



The Ibis

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"Lindenwood has the potential . . ."

Student group seeks academic awareness

By Dennis Miller

Are you bored with the same old classroom routine? Do you feel the school is not living up to its potential? What can you do about it?

You have three choices. Ignore the problem and hope it will resolve itself, transfer to another school, or do something to improve the situation. Students Cindy Mitchell and Joyce Meier, along with several others, have chosen the latter.

A few weeks ago, while rummaging through paper notices which were placed in your mailbox and destined for the nearest trash can, you may have read an invitation that began with the words "What ever happened to . . ." It was a quaint invitation to all students urging them to step out of the classroom syndrome and become involved with the college community. The note continued, "Lindenwood has the potential to become an electric, stimulation community where students compare, create and challenge each other with ambitious minds."

What began as a normal conversation among a few friends during lunch evolved into a

serious, active student committee engaged in an attempt to improve academic standards and general conditions on the campus. Both Mitchell and Meier felt a serious lack of academic awareness on the campus. They wrote letters to friends and an organizational meeting was set up. Notices were then put in mailboxes inviting the student body to attend the second meeting. About 15 students and two faculty members, Dr. Howard Barnett and Dr. Edward Balog, are currently involved.

In an interview, Meier said the reason for meeting first without notifying the student body was so decisions could be made as to what ways would be most effective. "We thought we would have more power if we met first and organized." The group stated its objective: "By citing specific, constructive, fact-founded suggestions, we expect to see Lindenwood grapple with its goals and transform itself into a serious academic center. We want to join the faculty, the student government, and existing committees, as well as the administration, in making it happen."

The group is an outlet for the entire student body to present ideas and complaints. It is set up to combat unfavorable conditions on campus, to improve courses and to have a voice in administrative decisions. Meier feels this type of organization should be open to all students, and that there should be more input of suggestions.

Involved students meet once a week to discuss concerns about Lindenwood. Complaints are cited, proposals made. Students are asked to research the subject matter and make recommendations. The group, as a whole, then decides what action to take.

Mitchell feels there is a general lack of motivation on the campus. "There's no excitement. There should be an electricity here. We oppose student apathy." She said part of the problem may be the pressures of getting a degree. She cited an example of non-motivation: the non-use of tickets to the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. "The Lectures and Concerts Committee has tickets, but people don't come to get them or else they get the tickets and don't use them."

She added, "We are going to do small things, such as publicity on the minibus, poetry readings, and philosophical discussions. The main thing is to wake people up, to show them what the school can offer." She said that while some things might not be fully implemented until a year or two from now, others might never get off the ground.

Meier agreed. She feels a problem various student committees face is the constant change in personnel and that it is always difficult for student committee to maintain certain goals and projects.

But the lack of motivation is still the central factor. "Things have a tendency to stagnate unless they are constantly looked at."

Both students were quick to point out that they are seeking to work with existing committees. Complaints are channeled to the proper areas. At present, the group is attempting to work with the student government. It has also contacted the Educational Policies Committee and the Academic Resources Committee.

"We think that if we talk about it

enough and throw it out to the students enough, then the things we want will eventually come about," Mitchell said. Meier added, "It's just another form of communication."

The response has been favorable. Several members of the administration have given information, made suggestions or listened. Dr. Barnett hosted the group at his home one evening. They had dinner followed by a philosophical discussion. "Almost everyone we've talked to has been more than helpful," Mitchell said.

The group is currently operating on an informal basis, as a nameless committee with no plans to name it. Mitchell feels the group would be more effective without a name because of its inter-action with the existing committees. She feels a name would bring attention to themselves and not the issues involved, and thus hamper the group's efforts.

Anyone interested in becoming involved or finding out more about what these students are doing should attend the meetings held on Friday evenings at 6:30 in McCluer living room.

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Apathy kills political survey

By Jim Knoblauch

In the 1972 Presidential election an apathetic and unaware electorate handed Richard Nixon the presidency of the United States on a silver platter. Could this same lack of interest bring about similar results in the 1976 election?

One would think this nation would be concerned about who ran its government after the wrongdoings of our last elected chief. Apparently, people on this campus aren't.

A political awareness survey handed out to students, faculty and administrative staff on this campus reveals a majority of people on this campus wouldn't even care if Nixon ran again!

Surveys were handed out to 483 students. Only 88 were answered and returned. That's a response of 19 percent. One-hundred faculty members and the administrative staff received the same survey. Only 26 were answered and returned. A response of 26 percent.

The figures speak for themselves. A majority of the people on this campus haven't given any thought to, aren't informed on or don't care about the upcoming election.

The survey also asked for information concerning one's political party preference, favorite candidate, voting eligibility and opinion on the issues.

Concerning party preference, 54 percent of the faculty and administration declared a preference

for either the Democratic or Republican parties. On the other hand, 48 percent of the students considered themselves independent from any party affiliation.

Concerning candidate preference, 85 percent of the faculty and administration considered themselves uncommitted to any particular candidate. Those who did show favor towards possible presidential nominees had a range of preference from Arizona Representative Morris Udall to Alabama Governor George Wallace.

The majority of students also were uncommitted (68 percent) and their range of candidates was just as wide. Persons receiving approval from the students included: President Ford, former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, Gene McCarthy (who's running as a Constitutional candidate), Udall and Wallace.

As far as voter eligibility, both surveyed groups had a large majority of registered voters, but there were still small percentages of unregistered voters (12.5 percent students, 8 percent faculty and administration).

Overall, the most pressing issue for both groups was the country's economic situation. Other issues were also brought out: integrity in government, foreign policy,

decentralization of government, bussing, energy, the environment, military spending, women, social security, nationalism and the power of God.

The initial purpose of this survey was to measure the campus' political concern and awareness, but an underlying goal of the program was to spur some thought and attention to the political events of this year.

Currently the candidates for president are in a state-by-state primary race for convention delegates. Newspaper coverage is an excellent source of information on how the hopefuls stand on the issues of the day. Likewise, most of the major candidates have already organized or are planning the organization of campaign headquarters in the immediate area.

Other sources for information include primary results on television and radio (KCLC has primary reports Monday through Friday on the Morning News at 9 a.m.), and a special series of Presidential Forums on educational TV. With all of this information (and more) people still shy away from the polls.

Why? Has it always been this way? How can this change?

For those who answered the survey those questions are probably on your mind. Those who didn't they probably stopped reading this article ten paragraphs ago. It's those people who remain a mystery.

Humanities Dept shuffle; "to re-examine and improve"

By Linda Conover

Why read when you can watch television? Why spend time on studies for personal growth when you need courses for job preparation? Technology, job scarcity, and other factors have contributed in creating a "crisis in the humanities" in education

today. Dr. Howard Barnett, chairman of the English department, believes "we need to re-examine and improve." Lindenwood College is responding to this need, attempting to improve the existing situation. Beginning October, 1976, the Humanities division will be divided into two departments: "Language, Literature, Religion and Philosophy" and "Studio and Performing Arts."

Literature, Religion and Philosophy" and "Studio and Performing Arts."

This restructuring proposal went through a series of changes before a final decision was made and agreed upon. The original plan to separate the division into "Language and Literature" and "Studio and Performing Arts" was introduced at the Humanities meeting. The faculty members were quite enthusiastic, with the exception of Dr. Esther Johnson, associate professor of philosophy and religion, and Dr. Kenneth Greenlaw, chairman of the music department. Dr. Johnson was skeptical of involving her courses in the change. She felt that religion and philosophy would lose their identities, become lost under the title of "Language and Literature." Thus, she did not endorse the move.

Dr. Greenlaw was reluctant, saying that he would have to consult the other members of the music department. The Educational Policies Committee (EPC) refrained from passing the overall adopted plan, as to whether there would be one total budget or individual budgets. Questions also arose as to whether there would be one or several chairmen.

Primarily, EPC did not favor the situation of two new large departments and two smaller departments (those who did not want to participate). At this meeting, however, EPC did approve of the single plan for "Language and Literature."

