The Physical Education program was approved by the University Senate at its March 8 meeting, as potential P.E. majors who came to give the program their support breathed a sigh of relief.

The program was presented to the student-faculty body at the February meeting by the Curriculum Committee. Amidst confusion as to the funding, course requirements and priorities of the program, it was defeated and sent to the Senate Long-Range Planning Committee for its consideration.

The Long-Range Fiscal and Planning Committee discussed the program at meetings on February 19 and March 1, ultimately approving it and returning it to the Senate floor.

Strongly voiced opposition to the program urged the Senate to strive for "improving what we have on campus, before adding a single new program." Questions were raised as to the cost of initiating the program without considering the cost of expanding the program.

Spokesmen for the program mentioned that competition was low for space in the Multi-Purpose Building and that no special equipment would be required. The program was praised for its emphasis on "helping to build the physical as well as the mental child." This P.E. program would differ from traditional programs because of its focus on elementary and secondary education, rather than college.

According to William Franzen, dean of the School of Education, former Chancellors Bug and Driessoll had looked into developing a P.E. program. Dennis Fallon, coordinator of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, had been hired to coordinate the development of the program, beginning three years ago. The program had received approval from the School of Education.

A bachelor of general studies degree in the Evening College was also approved at the meeting. This program, according to Joseph McKenna, chairman of the Curriculum Committee, will "provide the possibility for more mature students to put together combinations of courses most appropriate to them."

Principals 

Director expounds on athletic budget

By Frank Watson

A summary of the UMSL athletic budget has been drawn up and released by the Office of Public Information, in response to student requests.

A spokesman for the Central Council of student officers told the Current that there had been various complaints lodged with the committee, that there were inequities in the sports budget, and that it should be made open.

Central Council passed a resolution asking that the head of the athletic department make public his financial budget.

However, Charles G. Smith, UMSL director of athletics, pointed out that before any budget of any department could be released, it would have to go through, and be approved by, the chancellor's office.

Smith reported to the Current that the desire of the chancellor in this case was to put together a statement concerning the athletic budget, rather than release the figures.

Smith, John Perry, business officer, and Dr. Bob Markland, associate professor, School of Business Administration, put together the information, released in the report.

Titled "Statement on UMSL Athletics," it was to be handed out at a special meeting between members of the Grievance Committee and the athletic director.

According to a spokesman for the committee, at the meeting they found the accusations leveled against the budget to be untrue, that Smith was "very fair, very open" with them, and that there was "nothing.

"It was a misunderstanding... probably a communications problem rather than anything else," he said.

From the report it was learned that $129,000 of the estimated $139,000 income for the 1972-73 year was from the student adaptive activity fee. Individually, $7 of the total $24.50 activity fee per semester is earmarked for athletics.

Senate approves P.E., General Studies, masters degrees

The Senate approved the recommendation of the Ad-hoc Committee on Non-Tenured Faculty presented their recommended revisions for consideration and acted for approval of the Senate Committee on Appointments, Tenure and Promotion.

The Senate Dinner meeting, on special request from Chancellor Walters, will discuss the preparation for a campus role and scope this Friday evening, March 16. The senators will be examining present and developing realities facing the academic community and UMSL.

Dr. Collins admits that they are presently rather thin on city contracts but he has hopes of gaining assignments at the alldermatic level.

Previously there have been small numbers of interns such as four recently filling in Bridgeton along with various other individual internships. One such student, according to Dr. Collins, started working in Hazelwood and he has since become "the assistant personnel director or something.

The coordinator further remarked, "There is a possibility that (the program) could develop into a career job.

Depending upon the assignment and on how much time is expended, interns can earn up to 6 hours, though the normal amount will be 3.

The objectives of the internship program are: 1) to further the student's understanding of politics, policy making, policy implementation, and public organizations; 2) to further develop the student's analytic skills; 3) to provide an additional link between the campus and the community.

Contrary to popular belief, Bugg Lake is not polluted. See story Page 5.

Students opt for political internships

By Howard Friedman

It's not quite saturation but starting this coming Fall '75 Semester, the Department of Political Science in conjunction with the Public Policy Programs of extension intends to broaden its embryonic intern program and loose some 25-50 student interns on the community to work in various political activities.

Opening to juniors, seniors and graduate students, a candidate should have 15 hours in political science and a minimum overall grade point of 2.5 with no less than a 3.0 in political science.

There is, however, according to Dr. John Collins, the program coordinator, a provision that will allow prospective interns with a grade point average between 2.0-2.5, and 2.5-3.0 in political science to go before a faculty selection committee. (Letters of recommendation would also be required in such cases.) An urban affairs course is needed for city agency assignments and likewise a state politics course is required for state assignment.

