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The Journal

November 2 - November 8, 1989

Volume 25, Issue 9

Webster University's Student Newspaper

Abortion Debate

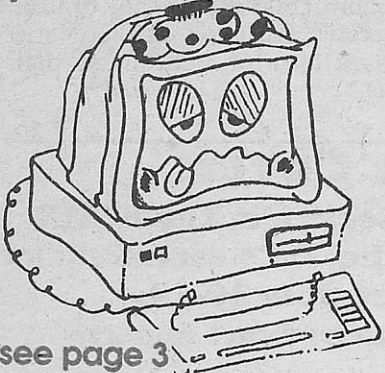
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ABORTION AND CONTRACEPTION
ARE MORTAL SINS

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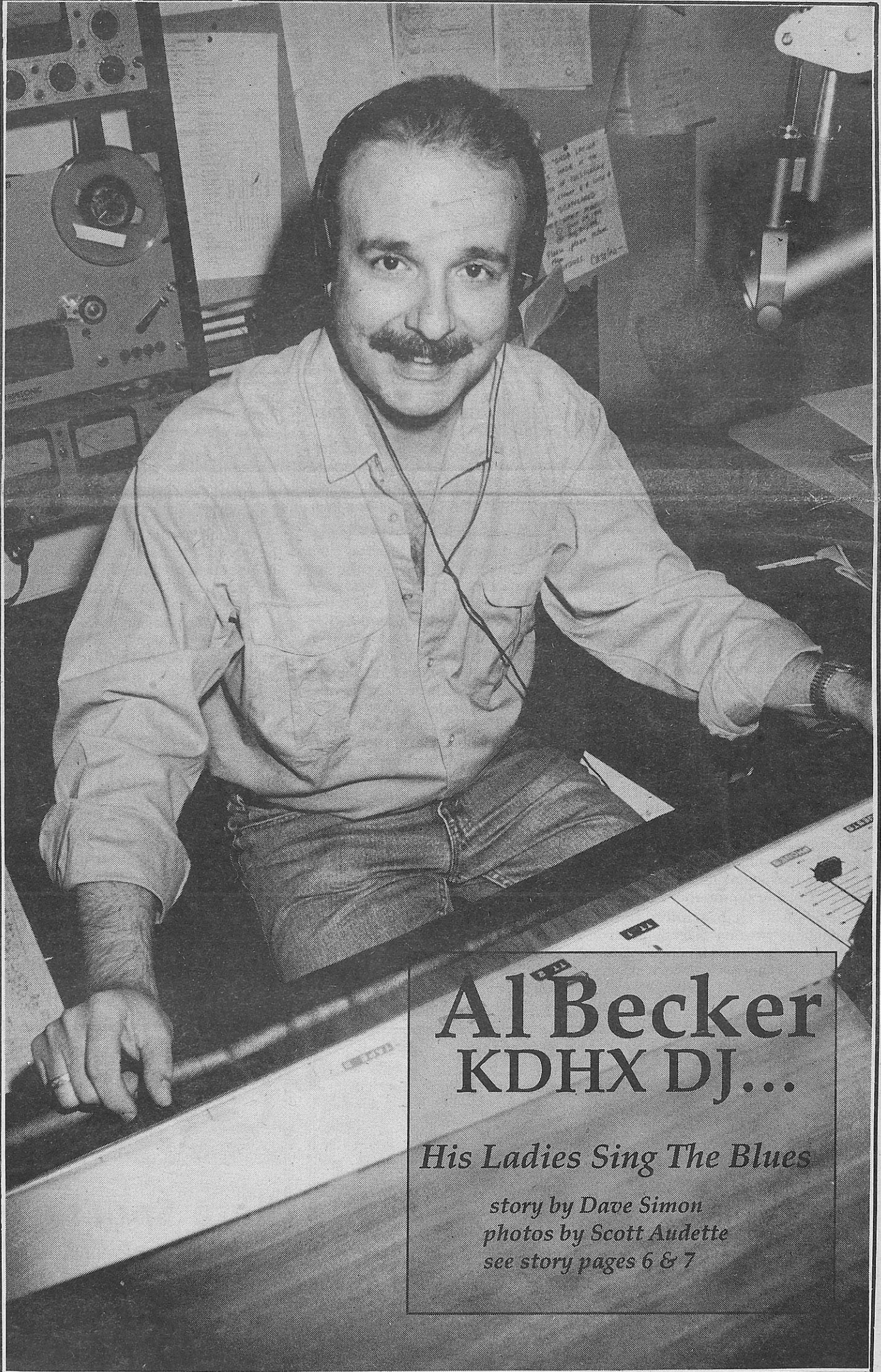
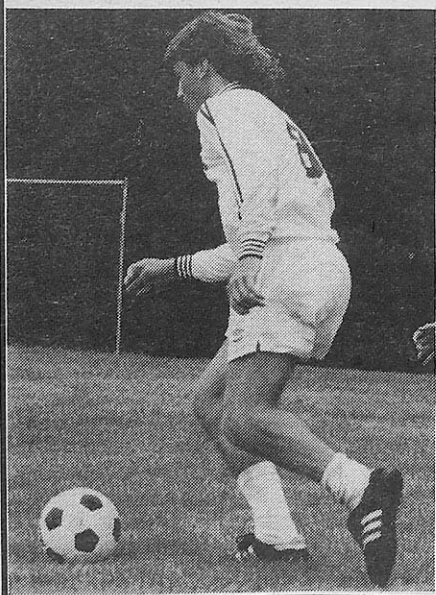
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Al Becker KDHX DJ...

His Ladies Sing The Blues

story by Dave Simon
photos by Scott Audette
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Pro-Life Group Stresses Chastity As Prevention Theme

by Fontella Scott
Journal Editor

The 1989 Archdiocesan Pro-Life convention, held Oct. 29 at the Hyatt Regency hotel at Union Station, boasted the largest turn out for the annual event in its 16 year history.

According to estimates, approximately 900 registered pro-life advocates participated with 1200 walk through visitors attending.

Susanne Harvath, a member of the Pro-Life Committee and an organizer of the convention, said that the number was better than they had originally hoped to get.

"The turnout really says that the life movement is alive and well in this area," she said.

The nine hour convention consisted of films, videos and live speakers focusing on abortion and the most current legislative rulings from the Supreme Court. A speech by the primary speaker of the evening, Congressman Jack Buechner of Mo., ended the gathering.

Buechner's appearance was a major point of contention at the event, as approximately 25 pro-choice demonstrators picketed in front of the hotel to express their displeasure over the Congressman's pro-life leanings.

The lobbying power of pro-choice, pro-life activists has been a major media topic as both sides promise to oust out of office politicians who are not sympathetic to their beliefs.

Prior to Buechner's speech, booths by various agencies supportive of the pro-life movement lined the convention area. According to Harvath, the convention is an annual opportunity for pro-life advocates to meet and socialize with others of their philosophy.

"This is our 16th convention and it is a good opportunity for everyone to get together and share new information," she said.

The informational updates included news on the movement's progress in Missouri's legislative lobbying techniques and pamphlet facts on choices in birth control and natural protective measures, the developmental stages of the fetus and abortion education that places emphasis on chastity.

The Archdiocesan committee on pro-life, according to conference attendant Ann O'Brien, of the Direct Action League, differs from the general pro-life movement in its views on birth control and pre-marital sex.

As evidenced by brochures and wall hangings bearing slogans such as "Abortion and contraception are mortal sins," the Archdiocese promotes the notion that certain forms



A participant at the Archdiocesan Pro-Life convention reads pamphlets at the Couple to Couple booth. The convention was the 16th annual rally for the organization.

of birth control are abortifacients, or methods in which a fetus is terminated as opposed to the prevention of fertilization. Mary Moore of the Pro-Life Action League said, "We try to promote natural family planning. The Pill and the IUD are abortifacients."

Moore said that the Pill in its original form prevented fertilization from taking place by not allowing the egg to be fertilized. However, she said due to the harmful side effects it had on women, it was later modified to have a lower dosage of progesterone which will allow fertilization but prohibit implantation of the fertilized egg in the uterus. That comment, however, was not attributed to any medical professional and according to a doctor at Reproductive Health Services is untrue. The Archdiocese also encourages abstinence as a preventive method for unplanned parenthood.

Although contraceptives, such as condoms and spermicides are not considered abortifacients, the APC has chosen natural planning and chastity, particularly for the young, as officially supported methods of control.

Mary Frances Hopkins is listed among the Archdiocese's pro-life speaker's directory as a lecturer in

chastity training. Active in the movement since 1977, Hopkins now travels to elementary and high schools across St. Louis encouraging the young to choose chastity as a responsible alternative. In lieu of sex education, Hopkins said that young people should be taught abstinence.

"I think chastity education should be taught in school. I think they need to be reminded that they can say no to sex just as they can say no to drugs and alcohol," she said.

"They don't have a problem with it. It's their responsibility to themselves and it begins with self-esteem and self-awareness."

The topic was well represented at the conference by several booths from organizations which support abstinence over birth control. Pamphlet titles on the subject include "Secondary Virginity, a new beginning" which provides instruction on reconsidering the practice of pre-marital sex.

O'Brien did stress that the Pro-life movement in itself takes no official stand on the use of birth control. "Most Catholics are against contraception. Right on that sign it says that abortion and contraception are mortal sins and that's what the Catholic Church teaches," she said. "We prefer the natural method where

you aren't messing around with you're body," she said.

Moore added that the overall concept of pregnancy in this country needs to be reevaluated.

"The whole idea that pregnancy is a disease and children are a burden is wrong," she said. "I believe that there are no unwanted children. There may be untimely pregnancies, but never unwanted children."

To counter the idea that abortion prevents untimely babies from leading abused lives, Moore said, "Since abortion has become legal, there has been more child abuse, not to take into account the fact that abortion is the worst form of child abuse that there is."

On Cover:
Al Becker, in the KDHX studio, DJ's each Sunday night from 10-12.
 photo by Scott Audette

Anti-Abortion...photo by Suzedie Clement

Soccer...photo by Scott Audette

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'Do Lunch' With Professionals; Launch Future At Career Cafe

by Dawn Grodsky
Journal Managing Editor

Up to 100 students will be taking part in the first ever Career Cafe. Registration officially began Oct. 18 in the east lobby of the Sverdrup Business/Technology complex. It officially ended yesterday.

The cafe will take place in the west lobby of the Sverdrup building at noon on Nov. 10. It was organized by the combined efforts of the students of MED 315: Special Events Coordination.

"It will introduce students to professionals in the St. Louis area and vice versa in more than just the ordinary career night atmosphere," said Janet Schlag, of the class's public relations committee. Career Cafe will be an informal luncheon meeting between students and representatives of local businesses. Students can bring a resume but are not required to.

Schlag explained how the idea was formed. "We needed to go through the process of finding a need here at Webster and servicing that need. The event came about after a lot of deliberation. We wanted an event that had something to do with Webster in a constructive manner rather than

something just for fun."

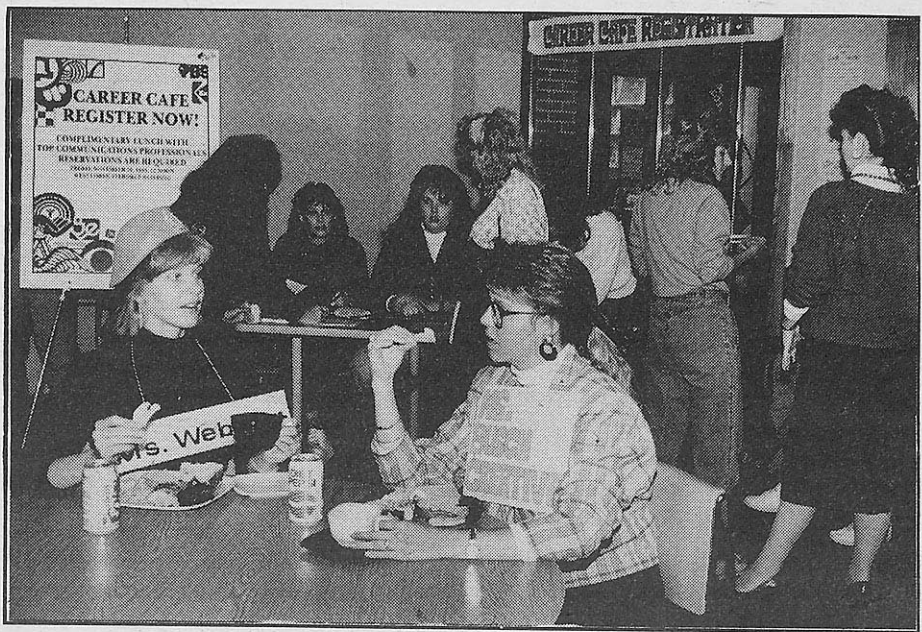
The 12 companies that will be represented are: Busch Creative, Channel 5, City Hall, D'Arcy, Fleishman-Hillard, Gannett Radio, Hughes Advertising, Innervision, MA Bell, Obata Design, the Post-Dispatch, and Unicom Group.

The lunch is free for students as the companies are providing the speaker and the food. Schlag said the class looked through Sorokin's Guide to choose the companies they invited. She said they invited many more than who are represented but that they were pleased with the response.

"It's very exciting because I think we're going to make a very large statement. It will open eyes in the Webster and St. Louis community. [We'd like] the St. Louis professional community [to know that] many talented students are and will be looking for jobs. It will be a good resource for employment," she said.

Each company will sponsor a table and there will be nine students and the speaker at each table. It will be informal and students can ask any questions they like.

Students who wished to register after the preliminary day had to sign up in the media gallery, where the



Students registering for Career Cafe, to be held Nov. 10. Live mannequins (l to r) Joyce May and Christina Schwartz still-posed for one hour.

display was placed. There is room for 70 students outside the class and 52 had registered on the first day.

The class divided itself into three committees: the marketing committee, the public relations committee and the logistics committee.

According to Schlag, the public relations committee was responsible for contacting papers, outside media, putting up the posters and notifying faculty. The logistics committee actu-

ally put the function together. It decided where the lunch was to be held, arranged the food, tables, chairs, decorations etc. The marketing committee contacted the sponsors. The class is taught by Terry F. Reilly and there are approximately 25 students enrolled.

The lunch will consist of a chicken breast croissant sandwich, fruit salad, potato salad, a brownie, and coffee, tea or lemonade.

Computer Virus Hits Webster; Disinfection Successful

by Brad L. Graham
Journal Copy Editor

Their names are enigmatic and their intents are usually playful, but computer "viruses" are proving to be as troublesome and, sometimes, as deadly, as their biological counterparts.

A computer virus is a small piece of computer programming code which can hide copies of itself inside other, legitimate programs.

Under certain conditions, the virus may then do something relatively harmless (such as flashing a message on the computer's screen) or it may destroy valuable data and software.

Virus programs are created by anonymous programmers, either as pranks or demonstrations of lax computer security.

National attention was focused on viral "infections" of computers several weeks ago, when computer experts began warning of the dangers of the "Columbus Day virus," which had reportedly infected a number of IBM-compatible personal computers nationwide.

The virus was programmed to spread itself among files on a "host" computer and remain dormant until the computer's internal clock struck midnight on Oct. 12. At the appointed time, the virus would destroy all of the data on the computer's hard disk drive.

Ironically, most of the damage was set to occur on Friday the 13th.

To avoid such a disaster, St. Louis area companies and universities which maintain large computer sys-

tems went to great lengths to inspect their systems for the virus. There were no reported cases of the infection in the St. Louis area.

'I hope that it's not malicious. I have a feeling that it wasn't.'
-Dickson
MRC director

During the first week in October, however, Webster University's Apple Macintosh computer labs were infected with a different strain of virus which played havoc with students preparing homework and midterm projects.

According to Judy Dickson, director of the Microcomputer Resource Center, Webster lab technicians found evidence that the Macintosh network in room 205 of the Business/Technology Complex had been infected with a virus called "nVir A."

Symptoms of the virus included students reporting anomalies with program operation and several network malfunctions.

"I can't really say that [the virus] was the cause of all our problems," said Dickson. She added that there were several variables which affected the operation of the network.

Dickson said when the virus was first discovered, lab officials went to work diagnosing and remedying the problem, drawing on a library of corrective programs which the MRC owns.

"We have a lot of anti-virus programs," said Dickson. "The best thing to do is initialize (erase the affected disks) and start over and that's what we did."

Infected copies of software used on the network were replaced with unaffected backups.

"I would say it took 18-20 hours of solid work to do it all," Dickson said, adding that network down time was minimized with prevent interference with class schedules.

MRC personnel received guidance and advice in eliminating the virus from officials at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill. and the University of Missouri-Columbia. A diagnostic program called "Disinfectant," developed at Northwestern, was used to detect and eliminate Webster's nVir A infection.

Dickson said that infection of the Macintosh network was probably caused by someone bringing the virus in to the lab on a diskette used for classwork. The infection is presumed to be accidental.

"I hope that it's not malicious," said Dickson. "I have a feeling that it wasn't."

To prevent reinfection of the system, the MRC requires students using the Macintosh network to have their disks scanned for viruses prior to using the computer lab. In addition, system startup disks are now loaned from the computer library instead of being left in the lab itself.

These measures have been instituted for the students' convenience, Dickson said, explaining that scanning of the disks only takes a few seconds and will not affect normal data on the disks.

"We are not the first and we're not the last [among schools] to have this problem," said Dickson. "[The University of Missouri at Columbia] had over 200 Macintoshes they had to take care of. They had to shut down the labs for a couple of days."

Some information for this article was provided by Journal staff writer Jennifer Reed.

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Career Ambition Need Not Surrender To Mother Nurture

The definition of motherhood has changed considerably over the years. With the dawn of the tie-dyed, bell-bottomed sixties, everyone thought the image of Mrs. Cleaver preparing dinner in heels and pearls was gone forever.

However, today's kids, with their growing fascination with drugs, sex and the Prince of Darkness, are a wreck. Some people, even former bra-burners, are suggesting that the cure-all is a return to the way things used to be. After all, none of this would have ever happened to the Beav.

Working mothers take a considerable tongue lashing in this debate, especially from the vocal Moral Majority. It's irresponsible, selfish and even unnatural, they say, to abandon family obligations to pursue a career. (Haven't men been doing this for years?) However, what some Bible-thumping, big-haired mid-westerners tend to forget is that not all mothers were cut from the same gingham cloth.

It is evident from discussions in women's classes at our own university that young women are struggling with the dual roles in their futures. They wonder what time they will find to establish healthy relationships and build families and careers. Yet in the midst of these worries, they should not forget that innumerable miserable women have travelled before who have raised the kids, supported the husband's career and lived through decades of marital hell and depression, and that's not quite fair either.

The ultimate question is whether women who decide to have children are supposed to sacrifice endlessly to ensure proper child development? Is that responsibility worth even the mother's well being?

Selflessness can be an admirable trait. It can also be maddening. We can't expect for all of the well-qualified, highly (and expensively) educated mothers in the world to cast down their contributions as a sacrifice to the Madonna. Quite often, women tend to leave their mark upon the world through ways other than birth.

For those who want it badly enough, there are ways to be good parents and still respect and pursue individual goals and needs. It would seem after all that a happy parent would better raise a healthy, happy child. For mothers who find that child rearing is career enough, then more power to them too.

The new era of freedom is supposed to be based on making choices. Everyone must find their own personal balance. What's right for some mothers and children might not be right for all. What's important is that we all grow in the process. **FS**

Art In A Censored America

Congressmen may not know much about art, but they know what they don't like.

Recently, the House passed a spending bill containing strict regulations barring the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities from issuing funding for exhibitions and works considered "obscene." Endowment officials must also find that a work lacks "serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value." First Amendment attorney Floyd Abrams said he believes this is the first time government aid to art would be limited based on a work's content.

