

## Law Requires Registrar To Report Draft Changes

by Mike Jones, Current Staff Writer

After a week of controversy, the role of the UMSL registrar in informing a student's draft board when he is no longer enrolled was clarified Tuesday when Missouri Selective Service officials notified Assistant Registrar Glenn R. Allen of a legal obligation to do so.

In a letter to Allen, Lt. Colonel M.C. Griswold, Deputy State Director of the Missouri State Headquarters of Selective Service, cited the instructions on Selective Service Forms 109 and 109-A and section 1606.51(a) of Selective Service Regulations as requiring the university to notify Selective Service if a deferred student is no longer enrolled on a full-time basis.

Section 1606.51(a) provides that all Selective Service forms and their revisions, which would include Forms 109 and 109-A, shall become a part of Selective Service Regulations.

Form 109 is a four-part form designed to be used by universities to notify Selective Service of a student's enrollment status. Instructions on the form specifically require that the form will be submitted "when a student is no longer enrolled, is not eligible to continue or has graduated."

Form 109-A is a tabulating card which is furnished to the local board in lieu of Form 109. Form 109-A has a space to specify that a student is not eligible to continue. However, it does not contain the specific instruction above from Form 109.

St. Louis headquarters of Selective Service stated that the instructions on Form 109 also apply to Form 109-A.

Form 109-A also states that a university may design its own form to replace Forms 109 and 109-A, "provided that the record content provides at least the minimum of information provided on the SSS Form 109." This would include the information that a student is no longer enrolled on a full-time basis.

The effect of these regulations appears to be that the university must notify a student's draft board when the student is no longer enrolled on a full-time basis, whether the university uses Selective Service forms or its own form.

Allen stated that approximately 99% of the student certifications made by his office are on Form 109-A. Only about 50 out of a total of 4000 certifications have been made on Form 109 during the current school year.

Allen explained that Form 109-A, being a tabulating card, can be handled by data processing equipment. Form 109, which must be typed, is used only in unusual cases.

Earlier Allen had theorized that draft boards would be unwilling to allow the registrar to certify a student's enrollment if the registrar did not notify Selective Service when the student was no longer enrolled on a full-time basis.

Webster College is the only college or university in the St. Louis area which does not notify Selective Service when a student ends his enrollment. The registrar of Webster College told the *Current* that she has no knowledge of a Webster student being denied a deferment because of the college's policy.

When informed of this, Allen stated that it was possible that Selective Service was not aware of Webster's policy.

Allen also stated that the card provided to male students at registration, which authorizes his office to send Form 109-A to the student's draft board, will be revised by May. On the new card the student will specifically authorize the university to notify Selective Service if his enrollment status changes.

Controversy over the university's obligations arose when Mike Shower, president of the UMSL Alliance for Peace, wrote to Chancellor Glen R. Driscoll, calling for an end to the university's policy of notifying draft boards when students leave school.

Driscoll has stated that he will reply to Shower's letter. Driscoll, Allen and Registrar H.E. Mueller will meet next week to discuss the university's policy.

Shower, after being informed of the instructions on Forms 109 and 109-A, restated his belief that the university would not be bound by the instructions if it used its own form rather than the Selective Service forms.

## Faculty Approves U-Senate

After lengthy debate, the university faculty Wednesday approved a change in their by-laws by a 39-23 vote that clears the way for the creation of a student-faculty University Senate.

The action means that the plan for the Senate will go to the office of university president John C. Weaver in the near future for study and a recommendation to the Board of Curators. The curators must give a final okay to the plan for it to become official.

The approval came three weeks after then Faculty Senate and the Central Council had passed a plan to create a University Senate composed of 75 faculty members, 25 student members, and 8 ex-officio administrative members.

Theoretically the University Senate will become the university government with jurisdiction over all facets of academic and administrative life. However, offi-

cers of both the Faculty Senate and the Central Council have indicated that both bodies will continue in some advisory function.

Extended discussion at the meeting centered on the question of whether sufficient student response to the proposal had been gathered by the ad hoc student-faculty committee that formulated the proposal.

A motion by Dr. D. J. Zerbolio (Psychology) to delay a faculty vote until more information had been solicited from students was defeated.

Earlier this week Zerbolio had circulated a letter to faculty members saying that not enough student response to the proposal had been gathered by the ad hoc committee.

Committee hearings on the proposal last October and November were lightly attended.

Zerbolio emphasized that he was not opposed to the idea of student representation on a faculty body.



Students line-up to vote in the ROTC opinion poll Monday, March 1. photo by Bill Leslie

## ROTC Supported by Referendum

Students and faculty generally supported ROTC in the referendum poll taken early this week in order to help determine the status and necessity of a ROTC program here.

Student opinion was favorable for ROTC in four of the five questions on the referendum ballot, while the faculty favored only the continuation of some form of program here.

Results of the student vote, based on 2645 unconfirmed votes cast, show the following: 75% favored the continuation of some form of program here, 58% favored the use

of university facilities, 52% favored academic accreditation for ROTC courses, 46% favored faculty status for ROTC instructors, and 41% favored holding a commissioning ceremony as part of graduation exercises.

The last question was the only one beaten in the student vote with the no total 45% as a heavy pro-ROTC vote from evening students spelled the difference in some races. Other totals included 23% against the continuation of ROTC here, 36% against the use of university facilities, 41% against academic accreditation for ROTC courses, and 42% against faculty status for ROTC instructors.

The faculty was more strongly anti-ROTC: 65% favored some form of program here while 31% opposed it. In all other questions, ROTC suffered a defeat: 43% to 41% for the use of university facilities, 63 to 26% for academic accreditation for ROTC courses, 64% to 23% for faculty status for ROTC instructors, and 63% to 18% for commissioning ceremonies as part of graduation.

The referendum was an opinion sample and not binding.

He pointed out that he felt that the ad hoc committee had strayed from its original instructions of studying how to include both students and administrative staff with the faculty in a university government.

He commented that the recent poll on the status of a ROTC program here illustrated the type of student response that he would like to see.

Dr. Joseph Mc Kenna (Economics) argued against the motion to delay the vote, saying that the basic question before the faculty was whether or not "to accept the device to bring students on the Senate and not how many people were asked."

A committee headed by Dr. Donald Driemeier (Business) was appointed to study and to recommend procedures for implementing the changes in the by-laws.

An attempt by Dr. H. E. Friedlander (History) to add a motion to appoint a five-man committee from the four academic divisions to look into the constitution of faculty representatives on the Senate was defeated.

Dr. James N. Primm (History), chairman of the Faculty Senate executive committee, called the motion a "separate question" to be considered on its own merits. He also said that the make-up of faculty representatives (according to ranks of instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor) had previously been decided.

## CC Grants Funds To Ecology Group

The Central Council granted \$275 to the Students for Environmental Action and allowed for a possible additional allocation of \$725 at its March 1 meeting. The additional \$725 must be approved by the Executive Committee of the Council and the Council itself.

The original budget request of the Students for Environmental Action was for \$992.30.

Gib Maxson, a member of SEA's coordinating committee, explained that the purpose of his organization is "to stimulate interest in the UMSL student body regarding our environmental crisis and to provide a means to educate of the urgency of this crisis. We hope to present the information because we're sure that it'll scare the hell curiously enough, it is projected that before the year 1984 that the population will exceed the earth's ability to sustain its inhabitants."

The Students for Environmental Action has planned massive publicity campaigns, numerous news shorts and movies, and an "Eco-fairre" for April 22.

The effects of overpopulation will be demonstrated by a closed eco-system of fruit flies which will be allowed to reproduce without constraint. The fruit fly explosion will be displayed in the library.



The Guerilla Theater from Washington University drew a mixed reaction to their anti-ROTC satire, presented on the UMSL campus Monday, March 2. photo by Bill Leslie

# "Shakespeare's Lovers" This, Next Weekend

"An Evening with Shakespeare's Lovers" will be presented March 6, 7, 13, 14. Prices will be \$1.25 at the door, \$1 in advance and 50¢ per person for groups of ten or more. Tickets are now on sale in room 117, Administration Building.

