



Barbershop quartet featured at Ma Bell's traveling puppet show.

photo by Vince Schumacher

Role and Scope

UMSL to plan own statement

President C. Brice Ratchford is to announce his Role and Scope statement on Saturday, December 9 and UMSL faculty members will receive copies of the statement in the Saturday mail, accompanied by an analysis and interpretation from Interim Chancellor Everett Walters.

This information was presented to the University Senate meeting on Thursday, December 7 by Chancellor Walters.

Role and Scope is a comprehensive report on the designation of professional and graduate programs to sepecific University of Missouri campuses. This statement will present the programs in which each campus will specialize and the campuses where the various graduate level degrees can be obtained.

According to Chancellor Walters, UMSL, as well as the other three campuses, must prepare its own Role and Scope. This academic plan will outline the pur-

poses and goals of UMSL - for example, which educational programs should be continued or instituted.

Specific planning will begin after the first of the year. Students, faculty and administration have already made a start on preparing the Role and Scope statement for the university. College deans, Senate long-range planning committee, and the Chancellor's Task Force 1 and 2 have become familiar with the matters of concern related to Role and Scope.

Chancellor Walters also posed questions to the Senate, concerning the projects to which UMSL should give special consideration. He described UMSL as a fairly traditional, standardized type of campus. "Why couldn't we change and have a highly experimental and innovative type of university?"

He questioned the rationale behind a four-year university - why not three or five years? Propositions such as a flexible "univer-

sity without walls" or an entirely elective program, guided by an advisor or advisory group, could be included, the Chancellor suggested, in the UMSL Role and Scope.

"Are campuses really responsive to the needs of the people? Why couldn't we build courses around what students consider to be their educational needs -- courses which would better them in everyday life, including practical skills and vocations?"

"These and many other questions, critical of higher education today have been raised across the country this past year. Why shouldn't we at UMSL give serious consideration to them as we prepare our campus Role and Scope statement?"

Chancellor Walters directed these suggestions to the University Senate, encouraging them to devote time to discussing these topics, which could include substantive change in UMSL's academic future.

Students involved in dept. decisions

The Political Science Department has organized a group of graduate and undergraduate students to help in the selection of candidates applying for teaching positions in the department.

Dr. E. Terence Jones, assistant professor of political science and head of the Political Science department, has commented that the graduate and undergraduate groups were organized to help the department gain as many insights as possible into the people trying to obtain vacant teaching positions.

"It has been a long time since anyone in the department was an undergraduate and since many, if not most, did not attend a college on a commuter campus, we hope that students will present different, important perspectives to the evaluations."

"We also hope to get the maximum exchange of information from the candidate to the student interviewers and from the students to the candidate. The department wants incoming faculty members to know as much as possible about the campus," he said.

Graduate student Dan Dubruel and undergraduate Sue Duchek represent students on an ad hoc teaching evaluation committee.

The Political Science department has two permanent committees. The Graduate Committee is composed of faculty members and two elected graduate students and the Tenure Committee is composed exclusively of the tenured faculty.

The 1972 fall semester was the first semester a student group in the department has helped in the selection of new faculty members. Dr. Jones said the department is still open to suggestions as to how the student group can be more representative of student's interests in the department.

DECEMBER 7, 1972 Issue 159

CURRENT

University of Missouri - St. Louis

Forum explores admissions policy

Last Friday, SDS sponsored a teach-in on the new admissions policy now being used at UMSL. About 60 people attended. Speakers included James Riley of the St. Louis Association of Black Psychologists, Carol Dye of UMSL's Psych. Department and two students, Linda Karberg and Barbara Banfield.

Mr. Riley pointed out that all existing tests discriminate against some groups. When asked if any "unbiased" tests were being developed, Mr. Riley responded that such tests were being developed, but that it may be 10 or 20 years before their validity could be determined. Carol Dye stated that tests, such as the ACT and SAT, only measured a student's ability to succeed in a white middle-class environment.

Linda Karberg presented a question used on the ACT tests which reads as follows: (choose the pair of words which correspond closest to the given pair)

- ISLAND--WATER
- A) SAND-DESERT
- B) MOUNTAIN-OCEAN
- C) CITY-MEADOW
- D) LAKE-LAND

Ms. Karberg said that a person could give valid reasons for relating any of the choices to the given pair, but that the authors of the test had decided that (D) was the "correct" answer. Such tests inhibit creative thinking, she argued. Barbara Banfield spoke last and related to the crowd that the minority enrollment at San Francisco State College had dwindled from 12% to 4% of the total enrollment (over a period of about eight years) when admissions tests were instituted there.

Next the meeting was opened for free discussion. One student told the group about the way he and others at Clayton High had been prepared for years to do well on college entrance tests. He said he had taken numerous tests, like the PSAT, OHIO PSYCHOLOGICAL, ETC. which give a student practical experience at taking intelligence tests. Prof. McKenna said that, "as an Ivy League faculty member," he agreed that UMSL was a racist institution, but that it would be useless to change the admissions policy unless the state legislature appropriated money for programs designed to help minority group members succeed at UMSL. He then said that he doubted that such funds would be forthcoming.

To this, Paul Gomberg of the Philosophy Department retorted, "In other words, what you are saying is that UMSL needs a racist admissions policy to recruit students to a racist institution. That's a lot of bullcrap!"

One student then pointed out that the "lack of funds" excuse is used to justify many policies at UMSL, but when Chuck Smith wanted money for his athletic program, the administration had no qualms about raising student activity fees \$4.00 per semester to finance it. "I would much rather see my money go to Wil Grant (Project UNITED - University Needs in the Education of the Disadvantaged) than to Chuck Smith," he said.

MoPIRG endorsed by Wash. U.

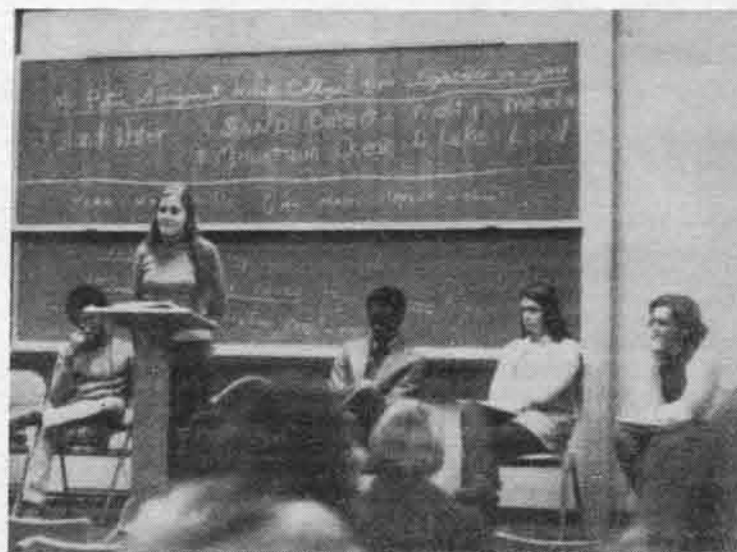
On November 14, MoPIRG received an impressive vote of confidence from the student body at Washington University to continue the campus as a participating member of the Missouri PIRG. An impressive 86.2 per cent of those voting gave the Group the affirmative to continue to collect a four dollar yearly refundable fee from the undergraduates at the campus. Bob Domrese, Executive Director of the Group stated after the votes were tallied: "We are extremely pleased with these very favorable returns. It's a gratifying victory for all of those students who worked hard in the first year to make the Missouri PIRG a successful public interest action organization." He then added, "the vote indicates that students are in the 'real world' to stay."

UMSL student groups are still working on a plan which would institute a similar funding procedure here.

Shuttle bus service ending

John Phillippe, purchasing officer, has announced that December 12 will be the last day for shuttle bus service to Korvettes. Unless last minute problems arise, the new 675 space parking structure is expected to be completed and turned over to the University before January 1. The lots on campus are expected to handle cars during finals and over the interim. In case of further parking difficulties, UMSL would again be using Korvettes lot.

John Perry, Business Officer, was reluctant to make a cost comparison between the million dollar structure and the use of Korvettes lot until the final figures came in after Christmas. Rental on the lot was \$50/day and buses cost the University \$7.50/hour. In addition, two security guards were employed to guard the lot. Perry also said he was looking for cheaper methods of handling the parking problem on campus.



