Funeral, strike link UMSL to Southern U.

by Ellen Cohen

A memorial service and a decision to speak with the Chancellor about the incidents in Louisiana State solidified a conscientious group of students in the strike. UMSL's activities on Monday — the day designated by Southern University as a national day of mourning — showed the increasing pressure. Signs posted on building entrances and orange STRIKE banners over the University Center's doors were the communications that a strike was being held. An open mike in the University Center lounge provided an outlet for student expression during the morning and films of the folk boycott played frequently in the Pomposi Auditorium.

The UMSL strike was endorsed by Students for Democratic Society, Peace and Freedom Party, Association of Black Collegiates and Central Council.

A funeral procession united a group of about 100 students, who had organized the ceremony and participated in it. The memorial service was a symbolic funeral for two black students, killed November 16 in a confrontation with police and students on the Baton Rouge campus of Southern University. Students had been striking the university for "unity among black student, lay and PF Party." A young black student, Marie Veal, addressed the students and concerned faculty on the Hill, calling for "unity and solidarity" with the striking students on the Louisiana State campuses. "We will never know unless we try to strike — it must serve as a deterrent against future killing." She encouraged the crowd to give Louisiana State all of the out-of-state support they could muster, because of the inequities of justice within Louisiana. She also spoke strongly for unity among black and white students, and she made mention of the upcoming admissions policy referendum as another opportunity for student solidarity.

Marie was one of three UMSL students who attended a workshop in Louisiana State — New Orleans campus for national student supporters. Since all campuses have been on strike for over one month, strike activities are being coordinated through the University. Students had organized the ceremony and ABC gave them compensation for "unity among black student, lay and PF Party.

The hearse was rented from Smith Funeral Home, by the Association of Black Collegiates. The owners of the funeral home were aware of the significance of the hearse in Monday's ceremony and ABC gave them compensation for its use. The flowers were obtained by SOS and PF Party.

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Media debate inflames t.v. journalist

by Ron Thernhaus

Richard Dudman, chief of the Washington Bureau of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Robert R. Dor­man, host of a television talk show on the west coast, confronted each other Monday in an emotion-laden debate over "The Power of the Media." The debate was sponsored by UMSL's University Program Board and was held November 16 in a confrontation with police and students on the Baton Rouge campus of Southern University. Students had been striking the university for "unity among black student, lay and PF Party." A young black student, Marie Veal, addressed the students and concerned faculty on the Hill, calling for "unity and solidarity" with the striking students on the Louisiana State campuses. "We will never know unless we try to strike — it must serve as a deterrent against future killing." She encouraged the crowd to give Louisiana State all of the out-of-state support they could muster, because of the inequities of justice within Louisiana. She also spoke strongly for unity among black and white students, and she made mention of the upcoming admissions policy referendum as another opportunity for student solidarity.

Dudman's introduction lasted two minutes. He described the political climate and explained political issues as viewed by an "advocate journalist" on the conservative side.

He was equally dissatisfied with the recent elections but for reasons quite different from Dud­man's. Dudman was critical of the Nixon campaign for not filtering more money down to the Congressional elections and thought that the Republican Party can look to the elections as a big defeat having lost two Senate seats. On the political campaign of the Democratic Party he said, "I have never heard voices so shrill and radical as McGovern and Shriver's voices have become in the last weeks of the campaign. McGoven and Shriver have been an unbelievable radical approach to the non-issues of the campaign.

He cast the mass media in the election campaigns into a demonic role, which helped McGovern and Shriver "radicalize the nation's youth as it has never been before.

Issues were being discussed by local "grass roots" media but major papers as the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Los Angeles Times, New York Times, and Washington Post were as quiet as McGovern in radicalizing the nation," he said. "Mr. Nixon didn't help either by staying in the White House and encouraging McGovern to radicalize hundreds of thousands of young people across the nation.

"Each time McGovern's one issue campaign reached the front past of the Post-Dispatch, it was then attacking Nixon and supporting McGovern. The war issue, McGovern's only issue, was discussed in the mass media with such leftist bias that I think that was the reason he was able to capture the incredible vote that he did. One out of every three votes went for McGovern," he added.

Dudman then accused Dudman of hurting the U.S. war effort in South Asia by holding private news articles of the war that Dornan believed carried a sympathetic bias toward the North Vietnamese. Dornan specifically referred to Dudman's news dispatches written during his two week trip through North Vietnam last September.

"I was puzzled as to how the North Vietnamese had been able to continue to fight against the French and then against the U.S. in the last two decades," said Dudman. "I went to observe exactly what was going on there, to see if there really was damage to schools and hospitals, but more importantly to see how these people were able to keep going after repeated bombing attacks under the Johnson and Nixon administration.

Dudman described reporting in North Vietnam as peculiar since reporters very seldom got to see both sides of a war first hand. In order to understand the dynamics of the fight, this type of reporting requires a detached viewpoint and a regular effort to think of oneself as above the fight.

Dudman and Dorman discuss media cont. on page 3

Students carry symbolic caskets to memorial ceremony for slain students.

November 30, 1972 - Issue 158

CURRENT

University of Missouri - St. Louis

Interim Chancellor Everett Wat­ter will be attending the Teach-In for the admissions policy refer­endum on Friday, December 1, at the request of a group of stu­dents who presented the Chancellor with a petition Wednesday, before Thanksgiving.

Chancellor Walters has extended the invitation to the Teach-In to all administrative directors, deans, and the Director of Ad­missions Dr. R. E. Mueller. A collection of students from SDS (Students for Democratic So­ciety), ABC (Association of Black Collegiates) and PF Party (Peace and Freedom) gathered as a large group of fifteen just inside the glass doors of the Chancellor's Office. Since the appoint­ment for 11:00 Wednesday was initialed by only one person, the Chancellor extended the reception to five representatives, but would not speak to the entire group.

A representative from each par­ticipating organization and a re­corder entered into conference with the Chancellor, and present­ed him with the four demands, drawn up in consensus among the different group members.

The first demand called for a university strike, on Monday, No­vember 27 with classes cancelled in solidarity with a nation-wide strike of concern for the inci­dents at Southern University, and the killing of two black students. In response to this demand, Chan­cellor Walters stated that he could not call off classes.

