



The Ibis

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Food service companies changed

Martin puzzled as SAGA replaced

by Dennis Miller
Controversy abounds on the Lindenwood campus these days, the football stadium behind Parker probably being the most controversial. Recently, though, some



Joe Martin, cafeteria supervisor for SAGA, expressed dismay at the administration's decision to replace his company next year.

of the attention has been diverted to the cafeteria.

A couple of weeks ago, Dr. William C. Spencer, president of Lindenwood Colleges, issued a memorandum to students, parents and faculty. One of the items discussed was the cafeteria food service. He announced the contract for next year had been awarded to Food Service Management, Inc., "an experienced and highly respected company in St. Louis."

Joe Martin, supervisor for SAGA (the company employed by Lindenwood for the past four years) expressed some bitterness about the way the administration handled the matter of awarding the contract. "They have not yet proved why they had to change food services. And how does Spencer know what kind of service we have? He's almost never in here. So how can he review and evaluate SAGA?"

"And the way he described the new company puts a bad impression on us. It leaves parents wondering if the food service at Lindenwood is really bad."

"Spencer does not realize all the services we (Martin and manager David Rau) have provided for the students. The manager this year

has provided special services to the students. He and I have worked hard to please these kids."

Martin said Spencer never came to any of the 'Special Nights' when a certain type of food would be prepared, such as 'Steak Night' and 'Italian Night.' At Christmas, Rau paid \$200 for a band to play during Christmas dinner.

Martin and Rau provided other services that the administration could not realize without talking to students. These services include serving breakfast to students who sometimes oversleep, preparing special meals or snacks for students who have parties or meetings and fixing sandwiches for students who are preparing for a long trip.

"The contract states the food service must serve three meals a day in the cafeteria. I hope the new service gives special service to the students. On a small college campus, a food service has to give attention to the students' needs. A small college is like a family where everyone is concerned and helpful."

Martin said that at the last town hall meeting Spencer briefly discussed plans to hire a different food service and that student Sally

Richardson asked that another meeting be held before any decisions be made so more students could attend and have a say in the matter. Spencer promised he would schedule another meeting, but a week later Martin and Rau received notice that SAGA would not be retained.

"I was quite shocked when I found out," Martin said, "especially that the students had no say in the matter. I think the students should have some attention in the matter. At a small college students have to have attention."

"I don't think they could find a better service," he continued. "It's hard to believe how the administration can hire another service without knowing what kind of service it already has. I really hate to leave here. I'm not only dedicated to the company I work for, but also to Lindenwood, especially the students. The students have been absolutely wonderful. I really love this school."

Martin believes he and Rau will be transferred by SAGA to one of the colleges in Springfield, Mo. But, he said he would definitely return to Lindenwood if SAGA got the contract back after next year.

Pres. Spencer: Classroom pinch killed Butler

By Denise Poese
Growing colleges, whether large or small, all feel the pinch of not enough classroom space sooner or later. Ballooning enrollment recently brought this problem into sharp focus at Lindenwood.

Seeking the "simplest and most practical" solution, requiring the fewest alterations, Lindenwood's president, William C. Spencer and the board of directors, decided to reclaim the faculty offices on the second floor of Roemer Hall for classrooms and move the offices to Butler Hall. This move, of course, displaces Butler's residents—all nine of them.

Butler Hall currently houses 18 women, nine of whom were planning to return to the dormitory in the fall. Instead, they will relocate to other dormitories and the faculty offices, as well as the administration, development and alumni offices, will move into the first floor of Butler Hall.

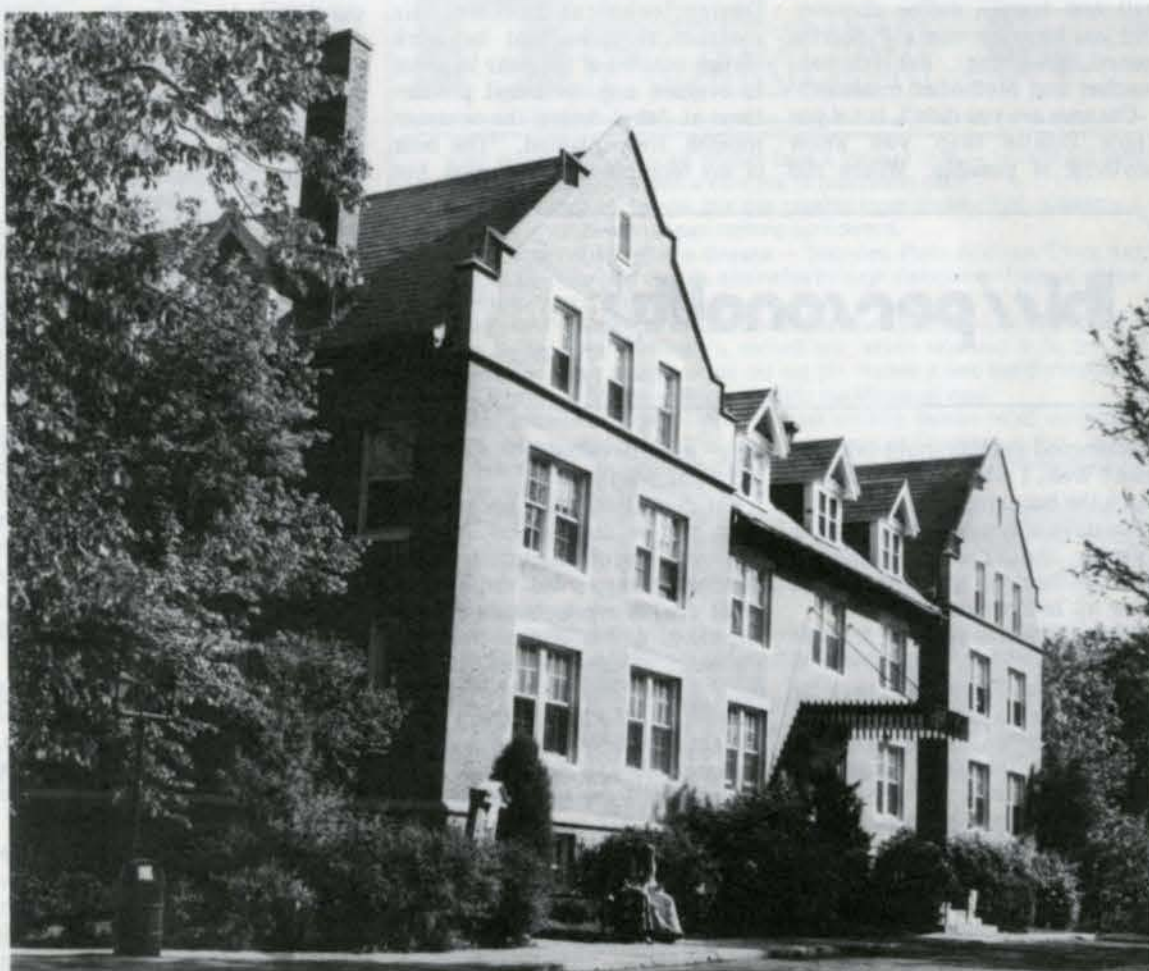
Spencer said no alterations are necessary to make Butler's first floor suitable for offices. In the

event resident enrollment should someday necessitate another dormitory, he said Butler Hall could once again house students instead of staff and faculty.