Most of the Humanities faculty members assumed that Dr. Greenlaw, once he had discussed the issue with other members of the music department, would agree to become a part of the "Studio and Performing Arts" department. However, this

assumption proved erroneous. Following Humanities meeting he announced that he felt the music department would be weakened by participation under such a broad heading; the disadvantages overrode the advantages.

Another event of reversed assumptions occurred when Dr. Johnson, whom everyone assumed would remain apart from the new structure, agreed to join the "Language and Literature" department, provided religion and philosophy be added to the title. This was granted, and "Language, and Literature" became "Language, Literature, Religion and Philosophy."

The Humanities department's proposal was resubmitted to EPC along with "Studio Arts." Music was excluded. EPC suggested they adopt another name for "Studio Arts," straighten everything up, and resubmit a new proposal.

"Drama, Dance, Studio Art and Art History," replaced the title "Studio Arts." The faculty members of the Humanities division were about to submit the final draft, when Dr. Greenlaw was invited to attend the President's meeting. President Spencer and Dr. Greenlaw discussed the subject in depth and agreed that the music department would not lose any of its strength by joining the rest of the division's plans. It was agreed that the music department would become a part of the new change.

Finally, the Humanities division submitted "Language, Literature, Philosophy and Religion" and "Studio and Performing Arts" to EPC. All previous conflicts resolved, EPC approved of the proposal.

The purpose of this restructure is to combine interrelated subjects. A piece of art can be observed from a

perspective of poetry, history, literature, etc. Instead of concentrating on the numerous details of one main area of study, the student receives a broader, more comprehensive picture.

Grazina Amonas, associate professor of art and physical education, says it is a matter of give and take between the subjects. Anthony Perrone, assistant professor of modern languages, adds that the related subjects try to reinforce each other.

This combination of courses offers a variety of advantages. More opportunities and time are available for the faculty of related disciplines to communicate and study interdisciplinary matters. Because members of the faculty know specifically what the other is doing, better courses can be offered.

Another advantage is the scheduling of classes. There are fewer conflicts. Many times students want to take two courses that are related. Often these courses will be offered at the same time and the student is forced to decide between the two. At times, he will have to wait a year before the other course is again offered. The combination of courses eliminates these problems. The student is able to study more areas of interest in one course.

"The whole name of the game in Humanities is to experiment," says James Feely, associate professor of English. The Humanities division is working with ideas for both the student and faculty's benefit. Lindenwood's Humanities division is not going to sit still in the midst of this "crisis in the humanities." Dr. Barnett explains, "Our task now is to find new forms in which enduring truths and values may be expressed for a new era."

Attitudes changing as enrollment jumps

By Vicki Ryan

Enrollment:

"Better programs of interest in the community with variety and greater appeal have resulted in a record enrollment for the Lindenwood Colleges," says Eva Emory, registrar for the Colleges.

The number of students registered for the fall term 1975-76 was a record-breaking 1,346. These included full-time, part-time, and special students who enrolled in the Masters of Business Administration Degree Program as well as 74 women enrolled in the joint program of the Lindenwood Colleges and the St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing in S. Louis.

Mrs. Emory added, "This is the first year for a spring enrollment increase." She said a decrease always occurs during the spring term, but this term's enrollment stands at 1,368, an increase of 22 students. Mrs. Emory continued, "Everyone should take a look at the way the college is growing and realize that as we progress, we change."

A few seniors who remember the 1972-73 school year, reacted to Mrs.

Emory's statement. One young woman thought the greatest change she'd seen in the Colleges was in the students. She said, "One change I've seen in the past four years is their attitudes towards each other. In 1972 the students seemed so distant towards each other. You don't even need to know a person to have a conversation with them now."

Reflecting back to her freshman year, another student said the "increase certainly wasn't showing in the dormitories. I can remember when there were two in a room here in McCluer." A young man shared this feeling, saying the increase was not on the campus but "in the Evening College."

Still another student responded saying change may be viewed in various ways. "It depends on which way the school wants to take as an institution. As it stands, the school is tending more towards a community college."

Maybe so, maybe not. Whatever happens the Lindenwood Colleges are moving in a different direction. Perhaps it will be a move for the better for all the Lindenwood Colleges in the future.

Ground broken for sports complex

By Charles Gerber

Ground breaking ceremonies for the Lindenwood Colleges new

football-soccer field took place Monday, March 8, behind Parker Hall.



Darby Dregallo, captain of the field hockey team, removes the first shovel of dirt in construction of the new football stadium. Onlookers include (l-r) St. Charles Mayor Frank Brockgrieters, Tom Hayman, Cardinals coach Don Coryell, and Bob Schnieder. Schnieder and Hayman are soccer team co-captains.

Photo by Charles Gelber

This summer the St. Louis Football Cardinals will return to the St. Louis area to establish a permanent training camp on the Lindenwood campus. The new sports field will have seating for approximately 5,000 spectators.

Participating in the ceremony were: St. Charles Mayor Frank Brockgrieters; William V. Bidwell, owner of the Cardinals; Robert Hyland, chairman of the Lindenwood Colleges Board of Control; William C. Spencer, president of the Lindenwood Colleges; Darby Dregallo, captain of the women's field hockey team; and Robert Schneider and Tom Hayman, co-captains of the school's soccer team.

Dregallo officially got the groundbreaking underway as she turned over the first shovel of dirt with the "Lindenwood Golden Shovel."

President Spencer declared, "Lindenwood has the opportunity to be of use to St. Louis, particularly the Cardinals, and the Cardinals will be of use to Lindenwood."

Hyland, in discussing the impact

of the Cards choosing Lindenwood as their training base, believes, "This new field is one of the great moments in the history of this school."

In speaking for the community of St. Charles, Breockgreitens said, "This event can't help but benefit not only the Lindenwood Colleges and the city, but the Cardinals as well."

Indeed, the choice of Lindenwood as the training site has met with the approval of most players and coaches. Coach Don Coryell says the Lindenwood site will have a definite effect on the team as most players live in the St. Louis metropolitan area. In previous years, the Cards have trained in Illinois. The closeness of Lindenwood to St. Louis, according to Cardinal Director of Player Personnel Joe Sullivan, is the major reason why Lindenwood was chosen.

Dean Delaney had the audience in the "palm of his hand" as he humorously told Coryell how much he wanted a tryout with the Cards!!! Coryell replied, "What we usually do when a guy tells us all of his abilities is let him talk

and talk and then we say PROVE IT!!!

May 15 is the target date for completion of the playing surface with the Cards scheduled to begin practice in mid-July. The players will reside in Parker this summer. Other plans call for the remodeling of the first floor of Cobbs to provide locker and classroom space-areas needed by every professional team.

The playing field will be surfaced with Hy-Play natural turf, a new improved grass surface grown in a bed of sand. The field will be equipped with 3 1/2 miles of underground drainage pipes to prevent the area from becoming muddy. The playing football-soccer field will be 75 yards wide and 120 yards long.

Delaney, also the school's athletic director, said, "This new field is part of Lindenwood's upgrading of its athletic program."

All in all, March 8 was a very eventful day for the St. Louis Cardinals, the city of St. Charles, and certainly, the Lindenwood Colleges.



Tornados— What will you do?

The sky is overcast. Severe storm warnings and a tornado watch are issued. Suddenly tornado sirens sound. You look out the window. The sky is a terrifying green, and small white clouds appear in the distance.

You hear a low vibrating noise (as if you lived close to a train station). You're afraid, frozen with shock.

Only when you experience a tornado, do you see how powerful nature is and learn to respect its power.

When Lindenwood students recently encountered a sighting of a tornado (referred to as a tornado warning), many reacted with indignity. Others treated it as a game.

Security evacuated the cafeteria, instructing all residents to return to their dormitory basements with the exception of Parker Hall. Because Parker has no real basement, the students were moved to Cobbs Hall.

Ron Olson, chief of Security, said, "There are too many residents in Parker. Had it been struck, the suction created would have pulled everyone out."