Speakers on admissions exams Vince Schumacher

TUESDAY, DEC. 12

THURSDAY, DEC. 7

3:15 University Senate Meeting
 7:00 p.m. - 10 p.m. Forum on
 Community concern "I want a
 voice" 229 Penny
 7:00-9:30 p.m. Judo Club Men's
 Advanced Classes

SATURDAY, DEC. 9

8:00 P.M. Film: "The Great
 White Hope" 101 Penny
 7:30 and 9:30 Film: "I Never
 Sang For My Father" Wohl
 Center, Wash U., 75¢

7:00 P.M. Film: "Citizen Kane"
 Eden-Webster Library 50¢
 7:30 P.M. West, Bruce & J. Geils
 Band Fox Theatre 7:30 P.M.
 8:00 P.M. Gay Liberation Meet-
 ing 554 Limit

FRIDAY, DEC. 8

12:40 to 2:40 Hatha Yoga Class
 415 CH
 3:45 to 5:00 Faculty Seminar,
 Center for International
 Studies, "Dionysis and In-
 toxication in Classical
 and Modern Literature"
 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. Fine Arts
 Department, Senior Recital,
 105 BH
 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Film: "Great
 White Hope" 101 Penny
 8:00 to 12:00 ABC Concert
 "Stylistics" Gym-Multi
 Purpose Building
 4:30 p.m. Film: "I Never Sang
 For My Father" Wohl Center,
 Wash. U. 75¢
 11:00 p.m. Horror Theater, KDNA
 11:30 p.m. Film: "Johnny Got
 His Gun" Wohl Center,
 Wash. U. 75¢

SUNDAY, DEC. 10

3:00 P.M. UMSL Concert Band and
 Jazz Band Concert--Multi-
 Purpose Bldg. Warren Bellis
 Conducting

THURSDAY, DEC. 14

1853 Errico Malatesta born
 7:30 Judo Club Women's Class
 8:30 UMSL Singers at St. Louis
 Symphony. Also, Ronald
 Arnatt Chorale. Powell Sym-
 phony Hall; for tickets,
 call Powell.

MONDAY, DEC. 11

Starting today books for the win-
 ter semester will be available at
 the bookstore--also today, the
 bookstore will begin buying back
 old books.
 9:40 to 11:40 P.M. Hatha Yoga
 Class, 411 BH
 11:40 Kiddie Korner of UMSL will
 Decorate the tree outside
 the U. Center
 2:40 to 4:00 P.M. Christian
 Scientist Meeting 272 U. Cen.
 3:30 to 4:30 P.M. Beginning
 Racquetball, Multi-Purpose
 Building
 7:00 to 9:30 P.M. Judo Club
 Mixed Practice

LIBRARY HOURS DURING FINAL EXAMS

Tues. Dec. 12	7:30 - 2:00 a.m.
Wed. Dec. 13	7:30 - 2:00 a.m.
Thurs. Dec. 14	7:30 - 2:00 a.m.
Fri. Dec. 15	7:30 - 2:00 a.m.
Sat. Dec. 16	8:00 - 5:00 p.m.
Sun. Dec. 17	2:00 - 10:00 p.m.
Mon. Dec. 18	7:30 - 2:00 a.m.
Tues. Dec. 19	7:30 - 2:00 a.m.
Wed. Dec. 20	7:30 - 2:00 a.m.
Thurs. Dec. 21	7:30 - 2:00 a.m.
Fri. Dec. 22	7:30 - 5:00 p.m.
Sat. Dec. 23	CLOSED
Sun. Dec. 24	CLOSED
Mon. Dec. 25	CLOSED
Tues. Dec. 26	CLOSED

GOOD LUCK

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MAKE-UP
PERFUME
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Program for innovative students

An experimental program in General Studies in the College of Arts and Sciences on the Columbia campus has been approved.

Designed to allow the innovative student the choice to mold his own program of studies, the General Studies plan will be devoid of curriculum requirements. The sole formal requirement for graduation with a Bachelor of General Studies degree will be 120 semester hours of credit including a course to meet the Missouri state requirement in history and political science.

Students accepted in the experimental program will benefit from the counsel of an advisory committee of three faculty members who will assure that the student's program contains adequate variety and emphasis.

Approximately 25 students will be admitted to the College of General Studies as its first class in January, 1973.

Students normally will be admitted to the program at the beginning of their second year of college. In selecting entrants to the program, special emphasis will be given to those who have been culturally deprived.

In commenting on the program, Dr. Armon Yanders, Dean of the College of Arts and Science, said the plan offers students an opportunity to create programs of studies to meet their particular educational needs. "The College of General Studies will also encourage patterns of study that cross disciplinary lines," he said, "and will help us to develop improved procedures for student advisement."

News Briefs

The School of Business Administration is again participating in a federally supported program, University Year for ACTION (UYA).

Students enrolled in the program will work in the economically deprived communities in lieu of classroom work beginning in January, 1973. Thirty hours of credit may be earned by the student while participating in the program. In addition, each student will receive a salary and living expenses which is comparable to the VISTA scale.

Interested students should contact Ms. Rosemary Chambers at 453-5881 or stop by the UMSL-UYA program office, 484 BESS for further information.

The Health Education Department is sponsoring a Health Exhibit in Conference on Saturday, Dec. 9 in the J.C. Penney Building from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Everyone is welcome to attend.

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Community Center an aid to the city, Long says

The Director of Center for Community & Metropolitan Studies here at UMSL, Dr. Norton E. Long sees the Center as a way of "taking the different disciplines and putting the knowledge...to work in solving the problems of the city." But more importantly he sees the Center as being in the unique position of being able to do a job for the taxpayers and citizens of Missouri who support the University.

Professor Long spoke before some 100 listeners in the interdisciplinary "City" course last Friday to explain the Center and to give his views on some of the basic problems confronting St. Louis. He said the region had been stagnating for the past 25 years and that even with Civic Progress of St. Louis in operation during that time the city is still the town closest to abandonment in the U.S.; and according to his calculations it is the second most poverty

stricken city in the country.

St. Louis' problem "doesn't stop at Skinker," Dr. Long pointed out to the class. He argued that with peace on the verge of breaking out coupled with a "bottoming out" of the airline industry, the areas top employer, McDonnell-Douglas, and it's 30,000 workers and their families could be in bad straits in the near future. "What's good for McDonnell-Douglas," he said, "is awfully important to St. Louis."

Dr. Long characterized St. Louis as the "most mindless place I've ever seen," adding "getting some sense into St. Louis is a greater challenge" than climbing Mt. Everest, since that has already been done. "If we don't do a better job, it is grim. UMSL has a territory; it's our's to make better."

Dr. Long was asked how he would turn things around and he replied that one area that St. Louis could expand in was the health industry. First he claimed that the area's

third largest employer is the Barnes-Children's-Jewish Hospital complex and that Washington University had one of the top medical schools in the nation. He also said Barnes was one of the top ten researching hospitals on anyone's list and that Desloge was doing fine work in the heart field.

He characterized the health industry as a growing one that is also one of the few that has done something towards upgrading Blacks. Expansion of the health and research industry would be important, he said, to all facets

of the community and it would be more of a bellwether than tourism.

He concluded by telling his audience that the Center is trying to create a local "Nader's Raiders" and a Black-leadership "not under the thumb of the Syrian mafia or steamfitters." On the 18th he said that the Center along with SIU-Edwardsville was planning to get together with Congressional assistants from both sides of the river. "A common strategy," he said is what is needed the most in metropolitan St. Louis.

Admissions Policy forum

When Mr. Mueller, the head of the Office of Admissions and Records said that he was skeptical that these tests had any effect on the number of minority group students attending UMSL and urged anyone with any data on the matter to speak up. The same student replied that he had such data. He then read data gathered from federal compliance cards filled out by students every two years. This data showed that in 1970 9.5% of the total enrollment at UMSL were members of minority groups, by 1972 the figure had dropped to 8.1%, nearly a 15% decrease in this percentage of minority group students.

The student pointed out that the present freshman class was the first to be admitted under the new policy and therefore the figures which were based on all student enrollment might well under-represent the new policy's effect on minority enrollment. When asked why he assumed that the decrease in minority enrollment was the result of the admissions test, the student responded that the figures from San Francisco State College showed the effect such tests have on admissions.

Mr. Mueller then stated that he had not seen this data and asked where the information came from. "It came from your office," the student replied as he showed the letterhead which read, "University of Missouri at St. Louis, Office of Admissions and Records."

The student told me later, that "the decrease in minority enrollment either means that fewer minority group members are being admitted or that more minority group students are dropping out at UMSL. The UMSL administration claims that Project United has curtailed the number of drop-outs. If this is true, then the decrease must be attributed to the admissions policy."