Butler Hall is not the first dormitory to bow to expansion, both Cobbs and Nicolls Halls at one time served as dormitories. Cobbs is now a conference center/occasional dormitory and Nicolls houses the Learning Center for the Department of Education and the Campus School.

The board did consider using the second floor of Nicolls Hall for the offices, but discarded the idea because of cost considerations. The rooms on the second floor are numerous and small, requiring extensive remodeling and renovation before they could be used as offices.

"We want to keep this as painless as possible, involving the least number of people as possible," Spencer said. He hopes to make the move during the summer and be completely relocated by the time school resumes in the fall.



Looking like the classic small college dormitory, Butler Hall is seeing its final days as a residence hall. It will be turned into an office building next year.

(Photo by Chris Coleman)

Carter rep; 'be committed'

by Dennis Miller

"Don't be uncommitted. Be for somebody," urged Bill Daniels, a representative of Presidential candidate and former Governor Jimmy Carter.

Jimmy Carter is dazzling the country with his non-dazzling style. On the eve of the Illinois primary, Daniels ventured through the brewing snowstorm to speak on behalf of Carter, at a gathering of about 25 Lindenwood students. The discussion centered around Carter's stand on key issues. Daniels also discussed how Missouri delegates will be selected and what Carter expects at the Democratic National Convention. The newly formed Young Democrat Society at the Lindenwood Colleges sponsored the program.

Daniels mentioned two crucial factors in the quest for the Presidential nomination; those delegates who have selected a candidate and those who will later commit themselves to one candidate.

"We will be seeking delegates who are committed to the Democratic movement, but have not committed themselves to any one man," Daniels said. "Our goal is to send 71 Missouri delegates to New York uncommitted." But he repeatedly urged that young Democrats should support someone, whether it be Carter or anyone else, rather than wait for the outcome of the nomination to declare support.

While Carter hopes and believes

he will win the nomination on the first or second ballot, Daniels cited two conditions which could stop Carter from gaining the nomination: other Democrats, possibly Northerners opposed to any Southern candidate and a lack of financial resources.

When asked about Carter's credentials for the Presidency, Daniels' explained, "Jimmy Carter is a serious, deep thinker. I find his stands very well thought out. He is advised by some of the best minds in the country on important issues, particularly on foreign policy." Daniels admitted a governor usually would not have the experience of a senator, but Carter is "well read," active in foreign affairs, has studied foreign economics and has travelled throughout the world.

The most radical proposal Carter made is his plan to restructure the federal bureaucracy. His plan is based on the concept of Zero-base budgeting. Daniels said one of the things Congress does not do is phase out agencies whose task has been completed. He said Congress examines only proposed spending and never the existing budget. Under Carter's plan, Congress would begin from the bottom of the budget. Agencies would have to justify their existence and their budget. Carter's goal is to reduce the number of government agencies to 200.

Daniels said there is a serious question as to whether or not zero-base budgeting can run on the

national level. Carter believes it can. He introduced the concept to the world for the first time when he was governor and it was a success in Georgia. Daniels said Carter finds it totally unacceptable to continue as we have been.

Carter is also proposing aid to businesses to keep them going rather than have those businesses close down and let their employees go. The employees would be employed and the federal government would act as overseer in making sure the businesses involved are using federal money appropriately. Carter believes the unemployment rate is much too high.

On national defense, Carter believes our country should always be first in military power but the present defense budget is out of proportion and needs to be cut. He sees the military as operating with too much "brass." Daniels said there would be a cutback in high ranking military personnel.

On the subject of abortion, Carter is personally against it. He thinks Congress should do nothing to encourage abortion. However, he does not support any amendment that would take away women's rights. He also supports the Equal Rights Amendment.

Concerning the CIA, Carter believes this country needs intelligence efficiency, but any disobeyed directives from the executive office or abuses by agents would not be tolerated.

"They would be dealt with severely," said Daniels.

INSERVICE designed to find theological jobs

INSERVICE is a program designed to place students in work situations in religious institutions. The work is contracted for with the institution, approved and monitored by a faculty member, and related to a specific concern/field of study. It will be an opportunity for the student to test skills in a "real world situation and to add to her/his bank of "experience."

The program is not an endorsement of any particular religious organization, but does recognize the reality and importance of religious institutions in our culture. It also seeks to affirm the fact that Lindenwood Colleges have their roots in the Presbyterian Church's concern for the education of the total person, a concern shared by virtually all the major religious groups in the United States today. Thus the program is intentionally ecumenical in scope.

The possibilities in this program cover a wide range of academic disciplines as well as a diverse group of work opportunities. Art, business, communication arts, counseling, drama, education, history, music, physical education, political science, psychology, religion, and sociology represent areas of possible training and study through INSERVICE. One project now under way has two

Lindenwood students doing art history work on the stained glass windows of the Second Presbyterian Church in St. Charles. Another has a math student designing a computer program for keeping membership records in a large suburban church in St. Louis County. Other possible projects include work with an ecumenical organization seeking to reform the welfare system through political action at the state legislative level, work with a local church in music, education, or drama, work in one of the homes for the elderly, or the adult mentally retarded, or orphaned children. Project possibilities will be listed in The IBIS and on the INSERVICE board in Roemer Hall.

Of crucial importance is Student vision and input. The director of the INSERVICE program, Earl Mulley, wants to know what students find valuable in their education that would fit the INSERVICE format and goals.

The office for INSERVICE is Roemer 31 where brochures that describe the program more fully are available. Mulley, is available two days a week to discuss designing an INSERVICE program for this summer, fall, or next spring. His office days will be Monday and Thursday. The INSERVICE extension is 260.

