

11-9-1972

Current, November 09, 1972

University of Missouri-St. Louis

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Recommended Citation

University of Missouri-St. Louis, "Current, November 09, 1972" (1972). *Current (1970s)*. 80.
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Friday evening choral performance see page 6

J school rumors unfounded

by Bruce Barth

The controversy, concerning the elimination of the undergraduate journalism program at University of Missouri-Columbia was answered last week by the assistant Dean of UMC's school of Journalism, Milton E. Gross. Gross vehemently denied rumors that the university had ever considered closing the journalism school to undergraduates. "It is all a result of an error in reporting."

The question had been raised after a number of articles appeared in area newspapers inferring that a recommendation had been made by an "outside committee" which after re-examining the system, called for the relinquishment of the undergraduate journalism program. Gross explained that "The recommendation of the Role in Scope visitation team was that we simply strengthen the graduate journalism school facilities."

He went on to say that "any comment regarding the closing of the undergraduate program was due to an error in reporting," and that the undergraduate program would "continue as in the past."

Gross admitted that there was some consideration given to the means of controlling enrollment into the school. With student enrollment exceeding the available facilities, Gross suggested some possible measures to superintend the "out of hand" registration.

"Stricter entry requirements are one of the possibilities," Gross stated.

"I expect that both the graduate and undergraduate programs will go on as they have in the past, with the emphasis on strengthening both, rather than doing away with one or the other."

Evaluated courses

A student necessity

by Peggy O'Connor

"Teaching is an important art. Because it is important, it must be measured through appropriate means, respectful to that art."

Michael Krueger, psychology major and summa cum laude, designed the present course evaluation. The above remarks reflect Krueger's opinions concerning the validity of course evaluation. The present evaluation has been circulated among 94 courses and is expected to be available in time for pre-registration. The present study is expected to be an improvement over last years.

Krueger sees evaluation in two parts; judging the quality of the student produced; comparison of student before, student after in order to measure the value added by the instructor.

Course evaluation is a service conducted for the students by Central Council. Long and detailed, the program begins with soliciting permission from instructors to evaluate their courses. The actual evaluation is conducted within the class itself, judging various aspects of the course as well as the instructor. Most questions are rated on a basis of 1-5. 1 is the best, 5 the worst. After com-

pletion, the scan sheets are read by a computer. It takes approximately 1 week for all sheets to be rated. The information is then printed and goes out to students.

Along with the 94 courses evaluated this semester, 23 instructors have been evaluated for the outstanding teachers position.

According to the results, the highest ranking teachers were in the Political Science department and the Department of Modern Languages.

Charles Callier, director of the Evaluation project, feels cooperation has been good. He mentioned however that the Math Department was giving the least amount of cooperation. He attributed this to the orientation of the evaluation. Said Callier "The evaluation is aimed at foreign languages and social sciences."

The largest problem, maintained Callier, was the solicitation of help from students. "They are needed in the distribution of the programs and answer sheets as well as corrections and transfer of information to an understandable report."

As far as the effects of the evaluations, Callier like Krueger feels that they are valid as they add ability and respect to a professor and they aide students in deciding the courses he desires.

Out of the \$3500 that is allocated to the program, \$180.00 is paid to Callier as a salary. The which remains is consumed in purchasing materials, paying for the computer service and other sundry expenses.

Callier stated that he would like to make a final appeal to students and faculty to help with last minute details. For further information report to 207 Administration Bldg.

November 9, 1972 - Issue 156

CURRENT

University of Missouri-St. Louis

Users breed other users

by Peggy O'Connor

"Drug Abuse is the non-medical use of drugs." Such were the opening remarks of Dr. Patterson, associate professor with the University of Missouri's School of Medicine in Columbia. The November 1st lecture was part of Dr. Charles Granger's general biology classes.

Dr. Patterson discussed addiction and habitative drug usage as ambiguous terms for a poorly understood "medical problem." According to Patterson, drug dependency would more accurately describe the problem which assumes two disguises: Physical dependency and psychological dependency. Physical dependence can be described according to Patterson, as a continued use of a drug that results in twitching, insomnia and diarrhea upon withdrawal. Psychological dependency is a craving for the drug but results in no serious side effects upon withdrawal.

Digressing into a specific area of drug abuse, the professor talked about narcotics. He stated that the consistent narcotics user would become dependent if three conditions existed. "The presence of the drug, a personality deficiency

of some sort, and an environment conducive to drug abuse.

The narcotics that were discussed were cocaine, a product of the poppy plant; morphine, a derivative of cocaine; and heroin which has no known medical use.

Patterson stated that all of the drugs were illegally smuggled into the United States and that they usually appeared in an impure form which can cause other side effects other than those which the narcotic itself manifest.

Patterson said that the disheartening aspect of drug abuse was that users breed other users. "In order to maintain the habit, it costs the habitual narcotic \$30-120 per day. The user will usually push drugs to obtain the money. Some narcotics users have been known to make \$2,000 a day pushing other drugs. But that money is quickly consumed in purchasing his own supply."

The discussion continued as Patterson described marijuana as a

lawfully regulated narcotic but can more correctly be described as a hallucinogen. Patterson said, "Marijuana use can result in sensory distortion and illusions of superiority." Although marijuana is non-addictive physically maintained Patterson said, "it has been shown that most narcotic dependents were initiated into the drug environment by way of marijuana."

Although less dangerous than narcotix, marijuana is harder to smuggle into the country. The plant is crushed and pressed into bricks which are difficult to conceal.