When Mr. Mueller was asked about the objectives of this university, he said that the long-range goal of the University of Missouri system was to provide an education for upper-classmen and graduate students. Freshmen and sophomores would then have to attend state colleges or junior colleges, he said. When asked if such a goal wasn't immoral and cheating the tax-payers, Mr. Mueller declined to comment.



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Don Scheu, Manager
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Editorials. The campus speaks

Non-union lettuce used at UMSL

The farmworkers movement in St. Louis is composed mainly of college and university students who often work all day on Saturdays at food markets and shopping centers where non-union iceberg (head) lettuce is sold. Their main mission is education. They distribute printed information on the National Lettuce Boycott, and the overall conditions that the farmworkers are reacting against: better conditions, health care, higher wages, and the right to form a union. Nearly half of the workers in St. Louis are protected by union contracts that protect them from dangerous conditions, abuse, and provide them with basic health care, insurance and retirement benefits. Farmworkers are not so covered.

Migrant farmworkers, unless protected by union contract (approximately 15% now), are subject to extremely dangerous conditions. Some 90,000 injuries, and over 1,000 deaths result each year from toxic chemicals and sprays used in the lettuce fields. Death rates from accidents are 300% higher than the national average. The average life expectancy of a Mexican-American farmworker is 49 years compared with 70 years for an average American. The average annual expenditure for a farmworker is \$8. The figure for the rest of the U.S. population is closer to \$200. Other statistics reflect inadequate health care; compared to the National average, infant mortality is 125% higher, maternal mortality is 125% higher, the death rate from influenza and pneumonia is 200% higher.

A difference to be noted between union and non-union farms is the equipment provided. Union contracts require full-length hoes (the basic tool of the farmworker). Non-union workers must work all day in the California sun in a stooped position because the handles on their hoes are seldom longer than 18-30 inches. One reason for this, the workers contend, is that it is easier for the overseer to tell who is working and who is not; they need only discipline those who are standing up.

The average lettuce worker

spends six months out of the year in a stooped position in the sun. Few men last longer than 6-10 years at this pace (and receive no retirement benefits). For this they receive no more than \$3,000 per year. This means that the worker is disabled and the spouse must then either work to feed and clothe the family or send the children out to do the same work. This allows little or no chance for education, compounded by the nature of migrant work to disrupt schooling.

The United Farmworkers publish a newspaper and produce a weekly radio program (KDNA 7:15 p.m. Fri.). They urge people to buy, instead of California Iceberg Lettuce, leaf or Romaine lettuce or cabbage. They insist that the boycott is not aimed at Missouri or other local growers, a major source of produce here in the summer. The lettuce displayed in most St. Louis stores is not union lettuce. Often merchants display signs indicating that their lettuce is 100% union, this is not true. California growers originally agreed to have the teamsters represent the workers, but they represent only the cannery and processing employees and the shipping workers. The Teamsters enforce no contracts for the farmworkers, nor do they collect any dues from

them. According to Msgr. George Higgins, U.S. Catholic bishops' committee on farm labor, on July 31, "The fact of the matter is that the teamsters are completely out of the picture".

The boycott is well supported in the St. Louis area, a highly union area. By order of the Mayor of St. Louis, no city institution uses any other than lettuce picked by Farmworkers AFL-CIO. This product is packed in boxes marked with the Black Aztec Eagle.

The remaining market for non-union (scab) lettuce are the food-service establishments. Restaurants and cafeterias sell most of the non-union lettuce. The UMSL cafeteria uses over 1500 pounds of non-union lettuce each month. This writer examined the discarded cartons in the dumpsters of several establishments to determine this. Clearly printed on each: California Iceberg Lettuce--picked by union labor. This is not the Farmworkers union. Farmworkers suggest that patrons of establishments avoid tossed salads in favor of cole slaws and fruit, and ask for "no lettuce, please" on deluxe hamburgers.

The Farmworkers Union is soliciting broad support as they received during the successful grape strike (1968-70). As Martin Luther King once put it, "We are not boycotting to put anyone out of business, we are boycotting to put justice back in business."

Dave Lewis



photo by Vince Schumacher



NORML works for marijuana use

NORML (National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws) is one of several non-profit organizations working for decriminalization of marijuana on all governmental levels. NORML does not advocate marijuana use but rather the right to use. Opposition to decriminalization is deeply rooted, especially in the older generation; they are armed with misinformation and ignorance about marijuana. Those in opposition have no valid scientific evidence to support their argument. All evidence from the many studies, researches, etc., have yet to show that marijuana use is harmful to the user's mental and/or physical health. And yet some 12-20 million Americans are denied their right to use grass which they feel is relatively harmless, while some 80 million Americans can freely partake of drugs and alcohol.

According to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement of Justice, Task Force Report: Drunkenness, 1967, they estimated there are 6 million alcoholics in the U.S. The also found that 80,000 deaths and over 7 million severe injuries occur on the highway each year associated with alcohol; 20% of the people in the state mental hospitals are there

because of alcoholic consumption; and that one third of all arrests were for drunkenness. Yet society as a whole feels this menace to the public health and welfare can be accepted.

Present penalties for possession of marijuana are criminally severe and barbaric. Some examples of penalties for first offense simple possession are: North Dakota--99 years hard labor; Texas--2 to life, and makes no distinction between sales and possession, has 13 lifers; Kentucky and Tennessee--commitment to a mental health facility; Colorado--2 to 15 years and/or up to \$10,000 fine; Louisiana--adult sales to a minor carries the death penalty. In 1967, a California woman was sentenced to sterilization for being in the same room with a man who was smoking grass.

Considering all the evidence on marijuana use and all the evidence on alcohol and tobacco use, can one realistically, logically say that marijuana is dangerous and should be kept illegal? Is having 20 to 30 million Americans marked as criminals because they prefer to use marijuana worth keeping marijuana illegal? Those people and organizations who are working for decriminalization need your support, your help.

Become involved, it does not take much time or effort, it does not even hurt; just long enough to write your Congressman (or woman) in Jefferson City and Washington, write to the AMA and the National Mental Health Association for information about marijuana. Find out what it's all about and then get involved. We need your support.

The United Nations--A Peace Keeping Organization?

We have already looked at a small amount of the evidence supporting the charge that the UN is destructive of human rights. Let's now consider another charge: THE UN CRATES CONDITIONS THAT LEAD TO WAR. Stop for a second first and ask yourself a question: What are the causes of war?

The UN says that the causes of war are Poverty, Ignorance or lack of diplomatic contact. Sound reasonable? What poverty stricken nations ever started a war? Wars are started by highly industrialized nations--wealthy nations. Would a country that knew it couldn't support a war start one? The greatest wars in our own century were started by the most advanced nations. Ignorance certainly is not the cause of war. When you consider all the diplomatic talks with Japan, North Korea, North Vietnam does it seem likely that lack of diplomatic contact causes war? It seems that often nations use diplomatic con-

tact on the one hand and then strike with the other hand. So let's dismiss this UN myth about the causes of war.

I suggest that the cause of war is the same as the cause of a fist fight in your own backyard--HUMAN NATURE. Human nature is the basic element and the only difference is the number of people involved. Men will fight whenever others try to destroy or take away their Life, Liberty, Property, or Honor. The Key to Peace then between men is to respect each other; to have a great deal of tolerance; especially respecting each other's little oddities; to mind one's own business as much as possible; and above all not to FORCE another to do something against his will.

Just because men get together and form an association; write a charter; select a flag; and make all kind of rules and laws to prevent war, we must not assume

that peace will result. As long as one nation tries to impose its will upon another by any other means than persuasion, may well result. We can put words on pieces of paper until we are blue in the face; we can have flags, ceremonies, charters, and monuments to peace and it wouldn't make a bit of difference unless individual men truly desire and work for peace.

The April 25, 1966 issue of US NEWS & WORLD REPORT contained an article about the UN, part of which read: "Britain in the name of the UN is using armed force, a naval blockade, to bring down the government of Rhodesia, a nation at peace." Was that an act in the cause of peace or one that leads in the direction of war? At the UN we have something called diplomacy on the stage; the idea is to get all the delegates together and have one delegate get up and throw insults

and charges against another nation on the floor of the General Assembly. The delegate from the other nation gets up and does the same. After they finish comes time to vote and the Whole World is forced to choose up sides on all of these issues. It turns out that a dispute between two nations has now infected the World. Didn't we get into Viet Nam by sticking our nose in where it wasn't wanted? If the UN had its way so-called "Peace-keeping troops" would be sticking their nose in every strife in the World and making war to impose the dictates of the UN. Is this peace?