Lindenwood's man of many talents

By Maggie Watson

Have you ever seen a human bouncing ball that soaks in coffee like a sponge?

Then feast your eyes on Duane McGormley. He is a quite versatile man—besides being a bouncing ball and human coffee disposer. Did you know he was a Pinkerton guard, vendor serviceman, teacher and Methodist minister?

Chances are you didn't, but if you know Duane then you know anything is possible. Where did

love of theatre mushroomed and he realized he wanted to do more, thus the MFA from Case Western University.

After graduation, Duane was hired by Lindenwood for the position of associate professor of Design/technical director. His contract requires that he work eleven months of the year in order to oversee any technical productions at Jekyl during the summer months. He explained, "The bulk of my tech crew is freshmen, but

times when there is very little going on at the theatre and suddenly things will be frantic. Jerry Koerner, George Georgetti, John Goehouser will attest that this January things were frantic. They built the set designed by Duane for the "Glass Managerie."

Currently, Duane is teaching a scene design class which introduces the students to the mechanical skill and construction of two-three dimension. Next semester, he would like to expand this to include options for lighting, make-up, design for dance and theatre and design for television productions. Next year he will also teach two levels of design for the stage. The first level will be set design/light design and the second level will be costumes/there effects on lighting.

Duane's people are now developing into adequate techs, so he feels that they will be better prepared for graduate school. With a BA degree they could get some small technical positions in the dinner theatres but for those who want to go professional he is giving them their first step.

Duane would love to see his students attend graduate school here. With certain modification, Duane feels LC IV could offer a MFA and he would be interested in teaching some of the courses.

Though Duane's love of theatre is enormous, it does not include the professional theatre. He is much more interested in teaching college theatre. But even teaching has its problems—such as the solid wall in Jekyl where the hollow shell and paneling can make an actor lose

his significance. However, the human bouncing ball and coffee sponge has a solution. The answer is a computerized memory system that will hold 128 cues and a new lighting and portable dimmer system that will be installed by

next fall.

Meanwhile, Duane hasn't slowed down to wait for these new innovations, he's still bouncing all over the place and drinking more than twenty cups of coffee each day.

Ibis/personality

Lindenwood get this multi-talented man? Well, I was lucky enough to catch the bouncing ball (it took me three days of searching the halls of Roemer, the Fine Arts Building and the theatre) and was told he grew up in Fremont, Ohio.

Duane studied speech, English and literature at Case Western University in Cleveland where he received his BA in '63 and MFA in '67. In between receiving these degrees, he married, became a father and then an ordained Methodist minister in '67 serving in the Chicago area.

Though the title didn't imply it, Duane was a specialized educational minister working with people on the streets, using his talents in theatre to communicate with these people.

It was at this time that Duane's

they are developing into real technical people."

But don't think just because he pays you a compliment he's a pushover. One of his students, John Lundberg, says "He requires a great deal of work, but he's very interested in his classes and his students." Duane agrees, "I expect a lot but I believe I'm reasonable in what I expect. If a student says he will do something, I expect him to do it and most students will probably see it that way."

But reasonable for Duane may mean working all night or all day building a set and since he thrives on pressure, it's quite normal. In fact he said, "The unexpected is normal. Sometimes we are more busy than others."

He is apparently referring to the



Duane McGormley, a one-time Pinkerton Guard, Methodist minister, and vendor serviceman, is the newest addition to the Lindenwood Fine Arts staff. McGormley is Associate Professor of Design/Technical Director.

(Photo by Chris Miller)

Desi's 'Book' sure to please Lucy fans

Bob Ramsey

What else would you call it? It has a cover, a binding, pages and print. It isn't a pencil and it certainly isn't an ice cream cone. Just what would you call it? Well Desi Arnaz made one and he chose to call it a book. Or rather **A Book**.

Although it might be a catchy title it doesn't tell you much about what's on the inside. But Desi has helped out with a subtitle that does. When the whole thing is read together it makes sense, **A Book**, by Desi Arnaz, **The Man who Loved Lucy**.

Vonnegut on reality . . .

"The winners are at war with the losers and the fix is on. The prospects for peace are awful."

For those of you who think that Kurt Vonnegut writes science fiction stories about strange people with confused lifestyles in worlds that can't exist, this book may change your mind.

In his new book, **Wampeters, Foma and Grandfallcons**, he writes on the issues and people that exist in the strangest world of all—the real world.

The book is a collection of 25 articles, ranging from essays on the technocracy of General Electric, where he was employed, to convention speeches to his feelings on Transcendental Meditation. The book also has a reprint of his interview in "Playboy."

A familiarity with Vonnegut is helpful, but not necessary, to enjoy the book. For those of you unfamiliar with Vonnegut, an explanation of the title might be in order. In his novel **Cat's Cradle** he used the three words extensively. A wampeter is an object around which the lives of a number of otherwise unrelated people may revolve, for example the Holy

A Book is a partial biography and it starts out like most. Arnaz was born in Cuba in 1917 in Santiago. Desi came to the United States with Xavier Cugat and his band. He gives Cugat plenty of credit for teaching him the band business, but he also doesn't fail to give some low shots at Cugat for being a tremendous cheap skate.

At this stage of his career Arnaz worked the conga drum into his act almost by accident. He tells of this with his natural humor.

Arnaz goes on to relate his

Grail. Foma are harmless truths intended to comfort simple souls. "Every cloud has a silver lining" is a common example. And a grandfallcon is a proud but meaningless association of human beings, like the Elks.

The title in Vonnegut's line of thinking is a general umbrella under which the variety of satire, from surreal to comic can be classed. His style, which is transition from fiction to non-fiction, has not bothered his ability as a writer. The entertaining satire which results when Vonnegut puts pen to paper has only improved with age.

In the late 1800's coal miners took canary birds into the coal mines to test for bad air. Vonnegut converts that analogy to today's society. He suggests that we use artists as our canary birds to test for bad air. A prime example is the war in Vietnam, in which the artist were some of the first to come out against it. But it took years for some people to decide it was wrong.

All in all, the book is another prime example of Vonnegut's skill as a writer. And maybe this time he will be taken with a little more regard. Gordon Atkins

career as it headed toward movies and that's where he met Lucille Ball. This is where the book . . . ah, the **Book** goes from not too bad to really interesting. Whether it is done consciously or not the reader can easily see how the tempo of the book picks up along with the humor. Lucy was certainly the high point of his life.

