



The Ibis

Vol 2, No 9, May 5, 1976

Spencer talks to students at town hall meeting

In certainly the most memorable Town Hall meeting of recent years, Dr. William Spencer, president of the Lindenwood Colleges, addressed the resident students of Lindenwood.

The major announcement of the meeting was the decision, by the L.C. Board of Directors, to raise tuition and room and board rates for the 1976-77 year. Tuition for full-time L.C. students will increase from \$2,250 to \$2,400. Course tuition for special students will increase from \$160 to \$180, with the tuition charge for graduate students increasing from \$250 to \$275.

Room charges for next year vary depending on the size and quality of the room and whether the room will house one student, as currently exists, or if the rooms will house two students. According to Spencer, "This decision was made because of the large increase of incoming students expected at

Lindenwood for the fall term.

"Resident students will pay an average of \$600 next year for a single room.

The housing problem is particularly keen in Sibley where, because of the individuality of the rooms, residents will have to pay according to the type of room they request. The maximum amount which could be charged to Sibley residents is \$700.

Single occupancy in Ayres and Irwin Halls, the two men's dormitories on campus, will cost \$650 with a charge of \$550 per person if two students share a room. For McCluer and Parker Halls, individual rooms will cost \$700 and double rooms \$600 per occupant.

Food costs will rise \$100 next term for an average of about 15¢ per meal of \$925 for a total cost. Room and board for 1976-77 will be approximately \$1,525 compared with \$1,425 this past year. It was

also announced the food contract for the next year has been awarded to Food Management Inc. Saga Foods will not be retained.

Spencer told the students that, even with the necessary cost increases, Lindenwood will continue to spend \$350 to \$400 more per student than it receives. He states, "We are sharing with you the burden of increased costs."

Butler Hall will be converted to faculty office space with many departments moving to Butler from Roemer. The eleven returning residents of Butler will be moved out. A lack of classroom space in Roemer was cited as the reason for the decision.

A majority of the students' questions dealt with the room situation and just how much of a voice L.C. students had in the internal affairs on campus. Spencer stated there were some areas of Lindenwood where the students

had no say in what occurs, one of these being in financial matters.

This response by Spencer brought a barrage of student protests claiming they had certain rights as students. Once again Spencer stated, "Although students should be kept informed of L.C. matters, the decisions, in such important areas, must be made by those responsible—i.e. the Board of Directors and faculty."

One student, angered by the lack of recognition shown to students by the Board asked, "How come we, the students, never find out about anything until it's decided by the officials." In response, Spencer stated, "We (the board) try to be as fair as possible with the students, who are the lifeblood of this institution. Yet, the students sometimes demand too much. It is not our place to advise the students on every single matter that comes before us." This response again

brought heated questions from students as they asked about their total lack of information on the Cardinal issue.

Although he avoided answering a few questions directly, Spencer stayed almost two hours trying to find a common ground of understanding between himself and the students.

In response to a question regarding student awareness on campus, Spencer voiced regret that not enough students were involved in student government. He said, "I you want to work for changes, begin by getting involved in student affairs. That's the best way for all concerned."

Spencer told the audience that there is a marked increase in applications and enrollment for next year. Applications to Lindenwood have increased 21% over last year.

Enrollment goes up, tuition follows

by Roy Sykes

The Lindenwood administration recently announced a 21% increase in applications for new student enrollment. This growth can be attributed to the wide variety of new programs initiated by the college this year, and to the different areas of study which will be introduced in the 1976/77 school term.

Dr. William C. Spencer, president of Lindenwood, discussed the increased enrollment and new programs topic in connection with the tuition increase, which was announced last week. President Spencer stated that the rise in tuition, while designed to cover the cost of living increase (7%), would not cover the additional expenses the school will incur next year. The key to maintaining a balanced budget is to augment the volume of enrollment on the campus.

When asked where the greater enrollment would lead, President Spencer said, "I have no intention of making Lindenwood a large university." The prime area that needs to be concentrated on is, "the full time, resident, student." Operating expenses for the dormitories is one cost the college budget must handle. Even with the buildings occupied, in some cases less than 30%, the entire faculty must be maintained. By intensifying the base income of the college, student enrollment, the inflation-caused cost enlargements will be lower.

New and more attractive curriculum programs, which maintain the standard of accreditation that Lindenwood presently holds, are a major part of advancing enrollment. Edwin

Gorsky, the financial aids director, says the financial posture of Lindenwood has been greatly supported not only by the establishment of Lindenwood 2, 3, and 4, but also by the new projects developed within these colleges. Mr. Gorsky predicts the 1976/77 school term will have a 15% to 21% increase in enrollment.

New programs being developed include areas of medicine, such as the medical technology studies, a nursing program, which works in cooperation with St. Luke's Hospital, and on the drawing board, a B.S. in medicine degree, connected with Washington University and City Hospital. Other attractions to potential students are the Masters Degree programs established at Lindenwood.

Patrick Delaney, dean of the men's college, bases the founding of new courses as a result of, "feeling the pulse of the educational needs of the community, and fulfilling those needs. We can not increase our enrollment if we don't have courses that answer the needs of potential students." For this reason many of the new programs are directed at vocational, job oriented studies, rather than general curriculum courses. Dean Delaney said he would like to see not only an increase in resident students next year, but also current full time students taking advantage of all the new arrangements.

The Evening College (LC3) is already the largest entity of Lindenwood. Dean John Bartholomew predicts a 20% gain in new students over the period covering last spring through next fall.

Although the major area of concentration at LC 3 is business oriented, the Evening College is offering a full range of academic choices. A course in religion and possibly an entire array of weekend classes are developments to look for.

While the Evening College is growing rapidly and running into problems with parking and available classroom space, Dean Bartholomew states, "maintaining the intimacy, and relationship of Lindenwood College flowing through the Evening College, as well as during the day," is the main goal of the program.

The fact that it is the only completely accredited college of its kind in the country makes Lindenwood 4 a major development in itself. In its first and most financially trying year, Craig R. Eisendrath, dean of the college, reports that the College for Individualized Education is holding its own and expects dramatic increases in profits. Already LC 4 is expanding its operation with a branch located in St. Louis.

As of March 27 the college received full accreditation for its Masters program. Dean Eisendrath says the college is designed for the adult who wishes to further his education in a specific area of study.

In individualized study a student must know exactly what goals he has for his life and specifically what courses of a study will benefit him. "This is not a place for someone to find themselves," Dean Eisendrath says, "they must already know where they are going." Possible expansion to a Chicago unit may also be in LC4's future.

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Fantastic foto feature p. 3

"Sunday Hacker" returns p. 7



Students need part-time jobs, Job Fair trying to find them

The need for a part time job to supplement education costs is a prime concern for many Lindenwood students. After job hunting in this area one becomes all too familiar with St. Louis' unemployment record of being consistently higher than the national average. There is, however, good news for students returning for the fall 1976 school term. On April 28 the college will hold its first Job Fair, and applications will be taken for some 250 college positions.

From 9:00 to 12:00 that day in Young Lounge students who plan to return to Lindenwood in the fall will be able to apply for work grant and work study positions. These will consist of the same jobs that are currently being used, such as library, and office work, as well as several new positions.

In the past, all student jobs were filled on a first come, first served basis, with little if any screening of applicants. The result was often placing people in jobs they didn't like or have ability to fill. In addition, all types of work were paid from the same wage scale, with no regard for the type of work or degree of difficulty it involved.

The Job Fair is being organized to improve on the previous system. Janet Wilhelm, the Assistant to the Director of Financial Aid, has sent student employment job description sheets to all department heads. On these the faculty will list the number of jobs they have, what the jobs are, and how much time per week will be required by the students employed.

