Role of Religious Ministries Analyzed

By MATT MATTLINGLY
Current Staff Writer

The campus religious advisors describe themselves as "true believers" in the teachings of Christ from the barnacles that have latched on to campus life for 2000 years," according to Rev. Lyons.

This emphasis on relevance is typified by a general mood of informality.

"A lot of people are scared of being hooked into religious activities," Harvey said. "We try to provide a place where they can be themselves.

Rev. Lyons commented that students need a group to identify with during the process of adjustment from high school to college life, which considered part of the service of the religious organizations.

"Too often the criticism that universities are educational factories is well-founded," Rev. Brueggeman added. "The student is confronted by the impersonal nature of the institution, and student body that changes every year. He needs to identify with some group.

Harvey stressed the "ecumenical" attitude of the students in the BSI, who include not only Baptists but also Catholics and Lutherans.

"There isn't the spirit of competitiveness there used to be," Brueggeman explained.

Father Lyons also agreed that their organizations had a fluctuating membership, with different people appearing each week in addition to their regulars.

Conceding that only a small percentage of students who regard themselves as Catholics or Lutherans or Baptists actually participate in religious groups, Rev. Brueggeman said, "We, in the campus ministry, generally feel we're doing well if we have 10 percent of our continuities involved.

He pointed to the commuter nature of UMSL as a factor discouraging participation.

"There aren't that many students who become active in much of anything," Rev. Lyons remarked.

It is hoped that this campus atmosphere also encourages students to spend time in the centers, especially since they have a few hours between classes, rather than driving home and returning later, which isn't a factor at residential universities.

In regard to active participation, however, they agreed that most students here are too busy studying, working, or making enough money to pay for their cars and insurance so they can go to school, to devote much of their time to religious activity.

As religious advisors, they are involved in counseling students about their problems, personal as well as religious.

They have promoted projects of community service like the inner-city tutoring program sponsored by Newman House or a Baptist mission serving the resident of a low-income housing project.

Both Rev. Lyons and Rev. Harvey stressed that these projects had attracted numerous volunteers among the students.

This orientation towards the primitive Christian emphasis on serving human needs, they felt, reflected the accent on relevance in operation.

The council of religious advisors has been meeting once a month for about three years, discussing topics of mutual interest.

They claimed another distinction for UMSL: there are more campus religious centers in immediate proximity to this campus than any other campus in the St. Louis area.

"I'd say we have them all beat," Rev. Lyons said.

Appointees To Advisory Group Announced

The membership of an Emergency Advisory Council, which the Board of Curators ordered the campus to establish after a summer as a result of the student strike activities last May, has been announced by Chancellor Glen R. Driscoll.

The committee was established by the Faculty Senate on September 19. Committee members were selected by the senate in October were Eugene R. Corey, associate professor of chemistry; Milton E. Strass, associate professor of psychology; and Robert S. Saffi- van, dean of the graduate school and professor of political science.

Appointed to the committee by Driscoll were John P. Perry, business officer, and Robert E. Smith, director of public information.

Student members of the committee are the officers of the Central Council: student president Barry Kaufman, student vice-president Ed Farrell, secretary Janet Heit- haus, and treasurer Margie Krane- berg.

Farrell has announced that he plans to resign as vice-president shortly. Kaufman would select a new student committee member if Farrell does resign.

Continued on Page 3

Review Committee Named

Seven members of the faculty have been appointed by Chancellor Driscoll to serve on a newly created ad hoc committee on faculty review.

The committee is formed to answer any serious complaints of unprofessional activities against faculty members.

It will serve as an advisory body to Driscoll, reviewing decisions made by college or departmental committees, according to Dr. Thomas Jorden, chairman of the executive committee of the Faculty Senate.

"I don't see it as existing machinery, not a substitute," Jor- 
den said.

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Tentative Date Slated For Day Council Re-Elections

New elections for day school representatives have been tentatively scheduled for Dec. 1 and 2 by the executive committee of the Central Council.

The committee selected the dates at a meeting last week. They must be approved by the council at its meeting Sunday.

The Student Court invalidated last May a previous election for day school representatives because of incorrect instructions on a voting machine.

The Court ordered a reballoting by mail requiring a 90 percent return from the students who had voted in the first election. The mail ballot failed to produce the required return, and the Court then ordered that a new election be held this fall.

The Court and the council have argued over the validity of the Court order since the start of classes in September. Members of the council contended that there is no record of the Court decision requiring an election this fall.

Actions taken by the council since the contested election have been considered legal by both the Court and the council.

Student president Barry Kauf- man expects little resistance to the proposed election.

"I think the council members involved are responsible enough to realize that they cannot ignore the Court's ruling," he said.

In other business, the executive committee agreed to forward to the council a number of proposals submitted by Kaufman. They include studies of bookstore prices, class curriculum, student participation in departmental committees, the structure of the council, and a campus ombudsman.