Performances are scheduled for 8:30 p.m.

Under the direction of Dr. John T. Onuska of the English department, selected scenes from several of Shakespeare's plays will be presented. The connecting theme might be said to be "love in its many moods," from the gentle folly of the young lovers in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* to the coldly calculated seduction scene from *Richard III*.

The cast was carefully weeded out from among the participants in Dr. Onuska's Shakespeare workshops, conducted in his home for several Sundays prior to the Christmas vacation. By the end, the participants had acquired a certain insight into Shakespeare. At any rate, lines like "Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?" had taken on new meaning, instead of being merely some archaic ritual to be pronounced in mystical fashion.

Part of Onuska's intention was to enable his cast to play multiple roles, after the fashion of an acting troupe such as Shakespeare's. As Shakespeare put it, "A man in his time may play many parts." Certainly a large part of the cast can attest to that.

This is the line-up of players: First, a scene from *Love's Labor's Lost* will feature Steve Nixon as Berowne, John Nieman as the King, George Dennis as Dumaine, and Bob Singer as Longaville.

As the war between the sexes warms up, scenes from *Taming of the Shrew* pits Craig Barnett as



Chris McKenzie and Dianne Porter enact the famous balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," one of several Shakespearean love scenes to be presented by the University Players this weekend and next weekend in their presentation, "An Evening with Shakespeare's Lovers."

photo by Ken Ealy

Petruchio against Marla Marlow as Kate.

To show just "what fools mortals be," there will be a scene from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, with Rita Buckley as Helena, Kathy Diekemper as Hermia, George Dennis as Lysander and Chris McKenzie as Demetrius.

The war of the sexes continues with *As You Like It*, with Rita Buckley as Rosalind, John Nieman as Orlando and Madelon Perlstein as Celia.

In a more serious vein, scenes from *Romeo and Juliet* feature Chris McKenzie as Romeo and Dianne Poeter as Juliet.

The action takes a sinister turn in a scene from *Richard III*, with Bob Singer as Richard using his wiles on Bev Nolte as Lady Anne.

Destructive aspects of love appear in scenes from *Othello*, with Steve Nixon as Othello, Charlene Barnett as Desdemona, Madelon Perlstein as Emilia, and Bob Singer as the diabolical Iago.

More optimism is contained in the finale, scenes from *Antony and Cleopatra*, with Craig Barnett as Antony, Marla Marlow as Cleopatra, Kathy Diekemper as Char-

mian, Dianne Porter as Iras, George Dennis as the Fig-Seller, and Chris McKenzie as Eros.

For further information on tickets, call the Student Activities Office at 453-5536.

**Christian Science  
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10:30 A.M. in the  
Methodist Church —  
The Sunday School Annex**

## Free Films This Semester

A free film series this semester features three different films per week, shown at various times to encourage greater attendance. Screenings are scheduled for 4 p.m. Sundays, 120 Benton Hall; Tuesdays, 3:10-5:10 p.m., 105 Benton Hall and 8:10-10:10 p.m., 120 Benton Hall; and Fridays at 8 p.m. (please check schedule for room numbers).

The film series, free to all UMSL students, is financed by the Arts and Education Council through a grant awarded to Miss Jane Parks,

and by the Activities Planning Committee budget.

The films scheduled for the remainder of March include:

- 6 Throne of Blood (20, Benton Hall)
- 8 My Little Chickadee
- 10 Rashomon
- 13 Outrage (120, Benton Hall)
- 15 Musicals of the Thirties; The Little Island
- 17 The Treasure of Sierra Madre
- 20 The African Queen (100, Clark Hall)
- 22 The Lavender Hill Mob

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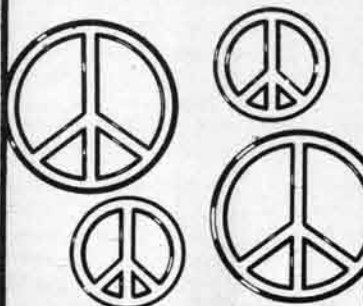
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## Rock Festival This Weekend

St. Louis will have its first indoor Rock Festival at Kiel Auditorium March 7. It will start at 3 p.m. and last for nine hours. Music will be provided by 16 groups, six of which will be local. The rest of the groups are nationally famous.

The cast includes Country Joe and the Fish, Frigid Pink, Chuck Berry, Rotary Connection, Amboy Dukes, Steam, Stooges, Cradle and Frost.

The local groups will be the Spur, Aardvark, Pax, Murge, Touch, and Alvin Pivil and Stopp.

The atmosphere will be loose with little supervision and unreserved seats. It will have all the features of the outdoor festivals except for any bad weather.

Tickets will be sold for \$5 and are available through mail order from Kiel Box Office on Market Street, or from all Nash Music Stores, Goldie Ticket Agency, and the Kiel Auditorium box office.

Anyone wanting more information can contact Mike Quatro, Irv Zuckerman, or Steve at 314-434-0912.

## UMSL To Get More Funds--Driscoll

The UMSL campus will be getting a larger share in the allocations for the four campuses of the University of Missouri in the future, Chancellor Glen R. Driscoll told a faculty gathering Feb. 26.

In his first address to the faculty since becoming Chancellor last November, Driscoll called UMSL the "underdeveloped, underprivileged" campus of the university system. However, he said that he was "convinced that the President (John C. Weaver) has become conscious of our problem."

Driscoll said that he accepted the position of Chancellor on the understanding that UMSL would be getting a greater portion in the allocations to the four campuses.

Driscoll also told the faculty that while the financial outlook for the University for 1970-71 is not encouraging, UMSL will have a one-year "breathing period." There will be no increase in enrollments, he said, and there will be a few new faculty members. He pointed out that UMSL is the only campus which will add new faculty next year.

The chancellor added that he had been recommending a freeze in student enrollment since last summer. "We have grown too big too fast," he said.

Driscoll challenged the faculty to use the period as a time for "experimentation" in the departmental programs.

The chancellor listed the program for the disadvantaged students as one of his top priorities. If society continues to say that education is the passport to first-class citizenship, UMSL "dares

not" deny the opportunity for higher education to the socially and economically underprivileged, according to Driscoll.

Driscoll added that he was prepared to take \$40,000 "out of your hide and mine" to continue the programs for the disadvantaged next year.

Driscoll was asked where the Ph.D. program stood in his list of priorities. He replied that he was "anxious to get a Ph.D. program here to make it an established fact, before someone gets the idea we should not give Ph.D.s."

He added that he was not willing to undercut existing programs

to make room for new ones, however, and that he was not willing "to settle for graduate programs at a quality level less than the quality level defined in our proposals."

Commenting on the wage freeze for faculty members next year, Driscoll said that, if allowed, he would try to identify funds for salary adjustments. But he added, "the freeze is on" and he had not been given permission so far.

The chancellor also pointed out that it has been recommended that all travel communications and publications budgets be cut 15%, with the budgets in those areas for 1969-70 serving as the base.

## Openings on Student Court

Resignations of student justices has left three vacancies on the UMSL student court, justice Herb Bittner said February 27.

Chief Justice Steve Heist dropped out of school recently, leaving the court with three vacant positions of alternate judges. The resignation of Isaac Lipshitz and the January graduation of Graydon Gwin were responsible for the other two openings.

Students interested in applying for the court positions should contact Barry Kaufman, chairman of the Central Council appointments and elections committee, which is responsible for filling court vacancies. Messages and applications may be addressed to Kaufman and left in the Central Council mailbox in the Student Activities Office, room 117 Administration.

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Evening students take advantage of the offer of free doughnuts and coffee to meet fellow students in the recently organized Coffee Clatches sponsored by the Evening College Council.

photo by Bill Leslie

## Chicago Seven Trial Threat to Civil Liberties

Everybody who is anybody in the world of liberalism is indignantly outraged by the contempt sentences handed out to that strange collection of political crazies recently disengaged from the courtroom of Judge Julius Hoffman.