Olson chose to move everyone to safety after the Sheriff's Department issued a tornado warning. Besides notifying people in the dormitories and cafeteria, Olson and four assistants moved students in

Roemer to the Arcade. Security then kept watch on weather conditions from the hill behind Parker Hall.

Concerned about the safety of the people in Cobbs' basement, which is surrounded by glass, Olson said, "If at any time conditions became threatening, the officer watching would have notified the dispatcher and the people in Cobbs would have been moved into the underground tunnels."

Unfortunately, some people didn't take the tornado warning seriously. Students wandered outside, waiting for conditions to grow serious. Security can instruct people, but can't insure cooperation.

Midwestern residents are accustomed to tornadoes, but many resident students from other regions are unaware of the seriousness of tornadoes. Joseph Pedigo, community preparedness specialist for the United States Weather Bureau said, "More people in the St. Louis area have been killed by tornadoes than in any other city in the world."

Consider that statement before walking outside during a tornado warning, or even a tornado watch (expected development).

Although tornadoes can occur anytime of the year, they are most prevalent during late April. This could mean the worst is yet to come.

Controversy surrounds new indoor riding arena

Plans are being made to provide the Lindenwood Colleges with an indoor riding ring by the start of the next fall term. And like every other issue on campus, the plans do not lack controversy.

B. Richard Berg, vice-president of the Lindenwood Colleges, said the project is still in the planning stages and that architects are working on it. He did not say when construction will begin, but was confident the project will be completed when the school begins its 1976-77 year.

A roof will be put over the present outdoor ring, and seating will be placed around the ring. This will serve as the arena. The area adjacent to the ring and the stables will be fenced in and will serve as an outdoor ring.

Berg indicated the administration is leaning toward the possibility of a teflon-coated fiberglass cover. It would be a tent-shaped structure. To provide seating, dirt from the leveling of the new athletic field and parking lot would be placed around the ring. The dirt would be pushed against the ring so that seating could be built on it. This is called an earth berm.

Berg said the basic need is a cover to protect against the weather, and that the arena would not have to be insulated or heated. A traditional type cover would not have to be heated, but would require some amount of insulation. "This allows us to explore into other types of covers."

He was particularly enthusiastic about the attractiveness of the proposed structure. "There is nothing attractive about a barn-shaped building. We want to make it as pleasant as possible." The ring is located next to the sight of the new football-soccer stadium. "We want to make the entire area pleasant to look at." The earth berm would play a key role in the attractiveness. "The berm would

be slanted. Grass could be planted on the slope. This could allow it to blend into the natural environment," Berg added.

The berm would also serve a more practical purpose. It would control drainage by acting as a guide to keep water away from the arena. "The same thing will be done for the stadium," Berg continued. "Drainage will be no problem."

Mrs. Fern Bittner, chairman of Lindenwood's riding program, believes a different type of covering would be more suitable. "I've looked at companies and architects who do nothing but build farm arenas and barns, and have found the more traditional types are more practical and cheaper. I don't think the type covering the administration is looking at is practicable for our program." She pointed out that the tent-like covering would not completely protect against the weather. "There would still be wind coming in."

"I hope the administration investigates all possibilities, including the traditional type arenas as to their cost and practicality." She continued, "We need an arena that would best serve the students involved in the riding program."

John Korenak, riding instructor at the stables, said the condition of the present ring makes it dangerous to both horse and rider. "We need an indoor ring for training horses."

Regardless of which type of arena is finally decided upon, there is still the matter of finance. Estimated costs have not yet been determined, but "we are trying to stay within the \$50,000 range," Berg said. "We are seeking corporations and organizations which would have an interest in this area. Corporations that sell products such as feed might wish to promote their products. They would donate funds for the project, and then

would come in and give demonstrations and clinics." Outside organizations such as 4-H clubs could use the arena at the normal cost for the use of college facilities.

About \$20,000 have been raised. Most of this money has come from the selling of horses. Horses which are donated to the riding program and then do not work out can be sold. Several have been sold to help raise money for the arena. Money has also come from individuals who have self-interests in the program. This includes alumnae and parents of the students. Beta Chi, Lindenwood's riding club, has also been seeking ways to make money.

New religion class offered

A special cluster of religion courses for the Evening College begins this fall with "The Spirit of Judaism," taught by Rabbi Alvan D. Rubin of Congregation Temple Israel in Creve Coeur. Dr. Lawrence Barmann, a Jesuit professor at St. Louis University, will teach "The Spirit of Roman Catholicism in the spring."

The following fall (1977), Dr. Esther Johnson, chairman of the Religion and Philosophy department at Lindenwood, will teach "The Spirit of Protestantism." The spring course, a synthesis of the first three courses, is entitled "An Overview of Western Religion: A Synthesis." Dr. Barmann, Dr. Johnson and Rabbi Rubin will team teach the class.

This special cluster of religion courses is designed to help students see religion in western civilization as an option in contemporary American and world culture. The courses meet on Monday evenings, from 7 to 10. A special course registration sheet has been sent out.

Semester in D.C. useful to Schiller

By Jim Knoblauch

Washington, D.C. Our nation's capitol. A city of prominent buildings and monuments. A city thriving on knowledge, politics, backroom deals and hard work.

Last semester Susan Schiller of the Lindenwood Colleges was there—Washington, D.C. Miss Schiller was one of 250 students involved in the Washington Semester Program at American University.

Overall, the Washington Semester Program is administered to students from small liberal arts colleges, principally from the Mid-West portion of the country.

"That's the whole purpose of the program," said Miss Schiller. "They (students in the Mid-West) wouldn't have the opportunity to be in Washington and talk to people like that. The program gave people a broader conception of what was going on."

The intensive study involved extensive information gathering. Students were required to attend lectures, participate in field trips, prepare a major research paper and actually work in the governmental system through an internship.

Studies in the field brought students to numerous government agencies, policy study groups and

research organizations. One field trip was to the CIA Headquarters.

"They (the CIA) were really under a lot of heat at the time because of the Congressional investigation," said Schiller. "When we went to the CIA they just said flat out 'no questions on anything presently happening.' They shuffled us straight into the auditorium, which is separate from the actual CIA building."

"They refused to let a couple of our students in. They (the CIA and school officials) had a fight for weeks to let two students in, who had joint citizenship. They were Canadian-Americans."

Schiller's studies also required a major research paper. She combined the subjects of communications and political science in the analysis of INTELSTAT—a chain of communication satellites that are owned and operated by 100 countries around the world.

Most of all, Schiller enjoyed the internship portion of the program the most.

"My internship was the most exciting part of my semester in Washington," said Schiller. "I got to the point where I was feeling as though I was really making a contribution to what was going on in the world."

During her internship she worked in the office of Morton

Halperin at the Center for National Security Studies. Halperin is currently making headlines with his lawsuit against Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon for wiretapping his phone during the Cambodian conflict.

Through Halperin's office, Schiller had contact with various Congressional committees, including Sen. Frank Church's, D-Idaho, Intelligence Committee and Rep. Bella Abzug's, D-N.Y., House Committee.

By working around Congressional staffs, a lot of myths Miss Schiller held were erased.

"I think there is a mystique about Washington just from the standpoint that people think one person can supply the answers and untangle all the webs. That just isn't true. Political representatives are so dependent on their congressional staff. I would say 90% of the time a Congressman only knows what his staff tells him."

"I found it difficult trying to criticize people who were in there trying to do their best," she said. "They had the idea in their head that they are there for their constituencies—which is right."

"A lot of people think Washington is a bunch of socialites running around," said Schiller,

"but I must say the people I met, who were mostly students working in government, have this drive and thirst for knowledge, whether it was in politics, culture, art, or social relations and human behavior."

Despite the hard work 'till the waking hours of morning, the tons

of research and the constant pressures there will always be something mystical about Washington, D.C. for Susan Schiller.

"History walks the streets with you in Washington," she said, "and the power just thrives from every building."



Susan Schiller recently returned to Lindenwood after a semester spent at American University in Washington, D.C.

