Lee’s tenure appeal denied; physics decision upheld

Ber Pfeifer

Chancellor Arnold B. Grobman has upheld the decision made by the physics department to deny assistant geology professor Larry Lee’s tenure application. Grobman plans to appeal the decision to Interim President James C. Olson, the next person in the university appeal process. Grobman would not comment on what aspect he found Lee deficient in, but said he talked to Lee on two occasions, went through the entire file and weighed all parts equally. “I still haven’t been given a reason for the denial,” said Lee. “You can’t argue your case if they don’t accuse you of anything specifically.” According to Lee, the Board of Curators reversed a tenure decision last year. “That won’t do me any good because they can just hold my salary constant for the next fifteen years,” said Lee. “There’s no way you can live on a constant salary.” Lee said he believes that the physics department has the most to gain by his tenure denial.

“They want a geo-physics program,” stated Lee. After I’m gone, they’ll bring in a geophysicist ‘and look for some way to save the physics program, because my classes tends to keep students away from them.”

Lee said he has had other job offers but is unsure if he should accept any. “I have no loyalty at all to the school anymore,” he said. “I’m staying in the area for the present because of my children.”

Since the appeal process, Lee has found increasing pressure. “I have had to account for every penny I spend in the department. I can stay at UMSL until June 1979,” said Lee, “but the pressure will just increase and teaching becomes very difficult.”

The final decision on which company will get the job may be decided by the Board of Curators. They meet on March 16 and 17. They may also choose not to accept any of the present bids and reopen the bidding.

Steven Platt, a student concerned with saving the building, said, “My understanding is that there is already an allocation of funds set aside for the demolition. If any of the bids should be under $100,000, the papers for the work could be signed immediately.”

“This could mean that demolition work could begin, conceivably, on Friday morning,” said Platt, “and the board could be completely bypassed.” Platt is currently consulting with lawyers to obtain an injunction against any attempts to demolish the building.

Bids to be accepted for Admin destruction

Mike Drane

The deadline for acceptance of bids for demolition of the old Administration Building was Feb. 24. “The final decision will probably not be made until the middle of March,” said Paul Elsea, superintendent of the Physical Plant.

There are seven companies interested in the job, among them are four local companies and three out-state companies. The companies are: AALCO Rocking Co., (local); Hemphill Construction Co., (local); C.S.E Hinger (Kansas City); International Demolition and Savage. (Nashville, Tenn.); Spitzak Rocking Co., (local); and Hayden Rocking Co., (East St. Louis, Ill.).

The final decision on which company will get the job may be decided by the Board of Curators. They meet on March 16 and 17. They may also choose not to accept any of the present bids and reopen the bidding.

Tony Bell

The Central Council Grievance Committee will formally sponsor question and answer sessions—called ‘The Grill’—with various university administrators.

The first “Grill” was held Thursday, Feb. 27, in 223 J.C. Penney Building, as Bill McMullan and Dan Crone, council Representatives, along with an audience of about twelve interested students, interrogated Chief James Nelson of the UMSL Police Dept.

“Frankly, I think we could have been harder on him, but I think Chief Nelson did a good job telling us what we wanted to know. This was only the first ‘Grill’ and every one was a little nervous,” said McMullan.

“I like the idea of administrators reporting to students. It will do everybody involved a lot of good, because communications on all levels will be better,” added Crone.

The Grievance Committee hopes to get representatives from other departments, according to Crone, so that students will better understand their university.

Steven Platt, former chairman of the committee, said, “We have no specific time set when these Grills take place. It will vary, depending on whether there are any pressing problems on campus. Hopefully, the Grills will help administrators do a better job. Obviously, if everything is just fine, there is no need for a Grill.”

During the session, Nelson handled questions about his department, the parking situation and crime on campus.

Although he believes he could always use more men, Nelson felt his current staff was adequate. A foot patrolman has been added to each shift, and now, any female evening student can request an escort to her car.

Parking, a controversial issue at UMSL, is not considered a major priority of the police, according to Nelson.

“The only time we place more emphasis of the traffic situation is at the beginning of each new semester, because we have so many new students. Our main concern is still security,” Nelson said.

The recent increase of crime on campus is a major concern of police department, but Nelson said he was confident that a crime prevention campaign, soon to be introduced on campus, would help reduce it. “With only five patrolmen on duty per shift, they can only observe so much.”

“Ten thousand eyes can see a lot more than ten,” said Nelson. The chief urged increased student use of the emergency phones and the Hot-lines to report a crime or suspicious behavior.

“'The Grill’ was recorded by KWML, and according to Bo­ mondo Davis, Student Staff General Manager of the radio station, the tape will be replayed on the air, and will be heard in the U. Center Lounge and J.C. Penney Auditorium. It is tenta­tively scheduled to be aired on Monday, Feb. 28.

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News in Brief

U. Players hold auditions

Auditions for the next UMSL play, "Waiting for Godot," will begin Feb. 28, and continue to March 4. The auditions are open to all students and will be held from 3:5 p.m. and 7:30-9:30 p.m. each day in room 105 Benton Hall.

Students interested in viewing the script before then, can come to the Speech Department, room 590, Lucas Hall, and borrow a copy.

Communiversity to begin

Communiversity courses will begin Feb. 22, 1977. The courses are free and are taught by volunteers.

Classes will be held in self-defense, parenting, improvisational theater, and figure drawing.

Additional courses will be announced as they are scheduled.

Registration is currently taking place at the Information Desk in the lobby of the University Center.

Car course for women

The Women's Car Collective, a group of women mechanics, located in South St. Louis, is offering women's classes in Basic Maintenance.

The Basic Maintenance workshop is a six-week course covering oil and filter changes, for belt change and adjustment, fluid checks, battery care and service, and introduction to using tools and engine parts identification.

Classes will be held Saturday afternoons from 2-5 p.m. and will begin on March 12, 1977.