### Bill Adams

"Extraordinary and unconstitutional" says ACLU. "An unprecedented threat to the zealous advocacy of unpopular causes" echoes Paul O'Dwyer and four other liberal Democrats. The signal for a "new age of repression" chimes in hizzoner, the Lord Mayor of New York City (John Lindsey, in case you forgot).

Newspaper columnists draw dark parallels between Chicago and, well, you name it: the Gestapo, Stalin, KGB, etc. The list is endless and tiresome. In the confusion, they forgot to blame Spiro Agnew. Or maybe they did and I just missed it.

All but forgotten in this plethora of outrage are the staged tumults of the defendants and their attorneys, the repeated assaults on the judicial system, the shouts of "fascist", "racist", "Julius Hitler", and "pig."

Now that the trial is over, we have our first genuine martyrs of the 1970's and Leonard Bernstein will doubtless be giving a party for them very soon as he does with all leftist martyrs to the cause of civil liberties.

That Judge Hoffman had no choice but to hand down contempt sentences is understandable. Unfortunately, the manner in which these sentences were handed down (the length, the timing, and so forth) leaves a good bit to be desired. From a constitutional standpoint, some very complex legal hassles will likely ensue,

with the probable outcome being a further befogging of the issue of just how much decorum a judge has the right to insist upon in his courtroom. It's obvious that the hooliganism in the Chicago trial cannot be tolerated again without irreparable damage to the judicial system.

Another unfortunate aspect of Judge Hoffman's actions during the trial is that they will increase the possibility of a successful appeal by an amount infinitely greater than what might have been accomplished had it depended on the legal acumen of the defense attorneys. This is most regrettable because if the appeal is successful, it can only serve to legitimize the actions of the defendants in the Chicago episode, leading to further outbreaks in similar trials. There are already Chicago-like rumblings in the trial of some Black Panthers accused of terrorist bombings in New York City.

It is easy to criticize Judge Hoffman for losing his cool. It is more difficult to say just what he should have done. He had to do something. Indeed, what are we to do with a group of defendants whose strategy is contempt, whose goal is to mock justice rather than seek it?

The answer is somewhere between outright toleration of these antics and coming down hard with more unprecedented contempt sentences. Where this point lies is a good question. Whatever the answer, the court will defeat the attackers or the attackers will wreck the courts.

If the courts are unsuccessful in repelling these attacks, it really will signal the beginning of "a new age of repression" because the only alternative left to combat the combatants will be with similar tactics. That's the day we'll really have to worry about our "civil liberties."

## Editorials

### Television as "Chewing Gum"

Since it has become fashionable now to demonstrate a desire for a cleaner environment, we would like to suggest another more subtle, but perhaps equally dangerous, area which threatens the quality of life in the United States. It needs cleaning up just as much as the physical environment. First marketed in 1946, the television has become a major contributor to the intellectual stagnation and pollution in this country.

In a supposedly well-educated society, why must our TV screens constantly exhibit programs of poor quality and advertisements of even poorer taste? Why must educational television barely subsist on government and private grants while the major networks continue to fill our homes with trash?

The topic of television and the mass media was recently dis-

cussed in the University of Missouri-Kansas City Symposium by several leading professionals in the television, advertising and news fields. Their overwhelming conclusion: the mass media could more properly be called the "mess" media.

What is frightening is that TV exerts such a considerable influence over large numbers of people, and that the banalities that fill the screens day in and day out are also filling the people's minds. A perceptive social critic recognized this years ago when he called TV the "chewing gum of the mind." Unfortunately, it appears that Americans are willing to keep on chewing, without regard to the substance (or the lack thereof) of their fare.

There was a note of optimism among some of the media men at the Symposium, however. They be-

lieved that television programming and advertising could be changed, if viewers (consumers, in the eyes of Madison Avenue) were to make a concerted effort to "clean up" the airways.

One man said, "You couldn't imagine the consternation that would be caused among the producers of a program if they received two hundred letters saying, 'Your program was terrible. I'm not going to watch it or buy such-and-such a product ever again.'"

What is implicit in TV programming is that the people get only what they ask for. If they demand nothing more than shoddy and tasteless TV, then that is just what they will get. Unfortunately, the effects on society by the continuation of such a stagnant medium could cause permanent damage.

## Anti-obscenity Bill Unnecessary

The controversy surrounding the attempt of Mrs. Doris Bass, alderman from the Fifteenth Ward in the city, to ban a presentation of the musical "Hair" in St. Louis next fall will probably result in record sales for the play due to all the free publicity.

What concerns us is that other portions of her anti-obscenity bill will have been ignored in general by the public. The measure would also apply to printed materials, paintings, and statues as well as movies and plays. It would also apply equally to children and adults.

Such a proposal would make St. Louis suffer intellectual stagnation. Few artists, authors, or playwrights would be willing to face prosecution in order to promote a new book or play here.

This legislation would allow the municipal government to become the appointed guardian of individual morality. This stance is unthinkable in the area of artistic subjectivity.

To boot, the bill, if passed, seems to be incapable of providing equal enforcement throughout the city. The residential demand for constant police services would mean that the law would have to be

enforced on a complaint basis, which is often arbitrary.

The adoption of the Bass anti-obscenity bill would severely limit cultural opportunities in the metropolitan area. Mrs. Bass would do well to heed the voices crying against the unconstitutionality of this repressive measure. You can't censor something that isn't seen, because the proposed ban would prevent the arrival of any "dirty" shows.

Mrs. Bass shouldn't really worry about our morals. We promise not to peek if we do become offended.

## Letters

### Pro

Dear Editor,

Why does freedom belong only to those who dissent, demonstrate, or destroy?

Why condemn the ROTC? If you don't like it, nobody is forcing you to join or accept what it stands for and does. Why do those who wish to join have to suffer because of those who don't want it? Is this not a form of discrimination?

Sororities and fraternities are organizations that many people are against. They certainly discriminate among many. At least ROTC is open to those who wish to join. How many sororities or fraternities can say the same?

I wish some of these people who are against so many things and actively take part in willful destruction would take time to place themselves in the shoes of those who have to suffer financial loss due to another's malicious deeds. Perhaps if they took

## ROTC Debate Continues

the time to think seriously of how they would feel were someone to destroy what belongs to them they would not reap these injustices on others.

Since when do we have so many self-made gods that they feel they have the right to pass judgment on others?

M. Pheimann

### Con

Dear Editor:

ROTC at UMSL would open the door to many things.

First of all, the ROTC problem itself is crucial to my mind. My position is clear: UMSL has no clear legal obligation to establish an ROTC unit; the nature of ROTC education is incongruous with the spirit of a free and autonomous university; ROTC does not "humanize" the military. ROTC is one more manifestation of the power of the military establishment in the United States, and as such should not be supported by this university.

Which brings up the second thing: the argument over ROTC should re-create the antiwar movement on this campus. Contrary to what many people say, you cannot really talk about ROTC without talking about Vietnam. It was the antiwar movement which really provided a focus for those of us who are sickened by an erosion of freedom being carried on by this country's power structure. The United States

went into Vietnam as an aggressor, escalated the situation there, and is now attempting to abandon it, under Nixon's "Vietnamization," without making amends for its behavior. America owes the world a better performance than this. Anyway, the ROTC issue is tied closely to the whole United States' military posture, and should be viewed in this light.

Another point which should be illuminated by the ROTC dispute is the whole question of student power. John Heithaus told the Post-Dispatch that "the referendum is important because this is the one time that a student can have a voice in the decision that directly affects him." The point, obviously, is that in fact this is only an opinion referendum and that the students have no real power over the issue. Sure, their vote will be considered and doubtless will influence the faculty—I really believe this—but in terms of real student power, there is none.