Working with Collins in getting the program underway are political science professors Bryan Downes and Terry Jones, the department chairman.

Dr. Collins says the requirements have been instituted because the department "doesn't want to be sending people out who might bungle it." But at the same time he doesn't view the program as "only for political science students" and says "there could possibly be some give and take on the requirement of 15 hours in that department.

At present the program's leadership is involved in making contacts and setting up intern possibilities. These include "local offices of area Congressmen, state legislators, city government agencies, municipal councils, east-west Gateway; local offices of federal agencies, county councils or judges, municipal league, citizen committees of local governments, quasi-public groups like residential councils or the Normandy Municipal Council, and court administrators."

A student would not have to reside in, say St. Charles County or the city to work there.
Israel: an aggressive military state

"Why the occurrence of Munich and the more recent Khartoum tragedies?" "Why don't the Palestinians and other Arabs recognize Israel?" "Who are the Palestinians and what do they want?" Most inquirers agree that answers to these and to other related questions must be "found," and "found" cannot be within the international environment which necessitates the asking of these questions must be specified.

The purpose here is a re-consideration of major historical developments leading to the present greatest Palestinian-Israel conflict. For lack of space, a discussion of different alternatives suggesting possible solutions to the Middle East dilemma will have to wait. Hopefully, the Current will have the space for the purpose of communicating a discussion of such alternatives.

Guest

On what grounds do the Palestinian Arabs and the Zionists base their claims to Palestine? (At the outset, a distinction must be made between Jewish and German-Jewish Zionism. Judaism is a great religion with humanitarian and nationalistic overtones, whereas Zionism is an economic-political ideology, and, essentially, an extension of 19th century European imperial expansion.)

On the one side, the Palestinian Arabs base their rights to Palestine on the following grounds: First of all, the majority of the Palestinian Arabs had constituted the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants who had lived in that area and despite all European nations and their countries until their national body was established. Furthermore, that action was considered but a mere recommendation, and the General Assembly's principle of "self-determination" contained in the Charter. For the population of Palestine in 1947 which comprised of 1.6 million persons, mostly Arabs of the Jewish faith, and that land-ownership was 97 percent Arab and only 3 percent Jewish.

Concerning the second Zionist argument, a person need not be an expert on UN affairs to realize that the 1947 Partition Plan contained the principle of "self-determination" contained in the Charter. For the population of Palestine in 1947 which comprised of 67 percent Arab and only 33 percent Jewish (600,000 persons), there arrived illegal European aliens who were never consulted by the UN or their future national body. Landownership was 93 percent Arab and only 7 percent Jewish, yet, the Partition Plan calls for giving the Zionists Jews 56 percent of Palestine. The Zionists in desperation for a solution to the refugee problem expanded in the future, naturally, had accepted the "gift." And on obvious grounds, the Palestinians had rejected the outrageously unjust offer.

The third Zionist argument concerning a need for a Jewish homeland is on the surface more sound, however, once we examine it within the Palestinian context it will be found outrageously hypocritical. The history of persecution and atrocities committed against the Jews (exemplified during World War II) by the hated European Blacks is well known, and if only on basic humanitarian grounds, the Jews should have provided a refuge to those people-as well as to other persecuted minorities. However, the reasoning shows that the governments of Canada, Brazil, Australia and the United States have announced to accept Jewish refugees from Europe. Even the Dominican Republic was reported to have offered to take in 200,000 European Jews. It was only through myopic Zionist pressures on those governments that those offers were rejected. Instead, the Zionists wanted to make it illegal for the Jews to want to settle in Palestine--a mere 10,000 square miles--of her Palestinian people in order to make room for the Europeans. And in the words of the late Bertrand Russell, "To ask the Palestinians to continue to suffer and to pay the price of the European expansion is pure hypocrisy." (For the complete text see Russell's reflections, see New York Times, Feb. 23, 1970.)

Aft'remath of the 'Palestine war

When confronted with questions concern ing the existence of sanctuaries under whose protection the Palestinians left their country, the Zionists are fond of exclaiming, "What do the Palestinians want?" The ensuing part of such a stupid explanation is insinuated in an uncritical or noncritical manner. The truth of the matter is that the Palestinian Arabs were forced to leave their area because of the constant threat to the security of Israel; they were living in better economic conditions without cultural deprivation than most of Jewish citizens in the Arab world, and if only on basic humanitarian grounds, the world should have provided sanctuary. The only answer to the "Palestinian problem" is a state of Palestine in which promised European Jews a home of their own, and if only on basic humanitarian grounds, the world should have provided a refuge to those people as well as to other persecuted minorities.