For more information or to register for the workshop, call WCRK-664-0922.

Hosts offer sailing trip

American Youth Hostels, Inc. is offering sailing trips in the Gulf of Mexico during spring break.

The five-day cruise is $154 and includes food and sailing instructions for a 26-foot sloop. Transportation to and from the starting point, Ft. Meyers, Florida, will be an extra expense.

The cruise can begin any Monday in March or April.

For more information, write to American Youth Hostels Metropolitan Detroit Council, Jerry Barron, 14335 W. McNichols, Detroit, Michigan, 48235; or call (313) 273-8560.

Retired faculty organize

The organization for the UMSL retired faculty and staff held its first meeting Feb. 3, to "formalize our association and see old (living) friends."

The club was formed to utilize the resources of retired faculty and staff, according to Margaret Ragain Hartung, president.

The club plans to maintain and build loyalty to the university.

"Members can be of service to the university through speaking engagements, in which they may act as a public relations contact to people in the community," said Hartung.

The club offers fellowship and social contacts for its members. and also acts as an informational source.

The group can be of service to its members by being sure the members are aware of all the benefits and services available upon retirement. These include continued use of the library, and an identification card for admission to university events at regular faculty and staff prices. Members can also receive information about the insurance benefits through the university.

The organization has sent out letters to prospective members, and once it becomes established, plans to hold a monthly meeting on campus.

Springs controversy yields report

A report on the Weldon Springs controversy by an UMSL group will eventually be sent to Interim President James Olson.

The Senate Committee on Fiscal Resources and Long Range Planning has formed a subcommittee for that purpose. Larry Friedman, assistant professor of biology, is chairperson of the committee.

A bill, which just passed through the Missouri Senate would prevent any government agency from selling over 500 acres of land without Assembly consent. The Weldon Springs tract covers 8600 acres.

The bill passed on a 22-7 vote Wednesday, allows the legislature to reject a decision by UM to sell all or part of the 8,000-acre tract for commercial development.

"I'm surprised we (UMSL) have not jumped into it before this," said Friedman.

"The area," said Chancellor Arnold B. Grobman, "is an excellent area for bio-research, recreational area, or other things. Since we are the closest campus to Weldon Springs, it would be good for a committee to study future plans."

John Perry, vice chancellor of administrative services, stated, "I feel some land should be reserved for the university. We can't look ahead more than ten years with accuracy, but there might be a possibility for another campus-perhaps fifty years from now."
MoPIRG feasible with new university president

Myra Moss

Establishment of a Missouri Public Interest Research Group (MoPIRG) at UMSL may become feasible when a new full-time university president is appointed according to Steve Graham, a MoPIRG member.

MoPIRG and the related Missouri Public Interest Research Group Foundation (MoPIRGF) are independent, non-partisan, not-for-profit Missouri corporations which were organized by students following campus-wide referenda at St. Louis and Washington Universities in 1971.

In 1971, Ralph Nader came to St. Louis and visited UMSL, Washington University and St. Louis University urging students to organize on campuses. Records from the student activities office show that on March 2, 1972, the Committee for Student Action, which was later changed to the Committee to Establish MoPIRG, applied for recognition as a student organization at UMSL.

Nader spoke at UMSL again in October, 1974 and once again called for the students here to organize for the advocacy of consumer protection. He spoke also at the Columbus and Kansas City campuses.

In the fall of 1974, there was a petition drive in which students were asked to vote in favor of or in opposition to establishing a MoPIRG on campus. Of those who voted, 80 per cent expressed a desire for MoPIRG. However, this was a petition drive and not an official referendum.

A Central Council general election was held April 21-23, 1975 with the MoPIRG referendum an issue on the ballot. The results showed that out of the 1,000 students voting, 68 per cent were in support of establishing MoPIRG at UMSL.

The referendum proposed that a mandatory fee of $2 per semester be instituted. The university would collect the money along with the regular fees each semester and then give it to MoPIRG. Students would have been able to receive a refund of their $2 upon request.

The money collected would have paid for a professional staff and would have gone into the area of consumer research and for the printing and publishing of references.

Jack Hamilton, assistant to then university president C. Bruce Rachford, stated at the time that there was no way that MoPIRG could be supported by the activity fees. By supporting MoPIRG, the university would be setting a precedent and would have to provide support to all organizations requesting it.

Marie Vitale, the present chairperson of the Committee to Establish MoPIRG, recalled that the challenge from the university administration came over a question of legality.

"Under the Missouri statutes, it is illegal for a public institution (UMSL) to collect private funds," she said. MoPIRG lawyers disagree with the university's legal stand.

In July, 1975, in response to university objections, the Committee to Establish MoPIRG initiated an alternative method to change the "mandatory but refundable" fee to a voluntary fee. The "students had the option to pay or decline from paying the $2 under this plan," said Vitale.

This action sparked a little more positive reply from the administration but the issue never reached the agenda of the Board of Curators, noted Graham. The Board of Curators objected to the proposal on the grounds that the university should not act as a collection agency for an outside organization.

There are 34 PIRGs nationally, including the MoPIRGs at Washington and St. Louis Universities.

According to Graham, the success of these PIRGs are attributed in part, because many are in more liberal states and get into those educational systems early.

Though unable to organize at UMSL, MoPIRG has not stopped working for its other goals. Last summer they endorsed a successful petition drive to place a proposed law on the November ballot which prohibited Missouri's electric utilities from raising their rates to finance construction of new power plants.

They have numerous reports in areas of fair advertising, health emergency care, and prescription drug pricing practices. The "Tenants Rights Handbook," "Women and the Law in Missouri," and the "Consumer Complaint Guide" were just a few handbooks published for St. Louis area consumers.