Photo by Chris Coleman

Editorial

Cardinal plan revealed at last

The proceedings and presentation of Lindenwood's football field has been as organized as Custer's last stand.

Dr. William Spencer, president of the college, handled it ineffectively, causing poor communication and a loss of attention for other areas.

The president began work on the field plans last year. At that time, rumors circulated throughout the campus about it. At a Town Hall Meeting, one student questioned Spencer on it, but he made no reply as to its validity.

Cardinal officials sponsored the field's construction, since they will initiate its use. Spencer signed a contract with them in December, 1975, but postponed the announcement to the Lindenwood community until the March Town Hall Meeting.

He did not discuss the issue, he "announced" it. Lindenwood students did not have any say in the matter. Granted, college business transactions such as this may not necessitate a student vote, but why were the students not consulted for an opinion or asked for suggestions until the meeting, three months after the contract was signed?

Recalling past actions, such as the increase in tuition and the Wednesday schedule change, the students had no voice in the decision, or opportunity to comment until commitments had been made. One may only wonder if Spencer's focus lies in Roemer first floor financial negotiations rather than the occupants' of classrooms above it.

Why did Spencer use the Town Hall Meeting to notify the campus of the contract? Was he attempting to make students feel they have a voice in school proceedings? Since the matter was closed, why didn't the president simply send an open letter of announcement through the mail?

During the meeting, he stated that the area behind Parker Hall, the "sledding hill," would be used for the football field. He and his consultants believe this is the best space to use, even though it required tearing up much of Lindenwood's ground and routed public traffic passed one of the dormitories for events in the stadium.

Students will remember from past outside concerts and carnivals the number of local high school students and people not affiliated with the college, milling in and around dormitories and open school buildings. Residents had to keep an attentive eye on their possessions for fear of vandalism.

Spencer could have placed the football field on the Lindenwood property behind back campus and retained some of the privacy and security traditional to Lindenwood.

Perhaps he chose "Parker Hill," hoping to make efficient use of the dirt from the field's construction. One of his proposals is to build a riding ring for the stables, using high mounds of dirt with a glass roof which would pop off in case of fire.

Mrs. Fern Bitner, riding instructor, and the Beta Chi Riding Club, have worked diligently for

years to fund an indoor ring. Their structure, however, would cost about \$30,000 less than the one proposed by Spencer.

This, of course, would not help erase Lindenwood's deficit, which, Spencer claims, the Cardinals' business will. The Cardinals' business is free and Lindenwood does not have to pay for the field's construction.

In dollars, Lindenwood does not have to pay; the money is coming from a "special fund." Nevertheless, the Cardinal project has called for numerous work hours of preparation from Lindenwood administration and thus detracted from time spent on other duties which the students are paying for.

Spencer and his consultants have been working in preparation of the Cardinals' arrival. Essential housing facilities and board are being dealt with by his staff. Instead of a more efficient library, a student union, or any of the other sorely in need areas of attention, we are getting a football field.

If students approached him with funds for any other project, Spencer said, he and his staff would draw up plans for its construction immediately. Phi Mu Epsilon has collected monies for a gym through the Homecoming Dance, but the campus has yet to see any smiles and groundbreaking ceremonies for this long needed building.

Are students responsible for funding total monetary allotments for college buildings? Is this the education they are paying for?

We are grateful that the

president has managed to find a donor for a football field, but why haven't the administrators found sponsors to contribute, if not match, funds for their facilities?

If the college has been unsuccessful in raising such funds, it is no excuse to shove the responsibility on the student body.

Clearly the efforts aimed at the Cardinal project have been poorly

presented. A more efficient form of communication than Spencer's recent "meetings" have to be used, or the student body must protest such a charade. The administration of this institution must delegate its attention toward the necessities of the college instead of attention getting devices such as the Cardinal plan.

—the editor

Gaining acceptance

Community mental health

By Bob Schneider

(Bob Schneider is a senior and a psychology major who works in the St. Joseph Hospital Psychiatric Ward counseling mental patients.)

For me, "community mental health" begins in the psychiatric ward at St. Joseph Hospital. Since its inception over three years ago, the psychiatric ward has gradually blossomed into an integral part of the general hospital.

Bare facts establish that over half of the patient population is admitted because of a physical discomfort of psychological origin. To me, this says there is an ever pressing need for the promotion of mental health. The psychiatric ward permeating the hospital scene with a warm, supportive atmosphere is the first wheel in motion.

As understanding of human behavior develops with an ac-

cepting, non-judgemental attitude, those who are patients learn to believe in mental health. With belief in the purposefulness of psychiatric intervention, there is a renewed faith in hospitals and an acceptance of those who are going through a traumatic period in their life and receiving psychiatric care.

When knowledge increases within an entire hospital, the hospital community learns about the mental needs of individuals as well as the need for comfort. The exposure the hospital receives as the center of health care needs, emphasizes to outside services (law enforcement agencies, paramedical personnel, etc.) the right of patients to receive more than merely physical health care.

Effective transference from the hospital to the community at large is thus accomplished and "community mental health" begins.

Commentary:

Answers in hard to find in Butler Hall question

By Gordon Atkins

Sections of the administration at Lindenwood seem to be under the impression that since the campus turmoil of the '60's is behind us, blind acceptance has become the current fad. However, this is not the case.

An illustrative incident occurred recently when the residents of Butler hall returned from spring break to be informed that next year their living quarters would be used as offices. Instead of rolling over and playing dead, the ladies responded as anyone would. They sought to discover the "who and why" of the Butler Hall decision.

Unfortunately, when the questions they put forth were

answered, the answers were for the most part garbled, or of the "it's none of your concern" variety. For example, the answer to the question of the length of deliberation about closing Butler, ranged from one week to one year.

When requests for the means of communication with the Board of Trustees was requested, the affair took on an almost religious air. Evidently, one can only reach the top people through an intercessor, that being the president.

When the question of cost, around which the whole issue revolves, was brought up, the answer was that it would be cheaper to do it this way, although at this point, no cost studies had been made. So, how was the

decision justified?

Granted, decisions are made by the administration. That is, after all, what they are paid for. But if one office has different answers than another office, what is one to think about decisions those offices make?

And to simply deliver an ultimatum, or tell someone it's none of his business, is no way to deal with human beings.

Even dumb animals that are herded from place to place need cajoling from time to time. So, why not take into account the class of education we are receiving and deal with us as intelligent human beings, not as robots who respond upon command.

Humanities FORUM

With this column, we begin a discussion of a widely debated topic in education today: "the crisis in the humanities." Our treatment of it will be more than a view from inside. We will note that it reflects a crisis in our culture itself.

The inside crisis, superficially, is the loss of enrollment in the humanities as students turn away



from traditional programs toward "practical" studies and job preparation.

Attitudes toward the crisis run from fear to indifference. Some envision a cultural brainwashing which would leave the new generations without an understanding of our civilization sufficient to maintain it. Others are

not concerned and consider the humanities elitist, a leisure-time knowledge at best—expendable, in other words.

The circumstances, however, show the crisis to be more than a change in enrollment patterns. First, there is the economic situation. Job scarcity has driven students into a more limited kind of vocational preparation. Costs have shortened the time which students have for studies meant for personal growth.

The social revolutions of the 1960's and early 1970's have altered the allegiance of young people and minority groups to a literary-philosophical-theological tradition which seems to exalt a white, Anglo-Saxon, male dominated ideology.

Higher education itself has contributed to the crisis by the "knowledge explosion" and increased specialization. There is so much to know that no one can put it all together in a single world view.

Technology is also a factor, as television and the computer change the ways in which knowledge is disseminated, diminishing the attention to the printed word which carries the essence of humanistic knowledge.

What does all this mean? Is the crisis evidence of the decline of a 2500-year-old culture? Is it a transitional period? Or is it a crisis that threatens to destroy the very beliefs which underly our moral, esthetic, social and political order?

These questions will be explored from several points of view in the next few columns.