At the UN the concept is not to allow people to be different and to respect other nations' peculiar points. The idea is to force all nations into a common mold. They will tell us what kind of legal system to have, what kind of internal policies, what kind of government. And if you don't go

along with that, they will have to call in the "peace-keepers".

The youth of this country want peace and freedom more today than perhaps ever before. Peace has never come by giving Governments more and more control over the lives of individual citizens. That's what Mr. Nixon's programs are all about and the UN is one of his favorite programs. Just write him and ask. Let's not allow our yearning for peace to blind us to reality. When a group of nations in the UN can gang up on another nation and enforce a trade embargo against Rhodesia or wage a military campaign against Katanga, IT IS A FARSE TO SPEAK OF PEACE FOR THESE ARE THE ACTS OF WAR!

William Braun
UMSL Student Chapter of
The John Birch Society

Letters.

Vox populi, vox dei

Strike is sacrifice

Dear Editor:

Upon my arrival at UMSL on Monday, November 27, I was told by my friend-Ralph the Riverman-that there was to be a strike. The purpose of the strike was to show support for the students, living and dead, at Southern University at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Signs and posters placed in windows and on bulletin boards confirmed Ralph's information.

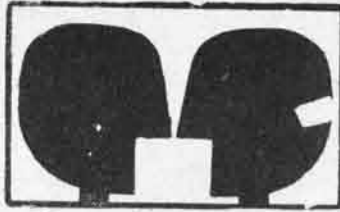
While I am in sympathy with the students at Southern, I seriously question the use of a strike here at UMSL as a viable means of protest. A strike to a member of a union includes sacrifice; a loss in wages. What sacrifices are students really willing to make? Specifically, what kind of sacrifice is not attending class? Students can attend the strike festivities without

missing all of their classes. If students do not want to attend class, they usually find some justification (excuse). Who (excluding myself) would question the honesty and sincerity of a student sitting Asian Civ. 210 to attend activities, which are protesting racial injustice.

Ralph was in favor of going on strike, but when I pressed him, he admitted he didn't want to go to our 9:40 Amer. Hist. class. When asked which was the greater sacrifice; going to class or going on strike, Ralph didn't know. But he did admit that most professors give only three cuts each semester.

Don Patton
and
Ralph the Riverman

Attn: You may use my name and Ralph's of course, but do not give my address. After all the administration gave my name to the student directory people after I had checked the box saying I didn't want my name in the student directory.



Vampire sucks

Dear Editor:

Would you like to be driving and have a head on collision? You get killed and the driver in the other car was drunk and gets off with a \$100 fine? No one would like this situation. This is just what happened in St. Charles County.

What is the Vampire Act? The Vampire Act, as you may already know, deals with intoxicated drivers. If a driver is unable to take the chemical breath analysis to determine the alcoholic content, why not allow a qualified person (physician, chemist, registered nurse, etc.) under the direction of the arresting officer take a sample of the driver's blood to determine the alcoholic content. This would only be done if the arresting officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the driver is intoxicated. This law would make taking a sample of the blood mandatory.

What laws exist in the state of Missouri? The chemical breath analysis exists in Missouri and is

mandatory. Taking a sample of blood to determine alcoholic content also is in existence; but, it is not mandatory. If a sample of blood is taken, it can not be used in court as permissible evidence without consent of defendant.

Does the Vampire Act exist anywhere else in the United States? Yes, it exists in California and Louisiana. Only it is in much harsher form. In California if the driver is sober and the passenger is intoxicated, they can both be punishable by court. The sober driver is sentenced as if he was intoxicated and the intoxicated passenger is sentenced as if he were driving.

Who is for acquiring the Vampire Act? Concerned citizens raised the issue. Why? To get the intoxicated drivers off the road and to try to prevent further accidents like the one in St. Charles County. The Vampire Act will benefit everybody --even the intoxicated drivers.

A meeting was held in St. Charles County concerning the Vampire Act. There were several state representatives present. George Dames of the fiftieth district pledged to introduce a bill on January 8, 1973, opening day of the next General Assembly. Fred Dyer of the fifty-first district, Omar Schnatmeier of the fifty-second district, Russel Brockfeld of the one hundred-eight district (all of St. Charles County), and Joe Frappier of the twenty-fourth district (of St. Louis County) pledged their support of the bill before 400 citizens.

The Prosecuting Attorney, David Dalton, and the County Coroner, Dr. J. W. Mueller, of St. Charles County both support the Vampire Act. The prosecuting attorney claims it will be easier to get a conviction against an intoxicated driver.

Why support the Vampire Act? Presently, in our society a majority of the people drink. In the past year intoxicated drivers have killed more than 27,000 people, injured 2,350,000 others and destroyed nearly \$20,000,000 property damages. Something should be done! The Vampire Act will make the laws tougher but will not keep all the intoxicated drivers off the road. Let there be some justice done.

How can you help? Just write to your state representative, senator, or both and tell them you want them to support the Vampire Act!

Sincerely,
Miles Bonebrake

Commuter campus is for cars

Dear Editor:

There has been a good deal of thought lately from both sides on the disconcerting issue of parking. Consternation generates forth from the UMSL administration towards the cry of "Cut the parking rates in half!" The students feel that the money which is taken from them through a seemingly, unusually high parking fee might not only be going into the maintenance fund.

Speculation and conjecture rule the day while the facts seem to be going out of style.

Several weeks ago (in a Letter to the Editor) two students advocated that the fees be lowered by at least 50% for both students and faculty after contrasting UMSL's policy with other nearby colleges. There were to be petitions put into circulation demanding that the rates be cut in half. Although the petitions may be circulating the campus, this writer has not seen a wisp of them.

Appropriately now, the administration would like to voice its side of the question. The entire idea of the high parking fee is to discourage parking on campus (which seems rather asinine since UMSL is a commuter college. Where in the hell are we as students and faculty supposed to park our vehicles?) As of now there is a proposal to raise the parking fee by 50%. The more students use the privilege, which they assume is theirs by natural right, the more problems they create and the bigger the headaches become for the UMSL administration. Traffic, pollution, and more and more cars each semester, more lots, better garages, and still--each student must, simply must, have his own car (the machine that is brining ecology to its knees) on campus.

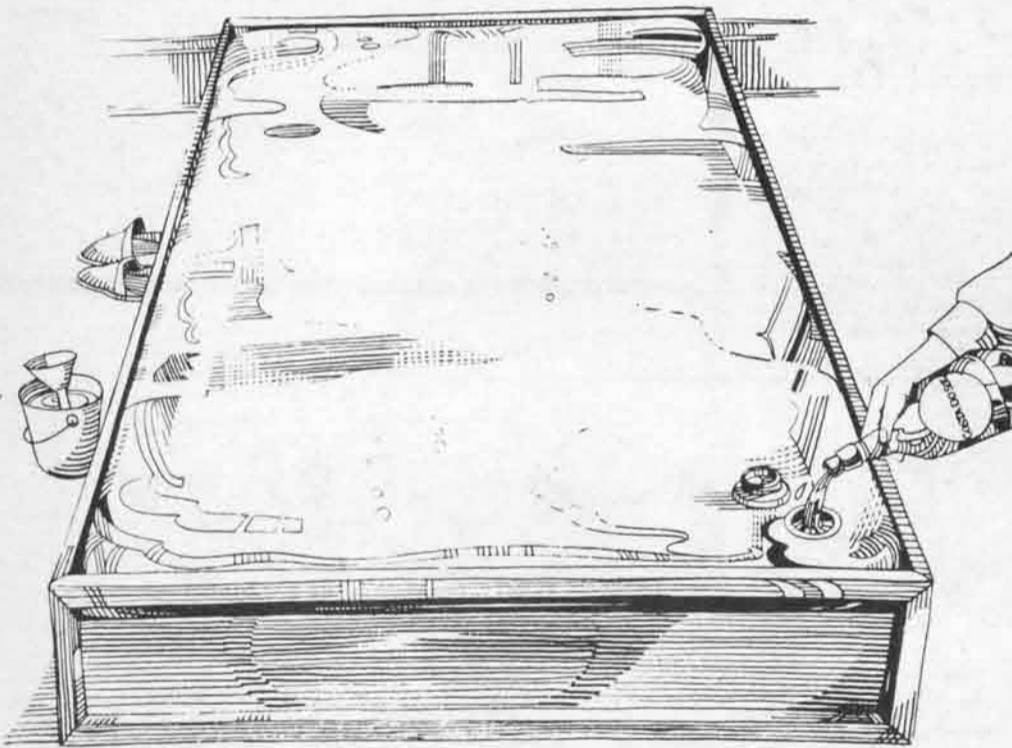
Undoubtedly this is a commuter campus and there are several problems that commuter campuses do experience. Unfortunately at UMSL, there is no clear answer to the parking uproar. The administration is in much the same bind as the students are and until people realize this it's going to be one vicious circle.