Ending with a brief discussion of barbituates, Patterson said, "they are known to depress the central nervous system and induce sleep. Amphetamines which counteract barbituates speed up the system resulting in an increased heart beat and a higher blood pressure level."

MoPIRG acts on restaurant codes

The Missouri Public Interest Research Group charged today that the restaurant inspection ordinance for the City of St. Louis, which will be put before the Board of Aldermen for final approval this Friday, may weaken effective enforcement of sanitation standards in the city's restaurants.

The ordinance would abolish the A, B, C, grades which are now posted near restaurant entrances, and replace them with a sticker merely stating that the restaurants are licensed and are periodically inspected.

In a letter mailed to members of the Board of Aldermen Wednesday night, Robert J. Domrese, Executive Director of the Research Group stated that "consumers have a right to know the extent to which the restaurants they patronize are complying with the city's sanitation standards."

"Instead of improving the system of publicly posting restaurant grades to give consumers useful information about sanitary conditions in restaurants," the letter said, "the proposed ordinance would eliminate such grades altogether."

The Research Group letter asked the Board of Aldermen to adopt amendments requiring restaurant grades to be publicly displayed and providing consumer representation on the Advisory Council equal to industry representation.

Grade 'A' professor dismissed

Seattle, Washington (CPS) - The University of Washington administration has begun proceedings to rid the school of an academic scourge: an instructor who gives all "A's."

Dr. Jeff Morris gave every one of the 675 students in his introductory economics class the top grade.

Defending his grading policy, Morris claimed that "Grades destroy real incentive to learn, force students to treat their teachers as cops, and alienate students from

each other by fostering competition and discouraging cooperation."

Many of Morris' students have joined him in his fight to keep his job.

Library Hours for Thanksgiving Holiday

Thursday, November 23, 1972 - CLOSED

Friday, November 24, 1972 - OPEN

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Saturday, November 25, 1972 - RESUME REGULAR HOURS



Management of Promotion 270 sponsors ad gimmick



UMSL's Sam Headrick plays at new Gaslight Square.

Gaslight Square reborn

by Rose Wieck

A visit to the corner of Olive and Boyle streets in the late '50's would bring you into the curious enchantment of Gaslight Square. At high noon, the aroma of hot pastrami and corned beef wafted from sleepy delicatessens. Antique shop windows lined each block, framing the rare treasures inside and the rare little old ladies who treasured them.

At night, saloon doors opened and people filled the streets. The Square came alive in a collage of Gay Nineties Ragtime and Left Bank Bohemia. Dixieland Jazz boomed from one corner down to another where artists set up their easels and pallettes, ready to work or sell. Show people like Mike Nichols and Elaine May, Lenny Bruce and Barbra Streisand and Tom and Dick Smothers came to swallow their early doses of stage fright. And the patrons came to listen or to linger lost-generation style in the sidewalk cafes, sipping drinks and discussing anything from Stan Musial to the idea of the dream in Kafka.

Called "the last chance for the little man with an idea," Gaslight Square glowed with uniqueness. It was a community of people trying to create something, and what they created was the distinctive heart of St. Louis' night life.

Then the 1959 tornado disaster swept new fame and new insurance dollars to the area. Riding on the storm were the get-rich-quick guys with razzmatazz schemes and before long, ice cream parlors and penny arcades stood in place of the restaurants and the antique shops. This honky-tonk commercialism ruined business. By 1965, the flavor of antiquity had begun to curdle. Subsequent recognition came to the Square only in the form of crime reports.

One embittered patron wrote: "It is going to be very difficult to make lovely little cultural centers in the middle of our miserable cities, no matter how badly the middle classes long for them."

But a group of Downtown-St. Louis businessmen have tuned the



A view to the east from 8th street

comment out. They are preparing a new nest for the city's night owls. Soon a four-block collection of cafeterias, art theaters, office buildings and bars that sits across from Busch Stadium will be well-known as the New Gaslight Square.

William Leverick is enthusiastic about the transformation. He is "the little man" who had an idea and turned it into Substation 8, one of the key nightspots in the stadium area. As chairman of the New Gaslight Square Association, Leverick has been listening to "her ideas lately. The results are encouraging. Several baseball and football personalities will open a modern lounge on the Square. Dame Sybil Leek will bring her Astrology Dyanamics studio there, and

leather shops, restaurants, art galleries and jewelry boutiques will take the place of what now stands on 7th and 8th streets.

Much remodeling needs to be done. "Everybody in the four-block area has submitted letters saying that they will go along with whatever theme of decor the Association decides," Leverick said.

In the middle of St. Louis, the streets of Old Gaslight lived and died more than a decade ago. The downtown area is entirely different and the Association emphasizes its newness. One hundred gaslights will glow in the New Gaslight Square; they will brighten the streets and the clubs and the shops. But as Leverick said, "We are not trying to duplicate the Old Gaslight Square. It can't be done."