Correspondent Photos
The Ultimate Birth Control Proposal

DURHAM, N.H. (CPS)--"Of course, if you blew it, all that would happen is that humans would disappear."

So says Dr. Richard Schreiber, University of New Hampshire professor of botany, telling of the possible disadvantages of his proposal to use a virus to control population growth. He thinks the hazard is well worth the risk. "The way we're going, we're going to destroy every live form on earth. That's a risk we shouldn't take," he concludes.

Schreiber is convinced that the population problem is going to produce mass famine to release a virus into the air which would make all women infertile by-products of too many people being available throughout the world.

"The only solution he can see is to release a virus into the air which would make all women infertile by interfering with the reproductive process. And at the same time that was done, he says, an antigen, probably in the form of a shot, would be made freely available throughout the world.

"Don't you see how moral this would be?" he asks. "For the first time, every woman would be a wanted baby. People would have to decide to have a baby instead of having one by accident."

Schreiber, a molecular biologist, says it is possible to develop a virus which would go into cells and inhibit one part of the female reproductive process. It would do this by preventing the production of an enzyme which would normally produce the next step in the process.

The antigen would be the enzyme which the virus prevented. Since the virus would permanently attach itself to the cell, it would be passed on genetically to babies that were born. In other words, the woman could have a baby without taking the antigen, which Schreiber thinks should be made to last for two to three months.

The virus would spread "like a flu virus," and it would be spread across the globe through air currents and by personal contact.

The antigen would be administered by the United Nations or some international organization, which would make it freely available to all women. If the government of some country refused to allow distribution to all women who wanted it, the UN would merely pull out until the government came around. Faced with the extinction of the country's people in one generation, Schreiber figures the government would come around.

Unlike the pill, which has caused various unexpected problems such as blood clots, the virus would only attack the specific process that it was designed to prevent, the scientist says. If the virus changed forms, as viruses sometimes do, he says it would become useless and the woman would be fertile again. Nothing else would happen.

It is certainly possible to make a virus that would only affect primates, Schreiber says, and virologists assure him that they could probably develop one that would only affect humans. This is necessary since animals would not disappear. It would do no harm to them.

Schreiber concedes his solution is extreme, but he sees it as the only alternative so far offered. He speaks of a global population problem which birth control techniques, because they are unsure and voluntary cannot solve. "The solution has to be involuntary," he says.

Now the world population is greater than 3.5 billion, he says, and the world food supply is already permanent, he says. But he doesn't think the government of some country refused to allow distribution to all women who wanted it, the UN would merely pull out until the government came around. Faced with the extinction of the country's people in one generation, Schreiber figures the government would come around.

The band is under the direction of Dr. Warren Bellis, associate professor of music.

Included in the concert program will be works by Corelli, Giuliani and Liszt.

Two contemporary works will be featured, "Terapolitametrica" by Donald White and "Proclamation" by Charles Carter. White's composition, which presents a variety of moods designed for modern dance and the wind ensemble, offers an ever-shifting sound picture. "Proclamation" is an alternately declamatory and lyrical composition.

Polluted Rock

A demonstration of noise and light pollution in the form of an acid rock presentation by Umbrellas and Aliza Pizz will held Nov. 28 from 8 to 11 p.m. at the college center of Forest Park Community College, 9000 Oak land Avenue.

A college identification card, plus $1.00, is required for admissions.

The presentation is under the auspices of the Ecology Club of Forest Park Community College.
Controversy Over Naval Base In Wisconsin

MADISON (CPS) -- Controversy continues over the construction of Project Sanguine, a massive Navy communications facility planned for northern Wisconsin. A citizen's group called The State Committee to Stop Sanguine has charges that the Navy project would set off an ecological disaster throughout the state of Wisconsin. "In view of all the evidence mounted against Sanguine why do they pursue this folly any further?" asked John Wilson, committee chairman.

Navy sponsored research, carried out at the Hazeltine Laboratories in Alexandria, Va., has shown severe biological aberrations have resulted from electromagnetic fields of the Sanguine type, including "increased blood pressure and body temperature in beagles, retardation of growth in sunflower seeds, and alterations in the germination period of buckwheat."

The most recent findings have shown mutations in fruit flies, and an increase in the growth rate of bacteria.

Lowell Klessig, chairman of the Wisconsin Resource Conservation Council remarked, "When the delicate balance of the ecosystem is upset, effects on the ecology tend to be cumulative and increase geometrically."

U. S. Senator Gaylord Nelson issued a statement last week in support of the Committee to Stop Sanguine. "No longer should any citizen of our state be complacent about this huge proposed communications grid," Nelson said. Senatorial assistant Dennis Brezini elaborated Friday. The research, he said, "is a series of horror stories. Nelson has every kind of reservation about the Sanguine project, said Brezini.

