

SUB To Hold First "Follies" On March 16

Plans are being made for UMSL's first Follies to be held on Saturday, March 16 at 8:00 p.m. in 105 Benton Hall. The Follies will present a variety of student entertainment, including folk-singing, dancing, skits, poetry reading, and playing musical instruments. Admission will be free.

Any student or group of students interested in performing in the Follies should contact Brenda Baker, PA 5-3021, and give her the necessary information concerning the kind of act, equipment needed, the person in charge, and how long the act will take.

Also, there will be an organizational meeting on Wed., March 13 for all those interested in performing. The meeting will be held in the SA office between 11:30 and 2:30. According to Miss Baker, this will be the deadline for students who wish to participate.

SUB president Sue Estes said that a "traveling trophy" will be awarded to the organization or independents presenting the best entertainment. The trophy will be returned and reawarded each year.

Galosy Denies Power Play

Rick Galosy, an originator of the present constitutional revision movement, denied last week that the revision drive was inspired by a desire for power. It is, instead, he claimed, an attempt to establish representative student government at UMSL.

Galosy told a Current interviewer Friday, March 1, that some students mistakenly regard the movement as power-motivated. At the meeting of the Chancellor's Advisory Council Thursday, February 29, he noticed "the feeling that the students involved were out for power."

"I don't particularly want to be associated with a movement for power," he remarked. "This isn't a revolution--it's a revision."

Galosy attributed the power theory to two factors; misunderstanding of the criticism the revisionists have aimed at the present student government, and rash statements about student rights and powers by some of those participating in the constitutional movement.

Some students have interpreted the criticism of student government as criticism of those involved in the government, he said. Calling this a misinterpretation, Galosy argued that "Our main objection is that student government isn't representative . . . There is no intent to overthrow the present structure and no animosity to anybody within the present struc-



Merely tugging at heart strings was not enough for these UMSL co-eds. These attractive, muscular young ladies were taking part in one of the many Sadie Hawkins Day activities, the Tug of War. photo by Mike Olds

Student Court Loses Powers -- Move Is Provisional Only

The Student Court has lost its powers in disciplinary matters under the Provisional Rules of Procedure adopted by the Board of Curators on February 23.

ture."

It was a fear of this "power-play" reaction which caused Galosy, Gary Lewis, and former Student Association president, Michael Hughes, all organizers of the revision drive, to agree not to take an active part in the constitutional convention.

"Our position is an advisory position," Galosy stated. "The actual decision is in the hands of students who will be affected by student government." (Galosy, Hughes and Lewis are all seniors).

The second factor contributing to the "power-play" notion may be more serious, Galosy indicated. Statements by some revisionists concerning student-administration relations have tended to alienate faculty and administration, he said.

Galosy blamed part of this on misunderstanding, but he also warned "Unless certain people keep their mouths shut, it's going to get worse."

He maintained that the purpose of constitutional revision is to replace a "pseudo-representative" student government structure with a popularly-elected government.

"The only kind of a quote unquote student power I advocate," he added, "is that students have a say-so--that the student be represented to the persons who are going to decide what's going on around here."

These Rules are in effect until September 30 only. Any student or faculty member can submit suggestions and comments on the Provisional Rules before July 1.

The Board of Curators will consider all suggestions before finalizing procedures.

As the Rules now stand, no mention of a student court is made. However, neither are student courts expressly forbidden. Power to hear cases is vested in the Student Conduct Committee.

There is a provision for the operation of student "forums . . . for investigating facts, holding hearings and recommending and imposing sanctions . . ." These forums must exist under established student honor systems with written codes approved by the Chancellor. Such an honor system exists in the School of Law at Columbia.

According to Dr. Harold Eickhoff, Dean of Student Affairs, the student court system could be made operative on this campus if incorporated into such an honor system. The Student Court now constitutes the Judiciary branch of the Student Association and is provided for in the SA Constitution. However, there is no written honor code on this campus.