The other side, the Arab Palestinians have never seen or ever lived in Palestine. The land is solely theirs, if they were living in better economic conditions without cultural deprivation than most of Jewish citizens in the Arab world; but the fact remains that the world has never done anything about it. The only answer to the "Palestinian problem" is a state of Palestine in which promised European Jews a home of their own, and if only on basic humanitarian grounds, the world should have provided sanctuary. The only answer to the "Palestinian problem" is a state of Palestine in which promised European Jews a home of their own, and if only on basic humanitarian grounds, the world should have provided a refuge to those people as well as to other persecuted minorities. However, the reasoning shows that the governments of Canada, Brazil, Australia and the United States have announced to accept Jewish refugees from Europe. Even the Dominican Republic was reported to have offered to take in 200,000 European Jews. It was only through myopic Zionist pressures on those governments that those offers were rejected. Instead, the Zionists wanted to make it illegal for the Jews to want to settle in Palestine--a mere 10,000 square miles--of her Palestinian people in order to make room for the Europeans. And in the words of the late Bertrand Russell, "To ask the Palestinians to continue to suffer and to pay the price of the European expansion is pure hypocrisy." (For the complete text see Russell's reflections, see New York Times, Feb. 23, 1970.)

Arabs may 'push the Jews into the sea'

The state of Israel bas its claim to the land on two major points; historical and economic necessity. The problem to be dealt with is not the existence of the state of Israel, but the suffering of the Palestinian Arabs. Responsibility for this tragedy must fall on the shoulder of the Zionists and the governments. As long as Arab leaders such as Sadat of Egypt and Kaddish of Libya push for the annihilation of the Jews in Israel, there can be no constructive consideration on the part of the Israelis concerning the plight of the Palestinian refugees.

The historical necessity of the state of Israel needs no other proof other than the continual persecution of the Jewish people for 2,000 years culminating in the Nazi holocaust. In every historical period where Jews have enjoyed relative success, there has followed an intense period of persecution and genocide, for example: Golden Age of Spain--Inquisition; Imperial Germany--Nazi Holocaust. Various answers to the "Jewish problem" are tried and have failed; for example, Enlightenment, Assimilation, Marxism. Of this left one path open Jewish self-determination and autonomy as depicted in Zionism. These same Zionists are destroying their hostile lands, concentration camps, and refugee camps, legitimately established a refuge for the Jews. The British imperialists left Palestine, the reactionary Arab governments threatened the Jews, of their own imperialist purposes. In the wake of this vicious war, many Palestinian Arabs were left homeless and fled to the sup-posed sanctuaries of Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon-their homes lost.
Announced as king and queen at the Homecoming dance February 24 were Bill Beach (left) and Kathy O'Fallons (right).

'Aunt' less than expected

The return engagement of the Missouri Vanguard Theatre was something less than spectacular. Charlie's Aunt a slapstick comedy interlaced with mistaken identity was presented last Saturday night in the J.C. Penney Auditorium. Try, they might, the Vanguard Players never seemed to get the laughs intended by the author.

Play Review

by Bill Townsend

The play, set late nineteenth century in London, revolves around the masquerade of a young college man who pretends to be the aunt of one of the other young men, Charlie. "She" helps set the scene for Charley and his friend Jack who attempt to woo their friend's sweethearts. Complications arise when the guardian of the two young ladies arrives, along with Jack and Charlie's real aunt, Dona Lucia Alvarez. The comedy itself is outrageous. Written in 1892 by Brandon Thomas, Charlie's Aunt has withstood the rigors of time to become one of the world's most popular comedies. Unfortunately, the production at Vanguard is flat, and the actors seem to lack any real feeling for the material.

Two friends, Jack and Charley. The scene looked as if it were done at a quarter speed as the actors groped around, fearing they would topple or knock down a prop.

Too often facial expressions were forced and therefore inadequate.

In the second act, for instance, Charley slugs his "aunt" on the arm and "she" grimaced in such a way that it looked more like a belittling smile than a pout.

The show did have some high points, however. Whenever the impostor Dona Lucia introduces herself, she proclaims, "I'm Charley's aunt from Brazil, where the nuts come from." Invariably, this line would get a laugh, particularly from the little children in the audience. The ridiculous situation itself often provoked the audience to laugh. The mere fact that a man was playing a woman and duping the other characters on stage into believing this was enough to keep the show somewhat lively.

Mostly, though, Charlie's Aunt was a disappointment. Last year the Vanguard presented Moliere's comedies, Tartuffe at UMSL. This travelling rep company is co-sponsored by the University of Missouri-Kansas City, Missouri Repertory Theatre and the Division for Continuing Education and the VAMP.