In response to the second de­mand that the admissions policy be changed, Chancellor Walters felt that another policy must be drawn up before the present one can be dropped. Chancellor Walters said that another policy must be drawn up before the present one can be dropped. The Chancellor felt that all admissions exams discriminate against black students. The group should make it plain as to how this discrimination occurs, and who it is directed against.

The teach-in which Chancellor Walters was requested to attend was the third demand. The forum cont. on page 13

Dudman and Dorman discuss media cont. on page 3

Chancellor to attend teach-in

by Ellen Cohen
Refereend called for admissions policy

by Ellen Cohen

A new admissions policy was instituted throughout the University of Missouri campus network in the spring of 1971, to be effective with first time students entering this fall.

This new policy has raised some questions of concern among students or in the campus community, as to its legitimacy and fairness in setting standards for admission.

Representatives of the Central Council voted to present the student body with a referendum on the admissions policy. Students will have an opportunity to vote December 3, 4 and 5 on the question of admissions exams as a criterion for entering the university.

Previous to this fall, students were admitted from the top 2/3 of any Missouri or federal (North Central) accredited high school, on a first-come-first-served basis.

Attempts to revise this policy began in 1967, and a formal investigation into the problems was established in May 1970. It was at that time that new committees were formed, and a two-year planning period initiated.

"The policy is the old policy," explained Mr. Boes, assistant director of Admissions UMSL, "was that the policy used one single factor in determining the basis for admission, that factor being class rank."

The new policy basically takes into consideration two factors - a student's high school percentage rank and the percentile score on one of four approved college entrance exams - ACT, SAT, AP or SAT. Both measures are converted to a percentile rank form and the two percentile ranks are summed. A student is eligible for consideration to the official policy, is admitted if the sum of his two percentiles is 90 or greater.

The percentile rank form was determined, according to Mr. Boes, by researching scores and class ranks of students from the previous year, and developing standards from those who successfully graduated from the university with a 2.0 GPA or higher.

A secondary function of the policy is that of predicting those students who will successfully graduate, so that the university can admit students with the ability to maintain the collegiate standards set by the administration.

Signs of disension and opposition to this new policy began surfacing in February of '72. A leaflet was distributed by members of SDS expressing concern with the use of admissions exams as a criteria for entrance. The students voiced their opposition to the use of admissions exams as racist and discriminatory against black and other minority groups in the school.

In February, protesters of the new admissions policy confronted Dr. H.E. Mueller, Director of Admissions, in March, there was an effort to get together students and administrators in a forum to exchange ideas in the new admissions policy. Unfortunately administration declined their appearance. Later in March, a crowd of 100 students protested and chanted outside closed doors of a Board of Curators meeting.

Efforts have been directed towards accumulating substantial student body support for the policy. In opposition to the new policy in the form of petition signatures, 1000 signatures were polled by the Student Research Team, and Chancellor Walters on Wednesday, Nov. 23. The coming referendum is to be an official rapidity of student body temperature on this issue.

The statement of the referendum endorses a policy which "makes the same percentage of students from each high school eligible for admissions..."

The statement includes the argument that the exams are designed to measure a student's potential to succeed in a white middle class institution and therefore discriminate against the poor, black and other minority groups and working class people in general.

The results of the referendum will only be reflecting the attitudes of the student body, and the Chancellor Walters has expressed a receptiveness to the results of the referendum and open to considerations and opinions from the student body.

Approval of the referendum is scheduled for Friday December 100th Hall from 12:40-2:30. The administration has accepted the invitation for their presence at the teach-in. Guest speakers from Forest Park Community College and the UMSL Psychology Department will discuss I.Q. testing and tracking, in relation to this issue. When questioned about the cultural bias in admissions exams, Chancellor Walters and Mr. Boes acknowledged their existence. The Chancellor felt the policy is discriminatory, but the administrative office never attempts to discriminate deliberately.

Mr. Boes feels that the "new policy endorses a policy which makes the same percentage of students from each high school eligible for admissions..."

The new policy allows students to vote for or against a policy which makes the same percentage of students from each high school eligible for admission to the university. As a consequence of this policy, fewer students from working class schools, especially pre-dominantly black schools, are eligible for admission than students from wealthier schools.

A policy which makes the same percentage of students from each high school eligible for admission to the university is less racist than the present policy. As a minimum, we are recognizing a policy which meets this criterion. We also feel that no admissions policy should use tests to select students for other than educational reasons.

If any students desire to attend and present the admission policy be abolished.

According to the statement, all those who wish to see the present policy which used college board tests abolished.

Agree with policy as it stands

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**KALUNDAR**

**THURSDAY NOVEMBER 30**

1835 Mark Twain Born in Hannibal Mo 3:15-4:45PM History Dept Colloquium 225 Penney "Hyphenism & Americanism"
7:00-10:00PM Judo Club Men's Beginner and Advanced Classes
7:30-9:00PM Students International Meditation Society 121 Penney 8:00-12:00PM U Players Presents "A Gown for His Mistress" 101 Penney

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**FRIDAY DECEMBER 1**

9:30AM-2:30PM Beta Sigma Gamma, Toys for Tots Table, U Center Lobby 9:30AM-3:30PM Win a date with your Angel - Ticket sale Snacketeria 12:40-2:40PM Hatha Yoga Class 413 Clark
8:00-12:00PM Benefit Dance for Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) Cafeteria - Hosted by SDS Band Underground Construction Co 7:30:3:30PM "Red Sky at Morning" 101 Statler Hall 8:00-12:00PM U Players presents "A Gown for His Mistress" 101 Penney

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**SATURDAY DECEMBER 2**

4:00-7:00PM Meditation Society 222 Penney 7:30-9:30PM Film: "200 Motels" Wohl Cen Wash U - 75¢ 8:00-12:00PM Film: "Red Sky at Morning" 101 Statler Hall 8:00-12:00PM U Players presents "A Gown for His Mistress" 101 Penney

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**SUNDAY DECEMBER 3**

1:00-3:30PM Central Council (Student Government) Meeting 225 Penney 2:00-4:30PM Judo Club Women's Beginner & Advanced Classes

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**WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 7**

1786 Shay's Rebellion - Massachusetts 12:00PM Civilization series Film "The Worship of Nature" 101 Clark 2:40 & 8:00PM Free Film: "Viridiana" Penney Auditorium

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**THURSDAY DECEMBER 7**

11:15AM Executive Committee Meeting of Graduate Student Association 222 Penney 7:00-9:30PM Judo Club - Men's Beginner & Advanced Classes

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**BULLETIN**

Before the Fall semester of 1972, all students in the top 2/3 of their graduating class were admitted to the University of Missouri on a first come first serve basis. For the fall of 1972, a new policy was instituted, using admissions exams as a part of the criteria for admission. These exams are designed to measure a student's potential to succeed in middle class institutions and therefore discriminate against the poor, black and other minority groups and working class people in general. The new admissions policy uses these tests to pit students from lower income families, especially pre-dominantly black schools, against students from wealthier families, in an unfair competition. As a consequence of this policy, fewer students from working class schools, especially pre-dominantly black schools, are eligible for admission than students from wealthier schools.