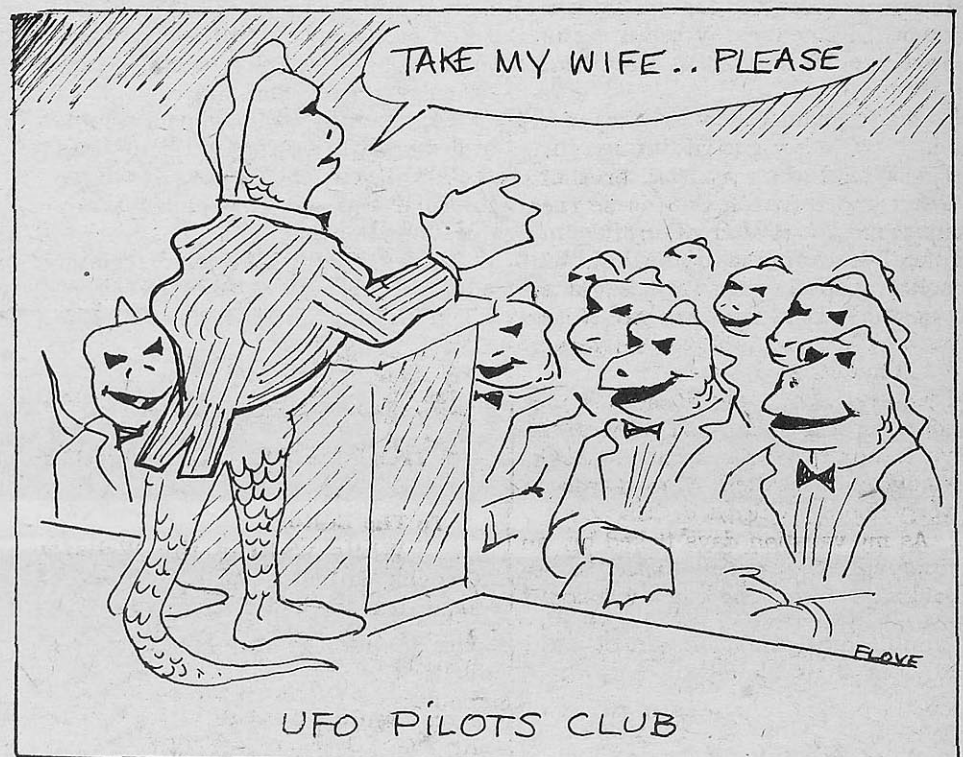
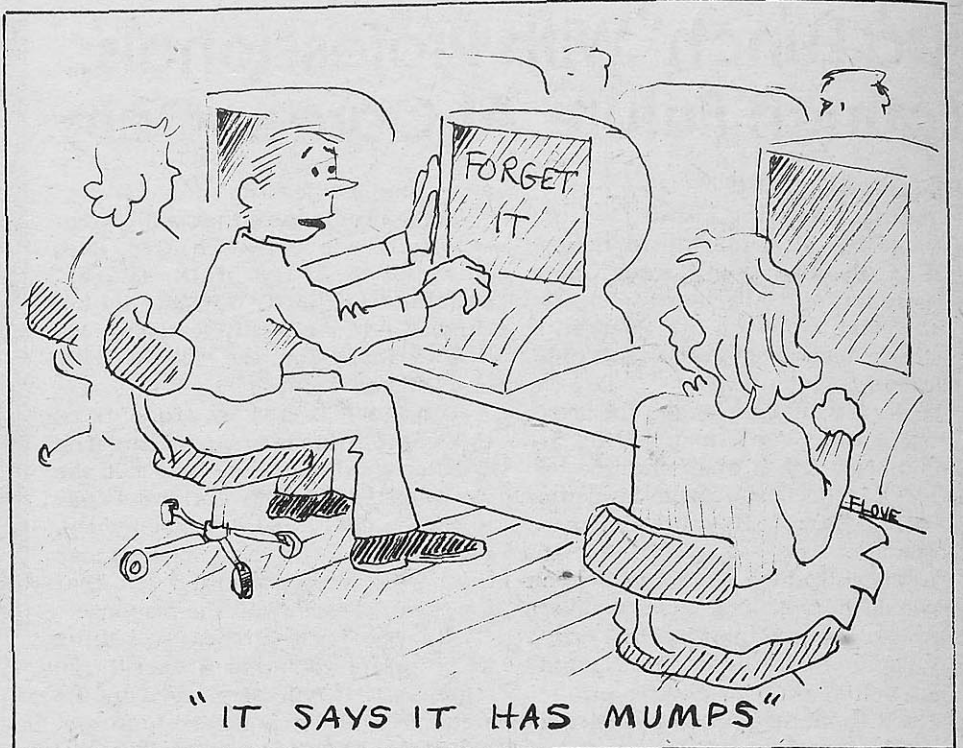
Legislators are defending the measure as being in line with the stated purpose of the NEA, which is required by law to support materials that "in the experts' view" foster excellence, are reflective of exceptional talent and exhibit significant literary, scholarly or artistic merit.

The "experts" may have a pretty firm grip on literary or artistic significance, but who defines what is obscene? Offensive? Pornographic? As one congressman quipped a few years ago when there was a push to define pornography, "I don't know how to describe it, but I'll know it when I see it."

To deny funding for a project because it disturbs someone on a funding committee is wrong. The whole purpose of art is to challenge beliefs, examine the world and present one view of it to the senses. Congress is now saying it is going to protect the public from these challenges.

Most Americans probably don't need or want that kind of protection, but rather the opportunity to decide for themselves. If a project meets all other guidelines for funding, it should be financed and given over to the masses for assent or rejection.

Artists must have the same freedom of expression guaranteed all Americans under the First Amendment. The action of denying federal funding of objectionable works is a step toward a harsher measure: prohibiting public exhibition of those works, regardless of the funding source. It is a step onto a weary, time-proven path to the ruin of a free society, a journey which lawmakers should examine closely before they take. **BG**



The Journal

Webster University's Weekly

470 E. Lockwood

Webster Groves, Missouri 63119

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Readers' Advocate



by Angie Cairns
Journal Readers' Advocate

I'll admit it. I thoroughly vegetated over Fall Break. I didn't do homework. I didn't read anything that I couldn't buy at the grocery check-out, and I didn't worry about Webster's parking problems, complaints about CSA, or legalizing marijuana.

When you're 500 miles away, the little problems don't matter much anymore. But what greeted me when I reached home really made me ask myself how important these problems needed to be.

College campus issues appeared very temporary when, at home, I found out my 16-year-old brother's high-school friend had been severely injured in a car accident on the same road I had come home on. As I looked at my brother's fresh, just-as-vulnerable face, the question of who parks where at Webster University didn't matter anymore.

On Sunday, young Nicole was pronounced brain dead, and on Monday, while some people went to work, Nicole silently died. Who wants to worry about problems in CSA now?

As my vacation days ticked by, an empty piece of paper waited in my backpack, for me to write my *Journal* column. My topics for discussion included commentary on the New Age movement, Fuzzy Wuzzy, the news anchor or any other bits worth mentioning.

On Thursday morning, they buried Nicole. I didn't much care about healing crystals anymore.

Maybe I shouldn't let it bother me. This sort of thing happens all the time. But it does bother me. Moreso, it confuses me. I knew that as soon as I returned to St. Louis, life would go on. There was nothing here to remind me of what had happened. No one here knew of Nicole's death. No one felt it. Instead there would be the same old problems waiting for us that were here when we left. Parking is still crummy, and the garbage man still wakes me up at six every morning.

But being part of a college community means being aware of issues, voicing concerns and letting views be published in a student newspaper.

Yet, as I watched the effects of Nicole's death touch nearly every member of my community, it made me stop caring for a minute about campus problems, abortion rights and the *Journal's* effectiveness.

As I looked at this one incident, it reminded me again of the quake, and the hurricane; the people and the caring, and the people and the pain.

Maybe I'm abusing my rights as Readers' Advocate by discussing this topic, but I didn't feel the *Journal* always has a problem so scarring, or Webster has an issue so pertinent that we have to forget the people around us that make up the people that we are.

Maybe it's just sometimes the things in life look more important than the things of life.

Guest Opinion

by Jennifer Rawe

I was very interested and excited to finally see an article in the *Journal* on the parking problem that exists on campus. Although I am now studying in Vienna, I can identify with this problem because I lived on campus last year, and I had a dorm parking permit — not that this means anything. All the problems given in the article are true and do exist. I, however, am disappointed in the article written stating that the students aren't doing anything about this. I agree that many students do complain to one another and not to the administration, but perhaps there is a reason for this.

I personally have had many of the parking problems given in the article. The most common one is coming into the dorm parking lot after 4:30 p.m. All the night students help themselves to the dorm lot; and when the dorm students return, they find the dorm lot full. This causes the dorm students to seek alternative parking, for example, the fire lane, visitor parking, or faculty parking. Now, one goes in for the evening only to come out to his car the next day to find a ticket on it.

This is the point at which most people turn to complaining to each

other and not the administration. I, however, do both, as my friends will tell you. I go to the parking ticket office (which is in the basement of the Administration Building for those of you who do not know) with my ticket and my story. And what does the administration do, you ask? I get the same story every time: After 4:30 p.m. anyone can park anywhere on campus. You must, however, move your car to the proper lot by 8:00 a.m. the next morning. And my response every time goes like this: The dorm lot is for dorm students only, 24 hours a day, seven days a week; and I paid \$10 and stood in line three hours for this permit. This gives me the right to park in the dorm lot, does it not? Furthermore, I was inconvenienced once by having to find another parking space, and I won't be inconvenienced again by having to get up at the crack of dawn to move my car. I am always told by the administration that that is my opinion; they cancel the ticket and do nothing about solving the problem.

I see the problem as being there is no one to ticket cars on campus after 4:30 p.m., as was told to me on numerous occasions by the parking ticket office. Therefore, the night students do not have to worry about

being ticketed, so they freely park in the dorm lot and they leave later that evening when their classes are over. This, however, reciprocates on the dorm parkers who must then find alternative parking, and who do not necessarily want to go out after 10 p.m. after the night students have left and moved their cars. So the dorm parking problem could be more easily solved if there were someone to ticket the illegally parked cars in the dorm lot after 4:30 p.m. I have suggested this to the administration a number of times, and all I get is the statement that seems to be a favorite of many of Webster's administrators: "That's not my responsibility; that's not my job."

So back to my point, I have consistently complained to the administration and given helpful solutions only to be told that it was not their job to help solve the problem of parking. Maybe I have been going to the wrong office, but I thought that the parking ticket office was the ideal place to take up my parking ticket complaints and problems.

Students have, therefore, consistently complained, or at least, I have; and nothing has been done. Students have not remained silent, and still nothing has been done. When *will* something be done?

Sincerely,
Laura Cohen
NARAL State Coordinator

AIA Responds To Faculty

To The Editor:

The comments made by some of the professors interviewed by Dawn Grodsky in her article, "Freedom of Speech vs. Balance in Classroom" (Oct. 12, 1989), serve both to demonstrate and to propagate common misconceptions about Accuracy In Academia. I wish to correct some of these misleading assertions.

Accuracy In Academia (the impetus for whose founding was media hostility toward the United States, not toward Accuracy In Media) does not send spies into classrooms; most of the information that we receive about college classes comes from students who have had no prior contact with AIA.

The professors about whom AIA publishes articles do not "try to give both sides (or state) 'This is my opinion,' when giving it." They state as fact, for example: "The domino theory is bulls---," "The problem we face as a species stem from the present system of class rule, capitalism," and that the United States bombed the Japanese during World War II "because of the color of their skin," without even contrasting these opinions with other views.

AIA does not label every liberal a Marxist. Normally, we describe professors as Marxists only if they have first applied that term to themselves. We do not "distort things as much as" we "accuse people of distorting." We do not slander people in *Campus Report*, which has never successfully been sued for slander (or libel).

AIA is not "against academic freedom." We simply believe that, like all rights, it carries with it certain responsibilities, in this case to report the truth fairly, honestly and accurately.

AIA supports "the airing of all ideas." We do not seek to "stop ideas" that we "consider unfavorable." It is

continued on page 9

Letters

A Harrowing Experience

To The Editor:

While visiting the Webster Groves Subway Sandwich store, located in the Old Orchard Shopping Area, at Big Bend and East Lockwood Avenue the weekend before fall break, I experienced a terrible show of harassment by the owner, Dan Krueger. The outcome of my experience was VERBAL AND PHYSICAL HARASSMENT by the owner. When filling out the back of my Subway card, I wrote the name and address of the First Lady, Barbara Bush. It was purely for fun, because I knew the worker. After leaving the store and opening the door to my car, Mr. Krueger came from behind me, violently snatching my bag, which contained my sandwich and a cookie. His voice tone was very loud and his approach was extremely hostile and disillusioning. He told me to get the hell away from his store and if I stepped foot back in it again, he would call the police, have me arrested and prosecuted for trespassing. As he turned around to go back in the store, I followed, asking what the problem was. He then turned, pushed me and reiterated everything he had said before, adding that my name was NOT Barbara Bush and that I was barred from his store. At no time during this outburst did he ever refrain from yelling at the top of his lungs! I challenged him to call the police, because, by that time, it hit me that I WAS being harassed. It deeply and emotionally bothered me that I was handled in such an inhuman and indecent manner, and I felt that I needed to let these feelings be heard. I understand that there could have been many factors that may have caused this confrontation, however, I am challenging the approach that he took towards handling the whole situation; I feel that as students, but moreso as humans, we can't allow cruel practices such as

these to be allowed in this community, or any community. Therefore, I am asking that you join me in a financial boycott until a satisfactory resolution can be made. Thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,
Tim Anthony

Bush's Ignorance

To The Editor:

Recent events show how out of step President Bush is with the majority of Americans on the question of choice. The fact that he announced his two newest assaults on the freedom to choose when he hoped no one was looking indicates that even he knows he's wrong.

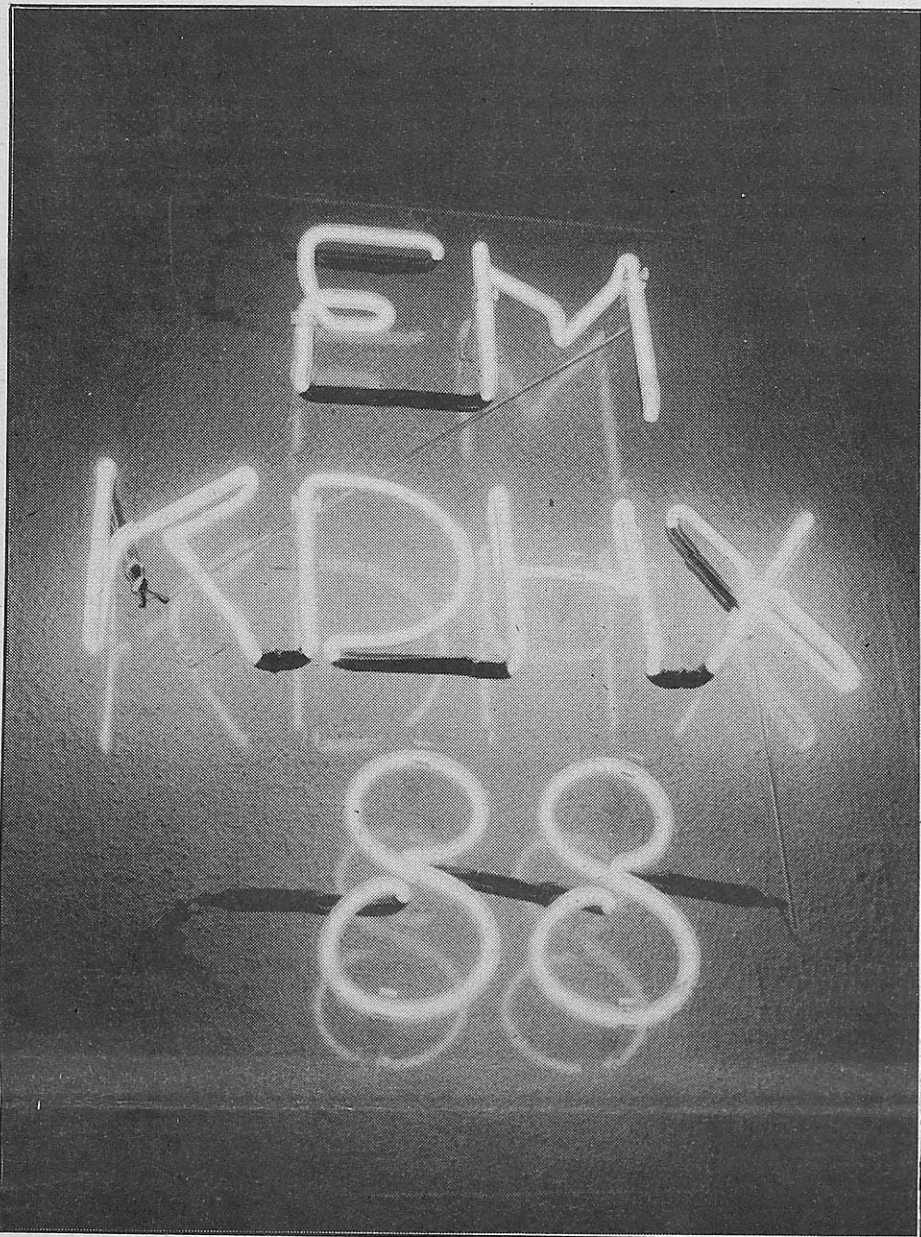
In vetoing a measure to restore funding for abortions for victims of rape and incest, Bush is allying himself with those extremists who want to punish women for pregnancies that result from even the most heinous crimes. And when the Bush Justice Department asked the U. S. Supreme Court to use the upcoming *Hodgson* case to overturn *Roe vs. Wade* they are seeking to end the constitutional protection for reproductive freedom — again.

When will the political leadership of our country hear the voices of the majority of Americans who do not want government interfering in these personal decisions. Poll after poll has shown that most people believe that a woman should be able to choose a safe, legal abortion.

It is that majority that we have seen speaking out, writing their legislators and organizing their friends for choice since the *Webster* decision. It is those who believe in freedom who will be making history at the Missouri March for Women's Lives on Sunday, Nov. 12 in Jefferson City. Young and old, black and white will be marching for women's lives.

For too long a vocal and tenacious minority has dominated the public debate on this issue. With our voices united here and across the country on Nov. 12 maybe even President Bush will hear us.

Becker Spins Soulful Sounds



The headquarters of KDHX, FM 88, community radio station, where Al Becker gives his lessons on female jazz artists Sunday nights, 10 to 12.

women artists that many people have never heard of, but he shares with his audience an incredible amount of information about the artist.

Becker isn't reading linear notes over the air. He shares his stories and information that he has received from his many encounters with some of the great female jazz and blues singers.

He was on the front lines, venturing into the jazz clubs of St. Louis and other cities he lived in; namely Chicago and New York. He was there in the 50s when most of this music was the popular music of the time.

Becker recalls the days of Gaslight Square and jazz in St. Louis.

"I lived in Gaslight Square for about nine months and I became very good friends with the artists down there. A lot of people would go into the clubs. They weren't very mixed clubs. They were pretty well all white audiences," he said.

"There was a singer down there named Connie Morris who was phenomenal. She had a very mixed audience. When I met these ladies down there they knew that I knew what I was talking about. They would invite me to their homes. Musicians would come over and have jam sessions at two and three in the morning."

When Becker talks in between songs on his show, he might tell a story of what went on at a particular recording session of a song he plays. He might talk about the arranger of the song, or what was going on in the performers life during the recording. He always seems to have a great deal of information on about the songs he plays.

By the time Becker sets the needle on the record, the listener is paying full attention as Becker's history lesson comes to life in the music.

Becker's love for jazz began at an early age. He first experienced the

music on the radio which led to his expensive, but priceless, habit of buying records in the early 50s.

"I had this cousin in Memphis Tennessee, and I would visit her a lot when I was a kid. All she listened to were the R&B stations in Memphis. I was eight and nine years old down there. This is the music I heard," said Becker.

"When I got into junior high school, yeah I liked what was going on, but I turned to KATZ for my music. I used to go down to Joe's Music on Franklin. My parents never knew I was taking the Grand Street car down there to buy records. They probably would have had a coronary. I could get things down there that I couldn't get anywhere else."

Becker does enjoy instrumental jazz and male vocalists but he feels a great deal of passion toward the female singers, especially the way their voices emulate emotions.

"Blues has a very special feeling to it. Most great blues and jazz singers got their training in the churches. The church choirs were overwhelmingly female. Some of the male singers for those choirs went on to become singers, but for some reason a lot of them didn't go into jazz or blues. They went into other things," he said.

"I think a woman's voice can handle some of the nuances of blues better. Years ago men felt that men could not show their emotions. It wasn't good to wear your heart on your sleeve. Joe Williams has an album, *A Man Ain't Suppose to Cry*. The blues demands that you can cry; that you can wear your heart on your sleeve."

"I think these women do it very well. Many of them lived it. Very few of them just came out of the church choir singing the blues or jazz. They

by Dave Simon
Journal Music Editor

Chicago has blues and house music while New York has jazz and hip hop. New Orleans has funk and Zydeco while St. Louis has KDHX.

If there is one thing that St. Louis music fans can take pride in, it is the the non-commercial musical variety that KDHX has to offer.

It is the DJ's of this station who deserve the credit for filling the St. Louis air waves with that comes from the heart as oppose to music that comes from the wallet.

Al Becker is just one of the many DJ's for the station whose radio show, "*Jazz and Blues for Night People*," is not only enlightening musically, but is also a history lesson of a specific musical era.