Al Warrenberg

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Fine Arts



Band in concert

Messiah

Despite so many men casting their kite strings into our hole We have decided to build our own ladders.

by Chuck Wolf

The UMSL Concert Band and Jazz Band, under the direction of Dr. Warren Bellis, will present their second concert of the season on Sunday, December 10. The program, starting at 3 p.m. in the Multi-Purpose Building, is free and open to the public.

The Concert Band program will feature four major compositions, including Bach's Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor and Massenet's concert overture Phedre. Concerto for Band by Gordon Jacob and Kalevala, a fantasy on Finnish

folk songs by Paul Creton, will provide a contemporary flavor.

Portions of this concert will be presented for the annual convention of the Missouri Music Educators Association in Jefferson City on January 18. The UMSL Band is the only college instrumental group scheduled to perform at the meeting.

The 26-member Jazz Band will perform selections by John Higgins, Oliver Nelson, Willie Maiden and an original composition by student saxophonist Ted Mayer.

An evening of viola music

by Anne Schaffner

Suzanne Howard, principal violist of the UMSL Orchestra, will be the featured soloist in her senior recital this Friday at 8 p.m. in Benton 105. Since transferring to UMSL from the University of Michigan, Suzanne has studied viola under Linda Moss of the St. Louis Symphony. She will be assisted by Sharon Holcher on the piano.

Unlike a student recital or ensemble concert, the senior recital provides an opportunity for the range of technique and repertoire of a specific instrument to be fully explored. Although the viola was not invented until after the violin, it played an important part in the symphonic and chamber music orchestration of Classical composers. As a solo instrument, the viola's potential was not realized until later than the other stringed instruments, but in the twentieth century it has received the attention of many well-known composers. The instrument is larger than the violin, and is tuned to the same pitches as the cello, only an octave higher. Most viola music is written in a special alto clef, which reflects the position of the alto-ranged voice it occupies in the hierarchy of musical instruments.

The selections for this recital are intended to display the viola as a solo instrument. First on the program is Paul Hindemith's (1895-1963) Travermusik or Music of Mourning, originally written for viola and string orchestra in 1936. The fact that this piece was funeral music is reflected in its slow tempo and sad moods. It is written in a four-part form: Langsam (slow), Ruhig bewegt (peacefully but with movement), Lebhaft (lively), Sehr langsam (very sustained). The last section is inscribed "Für deinen thron tret ich hiermdt," which may be translated: with this I come before your throne. Although the Travermusik has a C-Major key signature, there is no key in the traditional sense. Unusual accidentals and intervals, as well as the variety of rhythms and dynamics, are characteristic of Hindemith's compositional style.

Suzanne will play the Suite in d minor by J.S. Bach (1685-1750) without accompaniment. This is the second of the six-suite work that Bach originally wrote for unaccompanied cello. Because of the beauty of these suites, they have been transcribed for many other instruments, including guitar, clarinet, string bass and viola.

When any one of the Six Suites is performed on a stringed instrument it requires mastery of bowing, and intonation because of the cross-stringing writing, double stops, and variety of rhythm and tempo. The suite as a musical form is a combination of relatively short movements which are contracting in mood and character, and which originated in the folk and court dancing of the Renaissance and early Baroque. The four movements to be played are all in d minor, beginning with the Preludio which is introductory in nature. The Italian Corrent is a lively, runny dance in triple time, with a predominance of eight and sixteenth notes. In contrast, the Sarabande is written in slow triple time and is more serious and deliberate. The closing Giga is a lively dance inspired by sailors jigs, and is usually in 6/8 which permits syncopations.

The final work on the program is

the Suite for Viola by Ralph Vaughn Williams (1872-1958), written in 1934 for viola and string orchestra. It is a work in three movements: Prelude, Carol and Christmas Dance. The Carol contains a lovely English folk-like carol melody which recurs in the viola and piano.



Christmas Dance is reminiscent of Christmas bells. It contains a cadenza, as well as double stops, triplets, pizzicato, trills and harmonics. Every other measure in the viola part switches from 3/4 to 6/8, and often the viola is in 3/4 while the piano is in 6/8 meter, which causes counter rhythms.

University of Missouri - St. Louis



OFFICE OF THE UMSL CURRENT

TO ALL JOURNALISM MAJORS AND ALL OTHER INTERESTED MEMBERS OF THE UMSL COMMUNITY:

With a change in Current leadership beginning January, 1973, the staff is looking forward to new ideas, new policies and new staff members.

Personnel are needed in all departments including news, features, fine arts, sports, photography, art and business. Promotion comes quickly to dedicated workers.

If you would like to join the staff, please leave your name and phone number and an indication of your major area of interest in the Current office, 256 University Center, before the winter break.

Best wishes for a fulfilling new year.

Sincerely,

Regina Ahrens Editor elect

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REVIEWS

St. Louis Premiere a hit at UMSL

by Bill Townsend

Consistent theatre patrons in the St. Louis area lately have been deluged with old stand-by plays. Webster's Rep Company is presently showing *Of Mice and Men* (see page 9), St. Louis University offered Neil Simon's *Last of the Red Hot Lovers*; and recently Florissant Valley C.C. produced Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. This "deluge" of familiar works does not demean the quality of the productions by the respective organizations; in fact, judging by the comments of most people who saw the shows, they were beautifully done.

However, since everyone "knew the story" of each show, the cry of these patrons was, "Show me something I've never seen before!" The University Players answered their plea with the St. Louis premiere of *A Gown for His Mistress*, a turn of the century farce written by little-known French playwright, Georges Feydeau.

This fast-paced comedy centered around a doctor and his desire to have an affair with his mistress. Complications arise when he tries to keep this affair away from the big ears of his mother-in-law, his prim and proper wife who sleeps in a separate bedroom, and of course his mistress' hypochondriac husband who also has a 'lady on the side.'

Dr. Moulineaux (Wayne Saloman) takes his butler Etienne (Bob Printz) and his bumbling friend Bassinet (George Dennis) into his confidence. Bassinet rents Moulineaux an old dress shop that contains a door with a broken lock as a "meeting place" for Moulineaux and his mistress Suzanne (Karen Rosenkoetter).

As the play progresses, Suzanne's husband Aubin (Charles Updegrave) discovers Moulineaux and Suzanne in the dress shop but doesn't suspect a thing. He thinks Moulineaux is a dress maker designing a gown for his wife so he says, "Carry on with what you're doing."

Moulineaux's mother-in-law (Martha Osthoff) Madame Aigre-



Bob Printz compares tongues with Charles Updegrave in performance.

photo by Vince Schumacher

ville suspects Moulineaux of having an affair. Naturally, Moulineaux resents this. (Mme. Aigreville: "Do you take me for an idiot?" Moulineaux: "Not altogether!")

Mme. Aigreville is also upset because her daughter won't sleep with her husband. "A double-bed is a safeguard to a happy marriage," is her philosophy.

Other characters include Rosa (Heide Lubic) who is Aubin's mistress and Bassinet's long-lost wife; Mlle. Pominette (Dianne Fox) and Mme. Herbert (Susi Rhodes). The cast was complete by Rosa's poodle, Fifi, ably portrayed by DuBarry.

Wersching set the mood for the audience as soon as they entered the house. He gathered together a series of circus-like melodies which he played repeatedly on a worn out record player.

Another interesting innovation displayed Moulineaux sleeping against a garbage can outside his house dressed in a tuxedo, no less.

Wersching used a minimum of scenery for this play employing a plain backdrop curtain for all three acts. Hence, the audience only saw

the suggestion of a home-office seen in Acts I and III, and only the bare minimum number of props needed to suggest a furnished apartment in Act II. This was countered by the colorful costumes and make-up worn by the actors.

Saloman did a masterful job as the sneaky Moulineaux, changing moods and attitudes to fit the part.

Miss Halbrook was type cast as the perfect lady, and true to form, not once did she break character. Miss Rosenkoetter's portrayal of the typical dumb broad would have been more effective had she not attempted to force her obviously fake giggles.

Space does not permit a complete character analysis of all the actors in the play. Let it suffice to say that Miss Osthoff, Printz, Updegrave, Miss Fox, Miss Rhodes, DuBarry gave their respective roles more than adequate development.

The U. Players next production will be *The Diary of Anne Frank* directed by Wayne Saloman. Dates for the presentation are not definite as yet, but Saloman said that it would be some time in February.

