1988	1987	1986	1985
European Economic Review	\$575	\$455	\$258	\$211
Journal of Criminal Justice	209	157	145	135
Astronomy and Astrophysics	1,084	908	623	630
Organmetallic Chemistry	2,983	2400	1776	1501
Marine Geology	813	683	496	422
Mutation Research	2,283	1800	1373	1102
Brain Research	4,826	3826	2992	2176

cuts we would know where to begin," she said. "We found out that the faculty does support us.'

Rapp said that the diversion of funds will keep the library's collection intact for one more year. The library currently has a \$140,000

"We need to spend the next year building stronger library cooperation and getting the UM system to understand the problem and get the funding," she said.

Serials prices have increased, on average, by over 18 percent each of the last two years. In some cases, serials and journals cost twice as

much as they did two years ago. According to an article in the June 8 edition of The Chronicle of Higher Education, most major scientific technical journals are published by just a few publishing companies, creating a monopoly and causing "price gouging."

For example, one issue, 170 pages, of the scientific journal Carbohydrate Research costs \$58 twice the price of an average book. Carbohydrate Research, with 26 issues a year, costs the library \$1,500 per year.

Other journals cost the University as much as \$4,000 to \$6,000 per year.

According to Rapp, the largest increases in prices have been in the sciences - where publishers are aware it is most important for libraries to keep their collections upto-date.

"Publishers have started scientific journals, and then they hike the price because they know the libraries can't do without them," Rapp

publishers charge Some institutions up to 10 times the price they charge individuals for journals. For example, one year of the organic chemistry journal Tetrahedron would cost an individual subscriber \$210, but it costs libraries and university departments

"The publishers know they have a 'captive audience' in libraries." Rapp said.

Another factor in the increased costs of journals to libraries include the devaluation of the dollar; most of the high-priced journals are published overseas.

In addition, according to the Chronicle of Higher Education article, publishers charge North American subscribers far more than other subscribers, even taking postage charges into account. For example, the journal World Econonmy costs \$42 in England but \$100 in the United States.

"What makes it hardest for us is

that we have a small number of journals for our size institution to begin with, and any cut in them hits us very hard." Rapp said. "We have no excess journals and no duplicate subscriptions."

The library currently has 3,000 serials subscription titles, compared, for example, to UM-Columbia, with over 17,000.

UM-St. Louis currently has a serials budget of \$640,000. "Indexes take up a big part of that," Rapp said. "It's no use getting the materials without the indexes."

"The chancellor saved the academic program for one more year," Rapp said. "Now we have to work with the UM system to fund these massive increases." Barnett said librarians will be

seeking ways to avoid cuts in serials in the upcoming year.

The chancellor also said librarians will work out a more efficient way to exchange materials between the libraries in the university system so that, in the event of future cuts, vital campus research will not

McCall said.

### Five Million New AIDS Cases EXpected By

by Jamie Dodson news editor

Over one million new cases of the disease AIDS will occur worldwide during the next five years, according to Dr. Jonathan Mann of the World Health Organization.

Mann addressed the Fourth International Conference on AIDS, held this week in Stockholm, Sweden. Over 7,000 AIDS experts from 140 countries presented more than 3,200 research papers at the meeting.

"Many papers (presented at the conference) convey discouraging results concerning the risks of AIDS," said Dr. Lars Olof Kallings of the Swedish National Bacteriological Laboratory. Kallings stated that although much has been learned about the disease, progress on practical countermeasures has been frustratingly slow.

Among the problems cited were the inability to develop an effective vaccine against the disease, the toxic nature of drugs used for treatment and the continued rise in the number of AIDS cases worldwide.

In the United States, AZT is the only drug widely used in AIDS treatment. AZT does not cure the disease, but can prolong the lives of some AIDS patients.

AIDS is a disease of the immune system which results from infection by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus. The virus inhibits the function of the host's immune system, leaving the host vulnerable to a number of opportunistic diseases, including Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia and Kaposi's Sarcoma, a formerly rare form of

Once symptoms of the disease appear, the victim will die within about three years.

In the United States, the spread of AIDS is largely among several "high risk" groups, including male homosexuals and persons who inject illegal drugs, according to William J. Welsh, assistant professor of chemistry at UM-St. Louis

Welsh stated that according to the United States Centers for Disease Control, the rate of HIV infection has not yet risen sharply in "low risk" groups.

See AIDS, page 2

INSIDE More News .....pg2 Features....pgs3-4 Editorials ..... pg 5

#### CLASSICS CRISIS

Education Secretary William Bennett is in a controversy again. Should our definition "The Classics" changed? Also: comentaries by Richard Nixon, Warren Burger and Edward Kennedy. Editorials page 5



CAN YOU DIG IT Students in UMSL Field School Learn the Rudiments of Archeology.

Features page.





Contributions to UM-St. Louis' political action committee are at lowest point in the organization's history, the chair-

man of the group said. Lance LeLoup, chairman of UMSLPAC and of the political science department, said contributions to the organization this

year are far lower than expected. "It's not as good as we've gotten in the past," LeLoup said. "I'm disappointed."

The organization has recieved about \$6,000 in contributions from staff, faculty, students and alumni since it began a fund drive in late April. LeLoup said he had hoped the

figure would be much higher. We were into five figures in the

last two election years," he said. LeLoup said staff and faculty are disappointed about a three percent pay raise for the upcoming fiscal year. He indicated that dissatisfac-

transferred to dissatisfaction with UMSLPAC, which supports candidates who are favorable to the university and its goals.

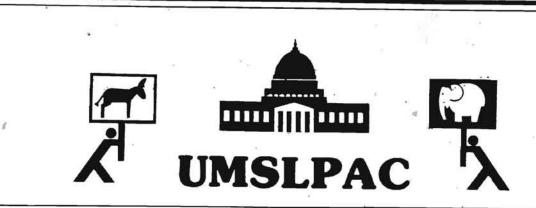
But LeLoup said that some of UMSLPAC's achievements may have been overlooked by employees who blame the organization for failing to influence legislators into giving them a greater pay increase.

He said the new science building and several new programs being developed by the university might not have recieved funding without the influence of UMSLPAC.

"I think we've certainly had an impact," LeLoup said.

In an April 25 letter to UMSLPAC supporters, LeLoup cited the \$1.3 million in new funding for Partnerships for Progress, the likelihood of a new computer facility and scholarship program, the library expansion and the new science center as achievements of the group.

While UM-St. Louis has cer-



tainly a long way to go, the consistent exercise of our political muscle has had positive effect in influencing the action of the Curators," the letter stated. "Until last year, UM-St. Louis historically received 12 perent of the overall budget of the University of Missouri even though we have approximately 25 percent of the students.

'New patterns seem to suggest that we will receive approximately 25 percent of new monies allocated to the system.'

UMSLPAC, organized in 1984 and independent from the university, is primarily designed to endorse and financially support candidates who are favorable toward UM-St. Louis and toward higher education in

Since forming, UMSLPAC has collected and distributed more than \$30,000 to about 100 candidates for state office.

LeLoup said in an interview that UMSLPAC is preparing to formally endorse candidates this summer. A steering committee will decide which candidates to endorse and

how much funding each campaign will receive

LeLoup said UMSLPAC supports candidates who the steering committee determines will provide the greatest support university.

"We remind our legislators how important UM-St. Louis has been to St. Louis and to the state," he said. 'We try to endorse the people who've been good supporters, and then thank them for their support with campaign contributions.'

He said that the organization is still accepting contributions. Although he said money is critical during primaries this summer, he added that money will still be useful in the fall campaign season.

With contributions down, LeLoup said the group still hopes to have an impact on this year's elections.

But, he added, "We could sure use some more support."