The Vanguard production at UMSL was sponsored by PAGE, the Performing Arts and Cultural Events Committee.

Dear Editor:

Many of us (2) have recently formed an ad hoc committee to defend the need of a price increase in UMSL's national visibility. Our first meeting was devoted to constructing an appropriate name. (Cognitive Reciprocal Attitudinal Priorities) Through maximal indepth discussion which included much flexible motivation, our group arrived at the vertical team structure, employed, we were able to evolve an innovative intuitional strategy. Many workable methodologies were proposed (3) and compiled (2) ranging from installing a masssecur parlor to a university without floors.

The usual decision matrix method (eigenvalues, cyclical permutation of indices, autocorrelators, etc.) was employed as a panacea to counteract the numerous counter-productive, stylistic, ethnic salvoes. This sophisticated new system analysis has focused on the optimum productivity solution without violating our particular educational needs. The solution consists of recoloring the entire campus area to an irredecent hue, thus taking advantage of our favorable presolic situation as a national air corridor.

Sincerely yours,

Jacobi J. Leventhal

Gerald R. North

Black falsely accused to the Editor:

I would like to correct some of the statements made concern­ning the bookstore in a recent letter to the editor submitted by Mr. Dan Bausch.

The bookstore is not owned by a private concern. The book store is wholly owned by the university and is administratively a department of the Business Division.

The Vanguard production at UMSL was sponsored by PAGE, the Performing Arts and Cultural Events Committee.

Testing of the Newest

Vanguard Weekly Highlights

Daily

6-9 am Morning Classics with News, Bob Eastman and Mike Charters

Monday March 13 3-5 pm "Planetary Music" Works by Schubert, Beethoven, and Haydn

Wednesday March 15 9-11 am "Myth in the Present" (Student operated)

Saturday March 21 12-1 pm "Midnight till Morning" (Student operated)

Saturday March 21 3:45 pm "Music International" (Studio Music Show)

Sunday March 22 12-1 pm "Midnight till Morning" (Student operated)

Monday March 20 10-11 pm "KWMU in the Studio" (Student operated)

10:55 am "Concert Hall" (Student operated)

Tuesday March 21 6 pm "Singer" (Studio)

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Thursday March 20 9:30 pm "Vanguard Weekly Highlights" (Studio)

Saturday March 18 10-11 pm "Midnight till Morning" (Student operated)

Sunday March 19 8-9 pm "Meet the Composer" (Student operated)

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J.B. did not receive justice - He represents many young, black ghettog victims of unequal justice.

Richard Kautson Committee to Defend J.B. Johnson

KWMU

Newsroom

Monday March 13 4-7 pm "Around Town" (Student operated)

Tuesday March 14 9-11 am "World's Great Music" Works by Schubert, Beethoven, and Haydn

Wednesday March 15 12-2 pm " Tara St. Louis Country" (Student operated)

Thursday March 16 12-2 pm "Falletty Sileyam" (Student operated)

Friday March 17 3-5 pm "Bumper Brodie" (Student operated)

Saturday March 18 8-9 pm "World's Great Music" (Student operated)

Sunday March 19 7-9 pm "Falletty Sileyam" (Student operated)

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March 15, 1973 UMSL Current Page 3

Current mail

Recolor UMSL

Dear Editor:

Blasts military ad

To the Editor:

I found the Air Force ad in the Current extremely offensive. I feel that it is poor policy to try to advertise an organization that teaches people to kill. If it is in line with the interests of America, then I see no reason why it should be used in America's relationship to the world.

K.W. Players lowered

To the Editor:

We are fortunate to have a dedicated group of students on campus who have just demonstrated that the word apathy is not in their vocabulary. I often hear complainers say that nothing happens at our college because people go to class, go to class.

The Associated Students of UMSL, who supervised the event, lowered the prices of new books are especially low. The show did have some high points, however. Whenever the impostor Dona Lucia introduces herself, she proclaims, "I'm Charley's aunt from Brazil, where the nuts come from." Invariably, this line would get a laugh, particularly from the little children in the audience. The ridiculous situation itself often provoked the audience to laugh. The mere fact that a man was playing a woman and duping the other characters on stage into believing this was enough to keep the show somewhat lively.

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Michael Ludwig- from Monsanto to Maestro

by Anne Schaffner

In 1970, junior Michael Ludwig wrote a musical composition during a few lunch hour periods while working at Monsanto, never suspecting that in February of 1973 it would be awarded a prize in a state-wide competition for composers. Last October Ronald Arnatt, UMSL associate professor of music, encouraged Ludwig to submit one of his pieces to the 1972-73 Sighted-Sound Fine Arts Festival, held at the Central Missouri State campus. Open to students between the ages of fifteen and twenty-six, the competition was judged by a board of faculty members from the universities of Michigan, Iowa and Ohio.