The attitude of the Navy department is "if we can do it, why shouldn't we do it?" said Brezini. "It is the old AIBM argument all over again," he said. Representative Alvin O'Konski in whose district the Sanguine project is being planned, has been reported as being in favor of the Navy project under the impression it would create thousands of jobs. The Stop Sanguine Committee notes however, that the Navy "has admitted that only a few hundred jobs would be created." O'Konski was unavailable for additional comment.

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Ph.D. Glut To Continue

STANDFORD, Calif. (AP)—In spite of a current oversupply of Ph.D.s, many American universities are planning to expand their graduate programs to produce even more, a study by a prominent Stanford educator reveals.

Professor Lewis B. Mayhew, who described his findings as "horrid," has updated a 1967 survey of 156 colleges and universities with new and larger ones, covering 800 institutions. His study, made for the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, garnered 368 returns from an extensive questionnaire sent out during 1968-69.

If the trend works out as predicted, he said, "the current oversupply of advanced degree holders in some fields could spread to all fields." His estimates, based on expectations by the responding institutions, show that by 1980, American colleges and universitites will produce 67,000 doctorates and at least 360,000 masters degrees annually.

There already is an oversupply of potential college teachers and there are already unsolicited applications from newly-hatched Ph.D.s seeking jobs for fields in which no applicants could be found as late as 1967, he noted. This casts some doubt on the quality of graduate teaching during the coming decade, Professor Mayhew observed, because of the proposed expansion of universities which do not now have professional and advanced degree programs.

Historically, there has been a very slow evolution of professional and advanced training, rather than a rapid transition in a decade to high quality graduate education.

In his report, a short book titled "Graduate and Professional Education, 1980," Mayhew shows that whereas 10 years ago academic interest lay in the so-called "hard sciences," there is now a major upsurge in the humanities and social sciences.

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There is a general conspiracy in the courts to make sure that Black Panther leaders are not free. We've had literally hundreds of Panther arrests in New York. And there's a reason for that, I think. New York has historically been the front line in the struggle in the United States. What happens in New York usually generates throughout the nation. The Harlem riots of 1964 spread at a fantastic rate. Every black community that has ever come on the scene has been stopped in New York. New York, in a ten mile square having millions and millions of black people and also in the middle of the eastern establishment, is the danger point for the powers that be. And therefore, every attempt is made to silence, harass, repress black groups as they form in New York. Malcolm X was indeed shot to death here in New York. It can even be traced as far back as Marcus Garvey. The Panther party is no different. An indication of that is the reaction of the New York secret service police, which are the most sophisticated in the United States and more feared or should be more feared than the FBI. There are indications that this secret service, known as police BOSS (Bureau of Special Services), the hero of secret services, had infiltrated the Panther Party before they ever arrived here in New York and in fact helped start the party here. That is because they want to control them. They want to make sure that they can make those harassment arrests which are so necessary for the stifling of political activity.

When you talk about the bail, the original Panther bail in 1968 was set at $50,000, escalating to $100,000 for the Panther 21. We could assume that some of these types of arrests will continue. What can you do about the bail?

Lefcourt: Well, I don't think that lawyers can do anything about it. We have taken the bail situation to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has avoided it. In the Panther 21 case, we went through 43 judges trying to get that bail reduced, all unsuccessfully. You can only conclude that there is a general conspiracy in the courts to make sure that Black Panther leaders are not free.

In the case of the 21, there has been a lot of confusion in the press. What exactly have they been charged with?

Lefcourt: It is a 30 count indictment. It is the most comprehensive indictment ever returned against a political organization in this country. It does not charge one act, such as Huey Newton shooting a policeman or Bobby Seale ordering a murder in Connecticut. It charges 30 acts, some of which sounded like conspiracy. That means conspiracies to bomb public buildings such as Macy's, Gimbel's, and various police precincts throughout the city, subways and railways, including the ridiculous charge of conspiracy to blow up the Bronx Zoo. The Panthers wanted to see black flower power. I don't know. The indictment also charges, besides the conspiracy to do all these things, the actual bombings of police precincts back in January, 1969. The charges are arson, attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, conspiracy to bomb, and possession of a huge amount of weapons.

Lefcourt: Quite bluntly, do you think they're guilty?

Lefcourt: Well, no. But I should say that I don't think black people, struggling for their freedom in this country, can be guilty of anything. I sort of subscribe to what Tom Hayden was saying back in the May Day demonstrations in New Haven: that guilt or innocence is not really important anymore. What is more important are the goals the party stands for, the party programs and the relationship of the party to white people, a movement to change their views on imperialism and capitalism—it seems to me to be more important.

The Panthers in New York get involved in what they call revolutionary self-defense. When you're facing down a chain of police, attacks through frame-up prosecutions and physical assaults from officers, you prepare and if you don't prepare, then you're committing suicide. It is easy to turn that into an indictment against almost anything. I assume that every Panther in this country is guilty of conspiracy in one sense and that sense is that they are conspiring to be free.