Yes, I know it's a "student-faculty" committee which is studying ROTC. But who are the students on the committee? How were they chosen? By Central Council, I believe. Which should be a pretty legitimate thing. But why is the committee pro-ROTC? It is. Why? I know why—it's because I didn't run for Central Council (although I did fill out the necessary papers to be on a committee—I've never

(Continued on Page 5)

## Social Activities Calendar

Friday, March 6		
11:45 - 1:30	YAF	Lounge, Cafe-Lounge
3:30 - 5:30	Angel Flight	Lounge, Cafe-Lounge
3:30	Student Court	208, Admin. Bldg.
8 - 12	Philosophy Club	Student Act. Bldg.
8 pm	FREE FILM SERIES: Throne of Blood	120, Benton Hall
8 pm	A Xi D SADIE HAWKINS MIXER	Cafe-Lounge Bldg.
8:30 pm	University Players Present: "An Evening with Shakespeare's Lovers"	105, Benton Hall
Saturday, March 7		
8:30 pm	"An Evening with Shakespeare's Lovers"	105, Benton Hall
Sunday, March 8		
2 - 5 pm	Assoc. of Black Collegians	Lounge, Cafe-Lounge
2 - 5:30	Alpha Phi Omega	303, Benton Hall
4 pm	FREE FILM SERIES: "My Little Chickadee"	120, Benton Hall
6 - 10 pm	Alpha Epsilon Pi	304, Benton Hall
6 - 10 pm	Delta Zeta	Lounge, Cafe-Lounge
6 - 10 pm	Alpha Xi Delta	302, 303, Benton Hall
7 - 10 pm	Beta Sigma Gamma	308, 310, Benton Hall
7 - 10 pm	Alpha Phi Omega	208, Benton Hall
7 - 10 pm	Tau Kappa Epsilon	208, Admin. Bldg.
7 - 10 pm	Sigma Pi	Student Act. Bldg.
7 - 10 pm	Pi Kappa Alpha	102, 203, Benton Hall
8 - 10 pm	Sigma Tau Gamma	204, Benton Hall
Monday, March 9		
8 am - 3 pm	YAF Bake Sale	Cafe, Admin. Bldg.
4 - 5 pm	Steamers Club	208, Admin. Bldg.
Tuesday, March 10		
4 - 6 pm	Delta Sigma Pi	208, Admin. Bldg.
6:30-9:30 pm	Inter-Greek Council	117, Admin. Bldg.
Wednesday, March 11		
7 - 8 am	Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship	208, Admin.
8 - 5 pm	ALPHA PHI OMEGA BLOOD DRIVE	Lounge, Cafe-Lounge
11:40-12:40	Accounting Club	208, Admin. Bldg.
Thursday, March 12		
7:30 am - 3 pm	YAF	Lounge, Cafe-Lounge

## Sociology Club Meeting March 10

The sociology club will sponsor a meeting with Dr. Peter Etzkorn on Tuesday, March 10, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in the Physics Annex. This will provide an opportunity for students to discuss

recent changes in the curriculum and to express their criticisms and suggestions. All interested students and faculty members are invited to attend.

## Letters

(Continued)

heard a word about it since), and other anti-war people on this campus didn't run for Central Council. The ROTC issue here should have an effect on some of us. It should cause us to put more concern and effort into wielding power the way we want to see it wielded. All of us would much rather sit back and let George do it, until George blows it. And this ROTC study committee has blown it--the haphazard scheduling and administration of the student referendum is the best example--and we have sat back and watched them blow it. Well, we have a legitimate right to complain; but we also have a legitimate duty to see that we are on the next committee.

Thus, numerous problems fall together beautifully. ROTC is a manifestation of a representative military power which is governing this nation. Other manifestations of the same sort of power are the Chicago Conspiracy Trial, the Black Panther persecution, and the Vietnam war.

Judy Day

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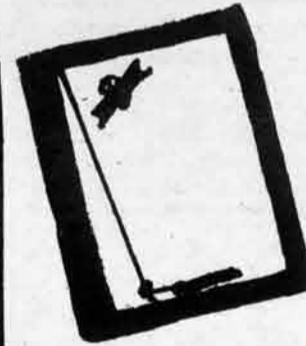
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**University Bookstore**

A Review	<i>Stage and Cinema</i>	By Marla Marlow
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## "Mr. Chips" Sentimental, Has Fair Quality

"Good-bye, Mr. Chips" is as sentimental as one might expect, yet the film imparts a sentimentality that is different from a maudlin soap-opera story. "Mr. Chips" is the story of a schoolmaster's immortality in the hearts of his pupils.

Peter O'Toole as Mr. Chips gives his usual excellent performance. He runs the full gamut of expression, portraying each quite successfully: at the start he is the scholar with a mind reserved exclusively for the pursuit of his studies; then as he meets the future Mrs. Chips, a wearied actress who finds life and fulfillment in him, his mind is changed and he becomes a love-struck boy. Ambition reveals itself within him as he seeks the headmastership at Brookfield, only to experience dismay as he unexpectedly loses out. Childless, he is refused the privilege of playing the harried father, and when his wife is killed in an air-raid as she is entertaining soldiers in London, O'Toole shines as the noble Mr. Chips, upright and courageous in the face of the bleakest despair of his

life. Finally, not embittered by the pain he has suffered but made wise by endurance and appreciative of the beautiful memories he retains, Mr. Chips emerges a great man -- greatness being a quality O'Toole portrays so naturally--beloved by his students and held in esteem by his colleagues.

### Liquor ID Cards Available Again In St. Louis

St. Louisans no longer need to travel to Jefferson City to obtain a liquor identification card thanks to a special appropriation by the Missouri legislature. The cards became available to persons over 21 years old March 2 at the Department of Revenue office at 2400 Big Bend Blvd., Maplewood.

An appropriation of \$15,000 at the special session of the Legislature allowed the Department of Liquor Control to reinstate the identification card program in five Missouri cities. A fund squeeze had restricted the program to Jefferson City since last July.

Identification cards are not required by law. They are designed to protect retailers who may face suspension of their licenses because of sales to minors.

Applicants must furnish some identification and persons born outside Missouri must bring a birth certificate. The liquor identification card costs \$1.50.

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### IVCF Lecture

Jerry Wagner, former president of the Intersarsity Christian Fellowship and now an associate staff member, will speak on divine inspiration, trustworthiness, and authority in the Bible March 6 at the IVCF meeting, 7 p.m. in the ecumenical building across from the campus. The lecture will be the first in a series on the IVCF's doctrinal statement of faith.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

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## Grape Boycott Meeting Sunday

The Grape Boycott Committee of St. Louis is holding an organizational meeting Sunday, March 8 at 7:30 p.m. at Mr. Lupe Morales' home, 6300 Northwood, Apt. 3.

The purpose of the meeting is to gain greater student participation in the area consumer boycott of California table grapes. According to officials of the committee, grape sales here have dropped only 6%, compared to a national average of 35%.

Students may obtain more information about the boycott by call-

ing Mr. Morales at 726-0132 or Mr. Ramon Lara at 865-3328.

## Blood Drive

Alpha Phi Omega and Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternities are sponsoring a blood drive on campus Wednesday, March 11 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Donations will be taken in the cafeteria-annex.

The UMSL blood quota is approximately 1200 points. Persons under 21 must obtain signed parental permission.

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# UMKC Symposium Concentrates on Problems of Media

by Doug Sutton,  
Current Staff Writer

The University of Missouri-Kansas City's second annual Robert F. Kennedy Symposium on "The Mass Media In Society" could have been subtitled twice over. Two themes emerged from the four days of extensive talks and panel discussions by some of the leading professionals in the movie, TV, underground press, and advertising media.

"The Mass Media: Part of the Pollution Problem?" could illustrate one of the themes, the call for relevance in the media. Should our airwaves be dominated by ads for underarm deodorants and acne coverups, our television screens by flying nuns and Beverly Hillsbillies, and our movie theatres by Doris Day and Rock Hudson?

Another subtitle, "The Mass Media: Or How I Was Spiro T. Agnewed Into Submission" could illustrate the second theme, a dissent against government censorship and interference. What should the government's role be in determining obscenity? Should the news media be made to turn over reporters' notes and film footage to the FBI?

These two themes were sounded in a variety of ways, beginning with the keynote speaker, Rod Serling, Wednesday night. Serling, creator of the *Twilight Zone* series, called for film makers to enter controversial areas and to give greater emphasis on divergent and minority opinions. He called the movies "Goodbye Columbus," "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" and "The Graduate" relevant, but surprisingly, knocked "Easy Rider."