Grants Spark New Research
In Chemistry, Political Science

managing editor

The campus of the University of Missouri-St. Louis seems void of activity at first glance, but research has kicked into high gear during the summer months.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars in new research grants have come into the university over the past month. The topics of the grants range from the high-tech world of cancer research to sociological

Chemistry professor William J. Welsh has been awarded a \$75,000 grant over three years to study the molecular design of anti-cancer drugs and continue his research into the effectiveness of trimetrexate, a drug used to treat pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, a lung infection that causes about 50 percent of all AIDS related deaths

The unique thing about Welsh's research is that he uses high powered computers to "sketch" the structure of different molecules.

"These are new research techniques," Welsh said. "The computer is used to show on screen how the molecules might look and behave in the body.

The process is enormously complicated, Welsh said. He must show how the drug binds to a receptor in

"Imagine trying to show how a pitcher throws a ball," he said. "So many factors such as wind resistance, the movement of the body and physics are involved that we need a powerful computer to help us accomplish this. We are trying to simulate binding and find out if slight changes in the structure of the drug will make it less toxic, Welsh

Drugs used in cancer treatment now have toxic side effects such as hair loss. With continued research, Welsh hopes to have some good leads to solving some of the problems. The structural changes Welsh experiments with could translate into improved drugs for cancer treatment in the future.

Computer software is at the heart of research coming from the political science department at UM-St. Louis. Special mapping software will enable Carol Kohfeld to study police and criminal interaction in cooperation with Washington University professor of political science, John Sprague. They have a \$125,000 grant for collaborative research from the National Science Foundation. The research is funded out of NSF's Law and Social Science Program for basic research on law and justice.

The research, titled "Collaborative Research on Police and Criminal Interaction and the Constrains Arising From Social Strucwill investigate how neighborhood social structure affects crime and arrest levels. The patterns of geographical crime levels generated by the mapping software will be compared with patterns of police activity. The joint patterns will then be subjected to quanttative analysis.

"We will be able to investigate the relationship between crime and very specific social problems, such as unemployment," Kohfeld said. "We should be able to assess the consequences for crime of the radical changes that have taken place between 1970 and 1980 in neighborhood demography. There changes have been big demographically and socially, and we need to know what impact these changes have had on crime levels," she said.

The data for the study will come from the St. Louis Metropolitan Police and span the period from 1970-1982. Kohfeld and Sprague will begin their research in July.

Over \$500,000 worth of grants for research and felowships has come to the University since the beginning of May.

## Faculty React To Soviet, U.S. Summit

by Tony M. Laurent associate news editor

Two University of Missouri faculty members expressed somewhat different views of the recently completed Moscow summit. The summit was hailed as all show and no substance by some members of the media, while others saw it as a very significant event.

Schultz, Bookstore Manager.

"Reagan has changed because he wants the image of a peacemaker." said Dr. Fred Pearson, professor of political science at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, refering to the new attitude the President displayed at his most recent summit meeting with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. "Not much was achieved; there are still issues that are not coming along." added Pearson.

Scott Jensen, an instructor of speech communication on this campus, believes there were substantial achievements. "I think the fact that Reagan went to the Soviet Union and the possibility of another summit is substantial." Jensen said. "There was a lot of PR, the two men are masters of communications, and both sides are being cautious - but advances were made." he added.

AN INOVATIVE APPROACH: Chancellor Marguerite R. Barnett greets students at the bookstore's

book buyback. A different approach was used for the buyback this year using two people outdoors with

computer terminals. Music, free soda and a drawing for free textbooks highlighted the activity. The six

winners of free textbooks were: David Betts, Debbie Chassey, Jo Brewer, Angie Bertani, Brian Morris

and Pat Gets. Among those who drew the winning names were: Chancellor Barnett, Interim Vice Chan-

cellor of Administrative Services, Gwen Moore; Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, Sandy MacLean;

Student Association President, Jerry Berhorst; Superevisor of Textbooks, Jackie Klotzer and Gloria

Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev recently held their summit in Moscow. The event marked the fourth summit meeting and the first trip to the Soviet Union for Reagan. The INF treaty that had been worked out at the last summit was signed by both leaders and was made official.

"President Reagan may have focused too much on human rights." said Jensen. The two leaders both had opinions to express that did not deal with arms reduction. "Reagan has softened, but the Soviets have chanced also." he added. Glasnost, a new liberal policy in the USSR, has had a major effect on the Soviets.

"He is still very pro-defense, but he doesn't want to be remembered as a warlord." he added.

The summits have been vehicles for media exposure for both leaders. "The Washington summit helped Gorbachev become more popular with the American people; this lifted some of the pressure from Congress and helped them ratify the treaty." said Pearson. Reagan sought that same popularity with the Soviet people.

Jensen also said,"Gorbachev had to be cautious because the com-

munists are going to convene in late June." Gorbachev does not want to upset the communist party. Jensen also stated that the Soviet Union and the United States are both at a point where they both realize that they "Reagan wants to have a strong have enough nuclear weapons and and lasting impact." Jensen said. that reduction is a good idea for both sides. "It's like two people standing knee-deep in gasoline in a basement. It doesn't matter if they have one match or twenty, because it only takes one to do the trick. I hope that this progress will continue." he added.

Dr. Pearson does believe that there is a good chance that the Chinese and the Soviets may have their own summit in the not-toodistant future. The Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the Chinese withdrawal from Cambodia may clear the path for such a summit.

from page 1

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He noted that while the rate appears to have leveled off among male homosexuals, it appears to be rising sharply among IV drug users,

homosexuals. offensive. Welsh related two disturbing recent findings: that several mutations of the HIV virus have evolved, primarily in Africa; and it is now believed that virtually everyone who becomes infected with the virus will eventually

develop the disease and die. Previously, it was thought that many of those infected would instead develop the less severe AIDS Related Complex (ARC) symptoms.

who now account for more new AIDS

cases per month than male

Researchers at the Stockholm conference reported that the HIV virus can be inactive for many years in an infected person before the disease symptoms develop. During this time the person could unknowingly infect many others.

Without either a vaccine or a cure in sight. American efforts have focused upon the dissemination of information about the disease and how to avoid it.

The United States Public Health Service directs such activities in the United States. Under the direction of United States Surgeon General. C. Everett Koop, the United States Public Health Service and the Centers for Disease Control have produced an informational pamphlet entitled "Understanding AIDS," which is being mailed to every

household in America: Eight pages long, the pamphlet discusses in broad generalities such

topics as "How DO You Get AIDS?," "What Is All The Talk About Condoms?," "The Problem of Drugs and AIDS," and "Helping A Person With AIDS." The writing style is designed to be non-technical and non-

Also included in the pamphlet is a toll-free telephone number to call for more specific information on AIDS. The number is 1-800-342-AIDS. Upon calling this number, the caller will be referred to one or Gibson. more regional numbers, also toll-

The two types of questions most frequently asked by callers concern how AIDS is transmitted, and what the symptoms of the disease are, according to Bob Gibson, an information specialist at one of the regional numbers.

Sharing hypodermic syringes and unprotected anal intercourse were said to be the most frequent means of transmission. It was noted that syringes can be decontaminated by rinsing in a solution of ten parts water and one part household bleach.

It was noted that while there is no law in Missouri which specifically makes possession of hypodermic needles illegal, there is a state law which makes possession of "drug paraphernalia" illegal. There is currently no plan to distribute sterile needles to IV drug users in Missouri, Gibson said.

Regarding symptoms, Gibson said that although there are no specific symptoms peculiar to AIDS, some general symptoms include rapid, involuntary weight loss, dizziness, nausea and vomit-

ing. It was emphasized that only a physician can diagnose AIDS.

The standard medical test for infection by the HIV virus is a blood test for antibodies which a body would produce within six to 12 weeks after exposure to the virus.

If a person has acquired the disease, that person should seek medical treatment, eat nutritious food, exercise, get enough rest and live as healthfully as possible, according to

Special problems are experienced by gay males because of the AIDS epidemic, said Jim Thomas, editor-in-chief of the Lesbian and Gay News-Telegraph, a midwestern regional newspaper.

