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University of Missouri-St. Louis

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CURRENT

Issue 654

University of Missouri-St. Louis

January 18, 1990

Rolla Businessman Balks At UMSL Engineering Plan

by Kevin Kleine
editor

A Business man in Rolla, Mo. active in republican politics has sent a letter to the governor and university officials objecting to the proposed engineering program at UM—St. Louis.

John Powell sent the letter after his research had determined that there has been a 35.3 percent drop in enrollment at the rolla campus since 1981.

There is no need for any additional engineering program on the St. Louis campus or any other college in Missouri," Powell's letter stated.

Deputy to the Chancellor M. Thomas Jones said that the administration at UM—St. Louis is aware of the concern but they believe it to be unfounded.

"There's a lot of support in the St. Louis area for this program," Jones said. "The program serves a group that the Rolla campus does not."

The proposed plan goes to the Board of Curators Jan. 24 and 25 for approval. Degrees would be offered in mechanical

and electrical engineering in a joint effort between the Rolla and St. Louis campuses and Washinton University.

The rolla campus already has a graduate engineering center on this campus in the Blue Metal Office Building.

The program is targeted towards non-traditional students who work and go to school part time. A committee established that there is a need in the St. Louis area for such a program last year in order for a formal proposal to be drawn up. Powel argued in his letter that duplicating programs is unnecessary.

"Any further duplication is not justified and is purely political," the letter said. "This would do a disservice to the taxpayers and the education system."

The governors office has not issued any statement on the matter, but UM System President C. Peter Magrath

plans to stand behind the proposal. A spokesman for Magrath said that there has been no policy change since the letter was sent, but said that the governor does have line-item veto power which could kill the program.

After the curators vote on whether or not to fund the project, the proposal will go to the Coordinating Board for Higher Education. Powell sent a copy of the letter to CBHE Commissioner Charles McClain, but no statement has been issued by the CBHE.

University officials are optimistic about the future of an engineering program here and view Powell's objections as a minor obstacle. Support for the proposal has been strong in the state legislature and among local leaders such as state representative Niel Malloy and former McDonnell Douglas Vice President Erwin Branahl.

"I think everyone sees a compelling need for this program," Jones said.

Chinese Students Criticize Bush

(CPS)—Chinese students studying in the United States say they are disappointed and confused by President George Bush's recent reopening of contacts with the Chinese government and his vetoing of a bill that would have allowed them to stay in the U.S. longer.

"Bush is too flexible with his value judgements," said one Stanford University Chinese student who wished to remain anonymous, fearing retribution from the Chinese government.

"I think there is a real disappointment among Chinese students," added John Pearson of the Bechtel International Center at Stanford, where 197 Chinese students are enrolled. "Bush missed a real opportunity to stand up for the same principles that are being espoused in Eastern Europe."

The anger and resentment stemming from the president's Nov. 29 veto of a bill that would have allowed Chinese students — many of them marked for trial and possible persecution upon their return home — to extend their visas by four years and then apply to become U.S. residents.

China's government has been persecuting and sometimes executing leaders of the nation's pro-

democracy movement, since it killed an estimated 3,000 demonstrators last June in Beijing.

Many of the 42,000 Chinese students and scholars enrolled at U.S. colleges have actively continued support for the democracy movement with an elaborate fax network to relay information back home and by picketing the Chinese embassy in Washington D.C.

Embassy officials took pictures of the picketers, hoping to identify them.

President Bush said that the visa bill would have put America "in a straitjacket that would render us incapable of responding to changing circumstances."

He then issued a presidential directive that allowed the students to apply for extended visas.

"The White House claims it will issue a regulation as effective as the statute. But even though we have only been in America shortly, we know that a regulation and a statute are not the same thing," read a statement issued by the Independent Federation of Chinese Students and Scholars, which represents Chinese nationals studying in the U.S.

Since then, however, news reports have revealed the administration has been carrying on diplomatic contacts

with China since the summer, despite the wave of repression.

"Chinese students are very frustrated," said the Stanford student. "The problem is that many of them are very naive about the United States. They think it is a paradise and a base support for democracy. Now they don't know who they can depend on."

The National Association for Foreign Student Affairs said an override won't change much for the Chinese students.

"Although the presidential directive is independent [of the visa extension bill], it duplicates most of the provisions contained in the legislation," NAFSA said in an information packet sent to Chinese students over holiday break. "If passed in its current form, it appears the bill would not provide any additional immigration benefits which are not already covered in the presidential directive."

The anonymous Stanford student, who has been studying in the U.S. since 1983, said he will return to his country when the "situation is suitable."

"We have no basic human rights in China, but before the June 4 massacre, I never really realized that," he said.

Job Market Bleak For Spring Grads

(CPS) — Spring graduates will face a tight, competitive, job market, most observers agree.

"Things have been slower this year," observed Peg Hallam, career placement director at Jacksonville

University in Florida. "We have noticed a decided decline in hiring during the October through December quarter."

So have students. "It's kind of disappointing," said Mike Farrand, a St.

Cloud, (Minn.) State University senior who will graduate in March with a marketing degree. "There's not a whole lot out there."

In contrast to the 1988-89 job hunting season, when students reported fielding multiple offers, two annual surveys of grad's job prospects this year present much more sober pictures.

Michigan State University, which asked 479 key corporations and employers about their nationwide college graduate hiring plans, found the companies foresee making 13.3 percent fewer job offers to students this year.

Michigan State survey director Patrick Sheetz said companies cited a gloomy view of business conditions in 1990, mergers and buyouts, increased global competition and slow turnover of current employees as the reasons they have had to cut back hiring plans since 1988-89.

"It's going to be a big game of musical chairs, and somebody is surely going to lose out," Sheetz said.

Of the six regions Sheetz surveyed, the best place to look for jobs will be in the Southwest. The next best is the Northeast, followed by the Southeast, North-Central, South-Central and Northwest states.

Employers said they'd offer 1989-90 graduates average starting salaries of \$25,256, a 3.3 percent jump from last year's average, Michigan State's study found.

For MBA grads, the average expected salary is \$39,840, a 3.1 percent increase. Companies also promised \$33,740 for master's degrees, up 3.3 percent, and \$37,111 for doctoral degree graduates.

The relatively small salary rises and limp job opportunities seem to stem from an attitude change in 88-89 when employers feared there wouldn't be enough grads to hire in the future.

This year many of the biggest firms are cutting back. For example IBM, always one of the most active recruiters of new grads, on Dec. 5 announced it would reduce its U.S. workforce by 10,000 employees and "severely limit" hiring in 1990, said spokesperson Collette Abissi.

"We will maintain a presence on campus, but we are really limiting hiring," Abissi said.

Recruiters visiting campuses, moreover, are being more selective than in the past.

"We've had a lot of contacts by employers, but hiring is another story," reported Jacksonville's Hallam.

"You have to have the right degree and the right experience or they won't hire you," said Cindy Goebel, a fall graduate of St. Cloud State who majored in applied sociology. "There's just so much competition out there. They can pick anyone they want."

At Purdue University in Indiana, where about 27,000 on-campus interviews were conducted last year, the number of bookings are running at about the same pace as last year, said career services director Richard Stewart.

Stewart, however, is guarded about predicting a banner year. "I'm a little cautious that the market may be softening."

"I don't see as many of the big players like IBM being as aggressive, but it's hard to tell what effect that has," he said.

At San Diego State University, recruiting has been just so-so, said Judith Gumbiner, director of career services.

"The fall wasn't as active as others have been," she said. "But the spring should be more active."

Education Has High-Tech Future

CPS The year is 2000, and you've just returned to campus. You'll start your school year by picking up your class schedule, buying books and checking on your loan. Chances are you won't even leave your dorm room to do it, however. You'll be able to do all of those things by using various electronic gadgets at your fingertips.

And once classes start, you'll probably be able to view some of your lectures on your room monitor. Need to do some research? With your computer, you'll be able to scan the card catalogue at your library, or for that matter almost any library in the world.

American campuses in general will be populated by more minority and older students who, in turn, will find most of the mundane tasks of attending school taken care of by technology, various observers predicted when asked to envision what college life will be like at the start of the new millenium, now ten short years away.

"Technology is going to be serving students in ways we can't even conceive of now," Martha Church, president of Hood College in Maryland said.

Some of the conceivable innovations include satellite technology for interactive lectures and seminars, and fiber optic cable wiring that lets schools relay video, audio and data into dorm rooms, stated Paul Bowers, a mass communications professor at Buena Vista College in Iowa.

"A student in a dorm ought to be able to access databases anywhere in the world," Church prophesied. "We won't

have to keep expanding libraries."

Just how such changes will affect students is open to question.

At already-wired Mansfield University in Pennsylvania, for example, vice president for student affairs, Joseph Maresco, found that the lure of in-room technology has turned more students into "room rats" who have forsaken normal campus social life.

Many college observers nevertheless see the wiring of campuses continuing unabated, regardless of the effect on students' personal development.

Soon students even will be able to get their financial aid processed electronically.

"What we're going to see is more done through automated procedures with push-button telephones and computer terminals," predicted Dallas Martin, head of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators. "We're going to get rid of the paperwork."

The other big change in higher education will be the makeup of its students, both in terms of cultural backgrounds and of age.

One reason the average age on campus will rise is that today's students will have to return to classes in the future just to keep abreast of scientific knowledge, which is growing at an exponential rate.