The principal change effected by the document is increased power for the Student Conduct Committee. This committee, appointed by the Chancellor, may now make final decisions in cases of student discipline. The old committee had powers of recommendation only. However, the student may appeal the decision of the committee to the Chancellor.

Because of the changes in the function of the Student Conduct Committee, Chancellor Bugg has

Convention Convenes; Delegates Distrustful

By Bob Fick, Current Reporter

SA president Mary Killenberg told the constitutional convention at its first meeting February 26 "I'm all in favor of this committee. Senators are just as dissatisfied with the old system as you are." Despite this, distrust of the Senate and bickering over minute details characterized the meeting.

After the acceptance of the credentials of the 16 delegates present, Miss Killenberg appointed Dennis McCarthy as temporary chairman of the convention. She felt this a wise move since McCarthy is not a senator but chief justice of the Student Court. Miss Killenberg felt she was keeping the Senate from seemingly running the convention.

This move, however, did not agree with the opinion of the delegates, some of whom already thought that the convention smacked of being run by the present government. In opposition to the appointment the delegates elected Roy Billington, a junior, in an 11 to 5 vote. He will take over the chairman's duties for two weeks or until 50 delegates have been approved.

Both Mike Hughes and Vince Schoemehl addressed the convention delegates at the meeting. In separate speeches they called for the awareness of the delegates to their responsibilities, hoping, as Schoemehl said, that they will draft "a responsible constitution."

In other business the delegates set up a credentials committee to check and approve the credentials of their colleagues as well as any new delegates to the convention. Appointed by the chairman to the committee were Keefe Rayfield, Don Zacher and Ann Kramper. After a heated debate on the convention floor, the delegates agreed that the other three members of the committee be senators chosen by the SA president. Two of the senators must have the 100-signature petition.

An open organizational committee was also created, on which only delegates have voting power. Meeting Wednesday, February 28, the committee set up Writing Committees and a Steering Committee. The Writing Committees will deal with Preamble, Rights, Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Budget, Research and Voting. The Steering Committee will be made up of all committee chairmen and two students appointed by the chair. Its job is to determine rules of order for the convention.

decided to appoint a new committee. Traditionally, the members are chosen from the faculty.

The change in procedures came in response to recent Federal Court decisions guaranteeing due process of law to students. The president or chancellor of an institution may no longer dismiss a student solely on the recommendation of a committee or other body. He must review the facts himself and judge according to those facts.

The Rules refer to procedures only. Standards of conduct are contained in Article V of the By-laws of the Board of Curators.

Complete texts of the procedures are available for use of and review by all interested parties. They may be picked up at the Office of Public Information, Room 224, Benton Hall.

Evening School Students Nominate Nine for Senate

Nine students were nominated for the four Senate seats, allotted to the night school at the night-school meeting Thursday, February 29.

Those nominated were Milton Patton, junior; Suzann Kennedy, freshman; Rita Wiener, sophomore; Carol Lauer, sophomore; Christie DeKeersgieter, sophomore; Merle Heller, junior; Jerome Sherp, junior; Kathy Diekemper, freshman; and Ann Gray, junior. They will be interviewed at the next meeting of the Chancellor's Advisory Council, at which time four will be chosen for the Senate.

The 37 people present elected Maury Ferguson permanent chair-

man of the Evening School meeting. Ferguson told those present, who included Dean Whitner of the Evening Division, Dean Eickhoff of the Student Affairs Office, and Mary Killenberg, SA president, "We want to make a place for the night people on this campus."

Ferguson also stated that there would be a meeting every month alternating from Wednesday to Thursday. He hopes that activities of both an intellectual and a social nature can be planned for the evening students.

After the nominations and the address by Ferguson the meeting was turned over to discussion of the problems on the UMSL campus including registration and parking.

Why Student Government?