When people arrive at the Job Fair they will first fill out applications for the specific jobs they want, and then be interviewed by the respective department head, or their representative. During the screening the interviewer will be rating the student in areas of appearance, general attitude, verbal ability, maturity, and motivation. After talking with the student the interviewer will mark their recommendation on the back of the application, and turn it into the Financial Aid Department. Ms. Wilhelm will then post a list of positions that have been filled prior to the end of this semester.

Students who already hold jobs for the college and wish to retain them will be rated in their past performance and be allowed to continue if their supervisors ap-

prove. Naturally department heads will want ready trained people, who are familiar with the jobs requirements, if at all possible.

The salaries for the various jobs will be established by Lindenwood's Financial Aid Committee. The financial needs of the students, in relation to their futher education, will be of prime importance. Those students showing the greatest amount of need in this area can almost be assured of getting a job. Funding for the positions will come from two sources. Lindenwood College work grants, which are entirely supported by the college, and the new College Work Studies program, that relies on federal funds. The Financial Aid Committee will determine which program a certain student will be corresponded with. And jobs may run to a maximum of 20 hours per week.

Job Fair positions will begin in the fall, 1976 semester. If it proves worthy it will be expanded to include not only jobs during the school terms, but also Christmas, and spring vacations. With a possibility of programing summer employment in the summer.

Mini-bus seeing limited duty recently

If you've ever walked in the downstairs hall in Roemer, you've probably seen the sign on the bulletin board advertising the mini-bus. Okay, you've known all the answers this far, just what is a mini-bus and what does it do?

The bulletin board isn't any help. It doesn't have anything posted on it about a bus—mini or otherwise. The mini-bus is a 1969 Econoline Ford van intended to serve the students of Lindenwood as a means of transportation around the St. Charles and St. Louis area. It came to Lindenwood some 106,000 miles ago.

Being 25 miles from St. Louis,

Lindenwood's location does pose a problem getting around in the area. The mini-bus, in its first years of operation, was making regular runs to all parts of St. Louis and the surrounding communities. The school hired full-time drivers to run the bus on a 24 hour on-call basis. In the past year the routine of the mini-bus has undergone a change.

Students of Lindenwood are not using the bus any more. The number of trips dropped from around four per day to four per week. This decline forced the security office to cancel daily schedules and take the drivers off

full-time status.

There are several possibilities why students haven't used the bus recently. More people are relying on their automobiles for transportation. Shopping centers and stores are rapidly developing around the school, so there is less need to travel to St. Louis.

During this year the bus has been used primarily to carry athletic teams to games and as a charter service for class field trips. It has also been used by people attending conferences at Lindenwood.

The addition of another bus

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The Women's Student Government Association (SGA) recently re-instituted an old Lindenwood custom. On April 10, the Saturday of Cottillon week-end, a carnival was held on the ground in front of Roemer Hall.

SGA planned the event several weeks before. It was held as a fund-raising project for the dormitories and campus organizations. Booths such as the Lollipop Tree, Beanbag Toss, Hoop Toss and Dunking

Booth entertained students and area residents from 12-6 p.m. Originally scheduled to end at 10 p.m., dwindling crowds closed the carnival early.

The carnival, in light of past experience, viewed this year's effort as a success with a break-even sum. In recent years, all of the carnivals had lost money.

It was a fun way to spend some money and profitable for those who carried off stuffed animals.

Bart Gill—Lindenwood's 'Pinball Wizard'

"It's the biggest pinball machine in the world," says Bart Gill, Lindenwood's programmer and operator for the administration's computer service, "and I get to play with it forty hours a week!"

Gill's office is located on the second floor of Young Hall, directly next to the computer room. In this small area he has a large desk and several tables covered with computer read-out sheets old sociology texts and books on computer workings. An

work hours. Bart also works directly with the students in psychology, sociology and the programming classes—his favorite part of the job.

I enjoy being an independent educational aid," says Gill. "There is no competition involved. I teach and yet I'm not a teacher. It's great!"

Gill attended Lindenwood College for three years when he decided he needed a change of scenery. So he returned home to Dayton, Ohio,

Russel Fitch, Gill's roommate, was interested in data processing and gave Gill his first exposure to the field of computer science. Gill then enrolled in two courses taught by Dr. Aaron Konstern and his interest began to develop.

In 1974, Gill, Fitch and Dr. Linda Nelson attended a National Computer Seminar at the University of Michigan concerning a computer program called MESS. Talk began, ideas developed and soon Gill was in an internship funded by the Exxon Educational Foundation, to change the language of the University of Michigan's "electric brain" into a usable system that was applicable to the Lindenwood Colleges. Gill succeeded.

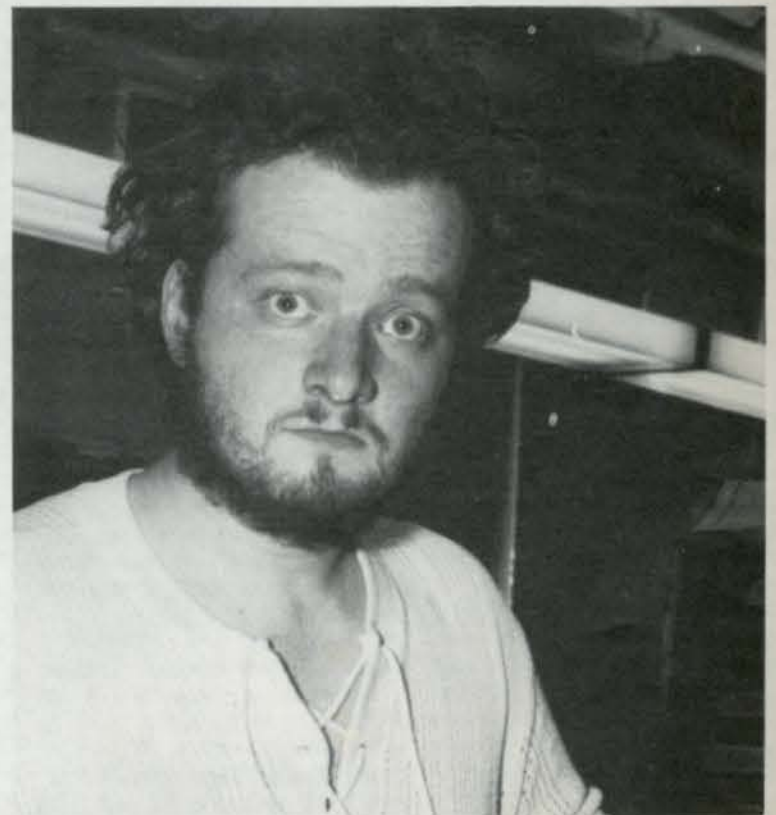
"Lindenwood took a rish hiring me," says Gill, "but everything's worked out just fine."

Gill enjoys his work and greatly appreciates the administrative support he receives. "Fred Fisher and Eva Emory are great!"

Presently, Gill wants to continue his work in assimilation, modeling and data analysis.

"Eventually" says Gill, "I would like to develop programs about the world in which we live in an interesting and accurate way."

Perhaps our "Pinball Wizard" will do just that.



Bart Gill, programmer and operator for the administration's ocomputer service, claims he gets to operate the "biggest pinball machine in the world." A 1975 Lindenwood graduate, Gill works with students in psychology, soicology, and computer programming classes. That's the part of his job he enjoys most, Gill claims.

Photo by Chris Coleman

Ibis/personality

unplugged coffee pot (containing yesterday's coffee) and several used cups all belonging to Gill, sit on the counter. But Gill says; "If a cluttered desk is the sign of a cluttered mind, what is the sign of an empty desk?"

Gill graduated from the Lindenwood Colleges in 1975 with a major in sociology. Since then, he has become the person responsible for the class lists, grade reports, student and alumni information systems and student assistant

where he began working a 60-hour week in a pharmacy.