A policy which makes the same percentage of students from each high school eligible for admission to the university is less racist than the present policy. As a minimum, we are recognizing a policy which meets this criterion. We also feel that no admissions policy should use tests to select students for other than educational reasons.

If any students desire to attend and present the admission policy be abolished.

According to the statement, all those who wish to see the present policy which used college board tests abolished.

Agree with policy as it stands
Black culture room open

**by Judy Singer**

A culture center equipped with carpeting, art work, and a music system has been designed by the Association of Black Collegians (NIC) in Room 30 (the old bookstore) of the Administration Building. The purpose of the center is to increase the awareness of black culture in students at UMSL.

The Black Culture Room was first suggested by an ABC Advisory Board whose "role is to serve and politicize black students of the University. The idea was one of several programs and projects presented to a committee of students, faculty, and staff who sought to lend a sense of identity to UMSL's black students.

The Black Culture Room is the University's response to a minority that has been insensitively treated in the past," said David Gant, Dean of Student Affairs. "Though its purpose is to unite UMSL's black students and increase their feelings of identity, the room is open to everyone. Though I think it would be beneficial to expect a recruitment effort on the part of blacks, to bring white students to the Center, I hope that the hostility toward whites will be permitted if they come together in any way. The University project is aimed toward a minority of students there and it is a danger that segregation may result," Gant further commented. "This is certainly not our intention. The Black Culture Room should serve to increase all students' awareness of Black culture."

The Black Culture Room will provide several services to students of the University. Activities are listed below:

- **The Black Culture Project** from the chancellor's reserve account before he left office in August. The reserve account is the accumulation of student activity fees which have been unexpended in past years. The Student Activities Budgeting Committee, which normally makes recommendations for expending student activity fees, was not consulted.
- **Chancellor Driscoll** allocated one-thousand dollars for the Black Culture project from the chancellor's reserve account before he left office in August.
- **The Space Allocation Committee**, which was assigning space to other organizations consulted concerning space given to ABC.
- **In order to supplement money obtained from the chancellor's reserve account, ABC is planning a fund-raising activities throughout the school year. Through these activities, members hope to earn enough to buy lounge furniture and other facilities needed in the Culture Room.

**Moratorium (cont)**

York, and various locations in the middle west. The students at St. Louis State were requesting national attention, so that the public media could measure the strength of the protest.

The meeting discussed setting up a defense fund for the students in order to cover any legal expenses, and to pay cafeteria workers whose salaries were frozen. The students also asked that all continued student activity fees, Marie said that the most crucial demand from the students is that "black people make the decision at the black institutions -- the policies and curriculum should reflect these decisions, and that there be student input into these decisions."

Following the funeral service, students gathered in the Administration Building to discuss the future course of action concerning the strike. Members of ABC had been disturbed when they did not receive a copy of the letter the chancellor had promised to write to the Governor of Missouri. The group overflowed into the lobby of Mr. Schaffner's office and sat down to listen to the chancellor on the intercom. Mr. Schaffner is planning to install.

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**News Briefs**

Because of what appear to be intractable problems with the University's financial system, President Lucas Hall, it has been necessary to move all film showings out of that room. The new locations for these showings are as follows: 1) all Weekend Films scheduled in 200, Lucas will be shown in 101, Stadler Hall; 2) the English Department's series will be shown in 105, Benton Hall; and 3) the Civilisation Series is not affected. It will remain in 100, Lucas Hall.

Incidental fees for the summer session were raised at the Board of Curators meeting this month. The Board, at its May, June, meeting raised student fees for the fall and winter semesters but summer session fees were not increased. The increase for a student taking five or more credit hours is $20, but increases for students taking more than five credits are $30, in non-resident tuition. While the summer session increase is $20 more, students enrolled in the summer session may pay per credit hour than students in fall day and winter programs.

The Department of Modern Languages will be showing films as a part of their next accredited trip to Mexico on Thursday, November 3 at 7:30 in the auditorium.
Fine Arts

U. Players to present bedroom farce

The University Players will present the French farce, A Gown for His Mistress, Thursday, Nov. 30, through Saturday, Dec. 2, in the J. C. Penny Auditorium. Curtain is set for 8 p.m. all three nights.

A Gown for His Mistress is in the tradition of the 19th century bedroom comedy, to which playwright Georges Feydeau brought new life and understanding. Mistaken identities and misunderstandings, resulting from attempts at deception by unfaithful husbands and wives, thicken the plot of the three-act play. The inevitable butler-confidant and a pushy, 185-pound bonbon of a mother-in-law advance the action considerably.

Frank J. Wersching, Jr., presently the director of the Opera Studio and a director in the Performing Arts Area of Washington University, will direct the student production here. Wersching has directed productions at community and university theatres from Colorado to Florida. Among his recent credits are the St. Louis premiers of Marat/Sade and the highly successful Commedia dell'Arte troupe which he directed at Washington University and on tour abroad.

Wayne Salomon plays the crafty, philandering Dr. Molineaux, with Becky Halbrook as his native young bride, and Martha Oshloff as her mother. Other students in the play are Bob Prinz as the butler, Karen Rosenkoetter and Heidi Lubic as a couple of roving wives, and George Dennis and Charles Updegrove as their husbands. Cameo roles are played by Diane Fox and Susi Rhodes.