The Ibis

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Ibis/entertainment

Keaton, Gould wasted in "I Will, I Will"

I won't, I won't... ever again go see a film just because two of my favorite actors star in it. "I Will, I Will... For Now" is a trite little story, full of predictable actions and dialogue. Its only plus is the presence of Diane Keaton and Elliot Gould, but even they did not save it.

The plot does not demand much thinking from the audience. Elliot Gould plays the ex-husband of Diane Keaton, whom she divorced because of his compulsive unfaithfulness. She wants nothing to do with him, but when they meet

again on a plane and he asks her to join him for a drink, she agrees. This starts a whole new round of marriage for them.

This second marriage becomes loaded down with more conflicts. Although Gould promises to be true this time, it only lasts until he discovers the stunning model on the elevator. When Keaton finds out that her husband has developed the roving eye again her insecurity manifests itself in bed and they experience sexual difficulties.

To find out what to do about their problems, Gould talks to his friend

and lawyer. It just so happens, though that the lawyer is in love with Keaton and would like nothing better than to see the couple break up. Lawyer finds out about Elliot Gould's fascination with the model and knowing that the model and her husband are enrolled in a sex clinic, recommends the same clinic to Gould.

What proceeds after this is a series of obvious Hollywood devices for introducing conflicts and mix-ups and mistaken identities galore. Everything that could go wrong, does, and Keaton finally

becomes fed up with her husband's actions and leaves him.

The end of the movie shows Gould begging Keaton for forgiveness, complete with sheepish looks and "I know I done you wrong" remarks. She agrees to take him back once again, but knows that he will never change.

Both Keaton and Gould give good performances, but then, the film didn't call for any difficult action parts. Keaton does well as the skeptical wife who must constantly keep a watchful eye on her straying husband. She plays the part of young and attractive woman, who is very insecure about her marriage, but tries to cope with it. She plays this part particularly well in the scene where she catches him coming off the elevator from the floor where the model lives, with the "Joy of Sex" in his hand. The frustration and hurt shows through her calmness and she's not really sure whether she should put up with his adulterous behavior or not. You can see the conflict going on within her. She knows she is playing the fool, yet is resigned to her role.

Gould is very good as the loveable, but insensitive and unfaithful husband. He loves his wife, but he also loves to gamble and fool around with other women. He does a good job at making you hate him for his actions and then turns around, begging forgiveness with an angelic expression and big sorrowful eyes.

He presents his character's ambiguity excellently throughout the movie. In the part where he tries to make a pass at the model, he acts like the strong, masculine type, emphasizing his virility and keeping the conversation on sex.

When he gets back to his apartment, though, and Diane Keaton confronts him, he suddenly changes into a man ridden with guilt. One minute he is a playboy, the next a victim of his own animalistic urges.

The only other character worth mentioning in the film is the lawyer, played by Paul Sorvino. He does a fairly good job as the rich, rotund lawyer, who is in love with Keaton. He overdoes it a bit at the end of the movie, though when he tries to commit suicide but instead of blowing his brains out, he hits his Picasso painting which upsets him more than losing Diane.

The directing in the movie was adequate, although I don't know how anyone could mess it up. The purpose of the movie was solely to entertain. Although there is nothing wrong with entertainment for its own sake, there are different scales of "fun flicks," and this one ranks pretty far down on the scale, simply because of its lack of originality. Some funny movies can be creative and innovative, using unusual themes and subtle comedy. But there was nothing creative or subtle about "I Will, I Will... for Now." It had a trite and cliché-ridden plot and used old Hollywood devices to get laughs.

Obvious conflicts and silly mix-ups do not work anymore, except on television, and the perpetuation of this type of entertainment only leads to the stagnation of ingenious minds and to disinterested audiences. "I Will, I Will... for Now" is a stagnant movie, and I will never forgive Diane Keaton and Elliot Gould for sacrificing their talent.

Barbara Simms

"5 x 2" brightens Jelkyl, small stage overcome

Despite being hampered by a stage one-third the size of stages they're used to performing on, the "5 x 2 Dance Company" gave a virtuoso performance in Jelkyl Theatre, March 18.

The miniscule stage caused a few moments of worry to company members, because, as one dancer explained, the smaller stage "can be very dangerous."

Jane Kosminsky and Bruce Becker of the 5 x 2 Dance Company had reason to feel anxious about the lack of space in Jelkyl Theatre. In January, while dancing in New York, Kosminsky broke her toe. Because of her injury, the company was forced to delay their tour for four weeks. Extra precaution was taken against further injuries by condensing their movement, which, they felt, would help them adapt better to Jelkyl's stage.

Formed in 1972, the company is a modern repertory company. The young dancers' main objective is to present a broad view of modern dance to small communities by performing works that span 40 years.

Even with the adjustments, the

performance was a success. The dancers appeared in three duets and one solo each. Kosminsky's solo, danced to a Janis Joplin tune, was arranged especially for her by choreographer, Mario Delamo.

Probably the most difficult, yet most enjoyable piece, was "Meditation of Orpheus." The dance, based on the Greek Mythological characters, Orpheus and Eurydice, dealt with the condition that Orpheus couldn't look back as he led his Durydice from Hades.

Almost the entire dance was performed with no direct eye contact, symbolizing the promise Orpheus made to Pluto in Hades. "This is the one dance we cannot dance as partners," Becker said. If they tried to work together, "everything would be lost." Jane just has to trust that he will make the right movements, Becker said.

5 x 2 differs from other repertory companies because they are "not just interested in the established choreographers. We are also interested in the unknowns. Therefore," Becker added, "we do works no other companies do."

Named after Kosminsky's height, the 5 x 2 dancers have 13 dances in their repertoire, five of which they choose to dance at each performance. Although most of their performances are duets, both are superb soloists.

Kosminsky and Becker, who are used to being on the go, lived in Cobbs Hall during their five day stay at Lindenwood. They go on tour five months out of the year. "But," Kosminsky laughed, "we believe in vacations."

All the traveling leaves little time for the dancers to lead a social life. "It's very difficult, but possible," to have a social life Becker said. Kosminsky added, "you have to try much harder."

They felt that having a small company would enable the audience to see and feel what each dancer did more precisely. But, in the future they're hoping to enlarge the company and its repertoire.

"This," said Kosminsky, "will make it both easier and harder on Bruce and me, but we're willing to work for it."

—Randy Morrill

Dancers to perform to aid ERA group

By Carol Recht

A journalism intern, a dance major and a Lindenwood alumna have joined forces to help the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) get passed in Missouri. When alumna Jenny Preston needed a dance group to portray the feminist movement at a fund-raising event, she called Lindenwood's dance instructor Grazina Amonas, associate professor of art and physical education, who referred her to Banner-News internist Joyce Meier. Together, Joyce and dancer Cindy Mitchell came up with what Mrs. Mitchell calls "a totally creative effort of Lindenwood people."

The group will perform at Webster Groves High School gymnasium, 100 Selma Ave., Webster Groves, on May 8 along with several other acts to raise funds for the Missouri Coalition for the ERA, Preston said. Preston, representing the National Organization for Women (NOW), said the show's theme, "You've come a long way, Baby," will trace the history of women of our country through the last 200 years. Nine hundred to 1,000 persons are expected to attend the event. The heart of the dance was conceived by Joyce Meier.

"The theme that woman is the

source of inspiration for man constantly emerges in art and the business world," Meier said. "Her only creativity lies in childbirth." Meier's theme literally knocks this symbol off her pedestal and has her reborn as a creator.

Five Lindenwood dancers will demonstrate each of five phases of woman. They will dance alone and then interact with each other. There will be conflict and then a joining of forces to create something new.

Joyce Meier will dance the part of the Muse on the pedestal, with poetry chanting as the background accompaniment. A cello will provide the music for Cindy Mitchell to dance the slow-moving earth mother. Dee Etta Swinney will be the jazzy, sleazy lady. Traditional ballet, with a free, flighty motion will be danced by Janet Knickmeyer, assisted by a flute. The dancers will design their own costumes and props.