The book . . . I mean, **A Book** really picks up when Desi relates the situations and misadventures that surround the making of the "I Love Lucy" television series. This part of the biography particularly interested me because I grew up on "Lucy" reruns as did many of millions of others. A couple of incidents stand out. Arnaz does a good job of relating the problems of hiring William Frawley who was out of work because he was a drunk.

William Frawley is a character himself and Arnaz devotes a good deal of excellent copy to convey the character.

One other situation that particularly stands out is the time when Lucy became pregnant. At the time it was unheard of to have someone pregnant on television much less talk about it. Desi tells the problems that he went through to get the network to allow Lucy to work and have the pregnancy involved into the script.

Desi Arnaz has a writing style that is much like his life style, honest and straight forward. He is very humorous and explains situations clearly and interestingly. But Arnaz gives the impression throughout the book that everyone is against him and that he made it all on his own along with Lucy. That wouldn't be too bad, but he overdoes it.

Desi Arnaz has written a fine autobiography and I would recommend especially to "I Love Lucy Fans," to read the book.

Close that window!

It was another Saturday night at Lindenwood, the sounds of music drifted through the air as people rocked and rolled merrily through the night. As the music and people faded away, and the moon rose higher in the sky, the only sounds that could be heard were those of the security mobile rumbling around the campus, letting girls into their dorms, and then going back to sleep. Protecting our young girls they were, away from the crazies of our society who are conspiring and committing deviant sexual acts, and craving more. Yes, our campus security is second to none. Just try to climb the water tower and get away with it.

But on this particular Saturday night, and probably on countless other nights that have gone unnoticed and uneventful, a window on the first floor of McCluer Hall that leads into the recreation room was left open, curtain blowing in the wind. The best security in the world could not prevent a man from walking directly off the street and attacking any of the more than forty girls sleeping quietly in their rooms.

Think about it. The recreation room is on the far side of a dorm

that is the farthest away from any other building (or the closest to the streets, whichever way you would like to think of it) and provides easy access to females for any rapist who comes along. That may be a little rough using a rapist as an example, let's think of a peeping-tom. Here he comes, looking for an eyeful, and notices the window invitingly open, and then his imagination turns into a horrible nightmare.

Actually, on this particular Saturday night, I climbed through the window, followed by a resident of McCluer, and closed it tight. No rape, no murder. But what about next Saturday night, or any other night that the window is left open—what then? The answer to that is the window should not be left open again. Someone in the dorm should check it each night, or when security comes to lock the doors, maybe they should check the windows downstairs as well. It might add a sense of worth to their job, actually preventing an easy access for all who has the desire to enter for devious reasons. But whoever makes the checks should keep in mind that an ounce of prevention saves a few pounds of regret.

Correction . . .

The April 23 issue of the Ibis carried an editorial erroneously printed as a news article about the schedule changes for next year. A photo accompanying the article incorrectly reported Dr. Patrick Delaney, Dean of the men's college, as a leading proponent of the schedule change.

Delaney explained, that while he did vote for the schedule change because he saw it as a workable compromise, he was "certainly never a leading proponent" of it.

Faculty members submitted several new schedule formats, but the final one agreed upon in the January faculty meeting by an "almost unanimous vote," was a compromise of all the schedules submitted.

Commentary.

Mixed feeling in Butler closing

By Victoria Ryan

How would you feel if your home was suddenly turned into an office building? Each room that you once associated such warm memories with, turned into a cold place of mechanics?

Butler Hall, one-time home for hundreds of young Lindenwood women, will not be used as a residence hall after this spring semester. Because of what the administration terms "urgently needed classroom space in Roemer Hall," Butler will now be used to house the faculty and administrative offices.

The decision came as a surprise to many students, but none were as surprised as the residents of Butler

themselves.

The general feeling among many of them was one of anger and sadness. Anger at not having been told earlier that the administration was considering closing their dorm and sadness at having to say goodbye to their home, a home they were never even given a chance to fight for.

Ms. Lisa Forstmann, head resident at Butler Hall, sympathized with the women about the decision to close the dorm. A alumna of the Lindenwood Colleges, she said, "The girls attach a great deal of sentimentality to this dorm. It really made me kind of sad. But I understand that it's something the college has to do."

Polly Saputo, senior, said that she "like the atmosphere of one big family" at Butler. However, economically, she "understood" the colleges' decision.

Jil Likens, senior said "I don't want to walk in here and see an office in the room that I lived in for four years. But what can I do?"

Freshman, Mary Slater said that in her one year at Lindenwood she found "more respect and individuality between the girls in Butler Hall than in any other dorm. More importantly she felt that by destroying the Butler Hall residence, the administration will be "destroying a different way of life that the other dorms won't provide."

The Ibis

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Humanities FORUM

After the Bicentennial, we should take a forward look — toward our third century, which coincides with a new era in civilization itself.

Like every time of change, this one creates more anxiety than optimism. A look at other eras, however, can restore confidence.

Our culture began with the Greeks — Socrates, Plato, Aristotle. There was for them an absolute kind of truth, attainable through dialogue and reason. Great achievements came from this.

Then came change: the Judeo-Christian culture altered men's ways. Now, it was the divine word, ultimately a sacred text, which revealed truth. But the intellectual life of the Classic world did not die. Rather it was transformed and became integral to the new belief, creating the Medieval Age.

Then, another change — this one from printing, (books more universally available, hence less "sacred"), and the findings of Copernicus and Galileo. These events had the effect of elevating belief in man's capacity to discover truths by observation, reason, and calculation.

Modern science came from this revolution. Yet, again, the knowledge of the preceding ages did not disappear. They continued to set goals for artistic, philosophical, and religious aspirations. There were reinterpretations, but the essence of the Classical and Judeo-Christian cultures grew, rather than diminished, in importance.

Now — another change. To understand its potential for America's third century requires us to see that today's disorientation does not signal the fall of a culture, but its transition to a new era.

The current change is like the others: it affects how we gain and use knowledge. The ages of the dialogue, the book, the scientific observation, expanded the possibilities for man. Today we have a technological extension of the mind — through electronic devices — at speeds and with data beyond the capacity of any one individual.

Resulting attitudes of lost confidence in old ways could make our Bicentennial a mere exercise in nostalgia. But intellectual history tells us that nothing is lost. It is transformed by new possibilities. America's third century lies in that transformation. — **Howard A. Barnett, Professor of English, The Lindenwood Colleges, Forum Director.**

Column topics are invited.
Write: HUMANITIES FORUM
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Crozier recalls Cambodian life

by Shirley McIntosh

"A young Buddhist guide returned a billfold I had lost containing \$700. I thanked and praised him," said Doris Crozier, Dean of Women at the Lindenwood Colleges. "He was surprised of my praise. 'I don't want to be a guide in my next life,' he answered."