The winning composition is a woodwind trio in three sections entitled "Triptych" after the three-paneled medieval church paintings of that name. Like the sections of the triptych, which are separate scenes that can contribute to a total panorama, the trio consists of three separate movements, each in its own section, with different ranges of the instruments used. By this means, Ludwig was able to create a new piece of music with forty-two measures in each of the three trio movements.

"Triptych" is a woodwind trio with three sections of fifteen and twenty-six measures each. The composition is entitled "Living Songs," written last November and December at Arnatt's request. The texts for the words are poems by children who died at the Ferencin Polish concentration camp during World War II. Soprano Susan Statler will also sing three of his pieces on an upcoming student recital.

Septuagenarian starts over at UMSL

by Connie Murray

UMSL has in its library a former art history professor from Washington University, the former assistant director of the St. Louis Art Museum and the former curator of Steinberg Hall Art Gallery. His name is William N. Eisenbrand, Jr., aged 70, retired Chicago businessman, and Yale graduate turned art historian.

He hails from Chicago, but came to St. Louis in 1952 to become the assistant director of the art museum here. In 1966, when Washington U. Steinberg Hall Gallery was opened, Eisenbrand was appointed curator. There he made decisions about which works were exhibited and is largely responsible for the quality collection now at that museum.

At UMSL, he is diligently working on the University's art book collection. He spends his days either on the library's fifth floor or, more often, among the bookshelves. There he catalogs the collection and makes lists for future purchases. This month he will make a trip to New York for the University. He plans on buying some books and examining many more. "It's difficult to say how long the whole job will take," he said. "I'm making lists for the purchase of books, but like any other department, these lists must go through channels before they are actually bought."

In preparation for his career as an art historian, Eisenbrand took courses at Northwestern University. He already had retired from a 25-year-old art business in Chicago. He also read extensively on the subject and continues to enjoy learning about it. "Everyone here has been very nice. The people in the library--everyone has been very cooperative. Eisenbrand said. He hasn't had much contact with the student body. His time being limited. "I spend most of the day here in the art library, and I haven't had much of an opportunity."

Having already retired twice, and taken up new careers, Eisenbrand hopes to never fully give up working. He would, he says, "...get very bored with nothing to do. To avoid retirement and he has volunteered his time and knowledge to further UMSL's art history program, being paid only for his trips in the name of the school. In this way he has been able to continue in his new career and life-time hobby.

Eisenbrand has modestly tried to avoid publicity about what he is doing. "There's been too much fuss made over this whole thing," he believes.

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**Bugg Lake given clean bill of health**

by Carl Hess

In these times of concern for ecology, a pressing question for certain students at UMSL is: is Bugg Lake polluted?

"This question has come up before," said Frank Moyer, professor of biology at UMSL. "We have examined the possibility carefully and have concluded that a small urban reservoir, the lake is remarkably unpolluted."

There had been rumors recently that biology students would be unable to conduct their semianual outside lab because of pollution in the lake, which is unofficially dubbed after former Chancellor James L. Bugg. Apparently the body of water is alive and well.

"The only instance of pollution in the lake occurred in the spring of 1969, when there was a minor fish kill," Moyer continued. "At the time, we collected the dead fish and had them analyzed by a state water pollution laboratory. They found that the tissues from the dead fish has a high content of chlorinated hydrocarbons present derived from insecticides being used by the Physical Science students on the business office, and found that in the autumn of 168 trees around the lake had been sprayed with this insecticide. We presented this evidence to John Perry (UMSL's Student Officer) with an explanation of why the compounds were dangerous. He halted the spraying and told us that in the future if spraying is necessary, bio-degradable insecticides will be used. Since that one incident, no more fish have died.

Some students think Bugg Lake is sick because of its brownish water and the 'scum' that forms on it during the warm months. But that's just natural, Moyer explained.

"Many people think the pond is dirty because it looks soupy," he said, "but the fish are living in water that is not dirt, but plankton. Plankton are microscopic organisms—one-celled plants and small crustaceans—which ordinarily live in the pond. Although it may not look very well, that indication that the pond is indeed a very healthy body of water. The microscopic plants make oxygen, and keep the water oxygenated. Microscopic animals eat these plants, baby fish eat the microscopic animals, and bigger fish eat the smaller fish."

In summer months, one-celled plants called algae make their appearance, sometimes covering almost half the lake. Actually, the algae is a sign of life. "It is thriving in the water. In fact, it is thriving almost too well. "Fertilizers used to make the grass grow on the hills have washed into the lake," Moyer said. "The makes the plankton and algae, which is a sign of photosynthesis, grow better."