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'CAN LOVE CHANGE THE ENVIRONMENT?'

by Jane O. Robbins, A Christian Science lecturer

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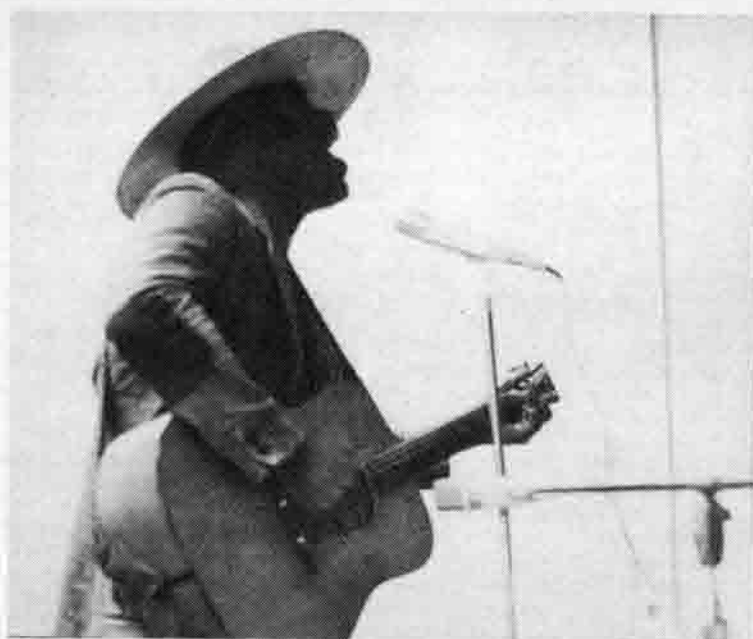
SINGER SPANS BLUES AND BALLADS

by Mark G. Roberts

Danny Cox didn't have a Kiel-size crowd last Friday at his U-center concert. In fact, at the scheduled starting time, anticipation of Cox's music from the scattered campus posters only saw the lounge comfortably crowded, but that didn't seem to matter. Once he hobbled out to the microphone with his swollen left foot and his wide-brimmed straw hat, the group of students and staff assembled were his.

Cox took just over an hour to play eight songs that varied from a quickly-paced call to judgment named "This train is glory bound," to two ending sing-alongs called "Let's all gather by the river" and "Oh! What a time to be free." The music was diversified, with Cox showing a mastery of acoustical guitar styles ranging to fit both the folk ballads and blues that he played.

As his throaty songs and easy bantering filtered out into the stu-



Danny Cox in concert

dent center, people dropped by and left again with expected regularity. But when he started singing the third time, Cox started to pull in a steady flow of now-eager listeners that stayed regardless of whatever else they had had planned. The reason for the change in reactions was the song he played. Cox

himself paused midway through the song to say, "After goin' this far, 'blues' is just not enough of a word for this." The near-wicked story that Cox spun about a man visiting a local brothel worked the crowd into a heat of cheers and gasps that proved his efforts last Friday were an obvious success.

Confusion to Chaos: Students play the game

The fame of confusion and chaos in American Society has its winners and losers. The art is to find out who they are and why and if they have any other relatives in American history.

The game is organized into a course that has been 10 years in the making. It is an interdisciplinary course commandeered by Gene Burns, Associate Professor of history and Bill Hamlin, professor of English.

Confusion to Chaos 101 has had immeasurable success with the students due to both content of the course and the dynamic personalities of the two involved.

The attitude of both Hamlin and Burns seems to be that education is more than becoming knowledgeable in one discipline. It is learning how to maintain or establish a perspective about the events in your discipline in relation to the rest of society, past and present.

Said Burns, "Education and roles in society have become too specialized."

"It is too difficult to understand other people and things with which we associate or have an impact on our lives."

"In order in think, one has to have leisure time," commented Hamlin. "We cannot expect citizens to attend four years at a university, then assume a 9-5 job 5 days a week and expect that individual to react intelligently to society's problems."

The format of the course is informal in spite of the large number of students enrolled. Literature and

its relation to protest is matched with history and its effects and causes of protest. Concerned for the success of the course, Burns and Hamlin often appear as if they are involved in a stage production, throwing comments back and forth to each other, along with soliciting student response in the format evaluations.

"We are constantly involved in an educational experience. As such, we cannot afford to fall behind. We hope to come across to students so that they won't fall behind either after they complete four years here."

"There are so many falsehoods that exist in American education as well as society," stated Burns. "America is not a melting pot. If it were, many protests would have had no fire to feed them."

"There is still a tendency for even protest movements to think only in terms of their own causes. Limited thinking tends to prevent constructive movement," continued Burns.

"Literature, so long believed by youth to be obsolete in relation to their own lives takes shape when one establishes a historical perspective," said Hamlin.

Future plans of the course include establishing a list of sources in reference to course material. "We would like to have a small group of students help us in this effort."

Said Hamlin, "Hopefully through more courses as this throughout the national university system, a higher regard will be awarded to programs entitled interdisciplinary

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Opinion: United Nations destroys human rights

I must state at the beginning that the John Birch Society has not abandoned the dream of a world united in peace and brotherhood. I still think that someday this is inevitable for mankind and a desirable goal; but we must sort out in our minds the difference in some future United Nations and the United Nations we have now. There is quite a difference between the two and when we get this difference straight in our minds we can then grapple the problem of whether or not we should disengage from the existing United Nations.

In this article I will present evidence that the U.N. is destructive of human rights, allow me to prepare the groundwork by recalling the story by George Orwell called *Animal Farm*.

The animals became very upset believing that Farmer Jones was exploiting them. The animals considered themselves workers being exploited by non-productive humans -- the capitalists. Somehow the Pigs became the leaders of a revolution against Farmer Jones. To fire their revolutionary zeal the Pigs wrote on the roof of the barn in large red letters certain great political principles of the revolution -- the rights of the animals -- for everyone to see and remember. Some of those read thus: "No animal shall drink alcoholic beverages"; "No animal shall sleep in a bed"; "No animal shall kill another animal." But the greatest and wisest of all was the great principle which read: "All animals are equal." Largely because of

the inspiration of these principles the revolution was a success. But soon after the animals found that without Farmer Jones' "exploitation" they were actually working harder and living less prosperously than before -- all, that is except the Pigs. They had taken over Farmer Jones' house and were even drinking alcoholic beverages, sleeping in beds, and when any of the other animals objected they were executed by the order of the Pigs.