In the last of a series of missionary studies sponsored by the Missionary Society of the Faith United Methodist Church, Dean Crozier spoke about some of her experiences in Cambodia while teaching there for three years.

She explained how a group of Cambodian teachers dreamed their country would be free.

"As Cambodia was under French rule for 100 years, the Cambodian schools were French oriented," Crozier said. "After the Geneva conference and with the help of the United States government, this group of teachers set up a Teachers' Training College outside of Phnom Penh. The United States purchased the land for them, built the schools and supplied 'experts' to supervise the training of the Cambodian teachers. The American 'experts' did not teach, but wrote and explained textbooks to the teachers," she said.

Dean Crozier's involvement began in May, 1959 when the phone in her home in Connecticut rang and a friend, who worked for the Unitarian Service Committee, asked, "You speak French, don't you? How would you like to go to Cambodia? If you're interested come to my office in Boston and we'll talk about it."

On a cold rainy day in Boston, in September, 1959 final arrangements were made with the Unitarian Service Committee and Dean Crozier, along with four other

experts began their journey.

"The school was a stucco, one-story building," she said, with shutters instead of glass window panes. "The language was French, but we soon convinced them to teach in the Cambodian language."

"The religion in Cambodia is 99.6% Buddhism," Dean Crozier explained. The five members on our team were of different religions which the Cambodians found hard to understand. "If you believe in the same God, why aren't you the same religion?" This question was asked over and over. "We can accept your Jesus, why can't you accept our Buddha?" they asked. We could never satisfy them with our answers," she said.

"Buddhism is a living religion," she continued. "It is a very hard religion to live with. We can pray for help, we can seek out help for ourselves, but Buddhists suffer and hope for a better life next time. They believe the living spirit is reborn over and over again. The way it is reborn depends greatly on the way you live the life that you find yourself in. They live this life the very best way they can so the next life will find them in a better situation. The people believe if they accept their situation very well, that they will be better off in their next life."

To illustrate she told about how the people would buy caged birds so they could get credit for letting them go free.

She explained that their holy days went according to the lunar system. The people go to the pagoda, visit and sell food and then the monk sits high in his chair in the lotus position and gives a sermon, lasting three hours.

"Every man must be a monk," she explained. "Their term can be for six months to a lifetime. They

live in pagodas and are supported by the people. The people must adhere to what a monk wants. The monks live on food given to them each day when they beg. If the man of the household was home he would bring the food, usually fish and rice, out to the monk. Only if the man wasn't home would the woman be allowed to serve the food. Women are not on the same level with a monk and are seldom allowed the privilege of giving them food. The monks never say 'thank you' for the food, instead the people thank the monks for coming to them. Monks have no political power but they are always in evidence. They are not needed for weddings or funerals."

She went on to say, "Pagodas were not only religious centers but the center of refuge. If village boys come to the big cities for high school, they could live in the pagodas and be cared for by the monks."

People were very poor and their supply of food was inadequate. They felt if their children had "good American food" they would grow better. Dean Crozier told that one day while she was in the pagoda, some of the ladies were pinching here and chattering in their language. Not understanding she asked, "What are they saying?" They were saying to each other, "Look how fat she is—look at all the good American meals she has had."

"The village people are really ill," she said. "Eighty percent have dysentery, 90% are born with syphilis and all have body lice."

Their schools were surrounded by the jungle. There were no classes on Wednesday afternoon and the students went into the villages and worked with the people. At one point a group of boys

came and said, "If we did without desserts for one month we could save \$100. Can we take this \$100, prepare a feast, make clothes and put together a gift package for the poor children in the village?"

"Preparations began and one month later the festivities started at 6 a.m.," she said. "All the children were washed with soap and water and their hair cut. They were each dressed in a new outfit and a feast was held. Then the

children were allowed to choose a gift from the table."

"I don't know what is happening in Cambodia now," she continued. "But it is a fascinating thing to live with a group of people so completely different from us, but yet are so accepting." She concluded by saying, "There is no word for 'bad' in the Cambodian language. You can say, 'not good', but there is no word for 'bad'. That's a wonderful thing."



Doris Crozier, Dean of the women's college, recalled her days spent in Cambodia for an interested audience of Lindenwood students. (Photo by Roy Sykes)

Intimidation seen as the key to success

Many of us graduating this May are naturally filled with starry-eyed notions of immediate success, a common affliction shared by all who graduate from college instead of the school of "hard knocks." **Winning through Intimidation** could save those of you arriving on the job market armed with only a college degree a lot of grief.

And no matter how much experience you think you have accumulated, exposure to the art of 'intimidation' could make a difference—unless you're an "ostrich," an unrealistic person, as defined by the author, Robert J. Ringer. Nor would you be helped by the book if you're a "Mister McGoo" gype. Mister McGoos will take the book at face value and try to use it as a fool-proof blueprint for selling real estate. They missed the whole point—but Mister McGoos usually do.

The point is **Winning through Intimidation** is a book on the philosophy of reality, that its basic principles apply not only to every other type of business, but to life in general and the specific techniques (regarding real estate) described in the book, serve only as examples of how to apply its truisms to a specific business or specific aspect of life.

Because the backbone, or bedrock, of Ringer's philosophy is facing reality, the cornerstones of his philosophy are very logical.

Cornerstone #1 is the "Theory of Relativity," not exactly what you might call a revelation, but deceptively simple at first glance. An example Ringer uses is that "honest" is a very subjective and relative thing.

Cornerstone #2 is "The Theory of Relevance," or simply—not wasting time on things that are not important in helping you attain your goal.

Cornerstone #3 is the "Thirty Year Theory," a profound look at life and death. And finally, Cornerstone #4 is the "Ice Ball Theory" a logical extension of the "Thirty Year Theory" and a good example of why not to take yourself too seriously. These cornerstones of Ringer's philosophy will certainly boggle the minds of all goody-two-shoes, but then, they're usually satisfied with the establishment's status quo anyway.

Ringer's philosophies and theories (of which there are many more) are applied to the "jungle" which could be interpreted to mean the business world, life in general or any specific situation you might find yourself in as an "intimidatee" instead of "intimidator." "Winning" contains no flowery words and gives no false hopes as are often found in so-called "success" or "how to" books.