Robert Atwell, head of the American Council on Education (ACE), the student body of the next century "will be much more international in character and less ethnocentric."



Students line up at Purdue University's placement office for a job interview: The same number of interviews, but fewer job offers.

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE/PURDUE PUBLICATIONS

New Rules Cause Foul-Up In Many Financial Aid Offices

(CPS) — Students nationwide may be getting only half of the financial aid money they expected this month, caught in a surprise because the federal government was late telling campus aid offices what to do.

Aid officials, in turn, did not have time to warn students that they may be getting their college loans in two installments instead of the usual one.

Some students will have to pay a special fee to defer half of their tuition until they get the second half of their loan.

The new rules for giving students their aid checks took effect Jan. 1, but the U.S. Department of Education, which administers most college programs, mailed letters explaining the changes to aid officers only a week earlier on Dec. 23.

The result is what one observer called

ed "frenzy" in many campus aid offices around the country.

"The information has been so sporadic that we've had tons of calls asking for help," said Debra Angstadt of the Virginia State Education Assistance Authority.

The scramble for help, said Jacob Fraire of Tri S Inc., a Washington D.C.-based higher education consulting firm, isn't surprising because the Education Department didn't send the letters explaining the changes soon enough.

"The Education Dept. is still coming out with changes, and unfortunately a lot of the effective dates have already passed," Fraire said.

Education Dept. officials however, say their hands were tied because they could not send a "Dear Colleague" letter explaining the changes until President Bush signed the law, called the

"The whole thing is stupid. It irks me because the students are the ones who get hurt."

budget reconciliation bill, putting them into effect. Bush signed the bill Dec. 19 and the Education Dept. had the letter out four days later.

"It would have been nice if they'd had the foresight six months ago to send us information so that we could prepare students," said Wilma Kasnic, financial aid director at Emporia State University in Kansas.

For students, the rules changes will

mean that, under certain circumstances, they won't get the full amounts of their loans all at once.

In an effort to keep student from defaulting on their loans, Congress and the president decided that collegians who get Stafford or Supplemental Loans for Students would get the money in two or more installments, instead of the usual lump sum.

The new rule only applies to Stafford

or SLS loans guaranteed on or after Jan. 1 1990.

The installments cannot exceed more than one half of the loan, and the second installment cannot be paid before one half of the loan period has passed.

For example, a student who is guaranteed a \$1,000 loan for this semester would receive \$500 now and the balance midway through the semester.

"It's not so much a problem for financial aid administrators," Kasnic said. "But students are going to anticipate receiving full loans and they won't have the money."

Judy Simmons, financial aid director at Midwestern State University in Wichita Falls, Texas, agreed.

"It will definitely cause problems because students don't know the loan will be made in two payments," Simmons

said. "Most don't have the money up front and will have to pay even more to get their bills delayed."

"The whole thing is stupid," Simmons said. I have nothing against trying to lower defaults, but we're working like crazy to do that. It irks me because the students are the ones who get hurt."

But not everyone thinks the multiple disbursement plan is a bad idea.

"I think it's a good move," said Gary Nichols, Iowa College Aid Commission executive director. "It will strengthen the Stafford loan program."

Since most students in Iowa get their loans guaranteed before Jan. 1, they will get the full loan in one payment, he said.

"There might be a few snags, but I don't think it will be a hardship for most students," Nichols said.

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An Opposing View

Guest Commentary

by Dr. C. Thomas Preston, Jr.
Assistant Professor

In the 1972 book *Critiques of Contemporary Rhetoric*, Dr. Kohrs Campbell in her critique of the public discourse of the Black Panther Party noted, "Let me state, unequivocally, that because I am white, I am necessarily racist . . . In short this critique is a dialogue among whites who live in a racist society and who, by action and inaction, perpetuate that racism." Eighteen years down the line, Campbell's insight remains applicable to any discussion among whites of race within the United States, and provides the foundation of any intelligent discussion among whites about issues such as the King holiday. Thus, the following discussion of the January 18, 1990, *Current* editorial entitled "Columnist Disputes Holiday's Validity" represents an attempt by a (hopefully) recovering racist to fight not only that racism within, but that which plagues our society as a whole.

Among other things, the column suffers from five key flaws in its construction of reality. First, it discourages discussion of social issues through its dark sarcasm and fatalism. Second, it perpetuates the myth that persons of African descent living in what we call "America" are sub-human. Third, its *ad hominem* attacks on Dr. King distract attention from the "civil rights" the article itself claims to stress. Fourth, it perpetuates the myth of the existence of "reverse discrimination." Finally, it reinforces the notion that whites are in the moral position to distinguish between the "legitimate" and illegitimate accomplishments of African Americans.

The lead of the column, "The Dream, is Dead," assaults the reader in several ways. Even the most reactionary and Eurocentric of perspectives would reveal not only an unnecessary comma and the logical inconsistency between the lead and the later call for the "Civil Rights Day" to replace the King holiday, but the author's failure to address why this holiday would be "less divisive" than the King holiday. Yet the problems with the lead go much deeper than these technical and logical flaws. First, it encourages readers of any race to "give up" on progress by pronouncing the "Dream" is dead. Second, the death pronouncement would have us abandon the dialogue necessary to even begin to carry out the death sentence against the evil of racism, either individually or as a society.

The second indictment of the column stems from its dehumanization of African Americans. Instead of using language that appropriately portrays what King at least attempted to stand for, it trivializes the issue by saying the holiday is for "a special interest group" and uses the out-dated word "black" to refer to that "group." Given the negative connotations often associated with "special interest" groups and given that "black" refers to a color and not a human, am I wrong to be revolted by these distortions of reality? And, again, if the holiday is really for a "special interest group," then why is the columnist (not a member of the "special interest group") so hysterical about the "ballyhoo"?

Third, none of the *ad hominem* attacks on Dr. King deny what he did accomplish in helping to shape the attitudes Americans have about race relations. The column is correct in that Dr. King would not necessarily ask for a holiday to be named after him. He didn't risk arrest and water cannons just for the material "success" of having buildings and holidays named in his honor. Yet it is a shame that in these so-called progressive times of what the column calls "legitimate" "black" accomplishments, any article associated with a major urban university would focus our attention on alleged adultery and other tabloid gossip and away from the critical discussion of the racism (in other words, white racism) both within ourselves and within our society. The allegation that only an assassin's bullet made King a hero simply defies human experience—if that were really true, then why don't we have holidays for Huey Newton and Malcolm X, who many consider the real heroes of the "movement"?

Further defying human experience is the perpetuation of the notion of reverse discrimination. Just because the Supreme Court with its token representation of African peoples and women declares that the nation is oppressing white males does not mean it is true. After all, it is that same Supreme Court that not only helped legitimize the slaughter of many native American "savages" throughout history, but extended the life of the Atlantic slave trade that brought not only death and destruction to many African peoples, but still blots the moral fabric of the nation to this day. Even today, the Supreme Court's changing composition is moving away, not towards, the promotion of civil rights, as we can see by such things as the re-legitimization of the death penalty which we all know is mainly aimed at African Americans. In short, just because the "High" court says it isn't racist doesn't mean it isn't so. Given the increasing economic disparities in this country and the alarming decline in enrollment among the so-called minority groups in higher education, who would blame any member of these groups for reacting violently against this system? Yet Dr. King found hope in white Americans by still advocating and practicing nonviolence to focus attention on the injustice in our society. Unlike those who wall about "reverse discrimination," he found hope in those of any race, and a way to forgive. Although many younger African Americans understandably find this forgiveness frustrating, certainly it does give all in our society a reason to celebrate the Dream even if it is not yet anywhere near a reality.

Finally, I challenge myself and other members of the "powers that be" in our society to follow the line from the folk song that said "take a look at yourself and you may look at others differently." If we do so, we will realize that we are in no moral position to judge between the "legitimate" and "illegitimate" African accomplishments in our society. Just because Dr. Barnett is our chancellor and Terence Small is the Student Body President doesn't mean that all is fair for either them or the mass of African American society. Certainly UM—St. Louis's Bridge Program has helped the University buck the national trend toward declining "minority" enrollment recently, and certainly UM—St. Louis has leaped ahead of ole Mizzou in celebrating the King holiday. Yet still the *Current's* coverage of Small's activities, the dearth of funding SABC affords ABC, and the minimal emphasis the curriculum places on the "non-Euro" requirements reflect society's disdain for both the expression and importance of the perspectives of African Americans. Of course, when we whites look at what we contribute to all of this, the self-reflection can be difficult as it reveals flaws in character or thinking which defy simple solution, given the history of our racist society. It is easy to attack another group or to accuse another within your group of being racist. This is not the intention of this response, because in some ways this author is in a position to do more than he has to fight racism and change attitudes. Rather, the purpose is to spur a discussion that at least offers a spark of a hope that someday, even if not in our lifetimes, the Dream will be realized.

This response does not outline all the steps needed to overcome the complex racism that has ravaged our society since before its inception. Perhaps Dr. King was not a saint. Granted he did not represent real "black" leadership, and granted that seemingly infinitely more needs to be done than merely offering the "civil rights" he suggested as an antidote to racism. But he did give whites the choice of changing our attitudes, and if America is to have a future, that is a choice we must begin to make both individually and collectively. Given this reality, the King holiday is not for a special interest group, but indeed for us all.