The animals had another meeting out behind the barn. They asked: how could this happen? What about our great political principles? So they took another look at those principles and lo and behold a few words had been added to the end of each of them. They now read: "no animal shall drink alcoholic beverages . . . to excess"; "No animal shall sleep in a bed . . . with sheets"; "No animal shall kill another animal . . . without cause"; "All animals are equal . . . but some are more equal."

This technique of using high-sounding phrases to appeal to the noble aspirations of well intentioned but unenlightened followers has been one of the primary tools of demagoguery used by all collectivist states. The Communists would get nowhere if they did not use this technique. For example, you will hear them say: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." However, Article 12 of the Soviet constitution says: "Work in the USSR is a duty and a matter of honor for every able-bodied citizen in

accordance with the principle: he who does not work, neither shall he eat. . . From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." The Soviet constitution is like the great principles of the animal revolution after the Pigs changed it. On the end of the declarations of human rights it usually says "except as provided by law". Article 103 of the Soviet constitution states: "In all courts, cases are tried with the participation of peoples assessors (Juries) except in cases specially provided for by law." Article 124 of the Soviet constitution speaks of freedom of religion; but Article 122 of the Soviet penal code makes it a crime to teach religion to children. Every human right that the Soviet constitution "grants" to its citizens it also can restrict in any manner "provided by law". Let's not stretch this point too far though, since there is a logical limit to liberty which is the point at which one begins to take away another man's freedom. But look at the difference between the Soviet Constitution and the Constitution of the United States of America (ignore for a moment some of the dictatorial laws being passed by our present administration and Congress). The Bill of Rights states that "No Law" shall be passed by Congress that will abridge the right of speech, religion, peaceful assembly, the right to bear arms, and so forth. There is a wide difference between "No Law" and "except as provided by law."

The U.N. concept of human rights seems to parallel the Soviet constitution very well. For example, Article 14 of the U.N. Covenant on Human Rights states: "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression." A little further along, however, we find: ". . . but it carries with it special duties and responsibilities, and is therefore, subject of certain penalties, liabilities and restrictions . . . as are provided by law. . ."

Article 15, Section 3 reads: "Freedom to manifest one's religion or belief may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law. . ."

Article 19 promises liberty of opinion and then cancels it immediately by stating that it may be subject to certain unspecified restrictions "as provided by law."

In fact every single right outlined in the UN Covenant of Human Rights may be legally denied if in the opinion of the politicians it is contrary to some law which was deemed necessary for the security of the U.N. Stop kidding yourself and look at this for what it is. Why on earth would any intelligent diplomat write such a constitution or covenant, with so many obvious loopholes, if they really held human rights as sacred and inalienable?

(To be continued next issue)

William Braun
UMSL Chapter
John Birch Society

Racist philosophy is implied in texts

In previous articles and letters SDS has described some of the inhuman treatment non-white people have received in this country--lower wages, higher unemployment, inferior schools, and terror and harassment from the Klan and city police. In the universities in this country there are professors who blame these conditions on the inferiority, genetics or culture, of minority people. Professors Jensen (Berkeley) and Herrnstein (Harvard) say black people and poor people are genetically inferior in intelligence. There is no evidence for this view. Yet it continues to be out forward--and is even suggested in most introductory psychology texts.

Introduction to Psychology by Clifford T. Morgan and Richard A. King, a book widely used at UMSL, implies that working class people are genetically inferior in intelligence and suggests that there is evidence that black people have inferior intelligence. Discussing the fact that a much higher proportion of "gifted children" (people with IQ scores of 140 or more) come from wealthy families than from working class families, the authors state, "Such a fact is undoubtedly

ly accounted for by both heredity and environment." (p. 338)

The same conclusion is reinforced two pages later in a discussion of the fact that children of professionals and businessmen have higher IQ scores than children of laborers. The authors say, "Perhaps part of the explanation for these differences lie in the relatively enriched home and cultural environments of the children of professional parents." (p. 340) And what is the other part of the explanation?

While these views are explicitly anti-working class, they are implicitly an attack on minority people. For nearly all black and latin people in this country are working class.

The book also attacks black people explicitly, though more subtly. The authors of the book point out that the mean score of black people on IQ tests is lower than the mean for whites, by offering some evidence that this difference is due to cultural factors. Then they offer what they feel is evidence that it is NOT due to cultural factors. They ask, "Is it likely that this difference in IQ scores represents a true innate difference between the

two groups?"

The authors say that the question is unanswerable. By raising the question of whether or not black people are inferior to white people, and not raising the question of whether or not white people are inferior to blacks, the authors imply that the difference in IQ test scores is some evidence for the view of genetic inferiority. We reject the implication.

There are differences between the IQ scores of rich and poor and between those of black and white. This is to be expected. IQ tests test orientation toward book-learning, school, and manipulating verbal and visual puzzles. These are values and skills taught from infancy in middle and upper class homes. (Morgan and King say, "The common background on which intelligence tests are based is that of the white middle and upper classes." (p.334) IQ is not intelligence. Intelligence is being able to deal with the problems of one's day to day environment. The skills needed and valued by black and white working class people are different from those needed and valued by wealthy white people. It doesn't take more intelligence and skill to do a difficult math problem

than it takes to organize a rebellion such as the one at Attica Prison. (According to all newspaper reports the rebellion was very well organized.) It does take different abilities.