We have devoted considerable news and editorial space to the recent excitement over student government. Is there a student power movement at UMSL? Is there a need for student power at UMSL? Does the Administration have too great a part in student affairs? Are popular elections the answer? Does the constitution need rewriting? Are the people determined to rewrite it qualified? Etc. etc. ad nauseam. We think there is one aspect of this problem that few have considered.

We are all dissatisfied with the present student government. Everyone is screaming for changes. But to what end? What do we want from student government? What did UMSL's recent student government lack to cause such an uproar--and is a structural change in the constitution that will permit popular elections going to make everything all right?

The officers, whether popularly elected or despotically appointed, still have to officiate, they still have to do something. What? This, basically, is the problem with UMSL student government. It does nothing--it doesn't even know what it should do.

The few flings that the SA has engaged in, Viet Nam Week and a few debates about triggering an intellectual revolution here on our campus, could have been handled by any kind of committee for engaging speakers. The SA has passed some legislation. Does anybody know what or why? Of course not--for the most part it was "busy" work. And when it wasn't, nothing was done to make the legislative decisions effective.

(When we speak of student government, we do not include the student court, whatever its present status may be, because we feel it has a separate and evident function, and that it fulfills it.)

To discover what our student government is now doing, that it should be doing, we must first decide what student government is supposed to do, which brings us to another very basic question.

What is the function of student government, particularly on this campus?

We feel that the primary function of student government is to involve the students in their university--to create a sense of identity for the students with their school. Has UMSL student government done this? Just looking at a few representative comments by students that UMSL is a "hotbed of apathy", and "that big high school on Natural Bridge" we can see that it has not. UMSL is a place to go to school--but few students are proud that they go here. We feel that part of the blame for this ho-hum attitude lies in our ineffective student government, which has done nothing to foster any loyalty for itself or the campus.

Do we need homecomings and Viet Nam weeks? They're nice, and they help create a big-university atmosphere, but aren't there other things we need as well? What about forums and panels and discussions, held during the day, without the fanfare of big name speakers, and the drama of international topics, but with faculty members, administration members and students, discussing topics relevant to UMSL that will interest them and draw them together. What about class meetings that have a little organization and purpose to them, so that the few sterling souls who show up are not discouraged from ever showing up again. What about a concentrated effort to see that UMSL gets the coverage that it deserves in news media other than the Current, so students can be proud that they go to UMSL instead of explaining what it is, where it is, and that it definitely is not a junior college.

What about the SA involving itself in the real problems of this campus, even if they aren't very glamorous? Why don't they set up committees to study things like parking problems, police protection, the need for study room, and cafeteria grievances. Maybe student groups could come up with solutions, where there can be solutions, which incorporate student action in solving the problems.

A secondary function of student government is to keep the three main groups in the University working smoothly together, and to make each aware of the other's needs and problems. We had always been under the impression that all three were working for the same goal: the education of the students. The students go to school to learn (ideally speaking), the faculty comes to teach, and the administration exists to run the whole system efficiently, to take care of dealings that extend beyond the academic community, and to provide extra services, such as placement bureaus, etc. Why does one group always insist on overstepping its bounds? Why have there been suggestions that UMSL student government, which to this point has not even handled student affairs effectively, should have a deciding voice on faculty and administrative matters? True, the three groups should work together, but for the purpose of enabling each to do its own job better, not to muddle around in each other's affairs. This applies to the role of the administration in student government as well, which is the jumping off point for most student power movements.

But for now, regarding the question of student power on this campus, what could be more ridiculous? First we need a good student government, requiring organized student action, which does something, and then the question of whether the administration is doing too much of it, and the students doing too little of it, is legitimate.

Student Courts

The Board of Curators is soliciting all suggestions and comments about the provisional procedures recently adopted concerning student legal rights, until July 1, 1968.

Chancellor Bugg made the following statement concerning the student courts:

"The Board of Curators approved a set of procedures concerning student disciplinary review and appeal, which sets forth procedures required by recent Federal Court decisions. These procedures are intended to be the legal parameters within which a university must operate and are not intended to supplant proper interest of the faculty and the students in student discipline, substantive or procedural.