"They left me with the unalterable feeling that Mr. (Peter Fonda) and Mr. (Dennis) Hopper should start a Honda agency and get out of the acting business. Ten years from now 'Easy Rider's' contribution will be just about as valid as an Abbott and Costello or a 'March of Time,'" Serling stated.

Of television, Serling said, "There is very little on the small screen that I consider relevant." Serling stated that TV was offensive in its "inclusion of commercials in a high quality drama. They don't mind a whit to offend with the intrusion of a commercial in a religious experience. After 12 minutes of an Arthur Miller play we have dancing rabbits with toilet paper."

Serling lashed out at Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's criticisms of instant political analysis. He said that the analyses were essential to TV journalism.

"We must have more on both sides. How else can you have checks and balances in political discourse? We must know the validity of what a President tells us."

NBC News correspondent Sander Vanocur sounded a similar note in a panel discussion the next day. He charged that the Vice President's attack on the news media was an attempt of "intimidation" at the direction of the President.

"I think it ill behooves politicians to criticize the media for putting out misinformation. Lord knows they put out enough themselves," he said.

"The Vice President simply does not understand the role of the free media in a free society. I don't think he knows what the

silent majority feels," Vanocur declared. He added that the news media get out and see the people more often than Agnew, who speaks to "canned audiences who are there to cheer at everything he says."

Conflicting viewpoints on the relationship between the government and the press were presented in separate talks by Jack Newfield and Pierre Salinger.

Newfield, assistant editor of *The Village Voice*, said that newspapers hide behind a "rhetoric of objectivity the belief that they play a role in public issues." He went on to say that the newspapers feel that they are the fourth branch of government. "They think it is their duty to turn over their films and notes to the government," he said.

Not so, according to Salinger. The former press secretary to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson



Art Kunkin: "Censorship Sucks"  
photo by Larry Nauser  
UMKS News Service

said Thursday evening that there exists an "adversary relationship" between the government and the press. He termed this relationship "healthy."

Two different angles in analyzing the mass media were provided Friday in two panel discussions. "The Grey Flannel Mind," featuring admen Jerry Goodis and Ted Factor, and social critic Vance Packard, delved into the world of Madison Avenue and consumer analysis and control.

The most vociferous critic was Goodis, founder of Canada's largest wholly-owned advertising agency. "The basic principle in advertising is intense concentration on business as usual," Goodis said. "The specialists really don't see man, they see man buying."

"Every time an advertiser says something to you, he is saying something about you," Goodis said. "Does it really take a platinum-haired transvestite dropping from the sky to sell Gladwrap? We're not all village idiots," he added.

Goodis declared that the Madison emphasis on "business as usual" has shaped a society less willing to face social problems.

Packard said that Americans are being pushed toward a happiness-oriented society to the exclusion of emotional maturity. He argued for a department of consumers in Washington to protect the consumers from the assaults of business and advertising.

Advertising, he asserted, controls the content of most programs, and therefore exerts much influence over the audience. He related that one New York psychiatrist told him the primary purpose of advertising seemed to be "to generate as many anxieties as possible."

"Youngsters at a very early

age become confused and distrustful," Packard said. "We're creating cynics by the age of seven."

Factor, a native of Florissant and an executive with Doyle Dane Bernbach advertising agency, encouraged consumers not to buy products if they found the advertising objectionable.

"Don't buy and urge your friends not to buy. Don't be deceived by the idea that you have no recourse," he said. "Advertising really could be used for dissemination of information rather than deception, but it takes public involvement to get something going."

"Censorship: A Doilie for Your Mind," the topic of Friday afternoon's panel discussion, featured Fred Jordan, Ralph Ginzburg, and Art Kunkin.

Jordan, managing editor of *Evergreen Review*, maintained that censorship should not be thought of "in terms of obscenity. What it's really about is unpopular ideas." He said that the "censorship impulse" here is the same as in the Soviet Union, but that the methods of execution is different in the United States.

He asserted that a major factor in determining social climate is time. "Ideas which years ago were considered subversive are now accepted," he said. He pointed out a 1960 court decision on a censorship case concerning the novel *The Naked Lunch*. The judge defended the rights of the publishers and strengthened the freedom of the press, Jordan said. "That judge was Julius Hoffman."

Jordan demonstrated that censorship enters the realm of politics. The movie *I Am Curious, Yellow*, he said, has been opposed in over 30 states by prosecuting attorneys, whose political reputations are at stake.

Ginzburg, founder of *Eros*, a quarterly "devoted to the joys of love and sex," talked on the "modus operandi of censorship as I have learned it." He said he couldn't say everything he wanted to say because of several court decisions pending on *Eros*.

A master of understatement, Ginzburg described how his *Fact* magazine in 1964 polled 12,346 psychiatrists to see if Barry Goldwater were psychologically fit to be President. Of the 2417 responses, 1,189 said that the Arizona Senator was not.

"This really upset the Republican forces," Ginzburg deadpanned.

Two years ago Goldwater won a \$75,000 judgment against *Fact* and Ginzburg for that article. Ginzburg said that the court decision was "outrageous to me. The money isn't the issue. If an editor cannot honestly measure the psychological fitness of a Presidential candidate, then freedom of the press doesn't mean a damn thing."

Ginzburg's view that obscenity is in the mind of the reader sounded ironically Goldwater-ish. "I don't think the government has the right to impose its standards on the individual," he said.

Kunkin, the flamboyant founder of the *Los Angeles Free Press*, summed up the issue of censorship in two words: "censorship sucks." He said that the underground press thrives on a "new audience who isn't getting the news about the problems" that concern them. The Mexican-Americans, the blacks,



Hal Walker, CBS News, Del Shields of the talk show "Night Call," and Andrew Hatcher, former assistant press secretary to President Kennedy (left to right) charged that the media have ignored covering life in the black community. photo by Rick Ralls UMKS News Service

and the young people, he said, are more interested in the *Free Press* than in the conventional news media in California.

He pointed out that the *Free Press* has a reputation of fairness, because it accepts articles from all groups. During the 1965 riots in Watts, for example, the *Free Press* ran stories from the point of view of the people whose homes were being destroyed and who were being beaten by police, while the "Establishment" press played up the stories about the "criminals" who were rioting and starting fires."

A panel Saturday morning discussed "The Role of the Black Man in the Mass Media." Consisting of Andrew Hatcher, Del Shields, and Hal Walker, the panel was unanimous in its agreement that the media have generally ignored the black community as well as denied blacks equal opportunities in the profession.

Hatcher, who was Associate Press Secretary to President Kennedy, said the failure to report happenings in the Negro community was "deliberate."

"If the press had reported objectively just some of the problems of the Negro community as they happened, think of the running start that we would have on some of our imponderables now."

Hatcher said that the communication industry has created the illusion that it is providing equal opportunities to blacks. He challenged the audience, however, to "see where they are being used. Are they being permitted to enter the industry in jobs where in fifteen years they will be competing for the chief executive position of that station? Or will they still be file clerks?"

Shields, producer and host of several television and radio shows in the Philadelphia area, said that one of the ways in which blacks could gain greater influence in radio is through black ownership. He pointed out that of 7500 licensed radio stations in the country, 460 of which are black-oriented, only 13 are black-owned.

Getting a loan to buy a radio station, Shields said, is impossible for blacks. "When the government talks about black capitalism, it means \$25,000 to start a coffee shop, not a million dollars for a radio station," Shields said.

Shields related that the main standard in his radio shows is relevance. He plays jazz and rhythm and blues, as well as recordings of speeches by Malcolm X, and Dr. Martin Luther King. He is always looking for ways to improve his programing. Recently, he found an old album of speeches

recorded by W.E.B. DuBois "in the back files" of a record shop and played it on the air.

The media, Shields, said, have not been relevant to the black community. "No one came to find what the causes were and why," he said. "The frustration did not start with the death of brother Malcolm; it did not start with the death of brother (Martin Luther) King. That frustration has been there all the time."

CBS News correspondent Hal Walker said that the blacks in the communications industry got their jobs because of "the insistence of black activists that their activities be covered only by black reporters. This was a reasonable, acceptable tactic, and it worked."