The racism in this book is very dangerous. This is not the blatant racism of lynchings or Schockley (a professor at Stanford who says people are "color-coded" by nature for intelligence). This is the standard sort of racism taught and accepted in introductory "psych" classes throughout the country. Though without scientific foundation, the views presented in these texts build or reinforce racist attitudes.

These texts can build racist attitudes which affect every aspect of a person's life--work, rearing of children, friendships, etc. Another effect these books can have is to "justify" the use of "aptitude" tests (which are derived from IQ tests) as criteria of admissions at colleges and universities.

Teachers and students should examine their texts and lectures to expose and combat racist and anti-working class ideas. Making people conscious of this pervasive racism is the only way to end it.

SDS

CURRENT

The Current is the student publication of the University of Missouri-St. Louis. It is published weekly and financed in part by student activity fees. We are represented for National Advertising by National Educational Advertising Services, Inc. 360 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017. Advertising and subscription rates are available upon request. The Current is located in Suite 255 and 256 University Center, University of Missouri-St. Louis. Phone (314) 453-5174, 5175, 5176.

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Nov. 10 and 11, 7:30 and 9:45 p.m.
200 Lucas Hall, 50¢ with I.D.
Fri. Nov. 10--win a date with your Angel Ticket Sale - Angel Flight in the Cafeteria.

Phantom of the Opera

Nov. 13, 2:40 and 8:00 J. C. Penney Aud. No admission charge.

The Damned

Nov. 14, 3:00 and 8:00, 200 Lucas.

Civilization Film:

The Fallacies of Hope Nov. 14 and 15, 12:40 p.m., 100 Lucas Hall.

A Summer Night's Dream

Nov. 15, 8:00 p.m. 200 Lucas Hall.

Activities

Judo Club for Beginner and Advanced Classes - Nov. 9, 7-9:30 p.m. For location, check with Athletic Dept.

NCAA Cross Country National Meet
Wheaton College Nov. 11, 11:00 a.m. UMSL's Bob Leutwiller and Ed Heibrier will attend.

Judo Club - women's Beginning and Advanced Classes. Nov. 12, 2:00-4:30 p.m. For location, check with Athletic Dept.

Judo Club Mixed practice
Nov. 13, 7:00-9:30 p.m.

Christian Science Organization
Nov. 13, 2:40 p.m., 272 U. Center.

Activities

Job Market for English majors?
Nov. 16, 229 J. C. Penney, 12:00.

Judo Club Beginner and Advanced Classes Nov. 16, 7:00-9:30 p.m.

Open meeting of MoPIRG, Sun., 19 November in 229 or 121 J. C. Penney. Call Sheila Leshick.

Concerts

Piano Recital - Evelyn Mitchel
Nov. 11, 8:30 p.m. in J. C. Penney Aud. Program includes Paul Pisk's Essay for Piano, Mozart's Sonata in E flat Major, KV 282, three preludes by Rachmaninoff, Chopin's Sonata in B minor, Schubert's Impromptu in B flat major, and Lisle Joyeuse by Debussy.

Faculty Trio Recital
Nov. 12, J.C. Penney Aud. 5:00 p.m.

Auditions for Barbershop Quartet.
Nov. 16, 8:00 p.m. Mount Providence School at Interstate 70 and Florissant.

Anne and Dick Albin (folk music)
Nov. 17, U. C. Lounge, 11:45
Giorgio Tozzi (opera)
Nov. 17, 8:30 p.m., J. C. Penney Aud., Tickets are \$4.00.

Theater Party sponsored by UMSL English Club, Nov. 28, "Of Mice and Men" will be performed. \$2.00 pr/person. 8:00 p.m. Loretta Hilton.

Letters: vox populi, vox dei

Dear Sir;

I would like information concerning the printing of paper-back books on recycled paper. I refer directly to the book, "Ecology, Pollution, Environment" by Drs. Amos Turk, Jonathan Turk, and Janet T. Wittes. I am researching the processes involved in the paper recycling process, and the general demand and use of recycled paper for the Biological Society of the University of Missouri, St. Louis campus.

My main interests are as follows:

- 1) Presently available literature concerning books printed on recycled paper, published by your company, and which reflect the emphasis the W. B. Saunders Company puts on recycled paper as a printing medium.
- 2) How it was determined that the printing of the book, "Ecology, Pollution, Environment," mentioned above, saved 136 trees. (this was stated on the inside cover of said book).
- 3) What is the cost of printing on recycled paper vs. non-recycled paper, on the average.
- 4) Is it feasible to recycle paper and use the recycled paper for printed books, newspapers, etc?

It is of prime importance that these and many other questions concerning the feasibility of recycling paper be answered if we, the Biological Society, initiate a program of recycling paper for use as a product to be used for the printing of books.

We would appreciate your cooperation and help in answering the above questions, and allowing us any further information your company can offer.

Thank you.

Respectfully,
Tilton Davis, IV

Tilton Davis, IV
Apt. 4
10 Bruce Drive
Florissant, Missouri 63031

W. B. Saunders Company
Vice-President, Sales Department
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

9 October 1972

Dear Mr. Davis:

Your letter of October 9th concerning recycled paper eventually found its way to my desk and I will attempt to reply to the questions you raised in it.

While I will stand by the statement contained in our publication, "Ecology, Pollution and Environment", by Turk, Turk & Wittes, nevertheless, I will also be frank and tell you that the statement concerning recycled paper and the "saving" of trees can be misunderstood and misused.