Instead, Ringer constantly uses

stereotypes and analogies which are easy to relate to and get the point across quite effectively. One of the most humorous and endearing analogies is the author's view of himself as the "tortoise" instead of the hare. And we all know who won that race. A seemingly paradoxical theory held by the tortoise is the "theory of sustenance of a positive attitude through the assumption of a negative result."

Using the "tortoise" analogy, this theory doesn't mean you should enter a "race" feeling that you can't win, but realistically assume that you won't win because you can't win every "race" you run in. This assumption keeps you from getting frustrated if you don't win when you know you've done your best, a fine point which most "success" books fail to state.

Throughout the book, the tortoise recounts various real estate deals that he's had the pleasure or misfortune, of working on. Many of these deals are used to exemplify theories he previously stated and could have easily become redundant, but instead leave the reader quite amused. The key is his treatment of these multi-million dollar deals as just a game and everyone likes to hear about a good match game.

Gerri Martin

'Bears' easy to watch

"The Bad News Bears" is enough to make any little leaguer hate/love baseball. Unfortunately, Walter Matthau and Tatum O'Neal don't get this choice. Had they been able to choose, they would have quit the movie.

"The Bad News Bears" reads almost like a page out of one of Gloria Steinem's latest works: girl joins losing little league team as pitcher and suddenly the team is no longer losing. However, there is one additional chapter that Steinem had not counted on. That is the boy 'hoodlum,' who also joins the team as catcher and hitter. The team is no longer losing.

Director Michael Ritchie won't have to worry about an attack from the Affirmative Action Committee or the NAACP, as he has one of everything in his movie. As one of the little leaguers say, "What do you expect, with a Jew, a nigger, a spic, a dago and a broad." Even the Mafia is represented with the addition of a child 'hoodlum.'

It seems that everyone is satisfied except the movie goer. I took my two children (aged six and eight) to see this movie. I was embarrassed at the type of vulgar language used by the so-called "child actors." But the

profanity is an extension of this adolescent humor. It's central to the idea of the movie: the silliness of adolescence, the heartlessness and the making fun of everything and everyone.

If the movie has a message it would be the good old American cliché, "It's not whether you win or lose, it's how you play the game." And the characters are certainly at play. They have a masochistic love for the game of baseball—they continue to play and continue to be beaten until the 'hoodlum' and women's 'libber' join the team.

Ninety per cent of the setting for the movie occurs, as one would guess, on a baseball field. The remainder occurs in various business establishments where the Bear's coach, Walter Matthau, tries to find someone to sponsor the team. He eventually succeeds and has the only team on the field with shirts that say, "Need Help—Call Chico Bail Bonds."

With the help of Bill Lancaster's script, Ritchie has made a comedy that's quite appropriate for little league managers, families and friends. It takes a good look, though brief, at the real pressures that confront children in this competitive game.

Maggie Watson

Ibis/sports

Making sport of a Ph. D.

Lindenwood students, on your campus resides an instructor of both intellectual and athletic talents. It's rare that a man can possess an equal combination of brain and brawn, but he does. This prodigy is none other than C. Edward Balog; history professor and tennis coach at Lindenwood.

While other PhD's have already begun to develop spreads around their stomach by age 30, Balog has stayed in good physical condition because of a balanced outlook on both educational and athletic stimulus. The good doctor vows that he will never let himself become a victim of "the gut." Because of this philosophy, Dr. Balog has been termed the "Aristotle of Athletics" on the LC Campus.

Where did it all begin for Balog? Really, his story isn't radically different from other American males who have grown up with sports in their formative years. As a young boy, Balog participated in the usual assortment of sports popular with his peers: baseball, basketball, football, etc. He recalled that one of his earliest team endeavors in athletics was in the role of a playmaking guard for his "termite-league" basketball team in West Virginia.

But at age twelve, Balog began to take an interest in sports more compatible to his individualistic nature. He took up golf and tennis because of the convenience. You see, he lived next door to the golf course and was within walking

distance of the tennis courts.

With such easy access to tennis facilities, Balog's game continued to develop through high school, where he became one of the top players on the squad. As time rolled on, Balog's intellectual pursuits led him to the campus of West Virginia University. Often, a good athlete in high school will drop sports under the pressures of college academics, but not Balog. Not only was he a three year letterman with the varsity tennis squad, but he also kept active before and after the hardcourt season by participating in the school's intramural program. During his career at West Virginia, Balog had the opportunity to compete against some tough competition. Teams such as George Washington, Clemson, Davidson, North Carolina and Citadel were all high class opponents. In intramurals, Balog saw action during the baseball, basketball and football seasons.

But his decision to pursue a doctorate degree in history led him away from the hills of West Virginia to the flatland of Illinois. Fate placed him in Champaign, Ill. where his academic career continued as a graduate student.

Sports continued to be a big part of Balog's life at Illinois. Intramural competition enticed him to clash with graduate fraternities where the going tended to be a bit tougher. Dr. Ed remembers that going against the law-schoolers in flag football was often a brutal

experience. "I used to come out of those games bloodied and bruised, even in flag," winced the history department's junior partner.

Balog joined the Lindenwood community in the fall of 1973 and immediately struck up a friendship with co-tennis mentor, John Nichols. In the spring of 1974 the duo teamed up to assume coaching duties of the Lindenwood squad.

Meanwhile, Balog was involved in a new sport. During his first semester three students approached and convinced him to join a local St. Charles hockey league. Even though he had only been on skates twice in his life before, "Slapshot" did well in his first season. In his initial session with the "Flying Burritos," Balog led the team in scoring with 17 points, second in the league.

His interest in hockey continues. He has played in almost every session at the St. Charles Ice Arena for the past three years and he intends to resume playing next fall.

Returning to the topic of tennis, Balog candidly admits that his squad has been overmatched in most cases this spring. "We're simply over our heads in the conference that we're in right now," he says. A solution would be to enter a league more compatible with Lindenwood's enrollment; a project he and Nichols are working on for next year.

Balog would also like to see something done about improving the facilities on campus. "We need two more courts in addition to the

ones we already have and those now in use need to be repaired if we ever want to have acceptable courts for match competition.

Our scholar athlete's requests are few, but, certainly constructive. In most instances, Lindenwood's opponents were clad in uniforms provided by the school. The Lions cannot afford such luxury.