Letters Policy

The *Current* welcomes letters to the editor. The writer's student number and phone number must accompany all letters. Non-students must also include their phone numbers. Letters should be no longer than two typed, double-spaced pages. No unsigned letters will be published, but the

author's name can be withheld by request.

The *Current* reserves the right to edit all letters for space and style consideration. The *Current* reserves the right to refuse publication of letters.

HONEY, I DRANK THE KIDS...

PROFESSOR BUMBLEBUNS ACCIDENTALLY PUT HIS FROZEN-EMBRYO CHILDREN IN A GLASS OF ICE TEA. NOW HE'S GOING TO JAIL. AN HILARIOUS NEW COMEDY ABOUT PRO-LIFE INSANITY. COMING SOON TO A COURTHOUSE NEAR YOU...



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

King Ceremonies Something To Be Proud Of

Dear Editor,

This spring, if all goes well, I will graduate from the University of Missouri-St. Louis. I have been on this campus for three years now, and there are many events, people, and places I will miss. One very important event, for me, is the Martin Luther King, Jr. ceremony.

Now what, you may well be asking yourself, is so special about this particular program for a white woman? Well, I'll tell you. A celebration of victory over oppression on the part of one group is always good news for all oppressed groups.

True, I'm not black, but I am a woman, and any student out there worth their salt must surely be aware of the inequities still existing for women in jobs, healthcare, childcare, housing, and other areas too numerous to mention.

True, I'm not black, but I am a member of an invisibly disabled group. When people cannot see your disability they make assumptions. When a

stranger asks, I usually opt for telling them about my two rounds of lung surgery or my one working kidney, but because of the stigma involved in psychiatric disability, I rarely divulge the true nature of how I qualify as a disabled student.

True, I'm not black, but I am a lesbian, and that fact has caused several threats to life and limb on this very campus.

True, I'm not black, but I am 52 years old and, if my experience is like many others of my age, when I have left these hallowed halls I will, no doubt, find it exceedingly difficult to become one of the gainfully employed graduates emanating from this esteemed institution.

I've attended all three of the Martin Luther King, Jr. ceremonies presented on this campus and consider it a joy and a privilege; I never fail to be entertained, to be enlightened, to be encouraged.

I'm proud of our chancellor and our campus for it's stand; I join Dr. Touhill in the hope that the other University of Missouri campuses will soon follow suit.

One thing does bother me, though. There seems to be a great many employees in areas such as maintenance and the cafeteria who have to work on this national holiday. Perhaps they could be given an hour off to attend some part of the observances.

Dr. Lorna Williams spoke of King's challenge to America to "make it what it ought to be." No one knew better than King that the oppressed of America deserved freedom, no matter what form the oppression takes. Today it might be a bias against a group to which I belong; tomorrow the attack my very well be against those fans of a particular rock group, or maybe against those who wear tee shirts, or perhaps the next target will be - well, use your imagination.

A brilliant gem, set into this commemorative ceremony, was a one-act vignette by the touring troupe of the Black Rep. The actors, Chris Anthony, George Allen, Fannie Belle, and Gregory Brown, told the story of Takunda. Ron Himes, the director, never lets you down. The play was apt, it was professional, it was thought-provoking.

As if the Rep weren't enough, we were also entertained by the UM—St. Louis African-American Chorale Ensemble and some fine musicians. They were magnificent!

Tom Wagner, a campus minister and familiar face at UM—St. Louis, gave the invocation. He quoted an archbishop in South America who was working in the human rights struggle there: "Give a poor man a piece of bread, and you will be called a saint. Inquire into the causes of his poverty, and attempt to irradicate them, and you will be called a subversive, or perhaps a communist."

Whether you agree that there should be a Martin Luther King, Jr. day or not, whether you think that there should be special days for person or that not currently considered for such an honor, or whether you feel that there should simply be more consideration, across-the-board, for everyone's basic human rights, when next January 15 rolls around, do yourself a favor and go to the ceremony. You'll be glad you did.

Emily Cassandra Earth-Spirit

Censorship of Columnist Advocated

Dear Editor,

The freedom to speak one's opinion openly and without restrictions is a great American tradition and fundamental human right. Thus, I hesitate to challenge a newspaper's editorial prerogative (sic). But if Shawn Poppe cannot refrain from insensitive, racist commentaries, and if no one at the *Current* can keep a muzzle on him, then I am compelled to respond.

The achievements of Dr. Martin

Luther King, Jr. need no defense, and none is attempted here. However, the advances African Americans have made through affirmative action have recently come under fire; as Mr. Poppe points out (editorial, 01/18/90), the Supreme Court seems to have denied affirmative action programs the constitutional support they deserve.

But reverse discrimination is a myth. Does Mr. Poppe really believe that

writes enjoy less than equal advantages in business and education? Has Mr. Poppe noticed any shortage of white faces in the classrooms on this campus? And please recall that the Supreme Court (who, we are told, "agrees that an end must come to this reverse discrimination") is itself, 89 percent white.

Racism is an ugly fact of American life, and I'm afraid I don't see that changing in the near future. However,

King Champion Of Equal Rights

Dear Editor,

The *Current* sank to a new low with Shawn Poppe's "Oblivion" column in

the Jan. 18 edition ("Columnist Disputes Holiday's Validity.") Instead of the usual inept reporting and poorly argued editorials, the *Current* treated its readers

with ignorance in its most vicious, racist form. The column read like a tract from the Klan, replete with spelling errors ("seperate") and demonstrably stupid arguments, such as the notion that white people have suffered because of civil rights gains for blacks.

Martin Luther King served as an eloquent champion for equal rights and non-violent resistance to oppressive laws, yet Poppe denounces him as a "lawbreaker." Absurdly, he points for support to the Supreme Court's recent inclination to reverse affirmative action or otherwise diminish black civil rights. If anything, this only underscores a continuing need to resist the law.

The King holiday remains long overdue, but Mr. Poppe calls it a farce. Then he proceeds with farcical points about whether or not George Washington would have liked Abraham Lincoln. "The Dream," Poppe rejoices, "is dead," and any attempts to support the holiday just make African Americans seem like a nuisance. This is the only point in the column that makes any sense. A nuisance of that variety would make Martin Luther King proud, as it would anyone who values equal rights.

Kenn Thomas

Scott McKelvie

Dream Alive

Dear Editor

I would like to share a few words regarding the recent editorial that began with the sentence, "The Dream Is Dead" and that supposedly put an end to the so called "hullabaloo" in reference to the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Having recently attended a celebration breakfast in St. Louis at The Hyatt Regency Hotel-Union Station honoring Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It was my privilege to witness the fact that the "dream," indeed is not over.

Having been involved in human rights for the past twenty years or so in such diverse locations as Providence, Rhode Island; Los Angeles, California; Chicago, Illinois; and more recently in Saint Louis, Missouri - I had come to think that much had been accomplished to ease racial tensions. Being optimistic, I thought that the last twenty years had been a time of learning and undoing the evil of racism. Sadly I must admit that racism is still alive and well.

To me this means that there is much left to do. Racism simply cannot be tolerated. The dream of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is for all people. All of us must be liberated from this conflict that has held many of us in bondage for what seems like an eternity.

Loren Richard Klahs
Admissions counselor

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Flexing Muzzles: Campus Censorship From The Right

by Nat Hentoff

The ever-smiling Jerry Falwell, in closing down the Moral Majority, explained that its work had been accomplished—its values had become part of the American mainstream. He was right, in one respect. For years, the Moral Majority worked zealously to banish "bad speech," targeting "offensive" books in school libraries, as well as "socially harmful" magazines on newsstands.

Now, on American college campuses, there is a new, rapidly growing legion of decency that is also devoted to punishing bad speech. Its list of indefensible words is different from Falwell's. Expressions of racism, sexism, homophobia, anti-Semitism and prejudice against the handicapped are to be outlawed. But the basic principle is precisely that of Falwell: A decent society requires limits to free expression, and if that means diminishing the First Amendment, the will of the majority must rule.

Accordingly, on a number of prestigious campuses, a majority of students and faculty have concluded that censorship must be integral to higher education. As Canetta Ivy—one of the heads of student government at Stanford University—says, "We don't put as many restrictions on freedom of speech as we should."

A quarter of a century after the free-speech movement began at the University of California at Berkeley, helping fuel the antiwar and civil rights campaigns, some of the brightest of today's students are marching in the other direction.

This neoconservatism among liberals and radicals, blacks and feminists, and even a number of law professors, has its roots in the very real racism that does exist on a number of campuses. At Brown University, for instance, fliers were distributed reading: "Things have been going downhill since the kitchen help moved into the classroom." At Smith, four black women received vicious racist letters. At Yale, the Afro-American Culture Center's building was emblazoned with a *White Power* sign and a swastika.

In reaction, black students and many white students have joined to insist on the creation of codes not only of student conduct but also of student speech. Administrators, often enthusiastically, have yielded to those demands.

There are now various codes of forbidden speech at Emory University, the University of Wisconsin, the University of California, the University of Buffalo Law School and New York University Law School, among others.

The codes that have been adopted have not been limited to epithets. On most campuses, a student can be disciplined—or even expelled—for words that create an intimidating, hostile or demeaning environment for educational pursuits.

Or a student may be put on trial for "racist or discriminatory comment...or other expressive behavior directed at an individual"—if the speaker "intentionally" set out to "demean the race, sex, or religion" of the aggrieved complainant (University of Wisconsin).