There are other worries for Bugg Lake than pollution and 'scum'. During the construction of Benton and Stadler Halls, large amounts of mud washed into the landlocked lake, causing it to silt up.

"We conducted a topographical survey of the lake in 1969, during the period when Stadler Hall was being built," Moyer said. "Last semester, another survey by Larry Lentz (UMSL's geology) discovered, among other things, that the depth in the deepest part of the lake had decreased by about 2 feet. The character of the bottom has changed," he continued. "It was hard, but there is not a lot of mud."

With the change of depth, the fish and animal population has also shifted. "There used to be a good population of salmonids, but now there are very few," Moyer said. "The number of bass in the lake and their size has declined. The number of sunfish has increased, but instead of 3 species of them there are now only 2, and their size has decreased because the competition for food is more intense."

The pumping of water into Bugg Lake doesn't seem to upset the ecological balance. "The water is pumped in at a gradual rate," Moyer said. "In fact, it helps the condition in that it keeps the water clear. When the water is too shallow, the fish can't go through courtship and mating procedures."

"The lake is alive and well," Moyer concluded. "If the labs are not conducted this spring it won't be because the lake isn't safe."

---

**KALUNDIR**

**THURSDAY, MARCH 15**

**2:40 pm** Seminar: "The Untold Incident in the National Parliament" 331 BE

**3:00 pm** Lady Fleming Seminar

**8:00 pm** Theatre "The Mousetrap" 101 Seminary Rd.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 16**

**11:30 am** Film "Billy Jack" Graff Hall Wash. U.

**SUNDAY, MARCH 18**

**1962 — Algeria wins independence from France**

2:00 pm MACB fiddle contest in Warrenton Mo. Armory

4:00 pm "Beauty and the Beast" Blanken­

9:00 pm Women's Kataria instruc­

7:30 pm "Fellini Satyr­

8:30 pm Theatre "The Mousetrap" see 3/15

10:00 pm Film "Joe Hill" Graff Hall Wash. U. $1.75

**KALUNDIR**

**TUESDAY, MARCH 20**

**2:45 pm** Christian Science Or­

**3:00 & 6:30 pm** Free Film "Inherit the Wind" J.C. Penney Aud.

**7:30 pm** Lecture on Transcen­

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21**

**Nothin' Goin' On!**
Greeks to pedal on Muscular Dystrophy

Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity is getting to wheel round on a "Pike Bike" to earn money for people suffering from muscular dystrophy.

The Pike Bike Race, scheduled to be held on April 29, is the culmination of the annual fund raising which fraternity and sorority chapters throughout St. Louis will initiate.

Chairman Ed Ford has contacts with Greek organizations on the campuses of St. Louis University, Washington University, St. Louis College of Pharmacy, Meramec Junior College and UMSL. Those chapters which make a commitment to participate in raising funds for MDA will be treated to a day of appreciation and all the festivities that accompany the Pike Bike Day.

Interfraternity chapters have viewed a film made by a fraternity in Atlanta, Georgia which documents its efforts to raise money for MDA. The chapter is striving to spread the Pike Bike fund raising plan across the country.

Phase II of the program includes a one-week period of fund raising projects, initiated by the individual organizations. Such projects may include marathon pollen collection and a golf tournament, under consideration. The monetary goal is $500.

According to Ford, the organization interested in raising money may be a recipient of a $50 scholarship.

Students to intern in community

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- Community: 4) to assist public agencies in performing their tasks by providing them with analytical staff assistants; and 3) to provide job related experience prior to graduation for those students interested in a public affairs career.

The student, in cooperation with faculty and supervisors at the agency, is assigned to a job which will allow him to work in the area of community.

Athletic budget released

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Of that $319,000, approximately $185,585 is spent on salaries and wages, $56,989 for expenses and equipment (including travel, supplies, athletic equipment), and $34,597 for financial assistance to the student-athletes.

In the salaries and wages category, the lion's share of the funds is going to intercollegiate athletics ($18,483) and to equipment attendants ($69,957).

"In the expenses and equipment category the largest amount of funds is for basketball ($22,000), the next highest for baseball ($5,500) and then intramurals ($139,500). Smith explained to the Current why more money was being spent on basketball.

He explained that in a sports program, among the things that were looked for were, how much the students participate in a sport, the kind of image the school would project to the community and national visibility.

He said that more students participated in basketball than any other sport on campus, and that it was felt that basketball would present the best image of the school.

It was also pointed out that when the basketball program was originally being set up, funds were limited, and to the former Chancellor a better plan and basketball was the most important sport to build up first.

