Island Expedition Organized

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

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

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

Details may be obtained from the Expedition Director, Charles Darwin Research Institute, 3001 Red Hill, hi1-203, Costa Mesa, California 92629.

November 2, 1972 - Issue 155

University of Missouri-St. Louis

Ralph Nader:

Calls for full-time citizens

By Bruce Barth

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

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

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

But he noted that the people are finally starting to deal with the problem, rather than simply accepting the fact that it's there. Nader terms this new understanding "sustainable development," and "the need for involvement in the system."

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

In order to deal with the problem of motivation in a basically apathetic society, Nader suggests two levels of sensitivity. One is the content, the way to effectively involve those people who would otherwise fail to realize the problem. Yet Nader also emphasized that until the government changes its views on pollution, the citizenry's sentiments would be fruitless.

There lies a massive ingraining by the law on widespread injurious conditions which produces from industrial organizations that know of these conditions. They have the technology and wealth to start at $7.3 billion in expenditure, but continue not to do so even as the evidence piles up about the danger that evolves from industrial pollutants.

Nader contends that the individual acts of impermissible violence that we face today are only the tip of the iceberg and that the whole problem is one of human rights and survival.

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- Campus campaigns draw to a close

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

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

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

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

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

When interviewed, each expressed the lack of persons concerned enough about the elections.
Students lobby U.S. Congress

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Congress is currently considering appropriating $1 billion for a Basic Grants program supplementing existing student financial aid. Basic Grants would be $1600 a year per student, minus his family's expected contribution. Congress narrowly adopted an amendment last spring authorizing this program. A House committee appeared deadlocked, but NSL knew an absent Congressman favorable to the student cause and got him to cast a tie-breaking proxy. Even though the full House then rejected the program, the support of the House committee added to that of the full Senate insured the program's authorization.

The Senate has passed an increase in G.I. Bill monthly educational benefits for unmarried veterans from the current $75 to $250 to keep up with inflation. The House voted only $200. Key Senators Vance Hartke (D.-Ind.) and Strom Thurmuron (R.S.C.) and Congressmen Olin Teague (D.- Tex.) and Charles Teague (D.-Calif.) are expected to compromise between $220 and $230 a month.

NSL is also fighting a House-passed bill allowing employers to pay students 80% of the regular minimum wage or $1.60 if the full rate is $2.00 per hour. This bill was designed mainly to benefit certain users of low-paid youth, Ray Kece, chairman of McDonnell-Douglas' Hamburgers, has reportedly made over $250,000 in campaign contributions in furtherance of the regressive rate. The Senate rejected this sub-minimum-wage rate as the issue will come before a House-Senate conference committee.

Another major success of the lobby was getting the Senate to declare itself in favor of students voting trustees and regents. The bill's sponsor, Sen. Fred Harris (D.-Okla.), called the lobby "a major force" and the staff of the late Sen. Allen Ellender (D.-La.) said NSL's work was outstanding.

Of 33 senators up for reelection, only five voted against the bill.

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

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

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

NSL is located on Capitol Hill in Washington.

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NORMANDY SHOPPING CENTER at Lucas & Hunt and Natural Bridge Roads
Football crushes American way

by Howard Friedman

It's high time someone said something nice about American football. No one seriously believes that it has the pungent smell of violence, the despicable stench of senility, or just plain bad taste. But there is a federal McCarthyism afoot in the land. In the halls of Congress we are being told that footballers are communists. Is it true? I am in the football business, and I am here to tell you -- America is on the verge of a great red menace." "Red menace?" you ask. "Red menace when there are blue Americans throughout the land?"

This is no news to me. I have lived with the news. For the last 15 years I have been trying to explain the game to the world. I have been fighting for the American way, the American football way. It was not an easy task. I was even thrown out of the House of Representatives for my efforts. But, for the last 15 years, I have been in the football business, and I am here to tell you that football is not only a game of American soldiers, it is a game of American people.

The rise of football shows many indications of a new horizon bravely. The emergence of the Big RED football team is a new horizon. Football is an indication of a new American way of life. It is not only a game of American soldiers, it is a game of American people. It is a game of American pride.

Football is obviously un-American, for among other things, it competes with that great, all-around 100% pure American game of baseball. Now baseball has to be American because it was founded by Abner Doubleday, a U.S. Army veteran. When was baseball invented? If I have to say, "1839 and a 1/2," I shall say so. The simple fact is that baseball is un-American. The simple fact is that baseball is un-American. It is a game of American soldiers, and Indians are RED. While of the "Red" Americans that played football in the early days, the greatest was Harold Grange, whose nickname was "Red." "Red" -- a sure tipoff to his politics.