Kiel concert becomes full blown party



David Byron, Uriah Heep

photo by Mark G. Roberts

by Mark G. Roberts
Mike Klick

Concert-goers congregated at Kiel Auditorium this Thanksgiving to hear what was supposed to have been a four-group evening of entertainment. As the night drew on, though, it was evident that St. Louis wasn't at a regular rock concert.

The show opened on an impressive note with *Steely Dan*, a newer group from California that powered into their first song, "Do It Again," with a fresh mixture of congas, organ, and synthesizer. Judging from the reaction that the crowd gave to *Steely Dan's* songs, it appeared as though St. Louis was once again appreciating music where words could be understood.

R.E.O. *Speedwagon*, natives of neighboring Illinois, was next, boosting the Auditorium's spirits even more by playing their more popular songs like "157 Riverside Avenue." R.E.O.'s electric piano solos and combination blues-rock vocals proved to be just the introduction that St. Louis Stereo promoter Ron Powell needed for that night's headliners.

When Uriah Heep came under the lights shortly afterwards, what had been a normal rock concert up to that point exploded into a full-blown party. Drummer Lee

Kerslake sat more than twenty feet away from the stage apron to give lead singer David Byron as much room as possible to perform. The people assembled saw quite soon, though, that 'performance' wasn't enough of a word that night to describe the prowling and prancing of Byron's frenzied movements. While Byron undulated with leader Ken Hensley's keyboard rhythms, the crowd reacted to Byron, drinking in both the music and the wine that he and the Heep sent out into the auditorium. "Easy Livin'," one of Uriah Heep's more forceful songs, capped off a barrage that included music from their "Demons and Wizards" and "Look at Yourself" albums, as well as a medley from their newest record about "The Magician's Birthday."

Even though the crowd was left exhausted from the Heep, Trapeze came out and played with a style that pleased even the most tired listeners--their own. By one o'clock that morning, Trapeze's "Medusa" sounded almost like a lullaby to twenty thousand buzzing ears, but no one really minded. A capacity crowd at Kiel Auditorium heard five-and-a-half hours of music this Thanksgiving, and by the sound of their deafening cheers, St. Louis gave its thanks this year.

Photography collection shown

"One Hundred and Thirty Years of Camera Portraits," an exhibit featuring photographs and old or unusual camera equipment, opened in Gallery 210 at the University of Missouri-St. Louis on Monday, November 27.

Prepared by history of photography students at UMSL, the collection features an original portrait by Diane Arbus, on loan to the exhibit from Howard Nemerov, brother of the late photographer. Also in the exhibit are an Edward Steichen original, three portraits by Alfred Stieglitz, and a major hologram. Several daguerreotypes by St. Louisan Jim Albrecht are included in the display.

The hologram, one of the newest developments of photography, is produced by a lensless camera.

itage, he failed to provide us with a methodology. Most black families don't maintain oral histories as point device as his own, and for many of them, I fear that family lineage may be lost to forever. Perhaps for some families, Haley's story could be assimilated; he believes that the similarity of backgrounds among blacks makes

Mrs. Elsie DeWald lent the Stieglitz photographs, which are portraits of her husband.

Many of the works in the collection are copies of famous portraits shot by the students who prepared the exhibit. In addition to the photos and camera equipment, the exhibit includes works created by the students themselves, such as the camera obscura built by one. The device is a view box dating back to the time of Leonardo da Vinci.

Gallery 210 is located in Room 210 Lucas Hall on the UMSL campus. It is open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday. The camera portrait collection will be exhibited through December 15.

the telling of one's story, the telling of all. Through his new book, *Roots*, he hopes to express the feelings of black people by telling his own family history.

What next for black America? Well, if we agree with Alex Haley, it is to secure our future by uncovering our past.

African heritage: the next step for blacks

by Althea Mathews

Alex Haley, author of "The Autobiography of Malcolm X" and a professor at the University of California at Berkeley, was presented in lecture by the University Program Board on Wednesday, November 29 in the Penny Auditorium. When beginning the lecture he stated that one should never talk about the future of a subject without knowing its background, and from that point on he approached his topic, "What Next For Black America?", in retrospect. He stressed the importance for black people in establishing roots and uncovering the heritage that was denied them when brought to this country.

Fortunately for Haley, and perhaps many others, one of his African ancestors refused to succumb to "the first step in the dehumanization of black people in this country"; he retained his name. Other slaves were encour-

aged to call him by the African name, Kinte, rather than accept the anglo one which was given by the white master. By doing this and speaking with his daughter in the Mandingo language, Kinte was able to preserve part of his culture and provide the foundation for a family narrative which carried through the subsequent generations.

It was over 200 years later in Henning, Tennessee when Alex Haley heard the story from his grandmother. It stayed with him through his twenty years in the Coast Guard, through the years of writing with and about Malcolm X, and for the last seven years he traced his ancestry from Henning to a Gambian village founded by and named for the Kinte clan.

Listening to Haley was like listening to an African storyteller weaving a magical folktale about the dark continent. He was pleasant and entertaining, but I'm sure

he was to many black people as he was to me, painful. Painful because he reminds us of our void, an identity vacuum that necessitates the uncovering of our African heritage. As he told us of his feelings when first entering his ancestral Village, I felt as he had then. It was a feeling of impurity, guilt, betrayal; of being hybrid. There was also a feeling of dreadfulness about being black in America that can best be summarized by these words of the village griot:

"We have been told by the forefathers that there are many of us who have been exiled to America."

Black Americans are in exile, separated from country, from home. "Unless we uncover our roots, we may never find our way home. Unless we uncover our roots, we may never see our future clearly."

Although Haley established the importance of knowing one's her-



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Smiling hunchbacks know
and form arm-in-arm chorus lines
with happy dwarves
and blind pencil sellers
whistling "I Love Paris in the
Springtime"
they all lean backwards
together
dancing
high kicking the sky
One of them found
a juicy fruit silver foil rainbow.

by
Chuck Wolf

An exercise in mediocracy

by Dee Gerding

"Without you, I could live so easy," says a weatherbeaten George to his friend, "I'd work and at the end of the month, I'd take my fifty bucks an' go inta' town. An' I'd have me a ball. But watta I got? I got you."

"If you don' want me, George, I kin jes' go up in thim hills and fine' me a cave," replies Lennie Small. Lennie stands six feet five and about two hundred and forty pounds.

There may have been some saving graces to the Repertory Theatre's production of John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men" at the Loretto Hilton. But the performance was mediocre and ineffective as well.

The play itself is, in the words of David Frank, the Theatre's managing director, "... an immensely simple and moving tale, (about) two American migrant farm workers ... traveling together, to escape the drudgery of cheap labor," Frank continues by saying the play, "... is Steinbeck's comment on the effects of a defective social structure on the individual and, ... on the cruelty of life itself."

Part of the problem was one of casting or miscasting as it were. Don Perkins as the "intelligent" (?) George, looked more like a hood who would whip out a switch-

blade at any minute. His portrayal of the understanding, but more or less fatalistic (pessimistic, opportunistic?) George was fair. (Which is to say that the character did not come across.) There were times though, when the feeling of George for Lennie was so well-communicated. I was almost in tears. The power was there, but simply not used fully.

Then there was Lennie. Big. Dumb. Stupid. Yet something about Arthur A. Rosenberg's portrayal of the moron which was incomplete. It was as though his Lennie was not big or stupid enough. At times, I almost felt that Lennie knew what he was doing, such that he had intelligence. His "I forgot's" were selective. He remembered what George told him to at Lennie's convenience or whim. He had a calculating, cruel expression on his face as he suffocated Curley's wife that was unlike him. Lennie had more to him than George ever realized. That forms a dilemma: where should the audience's sympathies be, with Lennie? Or George?

The leading roles had their failings to be sure, but there were some notable portrayals among the other cast members. J. Robert Dietz as the single handed, old Candy conveyed more life than anyone else. The combination of his "I'll tell ya' what" 's with

his soothing voice made him the only pleasant character in the entire performance. Bastard is the only description of Carlson, as played by Vance Sorrells, that could do him any justice. Finally Karen White's characterization of Curley's Wife must stand out as one of the few accurate and sympathetic ever. The character of a taken for granted and lonely woman was well done.

However fine and good this may have been, there were problems. The basic set consisted of a large, house-shaped flat which was converted into an outside silhouette, or the interior of the bunkhouse. Functional as it was, I feel the set entrances and exits, (with reference to blocking and doors) were either ill-defined or ignored. Characters came in and left by whatever way they felt like. Much of the blocking was upstaged either by actors or the set. The action itself may have been insignificant, it was essential to the play's unity (if only to maintain the setting).