Mitchell, responsible for all the technical aspects, said the most exciting thing about the event is that "we are working together and using all of the talent from here." She said it is not too late for any Lindenwood person to submit ideas, poetry or original music. "They even offered to pay us," she said, "but I think we're going to do it for just fun."



Lindenwood students received expert instruction when the "5 x 2" dance company presented a workshop on campus. The group also gave several performances.

From campuses nationwide . . .

Presented by National College News Service

PAY DISPARITY?

Garbage collectors (er, sanitation engineers) make more money than the average USF professor.

THE ORACLE,
Univ. of South Florida

CANCER VACCINE

UCSB professor, Charles F. Samuel is the recipient of an American Cancer Society grant to research the mechanism of interferon, long known for its inhibiting effect on a variety of disease causing viruses. Besides inhibiting the multiplication of viruses in infected cells, interferon stimulates the establishment of an anti-viral state in neighboring cells. The hope is that the research will lead to the development of anti-cancer virus vaccine.

NEXUS,
UCSB, Santa Barbara, California

STOLEN TRAFFIC SIGNS POSE SAFETY PROBLEM

The vandalism of traffic signs seems like a harmless prank, yet in many cases the result is the death or injury of innocent victims.

In Illinois, vandalism of road signs carries up to a \$1,000 fine and the person responsible is criminally liable for any damage which happens at the scene.

At Bradley University the security force confiscated eight signs from a fraternity house. The signs, worth \$150, ranged from stop signs to a school crossing sign.

Just about a month before these findings, a stop sign had been removed at an intersection in Northern Illinois, resulting in the death of an entire family whose car was hit by a semi-trailer truck.

THE SCOUT,
Bradley University

KUNTSLER: GOVERNMENT PERVERTS LAW

Lawyer William Kuntzler spoke to a standing room only crowd of students at Yale University and charged that the government is using "the law as a tool to keep the ruling class ruling."

Kuntzler stated that those in control are using their power to distort the law and control decent people. He substantiated his claims of legal perversion with many examples including the following:

- 1) In reversing a 700 year old tradition, the Supreme Court has ruled that in all cases a unanimous jury decision is no longer required.
- 2) Kuntzler pointed out that throughout the Federal and State legal systems the jury selection has been placed in the hands of the judges.
- 3) In addition, peremptory challenges are today distributed equally between the defense and the prosecution. Kuntzler pointed out that if a person is black, the prosecutions peremptory challenges may make sure there are no blacks on the jury. This ruling jeopardizes the right to be judged by one's peers.

Yale University,
New Haven, Connecticut

GRASS LAW TAKES STEP

Governor Brown signed a controversial bill reducing the penalty against the possession of less than one ounce of marijuana.

Oregon, Alaska and Maine have already decriminalized the use of marijuana. The new California law only softens the penalty but may lead to its eventual legal acceptance.

THE FORTY-NINER
California State University
of Long Beach

COCKROACH BURGERS?

Doctor V. B. Neyer-Rochow of the University of Western Australia believes that we could solve the world's problem of human food shortage by developing super-nutritious giant insects — like cattle and sheep.

Neyer-Rochow says that if we used the same techniques employed in breeding dairy and meat animals, we could produce giant cockroaches and termites that would be tastier and perhaps more nutritious than hamburger.

WILDCAT,
California State University,
Chico, California

PLAY FACTORY

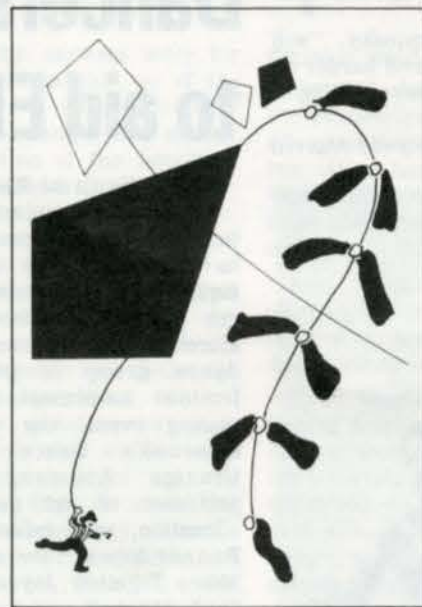
The word "school" comes from the Greek "Skole", which means leisure. Yet a student's life is endlessly concerned with work shops, homework, work loads, class work, work schedules, work sheets, works of art, etc.

To combat this lack of playfulness among college students, a madcap professor at Kansas State College, Bill Harper, has started the Play Factory to make play an end, not a means. Instead of emphasizing playing for "good health, therapy, social acceptance, money, grades, trophies," etc., Harper encourages the leisure qualities not prized these days, such as fun, silence, contemplation, celebration, wonder and fantasy.

Harper feels that kids first get into sports because they are playful but get caught up in our society's system of rewards. In an effort to insure a student's well being, Harper has tried to increase playfulness in sports by adding his own ingredients to traditional athletics, such as no boundary lines and mixed teams of men and women, as well as inventing new sports such as spitting contests and kite flying festivals.

Harper admits that there is a contradiction in "making play", yet perhaps this is a first step to spontaneous play.

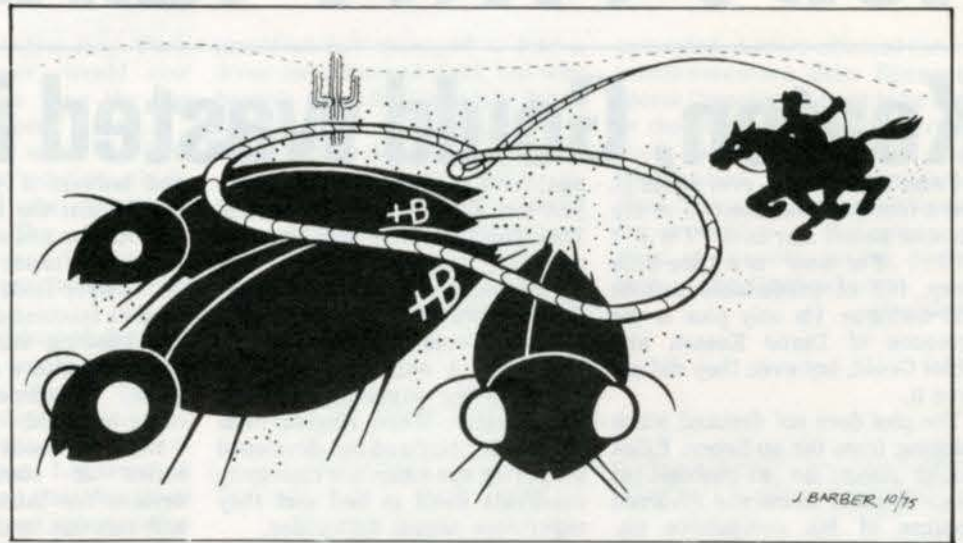
Kansas State Teachers College,
Emporia Kansas



CASH BY CALL

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that beginning August 4, 1975 the Money Order-by-phone service was extended to all Master Charge cardholders in the 48 contiguous states, providing students on college campuses with a fast and simple way of sending and obtaining money in a hurry.

This service now eliminates the necessity of depositing cash in person at a Western Union office or agency. By simply calling 800 - 851-2300 (in Illinois 800-642-2430) toll free at any hour of the day or night, a Master Charge cardholder can transmit up to \$300 in cash by charging it to their Master Charge account.



Western Union then checks the individual account and advises the sender of the location and hours of the paying office closest to the intended recipient.

Delivery is guaranteed within two hours to any of more than 5,000 Western Union offices or agencies when that office or agency is open, however, past experience has shown that transmissions have usually been made within 30 minutes.

Since many students do live away from home, the distance between them and emergency funds is shortened by this fast, efficient way of wiring money. It makes it easier for both students and parents to transmit and receive money for tuition, books, travel expenses, and the many situations where students find an immediate need for money, with as little effort as dialing the phone; and in emergency situations like these, keeping inconvenience at a minimum is mandatory.