One could truthfully say that all papers (or virtually all of them) could be called recycled or partially recycled--and this has been going on for a long, long time. When paper is made, there is a great deal of trimming that occurs

in a mill and the trimmings are placed back in the beater boxes and regenerated into pulp. This then is a recycling of the trimmings of the paper.

Other mills salvage such things as "sludge" and try to take from that sludge whatever fibers remain in it and convert it back to pulp from which paper can be made. This, too, is a recycling process.

From the standpoint of ecology, pollution, etc., which I believe you are speaking, the percentage of recycled fiber has a great bearing on the meaning of the word.

It just so happens that in the Turk, Turk & Wittes book, we used paper which was made from 100 percent de-inked fibers and all of it came from paper that had been in public use and brought back to a mill for this specific purpose. I mention all of this so that you would not be misled if someone indicated that they were using a recycled paper. They might well be, but the percentage of paper and de-inked fiber is an important factor from the standpoint of ecology.

We do not have any literature available on recycled paper. There are comparably few paper mills

that can obtain a flow of previously used paper and also have the availability to de-ink previously printed paper. For such literature I would suggest that you write to the Bergstrom Paper Company in Appleton, Wisconsin. It was paper from this mill that was used in our book.

One hundred and thirty-six trees --it takes about seventeen trees (or I should say the fiber from seventeen trees) to make a ton of paper. For the second printing of the Turk, et. al. book we printed a quantity of 20,000 copies and used about eight tons of paper. Eight tons times seventeen trees amount to 136 trees. That is how we got our figure.

Fortunately, the Turk book has been a popular one and a subsequent printing was in a quantity of 40,000 copies so that we "saved" 272 trees for that printing.

What is a tree? Is it a fat tree, a lean tree, a tall tree, or a short tree? It just so happens that the paper industry grows trees on a farm similar to the method of which corn is grown, and in doing this the trees themselves do become all a uniform height and

diameter. It also just happens that the paper industry plants three trees for every single tree that they cut down--and this has been going on for years before ecology became popular. I might add that the paper industry does this because they long ago recognized that if they did not plant trees they would soon run out of forest.

There isn't any increase in the cost of putting the actual ink on paper when you use recycled paper versus non-recycled paper. It is fact, however, that the paper product itself is more costly to use. And in more straight forward words, recycled paper costs more.

As you can see from our letterhead, the W. B. Saunders Company is a division of CBS and it might interest you to know that the Annual Report of CBS is printed on our own presses and that the paper was made from 100 percent recycled fibers for the printing of this Annual Report.

Yes, it is feasible (but more costly--see above) to recycle paper and use it to print a book; the Turk book is a prime example. I should add at this point, however, that a great deal of material which goes through recycling ends up not as printing paper for books, but rather material for cartoning and packaging. When this end product is going to be used, there is less de-inking necessary and therefore less waste products such as the bleach and the ink itself to be finally disposed of.

Just from the standpoint of interest, I should mention that another publisher printed a book on a paper which had not been de-inked. The paper itself contained spots, marks, and was of varying shades of brown and tan. Because of the spots, etc., there were occasions where the letter "c" became the letter "e" and on some pages where the paper was light tan the reading was not too difficult, and on pages where it was a medium or even deep brown the reading became very difficult.

I hope all of this is of some help to you.

Sincerely yours,
Eugene J. Hoquet



Society created in harmony with nature

by Ellen Cohen

Pete Mannisi has established a society - dedicated to those who are interested in that benefits that can be received by "living in harmony with nature and engaging in life-supporting activities."

Visiting the UMSL campus last week, Pete offered an afternoon seminar on the introduction to natural living, sponsored by the Community. With the noise and crowd of the cafeteria hovering around us, Pete discussed his inspiration and plans for the "International Natural Living Society."

Last spring, when Pete was a graduate student at UMSL, he heard Dick Gregory speak in the Multi-Purpose Building. Dick Gregory, himself on a solid food fast in protest against the Vietnam War, commented that 80% of the food we eat is unfit for human consumption.

Startled by this, Pete sought to verify Gregory's statement and discovered through personal investigation and research, that the food sold in grocery stores, "is not capable of maintaining a person in complete health."

Pete founded the International Natural Living Society on September

18, 1972. He had received that day a donation from a man in Arkansas - a donation of endorsement for an idea that he had been developing and sharing with the students of his natural living classes across the country.

His academic plans, which include beoming a natural hygiene practitioner and acquiring a PhD. in Humanistic Psychology, are intertwined in the plans of the International Natural Living Society - plans which Pete is enthusiastic about.

A 2500 acre area is what Pete envisions for the establishment of the institute. a 300-400 acre farm would provide organically-raised crops and foods for the members of the institute. An educational center, offering courses on different aspects of natural living - such as training for natural hygienists, organic gardening, ecology, and health preservation, would also serve the International Natural Living Society.

There are plans for a hospital, with means of natural care for the sick, which would incorporate the talents of doctors and surgeons in this natural living society. A rehabilitation center would provide services to the mental disturbed,

alcoholics, drug addicts, and juvenile delinquents who could be "greatly benefited and returned to a worthwhile and meaningful existence if cared for by using the healing and restoring effects of nature."

There are three goals that the institute would be assuming, Pete relayed, beyond providing for those living on the land. Scientific research, conducted at the institute, would generate knowledge and information about natural living. This information would be submitted to scientific journals, to government administrations, schools and hospitals. Pete also hopes that the information can reach the public, as members of the society lecture to local clubs and classes concerned with ecology and natural living.