Names too are an indication of how football grew. It was the Crisman Manifesto was first published in 1849 and it is pretty obvious that the Crisman Manifesto was written for just that reason. Don't forget San Francisco is across from the commie capital of America -- Berkeley, which even elected radicals to its council. The entire area smacks of communism but thanks to the rest of California the governor is still a solid conservative American.

But there is a federal McCarthyism afoot in the land. In the halls of Congress we are being told that footballers are communists. Is it true? I am in the football business, and I am here to tell you -- America is on the verge of a great red menace.

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Scott Camil on Vietnam

by Judy Klamon

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

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

"The credibility gap between what we are held and what is really happening is not unique to the Vietnam War. But your case is different because it is about the Japanese as well as the American Indian," commented Camil. "I do not understand the mass support for Nixon. One would think after the experience in Russia, the Watergate conspiracy, the increase in the war, as well as the ITT case, that individuals would run as far away from Nixon as possible."

There are more individuals dying as a result of the war in Vietnam under Nixon than under any other president. There is a 6% rise in unemployment since Nixon took office, from 3.3 to 5.5%. Nixon also dropped the war full scale into Laos and Cambodia. The only difference is that the infantry is being replaced with electronics. But what is the difference between Colley and a million bombs?"

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

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

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

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

Corporations that were tried for conspiring and encouraging governmental policy were Sperry Rand Corporation, along with Dow Chemical.

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

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

Among the topics of conversation at the presentation was the prejudice of the government against the veterans against the war but every citizen of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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November 2, 1972 UMSI CURRENT Page 5
Evaluation: A matter of course

Course evaluation is merely one manifestation of the desire to inform students as to the precise classes for which they will be registering. If circulated to all the classes for completion, it would be an informative piece of machinery. Last year, as part of an experimental program, course evaluation forms were calculated to only a few classes.

The purpose of the informative piece of machinery would be the publication of the failure rate within classes. Harvard is one of the few actually accomplished schools that undertake this project professionally and seriously with a systematic approach, using a standard questionnaire for all the data. The publication of the date would be based on the results of the classes being published in the semester before enrollment. (The failure rates of those classes that were scheduled for Winter 73 would be based on the previous winter semester -- that of 1972. This would facilitate the student’s choice in courses for the upcoming semester.)

Failure rates would be highly inadequate.

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

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

The realms of the classroom have been frighteningly impenetrable - a situation not conducive to progressive communications. It is for these reasons that tangible evidence of successful classroom environment could be construed a step in the right direction.

JUDY

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

In a letter to the Current last week several people said that they felt the U.S. government was guilty of genocide. In this article we will not attempt to culpate or exonerate anyone by reviewing the incidents of lynchings in this country since 1882 and the government’s response. We think that the lynchings are a form of genocide and that the inaction of the U.S. government, when it had knowledge of the lynchings and the power to end them, was complicity in genocide. The argument that the government is under¬

Three hundred, forty and fifty, though in smaller numbers, between 1877 and 1962, 12,681 blacks were lynched. In 1882, 1892 and 1918, one man was lynched. The figures on lynchings show clearly that lynchings were a form of political terror. Klan lynchings were instruments in reversing the gains made by blacks and poor whites during reconstruction. For instance, blacks burned to the right to vote. The Klan lynched black people who exercised that right. Lynching was an instrument to achieve its purpose of reversing these gains. So, it was natural that lynchings would decline. What was the U.S. government’s response to these lynchings? We have already mentioned the anti-lynching bill of 1914, which Roosevelt did not endorse. This was the first time a bill had been introduced against lynching. The Bryan anti-lynching bill was introduced in April, 1921. According to the NAACP, 28 persons were lynched between the 1st of December, 1920, and March 1921, while Congress debated the bill (which was not passed).

It might be said, then, that the attitude of the government towards lynching was not uniform. It might be argued that figures have now discared their indifference toward this form of genocide. It is the case that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, this case was presented by the Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

The main question debated was whether or not the convention bANNED lynching. Liberals and conservatives alike agreed that if it banned lynching, it was unacceptable. Conservatives(1,8),(997,989) argued that according to the convention, lynching was genocide; liberals said it was not.

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

Mr. Rusk: That is correct.

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

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

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

Arguing against Rusk, the American Bar Association, Strom Thurmond, and other Southern representatives pointed out that the Convention was very specific as an intention to destroy, in which case (emphasis added), a national, ethnic, racial or religious group they felt must be lynched definitely did fall under this heading. Therefore, the Convention should not be passed. They argued.

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

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

The figures on lynchings show clearly genocide against black people with racism being the basis of such madness. What’s more, the U.S. government opposed anti-lynching legislation for a considerable time and ignored the activities of the Klux Klan. The U.S. government had 50 years to act. Taken together, the figures are alarming. It is important that we do not ignore the fact that the government of the United States has been responsible for at least some of the lynchings.