Lefcourt: Before I answer that, I should point out that the Panthers have been J. Edgar Hoover's number one public enemy for three years running. I think that is an important fact because we have a government that is putting from the ground up a campaign against the Black Panther party, whether it be the Attorney General's list or J. Edgar Hoover's saying that they are public enemy No. 1 or Spiro Agnew's saying that they are a criminal element and Spiro Agnew's saying that they are a criminal element and Spiro Agnew and General's list or J. Edgar Hoover's saying that they are public enemy No. 1 or Spiro Agnew's saying that they are a criminal band of anarchists. What it really amounts to is government fear. Fear of possible effectiveness in the black nation and in this country, that's what it's all about.

The Panthers stand for no more oppression, no more racism, no more war, no more imperialism, no more capitalist exploitation, and in that sense, they are completely subversive. I can't talk in terms of definitions in the sense that the Attorney General does. His definition of subversive is anybody who wants to change the existing condition of the United States, which I guess, should be termed pre-revolutionary conditions. I assume he is right.

However, there have been problems in the subpoening of newsmen to reveal their sources?

Lefcourt: We've been in contact with lots of newsmen who have either been the subject of subpoenas or threatened with them. I don't think we can talk in terms of what the government violates. It's really nonsense. They're going to do what they have to do to meet the challenge of this movement. People too cautiously talk about the government not complying with the law. It's really silly, because the government makes the law. The Attorney General makes the guidelines and he can change them or do what he wants with them. There is an executive policy in this country stemming from the President, of repressing and stopping this movement.

"It's a pattern in all these political trials, it's a pattern to get them to the lower courts. Get them at the trial level. Whether the case is reversed or not, they don't even care about it."

This policy, instead of being checked by Congress, appropriated the necessary funds to supply the FBI and other secret police organizations with the weaponry needed to stop movements for change. The courts, instead of operating as a check on the executive and legislative branches, join right in. Instead of declaring obvious unconstitutional statutes unconstitutional, they join right in and allow it to go on.

When we talk about law we're talking about law in a situation which involves these conflicts. A challenge to courts proposed to an existing order. An order will turn facist to protect its rulers. It's really not helpful to even stop, to either you or they've violated their specific statutes or guidelines.

Do you think the government is interested in justice or in simply creating and perpetuating an image about the Panthers?

Lefcourt: It is interested in maintaining its power. It is interested in maintaining domestic tranquility whether it be through force by jailing its revolutionaries or what have you. That is the government's interest. It is not at all interested in any form of justice here at home, in Vietnam, or Asia, or South America. We are involved in a
world revolution. Peoples' liberation movements are starting in all the continents of this earth: blacks in Africa, browns in South America, and yellows in Asia -- the United States is in the midst of that revolution. Its purpose is to hold it off to prevent the writing on the wall from becoming a reality. The United States domestic scene has linked up with that world revolution. The black and white revolutions in this country have joined this revolution.

"That system is a violent system and that is really the definition of violence: a system that doesn't allow force to eliminate oppressors and its system, which defines individual freedom by how much money you have, a system which defines justice by how much money you have."

I think that is what really should be discussed. Not the naive question about justice, about what the government wants to do. They'll do anything that's necessary to maintain control.

CPS: In your opinion, how much control do they have? What is the breaking point as far as you can see?

Lefcourt: I see in the next two to five years increasing conflict in this country. We all talk about repression, but I think we ought to redefine that little bit. The government is acting to oppress not in a sense of "let's get them, we don't like them." They are acting out of fear of a growing mass movement in this country and fear of an even more powerful physical attack upon the government power structure. That is the response to a conflict that has been generated by the great problems of this society, the problems that they have no desire to deal with. War, racism, poverty -- those are the things that have brought about mass movements and those are the things the government's really reacting to when we call it repression.

I think in the next two to five years, this process of movement, repression, courts, jailings, bombings, murders, will continue. It's going to escalate. It's going to grow. We're in pre-revolutionary times. It's going to escalate. The evidence of that is the pre-revolutionary stages of a real mass conflict in this country. People should be deciding on whose side they're on. People should be realizing that sometime they are going to have to make this decision. While liberation may run as they always do, They'll join the ruling class and try to maintain the status quo. The radicals, on the other hand, will be fighting. They'll be fighting on the side of oppressed people in this country and throughout the world. And we cannot escape decision time. We can put it off for a while, but sooner or later, we're going to have to face up to it.

CPS: You are defending a group that is clearly against the system. Yet your defense takes place within the very system they are against. What are your feelings about this?

Lefcourt: You know, people often say that, and they should understand what that means. Fidel Castro's trial when he was accused of supporting military installations in Cuba was a trial within the system. We don't have a choice at this point in time. We cannot try the Panther 21 in any other place except in their own. If we have our own courtroom we must use our courts to the best of our abilities to defend and to plead those issues that have created the trial.