"Looking back now," says Bart, "I would advise everyone to have an experience like that. It changed my whole attitude toward school and my studies. The job made me realize that school wasn't that bad. When had I ever spent 60 hours a week in class?"

Gill returned to Lindenwood the following year, ready to complete his degree.



Parents Weekend

Threatening skies and chilly temperatures failed to deter parents of Lindenwood students at this year's Parents' Weekend.

The parents were entertained over the three day weekend by a variety of activities on campus. Movies were shown on Friday night after registration with a full day of programs planned for Saturday and Sunday.

After meeting the faculty in the library on Saturday, and having lunch in the cafeteria, the guests were welcomed by Dr. Spencer. In his address, Spencer outlined some of the new programs planned for the colleges and made short explanation about tuition increases.

He concluded his talk by inviting the parents to attend the program presented by the students that evening and to the champagne reception following it at his home.

Photos by Chris Coleman



'Night is Dark' brings light to problems facing educators

In recent years, schools have been criticized for not working properly. Critics say kids should be freed from the regimentation of the conventional school system because it is stifling their natural growth and ability. To remedy the problem, liberal teachers and reformers have advocated open schools, insisting that they make children freer to learn.

In his book *The Night is Dark And I Am Far From Home*, Jonathon Kozel, feels that the open schools are not freer than the conventional schools. He argues that the public school system works too well on children, and open schools are just a facade that colors the prison walls. They, too, mold them into workable, manufactured products for the state.

This final product is the average citizen, deceived by the educational system to believe that very few problems exist in the world and that these problems are being taken care of.

Any successful nation requires total obedience and loyalty from its population, and a democratic

nation must do this surreptitiously, in order to keep the myth of freedom alive, says Kozel. Hence, the public school system was adopted as a vehicle to indoctrinate future citizens.

Children learn obedience and docility very early in life. Teachers engrain obedience and respect of authority in kids as soon as they enter school.

Kozel also condemns the public education system because it anaesthetizes children and turns them into unfeeling adults. First of all, blind allegiance to the country must be instilled, since every child must be prepared to disbelieve the cold, hard facts of our country's brutality against other countries when they grow older.

Another vehicle for child indoctrination is what Kozel calls the myth of progress: living in a fast moving, progressive society, which is constantly striving toward perfection. It is an effective gimmick, for it serves the two-fold purpose of instilling pride in their country and at the same time, making them feel powerless.

By stripping children of all

power, and glorifying and glamorizing the leaders of our country in their history classes, school effectively causes a loss of ambition and self-respect. They are told that George Washington was a very special man, or Lincoln a saint, and they should be revered because they are different, not like you and me.

These are just a few examples of school indoctrination which Kozel thinks are corrupting our children into uncaring adults. They are small things, but his point is that the school system deceives kids in small, but essential ways, which adds up until the final product is an adult who is apathetic to society and the people in it.

Although Kozel's ideas are plausible, I think he carries them a bit too far, in blaming all the social evils of the world entirely on the public school system. Though school may desensitize students to the pain and misfortune of others, other socializing agencies like the family and the government are also at fault. In our society, one institution reinforces the others.

I also find it hard to believe that

all children are brainwashed into self interest and apathy. It is true that many kids will become unfeeling adults, but there will also be some who, despite the overpowering feeling of helplessness, will consciously try to change the ills in our society.

Kozel's views are extreme and they scream out at you in violent words. He is trying to shock us out of our dream-like world into the real world of starving people with desolate futures. He wants us to see ourselves as we really are, a society caught up in accumulating wealth at other people's expense.

By shocking us, he hopes to produce some action against this condition. He succeeds in showing us the subtle atrocities being performed in school, and he creates a feeling of rage. It is hard to believe that Johnny's teacher is turning him onto a robot of society by pledging allegiance to the flag, but Kozel thinks that it is happening right now in our schools.

His theory of the public education system, and all the other schools, holds some truths about the destruction of children's social

morals. He lays out the facts and evidence very thoroughly, and demands action. But he never answers the question of what to do about it. He criticizes the people who make their living by writing books and lecturing on the social problems of our society, but his is doing exactly the same thing. His theory is useless if he can do nothing about the problem.

Kozel advocates a total reconstruction of the school system, even if it means revolution. But if making a vague reference to revolution of our existing system is the best he can do in offering a solution to the problem, the least he could do is give us some guidelines on how to start one.

Kozel is a sensitive and caring person, hoping to reform our country and its future citizens; yet wanting to is not enough. His ideas could be invaluable to society if he presented some feasible action. But if nothing can be done to remedy the situation, his book becomes nothing but a beautifully written essay on the public educational system.

Barb Simms

'Sing Out' to be choir's Bicentennial musical salute

by Lisa Myers

In this year of bicentennialism, the Lindenwood Choir is adding its contribution to the patriotic spirit.

For the spring musical, the choir is presenting "Sing-Out, Sweet Land." Dr. Kenneth Greenlaw, Chairman of the Music Department, said the musical is sort of a history of American folk music, starting from American colonial times, with the first number being a Puritan hymn from American colonial times, and going to the 20th century. It includes selections from the revolutionary period, westward expansion, Mississippi Riverboat days, antebellum South, the Gay 90's and the roaring 20's.

"We have a very large cast," Greenlaw said. "Many of the choir members have speaking roles."

The musical was written about 20 years ago by Walter Kerr, a prominent New York drama critic. Greenlaw said it has not been performed much in the past but with the prevailing bicentennial spirit, it's popularity is increasing.

The story follows Barnaby Goodchild, a sort of immortal character, played by Terry Edgington, as he sings his way through American history.

As an undergraduate at Occidental College in 1956, Greenlaw played the villain of the piece.

George Giorgetti, who is the villain in the Lindenwood production, is holding text readings so the characters can get a feel of the show and know what they're doing.

"We're building characters, walking through the parts, and

giving each other ideas about what the characters could be like," said Giorgetti.

"I think it will be ready on time, but it's going to take some hard work. Jack Booch, (the director), knows what he's doing though."

"I believe that what we're doing right now is going to help a tremendous amount. If the people have their characters sown and most of their dialogue set so that the only thing they have to worry about is their stage directions, it will help a great deal. I think the show will be entertaining for anyone who comes to see it."

The show will be presented April 23-25 with tickets on sale in the Music Department office. There will be reserved seats; Lindenwood students \$.75, other students \$1 and adults \$1.50.

Challenge of finding real parents

By Michelle Bagatti

Most adopted children realize the parents they live with are not their biological parents. So did Betty Jean Lifton, author of *Twice Born*. In her two previous books, has concentrated on the problems of the Far East, but in this book she deals with her own immediate problem—the attempt to find her own biological parents.

The book, written as an autobiography, covers nearly 50 years—from age seven to the present. She reveals the successful search for her "real" mother, the unsuccessful search for her father and her views on making the birth records of adopted children

available to them.

Her story is divided into three major periods: The unhappiness of her early life, her attempts to find her "natural" mother and father and the third is almost entirely in support of unsealing of adopted children's records.

The books could have been much better without as much emphasis on groups organized to promote adopted children's right. Betty Jean Lifton felt it necessary to discuss these rights in great detail. Often she interrupts her own story to tell of some group organized to help adopted children and then returns to her own story almost as an afterthought.

One or two such descriptions

would have been sufficient to make the point. The author almost seems to have changed objectives in midstream and decided to tell of the groups' struggles rather than her own search. She even makes the discovery of her own father seem secondary to the reporting of some groups' efforts.

The book would have been more effective if there had been less of it. If the many tales of the efforts to help adopted children would have been omitted, the desperate need to know would have been much clearer. The Blatant appeals for help would have been more effective if they had been omitted and just let a true story illustrate the need for change.