The future of MoPIRG at UMSL is questionable, according to Vitale. "Up to now there has been a lack of visibility on campus, she said and, "we need students to invest time and efforts as well as interest for MoPIRG to be established here."
Enrollment forecasts come true

The dire forecasts of enrollment decline that many experts have been predicting since 1974 have finally come to pass. The 600 drop in student registration in the fall has sent the cold shivers of financial retrenchment through the top level of university budgeting down to the campus food service and bookstores.

While the present situation is a far cry from the disastrous closing last April of City University in New York, it is a serious problem nonetheless. Faculty probably won't be discussing academia in the unemployment line, but if any observations can be drawn from the CUNY debacle, it is that higher education is not a sacred cow. The product—the university markets is as volatile to changing times and differing public perspectives as any other service and perhaps more so now due to uncertain employment opportunities for its graduates.

Recognizing the decline in enrollment as a "major problem facing higher education," Chancellor Grobman outlined an 11-point program to cope with such eventualities. Because of the nature of the economy, demographic factors, and reduced social interest in college attendance, years of declining enrollment can be anticipated. Grobman told the faculty in January. In simple terms, the poor war enrollment in public schools has leveled off and prospective college entrants aren't as readily assured of the return on their college investment.

That the Grobman plan addresses these problems specifically is indeed commendable. Grobman has made himself well aware of university problems in his short time here and at least on paper his plan for increasing enrollment is sound.

Since the problem of enrollment decline is a levelling college age base then it seems likely that the university will have to attract people who would go to another college or university, presumably because they offered programs or activities UMSL does not. The chancellor proposes to deal with the situation by expanding programs in areas of professional, graduate and liberal arts education.

Of course, these additions and expansions require additional funds and as the faculty at City University in New York will attest, you can't always look to the public tax dollars for relief. Barrng continued increases in state aid, what the chancellor's program boils down to is taking resources that are used would be used by other state universities and bring them to UMSL. This might mean funds diverted here for operaomy or nursing or moving the law or journalism program to campus.

In the end then for these programs to be

in St. Louis? Will they serve students and the general public to a greater extent by being at UMSL than at Columbia or another campus? The answer is yes. The proportion of tax dollars come from St. Louis as does a large portion of the Missouri college age population. Also the area provides greater resource materials that can be utilized by professional and graduate students.

Chancellor Grobman told the faculty that his plan would meet hard resistance from existing institutions and boards of control because of economic, historic and prestige considerations. Grobman's plan will then test the University of Missouri's contention that it is four campuses making up one university. Will the four campuses work together for the benefit of the people of Missouri or will they hold on dearly to their own existing programs and plans in the name of history and prestige.

Tom Wolf

UMLS CURRENT

Dear Editor,

I have just finished reading Bev Pfeifer's article "Princewell's facts are not the facts", Feb. 15 issue of the UMSL CURRENT and while I admire Princewell's effort to put his ideas and beliefs across to the public, I also feel a pressing sense of obligation to the UMSL readers and to the world at large. I would therefore like to straighten out a few facts and hopefully the misinformedly will get the correct facts through this medium.

Since I cannot reach everybody who read the article individually, I decided to try and reach them through the CURRENT. UMSL is one of the largest countries in Africa; in fact about one and half times the size of Texas. The population of Nigeria is officially 56,000,000 and not 18 million as Princewell told you. The 56 million figure is as of 1963, and I happen to have that data available, for verification by anyone who is interested, incidentally, the latest census put the figure at 79 million but due to factional disputes, that census was nullified by the late hand of the General Murtala Mohammed.

I will give praise to Princewell for putting his ideas and beliefs across to the public. I am an author of many books. I earnly look forward to the publication of his book "Ikike". I remember reading a book a book called "The Burning Grass" by F.O.D. Ekwensi one of Nigeria's oldest literatures and saying that "The Burning Grass" is a fictional story based on the nomadic life of the fulani tribe of the Northern part of Nigeria where I was born and raised. I am not versed in the legalities of copyright to know if this is a form of plagiarism or if sincerely hope that Princewell had done some background investigation before embarking on his project. Between borrowing the title of one of Mr. Ekwensi's previous books and basing his storyline and characters on some seems incorporated in his "Burning Grass" Princewell might either be plagiarising or rewriting the "Burning Grass" in his own words. I sincerely hope this is not the case. I have come across various

definitions of freedom but never, before I have seen or heard it defined the way Princewell define it. It seems to me that Princewell is equating freedom to lack of responsibility. I hope this definition is not intended to brand Americans as a bunch of outlaws. I know very well that most Americans feel responsible to their government and to their fellow men. Americans are not "free to do anything without feeling responsible to anybody" as Princewell says; rather they are free to do or say anything as long as they are not encroaching on another's freedom, which is another way of saying that they are responsible to one another. Furthermore, the family ties and bonds in Nigeria is an attribute that one should be very proud of. It is that togetherness that makes onceiving warfare not worth the while: living as opposed to merely existing.

Finally, I have read Alex Haley's "Roots" and also had the opportunity to watch the eight-day TV coverage of the story. I find Princewell's criticism of "Roots" both unfounded and unfair. It is amazing that the author can appreciate the fascinating way of the history of Africa has been presented and passed down to us by its progeny by the prodigious talent of the Doctor. Furthermore, the information and knowledge stored in the brains of one grist is enough to write the information in a whole library. Historians have been and probably always will have embraced all cultures and religions in Africa, and has in no way attempted to do his work. His book is center on Kunta Kinte and his descendants and not a dissertation on the cultural and religious beliefs of the whole Africa or all Gambia for that matter. Neither did Haley imply that he did not meet with problems for his book.

Princewell may not need years of research to find his home, but we all know that Haley was not insane for finding his home. He is American. He searches back to his ancestors, generation back hence his book is entitled "Roots" not "Home".

Nwamne Agana

Applications are now being accepted for the position of editor for the 1977-78 school year.