It's nonsense to say that one is wrong within the system or without the system. What people are doing is working for change or not working for change. They'll work one way or the other. What methods we use don't seem to be really important to me. If we want to write books and make movies to rip off money from the capitalist system to aid and advance our cause, that's one way to do it. And there's nothing wrong with that if we have to go into the American courts where we don't expect justice and say that that's another way to do it.

If we can operate without the courts and without the system, that's fine. Anything, any activity that is designed to educate and create support for our movement must be done. The idea of whether we should use the courts or not is really nonsense.

CPS: Two jurors of the Chicago 8 trial in a recent interview said that (Judge) Julius Hoffman refused to declare a hung jury and sent them back to the jury and sent them back to the Beginning. He said, for instance, that the Black Panthers were informers as money. What's your reaction to this?

Lefcourt: That money was raised through the efforts of the capitalist system. It's all going to be used in the wire taps. He gave them that and they have admitted that on the stand. They knew it from the beginning. He said, for instance, that the Black Panthers were being hired to murder Albert Shanker, who is the head of the teachers union who has been in conflict with the black community here in New York. But the police used this to get a wire-tap order which would help in the indictments. He is not going to be used against them again. He won't. But there will be a big bag full of agents, not informers. Informers are a different kind of person than agents. Informers usually operate on such motives as money.

Agents of police departments of the CIA or Internal Revenue System are much more dedicated. They have worked undercover for years to gain political power. They are going to try to win out over certain people. We are going to have the biggest disclosure of agents in any case heretofore tried in New York. We expect more than half a dozen.

"We're in pre-revolutionary times. We're at the beginning stages of a real mass conflict in this country."

CPS: How many of the original Black Panther 21 have been let out of jail? On bail?

Lefcourt: Out of the original 21, three were never caught. I understand they are all in Algeria. Thirty-three are going to be coming to trial in the 21 case now. Another three have been severed from the case because of age (too young to be tried with adults). Another one was severed because of illness -- the defendant Barry, who is an epileptic -- and was placed in the tombs, New York's famous hell-hole, on $100,000 bail and had 14 epileptic seizures. When he brought habeas corpus out of jail, we were denied four months by the district attorney and when he was finally transferred to a hospital (still being under $100,000 bail) he was so sick that he was in critical condition for three months. He lost 65 pounds and almost died.

CPS: ALL 13 at once?

Lefcourt: Yes, all at once. That's a pretty tough slight in a courtroom in this country because of age. You know there's a system that at once. That's a pretty tough slight in a courtroom.

Lefcourt: Out of the thirteen that are coming to trial, four have posted the $100,000. That money was raised through the efforts of the Panther defense committee, which is located at 11 West 15th Street, New York City. The four that are out on bail represent the quality of the 21 as a whole. The others are still in jail. Unless the money is raised, they'll stay there.

CPS: As a lawyer and a movement person, what is next?

Lefcourt: We have to understand violence -- I don't think violence is blowing up a mathematics building. That's really not violence. Violence would be charging allows children to wake up hungry in three-quarters of the earth, a system which allows 30 or 40 million black people in this country to remain in a slave status after 10 years of turmoil, a system that exploits workers, a system which operates solely on profits and thereby eliminates art, education, fun, from their definition of what work is. If there is no profit in anything, it won't be done. That system is a violent system and that is really the definition of violence: a system that doesn't allow for change, that oppresses and represses its people, a system that defines individual freedom by how much money you have, a system which defines justice by how much money you have. That is violence.

Any attempt to change that system should not be considered violent. I think people should understand that there is going to be turmoil in this country, there are going to be arrests. If any people can get hurt but, overall, they should keep in mind that the reasons for the movement, the needs of the movement, and the need for change are primary. We must neutralize as much as we can, our parents and the liberals, and we must join as many forces...
EDITORIALS

A Choice Other Than Canteen

The formation of the Marching and Independent Chowder Society presents an opportunity for both controversy and reform regarding the problem of food services on campus.

Canteen, Inc., has a contract with the university that forbids any other group from selling food on campus, except homemade goods sold for organizational fund raising. The MICS admits they are borders on violating that restriction. Although it provides "free" food for its members, the meetings at which it charges "dues" are little more than meals. And the group's claim that the service is nonprofit seems to eliminate an exemption for fund raising purposes.

Members of the MICS admit that they expect to be challenged over the service, by the county health department if not by Canteen and the university.

Their determination to provide an alternative to the often anesthetized, diluted products in the food machines is admirable. While everybody squeals about high prices, no one does a lot about them.

The question of overcharging, however, is a perplexing one. The food service system frequently operates on a tight profit margin, which makes it impossible to improve quality without raising prices.