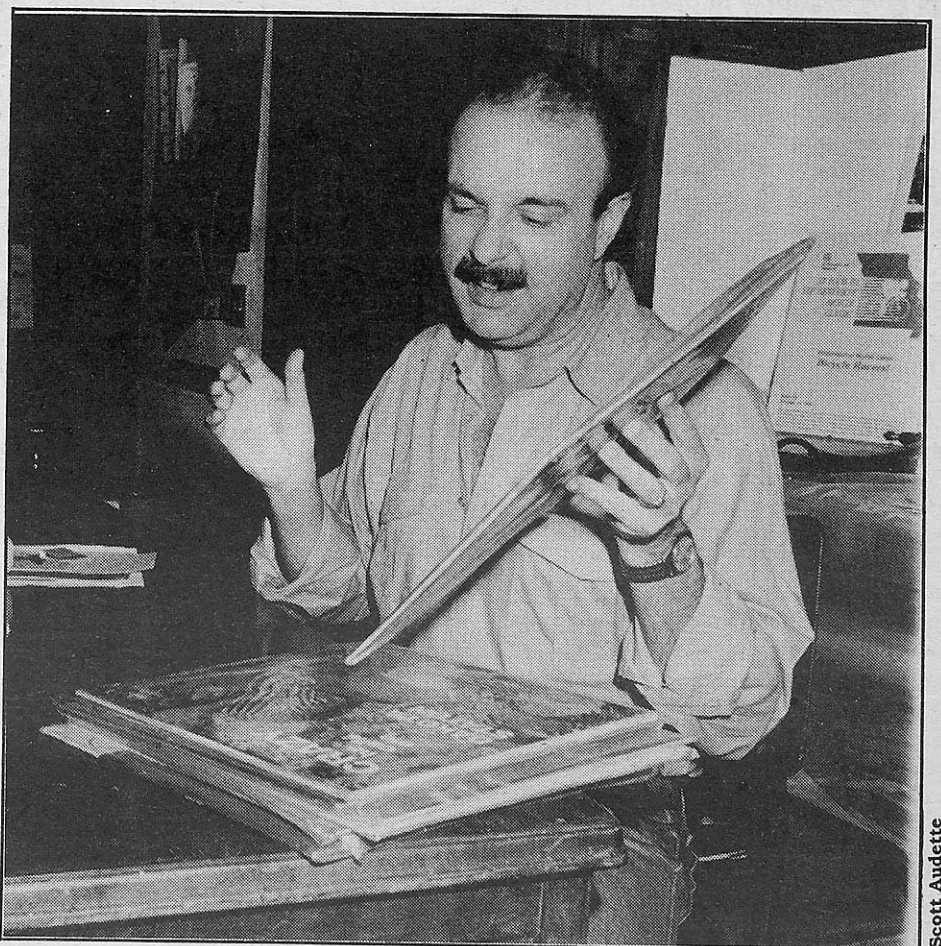
For Becker, his music is jazz, blues and R&B. But Becker doesn't spin what most might expect for this musical format. His show features the great female singers of these genres.

Becker points out that many of these female artists are unknown to many music listeners. One listens to Becker's show and many might wonder why these artists have been kept such a secret.

Becker has no secrets to keep. He loves this music and wants anyone with a soul, and your basic range of human emotions, to know about it.

Not only does he play obscure

J
A
Z
Z



Al Becker looks through his extensive collection of jazz records. He started his collection when in junior high.

Scott Audette

Scott Audette

Of Jazzy Ladies

had a lot of things in their lives that influenced the way they felt. Billie Holliday once said 'I never sing the same song twice. Many times the way I sing that night is what happened to me that day.'

With such an extensive record collection and a great deal of knowledge on the music it made perfect sense for Becker to have a theme for each show.

One theme that he has used for a couple of shows is called jazz goes pop. These are pop songs done by jazz artists in their own unique way. It is always amusing to hear these jazz singers approach well known pop songs from a completely different angle.

'Blues has a very special feeling to it. Most great blues and jazz singers got their training in churches.'

**-Becker
KDHX DJ**

Other popular themes are his concert shows and his shows that feature the work of two different artist. Becker did a series of shows that focused on the history of female jazz and blues singer.

"I did a series of programs; 'Jazz the 50s, 60s, 70s and 80s.' I did them in four consecutive weeks."

"The 50s was a very strange period because that's when the LP of course

came out and albums were coming out all over the place. If you listen to these artists from the 50s and listen to how they sound in the 60s, and then the 70s, sometimes the change in their style and the tone of their voice is many degrees from where they were," Becker said.

"Carmin Magrey, in the mid-50s was a very good ballad singer. She played her own piano sometimes. She got into the 60s and all of sudden something happened to her voice where now she is considered with Ella and Sarah as one of the top jazz singers of all time. Any artist that is good, that we are still hearing from in the 80s and was around in the 50s, has changed her style."

The format of Becker's show is obviously nothing that a listener would find on a commercial radio station. Community radio stations, like KDHX, are known to emphasize quality programming. Quality programming will attract an audience with quality taste. Becker has been impressed with the audience he attracts.

"I think KDHX has a little above-average audience in their musical taste. I've been amazed at how knowledgeable people are when they call in. They call in and say was that so and so on drums, and was that so and so doing the arrangement. Half of my calls are that way. The other half are 'who is that, I want to know more about her,'" said Becker.

Sunday night is always a hot night at KDHX. Al Becker is just one of the great DJ's to take to the air waves that night. From 10 until 12 Becker gets behind the mic. Becker spins and enlightens while the ladies sing the blues; the groove of St. Louis.



Scott Audette

Becker discusses how women artists are better suited to jazz than men, and how his love for jazz was born.

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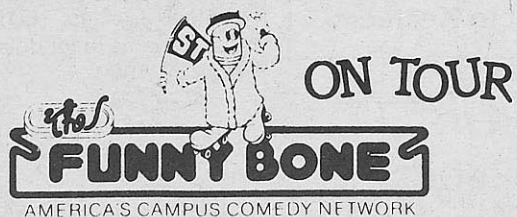
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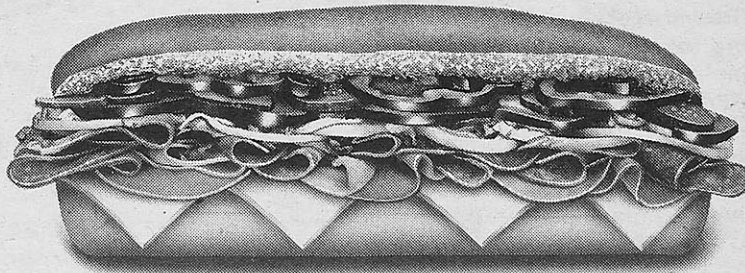
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No Longer Chasing Lights In Night Skies

Veteran Researcher Compelled To Uncover Governmental 'Cover-up'

by Eileen Kelley
Journal Staff Writer

The only certainty is that there is a great deal of uncertainty.

A young man says he has traveled far for answers.

He stands up and anxiously makes his way through the crowd to the microphone. Brushing the hair out of his face he braces himself.

In a shaky yet angered voice he speaks of a small rural town in Missouri that apparently has fallen prey to unexplainable turn of events that has left the community in disarray.

Full of passion and deep seeded emotion he calls out to the seven member panel seated in front of him under the bright lights. He begins to beckon for their assistance to tackle the phenomenon of the cattle mutilations that frequent the Missouri pastures.

In his words, alien beings are visiting the area and leaving the cattle for dead. He attests that there are actual first hand witnesses that can account for sighting such beings. Yet the animosity surrounding typical negative reaction of the media and governmental bodies further instills fear within the community. They'd send us to the insane asylum, he says.

He speaks of the thousands upon thousands of cattle that are being slaughtered in such a manner that they are missing their internal and external organs. Yet the mystery behind the slayings arises from the autopsies — apparently the surgical procedures are performed with such high intensity that there does not seem to be any sign of inflammation or vascular distress from the animal that is left without any remaining blood.

The audience of about 300 people at this time remains somber. Not even the faintest chuckle of cynicism or a gasp of astonishment could be heard.

Apparently they have conditioned themselves to the complexities of the world. And moreover, they believe that life outside of the nation in which they live must truly exist.

Could one expect anything different from an audience of the Show-Me UFO Conference?

By the masses, ranging from the young to the elderly, of virtually all realms of society, they came to the 14 and a half hour confab sponsored by The Mutual UFO Network (MUFON)

on Oct. 21 at the Harley Hotel in Earth City — quite an appropriate setting as the name implies to a summation of the conference: That they, the audience, are not alone in their assertions; that one must be pretty narrow-minded to think that human beings, earthlings, are of the highest form of life that exist.

And with that in mind, the general concept disseminated from the guest speakers and honored guest suggests a national cover-up.

"Our society doesn't treat quantum leaps well," said Alex Horvat, the public information director of the conference. "We are always victims. Except we are on the verge of quantum leaps into the truth."

Governmental bodies nationwide are aware of the unexplainable phenomena and they are withholding information about UFO sightings and alien life forms from the general public, stated Leonard H. Stringfield.

"This is the biggest story ever, never told," he said.

Stringfield is an aspiring veteran of UFO research and author of several books and monographs on crash and retrieval testimonies from various informants of all walks of life.

"From generals and intelligent officers to those without even a place to live," said Stringfield. "I feel comfortable with the 37 first hand independent witnesses that have witnessed a crash or retrieval (of a flying saucer) that is now within the government's hands. And I have well over 400 informants through the intermediary."

Stringfield, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, obviously spent many a year establishing his credibility with informants that attested to governmental knowledge of UFO's and trusted him to uphold a promise of absolute anonymity.

"I proved to them that I could be trusted in that I wouldn't reveal their names," he said.

Stringfield served during World War II in the the United States Air Force. In addition, he said that he was also in the intelligence department during that period of time.

"That doesn't mean I'm intelligent or anything," he said with humbling laugh. "I don't mean to be blowing my horn or anything, but I was given a lot of insight and had a great deal of access to certain government info."

In 1955, at a time when there were apparently many reports of UFO activity, the Air Defense Command Center in Columbus, Ohio, officially designated Stringfield's home as the "UFO reporting post."

Stringfield said that the UFO phenomenon has its highs and its lows in activity.

"There could be nothing and then all of a sudden they (the UFO reports) were coming in clusters. A major period was in 1973. The United States was seeing sightings everywhere."

It was during that period that Stringfield said that he was requested by the police in Cincinnati to go on the radio all day for two days in October. He said that it was his duty to keep the public informed via the radio because the police lines could not handle the overload.

Stringfield feels certain that he has been involved in UFO research longer than probably anyone that is alive today. He said that the other veterans of ufology have either passed away, or have removed themselves from that area of study for one reason or another.

Stringfield recalled back to a time that in the 70s when he felt that he was under a fairly strict surveillance by the government. He said that although he was not followed around by men with trenchcoats and hats, he received death threats.

"You know though I can't prove a thing though," he said. "Mental

intimidation is a very strange feeling. I guess I feel that way because I'm human."

Yet instead of turning and running the other way, Stringfield said that he felt even more compelled to search for the answers of the unknown.

"Yeah, I have lived on the edge," he said as if he just re-evaluated his past experiences. "Sometimes I wonder how I can sustain this, but I think back to the horrible conditions of the war. And if I can live through that crap where most of my fellas did not come back — then I can live through anything."

Stringfield's reason for spending at least "90 percent" of his time concentrating on unknown phenomena is to shed some bit of relevant information to people or even give reassurance to those that are in fear of what they don't understand.

He has watched the UFO phenomenon unfold throughout the years and has witnessed what he feels are the effects of a governmental cover-up as a unique experience.

"I suppose the day I pass away I'll know what it is like to have total involvement."

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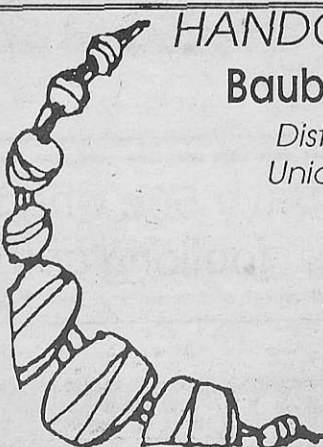


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Next Picture Show

"The Fabulous Baker Boys ...one of those movies where you know the plot...."

by Michael Curran

I never could, and still can't, tell which one's Beau and which one's Jeff Bridges. I'm fairly positive that Beau is the younger, tough-looking one and that Jeff is the one that looks kind of like my dad.

For the movie's sake, it didn't really matter because they were both awful. Beau was a loner who liked to smoke and have one night stands. Jeff played the older, more sensible, business-oriented, brother. Together they are The Baker Boys, a seedy two-piano lounge act.

Tremendous media hype, at least in the everyday section of the *Post* and on entertainment shows, marked the debut of the Bridges boys in the same movie. At least the film will be remembered for something. It won't be noted for Michelle Pfeifer's singing ability either. It wasn't as bad as the script, but her attempt at a seductive rendition of "Makin Whoopee" was just that, an attempt.

The Fabulous Baker Boys is one of those movies where you know the

plot, if not from the commercials, then after ten minutes of viewing.

Everyone knew that the Baker brothers were experiencing tension and that, sooner or later, they'd hire Susie Diamond (Pfeifer) as their singer. What else would happen? I mean we see her singing with them in the ads, and yet the filmmakers expected the rest of the film to be so interesting that that didn't really matter. They were wrong. After Susie gets hired and she sings a little, the movie becomes a sleeper. And, of course, since Pfeifer is an attractive female, she must sleep with either one or both of the brothers to increase the tension. Fortunately, it was just one brother.

Every tacky cliché about a love affair that was not meant to be was used, including the all-time horrid, "My neck is so sore tonight, could you rub it for me?" as the clencher when, after a good half of the film, they do finally get together.

Slow and boring are two of the best words to describe this picture, and maybe laughable. I hope Michelle and the Bridges boys got paid well to make up for the pathetic roles they played. At least it's some consolation.

If you're dying to see Michelle Pfeifer sing, then check out *Grease II*. If the thrill of watching Jeff and Beau in the same movie is too much, then go see *The Fabulous Baker Boys*, but stand warned.

Letters from page 5

the left that represses free speech by banning conservative newspapers, implementing "harassment policies" according to which students can be punished for their words, and refusing to recognize conservative student clubs.

AIA appears to have "a conservative political agenda" because, the majority of academe promotes a liberal political agenda. Honesty, accuracy, and balance have become chiefly the concerns of the right because they are so flagrantly disregarded by the left which openly abuses university classrooms and resources for political purposes.

Sincerely,
Leslie Carbone
Executive Director

CSA Suggestions

To The Editor:

I agree with the opinions stated in the Oct. 19 editorial, "CSA Weekly 'Circus' Lacking Cotton Candy, Still Full Of Fluff." Yes, there is a need to restructure the whole CSA government so that it can effectively function as a government for the students of Webster University.

Before coming to Webster, I served on the student government at St. Louis Community College at Meramec. For three semesters I was in a tightly organized government that used *Robert's Rules of Order*. The government at Meramec was one that did its job as leader. Last year I ran

for a position on the CSA, yet I wasn't elected. So I sat in a few meetings anyway (when I could find them). Although that problem has been corrected by now, others still existed. The CSA at that time would use their own rules of order instead of *Robert's Rules of Order*, and it was a mad house.

So I asked Peg McCarthy why don't they use *Robert's Rules of Order*? She said that CSA was beyond and above such rules and didn't need to follow them. To me, then the student government was a joke. I then stopped going to the circus and went back to classes.

I heard that the government is in the process of rewriting their constitution. I only hope that rumor becomes a reality though.

Well, here is an idea for President Brandon Benton. Give each club on campus one voting seat on CSA. And still have election for other students that want to be on CSA. That way the various clubs have a say on the internal workings of CSA.

Paul E. Tague

Student Emmy Clarified

To The Editor:

Thanks for the article. However there are some inaccuracies. I work freelance for "Takeoff" as "a" producer not "the" producer. Also, what I got at the Emmy's was not a "student emmy" but an emmy in the student programming category (broadcast). There is a separate Emmy award ceremony for Student Emmy's. This, however, was not it.

Thank you,
Chuck Schmitt

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This exhibition has been organized by The Saint Louis Art Museum, and is made possible by a generous grant from Mark Twain Banks, sponsor. Additional financial assistance for this project was provided by the Missouri Arts Council, a state agency, and the National Endowment for the Arts, a Federal agency.

The Saint Louis Art Museum is open Tuesday through Sunday. The permanent collection is always free; special exhibitions are free on Tuesdays from 1:30 to 8:00 p.m. For information: (314) 721-0072.

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Continuing

MOMENTS IN THE WOODS: A *Walk in the Woods*, Lee Blessing's Tony Award and Pulitzer Prize nominated play inspired by a real event that occurred during the 1982 Geneva arms negotiations, strolls onto the Mainstage of the Loretto Hilton Center, presented by the Repertory Theatre of St. Louis. Student rush tickets are available. **Through November 10.** For more information, call 968-4925.

INTIMATE ART: "Intimate Translations," a juried membership exhibit of the St. Louis Women's Caucus for Art, will be displayed in the Cecille R. Hunt Gallery, located in the Visual Arts Studio. An opening reception will be held today from 5-8 p.m. Free. **Through November 18.**

AUSTRIAN ART: "Biedermeier in Austria," an art exhibition, is on display in the lobby Gallery of the Loretto-Hilton Center. Gallery hours are weekdays 1-5 p.m. and during all theatre performances. Free. **Through November 22.**

IN LIVING COLOR: "Characterizing Color," an exhibit of photographs by Celia Jordan, Susan Hacker and Tom Patton, is on display in the May Gallery of the Business/Technology Complex. Gallery hours are 8:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m. Monday-Thursday, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday and 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. Free. **Through November 29.**

Friday

November 3 HOW TO YOGA: "Yoga, Body and Mind" will be presented by Yoga instructor Mary Bornefeld as part of the Downtowners Program. Bornefeld will discuss the dynamic relationship between one's mind and body. Lamert Building, 911 Washington, 1:30-3:30 p.m. Free. For more information, call 968-7171.



Comedian Frank King appears at Webster, Nov. 8.

THAT'S NOT ALL, FOLKS: A *Tribute to Mel Blanc: 1908-1989 - Porky Pig in Hollywood* will be screened to kick off "Art in Motion: Animation '89" as part of the Webster Film Series. Winifred Moore Auditorium, 8 p.m. (Also Nov. 5, 5 p.m.) Admission is \$3 general public, \$2 students. For more information, call 968-7487.

Saturday

November 4 LOOKING BACK: A retrospective of the works of Charles Bowers, best known for his creation of over 250 *Mutt and Jeff* animated features, will be presented as part of the "Art in Motion: Animation '89" series. Winifred Moore Auditorium, 8 p.m. Admission \$3 general public, \$2 students. For more information, call 968-7487.

Sunday

November 5 SCREEN GEMS: Louise Beaudet will introduce a retrospective program of work collected by the Cinematheque archive, the only archive in the world specializing in animation. Works from Canada, France, America, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Japan and Russia will be featured. Winifred Moore Auditorium, 8 p.m. Admission \$3 general public, \$2 students.

Monday

November 6 IN CONCERT: Guitarist Steve Schenkel and soloist Asa Harris give a jazz concert in honor of American Music Week. Schenkel and Harris' concert will include pieces by Irving Berlin, Stevie Wonder, Cole Porter and Harold Arlen. In addition to the guitar, Schenkel will also play bass, banjo and synthesizer. Winifred Moore Auditorium, 7 p.m. Admission is \$1. For more information, call 968-7032.

FARCE TRAGIQUE: The Compagnie Claude Beauclair of Paris will present Eugene Ionesco's play *La Lecon*, in French. In the theater of Ionesco, the universe seems out of focus, people with caricatures who seem unaware of the absurdity of their language and proceedings. Loretto-Hilton Center, 7:30 p.m. Tickets \$6 for general public, \$4 for students. For more information, call 968-7047.

BEST DEFENSE: The Women's Resource Center sponsors a Self-Defense Class in the Pink Room. Time to be announced. Call 968-6920 for more information.

B.A.S.S.: The Behavioral and Social Sciences Club meets in the Green Room (Ground Floor, Loretto Hall). Speaker, and time to be announced.

Tuesday

November 7 AT THE CINEMA: *My Man Godfrey* is screened as part of the Webster Film Series "Screwball Comedy" program. Winifred Moore Auditorium, 7p.m. Admission is \$3 general public, \$1 for Webster students. For more information, call 968-7487.

BROWN BAGGIN' IT: The Women's Studies Program sponsors a Lunch Bag Seminar titled "Issues in Women's Health," presented by Janice Hooper. Bring your lunch! Pink Room (First Floor, Loretto Hall), Noon-1:30 p.m.

Wednesday

November 8 THE KING OF COMEDY: The Funny Bone on Tour stops off in the Maria Hall Cafeteria, featuring comedian Frank King for your lunchtime entertainment. Lots of laughs (and that's just the food). High Noon, free of charge (Brought to you by those zany folks in Student Services.).