These thou-shalt-not-speak codes are so vague and broad that just a disagreement on issues such as affirmative action or an independent Palestinian state can lead to a verdict that a particularly vehement student is guilty of discriminatory harassment against blacks or Jews.

Who will judge these defendants? Administrators will, or a panel of administrators and students. And if they are ideologues and find the controversial political views of the defendant repellent, the student can miss a semester or more for being under the illusion that the university is a place of free inquiry.

While the presidents of the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin, among others, have hailed these codes of prohibited speech, Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford, is resisting the notion that students are being taught to think

for themselves by being told what they can't say. When you tell people what they can't say, Kennedy has emphasized, they will begin to suppress what they think.

Already, in classrooms at some American colleges where language is monitored—as it is at Czechoslovakian and Chinese colleges—there are students afraid to explore certain lines of thought lest they be considered racist or sexist. At New York University Law School, for example, were heresy hunters abound in the student body, the atmosphere is like that of the old-time House Un-American Activities Committee. One student describes "a host of watchdog committee—sland a generally hostile classroom reception regarding any student comment right of center."

At Stanford, the student organizations insistently demanding a code of forbidden language include the Asian Law Students Association, the Black Law Students Association, the Jewish Law Students Association and the Asian-American Students Association. From these groups and the NYU Law School will come some of the judges of the next decades, and maybe even a Supreme Court justice or two.

The First Amendment is always fragile—witness to the frenzy to amend the bill of rights after the Supreme Court ruled in June that the First Amendment protected flag burning. But with students at prestigious colleges now intent on limiting free speech for a greater social good, the First Amendment will become even more vulnerable to attack in the years ahead.

But shouldn't there be some punishment of especially hurtful, insulting, infuriating words? When he was mayor of Chicago, Harold Washington was asked to punish those responsible for inflammatory language that had gone out over a city radio station. According to his former press secretary, he refused, saying, "if I scratch one word, where do I stop?"

The current college codes began in response to crude racial and sexist scrawls. But now the language being scratched out extends to any words that create a hostile atmosphere or any language that "involves an express or implied threat to an individual's academic efforts"—whatever that may mean.

There is also the damaging effect of these prospective regulations on the very people who are insisting they be safeguarded. Malcolm X used to talk about the need for young people to learn how language works, how to dissect it, how to use it both as a shield and a sword. Above all, he thought, blacks should not be fearful of language. They should not let it intimidate them, but rather fight back when words are used against them with more powerful words of their own.

If you read Malcolm X's collected speeches and listen to his recordings, it's clear that he was an extraordinarily resilient, resourceful, probing master of language. Can you imagine his asking to be protected from somebody else's—anybody else's—words?

I've debated black students about these speech codes. They are highly articulate and quick with polemical counterpoint. And I've asked them why on earth they are running away from language when they can turn a campus into a continuing forum on racism by using the vicious racist language directed at them to illuminate what's going on there.

Moreover, by turning to censorship instead of challenge, these students can well cut off the expression of speech they themselves want to hear.

On ABC's *Nightline* some time ago, debating Barbara Ransby (a Ph.D. student at the University of Michigan and founder of the United Coalition Against Racism), I posed this quite possible scenario: A group of black students invite Louis Farrakhan to lecture in a political science class. He comes and says, "I want to explain what I said about Judaism's being a gutter religion. I meant it, but I want to give you the context in which I said it."

There are Jewish students in the class and they claim that—according to the university's code—Farrakhan has created a hostile atmosphere. In my view, Farrakhan ought to be able to speak anywhere he chooses, and certainly on a college campus. As long as the students have the right to question him and argue with him, they'll have something to gain from the experience. But under the speech codes of more and more colleges, Farrakhan—having created a hostile atmosphere—would quite likely not be allowed on campus again.

Is that what the black students pressing for speech codes want? To have black speakers they invite on campus rejected because of what they say and how they say it? Do women students want radical feminist Andrea Dworkin barred because of possible charges that she creates a hostile environment for male students?

Also overlooked by students concerned with artistic expression is that a hostile atmosphere can be created by a painting or a piece of sculpture, because expression can be graphic as well as verbal. When the University of Wisconsin's code was being debated before the state's board of regents, E. David Cronin—then dean of UW-Madison's College of Letters and Science—testified that the code would, indeed, chill students' rights to artistic expression.

For example, some years ago, I was lecturing at the University of Wisconsin when a fierce fight broke out over a student's exhibition of paintings in a university building. Feminists claimed his work was outrageously sexist and demanded that the paintings be removed. The administration very gingerly upheld the artist and the very core of a university's reason for being: the right to freedom of expression. But under the university's new code of propriety, that exhibition would be scrapped as fast as you can say "Edwin Meese."

Furthermore—and this is a poignant dimension of the rush to virtuous censorship—it won't do a bit of good. Let us suppose that these codes were in place at every campus in the country. Would racism go away? No, it would go underground, in the dark, where it is most comfortable.

The language on campus could become as pure as bottled water, but racist attitudes would still fester. The only way

to deal with racism is to bring it out in the open—not suppress it.

One approach is to examine particular incidents on a particular campus and get people—and that includes blacks—to talk about their own racist attitudes. This approach won't work wonders, but, depending on the honesty and incisiveness of the faculty and students leading these probes, whatever happens will be a lot more useful than squashing expression. And it may lead to specific, durable changes on campus, which will also be a lot more productive than quibbling over who created a hostile atmosphere and whether or not it was done intentionally.

But the way the lemmings—administrators as well as students—are going, the anti-free-speech movement may intimidate and harass students for some time to come. And it's scary. As Lee Dembart—a former *New York Times* reporter who is now a student at Stanford Law School—said in the *Times*:

"It is distressing that the 'politically correct' view on cam-

pus these days seems to favor curtailment of speech. Oddly, defense of the First Amendment is now an antiprogressive view. Yes, speech is sometimes painful. Sometimes it is abusive. That is one of the prices of a free society. Unfortunately, this is a lesson that has to be learned over and over again. No victory endures."

Yet Dembart's views are held by only a besieged minority. The voice of the regulatory majority is that of Sharon Gwyn, a 1989 graduate of Stanford who wrote in the *New York Times*:

"As a black woman attending Stanford University, I feel that no one should be allowed to promote racially derogatory ideas on this campus."

And beginning with that simple preliminary statement, campuses are being caught in a web of restrictions as these from Emory University:

Forbidden is "discriminatory harassment," which "includes conduct (oral, written, graphic or physical) directed against any person or group of persons because of their race, color, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age, handicap or veteran's status and that has the purpose or reasonably foreseeable effect of creating an offensive, demeaning, intimidating or hostile environment for that person or group of persons."

Anything you say can and will be used against you.

As an indication of the degree to which American colleges have retreated from their reason for being, here is a section from the 1975 *Report of the Committee on Freedom of Expression at Yale* (the celebrated C. Vann Woodward report):

"If expression may be prevented, censored or punished because of its content or the motives attributed to those who promote it, then it is no longer free. It will be subordinated to other values that we believe to be of lower priority in a university."

Yale has now reaffirmed the thrust of that report, but it is incomprehensible to many colleges and universities.

I lecture at colleges and universities around the country every year, and I intend to say what I think about these shameful speech codes. At some schools, I thereby may be creating a hostile atmosphere in lecture halls where there are students who say they crave censorship.

And that is precisely my intention: to create an atmosphere hostile to suppression of speech—for any reason.

Recently, friends of the First Amendment were given reason for hope when a federal district court in Michigan struck down the University of Michigan's restrictions on student speech as unconstitutional. They are too vague and overbroad, said Judge Avern Cohn, and therefore in violation of the First Amendment. The suit was brought by the American Civil Liberties Union (A.C.L.U.).

This is the first decision on university suppression of speech, and since it is so clear, it may influence other courts in other parts of the country to remind colleges and universities that they are in the business of free thought, not regulated thought.

Editor's Note: This article was reprinted with the permission of *Playboy* magazine. It originally appeared in the Jan. 1990 edition. January is also National Freedom of the Student Press Month.

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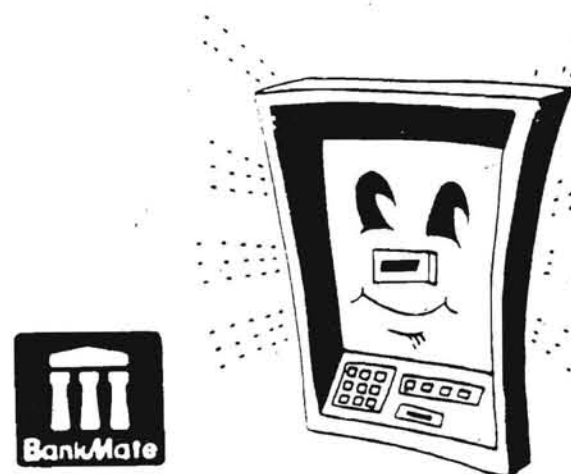
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Newman, Davidovitch Light Up 'Blaze'

by Mike Van Roo
movie reviewer

Paul Newman tackles the somewhat quirky love story as Louisiana governor Earl K. Long and his affair with the voluptuous stripper Blaze Starr with a character-actor type approach in the Touchstone movie *Blaze*.

The movie which thinly tells the story of the romance between the ex-governor and the infamous striptease artist certainly leaves a lot of holes in it according to the real story of these two cartoon-like characters.

But again, it's only a movie. And most movies taken from real life are loosely based on the actual events and people involved with the story line.