Walker said that black newsmen can remember the days before black activism when they were not allowed to join press clubs, or get jobs with news organization, "while all the time your 'objective' newsmen were spouting high-sounding phrases about their professionalism."

The black reporter can serve the black community in several ways, Walker asserted. "The black reporter is a natural ally in the battle for equality. He knows what questions to ask; he knows who the real decision-makers are in a given organization; he can give to leaders in the black community a realistic understanding of the demands of the media; and the blacks in the media can actively solicit and encourage other blacks to get into the business."

Walker said he sets a personal goal each year to help blacks into the field of broadcast journalism. Only one of four black correspondents in television, Walker said that the entire field of journalism is being "tested" by younger activists, both black and white.

"The nation's so-called underground writers with their anti-war, anti-Establishment commitments maintains, and we're going to have to deal with this directly, that they are journalists of the highest order. Not only are they informed and informative, but they are concerned and moral."

In the final speech of the UMKC Symposium, producer David Susskind summed up the sentiments of many of the observers and participants during the four-day symposium. TV, he said, is merely an advertising medium. "The name of the game is ratings. Ninety per cent of TV is mediocre, time-wasting, empty of ideas, endlessly repetitive, and totally irrelevant to our society."

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# Schoolology

I have long been a critic of the traditional educational system, from kindergarten to the doctoral level. However, I've been a traditional critic, blabbering about crowded classrooms, irrelevant subjects, and programmed schedules. These criticisms are not peculiar to me. They have been endemic ever since the creation of our industrialized educational system after the Civil War. Unfortunately, they have resulted in only superficial changes in the basic academic structure. To go beyond this surface level the basic purpose of our educational system must be understood, and this purpose is clearly non-educational.

Our present educational complex is a relatively new social structure on the historical scene. Before the industrialization of the world, education was primarily the tool of a certain class: the priesthood, nobility, the Chinese gentry, or the British aristocracy. As a class instrument the system remained small and highly efficient. For those not of the select class, education was practical. People were taught what was necessary and little else.

The clunky machines of 19th century Britain changed this entire structure. Once a certain level of industrialization was reached the number of workers required to keep the system going leveled off and then decreased. With more workers than work, management could afford to be selective in its hiring; where a mere ability to read and write (often less) was required, a grade school diploma soon became the standard. Child labor, an integral part of an agrarian society, became immoral in the smokey cities. Already operating with a surplus of laborers, it was not hard for the industrialist to find teachers (paid terribly low wages) to educate this new mass of learners.

It was at this point that the break between the traditional class system of education, and the modern industrialized schools occurred. The new system was a bureaucracy born out of economic reasons, but it soon rationalized its new existence and embarked on its own noble purpose. A philosophical basis was established, useful for motivating the workers (teachers) and capable of selling to the public. The new educators claimed that an industrialized society needed skilled, literate workers. Mysteriously it became necessary for the factory worker to read and write even if the job required no more ability than distinguishing a red 'off' switch from a green 'on.' (Incidentally, these color codes were introduced late in the industrialized system; the educators just didn't know what the industrialist needed.)

This entire process of overeducation happened while the actual process of extracting, transporting, and manufacturing goods became less and less complex. It was not surprising that those students educated by the new system, anxious to use their newly won educational skills introduced all the complexity possible into this basically simple system. Marketing and advertising became delicately defined arts. They rapidly became the main source of distinguishing products, as opposed to the industrial logic of price and quality competition. The corporate legal system was expanded into an infinite college of absurdities, enabling those who held power to retain it, and satisfying the educational bureaucracies desire for bigger and more expensive law schools. Yet for all this innovation the manufacturing process remained quite simple.

Like all bureaucracies, this educational complex was more interested in preserving and expanding its influence than in examining and refining its reason for existence. The arrogance of this attitude has been shown by the educators glorification of self-criticism, while all the time ignoring the crucial question whether the people needed or wanted their services.

Safely shielded by its own 'self' appointed critics, this new bureaucracy found itself in the very center of power (it had always been there, but now it was independent, no longer a class tool), yet it was only one power in a bureaucratic system. In order to enhance its position, it was necessary for the schools to expand. A proliferation of departments occurred, and subjects of little use to the mass of people were thrust upon them. Where possible, force was used to cram the maximum number of students into the system. Once in a multitude of codes, programs, and credit requirements insured that every teacher would have X number of students in his class. There safely enshrined the teacher could puke his mental guts upon them and at various intervals the students would regurgitate this mess, and if it smelled like the original the, good student would be passed and promoted on. . . and on. . . and on.

It is assumed by our society that a great deal, at least twelve years, of education is essential for society to have a pool of intelligent workers at its disposal. The facts are that the vast majority of American workers use little of their education except the three R's. If you are a working student you should already know this, but if you think it will change when you graduate, surprise! All those wonderful essays, poems, and critiques of ancient and modern authors will have to be forgotten and fast. Memos, dispatches, and form letters will be your bag in the world of Big B. Have you spent years acquiring a mathematical mind? Congratulations, the computer has made you obsolete. Sure you'll have your own desk, maybe your own office, but the satisfaction of solving intricate mathematical and engineering problems. . . sorry.

Most of the education (outside the three R's) necessary for the job in your future will be acquired not at UMSL but on your job. The idea that school prepares you for this new type of practical education has been conclusively disproven by the operation of training schools in the Armed Forces. In these schools education is directed to a specific task, or field of activity; it is intense, six to eight hours a day in the classroom. The results in the military have been spectacular. High school dropouts and college flunkies become efficient military personnel, as efficient as their civilian counterparts who made the grades.

If this concentrated, job-oriented system of education is available and effective why is it not being used? Rather than reenter the field of history and bureaucratic workings let's go to the crux of the matter. Our entire culture is based on the premise that the individual must work for the goods he consumes. But the industrial process has led us to the position where only a small minority of the populace must work to produce the full assortment of materials necessary for the good life. In order to protect the social order from collapse the fiction of work, produce, and consume morality must be preserved. Excess workers must be drained off into non-productive fields or removed entirely from the labor market. Four and one-half per cent of the labor force is currently unemployed; add 7 million college students, 10 million Defense workers, 5 to 10 million people forced into early retirement, and the 20 or 30 million housewives going slowly insane in outer suburbia, and you have around 60 million adults not engaged (unemployed) in the economic life of our country. Blacks, Mexicans, Indians, and women activists trying to get into economic society have been and will be bitterly frustrated. There are few jobs or desks left behind which one can feel important.

These figures have left out the role of the nebulous service worker, and his place in our society. The service industry is primarily an outgrowth of excess labor, time, and goods provided by the efficient industrial system. This excess results in a proliferation of hotels, bars, ski resorts, sports, spas, health clubs, etc., throughout the society. The majority of workers in this system hold jobs such as bar girls, waitresses, bell hops, ski instructors, football players, hair dressers, that are completely outside any educational system. The post-industrial service workers occupy much the same job positions that in colonial societies were occupied by illiterate natives.

We can now see our great UMSL in its true light: Technically obsolete in the training of skills, totally irrelevant for a service economy, and not even trying to produce the classically educated man. It is this classically, well-rounded liberally educated man that the school system now says it must serve and produce. Next time we'll see just how well UMSL is performing this task.

James C. Butler

# People's Page

## I Know

My life is  
one that wastes,  
take it,

I realize that  
my creative  
nature wants  
to live free,

Freedom for  
my greed  
and teeth  
to by  
jackals,

Redolent  
any apple will  
do.  
If life is sad,  
night will come,  
my soul is  
ready.

Mike Odem

## Drums

Did you turn your head when the  
parade went by  
With the dash of drums and horns  
on high  
Or were you busy with butterfly  
wings  
And the tender song the bluebird  
sings?

Did the bugle calls have a rous-  
ing sound  
To inspire your heart with a quick-  
ening pound  
Or were you busy with the beautiful  
trees  
And the sweet caress of the sum-  
mer's breeze?

Are you watching the things of  
the forest yet  
Or has the noise made you forget?  
Is the truest beauty your accolade  
Or are you watching the passing  
parade?