Specifically set in 1910, the costumes created by Sandra Drubes Wersching delineate the period precisely. Hobble skirts, picture hats, bowlers, and spats flavor the farcical drama.

Tickets for A Gown for His Mistress are $1 for the public and 50 cents with UMSL ID. They may be purchased at the Information Desk or at the door.

Gaurang Yodh, Professor of Physics at the University of Maryland, will discuss and play the sitar for the Physics of Music class on Wednesday, December 6, at 8:40 in 210 Benton Hall. Dr. Yodh studied the sitar from Ustad Mohammed Kahn of the Indore school and made the first sitar album in the United States. He was also Enrico Fermi's last graduate student. The university community is invited.

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Sure. Now there's no question about it. Because now malt liquor has a good name. BUDWEISER. BUDWEISER Malt Liquor is 100% malt, malt liquor (no other grains are added). This makes BUDWEISER the first malt liquor that really is... malt liquor.
REVIEW

Judith Raskin is graceful substitute
by Spencer Fredericks

While most of the UMSL community met the "Riverman," a much smaller audience gathered in the J. C. Penney Auditorium Friday evening November 17th, to hear the music of Miss Teresa Wright. Miss Raskin, soprano from the Metropolitan Opera. Brought to this University through the efforts of PACE (The Committee for Performing Arts and Cultural Events), Miss Raskin graciously stepped in on short notice for the ailing Giorgio Tozzi, the scheduled artist.

Miss Raskin's performance was, in places, uneven, but for the most part! the soprano's recital was the most pleasing a St. Louis audience has experienced in a long time. A few of her high notes seemed somewhat forced and some of the extended notes tended to be strained. However, Miss Raskin's sensitive and often moving vocalizations and the delivery of voice qualities made up for any rough edges. She never once fell into the pit of overpowering the audience with dramatics, as is often the case with singers that are inexperienced. Her sensuous personality which emphasizes the homeliness of these problems. Through the character of Tillie, Raskin seems to suggest that the solutions to these problems will be found in the next generation of Americans.

Edson reading
A sharing experience
by Mark G. Roberts

... two weeks ago, those people who saw and heard Russell Edson read his fables in 126 J.C. Penney witnessed what could easily be called a sharing. Even though he was comfortably clad in worn jeans and pullover sweater, Edson seemed almost fragile at first as he stood alone at the podium. But after he started weaving his tales of apes and cows, of onions and farmers, and of chickens and rooms, Edson warmed to the audience, pausing only for the recurring laughter that lay not with the music provided, but rather with the small size of the audience which less than half filled the not-very-large Penney Auditorium. This, however, is a characteristic response to serious vocal music in St. Louis and in no way reflects the quality of vocal music brought to this area. Indeed, the PACE committee should be complimented on the high caliber of artistry they have provided for the UMSL community and St. Louis. These in attendance at the Raskin recital were well pleased.

Rays stifle marigolds as mother does daughters in Pulitzer play
by Judy Singer

The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-In-The-Moon Marigolds is a play by Paul Zindrel. It was performed at UMSL on November 18th in the J.C. Penney Auditorium. Curtain Time was 8:30 p.m.

"Marigolds," a dark comedy, is set in the home of Tillie, a girl as homely and awkward as her name implies. She is dominated by a frivolous sister who is insensible to her problems. In order to help Tillie, the play is played by Alexandra Stoddard, who wears an expression of schoolgirl innocence and dresses in plaid jumpers and knee high socks. Her pride and joy is an experiment she is conducting with a pot of marigolds that have been exposed to gamma rays, a form of atomic radiation. When she becomes a finalist in the high school science fair on November 18th, her family's attitude changes from ridicule to respect. The action occurs in a single room which was once a vegetable store, but now serves the family as a kitchen and living room combined. The room is cluttered with old magazines, newspapers, and windows are covered with newspapers.

The role of Tillie's mother, Beatrice is played by Teresa Wright. She is a woman who has been hardened by her lot in life. Her plight is a common one. Married to the wrong man, she is divorced at an early age, and is trapped along with her family in a life of poverty. As she ends meet, she takes in invalid boarders off the streets. Beatrice becomes her daughter's pet.

Teresa Wright portrayed the role of Beatrice most convincingly. Wearing an icy expression, her eyes reflecting a cold glint, near the end of the play she informs her daughter that she is the father of the baby.

Though there were no male roles, the theme of sex was not absent from the story. Ruth, Tillie's sister, never left for school without Devil's Kittie, her 终の product of lipstick. Her sensuous personality is a foil which emphasizes the homeliness that is characteristic of Tillie.

As the play nears its finish, the significance of the marigolds and gamma rays is revealed to the audience in a speech made by Tillie at the local high school. She explains that the source of gamma rays is the atom and further knowledge of the atom offers hope for a better way of life.

Through "Marigolds," Zindrel presents a commentary on the problems that presently concern American society. Some of these are divorce, old age, excessive drinking, and the culture of poverty. Through the character of Tillie, Zindrel seems to suggest that the solutions to these problems will be found in the next generation of Americans.
Let's look at an average evening student who takes nine hours a semester. Using his brains, he realizes that the cheapest way to get his diploma is to attend 13 regular semesters and one session of summer school. Assuming no fee increases; -- a preposterous assumption, but anyway -- in the seven years it takes him to get a diploma he will pay:

13 semesters of incidental fees ........................................... $2990.00
13 semesters of activity fees (at $2.45 an hour) .................... 286.65
13 semester of parking fees ............................................... 87.00
1 summer of incidental fees ............................................. 6.45
1 summer of activity fees ............................................... 7.50
1 summer of parking ....................................................... 10.00
$3670.10

A diploma for a day student costs considerably less:
8 semesters of incidental fees ........................................... $814.00
8 semesters of activity fees ............................................ 156.00
8 semesters of parking ..................................................... 200.00
$2236.00

From the above, it is clear that an evening student taking nine hours each semester pays 67% more for his diploma than a day student who takes fifteen hours a semester and graduates in four years. The next question to ask is: "Does an evening student get what he pays for?" or, more specifically, "Is he going to receive a better education than the day student?"