"I'm interested in building all sports at UMSL," he said, but went on to stress that it would require a lot more money, and have to be done on a piece meal basis. He said that any educational program at the University, could you see yourself as a feasibility analyst and research on new business ventures for an economic development corporation. Maybe aiding the housing department of a community, plan an elderly apartment complex might stimulate you.

You don't have to wait for your degree to participate. Students are doing all of the things listed here, and getting academic credit, too.

How? UYA (University Year for Action). It's a challenge, and the contribution you can make is large.

Contact: Len Licata, UYA Office - 484 BESS Bldg., 451-5881.

Trip to Mexico

Anyone interested in the UMSL trip to Mexico this summer should come to see two films being shown about the trip.

One film is from the school itself and the other was taken by participants in last year's program. The latter will be shown at 7:30 the evening of March 15th in Clark Hall, Room 213.

Anyone desiring further information about the movies or the trip is encouraged to contact Luis Clay of the Spanish department.

Cairo clothing drive

P.F.S. is still collecting food and clothing for the struggling people of Cairo, Illinois. Anyone who would like to donate should drop it by the P.F.S. office, in room 213 J Administration Building or (if that's locked) take it down to the Central Council Office where we will pick it up. There will be a number of St. Louisans going to Cairo for a mass rally on April 7th & 8th to show our support and solidarity with the oppressed people of Cairo. Anyone interested in going should contact us (by calling Dan at 638-4561) so we can coordinate rides with riders.

Status of abortion

The St. Louis Organization for Women's Rights will present a public talk on the legal status of abortion in Missouri on March 15, 1973, 8 p.m. at the University City Public Library, 6701 Delmar. The speaker will be Attorney Frank Susan, who participated in arguing the recent abortion case before the United States Supreme Court.

University Year for Action

Could you relate to helping a minority businessman turn a profit for the first time? How about setting up an entire accounting system for a small municipality?

Communications

Council applications

Students who want to apply for the general council must do so from March 12-23 at the Student Activities Office, 362 University Center. The election will be April 10-13. The positions open are president, vice president and representatives for every 500 persons enrolled.

Spring image soon

The literary magazine, published by the English Club, is now accepting poems and short stories for a spring edition of the magazine. All students, faculty and staff are invited to submit their work. Manuscripts should be typed in triplicate, and then intramurals.

MUFFLERS

SOMEONE WHO WILL

TALK TO?

SOMEONE WHO WILL

REALLY LISTEN?

WHY NOT CALL THE

“CHRISTIAN STUDENT LISTENING SERVICE?”

NEED SOMEONE TO

PICK UP THE TELEPHONE ANY

THURSDAY, FRIDAY OR SATURDAY

FROM 5 P.M. TO 5 A.M.

AND DIAL 383-8714 OR 383-2456.

BE PREPARED

for someone to Really Listen.

Beginning March the 1st

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UMSL CURRENT

MARCH 15, 1973
Two more Rivermen teams have joined the impressive win-tradition at the University of Missouri-St. Louis. UMSL'S most com-petent, the swim-ming and wrestling teams, fin-ished second seasons with winning records.

Both the Rivermen swimmers and wrestlers suffered through dismal initial seasons last winter when the managers had won only one victory in seven meets and the wrestlers lost all five of their dual meet encounters. Under new head coaches this year, the swimmers gained a most respectable 8-4-1 record, while UMSL's grapplers finished with a 4-3 mark.

Co-head coaches Fred Nelson and Ed Craren accept little applause for the swimmers fine showing during the 1972-73 sea-son. "With no scholarships, the only reward for our swimmers is self-satisfaction." These guys worked hard early in the year and then worked even harder after winning the first couple of meets," Nelson said. The final 8-4-1 record is a fine tribute to a group of hard-working ath-letes, he added.

UMSL's swimmers began the sea-son with four victories and one tie to show for the first five outings. The team lost four of the next five meets, but rebounded with a win in the final three contests. The Rivermen ended the year winning the second place trophy at the five-team Washington University Invita-tions meet.

"We started strong and finished strong," Nelson said. "We faced some tougher teams when we had that mid-season slump, but our swimmers regrouped and finished in fine fashion," praised Nelson.

Nelson gave individual praise to his top six swimmers. Cited were: Monte Strub (6-10/1 winner of the season), curly Ricardo Freibrun (69 points), Steve Wurmb (90-1/2 points), Bill Vordtriebe (84-1/2 points), Steve Stiffelman (83-1/3 points) and Charlie Mar-ette (86-1/3 points). "Each one of those top six swimmers showed a willingness to improve and worked for the improvement," Nelson said.