But even without the proper sports facilities at our disposal, Lindenwood still has a valuable asset in Dr. Ed Balog. Even if he couldn't coach tennis he'd still be a valuable man to have on your side. I mean, who would want to argue with a hockey player who plays the game like a bearded Dave Shultz over a measly match point.



Dr. C. Edward Balog combines academics and athletics in his dual role as history professor and tennis coach at Lindenwood.

(Photo by Chris Coleman)

Lionesses maul Harris, 25-12

If you're the kind of sports fanatic who likes competition with a lot of scoring, may I suggest trying the game of softball; women's style. You can be sure that you won't be a spectator to many pitching duels in this sport, especially if the game involves the Lindenwood girls' softball team.

The Lionesses put together a 16 hit attack as they rolled over,

under around and through Harris Teachers College on a cool, early May afternoon at McNair Park, 25-12. The victory, their second in six decisions this spring, ended the rocky 1976 season on a high note.

Coming into the May 3 contest, the Lionesses had only defeated Fontbonne during the campaign and had been trounced by Forest Park the previous Friday. One

could only hope that the Lindenwood bats would be hotter than the nippy 50-degree weather that prevailed at the start.

Such fears were unfounded though, as coach Sue Taylor's squad was hopping from the start. After the visiting Harris team jumped off with a two run first against Madge Maty, the home

team struck in the bottom half of the inning. Sandra Ashley walked but was forced by Charrise Earhart. Then fun began.

Flo Emke stepped to the plate and lined a two run homer between the outfielder's and the game was tied. But the girls weren't finished. Up to the plate stepped Paula "The Rocket" Pettit who smashed a four bagger of her own to give Lindenwood a one run margin after the first inning.

Maty again, had trouble in the second when the Teachers scored six runs, including a grand slam by Diane McCauley for an 8-3 lead.

Carol Taylor and Linda Haynes led off the second round with a pair of walks. Ashley forced Haynes at second and Earhart popped out with runners on first and second. They didn't remain there for long, however. Emke brought in one run with an RBI single and that brought Pettit to the plate again. The St. Charles High School Girl Athlete of the Year for 1975 ripped a pitch over the left field defense for her second round tripper of the day, a three run shot this time, and Lindenwood had cut the lead to 8-7.

In the third, Harris was held off the scoresheet by Maty. That gave the Lionesses the chance to take the lead. They made good use of the opportunity too, as Sherry Jenkins and Linda Haynes belted RBI singles to give the black and gold side a 9-8 lead after three.

The one inning respite by the Harris bats didn't last for long. In

the fourth they put together a four run attack by stringing two homers, two singles and a double off the beleaguered righthander, Maty to take a 12-9 lead.

That was to be their last lead of the day though. In the bottom half of the fourth Lindenwood sent 14 batters to the plate, pounding 11 runs across the plate and sealing the fate of their opponents. The big blows in the inning were Flo Emke's second homer of the afternoon that started the scoring, Linda Haynes' three-run triple that drove in Jenkins, Mindy Hibbler and Taylor across the platter and Pettit's third homer of the day, a two run shot.

In the fifth, Harris again went down without a whimper. A tow out single was nullified when the "Rocket" alertly pegged the outfield relay to first baseman, Earhart who picked off the runner, making a wide turn at first.

In the bottom half of the fifth, Lindenwood, sewed the victory with another big five run outburst. RBI singles by Earhart, Emke and Pettit gave them more than enough for the needed ten-run margin as the girls danced off the field with the final 25-12 margin.

Unquestionably, Ms. Pettit stood out for her side with the three homers and some aggressive defense in the field. But on this day everyone was the hero as the not-so-ladylike Ladies from Lindenwood finished their season on a winning note. Nice going, men.



The Lindenwood Ladies softball team ended their 1976 season on a tumultuous note by demolishing Harris Teacher's College, racking up 16 hits, including 3 homers by Paula Pettit.

From campuses nationwide . . .

Presented by National College News Service

GROSS MISTAKE

What was built up to be an action-packed contest between the Dolphins and former coach Bob Gottlieb never turned out that way. In a rather dismal display of college basketball, JU matter-of-factly sent Gottlieb and his UWM Panthers back to Milwaukee with a 58-53 setback.

Perhaps the highlight of the evening was the loudly applauded appearance of Marty Gross in the lineup with 35 seconds left. The junior reserve was so excited about his rare opportunity to play that he took off not only his warm-up pants, but his basketball shorts as well.

NAVIGATOR
Jacksonville University

WOMEN BETTER AT BUSINESS

According to Dr. Thomas Bausch, dean of the College of Business Administration, women business majors are generally better students than their male counterparts. "Most girls who major in business are very highly motivated," commented Bausch. "Also, they do better because they are largely a self-elected group. Most girls have chosen to major in business. They are less likely to drift into a business major than some guys who think, 'Well, I have to major in something.'"

THE SCOUT
Bradley University

CREW GETS ITS WAY

Members of Yale's women's crew were granted the locker-room facilities they wanted after they stripped in protest in the office of the women's athletic director.

Yale University

TRAVEL CATALOG

The Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE), is giving away free the 1976 *Student Travel Catalog*.

The catalog includes information on low-cost accommodations around the world, educational travel insurance, special student tours, and bargains for students and educators traveling in Europe.

For a copy of the *Student Travel Catalog*, write to CIEE, Dept. EMC, at 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017, or 236 North Santa Cruz, #314, Los Gatos, California 95030. \$5.25 to cover postage costs.

This year's catalog has articles about low-cost travel all over the world, 125 money-saving charter flights to Europe from New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco for members of the educational community, and student flights at half the regular price to cities in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

The catalog also explains the advantage of the International Student Identity Cards, internationally recognized proof of student status which entitles holders to many discounts and benefits.

There's also a description of an excellent program that can help students get work in Great Britain, Germany or France.

The *Student Travel Catalog* includes applications for everything it describes — including a list of the best books ever written for student and budget travelers.

STUDENT MOVEMENT
Andrews University

ART PROBLEMS

In the face of several frustrating problems, ETSU art students are organizing to more effectively voice their views.

One problem, the University policy against using nude models in the figure drawing classes will be combated by (humorously) the initial use of "nude dogs and cats," bringing in human models in the natural state a little later.

By Dana Lowe
EAST TENNESSEAN
East Tennessee State University

NEW PROTESTS

HIT NEW YORK COLLEGES

A wave of student, faculty and worker protests have hit the seven branches of the State University of New York. Actions, such as sit-ins, workshops, open meetings and general strikes were employed in an attempt to combat state wide budget cuts which would inevitably mean teacher firings, course eliminations, reduced student health care, and tuition and dormitory fee hikes. At the Fredonia campus, occupation of the administrative buildings resulted in the use of police force.