A resume of qualifications and reasons for applying should be submitted to the CURRENT of the Blue Metal BLDG

Before March 17.
Broderick tells about life in postwar Germany

Jan Kozlow Broderick, an UMSL graduate student, has lived a many-faceted life. She spent her early childhood living in a post-war Germany and traveling across Europe. In 1951, at the age of three, Broderick and her family moved to Munich, Germany. At that time, West Germany was riddled with inflation and a fear of a communist takeover.

Herman Kozlow, Broderick's father, worked for Army Intelligence. Because of his knowledge of Germany and of the German language, he was selected as an undercover agent. With a false ID and a false occupation, Kozlow and his family lived in Munich as German citizens. His assignment was to look for Russian spies that have infiltrated the American bases in Germany. German society was extremely unstable. The Kozlow's maid, Katherine, was a former lumperjack for the Hitler youth. Katherine was an important part of the family. If it became dangerous for Americans living in Germany, due to communist threats and German underground, it would be necessary for Broderick's parents to flee the country.

Broderick and her brother Paul would then be taken in by Katherine and raised as German children. Both she and Paul spoke the Bavarian dialect perfectly. Due to the fact that certain items were scarce or rationed, the black market flourished. The Kozlow family was forced to depend upon the black market for certain necessities, but were unable to buy the items themselves, because they were Americans. Katherine, the German maid, would buy the items for them.

Inflation was prevalent. The German government would change the printed money so that certain types of money would be worthless within a short period with only a 48 hour notice. Hobos and starved outcasts would often be stepped on at the Kozlow's house for a handout. Broderick recalls her childhood as that of being a happy one.

"We lived in a suburb of Munich. It was the kind of suburb where regularly a man would bring his sheep to graze across the street from our house," she said. "We had a live-in gardener and a maid. I had everything I wanted." Venice, Vienna, Milan, Paris, Hamburg, the Italian Riviera, and Frankfurt were all part of Broderick's world. "I think of my childhood as being ideal. At that time it seemed all the world was my playground." This period of my life remains frozen in my mind. It represents to me a very beautiful world."

Lake Kenzie, Hitler's private villa, was taken over by the American army and remodeled into a motel. Hitler's staff was still there. The Kozlows celebrated Christmas and the birthday of Adele Kozlow, Broderick's mother, in Eva Braun's private dining room.

"When I came to America, I came as a foreigner," recalled Broderick. "I thought of America, as the glorious garden land." There were certain adjustment problems, especially with the language.

After moving several times the Kozlows took up residence in San Francisco, a place Broderick still thinks of as home. In 1967 she married Robert Broderick and moved to St. Louis.

In 1974, she received a Bachelor of Arts degree in History and is currently a research assistant in history. This fall she will receive her Masters in American History with a concentration in photographic art. The thesis is "How to Use Photography as Historical Documents." After graduation Broderick hopes to obtain a job as a photographic historian, but regrets leaving UMSL. "I find UMSL to be a fascinating environment," she said.
Thursday

MEETING: The UMSL Senate will meet at 3:15 p.m., room 222 J.C. Penney Building.

THEATRE: The University Players will perform in "Knight of the Burning Pestle" at 8:00 p.m. room 105 Benton Hall. Admission is $1 with UMSL ID and $2 for public.

Friday

GALLERY 210: Exhibits from the Philip Pearlstein Gallery will be on display daily except Saturday and Sunday from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. in 210 Lucas Hall.

SWIM MEET: at the Washington University Invitation Tournament at 7 a.m. at Washington University.

BASKETBALL: Riverwomen will host the MAIAW State Tournament at UMSL at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. Admission: 75 cents with UMSL ID.

FRIDAY MAGAZINE: Guest William Hargrove former U.S. Representative and an interview with State Senator, Harriet Woods on ERA Rock music follows.

THEATRE: The University Players will perform in "Knight of the Burning Pestle" at 8:00 p.m. in room 105 Benton Hall. Admission is $1 with UMSL ID and $2 for public.

MEETING: The Traditional Music Lovers will meet at 11:30 a.m. in room 156 in the University Center.

MEETING: The Accounting Club will hold a meeting at 3:00 p.m. in room 222 J.C. Penney Building.

FILM: "Sherlock Holmes' Smarter Brother" will be shown at 8:00 p.m. in room 101, Stadler Hall. Admission is 75 cents with UMSL ID.

Saturday

SWIM MEET: at the Washington University Invitation Tournament at 9 a.m. at Washington University.

BASKETBALL: Riverwomen will host the MAIAW State Tournament at UMSL at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. Admission: 75 cents with UMSL ID.

Sunday

THEATRE: The University Players will perform in "Knight of the Burning Pestle" at 8:00 p.m. in room 105, Benton Hall.

TEST: The GRE test will be held in rooms 120, 201 and 211 in Benton Hall at 7:30 a.m.

THEATRE: The University Players will hold a performance of "Knight of the Burning Pestle" at 8:00 p.m. in room 105, Benton Hall. Admission is $1 with UMSL ID and $2 for public.

COMMUNITY UNIVERSITY: There will be a Figure Drawing Session in room 132, SSB Building, at 9:30 a.m.

MEETING: The St. Louis Association of Wargamers will have a meeting at noon in room 22 J.C. Penney Building.

FILM: "Sherlock Holmes' Smarter Brother" will be shown at 8:00 p.m. in room 101, Stadler Hall. Admission is 75 cents with UMSL ID.

MEETING: Sigma Pi will hold a meeting at 7:00 p.m. in room 126 in the J.C. Penney Building.

MEETING: Tau Kappa Epsilon will meet in room 121 J.C. Penney Building at 5:30 p.m.

MEETING: Alpha Xi Delta will hold a meeting at 6:00 p.m. in the University Center and at 7:00 p.m. in room 222, J.C. Penney Building.

MEETING: Delta Zeta will meet in room 121 J.C. Penney Building at 5:30 p.m.