In a letter in the last issue of the "Current," SDS pointed out the parallel between lynchings and police killings in the ghettos. Now lynchings are relatively rare, while police shootings are common. And when black people rebel, whether on college campuses like Jackson State (in 1968 and 1970), Texas Southern University (1968), and Tennessee State or in the ghettos, the government turns the other way to allow lynchings to go on. It is much more directly involved in present-day killings of black people. Either way, it is guilty of complicity in genocide. We will discuss ghetto rebellions and day to day police terror in the ghettos in later articles.

CURRENT

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Editorial

Editor: Judy Klamon
Associate Editor: Regina Ahrens
News: Bruce Barth
Features: Ellen Cohen
Circulation: Linda Reeves
Copy Editor: Cathy Lyon
Business

Business Manager: Jerry Morrow
Assistant Manager: Jerry Harris
Advertising: Rick Graft

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

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

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

The current classified ads

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

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STUDENT DISC TIRES 10% off on Remington, General, Bridgestone, Dunlop. Recaps and used are available. Tire Center, 809 S. Lindbergh at Conway Blvd. 8-8 WFF 993-9909

170 VW Air. Excellent condition. Best offer Call 867-3804.

Service


Lost

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

Miscellaneous

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

The doctor’s big

by Arnold Werner, M.D./CPS

QUESTION: Enclosed is a ad from a magazine that suggests that a woman can increase her bustline by using five inches of tape as an exerciser. Please comment. Does it work?

ANSWER: The ad is for the Mark Eden Developer and Bustline Corporation. It shows the usual before and after pictures -- women increasing their bust from 34 inches to 39 inches in just eight weeks. Indeed, the pictures look impressive. But close examination shows that some of the women in the "before" pictures had very poor posture and that they were being re-measured. This would explain why they were not able to keep up the good results. The ad is deceptive. It is impossible to tell what kind of support they were wearing. The "after" pictures, in addition to demonstrating better posture, also show that some of the women have lost weight. This is a good sign, but it cannot make the breast itself any larger, only tighter. I think you would be perfectly safe to follow the recommendations in the ad, but I doubt that you have to spend $9.99 for an exerciser to achieve the desired effect. Check with the people in the physical education department of your school.
YES Borders

‘Close to Edge’

By Bruce Barth

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

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

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

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

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

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

**News Briefs**

Webster College: Three one-act plays, “A Pretty Row of Ribbons,” by Brian Gar; “A Birdbath,” by Leonard Moli, and “A slight Ache,” by Harold Pinter, Thursday through Sunday at 8:20 in the Loretto-Hilton Center, 130 Edgar Road. Tickets, $2.50, students $1.50.

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

The Missouri Singers and the University of Missouri - St. Louis Chorus, under the direction of Dr. Ronald Arnatt, will present a joint concert Friday, November 3, at 8:30 p.m. in the J.C. Penney Auditorium on the campus. The public is invited free of charge. This is the first performance of the season by the UMSL choruses. The first half of the program will be devoted to the Missouri Singers performance of music by Johann Sebastian Bach, Halsey Stevens, Thomas Westerly, and Henry Purcell. The Singers are the university’s elite choral group. Student soloists Jan Prokop and Susan Stetter will be featured in works from Purcell’s Dido and Aeneas, an opera first produced in 1689.

Benjamin Britten’s St. Nicolas cantata will be the major work in the second half of the program, to be devoted to the UMSL Chorus. Visiting artist Howard Sutherland, tenor, will be the soloist in the part of St. Nicolas. Both choruses will join the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, the Ronald Arnatt Chorale, and Alto Gwendolyn Killebrew at Powell Symphony Hall, December 14, 16, and 17, for performances of Brahms’ Alto Rhapsody and Prokofiev’s fantastic cantata Alexander Nevyansk.

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AS MEMBERS OF A COMMUNITY DEDICATED TO REASON AND EXCELLENCE, WE SUPPORT RICHARD NIXON.
Calling

by Mark G. Roberts

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

... and have ‘em bring the lens out.” After fumbling in her purse for the change that wasn’t there, she decided against calling home. “I’ll just look for the rest of the lenses I’ve got.”

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

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

“Yes, Sammy, it’s me. Has it been so long that you’ve forgotten?” So said, almost shame-faced, and walked near the edge of the crane. The water was at his feet, two hundred feet below, but he wasn’t worried; he was talking to nothing but the wind.

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

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

Herscream didn’t prevent her photographer’s instinct of taking the last picture of Samuel

by Scott Davison

The Trip

"Hello!" The voice came over, clear and magical, a wedding ring transporting memory, body and imagination back twenty years, sweeping away the interlude upon a flick of the wrist...

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

They walked through hand in hand, hailing the cool breeze, the trees, the woods, and now and then hitting a patch of sunlight and stopping, letting it course through their veins, soaking up the warmth and timeless sweetness and then hugging the coolness of the magical circle, the coolness at first shocking and then tingling.