Thomas related that because many people feel that AIDS is a "gay disease," gay men face discrimination in housing and employment, and have been subjected to harassment and even violence. Thomas appealed for more open, honest AIDS education which would

be more medical and less political. He also cited the need for more public awareness of the economic and human costs of AIDS. In the United States, 61,596 persons have contracted AIDS from

1982 through 1988, according to a source at the Missouri Department of Health, Bureau of AIDS Prevention. Of these, 34,926 (56 percent) In Missouri during the same

period, 549 persons contracted. AIDS, according to the source. Of these, 287 were said to have died; 132 in 1988 alone.

Currently, there are 213 AIDS cases in the Kansas City area, 139 in St. Louis City, and 68 in St. Louis County, the source added.

## \$45,000 Psychology Grant Awarded

Miles L. Patterson, professor of psychology at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, was recently awarded a research grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.

The award of \$45,101 represents the second year of funding for his research on "Intimacy and Social Control in Nonverbal Exchange," a project on the role of nonverbal behavior in social interactions. He will use the funds to conduct additional studies on the different functions of nonverbal behavior in interaction.

Patterson, editor of the Journal on Nonverbal Behavior, received his Ph.D. in psychology in 1968 from Northwestern University and joined the UM-St. Louis faculty in 1969. He is the author of two books and numerous chapters and scholarly articles on nonverbal behavior.







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## Digging Up Pieces Of The Past

features editor

Anyone who has seen the movie "Raiders of the Lost Ark" probably thinks of archeology as walking through ancient temples and ruins, with dangers and booby traps lurking around every turn.

What students in the UM-St. Louis field school at the Bridgeton archeology site are finding out is that it is actually a complex science that involves a good amount of digging and sweating.

Joe Harl, who runs the site, said that archeology involves all the senses, from sight to smell, as well as a lot of the other sciences and more than a little mathematics.

actually use trigonometry that you learned in high school here," he said.

The land the Bridgeton site is on is owned by nearby West Lake Quarry, who is letting the university dig there.

Harl said that the quarry has a right to the ownership of anything unearthed on the site.

"They let us keep any artifacts we dig up," Harl said. "They've been very good about that."

Harl said that the site, which covers about seven acres, is a good place to dig because of its occupation by American Indians on at least

three occasions. "The first occupation was between 600 and 800 A.D.," Harl said. 'The second was between 900 and 1000 A.D., and the third was between

The last period, called the Mississippian period, took place at the same time as the occupation of the Cahokia area.

"One of the reasons we're digging here is we are trying to find some link with the Cahokia community," Harl said. "We've found bits of mica and galena here. Those are not common to the area, so we think there might have been some trading going on.'

Harl said that the evidence so far says that this was a small farming community. Also, contrary to popular opinion, life for the Indians was not as difficult as once thought.

"These people had no problem with food," Harl said. "They were practically surrounded by it. There were a lot of nuts and forestdwelling animals, as well as elk, longhorn sheep and maybe buffalo. Also, the Missouri river once ran very close to here. We've found a lot of fish bones in the garbage here."

Harl said that these people probably spent less time working than we do, and that much of their time was probably spent talking and

The field class, which is worth six credit hours, runs for six weeks (May 17-June 26).

Normally there are about 10 people in the class. This year there are nine; that includes one student from UMC.

"The atmosphere is very relaxed here," Harl said. "This is really great for teaching because you're being taught in so many different

done in the area they are digging, they will have uncovered several thousand artifacts.

Some of the better ones are displayed on occasion. All are kept at the archeological survey on the Marillac Campus. There they are available for others and will be eventually used for a report by

On June 19, there will be an open house on the site from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Some of the better artifacts will be on display, and the house structures will be exposed.

After the students are done with the area, it will be filled in and

Harl said that when they are are marked. Harl said archeologists only dig five percent of an area and save the rest for the future.

> "We may come back and re-dig in this spot sometime later," he said. Harl said that he hopes to give those who take the course an understanding of what archeology is like. Some who take the class are studying archeology, but most are from other areas.

"We use evidence to find out what was happening then," Harl said. "In that way, we try to dispel some of the myths about Indians. The whole experience of learning about past cultures shows me that people can overcome all sorts of problems."





INDIANA JOE: (left) Joe Harl, who runs the Bridgeton Archeology Site, helping one of the students in the UMSL field school. (above) Joe Harl not only instructs students in the field school, but works the area

## Mixed Reviews: Summer Movies, The Good, The Bad And The Ugly

By Eileen Pacino movie reviewer

This summer theater cash registers will really be ringing with the best lineup of quality productions in a long time. Below are some of the first and odds-on favorites for summer-long releases.

Number one at the box office now is "Crocodile Dundee II" the sequel to "Crocodile Dundee" which cost \$6 million to make and earned \$375 million worldwide. "Crocodile Dundee II" cost approximately 2 1/2 times that much and is well on its way to an estimated quarter of a billion dollars total take.

There is no denying the sheer delight in the Croc's non-violent aproach to kicking rears in the hostile environment on New York in the original.

That imperturbability is intact in the sequel as old Mick bids farewell to Manhattan's jungle with its punkers, suicidal maniacs, gung ho Japanese tourists and returns to "BelongaMick" Australia, to his Walkabout Creek Cafe, his aborigine tracker friends, bush philosoopher buddy Wally (John Meillon) and a simpler lifestyle, one step ahead of bloodthirsty Columbian druglords who are way out of their element and decidedly outclassed by their Outback opponent whose "weapons" include a water buffalo trap, bat droppings, a fake crocodile suit, a bra and some wellaimed rocks. Definitely an all-ages nonviolent action film that is unapologetically appealing.

Number two at the boxoffice is "Big" a delightful "switch" movie starring Tom Hanks. Hanks is perfect as a 12-year-old who turns into a 35-year-old. Much of the movie's success is due to Hanks' expert body

Magically transformed by a carnival arcade wizard, Josh Baskin (Hanks) is abruptly thrust into the adult world when he's hired by McMillan Toy, becomes vice president of product development, and attracts the not unwelcome attentions of young woman executive Lawrence (Elizabeth Susan Perkins).

Director Penny Marshall doesn't skip a silly beat with his situation and the Anne Spielberg (Steven's sister)/Gary Ross script really sparkles.

Fourth on the charts is Chevy Chase's new film "Funny Farm," directed by George Roy Hill ("The

Sting"). When New York sportswriter Andy Farmer (Chase) goes on sabbatical to the rustic town of Redbud in upper New York State to write the Great Amercian Novel, he begins the "life of quiet desperation" Walden Pond resident Thoreau warned about.

How complicated can it be to move your possessions several hundred miles, install a phone, plant a garden, enter a fishing contest, get police protection, buy an intelligent specimen of man's best friend, collect your mail, or write a fun novel about a casino knock-over?

Not complicated at all if you don't factor in the decrepit covered bridge, the phone company that delivers a pay phone, the pine coffin under the dirt clods, the homocidal home-town anglers, the police chief whose squad car is a taxi, the inbred, run-amuck canine, the "liquored up, pissed off" mailman, and the little wife (Madolyn Smith) whose secret stories about squirrels sound a lot like your own life.

In a new release, as of last week, Sean Connery is seen in his first role since his Academy Award portrayal in "The Untouchables," as Provost Marshal Lt. Col. Alan Caldwell in "The Presidio," a murder/mystery set in San Francisco on the famous Army post.

The script mixes mystery with mush, suspense with sobs as it tries to dovetail a domestic plot of hardnose military father (Connery) clashing with wayward, headstrong daughter (Meg Ryan ) who has trouble getting "close" to men and she seduces; in this case, handsome Mark Harmon as Jay Austin, who has been assigned by the S.F.P.D. to assist his old C.O. in investigating the murder of an M.P. at the Presidio's Officers' Club.

There's no effort required to enjoy the opening car chase down some of the city's steepest hills; nor the breathtaking, impressive foot chase by Harmon in San Francisco's Chinatown; nor the steamy Corvette trunk tussle between Ryan and Harmon. I give it 2 1/2 stars.