I have thought Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men" was one of those plays that was written so well, it would be successful in any production. I was wrong. The performance's main fault was its failure to communicate. Were I asked to sum up my impressions in a gesture, it would be a reluctant shrug.

A star shone in the night;
and by the moon's bright light
we saw the kite
that hung in the night
on the dark street light.

Al Warenberg



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CURRENT SPORTS



Rivermen blow whistle on Mules

by Bill Townsend

A stranger to the game of basketball might have thought he was on a busy street corner during rush hour had he listened to the action inside the UMSL field house on Saturday night. Referees Don Maxey and Earl Burns—who called a total of sixteen fouls on the UMSL Rivermen and eighteen on the Central Missouri State Mules during the first half alone—blew their whistles repeatedly throughout the game making the sound inside the auditorium resemble that of a traffic-rich street with a traffic cop tooting his whistle trying to keep action controlled.

The foul-marred contest produced good results for Chuck Smith and his "green team," as he calls them. The Rivermen extended their winning streak in the Multi-purpose Building to fifteen as they defeated new coach Jim Kempen's Mules, 106-91.

The score and that intangible force every sports coach wants his team to have—momentum—jockeyed for position from one team and back to the other during the first half as both teams attempted to rid themselves of first-game jitters. Those jitters probably contributed to the unusual amount of fouls called by the officials.

When the Rivermen were having difficulty moving in the early moments of the first half, Smith sent in a replacement—guard Woody Steitz. Steitz, one of only two returning lettermen from last year (the other is Hilliard Willis), helped spark a rally by scoring two successive fast breaks. But the

stubborn Mules, led by Rich Fohey and Lamont Cooper, refused to give up and the pendulum swung back to CMS.

Tempers, as well as points, were high. After only six minutes of the opening half, UMSL incurred a technical foul which was subsequently missed by Cooper. Not to be outdone, CMS was slapped with their own technical foul just 27 seconds later. Staying with the script written by Cooper, UMSL's Kevin Brennan failed on his try to score from the charity stripe.

Both teams ran and shot a bit hurriedly. This running resulted in some momentary anxiety for the fans and players alike. With about four minutes to go in the half, guard Fohey of the Mules instinctively charged for an errant basketball that was headed out-of-bounds at the UMSL end of the court. As he flew after the elusive ball attempting to keep it in play, he crashed head-on into the nearby vacant bleachers ten feet from the end line. Fohey was removed from the contest, but came back in the second half to score the remainder of his 16 points.

The score at the end of the high-spirited first half was 50-41, in favor of the Mules.

Hustling basketball by the steaming Rivermen set the tone for the second half.

With 18:47 to play, UMSL's Derrick Gray, the game's high scorer with 20 points, and top rebounder with 12, scored a layup that gave the Rivermen a lead they never lost, 54-52. Craig Shower of CMS scored two of his four points at the 12:30 mark, but clutch baskets by Kevin Barthule and big LeRoy

Lay iced the game for UMSL.

CMS, who desperately tried to get back in the game, had four players foul out. First to go was center Bruce Tolbert. He was followed to the showers by Shower, forward Jack Tudor, and Cooper.

Brennan, an 6'5" forward from Collinsville High was the only Riverman casualty as a result of fouls.

Knowing that leads are not to be sat upon, the Rivermen roundballers kept racking up points until the end of the game. They reached the century mark with 56 seconds remaining. Obliging the calls of the crowd estimated at 3000 who chanted "we want a hundred," Dave Kincaid—another of Smith's "green kids" put in the shot that broke UMSL into the three-digit column.

Other top scores for UMSL were Barthule with 18, and 6'9" center, LeRoy Lay, also with 18. Both Lay and Barthule are from Chicago. Besides Gray, the other Rivermen top rebounders were Lay and forward Mike Lewis, each with 10.

The Mules big point-getter was Leon Kayhill with 18. Shower pulled down 12 rebounds to lead the Mules in that department.

Officials Maxey and Burns called a total of 59 personal fouls; 24 on UMSL, 35 on the Mules.

A busy schedule faces coach Smith and his flock of newcomers before they break for final exams. This week on Tuesday they played the powerful Bills of St. Louis U. On Thursday they go against SIU-Edwardsville and on Saturday they tangle with Arkansas College. The Bills game was played at Kiel Auditorium, and the other two games are here, starting at 8 p.m.



photo by Vince Schumacher

UMSL swimmer performing in Rivermen's 80-32 win over SLU Tuesday.



'Riverman says . . .'

Jr. Rivermen bow

The junior Rivermen were completely outclassed on Saturday, December 2 when they played against the basketball squad of Regal Shoes. The final was 102-81.

An UMSL graduate, Jim Buford came back to haunt his ex-school, leading his team and all scorers with 26 points. Other members of the Regal group include former St. Louis University stars Mike Lockette and Rich Niemann. Niemann also played briefly for the professional Detroit Pistons.

The top Rivermen scorer was Frosh Tom Thoele, who pumped in 24.

The loss on Saturday dropped the Junior Rivermen's record to 0-2. They were previously defeated by the St. Louis U. J.V., 101-64.

This week, the J.V. schedule is the same as the varsity team. All games precede the varsity contests.

Wrestlers honored

Rivermen grappler Tom Bowden took fifth place in the 190-pound weight class in the Missouri Invitational held last Saturday at Forest Park Community College.

Also gaining honors was 158-pounder Bill MacKean who reached the semi-finals in his class but was beaten twice following this semi-final attainment.

The winner of the Invitational was the Mules of Central Missouri State.

The Rivermen travel to Southeast Missouri to grapple with Tennessee-Martin and Southeast Mo. on Saturday, December 9. Time of the meet is 1 p.m.

Swimmers smash records

The results of the Rivermen swim meet produced eight team records for the UMSL swimmers. The final scores in the triad meet were UMSL 56, Washington University 56, Rivermen 68, Principia 64.

Here are the records that were broken by the Rivermen:

400 yard med relay-4:15.0

1000 yd. Freestyle-Charlie Marentette; 13:02.3

200 yd. free style - Todd Finn; 2:11.9

200 yd. butterfly stroke - Mike Strub; 2:24.5 This was also a pool record.

200 yd. backstroke-DENNIS PARROT; 2:33.2

500 yd. freestyle - Finn; 6:12.0

200 yd. breast stroke - Steve Wurmb; 2:40.0

400 yd. freestyle relay - 3:42.9

On Tuesday the Rivermen swam against St. Louis University here at UMSL. The final score was

Friday, December 8 marks the final game for the water boys before final exams. They meet Park College in Park's pool at 4 p.m.

Racket meeting

Attention all tennis buffs: there will be a meeting for any prospective tennis players this Friday at 4 p.m. in the conference room of the athletic department.



UMSL's Rick Schmidt puts up desperation shot as Bills' Harry Rogers (42) looks on. Rivermen lost the Tuesday game to SLU 97-76.

photo by Oliver Wischmeyer

Rivermen Gazette -

'a one-shot deal'

The Riverman Gazette appeared last week in the most widely frequented places on campus -- in newspaper racks, piled outside the elevators and inside all building entrances.

The four page gazette is dedicated to the 1972-73 basketball season of the UMSL Rivermen. Headlined, "Transfers to Dominate," the newsletter tells of the new starting line of the basketball team, the opening games, the assistant coaches and the recognition the Rivermen have earned in the past.

Kevin Byrne, athletic information director, served as editor of Volume 1, Issue 1 of the gazette, which turned out to be a

"one-shot deal." He gathered promotional articles, features on the Rivermen and press releases to local sports editors into a special pre-season issue.

"In the past," Kevin recalled, "the Current used to put out a two page special on the Rivermen before the basketball season began."

The basic reason for this issue was to instill some campus enthusiasm for this basketball season, and encourage students to buy season tickets. "Basketball," Kevin explained, "is UMSL's only gate receipt sport. The season tickets weren't doing so well, but the victory the first night (against Central Missouri State at UMSL) will help us out with tickets. You

have to play a good game to keep interest up."

Excess advertising revenue from the basketball programs financed the pre-season issue. Since Kevin's job is to promote the basketball team, he felt the newspaper format was the cheapest and most effective way of communicating with the campus about the Rivermen.

Since this starting line is composed of transfer students, Kevin felt it was important to push these new "accomplished transfers."



Bill's Jesse Leonard prepares to block shot by UMSL's LeRoy Lay in game at Kiel.

photo by Oliver Wischmeyer

CURRENT

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The Conservatory of Theatre Arts at Webster College



Presents

The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie

By Jay Presson Allen adapted by Muriel Spark
Directed by Tracy Vonder Haar Dec. 7-10 & 14-17
8:20pm students \$1.50 adults \$2.50
Loretto-Hilton Center Studio Theatre

Happy Chanukah

Good Luck on Finals!