Thomas A. Bergeson

This page will appear  
monthly on the first issue  
of the month. Any contri-  
butions for the April page  
should be delivered to the  
Current office, room 210,  
Administration Building,  
by March 25. For further  
information, contact Jim  
Butler, 427-7392.

## A Finding

The grass blows through  
the mind, it shakes  
those things that one  
supposes necessary.

We fall off the ladder  
of success  
we care nothing for grades  
of Alma Mater triumphs.

We break the shell of death  
and stagnation,  
to be free, free from  
those things that others  
suppose necessary.

Jim Butler

## I Am Fulfilled

With your arrival  
ensued the full consummation of  
life,

what preceded it was nothing  
merely a preparatory period,  
with no clear hopes and dreams,  
no real sense of involvement  
with anything of even meager im-  
portance.

Now the nights are longer without  
you  
the more I see you, the harder  
it is

to let you go on your way.  
Our days have been filled  
with many hours of anxiety and  
disappointment,  
But the good times have been great,  
and I remember them the best.

Rose

## Hippies! Dope Fiends! Communists! (Republicans, Too.)

## The Current is initiating a PEOPLES PAGE

We want views on your relationships to school, society, friends, parents, jobs; how you dig sex, drugs, work, and walking in the rain. Your vibrations may be in photos, cartoons, poetry, or prose. Please keep your work non-intellectual, don't quote the Constitution, Dr. Leman, or Duke Mantie. So:

1. Bring your crud to the Current, Room 210, Administration Building.
2. Include your name and phone number so that we can communicate if needed.
3. For additional information, call Jim Butler HA 7-7392.

# Brilliant January Highlights Season

by Marty Hendin  
Associate Sports Editor

UMSL's 1969-70 basketball season started the right way December 1 when the Rivermen grabbed a come-from-behind victory over William Jewell. They followed that up with their first win over Milliken, a game in which they scored and gave up their most points of the year (120-102). Denny Caldwell led the way with a career high of 38 points, UMSL's largest single individual output of the season.

Then came the game most UMSL fans wish they could play over. Leading Southeast Missouri State by 16 points in the first half and by six points late in the game, the Rivermen proceeded to blow both leads and the game, giving up a last second basket to lose 88-86. They came home to try to regroup against South Alabama but found themselves up against great foul shooters and lost their first regular season game at home in two years.

Just before Christmas, the Rivermen travelled south for a three game trip in which they tried to rise above .500. Instead they became the first UMSL team to drop below the break even point. Starting the trip in New Orleans, the Rivermen did a good job against the LSUNO players but could not cope with the referees, and lost

101-92. They then travelled to Edinburg, Texas and lost to a strong, tall Pan American team. After a day off, UMSL went to Martin, Tennessee to win their first road game of the year over UTM.

Then came another game the Rivermen would like to have back. On an icy Saturday night in December, the Rockhurst Hawks proved to be very slippery as they continuously broke a man loose under the basket to burn UMSL with easy lay-ups, and gain a 95-88 victory at the Arena. The Rivermen ended December and 1969 with a 3-5 record.

### Year, Team Change

As the year changed, so did the Rivermen. For one thing, Mark Bernsen began to show fine potential at guard; two, Verle Sutton quit the team and was replaced in the starting lineup by veteran Joe Laukemper; three, the ball players began to feed converted center Chuck Henson, showing their confidence in his ability to play well and score from the pivot; and four, the Rivermen began to show good bench strength, particularly in Greg Scott.

These changes provided a better January as the Rivermen averaged 96 points per game while winning all seven contests. They beat UTM at home and UICC in Chicago to

regain the .500 mark. UMSL then piled up a homecoming win over UWM, a Greg Scott-led victory over McKendree, a 47-point victory over Southwestern of Memphis, another win over UICC and then UMSL's best all-around performance of the season, an inspired 117-90 victory over LSUNO that ended a Privateer eleven game win streak.

### Rough Month

Chuck Smith's cagers took a 10-5 record into tough competition in February. They travelled to Chicago and lost to a tall DePaul team and then turned in their worst performance of the year against UWM in Milwaukee. Trailing only 21-20 with 9 1/2 minutes left in the first half, the Rivermen scored only two baskets the rest of the half and trailed by 23 points at halftime. They continued their poor play in the second half and lost 94-65, hitting their lowest point total and field goal percentage (.310) of the season.

UMSL came back to gain a hard-fought victory over SIU-Edwardsville at Viking in a game in which the Rivermen outfoiled SIU 32-16. They then travelled to Rockhurst where they lost a nine point first half lead and ran out of gas in the second half to lose the game and their playoff chances.

The Rivermen ended the season with three straight wins. They beat SIU at Edwardsville, came from behind to end Concordia's thirteen game winning streak and ended with a victory over Eastern Illinois in which Chuck Henson tossed in 30 points.

### Team Leaders

Henson and Denny Caldwell were UMSL's most prolific scorers during the season with 16.2 and

## Current Sports



17.9 points per game averages. Caldwell led UMSL scorers in nine games during the season, Henson 8, Doody Rohn 4, and Mark Bernsen and Greg Scott one each.

The Rivermen and their opponents combined to set six new UMSL records during the season. The Rivermen scored 38 free throws against UWM January 10 to break the record set last year against Missouri Southern, 36. Mark Bernsen and the team set new assist marks January 31 against LSUNO with 9 and 24.

In the same game LSU's Butch Webster scored 39 points to top the 38 scored by John Donnelly of John Brown U. in January, 1968. Thanks to UMSL fouls, John Brownrigg and the Rockhurst Hawks put their names in the Rivermen record book December 27. Brownrigg hit 14 free throws and the Hawks' team 39 to break the 13 hit by Bob Reed of Sanford Brown in December, 1966 and 34 by Concordia in January, 1968.

Smith said that home games next year will be played at Viking Hall, but "if everything went perfect, we could be in our building by February."

### Top Five For Foe Team

At a meeting of the Riverman basketball team held last week, squad members voted on the season's All-Opponent team. Chosen at the pivot was 6-8 center Frank Lothridge of Pan American who scored 30 points in the Bronc's 92-69 win over UMSL December 20. Forwards chosen were Carl Cook of Rockhurst who contributed 45 points to two Hawk wins and Xavier "Butch" Webster of LSU-New Orleans whose 67 points against UMSL included a record 39 January 31. Those selected as guards were St. Louisan Fred Anderson of Southeast Missouri State who scored 28 points in SEMO's come from behind win over UMSL December 9, and South Alabama's Kent Carson who scored 31 points in a Jaguar win December 15.



Denny Caldwell takes a shot as UMSL center Chuck Henson battles Rockhurst's Jim Schaefer at the edge of the lane. Rockhurst won the game 101-81, handing the Rivermen their eighth and final loss of the season.  
photo by Bill Leslie

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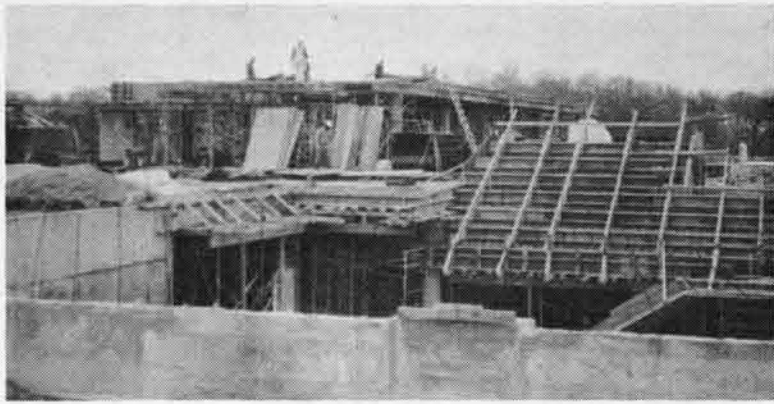
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Workmen prepare the natatorium bleachers and an upper floor as work progresses on UMSL's Field House. If all goes well, the basketball Rivermen may begin play in the facility next February.

photo by Marty Hendin

## Smith Discusses Season, Future

In a Current interview last week Head Basketball Coach and Athletic Director Chuck Smith discussed this past season and the future of UMSL basketball.