A new release this weekend is "Bull Durham" a Holly Golightly meets "The Natural" screwball of a movie, perfect for the softball and beer crowd this summer.

Susan Sarandon plays Annie Savoy, a highly unorthodox groupie to a goofy bush league team called the Durham Bulls. Her season m.o. in the past has been to pick out a talented but strugglng player, bestow her favors, and watch him blossom as a man or as a pinch hitter.

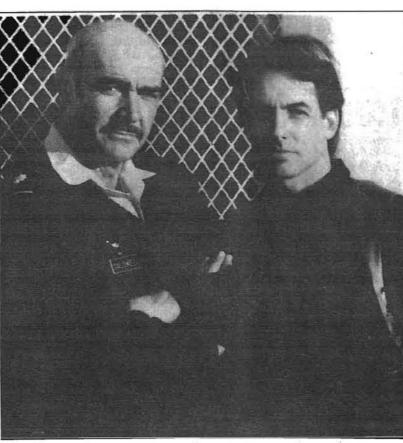
Her choice this season is Ebby Calvin LaLoosh (Tim Robbins) a gangling stringbean of a boy with a million dollar southpaw arm, 5 cent brain and 98-mile-an hour heat that more often than not either hits the mascot or gets taken downtown.

But this summer Annie's got competition: Crash Davis (Kevin Costner), a twelve-year veteran of the minors picked up to settle down LaLoosh.

First time director Ron Shelton draws on five years as second baseman for the Baltimore Orioles to write an original script that pokes a lot of fun at some of baseball's more sacred cows; a ball player's obsession with superstitions, for one.

Costner and Robbins do their own impressive ball playing as well as shut out team comedy that has an impressive "heat" of its own.





PARAMOUNT'S RINGERS: (top) Linda Kozlowski and Paul Hogan star in the sequel to the 1986 hit, "Crocodile Dundee," called "Crocodile Dundee II." (bottom) Sean Connery and Mark Harmon star as army career man and San Francisco cop in the new Paramount release, "The Presidio."

by Christopher A. Duggan features editor

This summer is off to a flying start as far as movies are concerned.

Every summer, people like me try to predict what movie will be the annual "Back to the Future," "Beverly Hills Cop," or "Crocodile Dundee.'

You know what I mean, that movie

that is out all summer, and sometimes even longer, that everybody loves. It usually doesn't win any Oscars, but it always makes lots of

The purpose of this particular feature is not to tell you what that movie is, but to give you some ideas as to what is good and what is not.

I will tell you one thing: I don't think that movie has been released

At the beginning of the summer, we were looking toward the release of "Willow," the joint project of George Lucas and Ron Howard.

When it did finally come out in late May, it was given the big Blah by many reviewers, who were looking for something that was incredibly inventive and original, like "Star Wars" and "Raiders of the Lost

With that expectation embedded in their heads, most critics only saw what "Willow" wasn't. They failed to notice that it was beautifully shot, acted and directed, that the story was entertaining and original, and that it was incredibly funny.

So what if it isn't the movie that "Star Wars" or "Raiders..." was. By itself and for itself, it is a very good film and well worth seeing.

Another film that had the masses waiting in eager expectation is the sequel to the mega-hit, "Crocodile Dundee," titled, inventively as hell, "Crocodile Dundee II."

I think that critics had more to be disappointed with in this case than they did with "Willow." I'm sure the big trick with this one was to come up with a story line that could match the freshness of the original.

Off the top of my head, I can think of three or four of them that would have worked better than the one

In this one, Dundee and his girlfriend, played by Paul Hogan and Linda Kozlowski, get mixed up in a battle between the police and some Cuban drug smugglers when Kozlowski's ex-husband sends her some incriminating film of the smugglers, then gets killed in Colombia.

The chase goes back to Australia, where Dundee takes on the smugglers on his own turf. It's no real challenge for him, and basically no fun to watch. He always knows the right thing to do, and it usually works; kind of like a Rambo illm.

I will say that this movie is very funny. Hardly a minute goes by in which you're not rolling out of your seat, but they tried to make it into an action film, and I don't think that is what people wanted to see.

So, unlike the original, and contrary to Paramount's wishes, this isn't going to be the summer's big movie either.

Also out under the Paramount name is "The Presidio." This film had a lot of potential. An M.P. is killed one evening while investigating a break-in at the officer's club on the Presidio army base in San Francisco.

An ex-soldier is assigned to the case in cooperation with Lt. Colonel Alan Caldwell, whom he never got along with, and ends up falling for the Colonel's flirtatious daughter.

On top of that, we have people like Mark Harmon, academy award winner Sean Connery and Meg Ryan playing the main characters.

There were a lot of problems however. The mystery doesn't have much mystery to it, the romance has no build, and the clash between the two main characters has the intensity of a toaster oven set on light brown.

There are some good moments however, like when Connery beats up a disrespectful biker using nothing more than his thumb. As far as acting goes, everyone had their moments here and there, although some, like Connery, had more than

However, Ryan seemed lost in the role of the oversexed, free-spirited daughter of the L.T.C. I think that character is outside of her limitations.

"Funny Farm" is a film that made no promises that it didn't keep. People were expecting a cut-up film about a couple that move to upstate New York.

What they get is a film about a couple that move to the "country" and become enemies with virtually everyone (and everything) they meet, including the surrounding environment and each other.

For instance, all Chase seems to be able to catch in the pond out back is snakes; the mailman barely gets below 60 mph as he throws the mail onto the lawn; the do-nothing sheriff doesn't have a driver's liscence and rides around in a taxi; and, to top it off, the great American novel that Chase is trying to write is not coming out as well as he originally planned, to put it lightly.

The end result is an extremely funny film that leaves you feeling like you got what you paid for when you bought your ticket at the box

If you haven't seen anything you like so far, keep trying, there are some some new movies coming out that look like they have promise: "Red Heat," "The Great Outdoors" and "Arthur 2," to name a few.

And remember, the mere fact that Eileen and I sometimes disagree shows that our opinions are nothing more than opinions. You may like a movie that one or both of us didn't, and vice versa.

## The Current Editors' Recommended Reading List

If you plan to catch up on your reading this summer, but can't quite decide what to read, then you're reading the right feature.

We on the editorial staff have each come up with five books that we recommend for one reason or another. They are as follows.

Kevin Kleine managing editor

I prefer my summer reading to be somewhat less socially significant than Hemingway or Steinbeck. So if you laugh at my choices, remember that when you buy that ticket to see Rambo III this weekend. The great authors are still my favorites, but I'm going for sheer entertainment value here - kind of like most movies today.

Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas by Hunter S. Thompson

If you like drug-oriented, totally bizarre humor, this book is for you. There are some rather interesting political and social commentaries on life in the early '70s interwoven in the craziness.

There's never a dull moment in the book. The film "Where the Buffalo Roam" was a weak attempt to do on film what Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas does in print. Every rule of journalism and writing in general is broken to bring the reader into the same demented perspective as the author. The subtitle says it all: "A Savage Journey into the Heart of the American Dream."

To Live and Die in L.A. by Gerald Petievitch

This book is full of action and it's sometimes difficult to tell the good guys from the bad guys. The movie of the same title has some interesting twists added, but the book makes better sense of the situation.

Treasury agents Vukovitch and Chance will do anything to stop a counterfeiter from slipping away one more time. The book shows how frustrating police work can be and what happens when the line between criminals and the law is crossed.

Dune by Frank Herbert

This is a somewhat lengthy book, but if you like science fiction, espionage and fantasy stories, read this book. The best of all three are incorporated in the story. If the movie left you with a feeling that something was missing, you're - right. The book puts together all the puzzle pieces.

The book has some Biblical elements to it and refers to twentieth century history to put the society of eight thousand years in the future into perspective.