CSA: The Council on Student Affairs meets in regular session. The entire university community is welcome and encouraged to attend. Green Room (Ground Floor, Loretto Hall), 3:30 p.m.



A scene from the "Art in Motion: Animation '89" festival, beginning Nov. 3 in the Winifred Moore Auditorium.

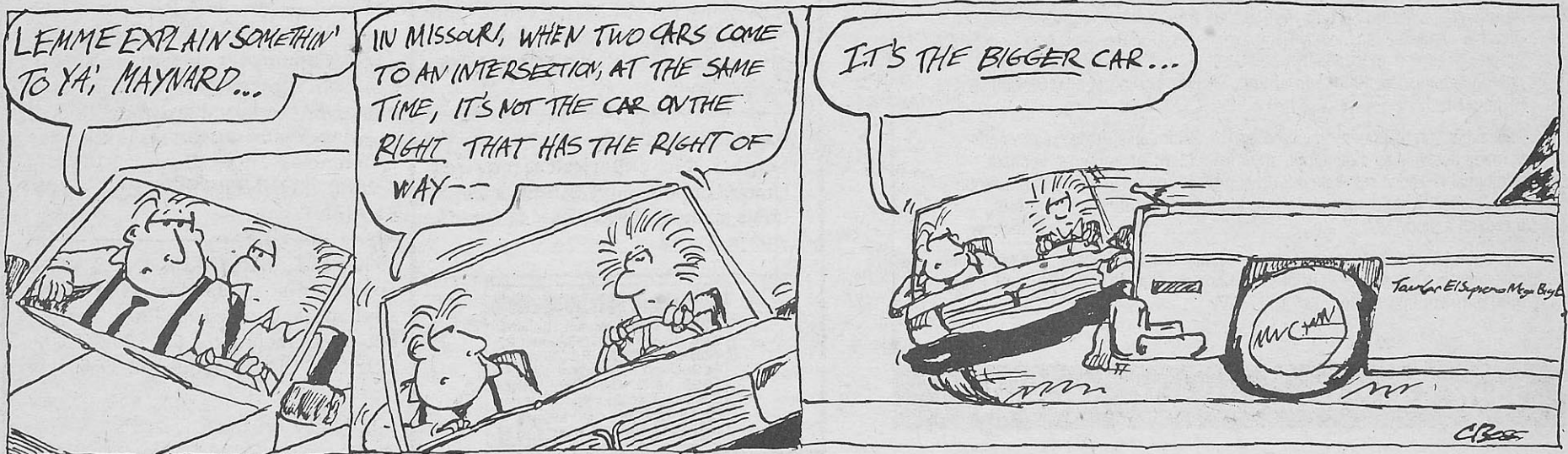
Have you got a date for COMPENDIUM?

Items for the *Journal's* weekly calendar should be addressed to *The Journal*, ATTN: Compendium, 470 East Lockwood, St. Louis, MO 63119. Submission deadline is 4 p.m. on the Thursday prior to publication.

Please include all relevant event information, including description, date, time, place, admission costs (if any) and a telephone number for more information. Photographs are welcome, but must include the above information. *The Journal* reserves the right to edit all submissions for length and clarity.

Due to space limitations, preference is given to on-campus and Webster University events. "Out and About" community items will be included as space permits.

RANDOM RAMBLINGS



Webster Soccer Loses Bid To NCLAA

by Matt Brockmann
Journal Sports Writer

The soccer Gorloks defeated Parks College 4-2 on Oct. 17, a game in which the Gorloks played very well. In the first half, midfielder Matt Hunter scored his first two goals of the season to give Webster a 2-1 half-time lead.

In the second half, Webster's leading scorer, Mike Hutchison scored two goals, his ninth and tenth of the season. He has been the major source of offense for the Gorloks throughout the season. Hutchison also had an assist in the game, giving him three for the season.

The next day the Gorloks ran up against a very good McKendree College team, and lost 5-2. Forward Billy Michael scored his fourth goal of the season for Webster, and Hutchison also scored for the Gorloks. Back Larry Grasso thought McKendree was an outstanding team.

"We played well against them (McKendree) but they were too fast and too big for us to match up with," said Grasso. "They were really good."

The season basically came down to one game for Webster. The scenario

for the game against Principia College on Oct. 21 was simple: if the Gorloks won they would go to the national tournament, and if they lost they stayed home.

Playing in front of the Alumni Weekend crowd of an estimated 200 people at Principia, Webster came out on the short end of a 2-1 score. The Panthers came out in the first half and played an extremely physical game. Principia used their physical play to distract the Gorloks from their game plan. Webster became frustrated that the officials allowed numerous collisions and continuous pushing and shoving, with the Gorloks usually on the receiving end of the altercations.

Principia got on the scoreboard mid-way through the first half on a goal by a forward known as Odie. Odie and Webster defender Jim Giles both made sliding attempts to reach a ball near the Gorlok's goal, and Odie was able to tip the ball over the outstretched arm of Webster goalie Bill Cowie. The Gorloks had trouble all day keeping up with Odie.

The half ended with Principia lead-

ing 1-0 and Webster wondering what to do about the physical nature of the game. Coach Marty Todt said, "It's obvious that the refs aren't going to call anything, so we have to play more physical."

The second half was much like the first in the physical sense. Both teams continued the intense play with tempers occasionally flaring. Webster continually applied offensive pressure, but a defensive breakdown by the Gorloks led to another goal by Odie.

Webster came right back and scored a goal less than a minute later. Hunter scored on a rebound from a shot by Lou Reuss. The Principia goalie had trouble handling Webster's initial shots all day, but the Gorloks only capitalized once. The game, and the Gorlok's post season hopes, ended at 2-1.

In an anti-climatic game against Parks College on Thursday Oct. 26, Webster ended their season on a losing note by the score 1-0. The Gorloks had two excellent scoring opportunities, but failed to score on

either of them. The game was typical of the entire Gorlok season. Nine days earlier Webster played one of their best games of the season and defeated Parks. This time the Gorloks played a flat game and were defeated.

Grasso summed up his thoughts on the season. "Very disappointing. Especially for the seniors. I expected more from some of the younger guys. They have to be more dedicated."

"There were times when we didn't come together on the field as a team," said Grasso. "I think that had to do with conflicting personalities. Overall it was a very disappointing season."

Because they lost three out of the four games, they did not receive a bid to the National Little College Athletic Association post season tournament, a goal which they had set for themselves at the beginning of the season.

The Webster Gorloks finished the season with a 6-10-2 record. A definite disappointment from the high expectations early in the year. Grasso said, "We had high expectations that we didn't live up to at all. We definitely did not achieve the goals we set."

V-ball, Cross-Country Ends Season...

Johnson Elected All-American; Preiss Goes To Michigan

VOLLEYBALL

by Stephanie Morton
Journal Sports Editor

Although they lost the last two games of the season, the women's volleyball team ended their season in an aggressive style.

Playing away against the Maryville Saints, the Webster Gorloks lost to Maryville 15-8, 15-11, 15-6, Oct. 24.

Sherri Webb, freshman, had six impressive kills, while Michele Rausch, freshman, and Myrtis Johnson, senior, each had five kills. Missy Chaffin, freshman, set up nine shots for kills, and Webb set up six.

In the serving category, Rausch lead with three service aces, and Leigh Knobbe, freshman had two service aces. Knobbe led in the dig category by getting five digs, while Johnson and Mayuko Iwamoto, freshman, each earned four digs.

Just two days later, the women battled against Blackburn College, Oct. 26, but lost 15-6, 15-6, 15-8.

"There were some really long rallies and they won one and then we would win one rally," said Coach Kathy Goldner. "They played better than the score shows. Sometimes the score does not tell the whole story."

After losing the first two games,

Webster played more aggressively and took a 4-1 lead in the third game,

however, Blackburn came back to tie it up 4-4. From there the game was close, but Blackburn ended up on top, 15-8.

Webb and Rausch each had four kills, while Johnson had three. For the service aces, Rausch led with five, and Johnson had three. For the digs, Johnson and Chaffin tied for first, each with three digs, while Knobbe and Iwamoto each made two digs.

As far as the season went, Goldner is happy about the teams progress.

"This year we had stronger hitters, setters and better diggers. Micki Kuhlman (junior) helped us out as well," said Goldner. "Missy (Chaffin) became a very aggressive hitter."

The team went on to nominate Johnson for the All-American for the National College Athletic Association (NCAA), and Knobbe for the All-American in academics.

"We wanted to nominate Leigh (Knobbe), because she has a 4.0 (grade point average) but she has to be a sophomore," said Goldner.

For next year Goldner has high hopes.

"We had stronger team this year, and we have a good core coming up next year," she said.

CROSS-COUNTRY

by Stephanie Morton
Journal Sports Editor

Capping off their season in fine style were the men's and women's cross-country teams.

Tom Preiss, sophomore, finished second Oct. 21, in the Westminster College Invitational.

As the only runner of the men's team, Preiss completed the five-mile course in 28 minutes and 6 seconds. He averaged 5:37 per mile on the run.

The week before Preiss finished 18th at the Washington University Invitational at Forest Park. He posted a time of 28:30; an average of 5:42 per mile.

Preiss will compete on Nov. 4 in the National Small College Athletic Association meet in Rochester Hills, Mich. Although he is an experienced runner, Preiss admits he is a little nervous.

"Yeah I'm a little nervous because relatives will be there. My sister will be in Michigan, and they have never seen me run," said Preiss. "The worst part is the start of the race. By the first or second mile you're more into it."

The week after that, Preiss will run in the National College Athletic Association (NCAA) Division III Regional meet in Oshkosh, Wis. In

both tournaments, Preiss hopes to just finish well.

"Physically, I'm more fit and mentally I'm a lot better than last year. So far the season has been pretty good. I just hope to finish well," he said.

'Physically, I'm more fit and mentally I'm a lot better than last year. So the season has been pretty good. I just hope to finish well.'

-Preiss

On the women's team, history was made. For the first time four women participated in a cross-country meet.

Holly Behring, senior, finished off her season strongly, by capturing 4th place in 22:25. Behring's teammate, Kelly Petersen, senior, was another award winner by taking 9th place in 26:04. The other two runners, Agnes Moro, running her first race, placed 12th in 31:39, and Linda Boyet, made her personal best record in 35:06 for 13th place.

The Westminster meet marked the last meet for the women's and men's teams.

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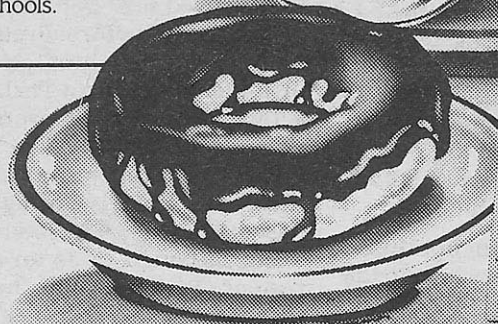
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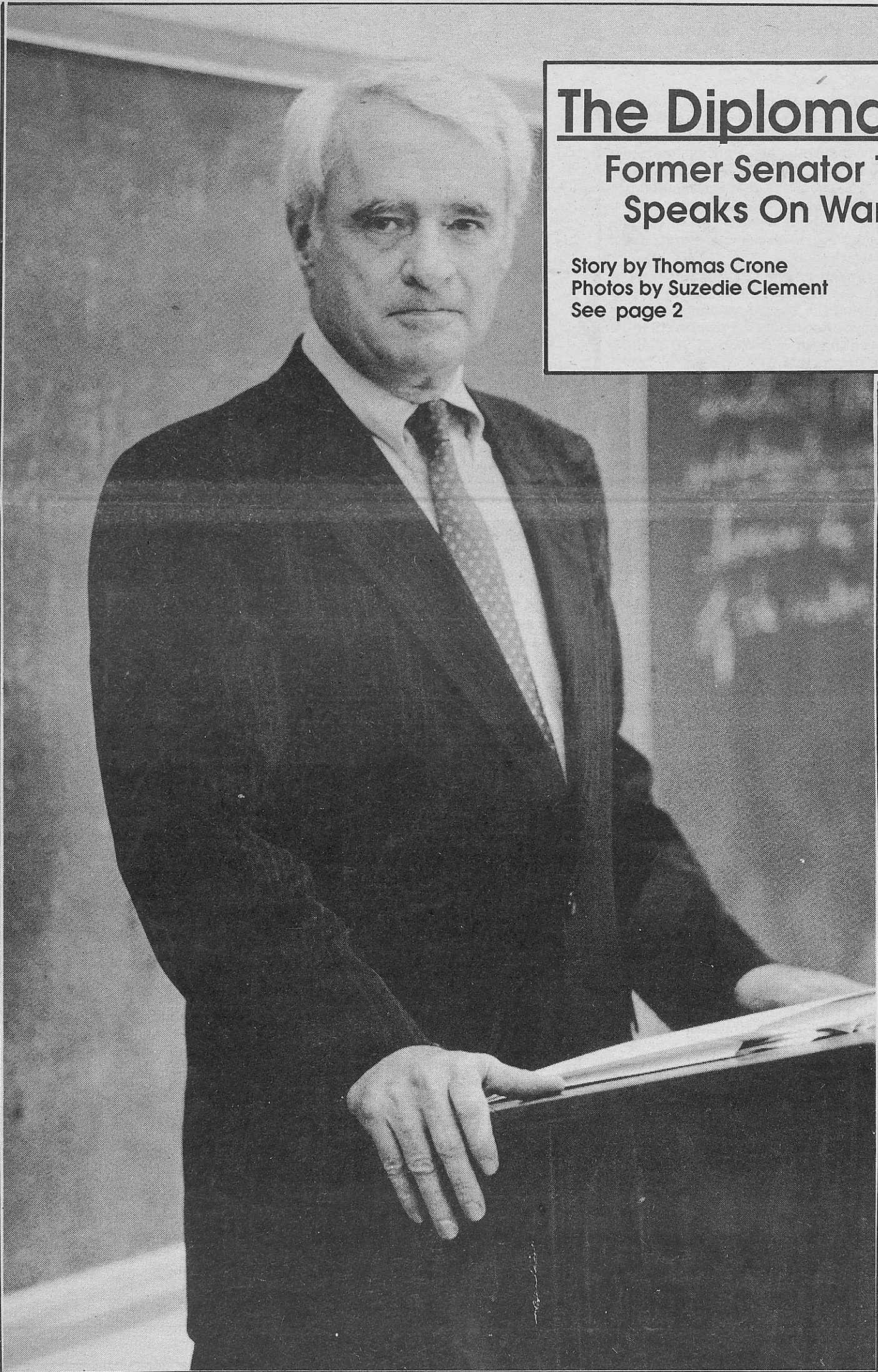
Webster Staff Alliance To Make University A Better Place To Be see story page 6

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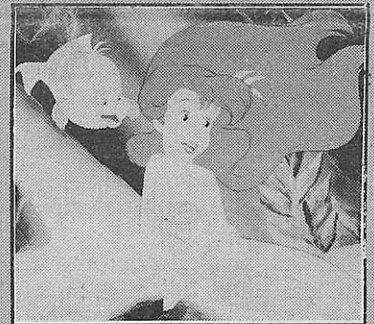
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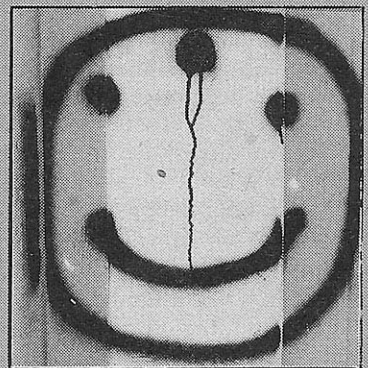
The Diplomacy Of War

Former Senator Tom Eagleton
Speaks On War Powers Act

Story by Thomas Crone
Photos by Suzedie Clement
See page 2



Disney's Animation
Comes To Campus
see page 7



A Collection Of The
Best St. Louis Graffiti
Plus Efforts To Clean It Up
see pages 8 and 9

International Relations Hosts Eagleton

Former Senator Speaks To Class On Nation's Diplomacy Of War

by Thomas Crone
Journal Contributing Writer

The War Powers Act, written into law during the wane of the Vietnam Conflict is now a response without much bite, if any, according to former U.S. Senator Thomas Eagleton.

"I think the fight's over (on the Act)," Eagleton said. "I think it's a dead letter."

Eagleton spoke to the Webster community on Oct. 31, the guest of Mary Mangan. His discussion to her morning international relations class centered on the history of U.S. diplomacy regarding the declaration of war, and that history's ultimate involvement into the War Powers Act (WPA).

And though he had been an original sponsor and drafter of the then-controversial bill, it was not one he signed when it came to a vote.

"What I found offensive is that this gives the president the legal right to fight a war for 60 to 90 days, and that's unconstitutional as hell," Eagleton said.

The WPA has a two-fold approach to checking the absolute ability of the executive branch in resolving such a conflict.

The initial section reads: "I. Consultation - President in every possible instance shall consult with Congress before introducing United States armed forces into hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances."

According to Eagleton a strict reading of the Constitution would have already indicated such a premise.

To Eagleton, and other young senators at that time, the limiting of a future Lyndon Johnson (in terms of his Vietnam troop deployment policy) gave them the incentive for re-affirming the notion.

"Our thinking was that, 'We've got to pass a statute. We can't afford to have another Lyndon Johnson,'" he said. "Of course, (Richard) Nixon tagged along, but it was called 'Johnson's War.'"

However, the second portion of the bill is what caused congressmen from both sides of the aisle to complain, for diametrical reasons.

Reads the WPA: "II. Trigger - A. In the absence of a declaration of war, in any case in which United States armed forces are introduced - 1. into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances; 2. into the territory, airspace or waters of a foreign nation while equipped for combat... B. President shall submit notification within 48 hours; C. Within 60 days President shall terminate the use of forces unless Congress declares war or authorizes continuance."

The WPA would also allow for an additional 30 days granted by Congress for the sum of 90 days without Congressional approval for a military action.

To Eagleton the entire process was watered down, causing his disillusionment with the Act.

"When you try to make such a choice you can come up with a very stupid compromise," he said.

However, even this version of the bill caused rancor among conservative congressmen, notably Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz) who argued that the WPA would unnecessarily restrain the Chief Executive in time of crisis.

"Here you had Goldwater saying it's unconstitutional in restricting the president, while Eagleton's saying it's unconstitutional in giving too much to the president," Eagleton said.

He also noted that Presidential use of force since Vietnam has not been done without a fair amount of time being put to decision making, if not consultation.

As an example, Eagleton brought up the troop deployment in Beirut during the Reagan administration, a move that Congress approved while granting an extension of 18 months to the original WPA 90 days.

"The troops wound up being pulled out anyway," Eagleton said. "Strategic redeployment he called it. The English language is marvelous."

In another perceived snub of the Congress, Reagan didn't notify Congress of his raid of Libya, while consulting the British government of Margaret Thatcher and France's Francois Mitterand.

"I think it's insulting when Margaret Thatcher and her military staff are consulted and not the Congress," Eagleton said. "And if you ask an old socialist like Mitterand, and say 'Francois, we're going to bomb Quaddafi, can we fly right over Paris,' then you can consult with us. Who do you trust more?"

He also noted that a chief executive with a high approval rating can usually get away with slight rule infringements anyway.

"A president is as powerful as his popularity," he said. "When the president is at a low point you can sock it to 'im."

"In essence, I conclude that in its actions since Vietnam, the Congress has by and large said, 'We'll let you do as you damn well please'," he added.