In the meantime, we suggest that the United Students Party or the Central Council meet with Canteen and Student Affairs David Ganz on the question of lowering prices and/or improving food quality. A clause in Canteen's contract with the university allows for a review of its service - it should be exercised more frequently than just at renewal time.

If the MICS can survive the legal crisis and gain student support, it could form the basis for a student organized, cooperative style food service. Such a program would be a boon to the student body.

Special Session: More Taxes For Education

Will politics prevail in the upcoming special legislative session to the point that educational programs will again be short-changed?

Undoubtedly the struggle between Governor Hearnes and the legislature will continue, although hopefully on a less intensive level.

Legislative appropriations to state colleges in the last five years have forced a substantial reduction in the amount of services offered. This campus, for example, is plagued by an enrollment freeze, delayed construction, and inadequate facilities.

The General Assembly is obviously skittish about accepting political blame for any tax increase and will probably point to the defeat of the income tax hike in a referendum in April.

However, the April referendum was marred by charges among politicians that the Hearnes administration was hiding alleged deficiencies in the state tax collection. Naturally, voters took a negative attitude toward the income tax revision when they felt that one side was not telling the truth.

Governor Hearnes has insisted that a state income tax hike is the only way to get more money for education. As far as university appropriations go, this is untrue. Any revenue producing program could involve hikes in luxury, liquor, beer, and wine, and sales taxes. The state sales tax, one of the lowest in the nation, is rumored to be the most likely target of those favoring tax increases.

This state must support its schools. The Council meet with colleagues, and public and private high and elementary schools need more funds to operate. For the sake of a better state, the special session must produce a program to provide the necessary funds.

Chisholm-Reforming The American System

Reading Soul on ice, by Eldridge Cleaver, or Tales, by LeRoi Jones, prepares you to accept certain aspects of being a white man reading a black man's book. Cleaver's frankness and Jones' clear style propel their scathing attacks against the white society with a slick emotional charge. You accept the heavy underlying tone of hate and violence but it's the feeling of black degradation that can really drag you down. In contrast, Shirley Chisholm's book, Unbought and Unbossed, comes across as a personal story of her political struggle within the system.

The word personal should really be stressed because it's an autobiography--it's Shirley Chisholm's story. Unbought and Unbossed isn't a radical political tract nor a literary masterpiece of syntax and symbolism but an honest and definitely real story of a black woman from Barbados who learned enough about people and politics to become the first black woman to be elected to Congress.

Her story is candid and direct without being didactic, which is her literary as well as political selling point. She has this to say about politicians, "Persons who do not deal with politicians are often baffled by the peculiarly simple workings of their minds."

Members of the House don't care any better--"there are some, even in key jobs, who could be described politely as inebriates." Throughout the book the reader gets the point that she lives up to her campaign slogan--Shirley Chisholm, unbought and unbossed--because she deals in people, not politics.

This is what the whole thing is about--people reforming the system. She's not a revolutionary but a reformer who basically believes in the system. It's this factor that gives her book so much weight. She's not writing from Algiers or Cuba but from a seat in the House of Representatives. She has enough guts to tell us what's wrong and how to fix it with a goal of being treated just like anyone else in the country, regardless of color or sex.

As in Cleaver and Jones there is black degradation, hate, and violence but Shirley Chisholm comes across with solid constructive solutions for hope. Through the book you meet an honest Congresswoman and appreciate her criticisms and solutions.

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As in Cleaver and Jones there is black degradation, hate, and violence but Shirley Chisholm comes across with solid constructive solutions for hope. Through the book you meet an honest Congresswoman and appreciate her criticisms and solutions. Instead of wading through 225 pages of emotionally charged black local color, she gives us 175 pages of clean, open views of America now and what it could be.

William Church

LETTERS

Apathy Reviewed

Dear Editor,

I do not wish to believe what I see in the attitude of so many UMSL students--passiveness. It appears that many students "make" the college life at UMSL a drab experience. The most motivating force on this campus seems to be a card game.

There are a lot of activities other than card playing taking place on campus every day. All any student needs to do is read the bulletin boards. Yet, some students, once they leave a class, look only in the direction of their immediate destination. They seldom, if ever, read the bulletin boards. I hope those students know what bulletin cards are for.

So, in what may be a never-ending struggle, some of the campus student organizations pass out literature on the activities they will be sponsoring. They try on a somewhat personal level to let students know exactly when and where the activity will be held. Other organizations put up big cloth posters on the tennis court fence. And some go the whole bit--bulletins, literature, and posters.

Continued on Page 9

EDITOR

TIM FLACH

MIKE JONES

CARL DOTY

JERRY VISHY

STEVE DIGGER

BILL LESLIE

MARCHING AND INDEPENDENT CHOWDER SOCIETY
Boutique This Weekend For Scholarship Funds

A Thanksgiving and Christmas boutique, featuring handcrafted wreaths, holiday ornaments, and other decorative items, will be held Nov. 13 and 14, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., by the Faculty Women. The sale will be at Newman House, across from the campus.