"It is my intention to refer these procedures to various committees for study so that they can and will make recommendations to the Board. I would like to emphasize that these are procedures and not rules of conduct. They insure legal right and are effective only when a student is charged with a violation of some student conduct rule.

"The document in question is clearly "provisional" and it is fully the intention of the Curators that the faculty and students use it as a starting point of legal requirements and build a completed document which will incorporate educational philosophy, policy and procedures.

"Complete texts of the proced-



ures are available for use of and review by all interested parties. They may be picked up at the Office of Public Information, Room 224, Benton Hall."

The Current will be glad to print opinions differing from our own student government, either as guest editorials or as letters to the editor. However, we cannot print articles running more than 250 words. We recognize our obligation to give students an opportunity to express their opinions,

but we are, unfortunately, limited by space.

UPO

- Mon., Mar. 18: U.S. ARMY AUDIT AGENCY: Bus. Adm., Acc't
 - Mon. Mar. 18: SOUTHWESTERN BELL; Bus. Adm., Education, Psych, Soc. Sci, Eng., Phil., Math
 - Tues., Mar. 19: U.S. GEN ACC'T. OFFICE: All Bus. majors, math, must be in upper 25% of class or have passed the FSE Exam if other than accounting major.
 - Tues., Mar. 19: FRANCIS-HOWELL SCH. DIST: All Ed majors
 - Wed., Mar. 20: CHRYSLER: Bus. Adm., Acc't, Gen. Mgt.
 - Wed., Mar. 20: EDWARDSVILLE COM. SCH: All Ed. majors
 - Thurs., Mar. 21: EDUCATION: Eastern Ill. Development and Service Unit: representative of 10 counties in East Central Illinois, all majors
 - Mon., Mar. 25: RICHMOND SCH-- Richmond, Calif: all majors
 - Tues., Mar. 26: PARKWAY SCH. DIST: All Ed. majors
 - Wed., Mar. 27: BOROUGH SCH. DIST--Anchorage, Alaska: All Ed. majors
 - Wed., Mar. 27: UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.: All ed majors, Wisc.
 - Thurs., Mar. 28: WEBSTER GROVES: All Ed. majors.
- APPOINTMENTS CAN ONLY BE MADE ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY OF EACH WEEK BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. ALL APPOINTMENTS MUST BE MADE IN PERSON.

More on Student Government

by Gail Winters, Staff Writer

Gustav, our favorite maintenance man, is carrying out his duties in an angry silence. In all the dispute over democracy at UMSL, no mention has been made of his department's voice in the decision-making processes here. And, sure enough, he's right. Those who have performed an about-face on the positions they accepted have thus far failed to mention the lack of representation from this corner.

Michael Hughes and his followers in the SA Senate and the Chancellor's Advisory Council threw in the towel--halfway through their term of office--protesting that they had not been elected democratically, but chosen by the Administration or their representatives. In this wave of idealism, the "democracy" goal at UMSL has come to mean rule by everyone but the Administration and faculty.

Yet these two groups--Administration and faculty--are salaried by the tax-paying citizens of Missouri to perform their functions in the framework of the university. Their voice must not be stilled.

Such proposals as student approval for hiring and firing of teachers would place too heavy a responsibility in the wrong hands. Easy grades could all too readily become the teacher's ticket to success.


Popular elections, according to Mr. Hughes, would be the key to a more effective student government, and would lessen the aura of aristocracy which now surrounds it. It is questionable whether a strong student interest in the affairs of the government would extend beyond the elections themselves. Perhaps popularly elected representatives would feel a stronger sense of duty to those who put them in office, but theirs would

not automatically be a better regime. In fact, the present SA constitution was originally adopted as a remedy for an irresponsible, popularly elected government.

Indignation has also been expressed over this year's handling of the budget at the university. The Chancellor himself outlined the budget for each organization on campus. But how many students understand or care enough about this matter to take the job into their hands?