'Year of Illusions' destroys 1776 myths

"I believe . . . that though the American people have been favored by providence above all others in many ways, this luck does not mean we were chosen by God to be immune from unoriginal sin, foolishness and irrationality and perhaps disaster."

Douglas Adair

Contrary to popular opinion, all Americans who fought in the war of 1776 were not the daring, patriotic heroes our history books professed them to be. Furthermore some were selfish, roguish and cowards.

The book, "1776—Year of Illusions" by Thomas Fleming reveals the dark side of that year. It showed Congress' refusal to make appropriations for soldiers and destroys the illusion that patriotism alone inspired the soldiers to make heroic sacrifices. That year soldiers plundered and stole everything from Bibles to teapots and Americans, fighting in the name of liberty, persecuted and killed fellow Americans.

Fleming's ambition in writing about the realism of 1776 was to spare us the shock and dismay encountered when we discover that some of our contemporary politicians are fallible and corrupt. I would guess that Fleming is a year and several months too late. After all, the Watergate episode exposed so much fallibility and corruption, there is hardly a virgin ear left around.

"1776—Year of Illusions" does offer some new and different insights into the revolution. For instance, a quartermaster general, Donald Campbell was fighting with the Americans for one reason—to avoid paying his bills. Campbell owned over 20,000 acres of New York. He had used his land as collateral to make loans with the British and never repaid the loans.

Another startling insight is the real meaning of the banner "No taxation without representation."

According to Fleming, at that time American taxes were only \$1.20 a year per person. That amount hardly seems enough to fight a war about and it wasn't. In actuality, the banner was used as buffer issue—it did not carry the weight which we attach to it.

Fleming's style is easy and relaxed. The issues, as he presents them, are simple and honest. Non-history buffs could appreciate the candidness which he approaches the story. At one point in the war he points out that we had mercenaries fighting our battle? And did you know that some members of the Congress didn't sign the Declaration of Independence until September because they didn't feel it carried much weight?

Fleming presents myths of 1776 that few, if any, history books have ever explained. For instance, it was a myth that patriotism would inspire everyman to make sacrifices and immediately join the ranks of the army. It was a myth that the Americans could defeat the British in one year. It think further than their own self interest as long as danger was not imminent.

Of all the beautiful things Fleming does in his book he does a complete hatchet job on the slaves who fought for an against the Americans. The reader is left pondering why? What did they gain, what did they lose, what were they offered? Fleming also does an injustice to the women of the men who played such a daring role in the revolution. I would have liked to see much more.

Nun's life different now

by Lisa Myers

In the more than ten years since Vatican II, the Catholic Church has offered a variety of changes for those in its religious lifestyle and Sister Agnes Charles is one who has come through those changes.

Now, religious life is entirely different than before, feels Sister Agnes Charles.

Sister Agnes Charles entered the Sisters of St. Mary in 1934. Before going into the convent, she had attended a business school and worked for a group of salesmen. She attended St. Louis University and received a certificate for a two year secretarial course.

She came to St. Joseph's Hospital in 1964 after working in a number of other hospitals in St. Louis, Kansas City and Blue Island, Illinois. She was Personnel Director at St. Joseph's until 1974 when she moved to managing the gift shop and taking care of the chapel.

Where before, Sisters lived in the convent or mother house, Sister Agnes Charles now lives in a small community house in St. Charles, with three other Sisters.

"We went to small group living so that Sisters could become more individually creative," Sister said. She added that she has her pros and cons for the new way of living.

"In the old life style of the convent, there were Sisters assigned to domestic duties, doing the cooking and cleaning. Now we must do our own, in effect, becoming homemakers."

Sister likes the house very much,

though, she said, "I find it difficult sometimes going home in the evening and cooking. I really don't mind cleaning though."

"I think the younger Sisters welcomed this change," said Sister Agnes Charles. "But some of the older Sisters who lived more of a routine life found it a little more difficult. Although they have adapted very graciously to the new ways, they feel more comfortable with the old ones."

Another change is in the Sisters' general attitude towards their work. The Sisters remain dedicated to their work, but there is now more of a feeling that there are other activities they consider to be as valuable.

Sisters are becoming involved in activities such as social justice programs, prayer participation, professional organizations and Meals on Wheels programs. Sister Agnes Charles belongs to the Professional Business Women's Association.

Also, there has been a shift in responsibility.

"We've learned more about individual responsibility in regard to religious life," Sister Agnes Charles said. "Formerly we were under a Superior and if we wanted to get permission for anything, the responsibility fell on that Superior. Now the responsibility is more on the individual Sister. It's been a sort of growing up."

A petite woman, Sister Agnes Charles speaks precisely and with dignity as she discusses her present lifestyle.

"Today the religious life of the

nun is more outgoing. She is becoming more involved in the affairs of the lay community. Simply, we are no longer cloistered. Our prayer life is no longer solitary. We are now more anxious to share the joys of our life with others," she explains.

Sister Agnes Charles said she hasn't found it difficult to adjust to the changes in the new lifestyle.

"For the most part, our new life first became an optional thing. We were not ordered to change from the old habit and adopt contemporary dress immediately. As a matter of fact, many of our older Sisters have chosen to keep the traditional habit. Adaptation became a gradual thing, based on each individual Sister's degree of acceptance and willingness to change."

"I personally found it relatively easy to adapt, and I did so despite my many years in the old style."

Sister said she felt a lot of it depended on the individual and that with the changes, the individual was taken into consideration.

"That, it seems to me, was the major change. We are more thought of as individuals now, and not as a group."

"I have found that not being recognized as a nun certainly makes a difference. But on the other hand, when my religious identity is known, the relationship does not change significantly. I work with many volunteers at the hospital and they consider me one of them. That is what the new lifestyle is all about."



Lindenwood students and faculty were treated to a performance of "Hamlet" by the San Francisco Shakespearean Company. The production featured elaborate costuming and a never-changing set. The play was well-received by the majority of those attending.

Photo by Chris Coleman

MINI-BUS SEEING LIMITED DUTY... (continued from page 2)

would increase the service potential of the system, but a way must be found to get more students to use it. In order to use the mini-bus, a student must contact the security office and tell them when and where they want to go. Security will arrange for someone who has a Missouri chauffeur's license to drive. It costs the students using the bus \$3 each.

Under the rules of the insurance policy covering the bus, a student

can not drive it unless he has permission from one of the college department heads and is working on a class project. He must also have a valid Missouri chauffeur's license.

One way to improve the popularity of the bus would be to change it from a taxi service to a rental service. The mini-bus does have potential as a school transportation service, but not as an expensive, twelve passenger taxi.

Dear Mary Jayne...

Dear Mary Jane,

I really hate to admit this to myself after so long a time but I am really convinced that my girlfriend is not interested in me as much as she pretends to be, but more interested in a close friend of mine. I have asked her about this friend several times and all she does is tell me I'm being silly. Mary Jayne, I just can't ignore what I see! When we are at parties she's around him more or just as much as his girlfriend, while all the time I stand there looking stupid!!! What now!!!

Signed, Plain-to-Me

Dear Plain,

You didn't say how long you and this girl had been seeing each other, so I am going to assume that it is a very short period, since you

seem to have so little trust in her. Since this friend of yours has a girlfriend, what would he want with yours, especially if he is a friend!!!

Dear Mary Jayne,

I am a very playful person and I have a habit of hitting people. Well the other night I, in what I thought was a very playful gesture, slapped my boyfriend. And he, in what he said was a very playful gesture, slapped me back. Mary Jayne, I almost cried he hit me so hard!!! I could look in the mirror an hour later and see his handprint!!! And he still says this was all in fun!! He has never hit me before and I keep getting the feeling that he meant it. What do you think?

Signed, Print-Face

Dear Print-Face,

I think you should stop playing with your boyfriend. Sounds to me like he was saving that one up just for your face.