Fall and Christmas baskets handmade by members of the Faculty Women, ceramic items, and a variety of decorative candles and taper candles will also be sold.

Chairman of the event is Mrs. D. J. Zerbolo, assisted by Mrs. Fred Thumin, co-chairman. Proceeds from the sale will go to the Faculty Women's student scholarship and loan fund.

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Lamar J. Morgan

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The Graduate Student Association has announced the availability of four library carrels for use by graduate students.

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last fri., Nov. 6, they were... good (ask around)
next fri., Nov. 20, they will be again!

November 12, 1970 UMSL CURRENT Page 9
Season Success Hinges on Pivot

The big man is back. He led the 1969-70 Rivermen to the NAIA national tournament and was the tenth leading rebounder in the college division that year, averaging 18.8 per game.

Then he left school, returned and sat out the second semester last year due to ineligibility, and was still drafted by the Denver Rockets.

Two junior college prospects will also be trying to gain Rivermen veterans in the backline. Coach Chuck Smith, Clarence Slaughter, Mark Berman, Shredrick Bell, Glen Rohn, Mike Hayes, Ron Crimm, Student Manager Jim Spitzfaden. Second Row, left to right: Jim Buford, Ron Carkhum, Greg Daust, Francis Goeliner, Jim Rohn. They enter their fifth year of competition in a Dec. 1 game at the Arena with Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville.

1970-71 Meet the Rivermen Night Friday

By MIKE OLDS
Current Sports Editor

At 7:15 p.m. Friday, the Sternwheelers and the Steamboaters take the floor at Viking Hall for their fifth consecutive appearance in many years.

The annual aliases are a tradition at Meet the Rivermen Night as the varsity and the junior varsity mix squads to preview the season.

The program begins at 6:45 p.m. with introductions of the new cheerleaders and the pep band.

Organizations will then take the spotlight as they compete in various gymnastic games for the first annual "Coach Chuck Smith Recognition of Excellence Awards" and a general participation trophy.

Coach Smith will be presenting the awards which bear his name on behalf of the UMSL Steamers, who are again sponsoring this year's event.

The basketball game, however, will take most of the spotlight Friday.

The evening is more than a showcase, according to Smith. It is an opportunity for the boys to work under pressure, he added.

"Over the years I have found that some players look good in practice but get a little nervous in front of a crowd," Smith said, "we call these our four o'clock players."

"It is very valuable to see how they perform in an 'official' game," he said pointing out the value of watching a player react to college officiating in a regulation game.

Smith went on to say that some could be held pre-season varsity versus freshmen games in which the varsity has an opportunity to stomp all over the frosh to impress the crowd.

For this reason, the UMSL varsity and junior varsity are combined to form two reasonably equal squads to "make a more interesting contest," he said.

Five years ago, the first Meet the Rivermen Night sported a different complexion. It was, indeed, a showcase for the basketball Rivermen, then the only intercollegiate team at the university.

Before the season began, the athletic department, which consisted only of Smith, wanted to give the student body, faculty and staff a chance to "meet our athletes."

The first Rivermen Night played, as has the three others, to a standing-room only crowd at The Normal Junior High School gymnasium.

There wasn't even a pep band back then but Meet the Rivermen Night was an opportunity to showcase UMSL's bright, brand new cheerleading squad.

Now, five years later, things have changed slightly. The resident athletic department is now triple what it was then, with two-part-time coaches filling in the gaps. There is even a sports information director now, and six intercollegiate sports with which to direct information.

So it is fitting that Meet the Rivermen Night would now move to new quarters. This will be the first night held at Viking Hall, and, hopefully, the last.

Next year the basketball Rivermen, basketball and, hopefully, set up shop in the new 6,200 seat multi-purpose building.

Alpha Pi Omega fraternity will hold a Reno Night dance on campus following the event.

Two junior college prospects will also be trying to gain Riverman veterans in the backline, Mike Hayes and Ron Crimm.

Hayes hails from Mesa Junior College in Grand Junction, Colorado. He captained his team to a 22-7 record and averaged 13 points per game. His father is the coach of Center High School in Kansas City, Missouri.

Junior Ron Crimm formerly played at Missouri Baptist College in St. Louis, Missouri. He averaged 6'2" and should add speed to the Riverman back line.

There will also be healthy competition at forward. Junior Glen (Doody) Rohr enters this year as the leading scorer in UMSL history. The 6'1" Normandy grad led the Rivermen with 208 rebounds last year and averaged 12 points per game.

And the Rook has also returned to UMSL. Jim "Rookie" Rohr, a member of the 1968-69 NAA District champs, sat out last year at Joliet, Illinois, Junior College, improving his grades.

Jim Buford comes to UMSL by way of St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas. He is considered a fine rebounder.