The Great Shark Hunt by Hunter S. Thompson

This is a collection of shorter stories by Thompson that appeared in magazines such as Rolling Stone. If you don't have time to read a whole novel, this is just what you need if you have a couple of free hours. If you dislike Richard Nixon, read this book! The book is full of highly biased commentaries on the United States government, society, drugs, the police, and much more bizarre humor.

The Old Man and The Sea by Ernest Hemingway

I know that I said summer reading should be light, but this is just a good book. It's short and easy to read perfect for summer.

You won't find a better story of human courage and determination anywhere (you could always rent a Rocky or Rambo flick). It's also one hell of a fish story for all of you fishermen out there.

Paul Thompson editor

"We are now talking of summer evenings in Knoxville, Tennessee, in the time that I lived there so successfully disguised to myself as a

So opens James Agee's brilliant masterpiece, A Death In The Family. This novel, perhaps one of the finest written by an American in the 20th century, microscopically details the moments in a young boy's life in a mid-size Southern city.

One glimpses the sublime in Agee's prose, while being taken on a journey of emotions that are to me unmatched by any other novelist I have yet read. A sad book, but one so rich in humanity - indeed, a kind of spirituality - that a reader will not soon forget the sole novel by this gifted writer. A definite "yes" for summer reading.

Always indebted to the late, great C.S. Lewis for the rudiments of my conversion to Christianity, I must recommend any of his books. Leaving aside his excellent apologetics and focusing on one of his works of fiction, the best he has to offer, I think, is That Hideous Strength, the crowning glory of his celebrated Space Trilogy, which begins with Out Of The Silent Planet, and continues in Perelandra.

I read the trilogy when I was 14, perhaps too young to grasp the deeper meanings of the prose. Just recently, I returned to the last book of the set, which can be read by itself, and was gripped by the powerful message contained in this fantasy story, which Lewis describes as a "fairy tale for adults."

The Abolition Of Man: How Education Develops Man's Sense Of Morality, another work by Lewis, is must reading for all who care about the future of the human race, perhaps for education majors most of all. A critique of what today passes for "values," the book devastates relativity with a powerful logic that the author mastered so well in his classical training.

One of the books which I have frequently turned to for solace and enlightenment over the past few years is a slim volume by the German poet Rainer Marie Rilke: Letters To A Young Poet.

Written to a student whom he never met around the turn of the century, this collection of letters speaks eloquently to the seeking soul, the lover's heart, and the artist in everyone

Passages on love, relationships and solitude cannot fail to touch a reader. This is a book to which one wishes to turn again and again.

Another book which can spark the creative spirit is a volume of essays by Dorothy L. Sayers entitled, The Whimsical Christian. Better known for her Lord Peter Wimsey detective stories and her translation of Dante, Sayers has compiled a

them how to talk, not the other

I recently visited the house

where I was introduced to the bird.

I said what all people say to birds

when they first meet them, regard-

less of whether or not they can

My sister then began talking to

the bird, using a voice similar to

that which you commonly hear

"Hello," he said in a high-

My nieces and nephew came in

They'd start talking to the bird,

all in the manner mentioned

above. Soon there were five people

in the room gathered around this

bird, bantering with it in that head-

ache-inciting voice, without

I could only look on in amaze-

ment. Looking at that scene, I had

one at a time as they got back from

school. Each of them went through

pitched, screechy voice. Then he

brother-in-law

The bird said nothing.

my

started laughing like a bird.

coming from birds.

entered the room.

the same routine.

receiving an answer.

as it did.

way around.

talk: "hello."

Next.

Want A Cracker?

DON'T

PANIC

by Christopher A. Duggan

Here it is, summer, and I am

stuck with the task of coming up

with a column at a time when most

students have shut off their brains

I've had a little time to think

about this, so a variety of alter-

natives have presented them-

selves to me. It is one that I

thought up just a couple of days ago

I've always thought it was an

enormous accomplishment to be

able to teach a bird how to talk. My

mother once had a bird a long time

that could "...talk a blue streak."

Once, when I was a very young

child, a bird, belonging to friends

of my parents, told me to go to

that it is the bird that is teaching

that I decided to settle on.

features editor .

for the summer.

collection of 18 essays that are movingly written as well as profound.

Finally, turning to the political/ social arena, I would recommend to those who are truly interested in equality and social justice a fascinating discussion of civil rights laws by the economist Thomas Sowell, Civil Rights: Rhetoric Or Reality? If you don't turn from this book wanting to put quotation marks around the words "civil rights" every time you see them in print, I'd be surprised.

John Kilgore associate news editor

Ask somebody who loves books to make a list of some of their favorites and they're likely to come up with several lists. One list might be of books they've never really read but might want to take along with them to the proverbial "desert island." (Books like The Bible and Proust's Remembrances of Things Past.) Another list might include books that were important to them personally, like a book they read when they were 14, the first book written for adults that they ever "fell in love with," (To Kill a Mockingbird.) Still another list might include books they admire, for one reason or another, as works of art. (The Great Gatsby and Anna Karenina.) But this list isn't going to include any of those books. This will be a different

kind of list. This list will be a list of books I mertime reading. That is, books that America might make you especially glad, for a few moments at least, to be alive without being quite sure why. That is, books that are more fun than serious. That is, books that both taste great and are less filling. That is, books I recommend for Lite

The Top 5 Books Written By People Who Have Appeared On Late Night With David Letterman:

5. Crackpot, The Obsessions of John Waters. by John Waters

John Waters is the director of such "fine" films as "Pink Flamingos" and "Polyester." He has been called, by William Burroughs, "the pope of trash." In this, his second book of essays, Waters pontificates on and bitches about things near (and too near) and dear to him. Example: "Cher seems

Written by W. Somerset Maugham, it is the story of a sincere young man 'trying to find himself." A "cult classic," this book isn't as funny as some of the other books on this list, but it's included, along with anything else Maugham has written, because he has such a light touch with the telling of a story.

to be getting good reviews these

days for not wearing Bob Mackie

outfits," he writes in Hatchet Piece

(101 Things I Hate.) If there is a

more cynical man alive anywhere,

maybe he should be given a camera

and a modest production budget to

The screenplay of the movie writ-

ten by The Man in the Big Suit. Now

available in paperback in book-

stores everywhere. This Talking

Head offers a unique look at his

creative process, telling the story

behind True Stories. He writes: "I

deal with stuff that's too dumb for

people to have bothered to formu-

late opinions on." This is one guy

Actually, Bill Murray didn't write

this book, but he acted in a movie

based on it, so we'll count it anyway.

who knows how to have fun.

by W. Somerset Maugham

3. The Razor's Edge.

work with, too.

4. True Stories

by David Byrne.

find especially suitable for sum- 2. The History of White People in by Martin Mull

> Tells you everything you ever wanted to know but were afraid to ask. Mull has also written a sequel, "A Paler Shade of White," which promises to be just as funny. It begins: "If Joyce Harrison was any whiter, she wouldn't have a navel." Enough

1. Slaves of New York by Tama Janowitz

Janowitz is the girl who kissed Letterman on the mouth. She's the Cyndi Lauper of the literary world. This book of short stories is sad, funny and touching, telling the story of trying to "make it" in the New York art world, among other things. Most unforgettable is the story called "You and the Boss," a fantasy about life with Bruce Springsteen which may make you smile

### Reasearches The Stars

According to Um-St. Louis astronomer Bruce Wilking, "Star Light, Star Bright" just doesn't tell the whole story. In fact, most of the stars in our galaxy are so dim that they cannot be seen by the unaided human eye. These stars, labelled "low mass" by astronomers, include stars with the sun's mass or lower.

The formation of these low mass stars has been difficult for measure the invisible heat radia-

observe the early evolution of low mass stars. He gave particular

Infrared Astronomical Satellite (IRAS) and from a new technique called millimeter-wave interferometry

Wilking has found that it is possible to make infrared studies of clusters of these young stars, which are called young stellar objects (YSOs), by studying the dust heated by YSOs in the nearest star-forming clouds. By using information gained

from ground-based optical infrared observations and space-born telescopes, he has found that it is possible to infer the amount and distribution of luminous dust that surrounds the star as well as the evolutionary state and brightness of

Then, by looking at clusters of from our sun.