Perhaps what needs most to be done is to define the exact purposes of the Student Association, and to communicate these goals to the student body as a whole. No one really seems to know where anyone else is headed.

Mr. Hughes and his followers hold praiseworthy ideals, but they overestimate the average student's concern in taking an active part in student government. Interest wanes when nothing dramatic is happening.



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FIRST OF A SERIES

The Draft: A Study of the History of Conscription

by Don Schwalke

The origin of the draft is not in the halls of the U.S. Congress. Depending on your position, the blame or the credit belongs to the Macedonians, who improved on the Greek and early Roman concept of the citizen-soldier.

Greece required every young man to undergo military training for a year or more (usually two years) in most free cities. This supplied a trained army of citizen-soldiers ready for service at any time. Early Rome also used the citizen-soldier to great effectiveness, but later developed a more professional armed force.

Macedonia was not satisfied with a citizen militia and developed the first organized draft. The country was divided into districts, each district required to furnish a specified quota each year. This insured a steady supply of freshly trained, combat ready troops.

Mercenaries Popular

While the volunteer armies of Greece and Rome and the conscripted armies of Macedonia proved highly effective, the most common method of obtaining fighting men was the hiring of highly trained groups of professional mercenaries and maintaining small professional armies.

The professional army continued to dominate the battlefield but the citizen militia did not die out. Many cities maintained a volunteer army which coexisted with professional forces, although it was not as efficient.

Not until the revolution of the United States and France, did a people's army and the idea of a "nation in arms" begin to seriously rejuvenate the old Greek citizen-soldier concept.

Territorial Basis

During the Napoleonic Wars, Prussia developed the Krumper system by which conscripts were called up on a territorial basis and put in classes according to age; Macedonia's method with an age classification added. When the men completed their training, they returned home and became part of an enrolled army reserve subject to call at any time.

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Eventually, the Krumper plan was used in some fashion, throughout all of Europe. Through it the countries would be able to mobilize their entire manpower when, in the following fifty years, methods of fast efficient transportation was available.

Return to Professional

After the Napoleonic Wars, there was a return to a regular professional army, but only briefly. Most countries in this period maintained a separate partially equipped citizen as well as a standing army.

At the end of the Franco-Prussian War, the "nation at arms" principle was firmly embedded in the military structure of France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia and partially developed in the lesser nations of Europe. In theory every man was a trained, combat ready soldier. The general principle was a training period of two or three years for all young men. Until middle age, these men would be reservists subject to call in any emergency. Equipment and uniforms were stored in the barracks of each district.

This system of mobilization offered at once an immediate increase of troops for the regular army, a standby pool of reinforcements, and a group capable of training new reserves. Using such a program, a European state could drastically increase her military in a very short time.

During the European military evolution, the United States did not develop her forces in such a manner. The first form of national conscription legislation was enacted during the Civil War by the Confederate government in 1862. The Northern Militia Act of 1862 relied on the states to perform

the enrollment and draft, and led to the hiring of substitutes by individuals and paying of bounties by the states to men who would sign up.

In February of 1863, Congress began debating the first national conscription law, which would allow the war Department to perform the draft, instead of the individual state governments. This would by-pass the calling out of state militias, the traditional method of raising armies for defense. Signed into law March 3, 1863, this bill still provides for exemption for a draftee who paid a fee of \$300.

1917 Draft Act

Not until 1917, during World War I, did the United States feel the need to pass further draft legislation. Within the selective Draft Act of 1917 was a provision that prohibited volunteering, with the exception of four divisions.

After World War I, Congress, on September 16, 1940, passed the Selective Training and Service Act, the first time a conscription law was enacted during peace time. Following this law came a series of Selective Service Acts; the Selective Service Extension Act August 18, 1941, extended service to not more than thirty months in time of peace and eliminated a 900,000 man limit of the Army; Selective Service Act June 24, 1948 provided for registration of all men 18 to 25 years of age and induction

of enough men 19 to 25 years of age to maintain an Army of 837,000 Navy and Marine Corps of 666,882, and an Air Force of 502,000; Draft Act June 19, 1955, extended draft to July 1, 1955 and increased service to twenty-four months; and the Selective Service Bill June 30, 1955 extending the draft four years and doctor's draft two years.