I think the role of Earl Long if portrayed by less capable hands would have made a far less enjoyable and watchable picture.

But Paul Newman shows his versatility in the role of the eccentric former governor. Newman takes an almost lampoonish attitude in portraying Long, who wasn't known as the most rational head of a state government.

Long was a very popular governor during his tenure in the late 1950s

and the movie shows how respected and admired he was by the people of Louisiana.

The movie also highlights the many "deals" that Long was involved with to appease the local constituents. These smoky back room deals showed how the game of politics was played in that era.

Director Ron Shelton, best known from *Bull Durham* fame admitted that "We took poetic license and historic liberties" with the film.

Among them is was the simplification of the involved reasons involving Long's short stay at Mandeville State Hospital and the compression of time between Long's heart attack and death.

Lolita Davidovich does a fine job portraying the curvy Blaze Starr. The Yugoslavian-born actress adds an almost smooth kind of femininity to the movie. Certainly the nature of her profession would lead one to think it would be portrayed with less care and a more trashy appeal to the viewer. But Davidovich very quietly charms the pants off of Newman.

Their first encounter in bed is almost comical in nature as Paul Newman literally kicks his boots in anticipation, much like a charging bull going after some innocent prey that might have wandered into his territory.

Blaze is an entertaining movie, but not

a great movie. The costuming and location sites (The film was shot entirely in Louisiana, notably in Baton Rouge, New Orleans and Long's beloved Pea Patch farm in Winnfield) adds an authentic touch to the film.

Another fine recreation was the notorious "Black Cat Club" and "ShowBar" strip joints where Starr made a name and image for herself. The production designer had to design the club interiors from compilation of images that were found at the Historic New Orleans Collection. No other material was available for research since burlesque houses didn't qualify as historic landmarks.

But I think the producers tried to be too loose with some of the facts of the movie.

Relevant to the movie was the fact that Earl Long was married at the time of his affair with Blaze Starr. I think an angle with the wife should have been mentioned somewhere in the movie. But again, "historic liberties" were taken with the film.

Paul Newman still displays a lot of spunk for someone who is 63 years old. This role probably will not earn him any Academy Award nominations, but it shows that he can still tackle a major role with as much enthusiasm and vigor as the young hunks in Hollywood today.



GOOD OLE BOY:Paul Newman plays former Louisiana Governor Earl Long, who once ran for office on the slogan "I ain't crazy" in the Movie *Blaze*. The movie is based on the love affair of Long and Burlesque queen Blaze Starr.

Ron Shelton summed it up best in his acclaim for Newman, "Paul Newman is better looking than any 63-year old man

in the world and in his last year, Earl Long looked worse than any 63-year old man in the world. The fact that Newman

looks so damned good, I can't do anything about. He's a great actor and a movie star"

New Groups Lack Creativity, Old Standbys Come Through

by Loren Richard Klahs
book reviewer

The Rock Yearbook 1990

As the 1980's came to a close, so did the traditional record business. Vinyl records (long-players and 45 rpm singles) are veritable dinosaurs in the current marketplace. Compact disc technology has rapidly replaced the old form. (Cassette tapes and video tapes of popular music continue to thrive.)

However, along with the new and improved technology also comes a phenomenon that might serve to stifle creativity and choice in pre-recorded music. With production cost escalating, less choice is becoming the new barometer in the musical marketplace. When a certain product does become commercially successful, that product is systematically exploited to the proverbial "max." Such has been the case with the better selling compilations of the past year (eg. *Girl You Know It's True* by Milli Vanilli became the year's mega-

monster by staying on the charts the entire year and culling four major hits: "Girl You Know It's True," and "Baby Don't Forget My Number," "I'm Gonna Miss You," and the more recent "Blame It On The Rain.")

Sales and popularity alone do not, however, spell critical success. In terms of sheer creativity, the finest album of 1989 belongs to rock and roll veteran Neil Young with his exquisite recording "Freedom."

Not only does freedom prove that Neil Young never really left the music scene, it transcends much of his previous work and it more than forgives him of the self-indulgence that has plagued his recordings in the past four or five years. The song "Rockin' In The Free World" by Neil Young is also the best song of 1989.

Neil Young's comeback in 1989 proves that there is still hope in a marketplace characterized by slick productions and an almost intolerable tolerance for schlock. "Rockin' In The Free World" is what rock and roll is all

about and the song is ripe with underlying satire and political comment.

Another surprising comeback of sorts in 1989 belongs to Prince. After the disastrous *Lovesexy* enterprise of last year, Prince rebounds with the *Batman* soundtrack.

Best video of 1989 belongs to Prince with his "Batdance" complete with well-edited dialogue from the motion picture. Bizarre in content, "Batdance" remains untouchable in production values.

The genius of Prince is still evident. "Scandalous," another song from the *Batman* soundtrack is another classic from Prince. It is easily one of the best songs of 1989.

Another memorable song of the year belongs to the likes of U2 with B.B. King. "When Love Comes To Town" is a near-perfect blend of rhythm and blues, rock, and soul music. B.B. King's voice is the perfect vehicle for Bono's finest offering of 1989.

There were some mixed emotions regarding projects that were supposed

to be major enterprises in 1989. The biggest disappointment of the year was from John Cougar Mellencamp. His poorly received song "Pop Singer" seemed to spell out Mellencamp's problems. If he does not want to be a "pop singer," then why doesn't he simply relinquish the stage?

Madonna continued her commercially bland material, as her latest album proved that the bubble has long been burst. She did, however, provide, us with some of the more entertaining videos of the year, and she even managed to garnish considerable attention with her so-called blasphemous video of the song "Like A Prayer."

Not to be outdone, Cher posed in a goofy costume surrounded by young sailors in her banned video of "If I Could Turn Back Time." With the USS Missouri as a backdrop and her thirteen year old son on guitar, Cher proved that there can be adolescence after age 45. Typically burlesque.

The Rock Yearbook 1990 (St. Martin's

Press, 324 pages, \$16.95) may cease publication after this decade. According to editors in New York City, there is less and less interest in a marketplace that is forever changing to the tune of the the likes and dislikes of a fickle marketplace. Quality has long taken a backseat to garnish exploitation and sensationalism.

Naturally there has been a continued interest in the likes of The Rolling Stones and other groups that have maintained some kind of longevity. (ie: The Who, The Beach Boys, Chicago, Jefferson Airplane, etc...) but for the most part, this year's new darling of the music scene is quickly expendable.

For example, a few seasons back The Beastie Boys were riding high on the charts. But this year they couldn't find their audience. (Note: Adam Horovitz, lead singer of the Beastie Boys, crossed over into the acting arena and did an excellent job in his debut performance in the film *Lost Angels*.)

Last year's discovery Tracy Chapman

released a follow-up recording that has been labeled competent but decidedly uninspired and less than exciting.

A new breed of heavy-metal performers emerged this year (ie: Skid Row, Warrant, Winger, etc...) but for the most part they are ultimately forgettable.

And again there were those enterprises that became commercial monsters such as Bobby Brown's "Don't Be Cruel and Janet Jackson's "Rhythm Nation."

Editors of *The Rock Yearbook-1990* seem to be losing faith. They predict that the market is going to get more and more streamlined (due to production costs, consolidation of catalogue product, buyouts of music companies by multi-national conglomerates, and the fact that compact discs are expensive and that consumers will limit their choices.) Limited choices seem to be the wave of the future. Only time will tell.

Tears For Fears No Led Zeppelin

by Scott Brandt
reporter

It's got a nice beat, but I can't dance to it—then again I can't dance. I give it a six.

This is the Tears for Fears first release in four years. This absence probably left many people believing that Tears for Fears was just just another flash-in-the-pan rock group—here today, gone tomorrow. Tears for Fears are back and in a departure from passed work their latest work *The Seeds Of Love* is a trip down Political Lane, soulfully.

The music given to us by Tears for Fears is not my personal cup of tea, Led Zeppelin it ain't. Don't expect the DJ at your sister's wedding to play much of this album. This is a good work, but not what you want at 11:30 p.m. at your party, unless you want it to end. The entire album has an underlying political message. From "Advice For The Young At Heart" we get

*"Advice for the young at heart
Soon we will be older
When we gonna make it work?"*

This song is basically an anti-apathy peice of work. Too many people don't think about anything but how they are going to pay the electric bill, and now what is happening in the world around them. It is this apathy that is going to cost the entire human race the most—its very existence.

Tears for Fears has found a way to include both politics and love into their songs with making the overt political statement ala U2. The lyrics from "Year Of The Knife" illustrate this well.

*They say his famous final words
came from the heart of the man
He made his bed on love denied
He played Jeckyll and Hyde
Till the day he died.*

Though this is not always the case, the song "Swords and Knives" starts with a one, two combination Mohammed Ali would have been proud of.

A warring world of innocence

'Back To Future' Entertaining, But Jumps Around Too Much

by Jeffrey Hill
movie reviewer

"Back To The Future II" reunites the entire cast (minus one) from the original hit "Back To The Future." Micheal J. Fox reprises his role as seventeen year old Marty McFly and Christopher Lloyd returns as Doctor Emmett Brown, the scientist who has built a time machine

out of a Delorean.

This flick starts where the original ended in 1985. Doc Brown, Marty and his girlfriend, Jennifer, must travel to the year 1015 to rearrange events concerning Marty's son. As in the original film, Doc Brown explains to Marty not to alter anything except what he is told for it may have an influence on the past. This doesn't exactly work for Marty so

the chaos and adventure begins.