By the time you finish reading all these books, summer will be over and it will be time for another list of books, this time from your professors. Included on their lists will be titles like: "Exercises from Hell: Advanced Comp for College Students," and "Middlemarch," by George Eliot. Have a nice summer.

Jamie Dodson news editor

It's going to be a hot, dry summer in St. Louis. So, whether you're outside working on a third-degree sunburn or inside snuggling up to the air conditioner, why not tune up your reading skills?

Submitted for your approval, here are a few suggestions:

Steal This Urine Test by Abbie Hoffman and Jonathan

This is the latest book by political activist and 1960's radical Abbie Hoffman, who criticizes the irrational hysteria of the current anti-drug movement. Hoffman proposes a sane alternative which emphasizes tolerance, treatment and personal responsibility.

As always, Hoffman's writing is provocative and highly readable.

What Color is Your Parachute? by Richard Nelson Boles, 1988 edition

This is the definitive resource/ self-help guide for everyone who wants a job or has a job and wants a better one.

First published in 1970, it has become a contemporary classic, now updated annually.

Bolles explains why the employment process works so poorly. His theses is that the job-hunter or career-changer would think of employment seeking as a job in itself, requiring careful planning, effort and persistence. Written in "user friendly" style, this book can and should be read and re-read by anyone who works or wants to work.

Tao Te Ching by Lao Tzu. Translated by D.C.

A compilation of Eastern wisdom attributed to the ancient Chinese philosopher Lao Tzu, this is one of the great classics of Oriental literature. Extremely difficult to translate

into English, the verses are quite obscure and often appear disorganized. This is definitely not light reading.

But for the thoughtful reader, every page is full of stunning insights on life as old as time yet absolutely timeless.

The World Almanac and Book of Facts

Pharos Books, 1988 edition

Since 1868, this annual collection of facts and figures has been required reading for all serious trivia fans and information addicts.

Here is the place to go if you want to see what the flag of Burkina Faso looks like, to learn who succeeded King James I to the British throne, or to find out how many hospitals there are in Lincoln, Nebraska. The mind boggles!

Note: some information may not be up to date, especially sports records.

Understanding AIDS

by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988.

By order of U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, this soon to be famous pamphlet is being sent to every household in the United States. It is a simplified layman's guide to the disease Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, better known as AIDS.

The pamphlet is an obvious example of design by compromise, with the claw marks of scientists, theologians, government public relations experts and superintendents of morality all clearly visible. It is amazing that they came up with anything at all.

But they did. And it's important. So dig it out of the trashcan and read it. Learn about AIDS as if your life depended upon it.

Because it does.

Christopher A. Duggan features editor

The Complete Short Stories of Ernest Hemingway. The Finca Vigia Edition

This collection includes every short story that Hemingway ever published, including some that were never before published.

There are various indicators that show Hemingway's belief that his work was going downhill over time. This collection shows that nothing is

Bluebeard by Kurt Vonnegut

further from the truth.

This is Vonnegut's telling of the life-story of Armenian painter Rabo Karabekian. This touching and funny tale shows how a man's life can be turned around by simple coincidence, like the mysterious appearance of a widow named Circe Berman on your private beach.

Vonnegut's humor is biting any sometimes irreverent, but it's impossible not to laugh at this one.

Cannery Row/Sweet Thursday John Steinbeck

These novels have the same characters and tell a continuous story, so I'm counting them as one book. They are about the inhabitants of a small town in the area of Monterey, California. Steinbeck's mastery of setting

and dialect bring the community to life. Reading about the daily going's on in this small California town could get laughter from a stone.

by John Myers Myers

This little-known book, written over 30 years ago, is about the adventures of a man who, after a shipwreck, finds himself in a land called the Commonwealth, where he runs into characters from literature ranging from Shakespeare to the Bible to "Alice in Wonderland."

Even if you don't read it for the story, which is good, it's fun to try to catch the abundant literary allusions.

To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee

This classic is a best-seller from a time when best-sellers weren't usually trendy and trashy.

It's a tale about class and social issues as seen through the eyes of a young girl.

For her, it is a time when she learns to see the honor that her widowed father possesses, and that justice is not always served.

to wonder what the bird thought about the whole thing, or if it even tion from these young stars. My sister recently purchased a At the 172nd meeting of the remotely understood what they parrot. She and her husband American Astronomical Society decided that they were going to were trying to do. held June 5-9 in Kansas City, Wilk-Soon, however, my que stions teach the beast to talk. Judging ing discussed new techniques to were answered. The bird gav . mea from their behavior around the sidelong look and winked, srailing thing, I would have to conclude

astronomers to study, however, not only because of their low energies but also because they are veiled by opaque dust in the molecular clouds in which they are born. Because of these difficulties, astronomers must use high resolution, high sensitivity infrared equipment to study their birth. Infrared telescopes

attention to recent results from the

the YSO.

these YSOs, scientists should be able to discern the star formation history of an entire region. At the meeting, Wilking discussed investigations of this type in the Taurus-Auriga and Rho Ophiuchi molecular clouds, which lie 500 light years

### Great Books, Or What?

A tremendous debate is underway in the august halls of academia today. The questions, inevitably ones of political as well as educational timbre, revolve around the idea, once accepted with little controversy, that Western civilization is based on ideas developed over the centuries by our best

The debate, which is more likely to heat up in the coming years than to cool down, was brought to the height of public awareness when Stanford University voted to change its Western Culture Program because the core reading list for the year-long freshman course "did not reflect the contributions of women and minority members," according to the New York Times. The new course offered at Stanford will be called Cultures, Ideas and Values. It will be similar to the old course, but will require only eight, instead of 15 "classic texts," the books of the great minds that have influenced the admirable, though flawed, development of Western civilization.

The most significant change, hailed by supporters and attacked by opponents, will be that the new course will study at least one non-European culture as well as pay "attention to issues of race, gender and class." And

When the issues of issue of gender, race and class are raised, any observer can be sure that ideology is coming into the foreground, and reason is being pushed onto the sidelines. Secretary of Education William Bennett called the decision at Stanford "primarily a political, not an educational decision." Bennett's assessment is correct.

Changing curriculum to capitulate to the demands of political interests groups is a denegration of education. And the problem is, that, despite the intentions of the "reformers," the changes they seek are often transient. Does it really matter if the great books of Western civilization happen to have been written by white males, to use the reformers angry refrain? They are great because they are enduring and contain universal values. They transmit and animate the experience of Western civilization. They are great because they speak to the human condition, the human experience. They transcend gender, race, class.

Bennett, who visited Stanford after the change was already made, spoke out against changing courses to reflect trendy political education. He stands behind the classics of Western civilization precisely because of their

In his Stanford speech, Bennett said: "The point for contemporary higher education is this: The classics of Western philosophy and literature amount to a great debate on the perennial questions. To deprive students of this debate is to condemn them to improvise their ways of living in ignorance of their real options and the best arguments for each."

Certainly, many women and minority writers can be considered good, even great. But there is the question, that must be answered: Do they influence the Western experience in the same way as, say, Aristotle does? Is Marx or Hegel, Rousseau or Homer, to be excluded to squeeze in some marginal influence or some influence that is not Western at all, simply to satisfy those who claim that such writers don't "speak" to their needs, their unique personhood?

Consider the essential silliness of demanding that the history of intellectual development in the West be transformed to meet the demands of a few disgruntled reformers. For example, in the name of gender sensitivity, the Bible is being rewritten by many denominations to exclude masculine references to God. To one who has a political agenda to meet, this may be a



GREAT LITERATURE IS WHERE YOU FIND IT!

good idea. To one who has faith, it is an uncalled for absurdity, a meaningless distraction to the real pursuits of life, a destruction of sacred texts. What difference does our perception of God's gender make? None.