APHRODISIACS?

Question: Is there any truth that alcohol and marijuana are aphrodisiacs?

Answer: There is no such material as a true aphrodisiac. Beneficial effects, which might seem to result from any one of the myriad of compounds used throughout history for aphrodisiacs, result only because the individual using the compound believes it is going to work (the "placebo effect").

The "placebo effect" may well apply to alcohol or marijuana, but there is probably another mechanism involved in causing certain individuals to believe that either of these drugs may have aphrodisiac-like properties.

Specifically, either may act as a depressant upon societal inhibitions which are controlled from a high cortical level of the brain and, with this suppression, permit an individual to act out his normal sexual physiology without psychic repression.

Both drugs are, however, depressants and, in fact, other than with the kind of phenomenon mentioned, probably more infrequently interfere with, rather than enlarging, sexual functioning.

By H. Spencer Turner, M.D.
LANTHORN
Grand Valley State College

UAA STRIKES OIL

A whole year before the scheduled completion of the pipeline (and over 10 years after the discovery of Alaskan oil) UAA has acquired a petroleum department.

"The oil companies are really desperately looking for people who have petroleum knowledge and want to live in Alaska. That is a deadly combination. In Fairbanks, they hire every UA engineering graduate that will work for them; mechanical, civil, electrical, you name it," says instructor Champion. "The demand is greater than the supply."

By Les Koval
SPECTRUM
University of Alaska, Anchorage

WOMEN'S ATTITUDE STUDY

The first-born females in families have generally been considered the conservators of traditional culture and life styles, but a team of Drake University sociologists have compiled a study of women's life satisfactions, present situations, and prospects for the future that indicates they have no natural desire for this role.

For example, first born women have been considered the persons to whom parents can turn when they become too old to care for themselves, the member who would call for family reunions, and preservers of such family artifacts as photographs or the mother's silverware.

But the Drake team's statistics showed that only 15.1 per cent of the first-born women were highly satisfied with their past lives, compared with 23.5 for only children, 16.3 for middle children, and 19.8 for the last-born.

First-born children expressed the highest satisfaction with their prospects for the future, 53.2 per cent being highly satisfied compared with 47.1 per cent for only children, 52 per cent for middle children, and 50.4 per cent for the last-born.

Drake University News Service



ROBERT MOTHERWELL

Photo by Paul Katz

MOTHERWELL SPEAKS ON ART

Motherwell, the internationally known abstract painter, noted that the initial reaction to his art, among others, was that "monkeys could do better." Just as everyone can not be an advanced mathematician, Motherwell contends that not everyone can understand art. Consequently, the modern artist needs to be his own man. Motherwell stated, "There is nothing more difficult than to be an individual. It is very hard to find a bright youngster not in blue jeans."

Motherwell discussed the existential conflicts that he feels. For the contemporary artist, because of the "ghastly historical events" of the twentieth century, painting can no longer be as joyful as it was for the Fauves at the beginning of this century. Motherwell has done an extensive series of works on the Spanish Civil War, an event which disturbed many of those with leftist or republican sympathies during the 1930s, including Hemmingway, Picasso, and Orwell. Motherwell stated, "The world is a dangerous place." There is a "shudder in the universe, a crack that may be uncontrollable." He has named several of his paintings after primordial caves in Europe, because he believes that the fear that primitive man felt in looking out of these caves corresponds to man's reaction to the current political and historical scene. In spite of this "tragic sense" in his work, Motherwell added, "One has to be Spartan, one has to go on."

By Rick Costa
TARTAN
Carnegie-Mellon University

GUNS FOR CAMPUS POLICE?

Should campus police carry guns? This issue became the subject of controversy after a recent bookstore robbery at Holyoke Community College. Some security personnel claim that apprehension of the thieves may not have been possible because of lack of weapons.

This incident has raised two questions about the role of the security police on campus: Are they policemen or security guards? Are they entitled to carry weapons?

HCC officials tend to view them as security guards. Dean Burton Butler feels that "If they run into trouble they should call the (Holyoke) Police."

But the more serious disagreement is over the guns. The HCC police tend to view the carrying of side arms as a privilege. As Dean Butler pointed out: "The Massachusetts Constitution specifies that campus security police can carry guns only if so authorized by the president of the college."

David Bartley, president of HCC said, "I believe that the atmosphere of a college ought to be an intellectual, happy atmosphere built on mutual understanding and trust. I do not feel that the symbolic weapon-carrying police officer is needed on campus."

THE PHOENIX PRESS
Holyoke Community College

'BOY BEAUTY' NAMED

A men's beauty contest, complete with swimsuit competition, talent presentation, and "moral virtue" questions was featured as part of author Warren Farrell's Performing Arts lecture on men's liberation.

The beauty contest was staged in an attempt to allow men and women to gain a different-sex perspective of the informal and constant man-woman "judging" that occurs day-to-day. The men paraded, announcing "vital statistics," while the women, encouraged to comment and criticize freely about the bodies under consideration, acted as judges. Four semi-finalists competed in a swimsuit competition and an impromptu talent show, which included such acts as a Mexican dance and a rendition of "From the Halls of Montezuma," preceded the crowning of the winner.

After-contest discussion revealed that the men had felt a pressure to participate and some of the losers experienced feelings of rejection. Farrell explained the connection to real life, noting societal pressure and the fact that in a beauty contest "every single contestant, except one, is rejected."

"Men believe that everyone else, but not them, have problems," Farrell remarked. "But that's the problem." Farrell explained that men don't realize the amount of socialization they are encountering. The "negative and contemptuous image of women" portrayed in advertisements and children's books may have kept men from for taking the sexual initiative" Farrell said.

The central message of the men's liberation movement is "the recognition that having external types of power doesn't mean having power over our own life," getting in touch with the aspects of their nature which society has branded "feminine" Farrell said.

"Men must learn to integrate both feminine and masculine traits and become human beings," according to Farrell.

Real liberation should involve not only "women coming up to where men are, but men coming up to where women are," he said. "The whole purpose of liberation is to offer more options to everyone," he added.

Some of the advances in men's liberation which Farrell hopes to see begun and extended in the next 10 years are men's birth control, protest against the masculine image as "success objects" in advertising, male sensuality training, and paternity leaves.

THE SCOUT
Bradley University

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