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Budweiser Brewing Chart

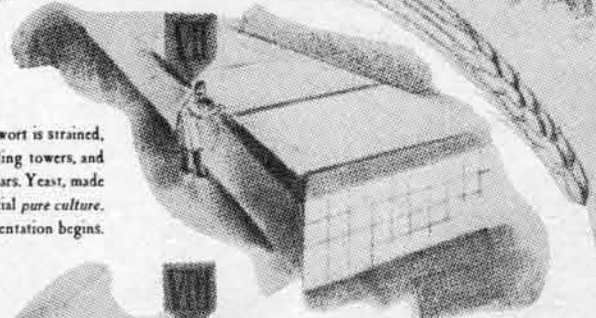


ADOLPHUS BUSCH



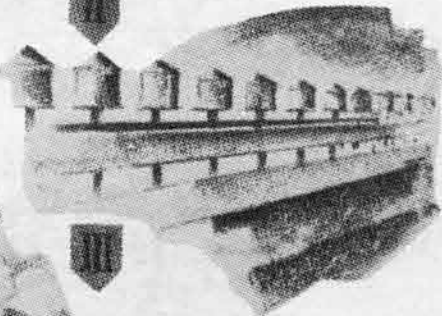
Because malt is so important in brewing, we use the finest Western two-row barley available in addition to the Midwest six-row variety. The extra cost of this premium barley is worth it, since it makes for a milder, more pleasant beer. Here, our barley is first cleaned, graded, washed and steeped, then allowed to germinate for a minimum of five days under a gentle stream of humid air in slowly revolving drums.

The hopped wort is strained, pumped to cooling towers, and then to fermenting cellars. Yeast, made from our own special pure culture, is added and fermentation begins.

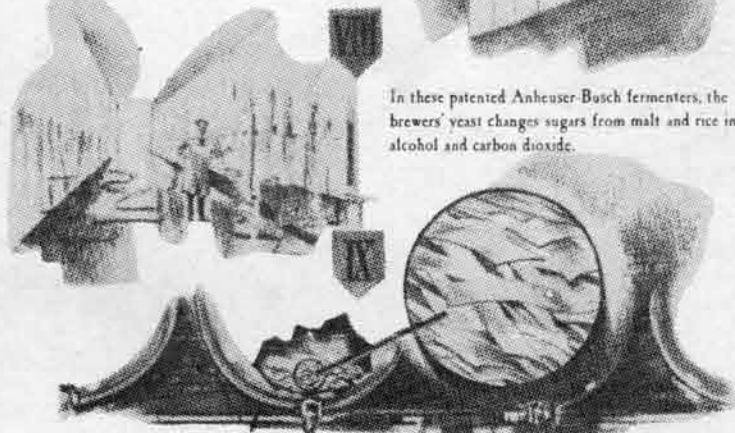


In these patented Anheuser-Busch fermenters, the brewers' yeast changes sugars from malt and rice into alcohol and carbon dioxide.

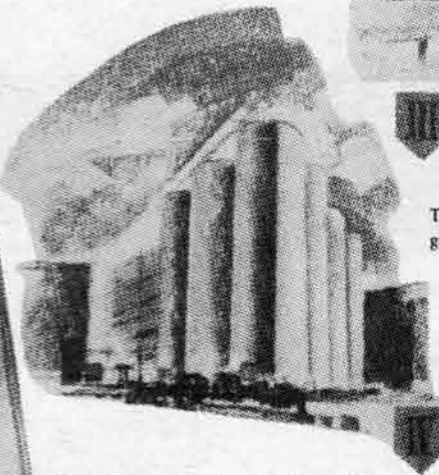
Penetrating heat halts the sprouting process and dries the grain. Rootlets are screened off.



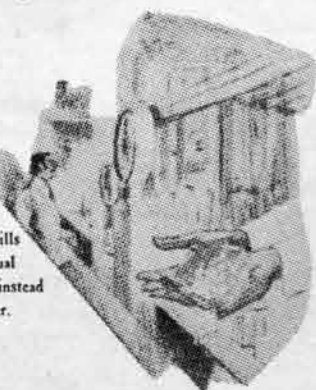
The cleaned barley malt is stored until needed for grinding in the Brew House.



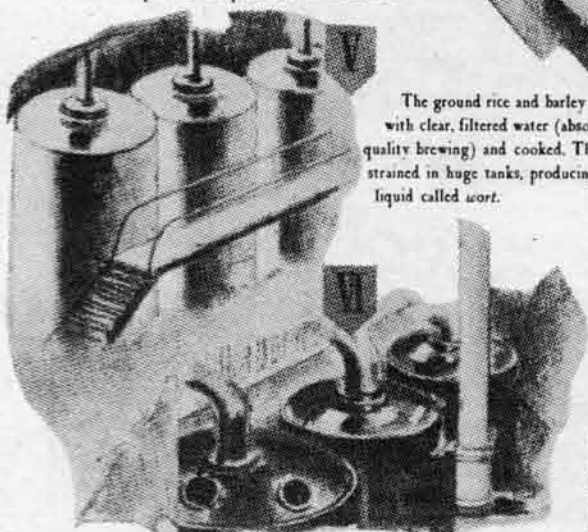
Many beers would be ready for artificial carbonation, filtering and bottling at this point, but not Budweiser. Instead, it goes to huge tanks in the lager cellars. Here, beechwood strips are spread across the bottom of each lager tank, beer is pumped in, freshly yeasted wort is added, and the beer is allowed to carbonate itself naturally as it ferments and ages, slowly and quietly a second time.



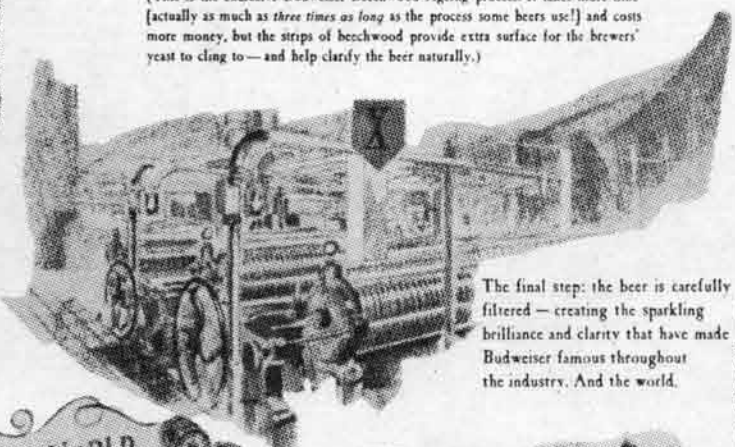
Meanwhile, specially selected rice is crushed in separate mills and weighed. Budweiser is brewed with rice (including actual table-grade rice) even though many brewers use corn syrup instead because it is much cheaper. But cheaper is not for Budweiser.



(This is the exclusive Budweiser Beechwood Ageing process. It takes more time [actually as much as three times as long as the process some beers use!] and costs more money, but the strips of beechwood provide extra surface for the brewers' yeast to cling to—and help clarify the beer naturally.)



The ground rice and barley malt are wetted with clear, filtered water (absolutely ideal for quality brewing) and cooked. This mash is then strained in huge tanks, producing a clear amber liquid called wort.

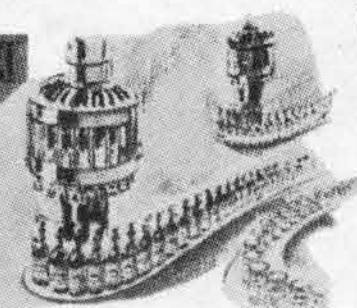


The final step: the beer is carefully filtered—creating the sparkling brilliance and clarity that have made Budweiser famous throughout the industry. And the world.

Hops are the "seasoning" of fine beer. Only the choicest imported hops from the honored fields of Central Europe and the very best of domestic blossoms from the western United States are used in brewing Budweiser. (Absolutely no extract is used!) The result is Bud's rich, mild aroma and snappy, refreshing taste. Here, these choice hops are added to the wort, which is boiled in giant brew kettles until the wort has assumed just the right delicate hop flavor.



THE WORLD RENOWNED
Budweiser
KING OF BEERS



All that is left to do now... keggering, bottling and canning operations and adding the familiar label that identifies the most popular brand of beer the world has ever known: Budweiser, King of Beers.

Brewing beer right does make a difference!