The answer to this question is obvious to anyone who has taken both day and evening courses. Even though the catalogue states that all evening degree programs "conform to the same requirements and standards as day programs", there exists a duality in both quality and quantity of programs in day and evening sessions. There are three reasons for this duality: the Poor-Poor-Evening-Student Syndrome, the Well-I-Can't-Flunk-Them-All Syndrome, and the problem of finding time to lecture.

1. The Poor-Poor-Evening-Student Syndrome.

Symptoms: This malady afflicts all faculty and students at UMSL to some degree. The argument goes as follows: The evening student works 40 or more hours a week, he has a couple of kids, and, therefore, he can't find time to study.

Treatment: In many cases, the instructor slows down, begins to spoon feed students, and spends more lecture time answering dumb and irrelevant questions.

Results: The student learns less and doesn't get what he paid for.--an education. He'll get a diploma and a good grade, but not an education.


Symptoms: This disease occurs most frequently in faculty and students in math and the sciences. Not only are these students locked in the PPES syndrome, but the students have one additional problem—they are not capable of handling the material.

Treatment: The instructor usually follows one of two paths—he can maintain the same standards he uses in the day school, or he can ease up and not teach an equivalent amount of material.

Results: If the instructor keeps the standards, he watches a class of twenty-five turn into a class of ten or less. He'll give one "A" and four "C's". The students are unhappy and the instructor feels like a rat. The Dean of the Evening College gets complaints and passes his dissatisfaction to everyone. If, on the other hand, the instructor eases up, the Dean is happy, the students are happy (until the take their GRE's), but the instructor still feels like a rat.

3. Added onto the PPES and WICFTA Syndromes is the simple fact that evening people have fewer class periods to work with. Holidays always begin at 5:30 before evening classes. Evening students also miss a week or more of valuable studying time between the end of classes and their finals. All evening finals are given on the last day of class.

Obviously, the best way to eliminate this duality of education is to integrate the evening program with the day program by phasing out the Evening College. Only in this way can academic departments delineate equal standards and be forced to acknowledge the inequalities in their own programs.

Incidental fees should be pro rated on a credit basis. There is no justification for a student taking eight hours paying as much as a one taking sixteen. A fixed cost per credit could be easily determined so that the University wouldn't lose money by changing over to a more equitable system. But, before the University can offer the evening student a good education at a fair price, the separation of evening divisions and day divisions must cease.
Dear Editor,

The letter by John Mullen on admissions tests fails to deal with a very valid objection to the University of Missouri's present use of admissions tests: the fact that they have not been properly validated. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) requires employers to demonstrate that employment tests do not undervalue the probability of success of members of minority groups. To the best of my knowledge, the University of Missouri has presented no evidence that the relationship between admissions tests and GPA is the same for members of minority groups as it is for Whites. If admission to the University were to be viewed as an employer offering employment to the students, its use of the admissions tests without such evidence would be illegal.

Another flaw in the university's validation of the admissions tests is that the validation data for all four campuses was combined. The EEOC parallel requires that an employer demonstrate that jobs in a "multinational organization" are equivalent before combining them for validation purposes. The "jobs" of being a student at UMSL is undoubtedly more loaded with mathematical demands than the "jobs" of being a student at the other three campuses. Any applicant to UMSL, UMCC, or UMC who is lower in mathematical ability (relative to the other applicant) is adversely affected by the inclusion of the UM in the validation data. Conversely, the validity of the admissions tests for UMSL is impaired by the data from the other campuses.

As a University claiming to serve the whole community, including the inner city, UMSL may have an obligation to admit members of minority groups despite a lower predicted GPA. This is a completely separate decision than the decision to use tests properly, a decision which cannot be made by statistical analysis, but could be made more intelligently after such analysis.

Steven D. Norton
Assistant Professor of Management and Psychology

ABC attacks Wittekind

Dear Editor:

We don't know if any of you read the article by George W. Wittekind, Assoc. Professor of Business Administration, in the current issue. It is a good article, but it's not the best. There is no evidence that the article was written by Wittekind, and it is not a good article.

ABC attacks UMSL. Recognized by UMSL, reading with that -- the equivalent of almost a full-page ad in the wrong group to the racist literature is one point of view on many things, but it remains me of the affinity of that group to the racist views of Bakunin, et al. One cannot forget that this gang used Warren to cool Eisenhoover hung as a communist in this country.

Sincerely,

Harry G. Melman
Department of Political Science

It seems that George is further propagating our assertions which he calls us the racists and demagogues. It is common knowledge that George and his coworkers are economic slaves and are not fit to be considered as part of American society. In the case of Blacks, we are economic slaves to an economy known as capitalism. We are forced to live in housing not fit for human beings, and to be segregated every day "legally" by policemen, by the system of birth control (in all levels, from rhythm to vasectomy), and by inadequate hospitals, and schools.

In 1969, Blacks comprised 11% of the population, yet we were 30% of all citizens below the poverty level. Of all low income families, 27% were Black, and 40% of all children below the poverty level were Black. Lead paint poisoning, which is seriously affecting mental health of our young Black Brothers and Sisters, has gotten a little, if any, support from governments and federal or local, and our brothers of fighting age are being sent to guarantee some foreigner a better way of life that he doesn't have himself. The injustices of whites against blacks could be expounded on for pages and pages, the double standard used in U. S. courts where Blacks always get the stiffer penalties, etc. But we are talking racism! You're a poor fool if you believe that!! Evidently, George didn't even read the article very well before he started rambling his rhetoric. He said "Tuskegee Institute is in rural South Carolina," Tuskegee Institute is in Tuskegee, Alabama, the county seat of Macon County, South Carolina.

We think little more needs to be said about George, of Business Adm., and his unfoound state. We just wish that he would mind his own damn Business and leave those matters sensitive to A. B. C. alone.

Sincerely,

Robert Norfolk
William Jackson
Edward Drew
Secret Midnight Visits Made To Chancellor's Office And Attic Of Administration Building.

above: the Chancellor's office, his secretary's desk

below: view of the library, busted windows

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10201 PAGE A 8 Miles east of Highway 52
15 Miles south of St. Charles

And Many Many Others
Mountain fountain.

BOONE'S FARM, MODESTO CALIF.
Weeds are wild foods

by Judy Frank

Pattie Lamb

In the last two months you've probably seen students out around Bugg Lake, yelling to students on the other side, who are holding tall measuring sticks. These students have been surveying the lake which is just one of the projects students are involved in Larry Lee's Urban Geology class.