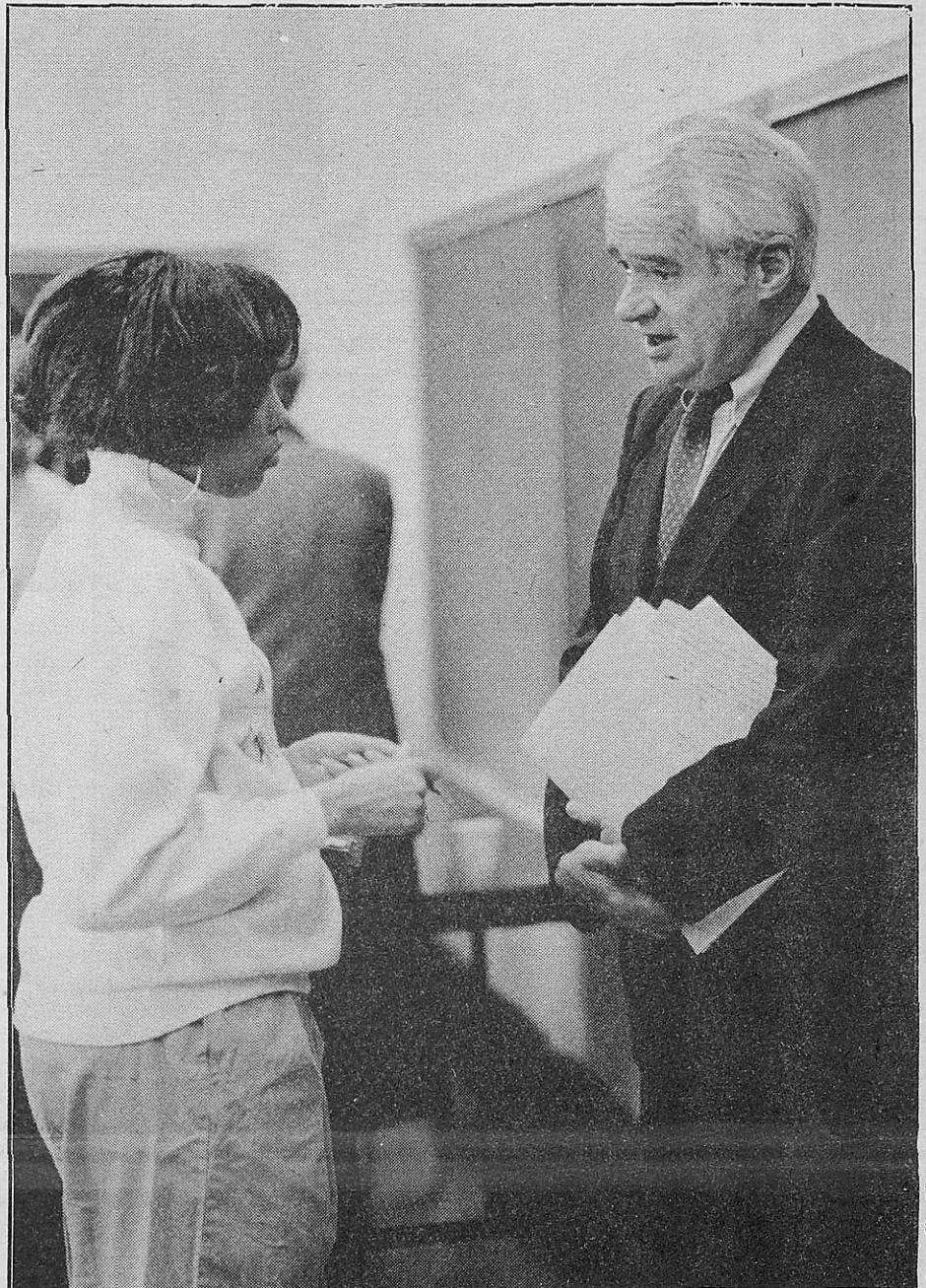
When the floor was opened for questions, Eagleton answered a variety of queries.

"He felt that the emergence of opposition fronts and democratized governments in Europe 'was nothing short of remarkable.'"

"In 1960 when the Cold War was still cold, I'd never have thought that this type of movement would come about," he said.

"In a similar vein, Eagleton also noted that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, while faring wonderfully abroad, is facing a new set of tests at home.

"There's no question that he's doing better outside his own country than within," Eagleton said. "But I know George Bush wishes him well, and Ronald Reagan wishes him well. The days of the Evil Empire are



Suzedie Clement

Eagleton speaks with sophomore, Debra Smith following his talk on the War Powers Act on October 31.

“ I think it's insulting when Margaret Thatcher and her military staff are consulted and not the Congress... And if you ask an old socialist like Mitterand, and say 'Francois, we're going to bomb Quaddafi, can we fly right over Paris,' then you can consult with us. Who do you trust more? ”

Thomas Eagleton

— Former U.S. Senator

gone."

•Eagleton also took time to pepper Bush regarding the president's proclaimed agenda.

"Here he wants to be the environment president," Eagleton said. "He wants to fight the war on narcotics, but without spending money. He wants to be the president to send us onto Mars, which he hands over to Quayle.

"He wants to be the Polish President without giving them money. The same with Hungary and giving \$25 million. Hell, you could spend \$25 million in one evening here at Webster," Eagleton added.

Currently Eagleton is tackling a variety of interests: political commentator for KSDK-TV; columnist for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*; and professor of public affairs at Washington University. He recently served as

political consultant for the Repertory Theatre of St. Louis' production of *A Walk in the Woods*.

A graduate of Amherst College and Harvard Law School, Eagleton served as Missouri Attorney General and Lieutenant Governor before serving in the U.S. Senate from 1977-1987.

On Cover:

Former Senator Thomas Eagleton speaks at Webster.

photo by Suzedie Clement

Disney...press photo

Graffiti...photo by Ann Appelbaum

Labor Leader Speaks On Guatemala's Future

by Thomas Crone
Journal Contributing Writer

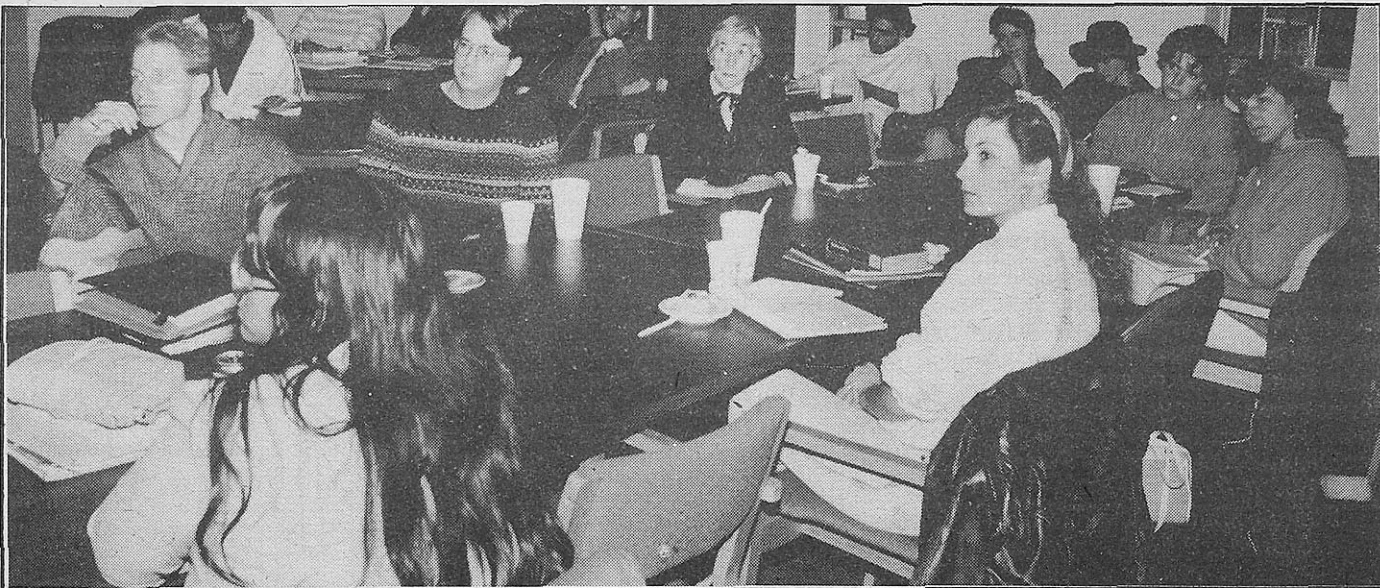
The United States is supporting a puppet government in Guatemala, a government that has the worst record of human rights in Central America, said Rodolfo Robles to a Webster University audience last week.

"There is no respect for human life in Guatemala," Robles said. "But whenever progressive elements come together they are thwarted. We are worried about Guatemala, but also Central America. The people of Central America are fundamentally seeking peace."

Robles, a well-known labor leader in that region, spoke twice to the Webster community last week. He addressed the public Wednesday, Nov. 1 at the Business/Technology complex teleconference room, and then held a talk with teachers and students in the Green Room the following afternoon.

The national tour by Robles, who was accompanied to St. Louis by his wife Maria, is sponsored nationally by the Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala (NISGUA). Locally, arrangements were coordinated by the Latin America Solidarity Committee (LASC) with campus support from the History/Political Science department and the Faculty Speakers Committee.

On Wednesday, Robles was preceded by a half-hour video detailing



Nancy Bell

Attendants at the Rodolfo Robles lecture. Robles is a labor leader from Guatemala who is concerned that his country's problems have been minimized and overshadowed by other Central American countries' problems.

the then-continuing strike of Coca-Cola workers in the Guatemala City plant. The year-long occupation brought much attention to the union, and attracted boycotts from international sources.

"The attempt to destabilize the organizations is part of a greater plan," said Robles, through interpreter Dan Hellinger, professor of political science. "It seems that unions give governments a lot of worries. I think it's about time that

workers know that this goes on everywhere."

The Coca-Cola strike was accompanied by a fair amount of violence, and eight union leaders had died in the months preceding the action, which was prompted by the local owners filing for bankruptcy. The Atlanta-based headquarters of Coke at first refused to get involved in negotiations, but was later forced to because of product boycotts from as far as Scandinavia, to as close as neighboring Mexico.

Though 80 workers opted for financial settlement, 380 stood behind Robles throughout the strike, a period when he served as secretary-general of the plant's union. He is currently executive-secretary of the Guatemalan office of the International Union of Food and Allied Workers (IUF), a cartel which coordinated international efforts during the protest.

Though Robles sees these unions as a continuing source for social change, he doesn't hold out much hope for the politicians of his homeland.

"In Guatemala, by tradition unions don't link up with political parties," he said. "This is unfortunate because there has never been a political organization with the best interest of the people, except from 1944 through '54."

That period was marked by the elected governance of Jacobo Arbenz, who was toppled by a U.S. sponsored

coup in 1954. Since then, Guatemala has been ruled by a succession of military rulers, with a return to a disputed democracy in 1986, which saw the ascendance of Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo to the presidency.

"It's hard to say that the country is operating under democratization now," Robles said. "He opened a certain amount of space for the unions. He had to do it. What would people have thought of a civilian government (not) opening up new space?"

"For this reason, there wasn't any investment. There weren't any trade rights, no 'most favored nation' status," he added.

Though relative "space" has been granted to the unions, Robles insisted that this is only a show for the U.S. government to continue funding the Cerezo administration. For instance, a teacher strike this summer led to widespread unrest and retaliation.

"To organize such a broad demonstration... threatened to break the government of the armed forces because 40,000 teachers took to the streets in protest," Robles said. "It ended in August, and in September many of those who had acted were killed. They were teachers and university workers."

"What they are ignoring is that the teachers were asking for better conditions for students. They (officials) say it was a failure. We say it was a suc-

continued on page 10

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Freedom Through Fated Death

No one really thinks of the right to die when they think of inalienable rights, but in light of the new conservative sway of the nation it could become as important an issue as the right to a quality life.

In cases in which the existence of life is determined more through medical definition than actual quality of life, no doctor should have the right to decide to do for a patient indefinitely what he can not do for himself.

In this age of medical technology, it is important that we decide if mechanical life is life indeed. The physical state of being is based on maintaining brain activity, heartbeat and pulse. In cases in which brain activity has ceased, or the brain is damaged to the point of making the patient a virtual vegetable, why should the artificial elevation of blood pressure and breathing rate be considered life at all.

Advocates of forced life say that euthanasia, or mercy killing, is a way in which the aged, or the sick or mentally impaired will be allowed to die without adequate medical attention, or killed, if you will, by families tired of dealing with the agony, for selfish reasons.

However, if someone should decide to force air into lungs that have long ceased to function on their own, or continue to produce a pulse and heartbeat with medications, it would seem in a personal respect, to be more like torture than life.

Perhaps it's an agony that has to be experienced before these life protectors can really understand. Even though their own religious doctrines proclaim that the body is only the shell it's easy to forget and cling blindly to clinical definitions when you've never witnessed someone being held hostage to machines.

On a personal level, when the things that comprise the person, the spirit, are gone, it's painful beyond belief to continue visits, to continue conversations and feel that there is nothing of that person there to respond. Beyond that, the family would more than likely best be in a position to know if their relative would choose to continue this way, not doctors whom by their very positions, are forced to deal with death and the dying in a less emotional manner than a family member might.

This is not to imply that medical practitioners are the villains in all of this. Their profession, after all, denotes that they must administer care and protect life. The question we have come to in this age of medical wonders is when does life become only the illusion of life? Breathing and heart beat no longer denote living, but advanced technology that can rob one of the right to die with dignity. **FS**

Woman's Perspective On A Certain Four-Letter Word

Rape is an ugly word. It is a word that strikes fear in the hearts of all women. No matter how successful, powerful or intelligent a woman is, and no matter how many precautions she takes, the possibility of being raped remains.

It is a fear that unites women and separates them from men. Men do not have this fear. There is much debate as to whether or not a man can be raped by a woman. Technically, it could be possible, but would be extremely difficult to execute.

A man may fear being robbed, assaulted or murdered but he does not fear rape. He does not worry that if he walks outside a bar at night, ten women will forcibly drag him off, hold him down and take turns having sex with him while his screams go ignored by the bar's manager, who thinks they are a "set-up" to a robbery.

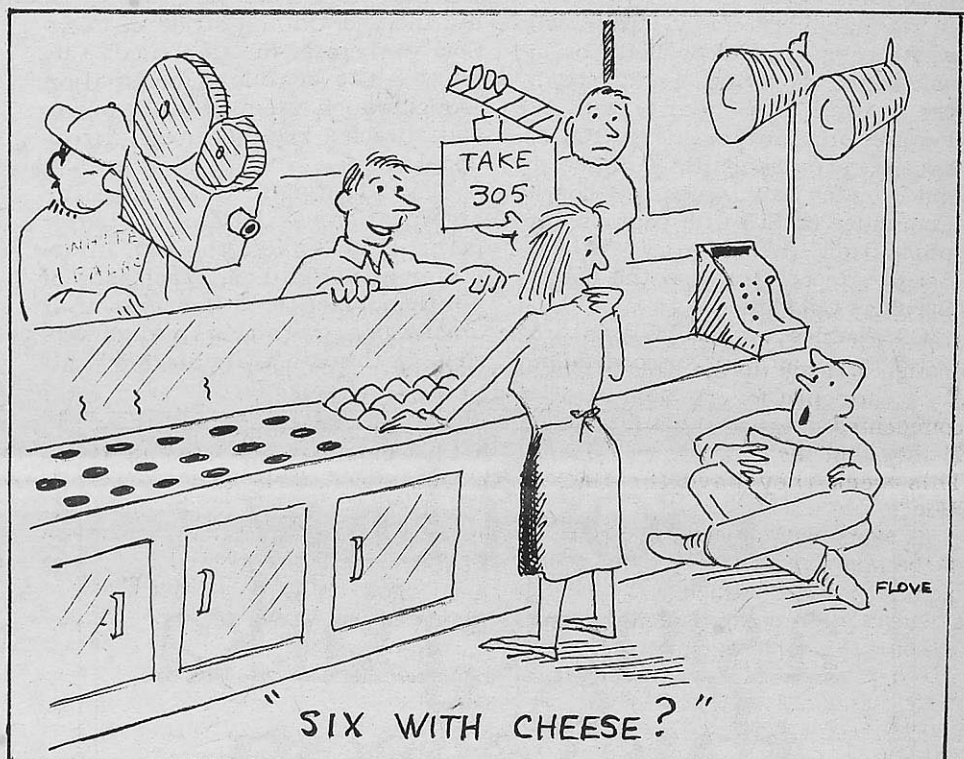
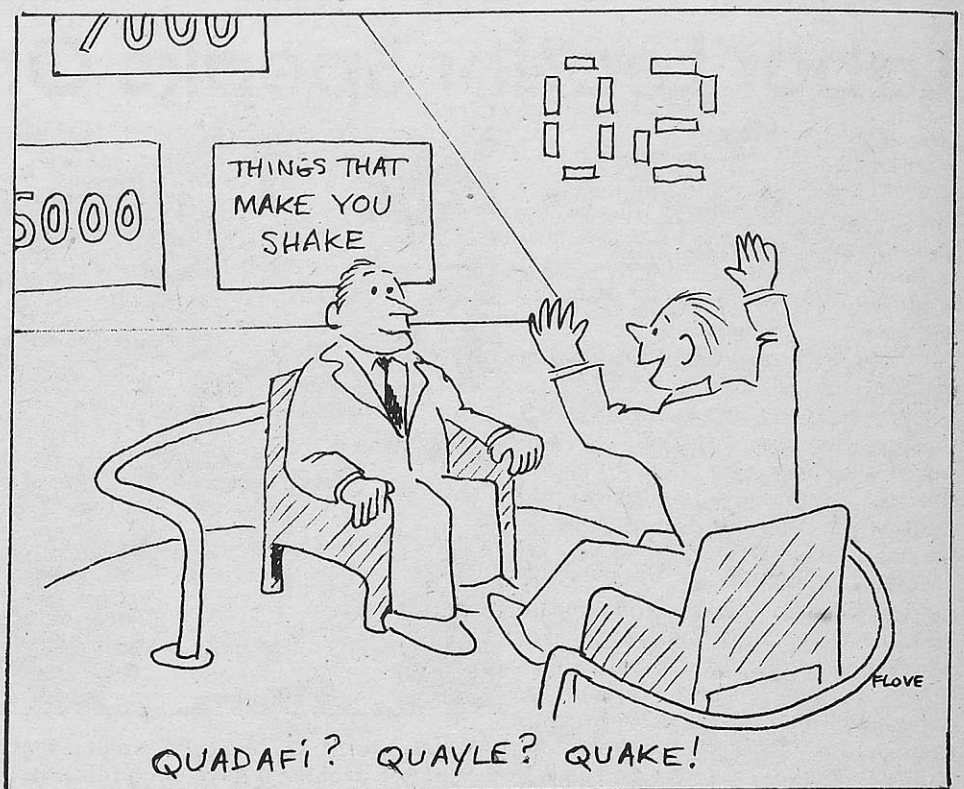
He does not have to decide if a desperate woman in a cold dark parking lot is really ill and needs help, or if she is faking only to get in his car, overpower him and repeatedly have forced intercourse with him for five hours.

Yet men are deciding the consequences these actions require and apparently, don't think the actions are all that horrendous. A man who robbed a convenience store would go to jail longer than the man who raped Kelly Peters Gardner on a cold January night.

And President Bush would rather see a poor woman forced to carry a pregnancy to term, should she conceive by such a violent act. With his veto, Bush caused millions of women to gasp as the realization set in: the realization that someday, that victim could be herself.

Of course, President Bush does not know this fear nor will he ever know it. Good for him. But maybe he needs to spend some time thinking of what it would be like to be a woman. Maybe all men need to spend some time thinking about it.

Women can unite, protest and fight. But until there are many more women lawyers and many more women judges, the men will still be doing the deciding. What they so desperately need to decide is to look at the situation from the woman's point of view. Only then will guilt and blame be properly directed; only then will sleaze-ball court room tactics end; and only then will real justice be served. **DG**



The Journal

Webster University's Weekly
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Readers' Advocate



by Angie Cairns
Journal Readers' Advocate

Now that we're all back on track and the mid-term panic is slowly evolving into project anxiety, it is time once again to take a reflective look at our student paper.

Mood music please.

Many students, when asked, respond to the *Journal* as "OK", or "looks good to me." These, of course, are the students that are either very eager to get to class (ooh, ah) or they're just too questioned-out from that last episode of *Jeopardy* they watched.

But on occasion, from nowhere predictable, comes unsolicited bursts of concern, or opinion.

According to my panel of experts this week (a total of two unsuspecting fellows), the *Journal* does have an active audience, and at times, something really gets them going.

Take for example the article in the last issue about one man's relentless quest for UFO's. This story was enough to scare up the likes of Chris Bess, cartoonist for the *Journal*, who commented, "Last week (Oct. 24-Nov. 2) they had the New Age movement. This week they have the UFO's. What's next week? Elvis?"

As some may remember, in issue 8 of the *Journal*, a seven page supplement was added, which was devoted extensively to the New Age movement. To some this topic was relatively new. To others, it was plain confusing.

Then again, as I mentioned, an article about UFO's was placed in the Elsewhere section of Issue nine. Well at least they found a good place for it. (Sorry, editorial comment, completely out of place).

Before I include a rebuttal from the *Journal* staff as to why these two pieces were included, lets go to our second expert on today's panel.

This comment is also based on an article found in Issue 9.

As some may again remember, on page 11, in the sports section, an article about the Gorlok soccer team was printed with a picture directly over the top of it. Clever enough, but a bit irritating to the eyes.

In comment, Scott Roever from the Media Center responded, "Either you have an article or a picture. You can't have both."

For some reason I found this humorous, and as I too tried to read this article, I giggled even more. Needless to say, I left the rest unread. Ok, time for rebuttal.

In answer to the New Age movement and the UFO article, these were both feature article suggestions made by advisor Don Corrigan, and managing editor Dawn Grodsky respectively.

And the soccer article? According to Grodsky, this type of printing has worked before, but in color. Because grey was used, this printing was an experiment and was not as successful as in the past.