MEETING: The History of Religions in St. Louis" will be featured at noon on KWMU 90.7 FM.

Monday

FACULTY RECITAL: will be held at 8:00 p.m. in the J.C. Penney Auditorium—Edith Schiller, piano; Deborah Bloom, viola; Catherine Lehr, cello. Admission is free.

GALLERY 210: Prints from the Philip Pearlstein collection will be displayed in room 210 Lucas Hall from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in room 126, J.C. Penney Building. Admission is 50 cents.

Tuesday

MEETING: Psi Upsilon will offer tax services in room 156 University Center from 8:30 a.m. until 2 p.m.

Wednesday

MEETING: Sigma Pi will hold a meeting at 11:30 a.m. in room 206, University Center.

FILM: "Animal Farm" will be shown at 8:15 p.m. in room 101, Stadler Hall.

TAX SERVICE: Beta Alpha Psi will offer tax services in room 156 University Center from 8:30 a.m. until 2 p.m.

Thursday

MEETING: Offered by Beta Alpha Pi in room 156 University Center from 8:30 a.m. until 2 p.m.

MEETING: The St. Louis Study Group will meet in room 75 J.C. Penney Building at 12:40 p.m.

TEST: A Chemistry Awards Contest will be held at 10:30 a.m. in room 58 University Center.

MEETING: Bible Study will meet in room 155, University Center at 11:30 a.m.

TEST: GRE test will be held at 9:00 a.m. in room 120 Benton Hall.
The peaceful use of the atom has been a fervent dream of man since he entered the atomic age nearly 32 years ago. Radioactive cobalt and iodine have helped man combat disease. And atomic power generators promise to deliver use from the scope of future energy crises.

But does atomic power promise more than it can deliver?

Some critics say yes. Union Electric says no.

The Union Electric Company is presently developing its first atomic-powered generating plant outside of Fulton, Missouri, 100 miles west of the St. Louis area. When it is operational, the company will be experts in a facility to provide as much as 1150 megawatts of electricity for the Union Electric's power customers 36 percent of the expected energy needed to satisfy industry and consumer demands.

The plant will consist of two reactors. The first will be completed by 1982. The second stage will be operational by 1987. In 1987, 60 percent of the U.E's power will come from coal, 36 percent from atomic energy, three percent from hydroelectric dams and pumped storage reservoirs and only one percent from oil.

Union Electric is also proceeding to research on the so-called "exotic" energy sources - geothermal, solar, fusion and wind power. But the company is firmly behind atomic power - U.E says that the exotic energy sources are not available until at least the year 2000. And we need power now.

Proponents of U.E's Fulton plant say it will provide clean power at very reasonable operating costs compared to oil or coal powered plants. The plant opponents say that the costs - monetary and ecological - are too high.

Electricity is produced in an atomic power plant when neutrons from a Uranium isotope strike the nucleus of other Uranium atoms with such force that the neutrons break loose and strike other atoms and on and on. When these neutrons break loose, the atoms release radiation and heat. The heat produces steam which turns the generators.

Environmentalists and anti-nuclear physicists feel that the radiation and thermal pollution generated by atomic power plants create more of a problem than the cheap power is worth. Many consumers agree. Anti-nuclear references have been sponsored in California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Arizona, Montana and Ohio.

Sweden's new prime minister The raft, in his first address to the country, announced plans to close down all of Sweden's nuclear power plants. He has declared that nuclear energy is "dangerous" and is "justified." But, Sweden prefers to attempt to develop the "exotic" power sources.

But Union Electric is confident that atomic power is safe.

"No member of the public," said Edward D. Wilson, chairman of public information for the utility, "has been injured - let alone killed - by the operation of nuclear power plants in their 20 year history."

The key word here is "public." Three soldiers, two Army technicians and a Navy electrician were servicing a small reactor at the government's Idaho Falls, Idaho research reactor when the reactor was designed to be plunked down in remote areas of the country in the Pacific Northwest and heat for small military bases there.

The reactor, called "SL-1," only produced about 200 kilowatts enough for about a dozen houses to use the heat for one person's home (the power of the Fulton reactor). At 9:01 p.m. on January 3, 1941, the automatic radiation alarms sounded at the security station several miles away. When scientists arrived, the building was silent. That was because all three operators were dead-killed in what the Atomic Energy Commission referred to as a "nuclear explosion".

The AEC's accident report, issued June 11, 1946, stated "We cannot explain with any certainty what initiated the SL-1 explosion, and it is possible we never will.

It is important to point out that the "exotics" the AEC spoke of was not an atomic explosion. It was an initial release of energy - energy which has been estimated at 10,000 times the heat generated in one degree by the entire earth.

The unit released steam and the pressure of the steam was too great to be contained.

The energy release was similar to atomic standards but the damage was a millionfold greater.

Environmentalists say that there are "more dangerous".

We don't, says E.U., "think there is any chance of an accident large enough to seriously damage our society, our country, or even the earth."

But accidents are the not the only way that a safe reactor can be destroyed. The subject of terrorism is also frequently mentioned by the environmentalists and others opposing the nuclear power industry. A deliberate act of sabotage could send the reactor into the China syndrome. Or, the possibility that some atom thieves - some poisonous and others cancer-producing - could be released should not be ignored. And there is always the possibility that atomic fuel reprocessing mishaps can occur. Three serious accidents occurred in 1958 alone involving the transportation of radioactive material.

E.U. is aware of these problems.

"There are many things that can happen to a power plant and not be disastrous. And there are many ways we've built in the plant so that we can destroy the plant should a disaster occur."

The AEC estimates that 1,000 persons would be killed, 43,000 injured or stricken by radiation cloud within 50 miles of the plant and over $7 billion in property damage could occur.

The University of Michigan completed a study on the consequences of a major reactor accident in a highly populated area such as Detroit. This report concluded that an accident of the size of the Fulton reactor sparks power question.