Similarly, if one believes in the highest motives of Western civilization, one will learn to read for the truths in texts, not worrying over the fact that ancient Greece had slaves, or that the list of books on Western civilization doesn't include enough women, or whomever. Books are made great by the ideas they contain, not by the authors themselves.

Our civilization is worth preserving. The intellectual heritage which has shaped our society must not be lost through neglect simply because reformers doubt "political correctness" of the best reading and the best educa-

### Good News At Library

Economist George Gilder has written recently that in the emerging world economy, the old standards of measuring economic strength are becoming obsolete. He maintains that in high tech economies, what matters now and will matter more in the future is not so much territorial, military, and industrial might, but something far less tangible; information.

Gilder argues that information, ideas and technological know-how are the key elements to building a future of freedom and prosperity in the international marketplace.

If Gilder is correct — and his arguments are persuasive indeed — then recent news that the Thomas Jefferson Library here at UM-St. Louis has been granted a one-year reprieve from a 30 percent cut in its periodical subscriptions is good news. Fresh, up-to-date information in the rapidlychanging fields of science and technology is the life blood of academic research. And the advancement of ideas and information is what campus research is all about

UM-St. Louis Chancellor Marguerite Barnett has stated repeatly that her goal here is to create a "world class university." While that may be hyperbole, the chancellor has demonstrated her commitment to building a stronger institution by directly intervening to prevent the cut in serial subsriptions that would have occurred had she not stepped in.

Pressure from faculty no doubt played a key role in Barnett's decision to transfer \$140,000 from another budgetary fund to prevent the loss of critical publications used by researchers. But being responsive to the needs of the campus and the blandishments of its faculty are signs of a good

Yet this victory is but one small step toward advancing the university from a poorly ranked and little known institution to one of respectability and national prestige.

Next year, the library will face the same dilemma. And simply avoiding future cuts in periodicals does nothing more than maintain the status quo. If this university is truly to move forward, then expansion rather than merely retention of periodicals is a vital need.

The Columbia campus, with a student population about twice the size of UM-St. Louis, has about 17,000 titles in its serials department. This campus has about 3,000. Equity, it seems, is not a priority for the Board of Curators and the state government.

Yet, if the library staff can stave off cuts in periodicals or any other areas, then something has been accomplished. The cause of the fiscal crisis in the library is one that is not likely to end soon: rising prices of journals and other publications. So the battle ahead will be to find innovative ways to support the library and prevent losses in the critical mainstay of

If information is the key to economic progress in the future, as Gilder has stated, and if this university is going to play a role in developing a happy future for coming generations, then the flow of information to this campus cannot be halted

A major expansion of the library building itself is now underway. More space will be available for study areas, and books now in storage will be returned to the shelves. Let's hope the periodicals department in the library will be allowed to expand as well.

In the meantime, however, the efforts of the library staff and the chancellor to prevent the cuts this year are to be commended.

## Creating Volunteer Student Corps Could Help To Fight Illiteracy

By Warren E. Burger Edward M. Kennedy

An'idea has been presented to Congress that is worth trying in the battle against illiteracy: to create a Literacy Corps that will enable college students to volunteer for a few hours a week as assistant teachers for students in nearby public schools or other institutions in return for

According to one estimate, 23 million citizens over the age of 18 cannot read the poison warning on a can of pesticide or a package of cigarettes, the headline of a daily newspaper, or a letter from their child's teacher.

An additional 35 million are semi-literate, reading so population over 18, whom our system of education failed Literacy Corps would come in. in their adolescent years and who are functionally illiterate today.

The result is a massive problem of illiteracy that costs the nation heavily in welfare and unemployment, industrial accidents and lost productivity, and dead-end lives

Illiteracy is also a threat to our constitutional system: how can a functional illiterate really understand that system or defend it effectively? Even if some of these figures are overstated, at best the picture is bleak.

A recent study complained that America has slipped costs of campus programs. behind Japan in the quality of education, but the truth is, we have slipped behind 47 other countries too. America tives offered by their colleges and taught by their pro-

ranks 49th in literacy among the 159 countries of the

So far, we have not addressed this problem very effectively. The federal government spends billions of dollars every year on education, but only a pittance is targeted on illiteracy. In fact, total spending on illiteracy in the United States reaches only about four percent of those who need help.

The National Advisory Council on Adult Education estimates that we would need to spend five billion dollars - 50 times more than is allocated today - to have a significant impact on the problem through costly traditional programs.

New spending of that magnitude is out of the question because of the federal deficit. The challenge is to perpoorly that they barely function at a survival level. That suade America to do more without spending more. That is makes 58 million adults, roughly a third of the nation's a tall order, but it is not impossible - which is where a

Pilot projects at the University of Miami and St. John's University in New York City, relying so far on corporate donations, have made a start that provides a pattern. The results of these modest efforts are so compelling that the time has come for a national effort.

Legislation pending in Congress seeks \$27 million over the next two years to launch Literacy Corps projects at approximately 1,000 colleges and universities across the country. The bill will provide start-up grants of about \$25,000 per college to cover the initial administrative

Participating college students would sign up for elec-

fessors in semester-long courses comparable to those in "clinical legal education" at many law schools, although the focus of the Literacy Corps would be very different.

As part of the course, college students would be given instruction on how to tutor in reading. In addition to teaching in local elementary and high schools, Literacy Corps participants could also tutor in Head Start centers, institutions for the disabled, adult continuing education programs, jails, or other facilities where supervised classroom-type settings are available.

In a typical 10-week semester, each college student in the program would provide 60 hours of tutoring. If a thousand colleges participated, 100,000 or more students might join the Literacy Corps, and a very large amount of tutoring could be generated over the next two years.

Literacy Corps has another benefit — harnessing the idealism, and volunteerism, and the commitment of young Americans. So far, initiatives in this area have been stymied by the high price of conventional proposals such as a National Service Corps or R.O.T.C.-type scholarships or loan-forgiveness programs for students willing to commit themselves to a period of postgraduate public service.

We believe a Literacy Corps has all the potential for today that President Kennedy's Corps had in the 1960's. Young Americans in this generation are as ready, willing and eager to respond to the challenge of public service as their parents were a generation ago, when President Kennedy urged them to "Ask not what your country can do for ask what you can do for your country.

If colleges and universities across the country respond by accepting the Literacy Corps as part of their educational process, students will have the opportunity to participate by many thousands and America may at last begin to deal in more effective and affordable ways with the shameful and festering problem of illiteracy in our midst.

One final point - the Literacy Corps is not a new idea. It is based on a model conceived in 1969 by an unusually creative private citizen, Norman Manasa of Washington, D.C., who has been knocking on many doors for the better part of a decade seeking support for the concept.

Manasa now heads the Washington Education Project, which is seeking broader corporate financing for the idea if Congressional action is too slow. In 1984, Manasa wrote In addition to tackling the problem of illiteracy, a a very readable paperback elaborating on the program called "The Washington Education Project, Inc., - or How You Can Get A Tutor For Your Kid, Just Like Rich People.'

It may not be on the best-seller lists today, but it deserves to be on the shelves of every college bookstore in the country - and perhaps it will be. The Literacy Corps is an idea whose time is overdue.

(Warren E. Burger was Chief Justice of the United States from 1969 to 1986; he is presently Chairman of the Commission on the United States Constitution. Edward M. Kennedy is the Democratic Senator Massachusetts.)

#### Vision Of Nation And Its Ideals American Youths Need Restored

By Richard Nixon

Chances are good that Mikhail Gorbachev will still be in power in the Soviet Union when today's college students reach their fortieth birthdays. If his economic reforms succeed as Deng Xiao-peng's have in China, his influence could be profound enough to influence the course of history into the twenty-second century.

To most college students, if domestic politics are a fairly remote phenomenon, foreign affairs are an almost hopeless abstraction. Usually our campuses have paid attention only when there was something to be against. Awareness has been equated with opposition, as in Vietnam and South Africa. Otherwise, students are content to focus on their studies and their other preparations for the working world.