Each succeeding four years from 1955 to 1967 Congress has passed a proposal to extend the draft. That is how it got here.

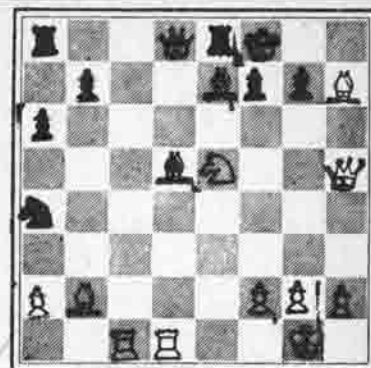
The questions today are, "Will it stay?" and "Is there a better way?" These are questions this author will investigate in his next article.

If you would care to express your personal opinion on the draft or related topics, it will be gratefully accepted and used in a future article dealing with the affect of the draft on the college student.

Send your written opinion to "The Current" office in the Administration Building.

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Finish 13-9

UMSL Loses to Rockhurst

By Marty Hendin, Sports Editor

UMSL's hopes for a spot in the NAIA national tournament ended with 18:35 remaining in the first half of the Rivermen's district play-off game with Rockhurst College on Wednesday February 28. At that point, with UMSL leading 2-1 in the game played at Central Methodist Gym in Fayette, Missouri, Rockhurst started a streak of 19 straight points that gave them a 20-2 lead, and ended UMSL's dream.

After Jim Goff's basket had given the Rivermen their 2-1 lead, UMSL suddenly turned ice-cold and began throwing the ball away. At the same time the Hawks got hot and did not allow a UMSL basket until

Goff scored again with 12:55 remaining. The St. Louisans then scored six more points to narrow the gap to 20-10 with 11:15 left in the first half.

That was the closest that the Rivermen could get until they came back to trail 63-54 with 7:40 remaining in the game. Rockhurst then took off again, and only UMSL's five points in the last 15 seconds of the game allowed them to lose only 84-74.

The Kansas City school completely dominated the game statistics. They hit .524 from the field and .742 from the foul line to UMSL's .390 and .700. The statistic that really told the story of the game was Rockhurst's 47-22 edge in rebounds.

St. Louisan Jim Healey led all scorers and rebounders with 25 points and 14 rebounds. Verle Sutton led Rivermen scorers with 21

points. Jack Stenner, who was guarded closely by the Hawks, hit only .315 from the field and scored only 18 points. Terry Reiter also hit double figures with 12 points.

Because of their victory, the Rockhurst Hawks earned the right to meet MCAU champion Drury College on a two-of-three play-off to determine District sixteen's representative in the NAIA tournament beginning March 11 in Kansas City.

Terry Reiter, who, along with Ron Clark, played in his last varsity game for UMSL, summed up the game when he commented, "It was kind of frustrating."

JV Beats Sanford, Finish 8-1 Season

The UMSL junior varsity ended its 1967-68 season on March 2 with a 97-51 triumph over the jayvees of Sanford Brown College of St. Louis. Riverman Joe Fagan was the game's high scorer with 23 points. John Pasternak tossed in 17 points and Jim Goff had 15 points and 13 rebounds.

The Junior Rivermen finished their second season with a record of 8-1 and a scoring average of more than 99 points per game. Their only loss was to Boys' Club, 114-92 on February 15.