Fox has five different roles in this film. He plays the Marty McFly traveling through time, Marty McFly as a forty-seven year old, and his son and daughter as teenagers. Since they travel back to 1955 again, Fox had to reshoot some of the scenes from the original including the Johnny B. Goode song.

This time Biff (Thomas F. Wilson)

gets an extended role. He is up to his usual games of bullying people, because even in the future Biff is still the same as he was at seventeen. Wilson does a terrific job with this role. He is something to be seen.

The only one not returning was Crispin Glover as George McFly. There is a scene with George McFly in the future, but it's not Glover. The reason

is uncertain. Some report he wasn't offered enough money, while others report he said "He had done the role of George McFly and it was a finished character."

This film is extremely entertaining and funny. The only complaint I have is that it jumps around from year to year too much. It starts in 1985, goes to 2014, back to 1985, and then back to 1955, all in less than two hours.

The film grossed over 40 million dollars during the Thanksgiving holiday, breaking the record of 31 million dollars set by Rocky IV in 1987.

If you see the film, which I hope you will, the filmmakers had an idea this would happen, for "Back To The Future II" ends in 1955 and we are treated to scenes for "Back To The Future III" to be released in the summer of 1990.



*So grave those first born cries
When life begins with needles and pins
It end with sword and knives.*

The song ends equally powerful with:

*When life begins with needles and pins
It ends with swords and knives
God save those born to die*

A special merit is the vocals of Oleta Adams of Kansas City on "Woman In Chains" and "Badman's Song." This is one lady with a wonderful voice and a lot of emotion in her singing. She deserves an

album of her own.

"The Seeds of Love" is not aimed at any one political faction, it is a shot at all humanity. The message here is that unless we put a stop to the use of drugs, violence, arms race, racism and rampant environmental abuse this fragile world of ours is going to hell in a hand basket.

For those Tears for Fears fans or rabid concert goers (those that must see everybody that comes to town) Tears for Fears will appear at the Fox on February 7th.

Elvis Hotline

by Greg Albers
columnist

Being the lover of the arts that I am, I'm always on the lookout for new classic pieces of literature. "The Complete Book of Beer Drinking Games" (Mustang Publishing, \$5.95, 127 pages.) must certainly be classified as a monumental gift to the ages. Well, maybe not, but it's perfect light reading for people that are as deranged as I am. It was written by derelicts for derelicts. Authors Andy Griscom, Ben Rand and Scott Johnston dedicated this collection of 50 sudsy party games to their parents for funding four years of research, also known as college.

The games are categorized by their "Boot Factor" from one to five. The higher the rating, the greater the likelihood of players getting sick. With games with a Boot Factor of five, however, the question is not will a person get sick, but when. They can get pretty nasty.

Obviously, this book is not to be taken too seriously. It's just about having some fun with a topic dear to the hearts of many college students. It is not recommended that anyone should try a Boot Factor five game without first notifying your next of kin. And I know you've heard this a million times, but some people just don't get the message: DO NOT, under any circumstances, get behind the wheel of a car when you've had too much to drink. Is that clear? This column is just for fun. Please, it's not worth risking your life and the lives of others for.

I'll step down from my soap box now. One of the best sections in the book is the beginning of the rules to Beer

Golf (Boot Factor 3). "Some people play golf sober. Really. We don't. Ever. Neither should you."

Another highlight is in the description of a game called "I Never" in which a person makes a statement beginning with the words "I Never," and whoever can't truthfully agree with the statement must drink. It reads, "All you have to do is make some outlandish 'I Never' statement like 'I never have had sex with anyone in this group' and then wait to see who drinks. The potential for abuse is unlimited."

The book contains such old favorites as Quarters, Beer Pong, Beer an Inn- ing and Tang. It also introduces more obscure games as Chug Boat/Hi Bob and Dunk the Duchess.

Mixed in with the games are lists of 30 synonyms for beer, 35 ways to say "getting sick," 20 ways to say "drink," and 75 expressions for getting drunk, many of which are quite creative and amusing.

In addition, there are scattered throughout the book, lighthearted essays about the many joys of guzzling brewskis and male bonding stuff like cow-tipping and opening bottles with your teeth. These are guaranteed to bring a few smiles and arouse a few memories among the can-biting clan.

"Pouring beer on your head requires little dexterity and even less intelligence. It is, however, good for a laugh and is a great thing to do just before passing out. This moronic practice also leaves your hair shiny, clean, and manageable."

This book could be described as hilarious, silly or immature, depending on your point of view. One thing it could not be called, however, is boring. Whether it talks about tossing your cookies (and it does so quite alot) or about the role of beer in classical music, it is always entertaining.

This truly is the ultimate brew hound's handbook. If you like drinking beer, or even if you just like reading about drinking beer, this book is for you.

Oblivion from page 2

metropolitan area—20 to 30 percent is more accurate.

What Jones doesn't realize is that there are not enough qualified contractors and professionals to fulfill those quotas. Those quotas would force the city and county to go outside of the area for contractors which would result in higher construction costs, not to mention less accountability on the part of contractors.

All St. Louis needs to boost its local image is for a badly constructed stadium to collapse like the Hyatt Regency walkway in Kansas City.

Aside from that, the use of minority set-asides was struck down last year by the Supreme Court. Jones talks a good

line of bull, but he hasn't done his homework—how surprising!

Affirmative Action leads to broad separation of the races. In trying to create a society that is equal, it produces a society where the minority is "more equal" than the majority.

Discrimination and racism are wrong. But even children know that two wrongs don't make a right.

When the Supreme Court struck down a Richmond, VA. municipal ordinance that required 30 percent of the city's public works funds to minority-owned construction companies, Justice Antonin Scalia was one of the key voices in supporting that decision.

Scalia said that programs such as Af-

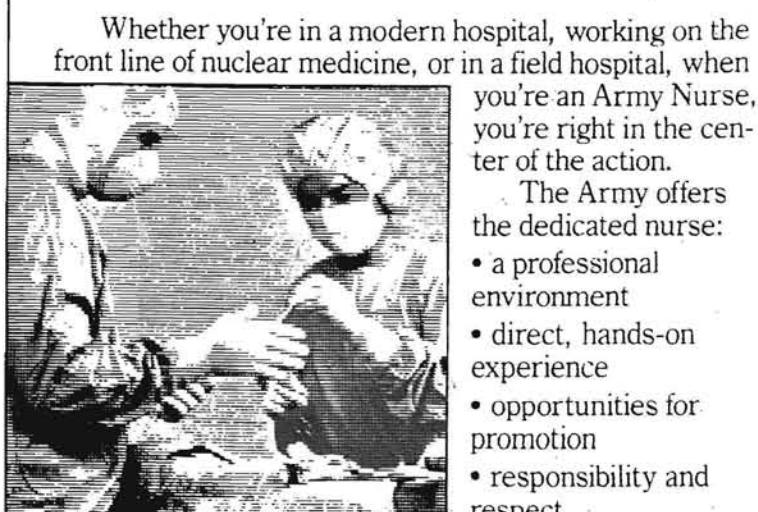
firmative Action and minority set-asides are not the ends that justify the means. In other words, society's discrimination of minorities in the past does not warrant discrimination against the majority as a solution.

Scalia said, "The difficulty of overcoming the effects of past discrimination is as nothing compared with the difficulty of eradicating from our society the source of those effects...A solution to the first problem which aggravates the second is no solution at all."

Whites **HAVE** suffered because of civil rights-gains for blacks. If you don't believe so, it's time to wake up. It's the nineties; rose-colored glasses went out with the sixties.

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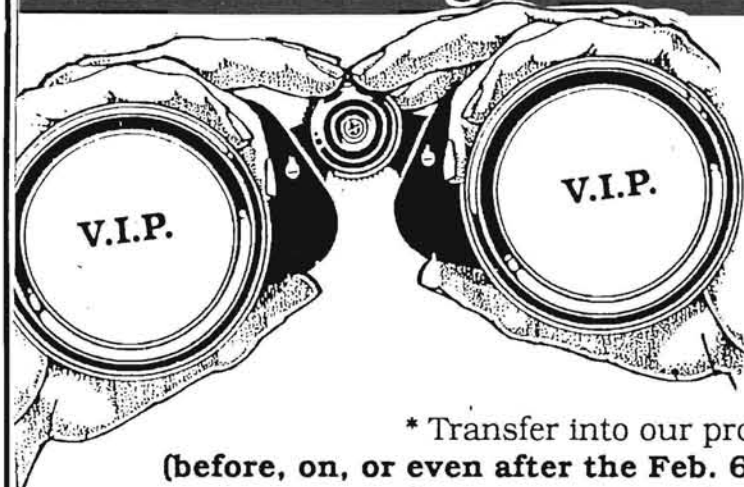
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The Senate Student Publications Committee is now excepting applications for the position of **editor** of the Current for the upcoming academic year.

The editor is responsible for the overall administration of the paper and setting editorial policy

- Applications may be picked up in room 1 of the Blue Metal Office Bldg. located near the intersection of East and Mark Twain Drives on the north side of campus.
- Return the application by Feb. 28 to the Chair of the Student Publications Committee along with a cover letter, clips, letters of recommendation and references in a sealed envelope. Send applications to:

Sarapage McCorkle
307 SSB Tower
UM—St. Louis
8001 Natural Bridge Rd.
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- Prepare a detailed evaluation of the Current and a five-minute oral presentation for the committee interview to be scheduled after the deadline.