Dear Mary Jayne,

I haven't seen my boyfriend Jay in about two months. Recently I've become interested in a guy who attends the same school as I do and I would very much like to start seeing him. Not only haven't I seen Jay, I haven't heard from him either!! I would like to continue our relationship but I would like also to see more of this new guy. What do you say?

Signed, Hung

Dear Hung,

After not hearing from Jay in two months I say what relationship are you trying to continue??

###

Humanities FORUM

There is no crisis in the humanities. There is, however, a crisis in American values. The idealism of the past has given way to the anti-intellectual, money- and power-seeking society of today. This new trend is seen at all levels of our culture, but most strikingly in the professions.

College students, reflecting this new materialism, want an education that will prepare them to earn money and not to study the best that men and women have created in literature, art, and philosophy. Today's students have lost sight of the central purposes of a college education: to learn how to think and to appreciate what man, and not the machine, has crafted.

As a teacher of literature, I have found that increasingly those men and women who seek careers as lawyers or doctors feel the humanities have no relevance for their lives. Many have confessed to me that when they read a novel or see a film they experience guilt feelings because such an indulgence has taken time away from their important duties. For them literature and art represent forms of escapism; and no one whose values they respect has tried earnestly to convince them that their belief is wrong.

As a result of this utilitarian heresy, colleges and universities are spawning technicians whose interest in human creation and in human behavior is only clinical. The New Technology has led us to the edge of a New Philistinism.

The humanities will survive in this age of lead only if those responsible professionals who still cherish books, works of art, and ideas direct young colleagues to a true appreciation of their worth. Only then can we hope to salvage a culture whose works are valued for their reflection of the human spirit and not for their market price. —Robert F. Willson, Jr., Chairman, Department of English, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Contributing Columnist.

Column topics are invited. Write: HUMANITIES FORUM The Lindenwood Colleges St. Charles, Mo. 63301

Made available in part by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities Washington, D.C.

The Ibis

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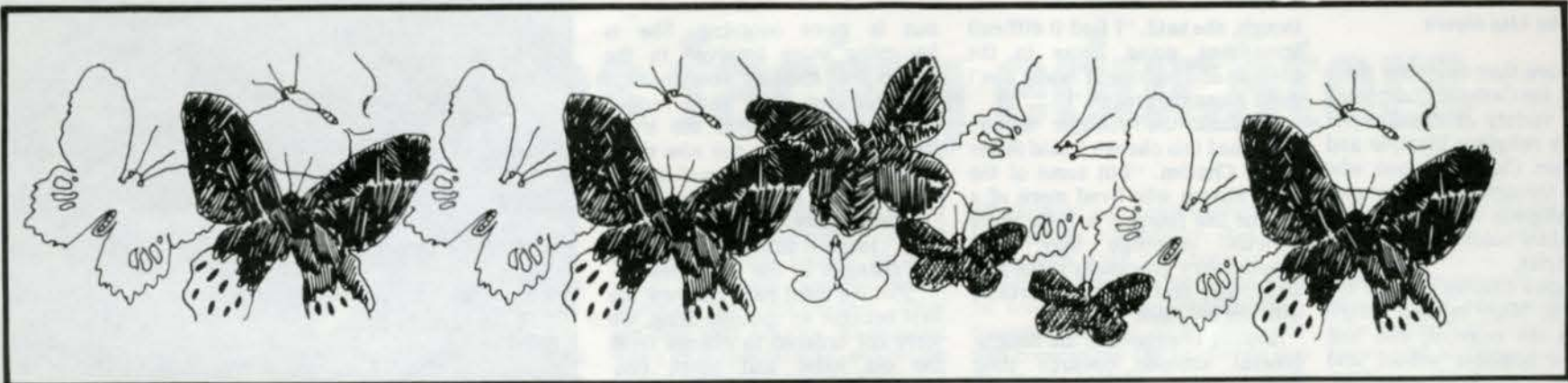
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From campuses nationwide . . .

Presented by National College News Service



MOSCOW NITE LINE

Nite Line (882-0320) is the number in the Moscow, Idaho area that a person can call if he or she feels like committing suicide or for just about any other reason — from sharing interpersonal problems to getting ideas on how to cook asparagus. "It is a warm voice to talk to. It is someone who sincerely cares about your problem, and can look at it objectively," said Charlie Brown, Nite Line director.

Nite Line is open to callers every day from 6:30 p.m. to 2:30 a.m.

Besides helping people with a crises, Nite Line has several functions. It is an information outlet, a rumor control center, a Dial-a-Dietician, a nutrition service.

As an information outlet, it can direct a caller to any service one might need in the Moscow area. With a back-up list of qualified professional help, Nite Line can direct callers with a personal problem or crisis to the help they need immediately.

As a rumor control center, it will answer questions about what's going on around Moscow. "If we don't know the answer to the question," says Bob Matthews, treasurer of the organization, "We'll check up on it and find the answer for you. We have the right connections."

A nutrition service provided by Nite Line will answer any questions one has about food, cooking, or canning.

"We're sort of like a Betty Crocker Cookbook," said Brown.

The most busy time of the day for operators is immediately after sunset. People get lonely when it starts to get dark outside, says Brown.

Alcohol abuse amounts to about 98 per cent of the drug related calls handled by Nite Line. But, the misuse of prescription drugs is the largest cause of drug related deaths in this area.

Around \$3,000 must be raised every year to finance the entire operation, and a large portion of that amount goes to Nite Line's phone bill.

Volunteer operators answer calls for four hours on one night every other week. An attempt is being made to have both a man and a woman operating at all times. According to Brown, some callers would rather talk to an operator of a certain sex.

"We need level-headed people. It is great on-the-job training for psychology majors," he said.

ARGONAUT
University of Idaho

MARITIME COLLEGE

Cal Maritime, the only maritime college in the west, a publicly funded institution, has one of the highest job-to-graduate ratios in the country. Last year's graduates went to work at incomes ranging from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per year.

Students receive a minimum of six months sea training, much of that aboard the academy's 491 foot training ship. Ports-o-call on past training cruises have included Auckland, Sydney, Fiji, Honolulu, Cristobal, Balboa, Galapagos, Acapulco, and Mazatlan.

THE QUILL
Mount San Jacinto College
San Jacinto, California

VOTERS DESERVE AN ALTERNATIVE

The time has come for an idea proposed by a southern congressman. He suggests that each ballot for an office, offer not only the names of the candidates seeking that office, but the alternative choice of "none of the above".

In this way voters would not be forced to choose between the lesser of two evils. They could register their dissatisfaction with the candidates offered and demand a slate of more qualified candidates.

All too often we are forced to choose between candidates that fail to offer the qualities we want in an elected official. Because our political parties are just that, political, we find that those they support for office are often powerful politically but totally lacking in experience, integrity and ability.

In November, the situation existed in one of central Ohio's larger cities, where the voters had the choice of an incumbent, with whom they were dissatisfied, and a man who had a history of arrests for DWI, assault, and other misdemeanors and traffic violations.

Some choice. Even if they choose not to vote, they were still allowing someone they did not approve of to take office. Voters had no redress; no way of expressing this disapproval or dissatisfaction.

Perhaps this idea was mentioned in jest or will be viewed as a joke, but I believe that it has merit.

If a majority of voters rejected a slate of candidates, a new election would have to be held with a new slate of candidates. Some guidelines would be necessary concerning appointments to vacant offices until a new election was held and as to the number of times voters could demand a new election.

But I think the plan is workable, has merit and would be an asset to our democratic system where the people are supposed to have a voice.

THE LAKEHOLM VIEWER
Editorial by Judy Kehrl
Mount Vernon Navarene College

LOCKERS FOR COMMUTERS

How can you tell a commuting student from a resident student? The difference is really not very hard to detect if you know what to look for during your search. Commuting students are those students who carry an armload of books around with them, or are continually going back and forth to their car to get different books, or are in the bookstore buying a book for the second time because one was stolen.