Another project, a little more diverse, was a wild foods buffet given on November 2 at UMSL. The buffet, consisting of a complete three-course meal, with a choice of over twenty items, was collected and prepared from plants growing wild on campus by Judy Frank, Elaine Nothum, and Donna Smith, and Pattie Lamb.

The buffet menu started with an appetizer of ground cherries, raw day lily tubers, and green apple sauce. The only meat used in the meal was in the main course, which was a lamb's quarters and meatball soup. Other main course items were boiled mint and chickweed, boiled day lily tubers, boiled milkweed pods, wild carrots, acorn bread, pumpkin bread, and rose hip and crab apple jelly.

Desserts for the meal were persimmons, persimmon ice cream, persimmons picked from a tree growing along West Drive, and candied acorns collected from the big oak tree north of Bugg Lake. The drinks were made from materials primarily gathered on campus and consisted of mint, rose hip and stet, chickory coffee and two wild wines.

The meal was a new experience for all involved and turned out delightfully well. Reading wild foods for consumption was a lengthy process, but the students felt it well worth the effort. Eating can be inaccessible as well as delicious, since many wild foods can be acquired in your backyard. More important, the nutritional value of many wild foods is much greater than that of the prepared, precooked, usually overcooked foods that people are used to eating.

Urban Geology students gather at the wild foods buffet.

RED SKY AT MORNING
Directed by Luis Bunuel, starring Richard Thomas, Desi Arnaz Jr., Catherine Burns. Richard Thomas stars as Josh, a 17-year-old who leaves his Alabama home with his mother to wait out the war (WWII) in the safety of a little New Mexico town till his father is in the Navy. The story revolves around Josh's new life and the problems he faces in growing up.

7:30 & 9:45 pm
Friday, December 1st 101, Stadler Hall
35¢ with UMSL I.D.

RED SKY AT MORNING
8:00 pm
101, Stadler Hall Saturday, December 2nd
35¢ with UMSL I.D.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW
Directed by Pier Paolo Pasolini. Italy's controversial writer-director, has avoided the spectacular over-dramatization so characteristic of films on Jesus' life. Pasolini's unconventional approach is reflected in his use of rugged southern Italian landscapes, hill towns, costumes of course material and faces without makeup. There are no "stars;" all of the performers are non-actors from Pasolini selected for their natural, unglamorous quality. Pasolini's Christ is a man who preaches with urgency; feels deeply for the afflicted people around him; experiences anguish, impatience and anger. The film is basically a simple recreation of a human drama, set against the everyday life of the times.

2:40 & 8:00 pm
Monday, December 4th
Penney Auditorium 136 minutes

VIRIDIANA
Directed by Luis Bunuel, starring Silvia Pinal, Francisco Rabal, Fernando Rey. In 1961, after a 23-year exile, Luis Bunuel returned to Spain to direct VIRIDIANA, which won the Grand Prize at Cannes, and which many still consider his masterpiece. But the film was such a devastating, outrageous attack on religion and society that Franco promptly banned it in Spain. VIRIDIANA is a further elaboration on the subject of NAZARIN: the impossibility of living a pure Christian life. In the earlier film, Nazarin is a failure, but at least his motives are honest. In VIRIDIANA, however, Bunuel casts doubt on both the value of spiritual beliefs and the purity of the central characters motives.

8:00 & 10:00 pm
Tuesday, December 5th
Penney Auditorium 90 minutes

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST (1946)
Directed by Jean Cocteau, starring Jean Marais, Josette Day and Marcel Andre. Cocteau's BEAUTY AND THE BEAST is an authentic, personal statement by the great French poet. It is also a faithful adaptation of the classic legend. What emerges is a magnificent work of art, enjoyable on the level of a fairy tale and meaningful on the level of great poetry.

2:40 & 8:00 pm
Wednesday, December 6th
2:40 & 8:00 pm
101, Stadler Hall

Tijuana smalls.

It's a little cigar. "You don't have to inhale 'em to enjoy 'em."

Limit - One Per Swapper
This cold room is mine
I rented out your time
Your love on lease, sublime
And though this house I run
Out of our grace unsung
Away from the voiceless tongue
Saying what was yours
Was never mine
Deborah White

Produce and organic foods co-op under same roof
by Judy Klamon

A weekly trip to the greener for a family of three can multiply into a cost of $40. Such a cost is unreasonable, considering the base cost of food and the final jacked up price offered by supermarkets.

Community collective co-op has been an answer to the need of an alternative system of Food distribution that cuts food costs. One of the most rapidly growing operations in the St. Louis area is located at 554 Limit in the Downtown area, just west of Skinker off of Delmar.

The co-op shares the building with the Outlaw newspaper as well as other organizations. Located in the basement for coolness, the area is divided into two by wooden horses: the produce co-op and the organic co-op. Although rather un-furnished and far from a conventional supermarket, the area is clean and organized. Most of the furniture has been donated and sets off a half-white-washed wall.

The low costs that are featured by the two co-ops are due to the abundance of volunteer labor, lack of stock holder profits at the expense of the consumer, and the lack of absentee ownership. Because it is owned and operated by its members, deceptive market prices and high overheads are eliminated.

Expenses of the operation are minimal to say the least. They include rent at $10-15 a month, electricity, hauling, office supplies and spoilage. All of these are covered by a 20% service charge above the cost of the food, and a $1.00 membership fee annually. Excess money goes into the expansion fund to be used at the discretion of the membership.

The operation is clearly the democratic alternative to capitalism.

The produce co-op buys meat, cheese, fruit, vegetables, milk, bread, soap, and toilet paper. The organic co-op offers grains, dried fruit, oils, honey, nuts, and peanut butter. Purchasing at the co-op can save a buyer as much as 20-30% of his weekly food bill.

The two co-ops split last March to test whether or not the demand for the co-op was great enough to make it self-sufficient.

The operation of the two are totally different. Whereas the produce co-op purchases according to the food orders that are submitted once a week on Monday and paid for in advance, the organic co-op buys food in bulk and distributes it Monday evening from 7 until 9, and Friday morning from 7 until 11. Because the produce co-op has no advance with which to purchase, and the organic co-op does not, they often run into a shortage of products.