Cash to the customer for a charge card money order is \$6.75 plus the cash amount requested for money orders up to \$50. The service fee rises by \$.75 for each additional \$50 or less to a maximum of \$10.50 for a \$300 money order, the maximum amount allowed.

LAKEHOLM VIEWER
Mount Vernon Navarene College
Mount Vernon, Ohio

GAYS, NOT SPECIMENS

In reaction to an article in the *DAILY ILLINI* describing the habits and behaviors of the Gay World, the paper received a letter to the editor.

It included the following: "We are not specimens for some new type of Audobon society. We are tired of straight people entering our bars to watch and point out the beauty of our colors and to comment on how well we dance and how we always have the hottest music in town. That kind of behavior is beginning to exasperate us colorful little animals.

Although we cannot stop you, we do not want you in our bars. We do not need your type of publicity or friendship. If you actually do believe that some of your best friends are gay, start treating them like friends and stop tracking them down."

THE DAILY ILLINI,
The University of Illinois

WAR OFFERS AID TO RAPE VICTIMS

Rape victims at Northwestern University have someone to turn to, "Women Against Rape," a group of 10 counselors who serve as more than sympathetic listeners. They stay with and counsel the victim throughout her ordeal from the initial hospital examination to the trial itself.

THE DAILY NORTHWESTERN,
Northwestern University

MICHENER: HANG ON THROUGH THE CRAP!

"Don't be too calculating. Don't be too scientific. Don't let the shrinks terrify you or dictate the movements of your life.

There is a divine irrelevance in the universe and many men and women win through to a sense of greatness in their lives by stumbling and fumbling their way into patterns that gratify them and allow them to utilize their endowments to the maximum.

If Swarthmore College in 1925 had employed even a half-way decent guidance counselor, I would have spent my life as an assistant professor of education in some midwestern university. Because when I reported to college it must have been apparent to everyone that I was destined for some kind of academic career. Nevertheless, I was allowed to take Spanish, which leads to nothing, instead of French or German, which as everyone knows are important languages studied by serious students who wish to gain a Ph.D.

Instead, I continued to putter around with Spanish and found a deep affinity for it. In the end, I was able to write a book about Spain which will probably live longer than anything else I've done. In other words, I blindly backed into a minor masterpiece

I had spend a good deal of my early time knocking around this country and Europe, trying to find out what I believed in, what values were large enough to enlist my sympathies during what I sensed would be a long and confused life. Had I committed myself at age eighteen as I was encouraged to do, I would not even have known the parameters of the problems, and any choice I might have made then would have had to be wrong.

It took me 40 years to find out the facts.

As a consequence, I have never been able to feel anxiety about young people who are fumbling their way toward the enlightenment that will keep them going. I doubt that a young man — unless he wants to be a doctor or a research chemist, where a substantial body of specific knowledge must be mastered within a prescribed time — can waste time, regardless of what he does. I believe you have till age thirty-five to decide finally on what you are going to do, and that any exploration you pursue in the process will in the end turn out to have been creative.

Indeed, it may well be the year that observers describe as 'wasted' that will prove to have been the most productive of those insights which will keep you going."

By James Michener,
From the *ORACLE,*
University of South Florida

Tips for a Sunday hacker

By Jim Knoblauch

It's a warm, sunny Sunday morning. You wake up, look out the window and say, "What a great day to play tennis!" Unfortunately, millions of other people are uttering that same exclamation.

In the past few years this country has witnessed the "tennis boom." The enthusiasm for this sport, which was once regulated to the dukes and duchesses of merry old England, has filtered through the rich upper class down to even the lowest peons—such as you and me.

The "boom," as numerous sports columnists have tagged it, has caused skyrocketing success for companies manufacturing tennis gear. Likewise, the explosion of interest in tennis has caused holding patterns, comparable only

to those at Kennedy Airport in New York, around courts in local parks.

Out of this sudden shake up of America's leisure time comes the tennis buff who's only free time for the game is on the weekend. Subsequently, this "end-of-the-week Arthur Ashe" finds his game inadequate when he is challenged by his country club playing friend.

This column is about the millions of "Sunday Hackers" who find themselves in that situation. In other words, "How to beat Joe Pro when he challenges you."

There will be three parts to this series. One will spotlight strategies to use. Another will guide you through ways to improve your game. And this segment will discuss proper equipment—because we all know, "the better the equipment, the better the player."

First and foremost, one needs a racket. When facing your country club pro this is your most important piece of equipment.

Now you ask, "What's the best kind?" Good question.

Of course, your polished opponent will be showing-off the latest in racketry—with a diamond-studded handle, no doubt.

All you need is either a sturdy wood or metal racket. Since you'll be trying to keep the ball in play you don't want to be caught with equipment that will snap in half in your hand or bend into a 45 degree angle.

If you're looking for brand names, I suggest Wilson rackets. They have a reasonably priced line of autographed wood models. Their metal rackets, the T2000 and T3000, are expensive, but they're well within the "hacker's" range.

Recently the question has been raised as to which type of racket is better, a wood or metal one?

Well, if you're trying to keep in step with the country club set it appears wood rackets are coming back after a brief craze for the metal ones.

The next item on your shopping list is tennis balls. Ironically, a similar controversy arose concerning tennis balls, just as, the racket question.

Here again you have a choice. No, there isn't a choice between metal and wooden balls, but in what color they are.

When tennis was played on the front lawns of mansions, it was customary to use white balls, but one day a brilliant philosopher of sport raised the pertinent question, "Why do tennis balls have to be white?"

An adequate answer wasn't given, so experimenters went to their respective drawing boards. What they came up with was the revolutionary "yellow ball."

At first the spheres of fluorescent fuzz were scoffed at by the tennis elite. Suddenly, they caught on and now yellow balls are preferred over the traditional whites. Reasons for the switch include better visibility of the ball on the court and in the tall grass when you blast it over the fence.

Recently, an over-anxious executive felt that if the country's tennis playing millions would latch onto yellow balls, that they would also turn on to red ones. The idea fell through. Could it have been a Communist plot? Red Balls? I don't know, but the American people should be commended for being alert.

Equally important to what color balls you use, is what brand you

play with.

If you are out to impress your stuffy opponent, buy either Dunlops or Slazengers. These are very hard to find, though. Last time I looked you had to be a citizen of Ladue and show proof of a yearly salary over \$25,000 to even ask for either brand at a sporting goods store.

In this case use either Wilsons or Penns, but try not to use Spaldings or the balls you retrieved from the gutter above your garage door.

The final advice in this segment is what clothes you wear. Until recent years it was custom to wear white on the court. Primary reasons for wearing this virgin color were to camouflage the white ball and hide rich people's sweat.

Now with the advent of yellow balls and increasing deodorant commercials, white clothes are no longer needed. Any pro shop or department store has a large array of colorful tennis fashions.

Of course, your opponent will be decked out in the latest, so I advise you not to wear your Mickey Mouse T-shirt and cut-offs when you meet to play.

One last note concerns footwear. Tennis shoes are now being designed specifically for the use on the courts. These shoes have a flat sole, as opposed to the treaded bottoms on basketball shoes. Addidas and Pasarells have a good line of shoes for tennis.

Most "pros" continue to wear white shoes, so I suggest not to wear the same shoes you mowed the lawn with when you meet the "ace."

Next time I'll give you some hints as to how to make your meager game look great compared to your polished opponents play.

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Ibis/sports

Gym problems proved crucial in 1976 basketball season

By Brad Hill

The Lindenwood Lions' basketball season resembled the new attraction at Six Flags; a long, wild roller coaster ride—mostly downhill.

High spirit and optimism marked the beginning of the year. Everybody from the coach on down thought the team was in for a great year. The entire roster from the previous season returned, including all of the starters. Several new players on the scene looked as if they would really help the team. Enthusiasm was high and everyone worked hard, but bad

things started happening almost immediately.

Coach Lanny Hradeck revised the schedule several times because Jefferson Junior High School, where the Lions play their home games, was unavailable much of the time.

The situation worsened as Lindenwood's practice time was cut to virtually nothing in decent facilities.