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Nan Clamater

All women live in fear of rape. That fear is so pervasive that some of us do not even consciously perceive how much it affects our psyches and restricts our lives. The purpose of this article is not to increase that fear. Rather, it is to turn that fear from something vague and debilitating into something useful for our own protection and defense. It is only by being informed and aware that we can prevent rape situations from occurring, or understand how to protect ourselves when they do occur.

Training in self-defense is probably the best resource an individual woman has against rape. Good self-defense training provides more than just techniques for handling an attack. It helps us overcome years of female conditioning against assertiveness, physical activity, muscular strength and coordination, and control over our own bodies and our own space. Good self-defense training decreases fear by increasing knowledge and awareness, and actually helps us to prevent attack situations from occurring.

I recommend self-defense classes taught by women for women, because the emphasis naturally falls on potential rape situations. Any advice of a sexual or social background is better than none, however, if only for the coordination and "centreredness" it develops. Check with the UMSL physical education for classes in Judo and Karate (not offered this semester), and with Community Services for classes in self-defense for women.

Knowledge about rape is our best weapon in helping us to prevent it. For instance, the fact that fifty percent of all reported rapes occur in the victim's home indicated that the mythical "dark alley" is not necessarily the only place where we must exercise caution. Instead, we need deadbolt locks on our windows, too.

More than that, we need to develop a healthy suspicion of any stranger at the door. Make him prove his right to enter your home, be he gasman, delivery boy, or Jehovah's Witness. The Boston Strangler gained entry to numerous apartments by appearing in vaguer janitorial clothes and claiming to be a repairman. Other rapists get so far as to wear uniforms. Ask to see ID—and ask through the locked door, not through the few inches provided by the chain lock. If there's no room for him to slide his ID under the door, then call the service agency he claims to represent. If he's legitimate, he'll wait.

Rapists come from all classes, races, ages, and social backgrounds. It's important for women to learn not be too polite, and not to defer to age, status, appearance or other apparent indicators of "sameness" in a potential rapist. For instance, elevator rapists are common. We have to be tough enough to refuse to get into an elevator alone with any man, no matter how friendly or well-dressed. If you do find yourself in that situation, stay with the control panel, so you have access to the alarm and "open door" buttons. The danger at UMSL is as real as anywhere else. We must acknowledge it and force others to acknowledge it. Don't walk to your car alone, especially after dark. Arrange with another woman in your class to leave together, walk to one car and drive to the other, if necessary. Make sure that your escort waits until you are inside the car and ready to drive.

If you spot anyone or anything that you consider suspicious, don't worry about offending him. Use the emergency telephone located around campus to report the person or incident to the UMSL Police. (Emergency telephones are marked on campus maps by asterisks. Find out where all five are located.)

First, do not allow yourself to be followed. Irrational fear says you'll be followed. If necessary, go to the police station and tell them of your experience. Let them know what happened and who they think may be involved. If your experience was with a known rapist, tell them so.

Rape has a scenario in his head which he can disrupt. Unexpected noise, movement, suspiciousness or resistance on your part may cause him to abandon his plan at any point in the process.

In a threatening situation, the adage "the best defense is a good offense" may be true. Because a rapist has certain expectations about the behavior of his victim, the element of surprise can be on your side. Women in this society are trained not to take risks, not to make a move until they're absolutely sure they know what is going on. A rape situation it may be important not to hesitate. Scream before he says, "Don't scream or I'll choke you." Strike him—in the solar plexus, Adam's apple, nose, or eyes—before he lays his hands on you.

Even if you're not that quick, noise is a good surprise weapon. Scream! If you aren't sure you can scream, carry a police whistle on your key chain or around your wrist. Take the whistle to the police department. Give them the number of the call and the name of any stranger who may have called you.

Any weapon does not go well unless you have it out and ready. Some women rely on cans of mace, but hair spray and pepper are even better. It is more painful when sprayed in the face and eyes. (And they don't constitute unlawful concealed weapons.) Oven cleaner is absolutely devastating; can do serious permanent damage to eyes and skin.

In close contact situations, your hands are as good for weapons as the proverbial umbrella or any other such aid. Most women have little hope of beating men in a fair fight. The trick is to fight dirty! Go for the eyes—not ear scratching, but poking your thumb in them. Strike the bottom of his nose with the heel of your palm, in a upward thrust. Stamp on his instep. Kick him in the knee—or in any other obviously vulnerable places. When he's hurt badly enough to let go of you, run.

This is where self-defense training becomes strictly necessary. Yet it should not be strictly necessary for women to learn these things. We should not have to live our lives in fear of violent attack. It is not our responsibility, as individual women, to prevent rape. It is the responsibility of society at large, and especially of men, who make up one hundred percent of all rapists. But it is important for us, as individual women, to educate ourselves about rape so that we can do something to prevent our lives in fear of violent attack. It is not our responsibility, as individual women, to prevent rape. It is the responsibility of society at large, and especially of men, who make up one hundred percent of all rapists. But it is important for us, as individual women, to educate ourselves about rape so that we can do something to prevent our lives in fear of violent attack.

For more information about rape prevention, see the articles "Sexual Assault" in the February 14, 1977 issue of the Southwest Journal, and "Rape: A Woman's View" in the February 21, 1977 issue of the Daily Pennsylvanian.
Cinnater appointed coordinator of Women's Center

Thomas Taeschler

The five-month search is over. After reviewing applications from all over the country, Chancellor Arnold Grobman has appointed Nancy Cinnater as the full-time coordinator of the Women's Center.

The appointment of Cinnater, a native St. Louisian who had been working in the east, as Coordinator is the happy culmination of nearly a year of uncertainty for many of UMSL's women.

"I see myself basically as the organizer for the constituency of the Women's Center," Cinnater said. "I think the Center should be a base for programming for other campus activities. I'm open to suggestions from the students and faculty about our future, but I'll also be a catalyst for ideas if necessary."