Tune in next week when I report on my siting of Elvis during my fall break vacation to Michigan. Was it Elvis or just a UFO?

Journal Policy On Letters To The Editor

The *Journal* wishes to clarify its letters policy for the convenience of its readership. Any opinions found in the letters section are expressly the opinion of the attributed writer and does not reflect the sentiment of the editors, staff or contributors. The editors, however, do have the authority to edit contributions as space constraints may require. As indicated in the masthead, all letters must be signed by the author. This safeguard is included to promote responsible usage of the commentary pages.

The *Journal* has been made aware of concern over a letter which appeared in last issue's letters column. The letter implied misbehavior on the part of a local Webster Groves business owner and further asked for a financial boycott of that business. Due to new information which calls into question the circumstances surrounding the alleged misbehavior, the *Journal* feels the need to specifically express that it neither supports nor promotes the aforementioned boycott. In future instances the *Journal* requests that disputes occurring between individuals or small parties be handled in private forum. **The Editors**

Guest Opinion

by Andrea Avery

An incident occurred at the end of last school year to which I would like to call attention. Annually, the BFA and BA shows are held in the Loretto-Hilton Gallery. In May, two paintings by BFA student, Karen Kassen, were stolen from the gallery. The incident was reported by Karen to the police who were not very responsive and dismissed her complaint as one about which they could do very little. The university gave her no solace either, claiming that student work is not protected by university insurance; granted the monetary claim would have done little to comfort her, but it was deserved.

The issue that bothered Karen is that her paintings could be and were, in fact, stolen. This issue concerns me because in May, I will be showing my work to meet BFA requirements. If I am correct, it is not mandatory that I show my work in the Loretto-Hilton Gallery specifically, but I think showing my work there would be most beneficial to me and to Webster University.

I think the university should search to find a resolution to this problem. There is a generous amount of traffic in the gallery because of theatre productions and this poses a threat to our work. If a visiting artist had work stolen, I think it is safe to

assume that the university would do all that it could to express its concern and apologies and of course, reimbursement. I think it is a disgrace that student work is given such disregard by the higher-ups of this institution. But I guess this should not surprise me, given the general treatment of the art department by this university and the attitude toward the arts by our society.

If we students do not even garner enough respect to guarantee us insurance, I would guess it would be too much to ask that a security guard be assigned to watch the show at all times the gallery is accessible? After devoting four years of work, not to mention tuition, to prepare for this show, I think it is the least the university could do.

The VAS building does house a gallery that would be safer as far as theft is concerned, but it is much too small to accommodate a show that contains such a large amount of participants as the annual BFA/BA show does.

I wonder with all of the new multi-million dollar projects Webster University has underway, if they ever even thought to building a new gallery, one that does not also serve as a lobby or a hallway. The enrollment of art students has been increasing each year. It only makes

sense that the university use a little foresight and prepare. If Webster had appropriate gallery space, they would be able to attract higher quality shows and artists and the art department would grow stronger.

But ultimately, it all boils down to the fact that Webster University's administration just does not really care about the fate of the art department. If we could only garner the amount of concern everyone seems to pay the theatre department. Traditionally, theatre, music, literature and fine arts were all woven together and given a high amount of respect. Now, the fine arts are virtually ignored by this institution and all of the departments end up fighting for their piece of the pie, and in the end all of us suffer.

I seriously question the goals of the university. I do not understand what they are trying to accomplish by neglecting certain departments. I realize in these times there is an emphasis on the bottom line, but this is a learning institution — a liberal arts school — which ideally should foster the arts and humanities.

I think it is a disgrace, not only to the students, but to the faculty as well, that this administration cares so little about our goals, which seem to offer a little more integrity than money, money, money.

Letters

Addressing the Issues

Dear Journal Staff:

Thanks for addressing the issues and answering some questions! Your Oct. 19 issue was fantastic!

Ms. Kelley's article on the Saturday mail situation was well-written and informative. It provided me with insight into an event I frequently questioned last year. On the same page, Ms. Reed's piece on scholarships was equally informative.

What really impressed me the most was Ms. Scott's article concerning Webster's security practices. Last year, student's got information on this from various sources — all of them conflicting. I'm glad that now we have facts from someone who's seen it first hand.

Finally, I enjoyed Ms. Morton's article on Myrtis Johnson. She is living proof that if you set your mind to it, you can accomplish your goals.

Thanks again for another groovy issue and keep up the good work!

Laura Liggett

Lack of Communication

To The Editor:

After reading numerous articles in the *Journal* discussing study at the European campuses we (Kristin Hardgrove, Cary Horton and Kathleen Epstein) decided to give you our thoughts on this. Before we get down to the topic, we would like to commend all the people who went to the marijuana legalization rally and suggest that they study in Leiden. As you all know, hash and marijuana are basically legal in Holland and their drug problem is much smaller than the one Bush is trying to stop.

Anyway, in order to explain study abroad through Webster (in Leiden) we would first like to say that Lynette Larson is great and we are not upset with her. The basic problems is a lack of communication between the campuses. For example, Rosemary Donovan, the student advisor here, had no idea what a Youth Hostel Card was. It is next to impossible to get advice on classes or even basic information like where we will be living next month. In our current housing situation, the first week we had

no hot water and we still don't have a phone — but they are looking into that. But we aren't complaining because we used to live in "the Barracks" which resembles a run-down trailer park in southern Illinois, located a good hour walk from school, but also uncomfortably close to the local asylum.

It was not uncommon to pass a loony on your way to school or be scared to death coming home from night classes.

It would be wrong for us to condemn the system without offering advice to improve it. 1.) Offer Dutch courses at Webster. 2.) Have someone meet students at the airport. 3.) Have someone show you around a little. 4.) Be given all information you need up front.

We don't mean to give the impression that study abroad should be avoided. We have had a great time and can laugh at the situation. But you have to be easy going and not expect anything to be done for you. Although there have been some unexpected problems, we'd do it again (but differently)!

Kathleen Epstein
Cary Horton
Kristin B. Hardgrove

WSA Hails Recognition As Official University Group

by Laura Mees
Journal Staff Writer

The staff at Webster University now has an official outlet for their questions, gripes, and ideas. The Webster Staff Alliance (WSA) received official recognition from the administration Oct. 16.

WSA is open to all staff at Webster University, not including faculty members, the nine administrators, or the seven administrative directors. According to Lois Pollard, member of the WSA steering committee, the group was formed to give staff a chance for a voice in University life.

"We [WSA] are not a gripe group," said Pollard. "We really enjoy our work and just want to make things better in an already great place."

WSA formed last year and started out with about 12 people. Membership now reaches about 35-40 people per meeting. Meetings are the first Thursday of every month.

Topics for discussion include the

ever popular parking problem, job descriptions, salary publication, and orientations for newly hired employees.

"When new people would get jobs here at Webster, they were just thrown in. They didn't get to meet anyone or have any idea how we operate," Pollard said.

"WSA helped put together orientation packets for new employees. This way new people don't feel so out of it."

The main reason WSA wanted to become recognized as a University organization was to become an official voice in various committees such as the salary and fringe benefits committee and the parking committee.

In the past, staff members did sit on some committees, but it was hard to give a general staff opinion because no one new exactly what other staff members thought. WSA opens a new door for communication,

and with official recognition, staff members get a voice on the committees they sit on, not just a chance to view from the sidelines.

Co-chairpersons of WSA are Lois

'We [WSA] are not a gripe group...we just want to make things better in an already great place.'

-Lois Pollard
WSA

Pollard and Ruth Nolle. Members of the steering committee include Anitta Amptman, Diane Deno, Marianne Kirk, Ruth Nolle, Lisa Robinson, and Lois Pollard.

WSA is in the process of trying to contact all staff at Webster and invite them to join the group. They have

also sent out a survey to staff personnel to find out the concerns and ideas of all who work at Webster.

WSA is also working on putting a bulletin out every Monday. They have an outline in the works also for their election of officers to be held in March.

Karen Luebbert acted as a representative from administration and answered questions at the WSA meeting held Nov. 2.

According to Luebbert, the University administration is delighted that a group like WSA has formed. She said that they want input from everyone to address the issues and concerns of all employees, not just faculty. She also said that the administration is looking forward to working with the WSA.

"There are no attempts to divert or squelch this group," said Luebbert. "We [the administration] give it our full support."

Springfield Conference Lends Inspiration To Circle K Officers

by Laura Mees
Journal Staff Writer

Motivation and support are keys to any successful service organization. These tools are not always easy to find, however. But two members of Webster University's Circle K found them both this past weekend at a convention in Springfield, Mo.

Missouri/Arkansas Leadership Training (M.A.L.T.) was held Nov. 4 and 5 at the Ramada Inn — Hawthorne Park in Springfield. The conference was sponsored by the Circle K club at Southwest Missouri State University, and Circle K organizations throughout Missouri and Arkansas were invited to attend.

Chris Pudlewski and Emily McKenna, students at Webster University, attended the conference. Pudlewski is president, and McKenna is secretary of the school's Circle K.

According to Pudlewski, the weekend was a complete success. There were seminars and speakers, including a speaker from the Red Cross and a seminar for Circle K officers to help them entice motivation within their individual organizations.

"It [M.A.L.T.] gave us a chance to meet the other people in the district," said Pudlewski. "You get to know the other presidents and it really helps."

Pudlewski also said that the conference gives them a chance to see what other chapters are doing, giving new enthusiasm and motivation to everyone.

"Sometimes you feel like you are the only Circle K member out there and that no one else knows what you're going through," Pudlewski said.

"After the conference, I felt re-motivated and knew that other clubs have the same problems we do."

"I also found out though, that the other clubs are there to help; that we can all work together and help each other out."

Circle K is a service organization nationwide sponsored by Kiwanis International. The purpose of Circle K is to develop potential for leadership, involve members in local and political issues, and encourage positive lifestyles for both the members of the

organization and individuals throughout the community.

Pudlewski started Circle K at Webster the fall semester of 1988, and is the founding president. Pudlewski was extremely active in her high school Key Club, the high school equivalent to Circle K. After coming to Webster, she saw a real need for a service organization such as Circle K.

"I was really involved in Key Club and missed it when I got in to college. Besides which, I thought Webster needed a service organization like this," said Pudlewski.

"Circle K is the biggest service club on the college level. So I tried to start one up by forcing all my friends to join."

Currently Circle K boasts a membership of 10 people. Pudlewski said that the members are very enthusiastic and want to serve the community.

Other Circle K chapters along with Webster in the Gateway region are Washington University, Lindenwood College, and Southeast Missouri State University. Pudlewski said that the Webster has been doing a lot lately with the chapter at Lindenwood.

"The people in the Lindenwood Circle K are really great — they want to do a lot with us," said Pudlewski. "Six of their members offered to come out and help at our Alcohol Awareness Dance. Even though we didn't need their help, they came out and stayed and danced all night. It's a neat feeling to know they are there and willing to help out at any time."

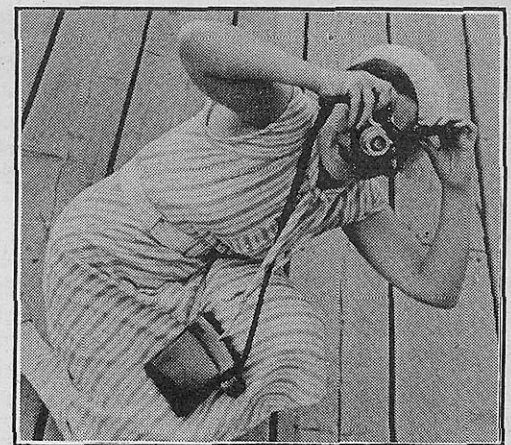
Pudlewski also said that they are going to the Funny Bone Comedy Club Thursday with members of the Lindenwood Chapter as a joint activity.

Circle K holds meetings every Wednesday at 3:00 p.m. in the Pink Room. Everyone is invited to attend the meetings. Membership is open to anyone, with dues being \$15 which are paid by Circle K.

On the agenda for Circle K are an earthquake relief fund drive, a Thanksgiving food drive with the College Republicans, Christmas caroling at a retirement center, and a district wide conference in March.

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This exhibition has been organized by The Saint Louis Art Museum, and is made possible by a generous grant from Mark Twain Banks, sponsor. Additional financial assistance for this project was provided by the Missouri Arts Council, a state agency, and the National Endowment for the Arts, a Federal agency.

The Saint Louis Art Museum is open Tuesday through Sunday. The permanent collection is always free; special exhibitions are free on Tuesdays from 1:30 to 8:00 p.m. For information: (314) 721-0072.

THE SAINT LOUIS ART MUSEUM

The Little Mermaid: Disney's New Film To Preview

by Judith S. Carter
Journal Staff Writer

Thirty years have passed since Disney released *Sleeping Beauty*, which was one of its last full-length animated movies. Since 1959 many things have changed in the movie industry, but Disney has stayed the same, and continued with what it is best known for: animated films.

On Nov. 17 Disney will release *The Little Mermaid*, Hans Christian Anderson's enchanting tale of a beautiful young mermaid who risks her life to become human so she can meet the prince of her dreams. However, for those who cannot wait until then, the *Journal* is sponsoring an animation presentation created around the new feature.

The presentation will be shown on Nov. 10 in room 101 of the Business/Technology building at noon and again at 1 p.m. It will include an outline of Disney animation and a discussion of the process of animation using drawings, models, and scenes from the movie. The presentation will be followed by a 20 minute videotape of behind-the-scenes footage of unfinished sequences from the film and a question and answer session.

The presentation uses many of Disney's and Hollywood's greats. For example, the music for *The Little Mermaid* was written by Alan Menken and Howard Ashman, the song writers for *Little Shop of Horrors*. The directing animator, Ruben Aquino, was the supervising animator on Disney's hit last year, *Oliver &*

Company, as well as working on other animated favorites such as *Mickey's Christmas Carol*, *The Black Cauldron*, and *The Great Mouse Detective*.

Extensive care was put into selecting the appropriate voices for the characters. Four of the performers chosen to portray the characters have vast musical theatre background, and are at ease with singing their lines as well as speaking them. Some of the performers include Rene Auberjainois, Christopher Daniel Barnes, Pat Carroll, Kenneth Mars, and Buddy Hackett.

The movie took over 400 artists and technicians three years to make. They created 150,000 cels, 1,100 dif-

ferent backgrounds, 1,000 different colors, 7,000 hand-drawn film frames, and 1,000,000 different drawings to complete the feature.

A representative of Kerlick, Switzer & Johnson Advertising, Inc., the advertising firm for Disney in St. Louis, said "...this film has more effects than any film since *Fantasia*." This is apparent in the amount of time put into the different scenes in the movie. In one scene, the Prince's ship is caught in a storm at sea, catches fire, and blows up. In the movie this scene takes two and a half minutes, but took the animators eight weeks to complete.

Even though the animation process took many hours of extensive

work, Disney will continue to pioneer new animation techniques, and through doing so, hopes to start releasing features once a year.

Some people may wonder why Disney waited 30 years to make a new film, and why this one in particular.

Peter Schneider, the vice-president of feature animation for Disney, summed up the answer well when he said, "*The Little Mermaid* was the perfect project for us because it met our two primary goals of having a great story and great characters. Being a classic fairy tale it has a strong value system and view of the world that has always made Disney animation special."

Voter Registration Push Ignored By Student Groups

by Eileen Kelley
Journal Staff Writer

In the United States there may be as many as ten million eligible people who want to vote on election day but cannot because they are not registered — a democratic right granted to virtually all.

And around the world, young and old minds alike are awakening to the ideals of democracy as it is apparent from a recent surge of events.

The movement to promote democracy and apply the concept of popular control to virtually all citizens in the United States excelled in this century.

The 1920s heralded the suffrage movements which allowed women to vote. The civil rights movements of the 1960s helped to inspire the Voters Rights Act. Southern blacks wishing to cast their vote were ranted protection, and deterrents used to intimidate and prohibit them from voting were deemed illegal. The 1970s lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

Despite the wave of democratic movements over the years, the rela-

tive voter turnout in the U.S. has not increased for the 20th century.

In essence, most American's do not take advantage of their political equality and participate actively in voting.

The United States falls close to the bottom of the voter participation totem pole. The voter turn-out in several European nations exceeds 85 percent. Seemingly, the U.S. turnout is roughly in the area of 50 percent of those eligible to vote.

In addition, the U.S. is the only democracy where the people that want to vote must make the initiative to register themselves. Consequently, it seem as though the registration process may be a deterrent in voting.

"Difficult registration procedures have a special impact on low-income Americans who were 17 percent less likely to vote in those states with difficult registration procedures..." stated reading material, *The Consequences of Consent*.

As an effort to aid in the registration process, and subsequently combat any obstacle that deter people

from actively participating voting, a research group in St. Louis formed a coalition for registering voters at some area colleges.

"It's amazing that our generation in this country doesn't take their right to vote seriously," said Christine Antoniou. "And [the people] see seemingly as a hassle instead of a privilege."

Antoniou, a member of the Missouri Public Interest Research Group, (MoPIRG) spearheaded the college-wide registration coalition. She said that she rallied enough interest on three of the eight targeted campuses.

Student groups at Webster were presented with registration drive packets from Peg Mc Carthy, director of student services. None of groups took part in the of the drive slated for the month of October.

John Ferrara, president of the College Republicans, said that although the timing was bad, the group would like to consider taking part in a registration drive in the future.

"We decided that it was a great thing to do," said Ferrara. "We can do a lot around this community to get the younger generation aware of their rights and duties. One vote isn't gonna change anything, but if everyone votes then we can change things."

Jerry Beck, vice president of Circle K said that registering students to vote would be a great service to the community. He said that he had difficulty reaching MoPIRG.

"We made the initial contact with no success," said Beck. "If there is something that we can do to promote voter awareness, (in the future), then we will."

Washington University, and the St. Louis Community Colleges at Meramec and Florissant Valley campuses held a voter registration drive. And approximately 800 student were registered to vote on those campuses.

Antoniou said that the registration drives revolved around getting students deputized, so that they may register perspective voters.

She said that this entailed attending an hour-long seminar that explained the necessary procedures for registering.

"I think that there needs to be an increasing awareness to the simplicity of registration for one," said Antoniou. "And also increasing the impact of voting. Like the concept of one vote counts."

Students who are not registered to vote, and would like to be, may do so in Student Services.



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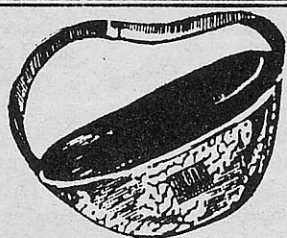
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GRAFFITI

By Ericon Kelley
+ Dave Simon

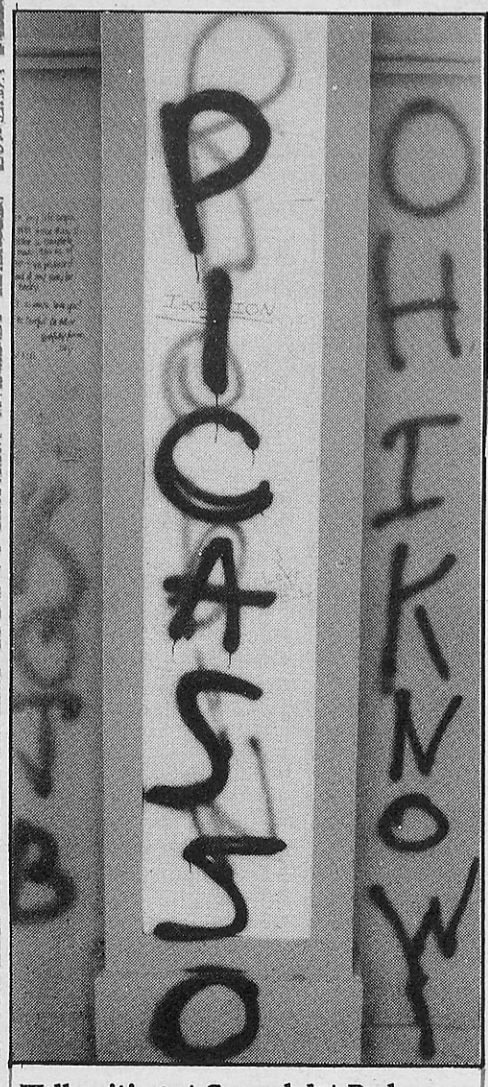
Our hairy ancestors, the cavepeople expressed themselves by etching pictorials on the walls of their inhabited caves.

As far as we know, this was their form of communication. When they parted, they left behind for modern man, a vast array of information about their fears and aspirations through their etched expressions.

Hundreds upon thousands of years later man... oops, people still feel the need to express themselves on walls. Yes we as a species have come a long way.

Our cave brothers and sisters "graffitified", for lack of a better word, their walls with pictorials about getting chased around by a bunch of dinosaurs and other fierce beasts.