For Pete, the society is an outgrowth of his own personal philosophy that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. The concept of the society is to restore in the members a responsibility to the individual human being - to integrate mental and physical health and creativity.

Who will live in this community? According to Pete, the society will establish no restric-

tions and will transcend all national or political boundaries. And the opportunities open to persons interested in participating in the creation of such an institute are unlimited. Architects to build the centers, farmers to nurture crops, scientists and doctors to research natural health care, teachers and counselors to aid those in need of guidance, bricklayers, journalists, craftsmen can all find a niche in this institute.

Pete has already received word from a psychiatric social worker, anxious to participate in the rehabilitation program, from an organic health specialist interested in directing the farming, from legal advisors and financial experts also ready to contribute their professional services.

Any services the institute would provide, such as medical and convalescent care, organic foods and lots of fresh air, would be free to all those visiting and working on the institute. All that is requested of their presence would be cooperation with the goals of the institute and a donation, if it be possible. Pete plans on the society being funded by donations, perhaps with the aid of well-known entertainers sponsoring benefits.

The Current submits an apology to the Anheuser-Busch Corporation for the advertisement that was displayed in the November 2 issue of the newspaper. The ad was contracted for by another party and did not express the editorial policy of the paper.

Gallery 210

A patchwork of comments

"Emma and I" - Two old maids,
Women artists
in a friendship quilt,
"A Bouquet of Forty Colors"
A slit tapestry of "women's work"
Penelope in rebellion.

"Black and White and Red all Over"
Aging newspaper woven in red
Tells the children's joke is dead.

"Computer Series II"
"On Being Typed"
as a woman artist
Nun nicer
But not really first place.

"Reflections-Shadows" of exist-
ence
"They Made Us Many Promises"
Confusing patterns of Culture.

If this poem intrigues, excites, or
bewilders you, you are invited to
learn what it is all about. Gallery
210 located in Lucas Hall is cur-
rently displaying an art show called
"Women Artists in St. Louis."
The show, opened October 22 and
will remain until November 20. The
show, presented by PACE,
(the Committee for the Performing
Arts and Cultural Events), opened
October 22 and will remain until
November 20. The coordinator is
Sylvia Solocheck Walters, an in-
structor at the University of Mis-
souri - St. Louis. Ms. Walters also
displayed one of her many wood-
cuts "They Made Us Many Promi-
ses II, which received an Hono-
rable Mention. Each work was
judged by Nancy Singer, an art deal-

er and collector, and Patricia
Degener, an artist and an interi-
or design writer for the Post Dis-
patch. Sixty-four women artists
submitted works in various media;
thirty-nine were selected for the
presentation.

The first awards were presented
to Carolyn Brady for "Bouquet
With Forty Colors," and Kaija Sel-
ma Harris for "Red Forest." Ms.
Brady's work is an applique
reminiscent of Matisse, while Kaija
Harris' work is a weaving of slit
tapestry. The first honorable men-
tion was awarded to Majel Chance
Obata for "Black and White and
Red All Over." The technique in-
volved the weaving of several types
of yarns and fibers over and
behind rolled newspapers.

by Christy George

Choruses enchant listners

by Bill Townsend

Campus culture was given ano-
ther shot in the arm on Friday,
November 3 when the Missouri
Singers and the University Cho-
rus performed before a full
house in the Penny Auditorium.

Conductor Dr. Ronald Arnatt ar-
ranged a series of beautifully blen-
ded music which included an Eng-
lish anthem; a Bach cantata; a
musical adaptation of poetry; a
choral excerpt from an English
opera; and a cantata praising St.
Nicholas of Myra.

The Missouri Singers sang
a cappella during two of their
numbers. "Hosanna to the Son
of David," an English anthem by
Thomas Weelkes (1578-1623) and
The Champion Suite, lyrics by Tho-
mas Campion, music by Halsey
Stevens were both done without the
aid of instrumentation.

Concluding the Singers part of
the program was a choral excerpt
from the English Baroque opera
by Henry Purcell (1659-1695) Dido
and Aeneas.

Dr. Arnatt asked the audience to
forget about the plot and just enjoy
the piece as good music. The high-

light of the number was Dido's
Jan Prokop) sad song of death.
She cries to Aeneas "Remember
me, but forget my fate!"

The second half of the program
was sung by the seventy-two mem-
bers of University Chorus.

Their only work was St. Nicholas
- a cantata written by Benjamin
Britten (1913-) with words by
Eric Crozier.

Howard Sutherland, a tenor with
the Ronald Arnatt Chorus, sang the
part of St. Nicholas. St. Nicholas
is a moving piece of music that
prompted a big ovation from the
audience at its conclusion.

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the New York Times compared playwright
Zindel to Arthur Miller, while Jerry
Tallmer of the New York Post called it
"a beautiful play. I don't know of a
better play of its genre since 'The
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8:30 pm

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-Lee Silver, N. Y. News

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-T. E. Kalem, Time Magazine

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-Jerry Tallmer, N. Y. Post

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'FRONT PAGE' MAKES

THEATRE HEADLINES

by Bill Townsend

A typical night in the day of the lives of newspaper reporters is being presented by the City Players at 3207 Washington Ave. in St. Louis in the form of a play written by two former newsmen, Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. They decided to bring to the stage the real life adventures and misadventures that journalists encounter every day. Hecht and MacArthur appropriately call their comedy *The Front Page*.

Written in 1928, *The Front Page* was revived on Broadway two years ago and also is being produced at the famous Vic Theatre in London.