The initial investment after the split that went toward the organic co-op was lent by the community collectives organization and totaled $300.

At the moment of separation, the total number of assets came to 4 garage cars, a severely limited inventory, order forms, 9-11 members, and one Janet Block from Oregon as its coordinator.

Janet left very soon after and went back to Oregon with her husband, a professor at Washington University.

In need of organization, the co-op fell into the hands of Karen Grubauh and Janet Kock. Desiring a vacation, Janet left the coordination of the cooperative to Karen. The organic co-op now has 80-100 members and devoted volunteers.

All food offered by the organic co-op is grown without the use of fertilizers, without preservatives, without altering the natural products. Products such as supermarket honey is boiled to prevent crystallization. This removes all nutrients. Health food stores which claim to sell the same thing, often do not, and when they do, they often charge higher prices than what is offered by supermarkets. The co-op then subtracts this added tax in addition to the wages that they must dish out are partly the reason for the jacked up prices. At health food stores, the consumer ends up paying more for healthy food than the adulterated food sold in the supermarkets.

As well as being self-sufficient, the co-op is also ecology minded. When at all possible, products are sold in bags or jars, usually returned after use. Food is ordered from all over the country.

Karen is clearly under the impression that the Midwest is behind the east and the west coast trends, 22, and a student at UMSL, she is disappointed in the university's response as a community to renewable interaction proposed by such projects as the co-op.

"Most of our customers," said Karen, "come from the loop area and more liberalized student communities such as Washington University. The Normandy campus is not responsive to the communal trend. It suffers from middle-class suburban values. Most of the students here do not have to buy their food. When they do, it is from supermarkets because they have no need to do otherwise."

Karon continued, "In this area, students are poor. They get into a vegetarian diet because it is cheaper and because a higher amount of nourishment is offered through a proper variation of organic foods."

photo by Walt Schumacher

Storefront hours are 7-9 p.m. on Monday; 9 a.m.-7 p.m. on Thursday; and 9-12 a.m. on Friday. Information can be obtained by dialing 729-7290.

Shopping list
Rye flour
White wheat flour
Corn meal
Brown rice
Millet
Ripe olives
Flaked oats
White wheat berries
Split peas
Pinto beans
Sunflower seeds
Sesame seeds
Honey
Sunflower oil
Raisins
Dates
Cashews
Cashew nuts
Green peas
Green beans
Steel peas
Grates
Alfalfa tea
Peppermint tea
Red clover tea
Pomegranate tea
Sassafras tea
Strawberry tea
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Honey
Homemade butter
Soybeans
Homemade cottage cheese
Un-bleached white flour

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Downtown Plaza
Downtown Belleville
River Roads Shopping Center

M-L, CUFFS style, fit, shaping and the look of PLEATS
LEAP Male Pants with like Male.
A pickin' and grinnin' concert

by Mark G. Roberts

Once again, St. Louis Stereo has brought three groups to Kiel Auditorium, and once again, they've met with success. Saturday the 18th's concert started with a four-man group by the name of Elf. Although the lead group hadn't been advertised at all by the concert promoters, Elf quickly captured the crowd's attention and approval through the use of an instrument seldom seen today on a rock concert stage—an ordinary piano. Using the piano as a base for a British combination of Liverpool boogie and American ragtime proved to be quite popular that night, practically more than adequate an introduction for what was to follow.

What did follow was John Benson Sebastian. Accompanied by three excellent back-up musicians on guitar, bass, and drums, Sebastian pleased the crowd with "pickin' and grinnin'" as he himself played equally well on guitar, harmonica, and autoharp. "Nashville Cats," "Daydream," and "Did you ever have to make up your mind?" were among the songs that Sebastian pulled from his days with the Lovin' Spoonful, although his more recent songs, "Black Satin Kid" and "She's a Lady," drew just as strong a reception from the foot-stompin' crowd.

Deep Purple played last, sucking whatever energy the auditorium had left to offer. No one was disappointed as Purple played the more powerful selections from their "Machinehead" album, topping off a great night of driving music with their more popular "Smoke on the Water" and "Space Truckin'".
Transcendental Meditation: experience rather than analysis

Throughout history in philosophy, religion, literature, and medicine, one theme reappears—man wondering at his own awareness. The mind, consciousness, what is it? How does it work? How can the scope of thinking be developed beyond simple fact-impression storage?

The Students International Meditation Society, under the guidance of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, offers a natural, simple technique, called Transcendental Meditation, which is a systematic process for expanding the conscious capacity of the mind enabling every individual to use his full mental potential in all fields of thought and action. "TM" differs from other forms or practices called meditation. It is not contemplation or an introspective kind of examination on the usual thinking level. Nor is it concentrating which attempts to hold the mind on one point. What then, one might ask, what is it?

This simple technique can be explained in terms of the mechanics of the thinking process. Every thought begins as a fainter and more abstract impulse in the mind; ordinarily, becoming perceptible as a thought only during later stages of development. TM allows the attention to be drawn automatically to the refined levels of thinking, which are found to be increasingly more pleasant. This direct experience is accomplished by utilizing the natural tendency of the mind to move towards more pleasing fields of thought or perception. We experience this shifting of attention quite spontaneously and effortlessly when, for instance, our attention shifts from a book we are reading to a friend walking in. In the same way, during TM, the attention automatically moves within, since the experience of thought, offers greater and greater satisfaction. We only need to learn how to turn the process of meditation to for about 15 or 20 minutes twice each day to gain the benefits of developing more creative intelligence and improved clarity of thinking and perception.

In dealing with the mind, we cannot disassociate it from the body since they are obviously interconnected and independent. Whatever affects us mentally also affects us physically; e.g., psychosomatic illness and fatigue.

Dr. Keith Wallace in his 1970 dissertation, "The Psychological Effects of Transcendental Meditation—A proposed fourth state of consciousness," examined the physiology of the body during the practice of TM and the chemical-mechanical changes which occur. These studies are being continued (see TIME, Oct. 25, 1972, and Scientific American, February, 1972) and describe in physical terms the profound and refined inner changes which occur. These measurements of metabolic rate, blood chemistry, brain wave, and other physical changes indicate a distinct difference between the automatic natural effects of TM and other techniques which involve any degree of self effort, control, hypnosis or autosuggestion. The combined mental effects of TM are unique and cannot be duplicated by any other mental state of consciousness which is just as natural to the individual as the other three physiologically defined states—wakfulness, sleeping, and dreaming. This state is described as "restful alertness" and meditators find it profoundly refreshing—physically as well as mentally.