Some graffiti artist of today also express their fear and hatred for another kind of beast: the powers that be.



Wall writing at Carondelet Park.

SUBCULTURES

"Beauty is something wonderful and strange that the artist fashions out of chaos or the world in torment of his soul." — W. S. Maugham

The early 1980's film *Breakin'*, brought break dancing and the work of urban graffiti artists to the attention of the mainstream.

The film showed how graffiti reflects the attitude of subcultures and the music they listen to.

The Delmar Loop area is one place in town where graffiti of many subcultures can be found.

Rude boys, skinheads, b-boys, and punks are all represented on the parking lot and back alley walls of the Delmar Loop.

This kind of graffiti may reflect a certain attitude that a sub-culture holds. They might spray paint a symbol or a musical group that they associate themselves with.

It is not only a means for these subcultures to leave their mark. In some cases it indicates a groups animosity toward the establishment.

The location they chose to spray paint can reflect these feelings.

Many view skinheads as being racist and violent. The skinheads who spray painted on these walls represent the skinheads who associate themselves with music and racial unity.

A faded green swastika with a slash through it, depicting an anti-Nazi concept, emanated off of the worn layers of red brick.

"Simmer down", "Rude Boy", "Rude can't fail" and quotes from the Rastafarian bible were strategically placed in green along the wall of Streetside Records and through the wall of the back alley.

The positive meanings behind the words painted along the walls may bring a smile to a passerby. The employers of Streetside Records however, take into consideration the act that brought about the words, and view it in a negative light.

"I'm sick and tired of seeing it," said Al Karniski, manager of Streetside Records. "It's a destruction of property. And they should do graffiti on their own walls."

Karniski, manager for the past eight years said that graffiti that seems to plague the walls on the parking lot side of the building.

"Every time that I clean it up, it comes back."

Yet he feels that in the past four to five years the frequency and amount of graffiti has stagnated.

"It's starting to slow down, yet we still get the kids that are remnants of that era"

The era that Karniski speaks of dates from 1980-85. This was during the days when punk rockers and skin heads were first visible in St. Louis.

Underground tunnels that branch off from the sewer system at Wash U., used to be a popular place for punk rockers to explore and graffiti.

Above ground a more tolerable form of graffiti takes place on the campus.

The approximately 50-foot long underpass has been a recognized symbol for artist thought-graffiti.

"Originally it started as strict form of graffiti of the late 60s, early 70s—a time of politics and unrest," said Virginia Thomas, director of student activities at Washington University.

"The graffiti artist were able to write down their thoughts and feelings and statements of life."

Thomas said that currently the underpass is for the most part used as a bulletin board to advertise student events. Incidentally, the student activities department finances the paint for the graffiti.

"People don't write 'down with apartheid.' They could but they don't," said Thomas. "It's loosely regulated, very few guidelines. We don't legislate good taste. [But] We ask that they try to be considerate; not discriminatory or sexist."



Many examples of graffiti decorate the walls of the pavilion at Carondelet Park in South St. Louis

BATHROOMS

"Did you hear about Popeye getting lost in St. Louis? He went down Olive and thought it was Grand." — author unknown, men's bathroom, Blueberry Hill

The public bathroom has always been a popular site for graffiti. The typically crude but humorous bathroom graffiti can make a visit to the public bathroom an enjoyable and entertaining experience.

The public bathroom can be a great environment to express your most absurd thoughts, a place to let your hair down while your pants are down.

The public bathroom allows us to see into the minds of some of the great thinkers in our society.

It's a place for people to experiment with the infinite grammatical possibilities of the "F-word".

While it is true that people use bathroom graffiti as a means of intentional self expression in all areas of the bathroom, the inside of the stall provides a wider variety and possibly

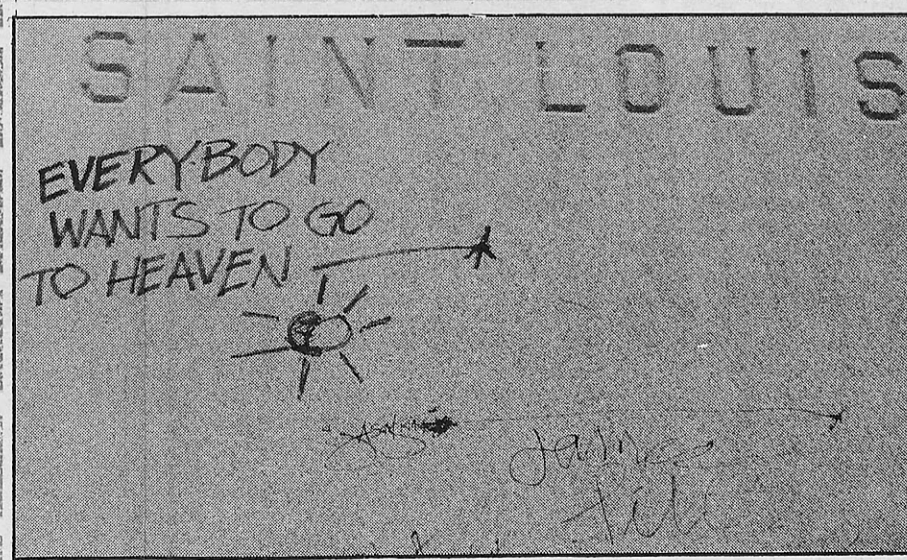
more deviant faction of thought. Consequently, it seems as though the artist wants the world to see his/her work, when behind closed doors even in a place that is conducive to graffiti, it is much easier to express oneself privately.

The bathrooms at Blueberry Hill in U-City are notorious for their graffiti covered walls. On the weekends there are often long lines of graffiti readers and artists from all over the city who come to visit these bathrooms.

The graffiti phenomenon of Blueberry Hill was started by the patrons and fortunately, for arts sake, was not discouraged by the owner.

"We didn't start out encouraging it," said Joe Edwards, owner of the restaurant/bar. "But I think people really enjoy doing it. I think that a place like this (the bar's bathroom) is wonderful because people can look for graffiti or artwork."

In fact Blueberry Hill sells a t-shirt with a collection of almost life like reproductions of some of the best graffiti that has made its way to the walls of their bathrooms.



The base of the statue of St. Louis at the Art Museum.

CLEAN UP CREW

"Pole loves Tina"—on the side of a church in Tower Park

Dressed in pale yellow plastic suits, their faces protected by a plastic shield and armed with 240,000 pounds per seconds of water pressure, they wiped away the names and love affairs of the neighborhood.

These warriors are a part of a non-profit privately funded agency called Operation Brightside. They work in conjunction with Parks and Recreation and Forestry departments.

They work closely with areas of the city that require clean-up. Today they wash away the graffiti on the side of a church in Tower Park. The reverend anticipates that the wall will stay clean for only a brief period.

"Everytime you take it off they turn around and put it back on," said Rev. Chester L. Bluett. "I've never heard of them getting caught. They paint their names here and I know that they live in this neighborhood. But I can't catch them."

Mike Oliver, foreman of Operation Brightside does not think that many of the graffiti artist return to their self proclaimed wall.

"If you look at some of the graffiti, (for instance) 'John '82'. Well it's seven years later and John has grown up," said Oliver.

POLITICAL GRAFFITI

"Politics is the art of extracting money from the rich and votes from the poor on the premise that you are protecting them from each other." — author unknown, women's bathroom, Blueberry Hill

A major uprise in graffiti can be attributed to the social movements of the 60s and 70s. The movement is commonly considered as a major teenage street movement since the time of the 50s.

Grffiti in general shows a great reflection of the social climate of the time it depicts.

Commentaries from the Nixon years and the Reagan eras flooded the walls of society's streets. Today, there seems to be an unanswered question as to whether or not the Bush administration will unveil rhetorical statements. Is political graffiti an expression of the past? It is definitely too soon to tell.

GANGS

"Here comes the charming evening, the criminals friend. It comes like an accomplice, with stealthy tread." — Le Crepuscule du Soir

Within the last 18 months there has been a surge of gang activity in St. Louis, said Sgt. Richard Brogan, of the intelligence unit of the St. Louis Police Department.

"The visibility is definitely there," said Brogan. If you look close you can see the decal or logo that the turf or gang it belongs to."

Brogan said that about 65 percent of the graffiti that he sees in the city is gang-related. However, Brogan doesn't think that the St. Louis Gang activity is that alarming in comparison with other metropolitan cities.

"I don't mean to play it down, but it (graffiti) is just a subtle form of vandalism."

WRITE OR WRONG

"We work in the dark- we do what we can- we give what we have. Our doubt is our passion and our passion is our task. The rest is the madness of art." —The middle years, 1893

People use graffiti to apply their sense of humor, to charm with their philosophies or to simply to establish their ground.

Not only do the words of the graffiti artist signify something but so does the location in which he chooses to bestow his peace of mind.

Grffiti is meant to be seen, read, pondered, scoffed upon, or just simply noticed.

Artist, vandal, or common criminal?

Those that apply their art on the walls of our streets, bathrooms, and buildings have one thing in common, — whether it's to profess love, ridicule the government, threaten to literally cross out rivalry gang members or simply leave their mark — the intention is to make a point visible to the mainstream.

To some the word graffiti itself conjures up images of the lowest form, that of the graffiti thug who does not take into account the works of other artisans. Consequently, the original form of art is destroyed with mindless child's play.

A step up on the proverbial graffiti ladder would be that of the graffiti vandal who applies his skills on various edifices. The work is often spontaneous and the placement is not as pertinent as the statement

Probably the most accepted form of graffiti is one that stresses aesthetic artistic value. Artist carefully plans a color scheme and design. To this budding artist, the deviant act of defacing property is not a motive. In addition, the words themselves may not be as captivating as the actual design.

This kind of graffiti is often welcomed by street merchants, requesting a graffiti artist to apply a form of

creative art instead of destructive as a means to control the writing on the walls.

The question of whether graffiti is art which exemplifies an artistic value or merely gross display of disrespect and vandalism exists today, and probably did among the cave dwellers.

Photo by Dave Simon

Starting From Scratch Russian Immigrant Will Teach Class On Failing Communism

by Dawn Grodsky
Journal Managing Editor

Georgy Sinitsky is beginning a new life and as part of that new life, he will be teaching a course this spring at Webster.

The course is titled "Comparative Politics: Communism in Crisis," something that he knows first hand. Sinitsky emigrated here last February from the Soviet Union.

The class will examine the development of the world's major socialist systems and provides an analysis and evaluation of the significant political, ideological and economic variables behind recent historical events.

Before his move, Sinitsky was dying. Last June, he had a successful kidney transplant and today he is healthy and starting over.

Many uncertainties still remain in his life. He is currently completing the paperwork that will hopefully bring his two children to St. Louis and he is still seeking a full-time job. He is slowly adjusting to American life and is anxious to begin teaching.

Sinitsky will also teach a similar course at Washington University, titled "Change and Opposition in the U.S.S.R."

'[Gorbachev's] way of doing things is like a dictator...He behaves in sessions like a big father.'

-Sinitsky
Russian immigrant

He was born in Chuguyev, Russia in 1946 and studied at varied academies such as Singapore University, Moscow State University and Leningrad State University.

He is fluent in Russian, English and Polish along with varied knowledge in Chinese, French, Czechoslovakian, Bulgarian, Latin and ancient Slavic. He has been a lecturer, a political analyst and an editor and translator.

Perhaps what is most interesting is the contrast in which he views Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as opposed to most Americans.

"American sources about Russia are quite biased, sometimes to a great extent. They like Gorbachev. They rely too much on him as a political actor and don't pay attention to information attainable through Russian sources...Especially those who are so-called liberal reformers are sometimes dissident.

"Criticism of Gorbachev is incomparably more severe [in the Russian press] than in the American press," he said.

He said that there is not much Russian press interest in America these days. "Gorbachev and other events are so hot that America is gone out of focus," he said.

The free market concept is very popular in the Soviet Union now. However, Sinitsky does not think it can be successful.

"Right now, even farmers and

peasants with the opportunity to expand land holdings are reluctant. They don't know what to do with it. They are not used to working hard. There are no incentives, especially when [they are discouraged] by local authorities, by huge taxation and a lack of modern technology and spare parts. There are no tools, no spare parts, so people have to pay thrice for this and depend on bribery of local authorities," he said.

Sinitsky said he thinks the idea of a free market economy is excellent, eventually, but the means to get to this stage should be different.

"I know of many concepts proposed by eminent economists that are not followed by Gorbachev. His choice is not the best one. I don't think at all he is trying to be too harsh too quick. Rather, he's very very lagging behind. He is reluctant to make drastic change that is necessary," he said. He described what should be the change to true democracy in terms of no excessive taxation with private and family business given the chance to operate on a wide scale.

Of the upcoming summit he said, "Gorbachev needs it badly. His act is falling down. Economically, at this moment, perestroika proved to be a failure. He needs new steps and probably some economic help from the West. He needs it badly to improve the situation."

He said that since Gorbachev holds two positions (general secretary and president) his regime can now formally be described as a dictatorship.

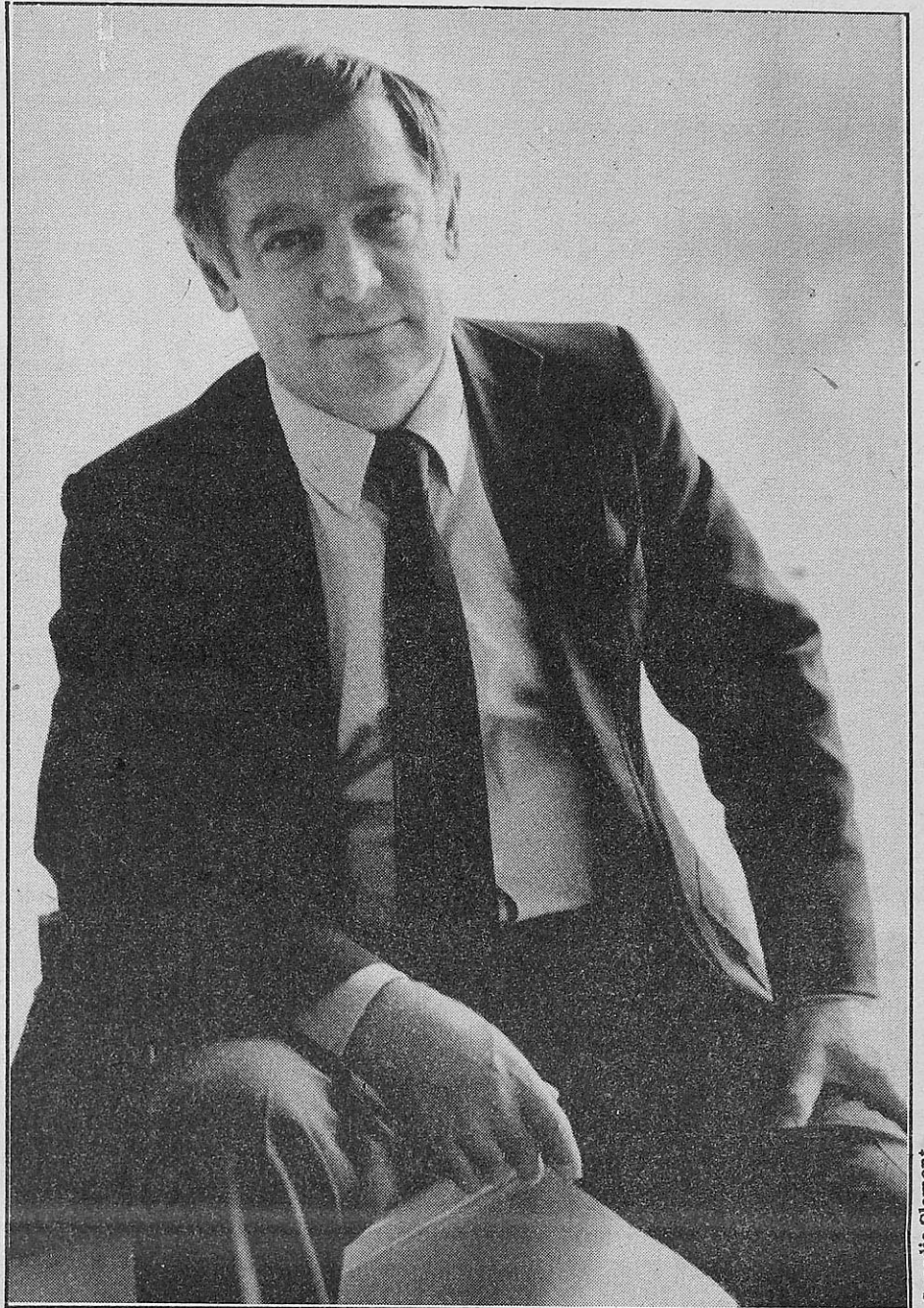
"His way of doing things is like a dictator. He's too rough, too impelling and reluctant to considerations of other people's opinions. He behaves in sessions like a big father," he said, adding that Gorbachev has instigated a ban on strikes.

"Even Stalin could not afford to make an explicit ban on strikes. After all, the communist party is supposed to be the avant garde of labor, the working class. It is very strange this avant garde makes ban on his class when the opportunity to express political and economic interests can only be done through strikes," he said.

He said Americans like Gorbachev because "it's very easy to accept policy implicated political measures through one simple political image. People don't want to go into details...His political program generally looks very nice although it's very abstract. They don't care about the reality behind perestroika. They like the whole concept of it and to make things easier they trust Gorbachev...The Russians prefer, people like Eltsyn and Sakharof. They are more popular and true exponents of the ideas of perestroika at large."

Sinitsky also had his opinion of President George Bush. "I think he's not very much aware of his own abilities and the ability of his country to strongly influence events now taking place in Russia, China and socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

"The role of the American government could be much more active...Bush is, to my opinion, biased to the real politik...He must, I would suggest, make more contacts



Suzette Clement

Russian immigrant, Georgy Sinitsky, will be teaching a course this spring, "Comparative Politics: Communism in Crisis," at Webster.

with leaders of democratic movements in Russia, not fearing to upset 'comrade Gorbachev,'" he said.

When asked if he felt communism

was coming to an end, Sinitsky replied, "Of course...I don't think that the new emergent concept of **continued on page 12**

Guatemalan from page 3

cess," he added.

That type of fear is something that Robles admitted to knowing, yet he claimed to not let it deter him from the work at hand.

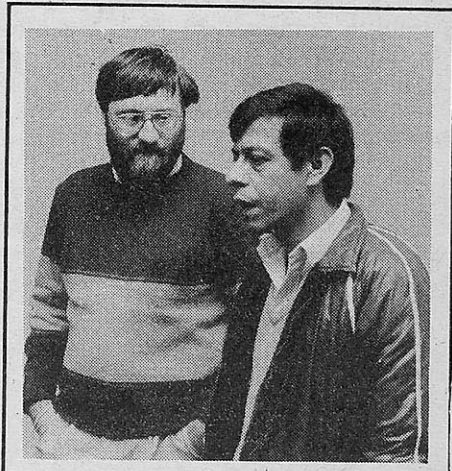
"I really don't want to talk about my own case because all of us are threatened," he said. "In 1986 I was kidnapped for two hours. Fortunately, they just beat me up a little bit and asked questions. Then they let me go."

And the continued rebel presence, particularly in the countryside, makes the security even tighter, though Robles grinningly claimed not to know anything about those forces.

"Of course, I wouldn't know who they are," he said. "But if they exist it is brought about by injustice."

And while the U.S. media has shown a fixation in covering the events of only El Salvador and Nicaragua, Guatemala has seen a huge amount of turmoil recently.

Forests have been cleared for both lumber and oil development, particularly by Exxon, Robles said. Similarly, a varying level of civil war has existed since 1962. And the annihilation of much of the native Indian population has gained international, if not American, attention.



Nancy Bell

Rodolfo Robles speaks with Dan Hellinger.

"The preoccupation of the security forces is to sow terror," Robles said.

And while international solidarity is his avowed current mission, Robles hopes to return to a country with some internal signs of hope.

"In 1986, a civilian government came to power, and many of us (hoped) for a change," he said. "We have only seen a change in personalities, not a change in the fundamentals of the government."