Cinnater, 24, holds a B.A. in English from Swarthmore College and an M.A. in Women's History from Sarah Lawrence College.

Before she came to UMSL she was an administrative assistant to the director of Women's Studies Programs at Sarah Lawrence. She has also coordinated a community outreach program of women's courses and produced her own feminist radio interview program.

In addition to receiving input from the university community, Cinnater is eager to implement some of her own ideas.

"Many women are raised without basic survival skills and I see my job partly as providing the necessary services to fill that gap."

Cinnater was budgeted $2,600 to spend on resource materials for the Center. How that money is spent will have a large impact on the effectiveness of the Women's Center.

"The money will be used for a variety of projects," she said. "Some of it will be used to bring feminist lecturers and authors to campus."

"If we want to plan something big, such as hosting a conference on women's studies or holding a weekend workshop on marriage, we might get $50 from several different departments that would have an interest in the issue."

"I view the passage of the ERA as a historic inevitability," she said. "The national ERA coalition has almost written off Missouri as a possible state for ratification but the local people are more optimistic. I think it has a good chance of being passed here."

"There's also a need for clinics that can provide information about legal or tenant rights," she said. "We might also provide advice for single mothers or older returning students."

"It would be a mistake to view the passage of the ERA as the end of the contemporary women's movement, just as it was a mistake by the suffragists to view passage of the 19th amendment as an end to the women's movement then."

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Players put on seventeenth century burlesque

Tony D'Onofrio

UMSL's University Players will present their first performance of 1977, "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," Feb. 24 through 27, Jim Fay is directing the play.

The script was written around 1607 by the English dramatic team Beaumont and Fletcher. It is a good-natured burlesque of the old-fashioned romantic plays loved by London audiences, which were usually composed of shopkeepers and tradesmen.

"The Knight of the Burning Pestle" is actually a play within a play. In the opening scene, an actor begins reciting lines from "The Merchant of London," when suddenly a member of the audience interrupts the actor. The citizen, a grocer, and his wife insist on seeing a play more suited to the audience's liking.

The citizen and the audience then collaborate to give birth to "The Knight of the Burning Pestle." The two plays are then interwoven, which creates amusing havoc for both the actor and the real audience.

The new hero is Rafe, the grocer's apprentice. The grocer and his wife direct the play and provide a running commentary on the outlandish drama. Rafe sallies forth to correct wrong and do good.

Scholars at St. Louis

Some 200 Renaissance scholars from across the country are expected to attend the 1977 Central Renaissance Conference in St. Louis Feb. 24-26. The conference is being hosted by the Columbia and St. Louis campuses of the University of Missouri.

"This is the first time this group has met in the Midwest," according to UMD graduate school dean Lloyd Berry. "And we have planned a tightly organized and easily accessible program." Renaissance experts professor Frederick Hartt of the University of Virginia; professor Louis Martz of Yale University; professor Isidore Silver of Washington University; and professor Lacy Baldwin Smith of Northwestern University will highlight conference speakers.

In addition to its scholarly pursuits, the Renaissance group will be treated to an ecumenical sampling of local university faculties and talent. The group will tour St. Louis University's Vatican Film Library, and attend performances by Washington University's Lafayette Consort.

With the framework of "The London Merchant," Rafe comes to grief. He bundles everything, and is further disrupted by his flustering assistants.

At the same time, another apprentice, the witty Jasper, wins the hand of his employer's daughter despite her father's hostility and Rafe's bungling intervention.

As the knight of the burning pestle, Rafe is more successful: he subdues the ugly giant Bar- barosa, conducts a love affair with a princess, and is finally crowned Lord of the May.

The play is one of the finest pieces produced during England's Jacobean Period. It is bound to bring out roaring laughter, and makes for an excellent evening of entertainment.

In the cast are Barry Kepp as Master Merrymonth, Margo Kavanaugh as Mistress Merrim- thought, Wayne Solomon as Jasper, and Ray Shay as Michael.

Steve Clark plays the citizen, Debbie Gerber plays the wife of the citizen, Mike Eager plays the knight, Tom Kruckemeyer plays Tim, and Christina Mills plays George, the dwarf. Also in the cast are Michelle Lefol, Bev Pfeffer, Tim Bronnen and John Hann.

Ticket prices are $1 for UMSL students with an ID.
Prairie League shows variety

Eric Nelson

The Fox Theatre took on the sounds of the Grand Ol' Opry when two country rock groups, Brewer and Shipley and Pure Prairie League, played to a crowd of over 3000.

The Fox was definitely an ideal setting for the type of music being played since the harmonies of Brewer and Shipley would probably have been lost at Kiel. Pure Prairie League would have had to play at a volume that would have lowered the quality of the music being played since the Fox.

Eric Nelson

Plastic and metal exhibit has appeal

Tony O'Connor

An exhibit titled "Iron, Precious Metals and Plastic" is showing at Craft Alliance Gallery. The exhibit, "Iron, Precious Metals and Plastic," is a combination of two mediums. Plastic and metals are, however, not altogether different in the way they are formed. Both substances must be heated to make them flexible. The plastic is then coated by hand, and the iron is forged with a hammer.

The plastic pieces are unique. Bondi breaks our conception of plastic forms by making objects that thrive with life. Many of the pieces have animal characteristics. One work is curved, grooved, indented, and painted to resemble an octopus arm. The resemblance is near perfect. The texture is not surreal as are many animated art objects. The surface is hard and resilient, and yet has the sensation of depth, of softness that so closely resembles skin and muscles.

Another animated piece is the back side of a telephone receiver painted and grooved to resemble a turtle shell. The green color small, geometric squares closely match the real thing.

Stephen Bondi has created some very unusual and appealing art. His interesting display of shapes and textures is a good example of 20th century modern art. The exhibition runs through March 2 at the Craft Alliance Gallery, located at 6640 Delmar Blvd., in the heart of the Delmar Loop.