ECRIVANT WEST

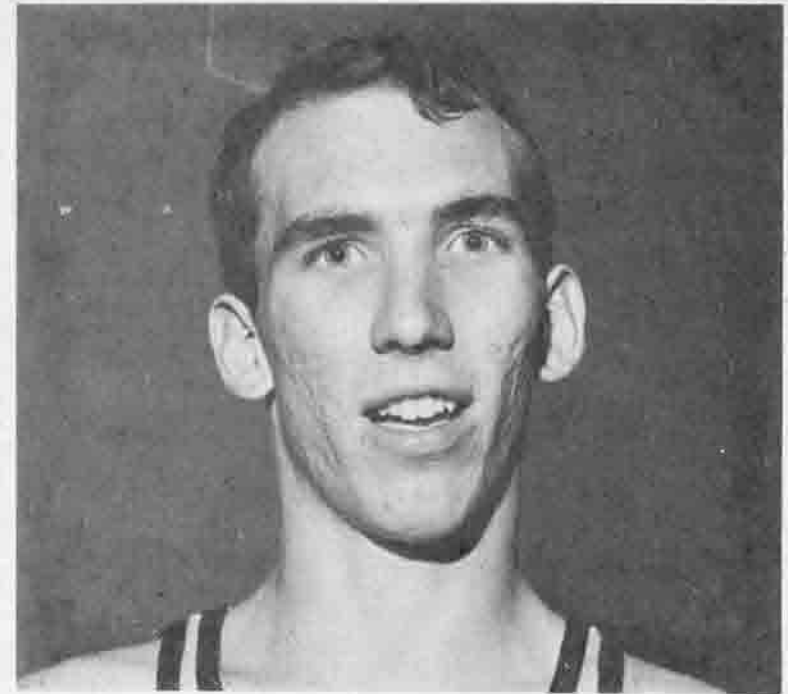
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The subject of this week's Riverman Review is the team's most valuable player, Jack Stenner.

Stenner Named MVP

UMSL's most valuable player and leading scorer this season and in the two year intercollegiate athletic history of the University is 6'3" junior Jack Stenner.

During this past season Stenner eclipsed two marks that Ron Woods had set during the 1966-67 campaign. He hit 40 points against Illinois College on February 23 to shatter the record of 37 points in one game. In the same game he broke Woods' record of 437 points in one season. Stenner finished the year with 478 points for a 22.8 average.

Jack is a 1965 graduate of University City High School. In his senior year at U. City he averaged 23 points per game and was named to the All Suburban Big Ten team. He spent his freshman year at Northwest Junior College at Powell, Wyoming where he averaged 11 points per game. Another student at Northwest was the former Sandi Dvarishkis who is now Mrs. Jack Stenner.

Stenner transferred to UMSL for the 1966-67 season, and ended up as the team's second leading scorer with an 11.7 average. His high game last year was 22 points against McKendree College. One of Jack's high spots last season was when he scored all six of UMSL's points in overtime against Rolla

at Homecoming. In his two-year UMSL career Stenner has scored 698 points for a 17.5 average.

Jack has managed to work during the day, attend night school, and still play basketball. Five days a week he works from 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. as a recreational therapist at Our Lady of Grace Child Center. He practices from 4:00-6:00 and attends night school classes from 6:30-9:30. He is majoring in psychology.

Named All-District

Jack ended this season by receiving two honors. He was recently elected by his team-mates as UMSL's most valuable player. He will receive an award from the Current signifying this.

He was also recently named to the second team of the all-district team of NAIA district 16. He received a plaque from the district at half-time of the Drury-Rockhurst play-off at Kansas City on March 2. Members of the district first team are Gail and Virgle Fredrick of Drury, Jim Healey of Rockhurst, Tony Robertson of Culver-Stockton and Tom Sponell of William Jewell. Named with Stenner to the second team are Tarkio's Jim Curry, Tom Dunn of William Jewell, Roland Schultz of Drury and Jay Moore of Culver-Stockton.

ACNE spoiling your fun?

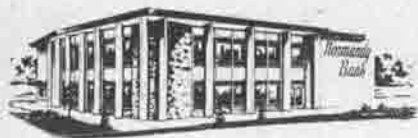
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