The inference drawn from physiological evidence and reports by mediators of actual experience is that due to the deep rest in meditation, accumulated tension and fatigue which restrict the normal functioning of the nervous system..."that phrase brings up the question of just what is "normal" for man, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi says that is not normal for man to suffer or to enjoy less than his full potential. Man has within himself the capacity for fulfillment and happiness in life, and the capacity to be in harmony with himself and his environment. He only needs to tap the reservoir of creative intelligence in order to live this value in his daily life. And the way to do this is the technique of Transcendental Meditation.

This technique may be easily learned by anyone in four consecutive one and a half hour sessions. A lecture preceding the next course of instruction will be given tonight, November 30, in J.C. Penney 121 at 7:30 p.m. It is free and open to the public. For more information about TM call 725-4628.

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STUDENT LIFE.. HEALTH & ACCIDENT

G. Steven DeMaster
(UMSL Alumnus)
Every new season presents fresh challenges for an athletic coach, particularly a high school or college coach. He has to insert new plays into the regular routine to maintain interest and to have the opportunity to improve his team's abilities. Usually, a coach has one or more players who are talented and around whom he can build his team. This season, Rivermen basketball coach Chuck Smillie; Smith can't do this, he has to start from scratch.

Smith summed up his feelings about the upcoming season the way he thinks almost every team is going to have to face some problem because we've got the greenest team on our schedule. Everybody we play has at least one starter back, we have none.'

Last year's starting lineup of Rohn, Boren, Carlham, Buflord, and Daust, along with sixth man Hayes led the Rivermen to an astounding 21-6 record, plus, they gained national prominence by winning the NCAA Midwest Regional and reaching the national finals where they lost to the eventual College Division champs, Roanoke.

Smith is not completely devoid of experienced Rivermen ball-players, however. Guard Woody Stites and forward Butch Hilliard are the two remaining survivors of last year's vintage season. One wonders if this crop of individuals never having seen each other prior to training camp, much less never having played together, has had sufficient time to develop as a team.

Akron is going to take a little bit longer for them to know each other's habits and gels as a team. Smith said: "I really can't say how much they've developed until I see them before the crowd in a couple of games."

When asked about some of the players, coach Smith said: "In early season practice, Kevin Brennan showed some ability to show off in the full-court press as a key to defense. The press is what Smith likes to do most clearly by his players, but he's not sure that his team is that good on defense."

The Rivermen's opponent on Saturday will be Central Missouri, who, like UMSL, is a fast-moving group who try to get to shots in the air within ten seconds after they get their hands on the ball. Hence, in order for the Rivermen to win, they must stay on their toes on defense and make sure Central Mo. doesn't get a clear shot at the hoop. Tip-off time for the December 2 game is 8 p.m. All UMSL students are admitted free to all home games. Other students pay $1.00; general admission is $1.50.

Kickers booted out of NCAA regional

Rivermen soccer for 1972 came to an abrupt halt on Saturday, November 25 as the kickers bowed to Akron in the NCAA Midwest Region Soccer Championship in a wide-open match which saw the Rivermen pour 41 shots on goal while Akron attempted only 15 on UMSL goalie Frank Tusinski. The final score was 4-2.

Goals for UMSL were scored by Frank Fleisch at 29:00 of the first half with assists by Clif Tappel and Steve Buckley. Tappel scored the other Rivermen goal at 36:57 of the second half.

Akron's scores came from Alfred Leonardi at 10:35 of the first half; Rich Parkinson — a junior who has been an All-American as a Senior and Sophomore — at 41:00 of the first; the third was kicked by Farrokh Nosrati at 16:15 of the second half; and the final
Judo students practice expertise

by Vince Schumacher

Two students hold each other by their opponents right sleeve left lapel, and move around the mats almost as if they were dancing. Suddenly one will make a quick move, and if he's successful, his opponent will land on the mat with a loud slap. He will get up, they will discuss what went right or wrong, and begin again.

Two hours of such activity, interspersed with tips and techniques from the instructor, constitute a typical workout session of UMSL Judo Club. What at first appears to be a crosst between gymnastics and wrestling soon begins to resemble a physical chess match, as one student finds or creates a weakness in his opponent's defense and instinctively moves to take advantage of it. In judo, good form is much more important than strength, and the student soon learns that the stronger will eventually yield to the more skilled.

The basic techniques which must be learned in judo include falling, posture, throwing and holding, as well as choking, striking and joint bending. Both men and women must demonstrate proficiency in specified judo techniques to advance to a higher class. However, the men must show their skills in competition while, for women, competition is optional.

There are three colors of belts below the black belt in judo which are, from lowest to highest, white, green, and brown. Because a student is required to remain in each class for a minimum amount of time, a first degree black belt cannot usually be awarded to a student unless he has been in judo at least four and one half years. The UMSL Judo Club, organized only last fall, has instructors with black and brown belts. The head instructor, Mr. Virgil Griffin, was awarded a first degree black belt in Japan in 1960 and later received his second degree in Michigan. The assistant instructor, Mr. Roger Stewart, earned his third class brown belt while serving in Vietnam. Though the club is relatively young its members have already participated in tournaments at Florissant Valley Community College and Forest Park Community College; three of its members, Gerry Grannich, Jim Smith, and Sheila Griffin have been awarded green belts; and three others, Dave Podolski, George Lotz and Steve Gardner have earned fifth class white belts.

Presently, the Judo Club trains in the general recreation room in the Multi-Purpose Building. It meets on Monday and Thursday evenings, and Sunday afternoon. There is a dollar initiation fee for anyone wishing to join the club and receive instruction, and all visitors are welcome. Also, anyone having nothing better to do than study for final exams Sunday, December 3, should make their way to Florissant Valley Community College to see the club participate in regional judo competition.

Mr. Griffin executes a Tomoe-Nag:

Jeff McCall  Bruce Weston  Ed Hart

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Wings of Silver
compiled by Jo Petty