Final Deadline: Feb. 28

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Boxing Getting Too Punch Drunk

Roo's Roost

by Mike Van Roo
contributing sports writer

The boxing world suffered another black eye a week ago Monday, when those two rotund rumps, George Foreman and Gerry Cooney hooked up at Caesar's Palace in Atlantic City, NJ.

Dubbed the "Geezers at Caesar's," this cattle call proved that almost anybody will do almost anything for money.

Why this fight was even sanctioned by the powers that be in the boxing world is a joke.

And why anybody would pay to see this farce (some in the crowd reportedly paid as much as \$400 a seat) is even a bigger mystery to me.

These two overweight, out-of-shape and over-used fighters should have hung up their gloves many, many rounds ago.

This bout which lasted all of four minutes and 57 seconds ended when Foreman sent the lumbering Cooney to the canvas in the second round.

The sport of boxing has taken too many blows to the head in recent years. No longer is there the "great" matchups of Joe Frazier-Mohammed Ali, Sugar Ray Leonard-Roberto Duran (the first one before "No Mas, No Mas"), etc., etc.

Maybe boxing has outlived its usefulness and purpose in being a sport that one looked forward to in anticipation for weeks and months at a time after a major bout was announced. Now it looks like a lot of the "Main Event" fights are overblown and overhyped. Kind of like most Super Bowls.

The ridiculous sums of money that are paid for these swollen and aging fighters is a disgrace. Maybe they get their greed from baseball for the belligerent overpayment to so-so and average players.

The Foreman-Cooney fight is just the latest example of "The system being used and abused."

George Foreman shouldn't even be fighting anyone these days. Foreman is 41 years old and tips the scales at 253 pounds, give or take a pound or two or three, depending on what he ate that day.

And Cooney who is 33, weighs in at 231 pounds. These guys would be more apt to try out for the international sumo wrestling title.

More ridiculous than this fight, was the post-fight desires of Foreman to fight Mike Tyson.

Nobody today can or will beat Mike Tyson. Even George Foreman in his heyday as the heavyweight champ in 1973-74 wouldn't stand a chance against Tyson and his deadly fist-iron punching.

So who does Foreman and his promoter Bob Arum think they're trying to prove by duping the public into paying for a Tyson-Foreman bout?

If George Foreman thinks he's earned a chance to run up against "Iron-Mike" and his deadly right hand by fighting a bunch of nobodys that would disgrace any boxer's resume, then he too, has taken one too many blows to the head.

As in any sport, dynasties come and go, the reasons obvious, the excuses few. And certainly in the world of boxing, dynasties have reigned from Joe Louis to Rocky Marciano, to Sugar Ray Robinson, to Mohammed Ali, and currently to Mike Tyson.

Maybe that's what's wrong with boxing at the heavyweight level these days, no competition. Surely the competitive 1970s had many viable contenders for the heavyweight crown, Mohammed Ali, Joe Frazier, George Foreman, and Ken Norton.

Maybe there's some more "Rocky's" out there who can rise up out of obscurity and vie for the heavyweight crown?

Because if you keep throwing people like Gerry Cooney, who was briefly lauded as the next "Great White Hope," and turned out to be the "Great White Dope" out in the ring against a fighter well past his prime like George Foreman, who looks like he could eat a whole side of beef for lunch if he wanted to, then the sport should reexamine what the definition of the word "boxing" is according to Webster's New World Dictionary: the skill or sport of fighting with the fists, especially in padded leather mittens (boxing gloves).

NCAA Changes Basketball Rules

by David Barnes
sports editor

Reducing training time and the number of basketball games are two results from the recent NCAA annual convention.

The measures were undertaken to increase study time for athletes and to reduce costs, said UM—St. Louis Athletic Director Charles Smith.

Division II teams, such as UM—St. Louis, will play 25 games a season starting in 1992 as opposed to the present 28.

Schools will be prohibited from beginning conditioning of basketball players until October 1. The teams won't be allowed to have floor practice under a coach until November 1.

Presently, conditioning can begin at the start of classes and the head coach can lead practice on October 15.

"It's just a cosmetic move by the presidents in attendance at the convention," said UM—St. Louis head coach

"Changes are important, necessary and needed, but they're going about it the wrong way. , ,

—Rich Meckfessel

Rich Meckfessel.

Eliminating three games, he said, will not add many study hours to a student's semester. Meckfessel said the total time needed for a home game is three hours and for an away game it is the same plus the travel time.

Furthermore, he said one of the games to be eliminated would probably be on a Saturday and that "students wouldn't be studying on a Saturday night."

Meckfessel also dislikes delaying the start of conditioning. "Players do better when they are in a structure with discipline and direction," he said. "If the coach doesn't see them every day it eliminates the coach's influence on students."

"It's a proven fact that athletes make better grades during the season than out of the season," said assistant coach Bill Walker.

As for the effect on the playing skills



Rich Meckfessel

of the team, he said, "For a school like us it hurts. Every year we play at least one or two Division I teams. It gets us a little guaranteed money plus it's good for our players to play against [them]."

The Division I organizations will have to reduce their schedule, Walker said, and "the three they're going to drop are against teams like us."

"If I thought it would give them more academic time I would be in favor. But if it can't be proved I would not be in favor of it. We will have to wait and find out," Smith said.

Although it is not yet official, Smith said that the NCAA will start tracking graduation rates of Division I athletes in 1991 and Division II in 1994.

Division II Gets Big Bucks

by David Barnes
sports editor

The NCAA announced that it will now pay Division II basketball teams \$50,000 for each game they play in its post-season tournament.

A team playing in every game of the tournament would bring home \$250,000.

The money comes from the recent \$1 billion contract signed by CBS with the NCAA.

Previously, only expenses were paid and, if teams were lucky, \$500 a game.

The Division II championship game will also be broadcast on the CBS network.

The UM—St. Louis Rivermen can participate in the tournament by either winning the MIAA conference or by having a win-loss record outstanding enough to be selected by the NCAA committee.

"I would have preferred to see them open up their tournament to more teams," said UM—St. Louis basketball

coach Rich Meckfessel about the changes. "[The money] is going to create more pressures."

Meckfessel said he would rather have the Division II tournament be more like the Division III tournament, which allows 40 teams.

With \$100,000 available to teams who go several games, it causes people to take shortcuts," Meckfessel said.

The NCAA also initiated a year-round drug testing program for Division I teams to identify athletes who take steroids during the summer.

For Division II teams, there is now random testing. UM—St. Louis has had its own random drug testing for several years. "We think it is a good thing," said Athletic Director Charles Smith. "We don't want athletes on chemical substances."

No Rivermen has ever been found to have taken illegal drugs. "We've been clean, and I'm very proud of our athletes," Smith said. "There's no problem with drugs."

Meckfessel said changes are "important, necessary and needed but they're going about it the wrong way."

Basketball Teams Tame Tigers

by Mike Van Roo
contributing sports writer

The UM—St. Louis men's and women's basketball teams had successful back-to-back triumphs over Lincoln University of Jefferson City, Mo., Saturday night at the Mark Twain Building.

The Riverwomen started the evening by breaking a four game losing streak with their 96-78 victory over the Tigerettes. Monica Steinhoff lead all scorers with 21 points, while Lisa Houska added 26. Sherri Byrd lead Lincoln with 25 points.

The Riverwomen jumped off to a early 15-5 lead as they had some good initial success with finding the open player for easy shots. Kris Earhart and Tammy Putnam scored the first two baskets of the game for UM—St. Louis as they were left all alone under the basket after some fine passing by the Riverwomen.

Lincoln cut the lead down to 16-13 before the Riverwomen went on a 14-0 streak as Monica Steinhoff hit four baskets, and Lisa Houska added four free throws, and Kristen Kinker two free throws in that scoring stretch.

Both teams traded baskets back and forth through most of the rest of the first half, with UM—St. Louis ahead at the intermission 52-31.

Kelly Jenkins starred for the Riverwomen in the second half as she scored all of her 11 points after half time, including four break-away layups as UM—St. Louis did a great job of breaking the Tigerettes' full court press.