Mrs. Land, Union Director, and Mike Wickersham, Student Association President, believe they have a partial solution to this problem of "where do I put my books between classes?" They have proposed the installation of lockers for commuting students in the Union Building.

"These students definitely need a place in the Union where they can put their valuables. We have had a lot of complaints of stolen books, clothes, and purses," stated Mrs. Land.

These lockers would provide for commuting students as well as dorm students who also need a place to put their books.

THE CRESCENT
University of Evansville
Evansville, Indiana

RAPE PREVENTION: LIGHTS NOT GUILT

The rape prevention ads that run as a public service to the University Police may, at first glance, seem inoffensive. But by emphasizing the idea of a woman not placing herself in a situation (i.e. like being out alone at night) where she might be raped, they do shift some of the guilt to the woman's shoulders. In fact, over one-half of all rapes occur in residences, a supposedly safe environment.

A more constructive approach to rape prevention would be a campaign for the adequate lighting on campus. The University Police know where attacks most frequently take place and these areas are poorly lit at best.

If women tried to avoid all the poorly lit areas on the University campus their movements would be severely restricted. If you have work to do at the library you cannot stay home simply because you cannot find anyone else who is going to the library. Stating that by avoiding certain parts of town anyone can avoid being raped will certainly comfort all those women who were raped in their own homes. Comments like "I was not raped because I was careful" further isolate women who were forcibly raped and brutalized.

Anything which in any way adds to the burden of guilt the rape victim faces should be avoided. There are more effective means of rape prevention, such as better lighting, which the University Police should work for. Let's concentrate on making it safer outside for women, not keeping women inside in fear.

RED AND BLACK
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

FOR YOUR EYES ONLY

The smoke you smell in the air this autumn may be more than burning leaves, it might be our Bill of Rights.

What is S.I.? The alleged purpose is to revise and reform the United States Criminal Code, but the real purpose of important parts of the bill is to perpetuate secrecy and stifle protest. To go into detail would be long and tedious, but this bill could be used against lawful and peaceful demonstrations, would permit official harassment of politically disfavored publications, and generally impinge upon many of our personal freedoms. The press has been virtually devoid of any real coverage of S.I. Disclosure of information bearing the stamp confidential, secret and top secret is not a crime, except as to cryptographic and atomic energy information. If S.I. were passed for instance: it would forbid the publication of the Pentagon Papers, and would put the editors of any publications that exposed them in jail. If you protested the Viet Nam War or any protest in the future, S.I. would put you in jail. One section of this bill (section 1831), prohibits inciting ten or more persons to riot. The statute can be used to punish mere advocacy, even where no riot in fact occurs or where the connection between speech and violence is merely temporal. This clearly threatens our First Amendment rights. With so much pressure on people to get by, many of us can't afford the time it

would take to fight it.

The press has scored a victory in its coverage and handling of Watergate; if enough awareness is generated perhaps S.I. can be defeated.

There are Senators and lawyers engaged in a struggle against its passage in its present form. If you are so motivated to address yourself to this issue contact your Senator or Congressperson and let them know how you feel about it. At the present time we can still legally do so.

AIR

By Lawrence Altman
School of Visual Arts
New York City, N. Y.

DRUNK BUTTERFLIES CLUSTERING FOR THE WINTER

Each year thousands of butterflies flutter to UCSB to amiably mingle with students for the winter. Few persons appreciate their presence or the incredible distance they traverse to socialize with humans.

The Monarch Butterfly is that orange and black character found anywhere on the campus. This butterfly is a renowned migrant. Flying in undulating clouds of orange from as far as Hudson Bay they come to spend the winter in the warm southern climes of California and Florida.

These clouds of Monarchs travel at speeds up to 25 mph. Daytime flyers, the butterflies settle down upon fields at night. It was reported that the "trees, when the foliage had already fallen, so completely covered with clinging masses of these butterflies as to present the appearance of trees in full leaf."

Every year the butterflies return to the same place. In Pacific Grove, California they make a majestic pilgrimage to a certain grove of pine trees. In their millions they land on several pine trees — always the same trees.

The butterflies suck the thick sap that oozes from the branches and get cock-eyed. After drinking their fill they fall drunken to the ground, where they lie like an orange carpet, waving their inebriated legs in the air and shouting butterfly drinking songs. After a week of degradation they fly away, though not in clouds, as they face Monday morning singly or in pairs.

Because the butterflies live only six to nine months the common assumption is that the Monarchs around now are the children or grandchildren of those who went north last spring. How they know where to go and when to leave are some of the unanswered mysteries of nature.

The monarchs have not stopped migrating yet. Today they can be found in Australia, Sumatra, and Java to name a few new habitations. Obviously the Monarch Butterfly is no mere insect, but a worthy companion and deserving praise.

DAILY NEXUS
University of California
at Santa Barbara, California

□ □ □

Lions' Baseball . . .

Instant replay or recurring nightmare?

It's almost midseason for the Lindenwood Lions' baseball team and this year is turning out to be just as dismal as the last. At this writing the team has a record of 2-8 with no improvement in sight. But, at least the team has doubled its victories since last year when the Lions won only one game.

In preseason the team looked as if it could improve on the previous year, but there have obviously been stumbling blocks. First, there's the hitting and the pitching and the fielding (you'd better bring a lunch, this could take awhile) and the baserunning and the weather and the lack of depth and the terrible scheduling. Let's take a look at these problems one at a time.

Last year there was a lack of strong pitching arms on the staff. It's the same problem this season. At the beginning of the year it looked as if the Lions would have a set starting rotation with only the relief corps in question. But, right now the team has nothing resembling a starting rotation and the relievers that were sought are not starting ball games.

Originally two big righthanders, Dan Odom and newcomer Lance

Cleveland and southpaws John Epps and Bobby Bonds were to make up the starting staff.

Cleveland has had a sore arm since day one and hasn't been able to throw a single pitch. Odom looked as if he was going to be one of the mainstays on the staff as the season began, but in his second start of the year the roof fell in. Dan breezed through the first couple of innings. However, he then tried to throw a Lincoln University batter a knuckleball and hurt his arm. The doctor reported that he had a hyper extended elbow and some severely torn tissue in his shoulder. Odom has hung up his spikes and that put the team in a severe player shortage.

With only two players on the bench Coach Larry Volo had to be careful when and where he made his lineup changes. Getting back to the pitching woes, infielder Bill Barta has pitched a couple of times with mixed success. Tom Roettger, the shortstop and co-captain, has pitched, but as a hurler he is a great shortstop.

The other captain, Ron Meyer, has come in from center field and it looks as if his chronic sore arm

may be cured. He did a commendable job against Columbia College and may start regularly.

It's going to be interesting to see how Coach Volo is going to maneuver his staff for the big road trip the weekend of the 24th. The Lions have scheduled four games in two days. After that road trip there are going to be some worn out pitchers.

The hitting has definitely improved since last year, but is still very inconsistent. Tom Roettger started the season in a horrendous 0 for 12 slump. He was hitting the ball well, but it just wasn't dropping in. He has since blasted out of that slump and may be the best hitter on the club.

Lance Cleveland has helped the hitting order and he could become the power hitter the Lions have needed for years. Lance has one homer at this writing and several near misses. But consistent hitting up and down the lineup is something the Lions are still looking for.

Defensively it's been the same old story, too many errors for the pitcher to work around. No one on the team has gone without an error, with the catching depart-

ment the most obvious sore spot.

After several switches Coach Volo may have finally found a set lineup. Coach Volo found freshman Skip Hale disappointing at third base. However, he has hit well. Gary Bostic was the number one catcher, but that was because the original starter, Larry Sackman, was found ineligible to play for Lindenwood. Bostic did a fair job but is an infielder by trade. Volo finally found this out when Gary was injured and had to be switched with Hale at third. The results of that switch have looked pretty good and they will probably remain at those positions the rest of the year.