Smith summed up this past season by saying, "It was better than average considering the small team we had and the fact that this is by far the strongest schedule we've ever played."

The Coach named the SEMO and Rockhurst away games as the low spots of the season. "The loss to Cape started our losing streak," he said. "We felt we should have beaten them."

Smith's high spots of the season were UMSL's undefeated record in January, their strong finish, and their victories over LSUNO here, Southwestern of Memphis and Concordia. In Smith's opinion, converted center Chuck Henson made the most rapid improvement during the year of any UMSL player. "If Henson had one more year of college ball," Smith said, "He'd average 20 points per game."

"If I had any dissatisfaction with the season," the coach said, "it would be individual and team defense." On the other hand, "We far exceeded my expectations in rebounding."

Speaking of the UMSL fans Smith said, "For a new program with little tradition our fans have rallied to the cause very well."

Looking ahead to next year, Smith said that he is negotiating for games on the road at the University of Denver, Air Force Academy, and Missouri Valley Conference member Cincinnati, plus a home game with the University

of Wisconsin-Kenosha. He also plans games with Rockhurst, Eastern Illinois, Millikin, SIU-Edwardsville, UICC, UTM, Concordia and other opponents from this year.

In answer to a question concerning affiliation with the NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) instead of the NAIA, Smith said that a subcommittee of the Student-Faculty Athletic Committee is investigating the situation in regard to rules and regulations of both organizations, and will make a report and recommendation to the full committee at its March 16 meeting.

Smith said that the NCAA has already invited UMSL to make an application for membership. He said that if UMSL stays in the NAIA next year, he will make an effort to schedule Culver-Stockton and/or Drury in order to help the District Sixteen record, although the playoff situation will change next year because the MCAU is breaking up and some of the members are forming another conference.

A lecture will be given by  
**Dr. Adawi**  
 on the Middle East conflict  
 March 8, Sunday  
 6:30 p.m.  
 at  
 Busch Memorial Center  
 St. Louis University  
 Free Admission

# Hendin's Headlines

by Marty Hendin  
 Associate Sports Editor

The 1969-70 Rivermen basketball season was one of ups and downs. The ups included UMSL's first victory over Millikin, seven straight wins in January and winning streak killing losses administered to LSUNO and Concordia. The downs included two losses to Rockhurst, a heart breaking defeat at SEMO, a "shafting" at LSUNO and a miserable performance at UWM.

One problem that UMSL had throughout the year was the inability or unwillingness to "get up" for many games. Although they finished the year 14-8 including 11-3 in 1970, the Rivermen seemed to go through the motions in many games. This was especially true in February in the losses to DePaul, and UWM and the victories over SIU-Edwardsville and Eastern Illinois.

This was a season of contrasts. The same team that beat a tough

LSUNO squad by 27 points and Southwestern of Memphis by 47 only beat SIU-Edwardsville by 12 and 13 points (in the three previous meetings UMSL scored 319 points) and lost to a SEMO team that should not have been on the same court with them.

There were, however, many good things in the season. The main thing was that a team with no starter over 6-4 won 14 games while playing the toughest all-around schedule in District Sixteen.

Speaking of that schedule and the district, it is interesting to point out that Culver-Stockton's 17 wins were over such basketball non-entities as Graceland, Park, Missouri Valley and Central Methodist while UMSL played established basketball teams like DePaul, Pan American and Rockhurst.

While UMSL certainly does have a gripe at their treatment by the district, it is interesting to note how the district has treated Southwest Baptist College of Bolivar, Missouri. While UMSL has been in the playoffs the past two years, Southwest has not even been considered even though having records above .500. This year the Bearcats had a record of about 15-9 and defeated both Rockhurst and Culver-Stockton, yet they were not awarded a playoff berth.

In closing this final edition of "Hendin's Headlines" I'd like to congratulate Chuck Smith, Arnold Copeland, Larry Berres, and Don Dallas and four years of Rivermen athletes on the great athletic program they have established, and thank them for the privilege of cheering them on and reporting their activities these past four years.

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# Flatly, they call earth picture a fake

THE LONDON TIMES, Aug 7, 1967

The International Flat Earth Research Society remains unconvinced and unimpressed by that photograph of the world seen from 214,806 miles up in space.

The photograph, taken by the American satellite Lunar Orbiter, was published yesterday, and last night Mr. Samuel Shenton, secretary of the society, denounced it as a "fraud, fake, trickery or deceit, just like that".

The society is a rebirth of the old Universal Zoteric Society. It keeps pegging away to convince people of the errors of conventional astronomers like Hoyle, who say the earth started with a blasphemous bang that leaves no room for the creator, Mr. Shenton said last night: "As a society we are chiefly concerned that the young innocent minds of our children should not be taught such things that destroy their faith in their creator."

The Great Deception, he calls it. And he speaks about it coolly, calmly, without animosity, with absolute conviction.

The society has "well over a hundred members." Some of them hold "high positions" in the American space complex at Cape Kennedy, where they have formed thriving chapters.



## JOIN A ROUND EARTH SOCIETY SUPPORT THE TEACH-IN

**T**HE FLAT EARTH SOCIETY is bigger than you think. Almost everyone belongs, because, as Euclid noted, a plane is infinite. Consider the advantages:

- Infinite air supply, capable of absorbing any amount of nitrogen and sulphur oxides, hydrocarbon residues, etc., with no ill effects.
- Rivers without end, sufficient to carry any amount of sewage and industrial waste to an infinite ocean, too large ever to be polluted.
- Unlimited forests and grasslands capable of enduring unlimited exploitation.
- An infinite frontier, always someplace new to go and leave behind noise, garbage, chemical and radioactive poisons, famine, war; an earth which can support an unlimited population.

The Flat Earth Society has much to offer, if you just accept its social illusions and reject the "optical illusion" above. It has strong institutional support: steel companies (strip mining, air pollution), oil companies (offshore drilling, air and water pollution), aircraft companies (the SST, noise and air pollution), some organized religions (anti-birth control), automobile, lumber, real estate interests, etc., etc.

Conservationists are the spoil-sports. They see limits everywhere. They are: paranoid (distrust technological tampering with the environment), socialistic (reject the right of private owners to plunder the earth), hippy (take to woods to escape "progress") and fanatic (wage militant fights against the destruction of the earth's ecology).

Throughout this spring, and especially on April 22, Round Earthers on hundreds of campuses will join in a **NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TEACH-IN** to explore nature's law of limits. This can be a historic breakthrough in understanding all that is needed to have a whole and healthy earth.

The Sierra Club, a young, 77-year old Round Earth Society, hopes you will participate — that everyone on your campus will seize this opportunity to learn ways to protect the environment.

To help you, the Sierra Club has prepared an environmental activist's handbook — **ECOTACTICS**. It will arm you to take the initiative to combat Flat Earth thinking: to find out how to keep your life-support system intact. **ECOTACTICS** will soon be available at your local bookstore.

### ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION IS SOMETHING YOU DO.

You can: Read **ECOTACTICS**. Help your campus conservation group (if there is one; if not, form one.) Make April 22 the launch date for an ecologically sound future. Contact environmental scientists and other concerned members of your faculty to develop informed and effective ecotactics. Find out what is planned for April 22 on neighboring campuses and offer to help them. Enlist their help.

Many Round Earth Societies have long been carrying on the fight against degradation of the environment. Alone they cannot shatter the illusions of Flat Earthlings. They need the energies of the New Generation which, with luck, will inherit the spaceship earth. So join and support one of the Round Earth groups. Or two of them. Or more.

Campus Representative  
**SIERRA CLUB, 1050 MILLS TOWER**  
 San Francisco, Calif. 94104

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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Please send  
 Information on the Teach-In  
 Information on the Sierra Club  
 A list of Round Earth Societies

P.S. If you cannot find *Ecotactics* at your local bookstore, we will be glad to send you a copy.  
 Please send me *Ecotactics* and bill me for the price (\$1.25).