In the years between now and the next century America will fall hopelessly behind the Soviet Union if the creative power of our young people is consumed in the purely selfish pursuit of financial gain and social status. tury and fulfill its destiny as what Lincoln called the last, best hope of the earth, it will only be because the genera-

tion now in college rose to the challenge. If Gorbachev's "new thinking" is successful, it will be because he managed to refocus the energies of the Soviet Union from expansion of its empire abroad to reform of its economy at home. He knows that the problems he lems of the urban underclass, the homeless and the poor. faces will require at least a generation to solve. He needs a generation of peace -or, to put it more precisely, a generation without war.

While he pursues his goal we could do two things. We and pleasures, taking advantage of the reduction in international tensions by reducing our role on the world stage. This is the counsel of the new negativists, who can be found not only in our great universities but also in the news media, big business, and politics.

The platform of the new negativists is the new isolationism. Unlike the old isolationists of the 1950s, the abroad but also defense programs at home. Obsessed enable us to lead.

with the twin fears of another Vietnam and of nuclear war, their knee-jerk response to a crisis is to turn it over to the United Nations - which, in effect, means to do nothing.

If we go down that road, when Gorbachev's new stronger Soviet Union stands astride the next century, the old America will be no match for it. Instead, we must anticipate the challenge of Gorbachev's new thinking by building a new America - an America newly confident of its military and economic power and also of its spiritual appeal.

"America will fall hopelessly behind the Soviet Union if the creative power of our youth is consumed in self-pursuit."

If we have only 20 years before a reinvigorated Soviet Union turns its sights to renewed expansion, we have no time to lose. We must think and act boldly. We must res-If the United States is to survive in the twenty-first cen- tore the credibility of the U.S. strategic deterrent and also bolster our conventional forces in key theaters. We should help those who are fighting to prevent a communist victory, as in Afghanistan and Nicaragua.

At the same time, we must reaffirm our guiding values at home by finding new ways to enable all our citizens to share fully in America's success. We must solve the prob-We must rectify the inequalities from which blacks and other minorities suffer.

This agenda for America's political leaders in the next 20 years cannot be fulfilled without the support of could sigh with relief and turn to our own narrow interests America's leadership class-in-training - those who are now getting the best educations and who will undertake careers in the upper echelons of business, the media

Since Vietnam the leadership class has undermined the United States in foreign policy by questioning its motives and its principles. Its obsessive skepticism is one reason the new negativists argue that we have lost new isolationists oppose not only American involvement both the will to lead and the faith in ourselves that would

turies ago our newly-born nation caught the imagination of the world, not because of its wealth or power, for it was poor and weak, but because of its ideas. We need to restore faith in our ideals, in our destiny, and in

War produces unity in a common purpose and stretches provided by The Collegiate Network.)

To restore that faith we must look to our roots. Two cen- man to his ultimate. The next generation of America's best-educated young people is the indispensable element in this effort.

> (Former President Nixon's seventh book, "1999: Victory Without War," was published in April by Simon and Schuster. This article was

### Letter: 'Exist' Is Just Another Word

To the editor:

I was standing in the hallway of the Clark building the other day where I was surprised to hear a debate about the existence of man. I was surprised because it isn't everyday that I hear people between tha ages of 18 and 25 talk about anything that doesn't include cars, rock groups, and partying.

Every time I sit in the cafeteria I am forced to hear loud conversations between students that are so superficial that, if you didn't laugh at them, you'd end up being saddened by a look into the future.

What is particularly amusing is that many times these are the same people who suddenly become bandwagoners rallying in protest of such things as the oppression of blacks in South Africa.

Please don't get me wrong, I have nothing against protesting black oppression, but I certainly am glad that we don't have any of that here; our country is so free of prejudice and black poverty that we are now able to set other nations straight.

Also, I can't help wondering how

many of these people could actually point to South Africa on a map much less undestand that country's

problems. But I am not trying to write about South Africa or any other racial or political issue. I would like to address the philosophical issue raised by the two young men whom I overheard the other day.

I believe that we make ourselves real; that the more real we are in the things we do, like, for instance, our interactions among ourselves, and the real love or lack of it that we give others, the more real we become. And vice versa, the more superficial and phony we are, the less real we appear and, subsequently, become.

As to the question, "Does man exist?" I will now give the answer: Yes, man exists. No, man doesn't exist. You see, it's all a matter of semantics to me.

The verb "exist" is just another word invented by man which means nothing with respect to space or to the universe. Yes, a thing can exist relative to man, but as far as that philosophic issue is concerned, it simply has no meaning.

Mark Brenton

## The Current welcomes all letters

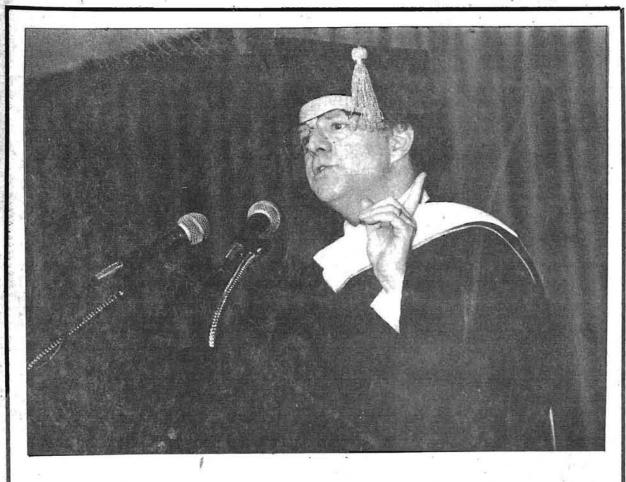
to the editor. The writer's student number and phone number must be included. Non-students must also sign their letters but only need to add their phone number. Letters should not be more than two typed page in length.

No unsigned letters will be published. The author's name will

be withheld upon request. Letters permitting use of the author's name will receive first preference.

Responsibility for letters to the editor belongs to the individual writer. The Current maintains the right to refuse publication of letters judged to be in poor taste. Letters may be edited to fit space consideration.

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#### WOODS

leadership development center, she said.

The major policy area Woods hopes to tackle through her position is the problem of homelessness. She has already initiated work in this area by issuing a "challenge to the community" to solve the problem constructively.

"She challenged this community. to put housing on the agenda," said George J. McCall, the center's acting director.

McCall said Lt. Governor Woods should prove an asset to the center because of her expertise and background dealing with public officials

"She will sink her teeth into some

regional, community and state problems," McCall said.

Lt. Governor Woods said, 'Homelessness is just the most visible evidence of a lot of structural problems within the community. I will be working with key community decision makers to create more lowincome housing."

Lt. Governor Woods has served in her current position since January politics since 1967, and has served two terms as a state senator in the

Missouri legislature. In 1982 she was the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate.

Lt. Governor Woods hopes the Bush Center, besides serving as a leadership training force, can aid in resolving conflict among political

"Both politicians and interest groups tend to defend their positions in public," she said. "If you have a center where people can confront each other constructively of 1985. She has been active in a non-threatening environment such as a university, they could perhaps resolve their differences."

limit itself to the United States.

'Next year I anticipate going to the best place in the world to see conflict take place and be resolved - South Africa," he said.

McCall expects to do research and teaching in South Africa in the winter of 1989. He hopes a return visit by South African experts could take place the following summer.

"The plan is next summer to bring in some of the people from South Africa to bring some of their teaching skills here," he said.

While McCall said this plan is still tentative, he has definite plans for the center. Besides its other functions of helping the community construct policies and training through workshops and seminars, the center is already heavily involved in its third function research.

"Most of the research right now is on the homeless," McCall said.

This research includes trying to

help the Census Bureau learn to count the homeless population and evaluating mental health services for the homeless, he said.

Ultimately, McCall hopes the center can serve as a meeting place for opposing views.

"We want to try and bring people together in a way that will help the community deal constructively with change," he said. "A university is a kind of neutral meeting place with respectability for people that don't normally meet under friendly

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