Shortstop is held down by Tom Roettger who remains the bullwark of the infield.

Second base has been a disappointment with two players failing to stand out. Bob Ramsey started the season there, but failed to make contact at the plate and was erratic in the field. But Bill Batta, who starts at second, now looks like a twin. He is making better contact at the plate, but is a little shaky on defense. Coach Volo has been splitting the duty between the

two and neither one has been able to lose the job to the other.

First base has been a small problem, but it's where the idle pitchers are stationed. The outfield is not nearly as bad as last year, but could still stand for plenty of improvement. Cleveland is in leftfield and does an adequate job although he doesn't cover very much ground. His best defensive position is first. Ron Meyer holds down center and plays the position pretty well. He has a strong and accurate throwing arm, but has trouble with balls hit on the ground. Chris Miller has been starting in right field lately, but he is questionable on defense. Miller has been making contact at the plate though and has contributed several key hits.

Brad Hill has helped ease the player shortage by taking Dan Odom's spot on the roster. Hill can play anywhere in the outfield and at first base. His question marks are his throwing arm, which hasn't been tested and his bat which must catch up to the pitchers who are in midseason form. Hill has good range in the outfield and his play out there is sound fundamentally.

Tips for a Sunday Hacker

When we last left our Sunday Hacker, he had accepted an invitation to take on the country club pro. He was now properly equipped and clothed to match forces with his adversary of the asphalt. What the Sunday Hacker needs now is a game plan.

A tennis game plan comes in two segments: 1) how you play on the court and 2) how you think on the court. This edition of "Tips For The Sunday Hacker" tells you how to play when faced by a more talented opponent.

Of course, your opponent is much better than you in every aspect of the game, so what do you do? Confidence in your game is a good start.

You must be convinced that this guy is just a slouch and that your game is just as polished as his is. Keeping this confidence in your play is probably the most difficult part of your game plan—especially after you have been aced five times and lost the first set 6-0 in 15 minutes.

The big question is, "How do you cover up the weaker aspects of your game?"

In a country built around cover-ups and clandestine operations, why not transfer these principles to the game of tennis. Thus, my game plan entitled, "How Richard Nixon would have won Wimbledon."

The three weakest points of any hacker's game are the service, backhand and power. So we'll work on those.

The Serve. When serving remember two things, get the ball in play and hit it with some semblance of strength.

Getting the ball in play is really no problem at all. Just toss a ball in the air, hit it with your racket, get the ball over the net and into the service area. Though this may sound simple, it's not.

Serving a tennis ball probably ranks second only to throwing a baseball as one of the most unnatural acts which we teach our bodies to do. Picture yourself serving the ball and then try to put yourself in the position of a visitor

from outer space. You look awfully strange don't you?

So you attempt to get the ball in play. Now you need to put a little "mustard" on it. Hitting a powerful, accurate serve is probably the hardest part of this game. Must Sunday Hackers hit "dying quails" or "bloopers," serves which resemble marshmallows. They are usually returned quite briskly by your deft opponent—and, if you're not careful, they may become lodged in certain parts of your anatomy.

One quick point about returning your foe's serve. If the serve is made with more velocity than you are accustomed to, I advise sticking your racket in front of the ball and silent prayer.

The Backhand. Another weak part of the Sunday Hacker's game is the backhand. How can you cover up this inept stroke?

Easy. One way would be to station yourself in one corner of the court. If you are left-handed, stand in the right hand corner of the baseline and vice-versa if you are a "righty." This way a low percentage of shots will come to your backhand. Granted, a high percentage of forehand shots will be miles away from you, but still you'll have the satisfaction that your opponent did not find out about your lousy backhand.

Another solution would be to take the Chris Evert approach. Evert uses both hands on the racket when she hits a backhand. From personal experience, I have found that this helps a backhand tremendously. I must warn hackers, though, that this added power may be too hard to control at first. Most people who start using the two-hand backhand have early cases of terminal "home-run"—you hit the ball with such power that it clears the playing area, bounces down the street, catches a bus and spends the weekend in Des Moines.

The Power Volley. Finally, we'll discuss how to volley effectively.

Recently, the game of tennis has turned into a match of power and not finesse. To be an effective

Sunday Hacker, though, I suggest finesse over power.

First, stay in the point. This is done by returning every shot your opponent sends your way. Problems can arise in this game plan, if your opponent keeps returning shots back at the speed of light.

So you say you want to avoid that plan? I suggest practicing three shots that are assured "winners."

The first shot is the "net cord." We've all had this happen to us before. Your setting up to return your opponent's volley, when suddenly the ball hits the top of the net and makes a complete change in direction. If you want to have an edge on your talented country club pro, master this shot. Not only will this keep him off-balance, but you'll enjoy watching him contort his body trying to reach the ball.

Another winning shot is the well-placed "woodie"—shots which come from the side of the racket, off the rim or even off the handle. The principle behind the "woodie" is the same as a "net cord," but the shot does not need that much practice. If you're a true Sunday Hacker you'll hit your share of "woodies" in the course of a match.

The final tip is the missed overhead shot. This can be turned into the most deceptive and diabolical of shots. Your opponent has hit a high lob. You park under it and take a mighty swing, but make no contact . . . you've blown a smash shot.

Now most people in this situation would fall apart. While their enemy across the net was laughing uncontrollably, most would walk away dejected. Few people realize that they have another chance at hitting the ball.

Remember? You missed it when it was in the air. Don't go to pieces. Regain your composure, wait for the ball to bounce and slam it down your laughing opponent's throat.

That's enough for this issue. Next time we wrap up your game with some tips on strategy.

New coach; new look

There is a new addition to Lindenwood's athletic department, ladies and gentlemen, Augie Platipodus, new assistant coach in baseball. His assigned duties are coaching outfielders and pitchers, but he'll probably add much more to the team. "To start with, the boys have too much lead in them from their extra-curricular activities. Coach Volo and I are trying to do something about that." That something entails running—around the bases, dashing to the left field post and back around the bases. Not just once, but several times.

Platipodus believes in physical conditioning and the results of that conditioning. He is not being idealistic about the matter either, for he has had quite a bit of experience himself. He played rugby for five years, breaking lots of bones and dislocating his shoulder. "Rugby is a game where the body

must be in very good shape. It takes a lot out of you, but only as much as you put into it. It's the same with any other contact sport."

He attended the University of Missouri, Columbia in 1963 as a freshman, planning to major in math and education. He fell short of his goal his junior year due to financial problems, but did manage to play football while at Mizzou. He played as a fullback on offense and linebacker on defense. "That was back in the days when a man went both ways. At the end of a game I was beat!"

But here he is, his first year as a coach, with the hope of helping Head Coach Larry Volo mold a winning baseball team. What does he expect out of the season? "I expect at least a .500 season or more with the talent we have."

Welcome to Lindenwood's world of athletics, Augie.



New assistant baseball coach, Augie Platipodus believes the key to a better Lindenwood baseball team is a more physically fit baseball player.

Think you've heard it all?

Lighter side of Big Red question

by Chuck Accardi

The early March Town Hall meeting held in Young Auditorium was, to say the least, a cold slap in the face to President Spencer's hopes that Lindenwood students would welcome professional football with open arms. We are, of course, talking about the St. Louis Cardinals' move to St. Charles and Lindenwood for their summer training facilities.

Construction has already begun on the new playing facility, scheduled to be completed in advance of the players' arrival on July 17. But who can understand the demented and twisted mind of the college Students here on the LC campus?

Any normal person should realize what this opportunity means to the college community. Alas, though, there was less than an overjoyed response at that March meeting and it probably stemmed from the fact that not enough people on campus knew what was really happening.