A VICTORIAN MELODRAMA COMPLETE WITH LONDON FOG, PURLOINED LETTERS, SEEDY CRIMINALS AND A BEAUTIFUL LADY IN DISTRESS, SHERLOCK HOLMES WAS WRITTEN BY ACTOR/PLAYWRIGHT WILLIAM GILLETTE AND FIRST PRODUCED IN LONDON IN 1899.

THE PLOT, WHICH PITS SHERLOCK HOLMES AGAINST HIS ARCHENEMY PROFESSOR MORIARTY, IS A COMBINATION OF TWO OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S MOST FAMOUS HOLMES STORIES, A SCANDAL IN BOHEMIA AND THE FINAL PROBLEM.

THE MOST RECENT REVIVAL OF THIS PLAY WAS A 1973 LONDON PRODUCTION BY THE ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. IN 1974, THIS SHOW WAS TRANSFERRED TO BROADWAY WHERE IT PLAYED FOR OVER A YEAR. THE SHOW WHICH WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE IS DERIVED FROM THE ORIGINAL RSC PRODUCTION, BUT HAS BEEN REDISSIGNED AND RECAST FOR THIS TOUR. THE CURRENT PRODUCTION FEATURES FIVE ELABORATE SETS DEPICTING FAMILIAR HOLMES TERRITORY - FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURE SPHERES DIGS TO DOCTOR WATSON'S KENSINGTON CONSULTING ROOMS. A YOUNG AMERICAN, JOHN MICHALSKI, IS FEATURED IN THE TITLE ROLE, WITH VETERAN PERFORMER KURT KALVAR PLAYING THE PART OF PROFESSOR MORIARTY.

Tuesday, March 15 8:00pm
American Theater

TICKETS AVAILABLE NOW AT THE UNIVERSITY CENTER INFORMATION DESK
A third place finish in the St. Louis Area Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet was all the Rivermen could muster last Saturday at UMSL's pool, although many SLACAA and school records were broken.

"St. Louis University's schoolships gave them the edge over both Washington University and us, although Washington University came very close," stated Coach Monte Strub. "Even through this, I feel that we performed better than either of the other teams, and have improved throughout the season far more than did either of them. We did it without the advantages some of them had."

The final scores illustrate how close the scores stayed throughout the day-long, 34 event meet, with St. Louis University the victors holding 149 points for the day.

Membership offered

Frontenac Tennis Club, 10455 German Blvd., located at Lindbergh and Conway Rd. is making an offer to the students and the faculty of UMSL.

Prior to this time an individual joining the tennis club would pay $1.50 for a membership. They are now making it possible to join the club at a reduced membership rate for students and faculty, of only $1.00. This membership is for Fridays from 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. or a reduced court rate— Doubles $2, a player per hour, and singles $4 a player per hour.

All memberships are in effect until September 30, 1977. For more information call 991-0646.

Swimmers at peak

Bill Wilson

Doubles

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until September 30. 1977. For MemberWp offered Swimmers at peak

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and school SLACAA records with a winning time of 1:05.273 (an electronic timing system was used for the meet). Rob West also gave an outstanding effort in the 100 yard backstroke, moving from a seed­

place of fourth to win the event and set school and SLACAA records with a time of 1:02.747.

In women's events, the River­

women's only victory was

achieved by Carolyn Davis in the 500 yard freestyle.

"Another of the best perfor­

mances of the meet was in the 400 yard medley relay," said Strub. The relay was made up of West on backstroke, Barnes on breaststroke, Piacenza on butterfly, and Bill Wilson on freestyle. "Each man swam his personal best time, and together they obliterated the school re­

cord by over two full seconds." The mark is now set at 3:56.5.

All in all, thirteen SLACAA records were broken out of seventeen men's events, three of them by SLU's Steve Wilson.

This weekend the Rivermen will close out their season by competing in the Washington University Invitationals, Friday night at 7:30 p.m. and Saturday from 9 a.m. on throughout the day. UMSL will be competing along with Washington University, Principia, SLU, William Jewell, and Austin College.

"Rape is an historical condition that underlies all aspects of male-female relationships.

It is a crime, not of lust, but of violence and power."

... Susan Brownmiller

J.C. Penney Auditorium

The University Program Board Presents:

Susan Brownmiller

Author of the best selling book, AGAINST OUR WILL, Men, Women, Rape

Against Our Will

Men, Women and Rape

Friday, March 11, 1977

11:45 a.m.

"Rape is an historical condition that underlies all aspects of male-

female relationships.

It is a crime, not of lust, but of violence and power."

... Susan Brownmiller

Becker moves on in sports

Mary Milhau

As a young girl growing up in Festus, Mo., Terry Becker was always the outdoors type.

While some girls were playing with dolls, Terry Becker was getting the guys," she laughed, recalling the bumps and the bruises she suffered along the way.

"I played playground ball with the guys," she said, "recalling the bumps and the bruises she suffered along the way.

The three-sport UMSL star, who also excels in volleyball and softball, would like to see a little bit more equality in scholarship aid.

"I think it is good for women to get scholarships, just like men. "It's deserving for the women who work hard at it. I'd hate to see it get so commercialized like the men's sports, but women's scholarship, are good as long as they're kept under control," she said.

Currently UMSL gives only half-tuition scholarships to women. This makes it doubly hard for women athletes in some cases she must also hold down a job, said Becker.

As far as this year's squad goes, the Riverwomen are led by Becker and her friend, senior Carmen Forest, a member of the 1976 U.S. Olympic basketball team and the UMSL's senior scoring leader. The two averaged 21.5 and 19.3 points per game respectively.

Becker believes that the key of competition in women's basketball is just as good as a men's basketball. She hopes the UMSL students will support her team by packing the gym for the Riverwomen quality for the state tournament.