Here and there were rocks, stones which had washed unceasingly for thousands of years. Before, then by the rains, then by the rivers, then by the ice, then by the rays of the sun, then by the grains of sand...

She said softly, “I’m going to live in these ruins some day. I know I’ll do it -- I mean, I have to! This is the most beautiful place in the world!”

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

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

"You know,” she said, “if ever I have children I’ll want them to grow up here. How could they turn out to be anything but beautiful? Sounds of children’s laughter played in my mind, fading."

"It’s time to go,” she reminded with a smile.

"Slyly, reluctantly, they moved away, not wanting to leave, feeling the magic fleeting, draining away with each retracted step."

"One day I’ll call you,” he said, "and I’ll say, ‘Hello, Renee,’ this is Chris and you might say, ‘Chris who?’” he laughed quietly, “or you might remember, and I’ll say, ‘I’m going back to our ruins, do you want to come with you and you’ll probably answer, ‘But I’ve got ten children, and I’ll say, ‘Bring them along,’ and you’ll say, ‘no, I can’t,’ and I’ll reply, ‘Look what married life has done for you!’"

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

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

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

"I’ll reply, ‘Look what married life has done for you!’"

"I’ll say, ‘Bring them along. They’d love it,” he replied. She laughed again, this time with a breath of sadness.

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

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

There was a pause, a moment of silence between the two, filled with the sounds of children playing and cars passing, the sounds of trees growing and the earth breathing. Time hesitated and then moved on.

"Well,” he said. "I was seeing good hearing you."

She paused for a moment by the phone, smiled, lost for an instant in memory and then went on to chanting her work.

He smiled.

It had been a wonderful trip.

by Chuck Wolff

One Cent Saturnalia

Smiling handwritten notes and form all in arm-chair lines with happy dwarves and dainty soldiers whistling "I Love Paris in the Springtime" the three went backwards together high kicking the sky

One of them found

a juicy fruit silver foil rainbow.

hot humility for sale; get it while it lasts

there’s

a Raven waiting somewhere with a coconut cream pie for You

watch out!

by Chuck Wolff

Peace

The value of peace is never appreciated.
Our tribal habits and biological nature
Cause our childish habits of greed,
Vendity,
Vengeance
We teach Peace
Love,
Unselfishness
While Concurrently We demonstrate to them Hate,
Prejudice,

How can we expect To advance
civilization,
While double standards Exist?
When we practice Compassion,
Understanding,
And Consideration,
Then and only Then Will we become
Fulfilled as human beings. There will be No Wars Or Crimes.

- Sandra M. Cohen

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Get it together.

BOONE'S FARM STRAWBERRY HILL, APPLE WINE & NATURAL STRAWBERRY & OTHER NATURAL FLAVORS. BOONE'S FARM, MODESTO, CALIFORNIA.
Home cooking at The Boarding House

by Judy Singler

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

The idea for the restaurant originated a couple of years ago when Jim and Rich met at a Chicago convention. "Chicago is a mid-western city that serves anything you could want to eat, except mid-western style food. Our idea was to start a different kind of restaurant serving the kind of food that was popular in this area around the nineteenth century," Jim said.

"Sometimes the recipes will call for a pinch of this or a handful of that. Then we have to guess on the right amounts and I'm usually the official taster." All soup, bread, and desserts served at the Boarding House are homemade. Meat suppliers are checked daily for fresh cuts and no frozen vegetables are used. Most of the cooking is done by Jim who learned how from his mother when he was living in Chicago. Jim described the dishes he prepares as "not heavily seasoned but with an element of gourmet. It's the kind of home cooking people wish they could do themselves."

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

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

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

Both Jim and his partner are pleased with the results of their venture into the restaurant business. "Knowing customers like the way we cook is a fantastic feeling," Jim said. "The best part of the restaurant business is being able to please people."
COUNT-DOWN TO ELECTION
MONDAY, NOV. 6
10:30-3:00
U. CENTER PATIO

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

Join us on November 7th to elect a man who will put an end to Nixonism: to tax favoritism for the rich; to spiraling inflation; to freezes on working men's wages; to political espionage and illegal wire taps; to political bribery like the Milk Lobby, the ITT affair, the Wheat Deal; and to an unbalanced, mediocre Supreme Court; to playing politics with human lives in Southeast Asia. George McGovern offers honest answers. Richard Nixon claims to favor anti-pollution laws, more aid to education and urban areas, and better veterans' benefits - but capriciously vetoed the very bills which would have provided these services to Americans. Richard Milhouse Nixon has not brought peace, he has not brought prosperity, he has not made America a better and healthier place to live. Think about the issues, talk to us about them on Count-Down Day, November 6th, and join us on November 7th to bring America home - vote for George McGovern.

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Jackie Resnikoff
N. Kimasa Sindel
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