So, here's the inside dope . . . oops, sorry, Chief Olsen. The Cardinals will definitely be here. There are no if's, and's or Dave Butz about that. The college is building the field with the Big Red assuming rental payments for the next 10 years to pay it off. Supposedly, they are committed to a schedule where they pay all, or the largest part of the expense, even if they decide to leave before the ten-year agreement is up.

It is a safe plan, friends. There is absolutely nothing that could go wrong. In fact, I'd bet my economics teacher on its chances

for success. However, even the best plans have some drawbacks and my job is to lay it on the line for your benefit.

Don Coryell made it clear that some modifications will have to be made in our beloved Tea Hole. On the occasion of his first visit to the "Hole," during an inspection tour, Coryell suggested that perhaps the first change would be axing the trio who presently oversee the "Hole" operation.

You would think that a man who has had more than a slight whiff of some of the sweatiest athletes on earth, would not be phased by the sight of a dirty floor and a reuben sandwich plastered to the ceiling.

In any case, changes will be made in our late night commissary. Plans at present, call for the exodus of a few walls as well as the advent of carpeting for the comfort of all those high priced gridders. Will the pinball machines disappear and be replaced by goal posts? What will become of Lindenwood's best athletes—those pinball wizards constantly practicing their craft in anticipation of being discovered for the lead role in "The Son of Tommy?"

Will they have to pursue more legitimate sporting activities such as "bocci ball" to lull away those tranquil hours between sunrise and sunrise or will they rebel and become campus radicals until their bearing-filled play toys are returned? Think of all the controversial possibilities.

What if they decide to retire the Tea Hole for good—would it be the end of the Manager's Special? Unthinkable, you say? Well,

there's more to it than that.

The players plan to bunk down in Parker Hall after their long day of fun and frolic in the sun and heat. Can you imagine the effect of 60 mangey athletes on that poor old dorm during the six hottest weeks of the year? By the time the Cardinals move out they'll be able to rename the ediface Alcatraz.

And lets think of the ladies who must return the following week when classes begin in early September. We cringe at the thought of knowing that some sweet young thing might have to bed down on the same bed that Conrad Dobler slept in. Imagine the consternation of knowing that late some night she'll be awakened by a bedpost trying to bite her ear off.

How distressing it would be to know that around any corner a rancid pair of jockey shorts might be preparing to jump out and throw a back-cracking block—below the waist of course.

Or what would happen if early one morning a sleepy coed awoke from a restful night and reached into her drawer for an unmentionable, but instead pulled out a pair of shoulder pads? Take it

one step further and pretend that in her half slumber, she chose to ignore the tight fit and comes to breakfast with Terry Metcalf's pads on.

You can bet that the men from Irwin would have a few things to say about that. In any case, at least she'd have the satisfaction of knowing that she would cause a bigger commotion than a Victor Monteleone's streak across the dining hall.

Certainly these pertinent facts have to be taken into consideration. But there is no doubt about the numerous benefits that would just naturally happen as a result of big time sports coming to Lindenwood. It could pave the way for a major reorganization of Lindenwood's sports program. On top of the list would be the formation of a neat-to-keen football team.

There'd be no need to recruit outside talent since this campus is blessed with an abundance of top flight athletes. I can see it now. Swivel Hips Heim at quarterback with a backfield of Bronco Knoblauch, Prune Juice Barta and Legs Gelber. Wide receivers would

be Blueberry Brad Hill and Rough 'n Tumble Ramsey with Kick-em-in-the-can Cox as place kicker.

Ara Parseghian would coach the team with Sue Taylor and Joy Ebest as his assistants. Howard Cosell could do play-by-play with Dean Delaney as his color man. At half-time, Dr. Balog could deliver a ten minute lecture on the reign of Peter the Great. The camera would switch to the playing field to watch Dr. Eckhart paint himself into the corner of the end zone.

The marching band would be there too. It would probably consist of two piccolo players, a gay flutist and a grand piano playing the theme to "2001, A Space Odyssey," with John Nichols doing tricks with his sliderule.

Whatever they decide will be okay with me. I take the view that a little publicity during the hot summer months of July and August wouldn't hurt this campus a bit. The excitement the Cardinals will stir during their stay can only bolster an outsider's opinion of our school, especially during the time of year when Lindenwood perennially becomes as dormant as a ghost town.

Hit it with—
a bullfrog?

"Oiay, let's talk it up, let's hear a little chatter, let's go."

Those familiar words ring out on baseball diamonds throughout the land every summer. It is a sport of incessant talk, of constant noise.

Baseball is, more than any other, a game of communication. The infielders remind each other of the situation, the number of outs, shout encouragement to the pitcher, and try to distract the batter. The coaches of either team constantly shout instructions to their respective squads.

But have you ever really listened to what they're saying? Baseball over the years has developed a language almost exclusive to the game. Some of it, though, makes you wonder where it came from and what it has to do with the sport.

Take, for instance, an old favorite. The batter swings at a pitch 12 feet over his head. The coach yells "C'mon, you couldn't hit that with a bullfrog bat."

Now what in the world is a bullfrog bat? When you hit the ball does it make funny sounds like "ribbett?"

Another phrase recently heard from a local coach is "Hum that chine," referring to the pitcher throwing the ball.

Now the baseball has been called a lot of things. A rock, an apple the horsehide, an aspirin tablet. But a chiney? I never knew the baseball

had an ethnic background.

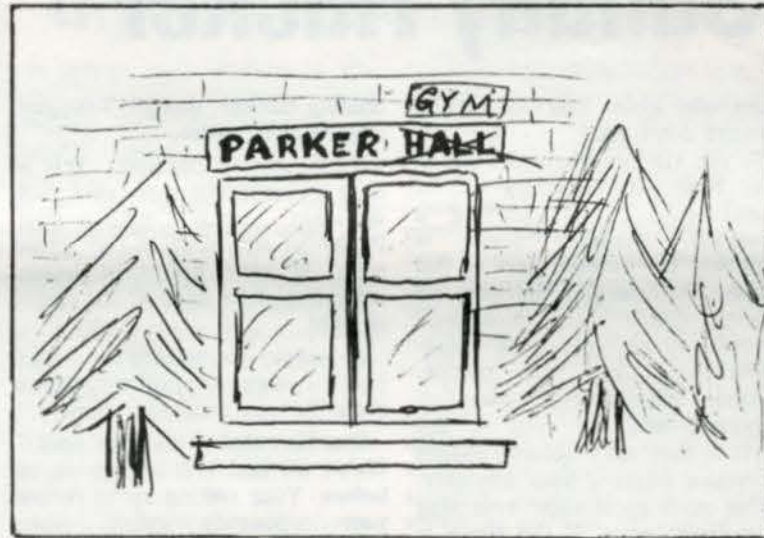
Oftentimes when a pitcher is having trouble with his control and being hit all over the ballpark, the opposing team (and sometimes his own) will refer to him as a "ragarm." Could this have anything to do with "dusting the hitter off?"

Umpires have been the victims of some of baseball's most vicious barbs. The one-liners used by teams who think they have been slighted by the men in blue are almost too numerous to mention, but some of the favorites include "c'mon ump, you couldn't call a cab," "that man has high knees, ump," and "why don't you poke a hole in that mask?"

Some baseball sayings are so obvious as to be comical. The hitter is told to put the bat on the ball. What's he going to hit it with, the back of his hand?

The pitcher has two strikes on the batter. "Okay kid, all you need is one more." Baseball is really a complicated game, isn't it?

But a couple of the all-time great baseball sayings are heard when a player sustains an injury. Imagine an infielder getting hit in the groin area with a hard ground ball. He cringes in pain as his teammates gather around. In that situation, would you like to be told to "shake it off" or "stick it in the dirt?"



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