This season, the team was forced to practice in Butler Gym which is like trying to play in Roemer arcade.

This lack of a facility proved a

major handicap to the Lions all year, limiting what the team could accomplish in practice. "It really hurt us. We couldn't work on or against the press and it hampered our shooting, both from the field and the free throw line, during the entire season," said Coach Hradeck.

Besides its effect on practice, Butler Gym was a health hazard to the players. The floor is so narrow the walls are used as the out-of-bound markers, which tends to impede the progress of anyone diving after a loose ball. The tile floor itself was so slick at times the players were tempted to put on ice skates. A warped spot in one corner caused the floor to raise, making a nice big bump to run over.

But team morale was hurt most by the lack of a gym. Their spirit went steadily down the tube as the helplessness of the situation became more and more apparent. The team was losing games because of inadequate practices and it did not look as if much was going to be done about it.

As a result of all these problems, basketball for the most part, was not a whole lot of fun during the season and that meant trouble. Lindenwood basketball players don't get anything for playing except enjoyment of the game itself. And if a game stops being enjoyable, why play?

What about next year? There's no way Lindenwood is going to have its own gym by then, but Coach Hradeck is confident an agreement can be reached with the local public schools.

"If we don't have a place to practice next year, be it our own gym or somewhere else, it will be someone else's problem," said Hradeck.

"I can't see playing next year if we have to practice in Butler all season," said Tom Roettger, starting guard and co-most valuable player this season. Several other players have said the same thing.

Everybody hopes the situation can be worked out. The basketball program at Lindenwood has made too much progress in the last few years to take a step backward.



DS

By Chuck Gelber

If your wondering what the most interesting sport at Lindenwood is—it's BEERBALL. Yes, Beerball, a strange game with powers far beyond most others, able to do strange things to its participants, and "who," disguised as a recreational activity, fights a never ending battle to get people happy—whether they realize it or not.

All that is needed for this game are players, a softball, and beer... lots of beer. What's it like playing beerball? Well, first of all, beerball has become a tradition during the spring term at Lindenwood, and, speaking as one of the game's participants, it is a tradition which we are all proud of.

Once spring break is over and temperatures become favorable, you can usually see a bunch of crazed L.C. students descend upon McNair Park to indulge in the game which teaches mutual understanding and good sportsmanship. Now, if you really believe this, don't play beerball because we play for the beer and the adulation that it brings.

This year, the Beerball Bunch has fielded an all-star beer drinking, uh, beer playing squad. Notables are Crazy Legs Kochanski, Jim "I've got to find a tree quickly" Carlucci, Loose

Lundberg, Stretch Dean, Steve "Bombed on three beers" Andrews, Clutch Kavanagh, Hopalong Heim and Kim Dregallo with Sandy Knapp who certainly improve the scenery in the infield.

When asked his opinion during one of the games, about the theory of beerball, Andrews mumbled something about the Spanish Inquisition and rolled around in the mud, the blood and the beer.

The rules are simple. Each entrant pays a fee of \$2.00 which is then pooled into buying the beer and teams are decided at the park. After about nine or ten innings, it becomes immaterial who is winning as everyone enjoys the thrill of competition. Again, if you really believe this, don't play with us because by the tenth inning just remembering what team you're on is an accomplishment!

The games are a way to relieve the spring doldrums. As Clutch Kavanagh said at the height of battle, "Alright, who took my beer!"

Everyone is invited to participate in the sport of beer drinking, uh, I mean beer playing. Games are either held on Saturday or Sunday. For further information, contact anyone of the above names directly as their parents have disavowed any knowledge of their actions.



Brian Hare lets go a shot in one of the Lions victories of the 1976 season. Lack of proper gym space for practice and games hurt the Lions' chances for a top-notch season.

Photo by Stephen Kockascki

A sports fantasy

"Just a part of the game"

By Chuck Accardi

Referee George Henson dropped the puck and play began. Bobby Sellers cleared the puck into the Cincinnati end of the rink and cut towards the slot in front of the Rambler goal. His winger, Ron Scott, charged into the corner for the loose puck with Rambler defenseman George Parker in hot pursuit. Both players slammed into the corner, staggering each other. Scott rebounded from the blow and chased the puck in behind the goal where another Rambler defenseman waited.

Before colliding with defender Ed Ellis, Scott swiped at the puck as it caroomed off an errant stick in front of the goal, sending it back to the left point. Ted Myers, waiting at the point, let fly a low shot headed for the bottom left corner of the goal. Sellers, camped about ten feet in front of the goal, instinctively reached out for the puck with his stick just as the Cincinnati center slammed him to the ice from behind. Amazingly, the puck nicked Seller's stick blade and screamed into the top right hand corner past Rambler goalie Jack Sanders. Score! The Greys scored in the first 15 seconds, cutting the Rambler lead to 4-2.

The teams faced off. This time Cincinnati controlled the draw into the Grey's end of the rink. Ray Douglas picked up the puck behind his own goal for Seattle and shot it along the boards for Bill Kelly. Kelly started to take the puck along the left side when Doug Daniels of the Rammers blasted him.

Kelly fell heavily to the ice in a heap. But Daniels wasn't finished. Charging past him, Daniels savagely dug his left skate into Kelly's face, tearing open a large chunk of tattered flesh. Blood gushed from Kelly's mouth and chin.

As he headed for the corner, Daniels could hear the screams of the partisan crowd. Indignantly he pointed the middle finger of his right hand up to the crowd for all to see. He rushed to the corner for the puck, but quickly met the high stick of Douglas, who witnessed the attack on his teammate.

Douglas came in low, hands on both ends of his hockey stick, letting Daniels come to him. At the exact moment, he met him with a devastating uppercut along the bridge of the nose, shattering delicate cartilage. Daniels reeled

into the plexiglass amid a spray of blood, staining the transparency protecting player from fan.

Tiny bits of cartilage, bone and skin burst from Daniels' face. Blood seeped from under his eye sockets and oozed from his mouth. He began spitting blood and breathing it in. Eventually he'd either suffocate or strangle.

Douglas wasn't finished though. He kept pounding Daniels' head into the boards. Home fans roared their approval. Only the people close to the scene could see the Cincinnati player was getting killed.

Douglas continued hacking away and kicking Daniels in the corner until Cincinnati's Bass Anderson accosted him from behind. Anderson came in high with a deadly crosscheck to his back. The force of the blow slammed Douglas' face into the transparent barrier. As he came off the boards, Anderson butt-ended him at the solar plexus and crumpled him to the ice. The next blow was probably the one that killed him.

The crowd's approval turned to panic as the massacre unfolded before their eyes. Mothers grabbed their children, shielding them from the public scenario called a hockey game. Aghast, they shrieked in terror at the self-destruction going on below them.

Both teams seemed bent upon genocide as the confrontation quickened. Attacking simultaneously, four Greys players pushed goaltender Jack Sanders into his own net, partially severing his head at the neck. A glassy, pinkish hue colored the ice as blood covered it.

A murderous blow by Mike Turbo's stick crushed a Cincinnati player's head. Steve Bently of the Rammers collapsed into convulsions and vomited his guts after having his forehead chisled by Billy Morton's stick. While he reeled from the blow on his head, a Seattle player trampled him, slicing open his stomach.

Finally, squads of Seattle police officers swarmed onto the ice, separating those still standing. A misty red shadow, like the angel of death, seemed to rise above the ice. The game was over tonight.

The outcry was unanimous. The public demanded a solution and justice. Criminal action was taken against the players that survived; eight players died in the battle. The league president was indicted and held by federal authorities. In the end, the game of hockey was

terminated in North America. Its players branded as outlaws.

Enthusiasm for sports dwindled. A gray palor hung over its existence as fans turned away forever. Within five years professional athletics disappeared. College sports diminished a short time later. Soon sports of every type vanished.

There was a new game in town though, a game everybody could and had to play. It involved children, old people; the strong as well as the weak; men and women alike. Much like hockey, people fought for food, for water, for their lives, instead of a puck.

It was a tough game demanding everything they had to give. They called it war.



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