Meanwhile, transfer Francis Goeliner has a fine opportunity to play back-up to Greg Daust at the pivot. Goeliner played last season at Florissant Valley Junior College.

Smith has yet to decide his starting lineup for the Dec. 1 season opener with Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville at the Arena. Although the Cougars have yet to defeat the Red and Gold in basketball, Smith does not see the game as an easy win.

"I don't think anything different about the floor. We got good traction there last year."

The lighting in the huge hall does pose something of a problem, however. "We're used to playing in smaller field houses, in enclosures. After practicing in the junior gym, sitting in that huge Arena can be intimidating," Smith said.

He remarked that it would not be so bad if only the floor were illuminated but "they have the lights on all over the building."

However, SIUE will run into the same thing," Smith said. "St. Louis U. will also furnish the officials. There will be no home court advantage for us." Smith has yet to decide on his starting lineup for that first game. Friday's Meet the Rivermen Night encounter may help him.

Coach Smith comments on the four points with guard Shredrick Bell during a recent Riverman practice session at Normandy High School.

Decade of Winners

As Chuck Smith takes the reins of his fifth basketball team at UMSL, he will be aiming for his tenth consecutive winning season. Smith began his college career at Washington University. He spent six years at the Hilltop before moving to Central Missouri State College for a year in 1965-66.

In 1966 he accepted the dual responsibilities of varsity basketball coach and athletic director here.

This year marks Smith's twelfth season as a college basketball coach.

The 1970-71 UMSL Rivermen: First Row, left to right: Coach Chuck Smith, Clarence Slaughter, Mark Berman, Shredrick Bell, Glen Rohn, Mike Hayes, Ron Crimm, Student Manager Jim Spitzfaden. Second Row, left to right: Jim Buford, Ron Carkhum, Greg Daust, Francis Goeliner, Jim Rohn. They enter their fifth year of competition in a Dec. 1 game at the Arena with Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville.

CURRENT PHOTO

Coach Smith discusses a fine point with guard Shredrick Bell during a recent Riverman practice session at Normandy High School.

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J\m Positions Up For Grabs

Though the varsity basketball team will be the featured attraction at "Meet the Rivermen Night" Friday, they will have to share the limelight with the junior varsity Rivermen.

The team is composed of 12 underclassmen. "Twelve is a pretty good sized squad for us," said JV coach Mike Copeland. From this dozen Copeland will have to pick two guards, a center, and a pair of forwards, the choice may not be easy.

"It's a little early to say who they'll be right now," said Copeland. "But the best guards at this stage are Marty Eresh, Bill Harris, Jim Schott and Hilliard Willis."

At forward, UMSL fans may expect Mike Pratt and Casey Renzbrink, Copeland said. Renzbrink is the Dutch business major who has been running cross-country for Larry Berres.

Mike Dunlap and Rick Schmidt are the prime candidates for the starting center position.

Copeland looks to SIU-Earlville for the stiffest competition this season. "They've got a new coach and they have better recruiting," predicted Copeland.

Frosh Bolster Cheerleaders

Take two 4'11" girls from St. Charles, throw in a freshman or four, carefully stir in a Lindbergh sophomore and there you have it, the 1970-71 UMSL cheerleading squad.

This year's group is co-captained by junior Jan Power from St. Charles High, the first part of the 4'11" duo, and Jan Standfuss, a sophomore who is a Lindbergh aluna. Miss Power is the only returnee from last year's varsity squad. Miss Standfuss last season cheered for UMSL's junior varsity.

And all the rest are freshmen.

Debbie Foster is the second half of the 4'11" duo from across the river. She is 18 years old and formerly cheered for the Dixon, Illinois, High School squad.

Kathy Klingler, 18, hails from Rosary High. Miss Klingler was a member of the B-team cheerleaders.

Linda Besper, 18, also served as a B-team cheerleader at Hazelwood High School before coming to UMSL this year.

Another 18-year old, Shirley Williams, was named twice to the McKinley High School cheerleading unit before joining the squad here.

Debby Shannon, the only 19-year-old freshman on the squad, captained the cheerleaders at Ritenour High last year.

Three girls have been named to the junior varsity squad this season, sophomore captain Pat Landy and freshmen Kathy Harris and Gail Appelbaum.

The 1970-71 UMSL Cheerleading squad poses next to Benton Lake. They are, left to right (kneeling): Linda Besper, Shirley Williams, Kathy Klingler, Debbie Foster and Jan Power. Standing: Jan Standfuss and Debby Shannon.

Photo by MIKE OLDS

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By DARRELL SHOULTS
Associate Sports Editor

The Rivermen were without the services of Bobby Hudson, who didn't show up for the meet. "I don't know what happened," Coach Larry Berres said. "But I know his injury had to be a factor. He's been badly bothered with it, especially in the Principia meet."