Co-captains for the taskers were Monte Strub and Bill Vordtriebe. Strub led the team in scoring and set UMSL's pool and school records for the 200 yard butterfly. Vordtriebe, who finished fourth in scoring despite missing five meets due to ill-ness, set pool and school rec-ords for both the 50- and 100-yard freestyle events.

The Rivermen matmen, under first-year head coach VonHenry, also ended the season in style, winning three of the final four meets. "Definitely improved through the year, but I thought we could have been 61-1, rather than 4-3," Henry said. "We lost to Southeast Missouri and Mis-souri-Rolla and these are two teams we beat." Though somewhat disappointed with his team's overall perfor-mance, Henry is satisfied with a number of individuals on his squad. Tom Bowden, Joe Miniea and Glen Davis received spe-cial recognition from the first-year coach. "I expected Bowden and Davis to do well for us and they did. Miniea is a freshman and he surprised me with his ability and confidence," Henry said. Bowden and Davis served as co-captains.

The 100-pound Bowden sur-vived the dual meet schedule undefeated (6-0-1) and was the only Riverman entrant at the NCAA College Division champ-ionships. Bowden faced his first two matches, losing his third to the wrestler who eventually took third place. The two vic-tories gave UMSL one team-point in the tournament.

Would 30-second clock stop delay?

College basketball without the stall? Isn't that just a little bit like football without the running game? The single, most controversial rule change in college basketball this year has been the advent of the 30-second clock. Under this rule, a team must shoot within 30 seconds after it gains possession of the ball. It was used on an experimental basis in the Big Eight Conference this past season. It helps the big powers of college basketball but takes away an important strategic move for the less-enswed. In other words, no longer would the underdog be able to freeze the ball. Does the 30-second clock help make the game more ex-citing or does it detract from basketball?

"It definitely takes away from the defensive aspect of the game and takes away, from the under-dog, its only hope against a su-perior team," said UMSL coach Chuck Smith.

"If a team decides to stall," continues Smith, "a defense worth its salt will get the ball. I'll vote against the rule.

That statement could be put to a strong test. Take, for in stance, the North Carolina day game. The Tarheels plot one man in each corner of the court and put one man at or around the free throw line. No matter how calmly it is, no defense will get the ball from that style unless it fouls.

As Kevin Byrne, UMSL sports information director, put it, "They can throw the ball around all day if they wish. Steve Wurmb, free throws, they'll kill you if you foul them.

According to Smith the 30-second clock was thoroughly re-searched before it was put into use. "In 99 per cent of the cases," says Smith, "the anti-stall teams gave up the ball within 30 seconds."

That may be true for the first 35 minutes of the game but not in the last five. This is when teams try to protect their lead and when fans hold for the ex-citement. It definitely takes the ex-citement out of a close game. Kevin Byrne made a suggestion worth considering.

"At the collegiate level," says Byrne, "there is a need for a second clock in the last 5 minutes. If one team leads the other by 6 or more points. If the lead is less than 6, don't use it."

The UMSL sports information director also said that the 30-second rule throughout the game might tend to force the same style of run-and-gun play.

"The offenses would be designed with picks that everyone has already seen."

In considering the use or dis-use of the clock, the fan cer-tainly deserves some attention. They support the game and it is their right to say that the fac- tion would stand for a lack of the one thing basketball has over most other sports: constant movement.

As this reporter sat back and watched the Southwestern Louisi-a-Houston game of last Sat-urday afternoon, it was obvious that the clock was not needed for the "Rajan Cajuns."

But, how many teams play wide-open bas-ketball like UMSL? The fast break is beautiful. It makes bas ketball. Who take it away?"
These three young men just made the discovery of a lifetime. The oldest is 34.

Remember when young people could get ahead in business simply by growing old? It was a good system for those with a little talent and a lot of patience, but today's technology moves too fast to wait for seniority.

At Kodak, our extensive involvement in basic research has made the need for fresh, young thinking more pressing than ever. So we hire the best new talent we possibly can. Then we do both of us a favor by turning them loose on real problems, and giving them the freedom and responsibility they need to solve them.

That's how three Kodak scientists in their early thirties just made a breakthrough in liquid lasers, developing an organic dye laser with a continuous beam. Their discovery means more than just a new kind of laser. It means a whole range of new laser applications, in fields from medicine to communications.

It was the kind of discovery most men and women work a lifetime for. Yet these young men still have most of their lifetimes ahead of them.

Why do we give young men and women so much freedom and responsibility? Because it's good business, and we're in business to make a profit. But in furthering our own business interests, we also further society's interests. And that's good.

After all, our business depends on society. So we care what happens to it.