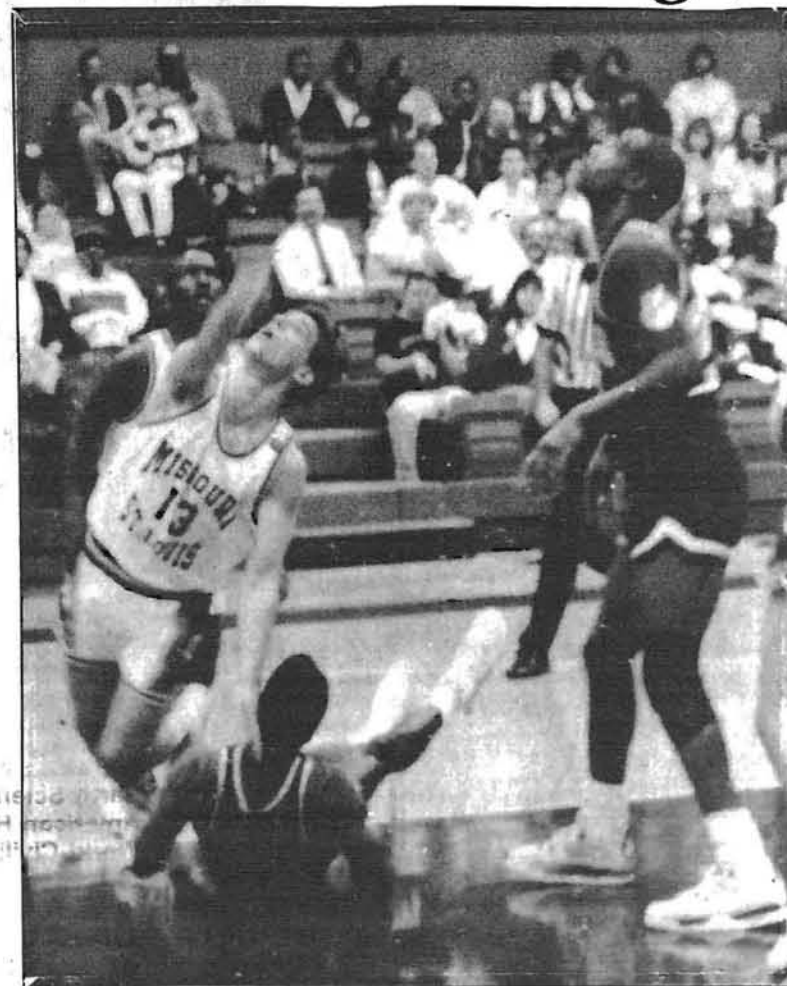
The Riverwomen opened their biggest lead of the game at 70-44 as Jenkins stole the ball at half court and took it in for an easy two points.

"It was a big win for us," head coach Bobbi Morse said. "Since we started out 0-4 in the conference, we really needed the win." She also cited the play of Kris Earhart, who finished the game with 17 points and a game-high 6 rebounds.

The Riverwomen continue to be prolific in the scoring stats released last week by the NCAA Division II.

Monica Steinhoff is second in the nation in scoring at 29.3 points per game, behind Kim Brewington of Johnson—Smith, who leads with a 31.9 average.

Steinhoff also is ranked fourth in the



Pilz' Spiz:Chris Pilz takes a dive trying to get the ball in the hoop Jan. 20 against Lincoln. The Rivermen beat the Tigers 80-78.

country at 3-point goals made per game, with 3.4 and is 12th in 3-point field goal percentage at 45.8.

As a team, the Riverwomen are the number seven scoring team in the nation with an 89.3 average per game and also rank seventh in 3-point field goal percentage with 43.2.

The Rivermen finished up the night with an exciting 80-78 victory over the Tigers of Lincoln in a game that came down to the last seconds.

Lincoln started the game with an 11-0 lead, before UM—St. Louis' Mark Stanley canned a 3-point shot at the 14:59 mark of the first half. The Rivermen then proceeded to go on a 45-25 tear the rest of the half to give

them their biggest lead of the game at half-time, 48-36.

After that scoreless first five minutes of the game, Stan Longmeyer came off of the bench to help spark the Rivermen. Longmeyer scored all 12 of his points in that first half.

"Stan Longmeyer played a terrific game," head coach Rich Meckfessel said. "Some starters weren't playing well early, and Stan was one of the guys who came in and played hard and helped supply the defensive press for us."

Another contributor to the great first half comeback was Chris Pilz, who also scored 12 points in the first half, including two 3-point baskets.

"We got off to a slow start and missed some early shots," Pilz said. "But then we started settling down. We're having a rough year, but our defense has started to create some points for us. Lincoln has some good athletes who hustle alot and also go to the boards a lot."

Pilz looks to be fully recovered from his ankle sprain suffered at Southeast

Missouri on Jan. 10. "Chris' game is still a little slow because of his ankle," Meckfessel said. "But he's coming along and should be at full strength by next week."

UM—St. Louis had several chances in the second half to put away the Tigers, but failed to do so.

The Rivermen had a 54-44 lead with 14:36 left, but Lincoln outscored UM—St. Louis 32-22 over the next 13 minutes to forge a 76-76 tie with 1:40 left in the game.

Von Scales hit a key bank shot from just outside the left side of the foul lane with 1:25 left to put UM—St. Louis up 78-76. Lincoln's Kevin Norwood responded with a layup with 58 seconds left to tie the score at 78. The Rivermen then worked the ball down into Scales where he was fouled with 36 seconds. He hit both free throws, putting the Rivermen on top 80-78.

The Tigers had several chances to tie or win the game in the remaining seconds, but failed to do so. With 12

seconds left, it appeared that Longmeyer knocked the ball off of one of the Lincoln players in a scramble for the loose ball after Lincoln missed a shot. But after reversing his decision, the referee gave the ball back to Lincoln.

Lincoln missed three more shots in the final 12 seconds including a 3-point attempt that almost went in. With 4 seconds left, the last Lincoln shot missed and was deflected off of several hands and rolled all the way back to the Rivermen basket before a Lincoln player could pick up the ball. He did, but the final horn sounded.

"The win gave us some confidence," Meckfessel said. "But we still have a ways to go."

Chris Pilz lead the Rivermen with 20 points, and James Williams tallied 15. While in addition to his 12 points, Stan Longmeyer passed off for 9 assists and had 2 steals. Gerald Green of Lincoln lead all scorers with 24 points.

Mathews Ready To Pitch Again

by Mike Van Roo
contributing sports writer

St. Louis Cardinal baseball pitcher Greg Mathews, who made a special guest appearance last Saturday signing autographs at the Mark Twain Building during half time of the UM—St. Louis-Lincoln men's basketball game, is raring and ready to pitch again this season after being out all of last year

due to elbow surgery. "I just want to pitch," Mathews said. "I just want to have a good spring training and make the team." He didn't seem too concerned about where manager Whitey Herzog might use him in the pitching rotation.

Recently, Mathews has been throwing practice out at Maryville College, and he plans to leave for California where



SIGNING UP?St. Louis Cardinals pitcher Greg Mathews signs autographs at the Jan. 20 UM—St. Louis basketball game. Mathews is ready to start pitching to prepare for spring training.

he'll be involved with throwing from the mound on a Monday, Wednesday, and Friday routine.

"I'll be involved in game-like situations where I'll be in a league involving college teams," he said. "It'll be just like spring training conditions where pitchers will throw three innings per game. The weather will be nice and give me a chance to sharpen my mechanics."

(the player's) advantage to strike this early in the season."

Mathews did seem optimistic about the upcoming season despite the off-field activities hanging over the 1990 baseball season. "If the owners don't lock us out, and there's no strike, we'll play without a contract," Mathews said. "The owners could extend the contract another year."



Houska Hustle: Riverwoman Lisa Houska prepares to pass in victory Jan. 22 against SIU-E 99-94. (Photo by Michelle McMurray)

Icemen To Skate Saturday

The next UM—St. Louis hockey club game will be January 27 in the North County Recreation Complex. The Icemen face-off against Principia at 11:00 p.m.

The Icemen have recruited three forwards, a defenseman, and a goalie from the recent tryouts.

The team has been accepted into the

Illinois-Wisconsin League on a probationary status. UM—St. Louis will be competing against Big-10 hockey teams. The Icemen have requested \$24,000 from the Student Activities Budget Committee for equipment, uniforms, and ice time. The team will raise \$6,000 itself through St. Louis Blues ticket raffles and corporate sponsorships.

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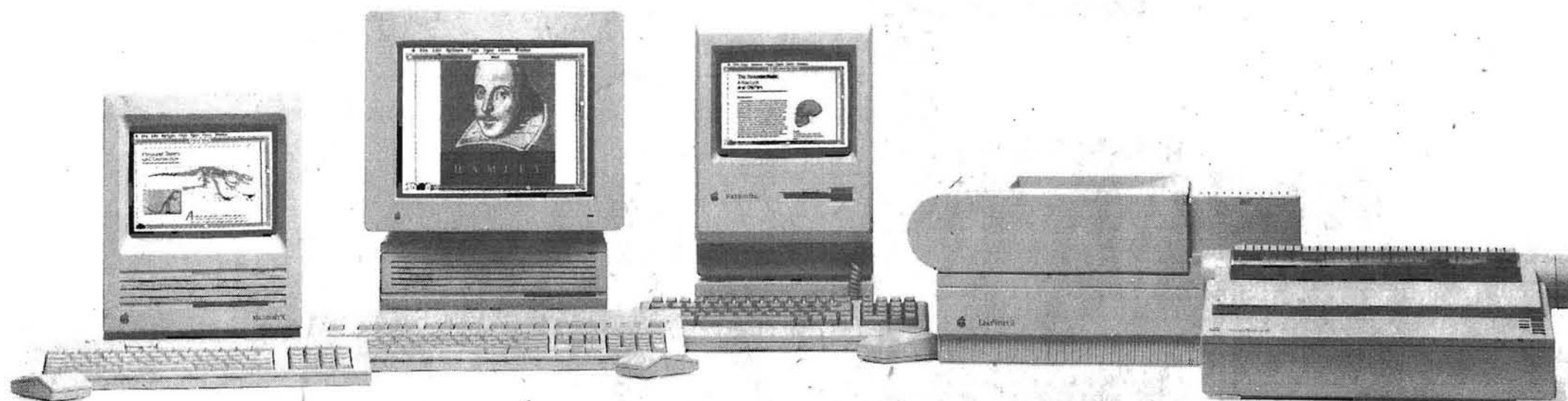
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