All action takes place in an eight-hour period beginning at about 11 p.m. The only room the audience sees is the dimly-lighted press room shared by two Chicago dailies: the Tribune and the Herald-Examiner. You can imagine the chaos that goes on as a result of this sharing.

There are two counter-plots. One is the big story to be covered at 7 a.m. the next morning, which is the hanging of a convicted murderer (Earl Williams). The other plot is the conflict between the Herald-Examiner's ace reporter Hildy Johnson and his conniving boss Walter Burns. Hildy says he wants to quit the papers because he has fallen in love and wants to get married very soon. He, his fiancée, Peggy, and her mother Mrs. Grant have planned to catch a train to New York that evening but Burns demands that Hildy remain with the paper which Hildy refuses to do.

This continuing battle between Hildy's desire to marry Peggy and his reporter's instincts for covering "the biggest story in the world" results in hilarious mass confusion that keeps the audience in stitches all night. For instance, at one point Hildy gives some guy \$260 for giving him a scoop. The money was supposed to finance his trip to New York with Peggy and Mrs. Grant.

Other characters in the play include a bumbling sheriff who inadvertently helps Williams escape from prison; a scandalous mayor who is seeking reelection; four filthy would-be journalists whose favorite pastime is five card stud; and a half-wit cop whose main job is to buy sandwiches for the boys in the pressroom.

The play started out slow with lines being drowned out by laughter, but the pace picked up as the

play progressed with the audience playing a big role in preventing the actors from letting down.

This is the second production I've seen by the City Players and their productions impress me for a couple of reasons.

First, it is not a "country-club" group. That is, they use different people in every production, and they perform to a different audience every time which is quite unlike these "country-club groups. They do have a reservoir of regular players, but they don't always play a major or a minor role. For instance, in Jules Feiffer's, *A distant Drummer*, last month's presentation, one of the big parts was played by Mike Smith. In *The Front Page*, Smith hardly appeared on stage and spoke no lines at all.

Secondly, both productions I've seen were done in-the-round at audience level. Theatre-in-the-round provides for close, personal audience contact with the actors that is really impossible when the performers are on an elevated stage.

The Front Page is definitely worth the buck and a half required of students. (Others pay \$2.50). You will have an opportunity to see it next Saturday, November 11 at 8 p.m. or Sunday, November 12 at 3 p.m. Reservations may be obtained by calling 531-5222 or 361-2211.

Metal Goddesses

I have seen the wires tap, and spread the news of Metal goddesses sunning in hearths near Chicago stockyards.

They grow rancid from the heat, the bodypools circling their narrow shoulder's.

A yellow sun stirs above me and cools my temper.

Glenn Davis



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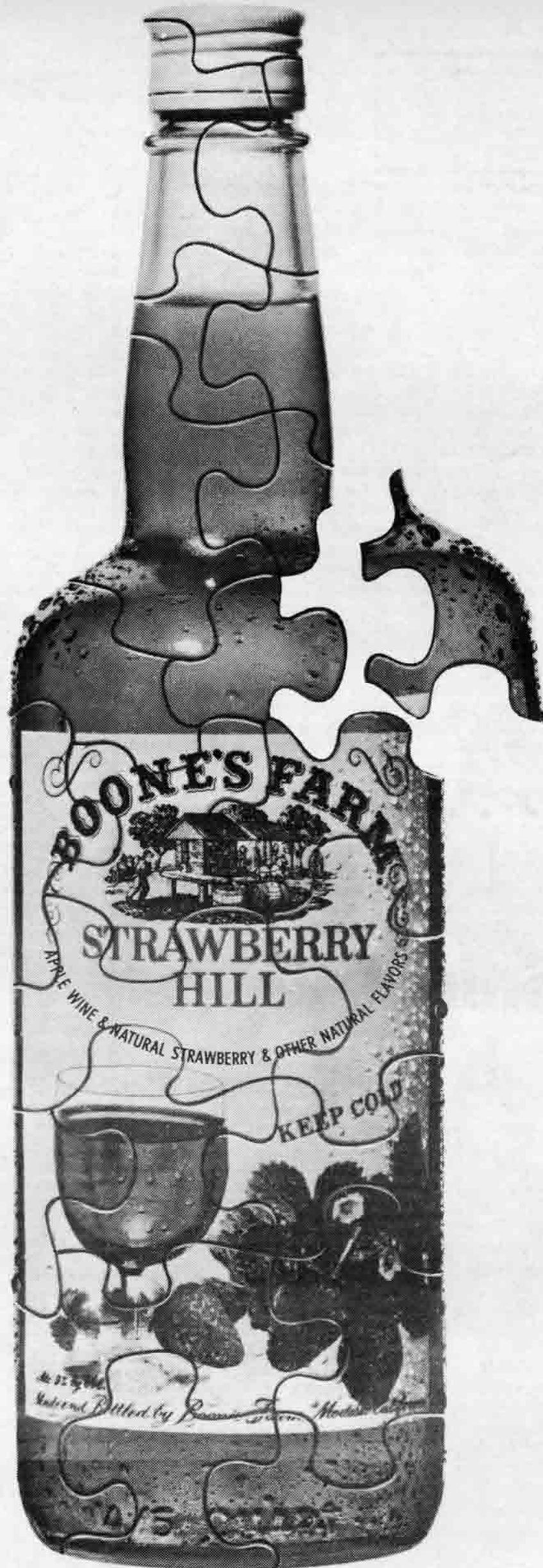
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