Stay Safe

Tips To Walk Safely At Night; Guidelines For Self-Defense

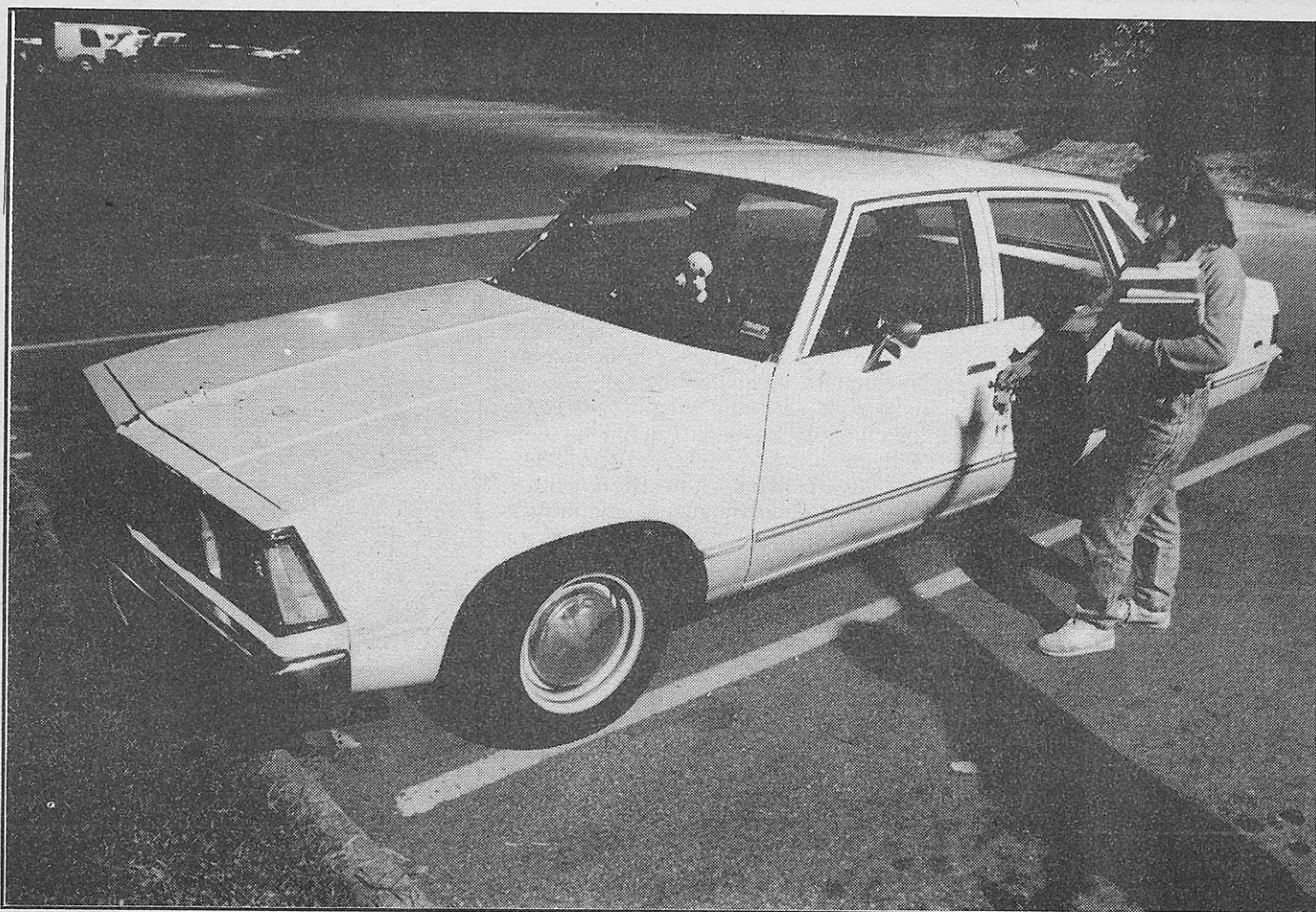
by Chris Pudlewski
Journal Staff Writer

As night begins to come sooner, students are leaving their night classes in complete darkness. While walking to their cars, their dorm rooms, or their homes, many female students are in danger of being attacked.

Women are attacked every day, and many are vulnerable because they do not know how to protect themselves. Every woman should know the important tips for safety when walking anywhere at night, and what to do if an attack occurs.

First of all, never walk alone at night. A lone woman is often a target for an attacker. Many universities offer walking services, but Webster University does not. In any case, find someone to walk with, even if it is another woman.

When walking alone cannot be avoided, try to keep both arms free. Place your keys between your fingers so that they form a row of spikes out-



Ann Appelbaum

An unaccompanied student on one of Webster's parking lots late at night. There are many steps a student can take to stay safe when walking at night.

side of your fist. Wear running or tennis shoes (not heels, they'll slow you down). Wear comfortable clothes that you can move easily in, and don't wear a skirt, it will hamper your movement. Try to avoid flowing clothes and scarves that can be easily grabbed.

Have your route planned before you leave, and try to vary it each night if possible. When walking, stay near the curb. There is a larger chance of being pulled into an alley or side-street than of being pushed in. Walk straight, not with your shoulders hunched over, so you look confident and unapproachable.

Whenever you know you have to walk anywhere, take emergency money with you. That way, if you suspect you are being followed, you can get a cab or hop on a bus. If you are walking and are heckled by a man or a group of men, do not exchange insults with them. Walk quickly and purposefully away from them, and try to find a bus or a cab.

If none of these things work, and you are attacked, there are five things you can do. First, run for the nearest open door. If you cannot find an

open doorway, run to a house. Don't ring the doorbell, break a window. The sound of shattering glass is more likely to bring a home-owner to your aid than the peal of the doorbell.

If possible, scream as loudly as you can. This is your most effective weapon against a potential rapist. The scream becomes much more effective if you yell, "Help me, I'm being attacked!" rather than, "Get your hands off me, you creep!" The former lets people know you're serious, not just fighting with your boyfriend. People are more likely to get involved in a possible rape than in a domestic squabble.

If your attacker takes hold of you, do not try to fight him if he has a gun, knife, or another weapon. Most women are not in physical condition to fight off an armed attacker, but no matter what your physique, do not endanger your life. If you cannot fight an attacker actively, attempt to fight him passively.

Some passive ways of warding off a rapist are to tell him you have AIDS or another sexually transmitted disease, or to say that you are menstruating. Other methods include

vomiting, urinating, or faking convulsions.

If a rape does occur, go immediately to the nearest hospital or rape crisis center. As much as you may wish to take a hot shower and climb into bed, forgetting the rape ever happened, you must be medically examined first. Any injuries created by the rape will be treated, a pelvic examination—to check for the presence of sperm and to also check for internal injury—will be done, and a pregnancy test will be taken.

If the hospital does not routinely report rape, call the police immediately. The sooner a rape is reported, the more likely it is that the rapist will be caught.

When reporting a rape to the police, go as you are. Do not change clothes, bathe, or douche—you'll

'First of all, never walk alone at night. A lone woman is often a target for an attacker...find someone to walk with, even if it is another woman.'

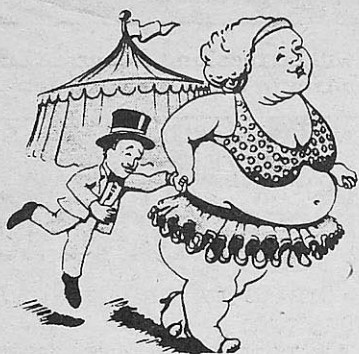
destroy evidence. The police will be looking for evidence of a sexual act, force or violence, and resistance.

By all means, press charges. Going to court costs nothing in most states if the state prosecutes your case. Though there may be some newspaper coverage, the victim's name is generally admitted. Many women have heard of the horrors of court during a rape case, but for every rapist put behind bars, another woman is safe from his abuse.

Safe walking is important, and not something to be taken lightly. Every step you take in the dark could be a step closer to an attack, unless you know how to protect yourself.

Information for this article was gathered from pamphlets available in Webster University's Health Services

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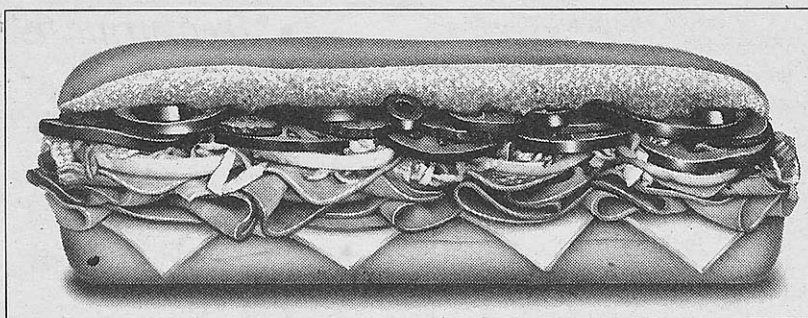
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Set In Motion Committee Investigates Possible General Degree Requirements

by Jennifer Reed
Journal Staff Writer

Webster's traditional philosophy and general education goals stated in the undergraduate catalogue are presently being reexamined.

According to Margaret Droste, director of nursing and chairman of the curriculum committee, the committee and faculty started the process of reevaluating Webster's general education policy last year.

Neil George, dean of the undergraduate college, said a variety of approaches are being discussed and explored though there is no current proposal for a change toward Webster having general degree requirements.

George is very supportive of what the curriculum committee and faculty are doing in regard to looking at Webster's curriculum. He said he encourages research and review of Webster's curriculum by the curriculum committee and faculty, but George does not entirely support the idea of general degree requirements.

"In the abstract, no," George said about the policy. "I'm committed to general education goals. We stand out in that approach [the fact that Webster's students are able to choose freely what courses they want to take] though the practice may not be as universal as we like," George said.

According to Webster's philosophy, "Webster views students as individuals who may not need to study the same subjects at the same point in their academic careers. Therefore, Webster's curriculum requires specific courses within the major field of study only."

Robert Chamberlin, coordinator for centralized academic advising, feels some students are capable of knowing that a general education background is important but others do not have the capability to realize this on their own.

The curriculum committee is holding a series of four meetings this semester with different department representatives at each gathering and

has already had two. There are two questions the committee is exploring at their meetings, according to Droste. "[First] we are after to find out how we're doing with the meeting of those goals," Droste said. Secondly, "How do we know we are meeting these goals."

Droste said the purpose of these meetings is for department representatives to make presentations before the group about how their undergraduate department's curriculum is achieving the individual student's general education goals.

According to Droste, ideas ranging from how the courses in the specific major contribute to the general education goals, to mechanisms the department currently has in place to measure the success of graduates were suggested by the curriculum committee to the faculty for exploration. Then the floor was open to discussions between the departments. Droste said one of the interesting parts of the meeting was faculty hearing from other departments and being confronted with challenges from those departments.

"One thing that has become obvious to me is the diversity of the approaches and opinions of the undergraduate community," Droste said.

She said the curriculum committee would like to be in the position to propose some recommendations to the faculty and administration by the end of this year and Droste said, "If we get a set of recommendations by the end of the year we'll be doing well."

Droste is caught in the middle on the issue at hand. "I'm frankly ambivalent on it," she said, adding she is trying to be objective about the whole topic at hand and feels she is doing a good job.

Droste cannot say for sure what direction the issue is going in. "I think we have to do something but I'm not sure what. I would hate to lose the freedom individuals have here [at Webster]," Droste said.

Russian Immigrant from page 10

pragmatic socialism or communism with a human face is a better opportunity to the people of socialist countries. I would greet the more radical change to democracy and not only radical economic changes but also drastic changes in the political structure of socialist society..."

Sinitsky is adjusting to America, but slowly. "There is a good community in St. Louis with people who help me. The level of medical care is very high in America but certain ways of living are very strange to me and, of course, they are not Russian like.

"People are more business oriented...They are very busy and don't have time for out of business activity. People are not interested in people as people. In Russia, everybody is concerned about general opinion. You are dependent on friends and good relations and America seems to me somewhat impersonal and alienated.

"I never saw a homeless person in Russia. As a student I traveled a lot across the country with no money and I never had no shelter. It is hard for me to believe that some people can be in a position to have no shel-

ter. I don't believe it. I cannot believe it. How come he cannot go to someone and ask for shelter?"

Sinitsky said he tried to get out of Russia nine years ago but nobody would accept his documents. "My last attempt was in the days of perestroika and it took me about a year. I had no big troubles to get out. It was different for me. I was very ill. I am a Jew. Only Jews can leave," he said.

When asked what he thinks of the possibility of America putting ceilings on the numbers of Russian Jews it will admit, he said, "It is up to people to decide where to live...People have the right to live wherever they want to live. What kind of political regime they want to live is a basic right. For me it is what is important not where to live better but where I feel more free.

"I'm strongly devoted to American ideals of free democracy. I've always regarded the American constitution as one of the best."

However, he said if it was not for his illness, he would have probably chosen to stay in Russia and influence the problem there as a political scientist.



Suzette Clement

Members of the history/political science club: Tracy Van Degraft, Bill Steis, Mary B. Hasler, Lucy Ryder, Pam Ray and Lisa White. The club adopted Big Bend, from Selma St. to Lockwood Ave., as part of the adopt-a-county-road program and will be expected to pick up litter along the road regularly. Anyone interested in helping with the clean-up can contact Lucy Ryder via the history/political science department.

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"Crossroads takes on several different voices, each telling its own story..."

by Jackie Lindhurst

Elvis Costello, mastermind of the 20th century, said it best: "You have your whole life to write your first album, and six months to write your second one." Maybe I should have asked **him** to review Tracy Chapman's new album, *Crossroads*. All the signs of the Second Album Curse are definitely here: smoothed out, radio-oriented production, a rash of annoying background singers, and the complete absence of any original ideas, just to name a few.

Chapman's first album floated because it was stylistically unique, a soulful blend of folk and gospel. *Crossroads* continues in that same vein, only it seems to have forgotten the part about being soulful.

Like I said, the style here is pretty much the same, only now she's added more instruments, beefing up a sound that was poignant only because it was starkly minimal. There's piano, electric guitar, trumpets, "violin pizzicato," banjo, organ, cello, viola, and electric violin, for Christ's sake. Chapman has moved in the complete opposite direction; her style was dependent on the bare guitar/bass/vocal structure that set the backdrop for her Guthrie-esque lyrics. *Crossroads* shifts attention to the music, which, although solidly produced, isn't anything to get excited about. It's true to her folk/gospel form, but it neither stands as entertaining on its own, nor does it push the point of her lyrics.

So what's left? A lot of watered-down, angry, young man (woman?) stuff with tons of unnecessary instrumentation. Like her debut, *Crossroads* takes on several different voices, each telling its own story, each advocating its own changes in our seemingly rotten Anglo-Saxon controlled society. They all sound alike, and they all say basically the same thing: "I'm mad as hell and this is why: _____ (fill in the appropriate social issue)."

It's difficult to believe that after the Yuppie success of her first album that Tracy Chapman still has anything to be pissed off about. Or maybe that's the problem here; she may have run out of things to make her mad, so she's fallen back on the old standards: freeing Nelson Mandela, helping the homeless, hating the government, and most consistently, rebelling against the oppressive, material world created by white people: "They're tryin' to hurt me inside/And make me into a white man's drone." Yeah, yeah. It isn't anything new, and it certainly isn't a new way of looking at an age-old situation.

Crossroads isn't entirely devoid of value, though. Aside from the pointless social advocacy banter, there's a handful of really nice little love songs that show how homey and heartfelt her lyrics can be. "I'm gonna love myself/more than anyone else," she sings during the weepy "This Time," "I'm gonna treat me right/That you love me first/And you'll be the one with the most to lose tonight..." If Chapman would stick to writing stuff like this and clean those cellos out of her style, everything would be okay. Otherwise, *Crossroads* stands as nothing more than a somewhat hypocritical stick for beating a long-dead horse.

Deep Focus



"Pies' work varies from what looks like microscopic photography to painting."

by Patrick J. Kearney

The *Art In Motion Animation Festival 1989* is in full swing and features a variety of artists and styles of animation. Not just cartoons, and not just for kids, the festival offers many surprises and will surely show you something you have never seen before. Grab a schedule and start marking your calendars.

Dennis Pies will be the featured artist in a presentation on Nov. 10. Pies' work varies from what looks like microscopic photography to painting. The common thread within his works is the surrealistic atmosphere created by his swirling, pulsating images. A particularly beautiful piece, *Somona*, opens with hints and glimpses of a grey landscape. Color is introduced when a large red sun rises and saturates the landscape with different hues. Pies' films are relaxing, but by no means boring. They give you something to search for in each frame; sometimes it's a light source, sometimes the subject itself. They are kaleidoscopes of changing colors and textures, giving constant challenge to the viewer to identify with them.

An interesting effect is used in the film *Hand Piece*, in which live film footage is framed in an animated drawing, an animated boy holds a large egg-shaped object which has footage of green foliage shifting about inside it. The piece seems to say that the youth holds the world in his hand. He is joined by several others with "globes" of their own, perhaps a call to come together.

Live action is sprinkled into *A Hard Passage*, a short narrative passage. Geometric shapes and vibrant abstract coloring are used to portray the landscape and point of view of the

narrator as he tells of his journey with a guide into a dark, unexplored region of his world.

Dennis Pies' dreamlike films are relaxing to behold and fun to search for hidden meanings. Go see them after a hard day's work, and give your mind a treat.

On Nov. 11, Maureen Selwood will bring her unique, sensuous work to Webster. Her trademark is her simple line drawings which take on three dimensional attributes by the way she skillfully moves them about. Not content to simply cut between scenes, she will create the new scene from an existing one, with spectacular results.

The lazy day dream world in *Three Fantasies Of Pursuit* is a beautifully crafted journey into the imagination. Everyday objects such as a fishbowl and a pet cat become exotic characters on a "stage of the psyche" in which fantasies of romance and relaxation abound. The fluidity of her drawings is startlingly apparent in a scene in which a woman is swimming about in the water. I really forgot it was only two dimensional.

The Rug is a narrative work which explores simple emotions that mean a lot. Once again, the fluid lines, color, and transformations gently swing the viewer along with the action. It's an interesting departure from the cut in that we never take our eyes off the subject to change perspective. *The Rug* has more color, but still leaves enough for the imagination to fill in as you watch.

Webster is truly fortunate to have both of these artists featured in a workshop on Nov. 11. Pies and Selwood will explain how one keeps a solid foothold in the commercial world while pursuing their craft. This is an excellent opportunity to meet these fine artists and hear some good "war stories" about pursuing a career in art and film-making. Legacy Productions is co-sponsoring the workshop which will be held from 10:00a.m.-1:00p.m. The cost is only \$10, which may well pay for itself in the experience you gain.

CORRECTION

Michael Curran's review of *The Fabulous Baker Boys* (Nov. 2, p.9) contained an error. To clarify: **Beau** was the older, more sensible business-oriented brother. **Jeff** was the loner who liked to smoke and have one-night stands.

The Journal regrets the errors.

CSA Endorses Divestment Forum

The Council on Student Affairs lent its endorsement to a student forum on options for university divestment during a meeting in regular session, Nov. 1.

Matt Tauber, a student member of the university subcommittee on divestment appeared before the CSA to request support for the forum, which is intended to present varying strategies for divestiture of Webster

University investments in companies which do business in South Africa.

Tauber said the decision has been made by the university to divest, but now the specific course of action must be decided. He stressed that the forum was not an activity of Students Acting Against Apartheid, a campus group to which he belongs. He asked the CSA to endorse and sponsor a non-partisan program.

After the Council's motion for endorsement was passed, chair Brandon Benton appointed a subcommittee of the CSA to organize the forum, which is expected to take place Dec. 13.

Among other action, the Council approved a number of pending funds reallocations, for organizations including Alpha Kappa Psi, International Student Association, Cheerleaders, History/PoliSci Club, and College Republicans.

A \$175 Emergency Funds grant was made for the College Republicans hayride.

The next meeting of the CSA will be a conference with the university administration on Nov. 8.

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COMPENDIUM

A Collection of Noteworthy Campus & Local Events

Continuing

MOMENTS IN THE WOODS: A *Walk in the Woods*, Lee Blessing's Tony Award and Pulitzer Prize nominated play inspired by a real event that occurred during the 1982 Geneva arms negotiations, strolls onto the Mainstage of the Loretto Hilton Center, presented by the Repertory Theatre of St. Louis. Student rush tickets are available. **Through November 10.** For more information, call 968-4925.

MORE MUSICAL MONKEYSHINES: The Repertory Theatre of St. Louis Studio production of *Tomfoolery*, a musical revue of the words, music and lyrics of Tom Lehrer, has been extended **through November 19.** Tickets are \$12 and \$15, and may be reserved by calling the Rep box office, 968-4925.

INTIMATE ART: "Intimate Translations," a juried membership exhibit of the St. Louis Women's Caucus for Art, will be displayed in the Cecille R. Hunt Gallery, located in the Visual Arts Studio. An opening reception will be held today from 5-8 p.m. Free. **Through November 18.**

AUSTRIAN ART: "Biedermeier in Austria," an art exhibition, is on display in the lobby Gallery of the Loretto-Hilton Center. Gallery hours are weekdays 1-5 p.m. and during all theatre performances. Free. **Through November 22.**

IN LIVING COLOR: "Characterizing Color," an exhibit of photographs by Celia Jordan, Susan Hacker and Tom Patton, is on display in the May Gallery of the Business/Technology Complex. Gallery hours are 8:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m. Monday-Thursday, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday and 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. Free. **Through November 29.**

Thursday

November 9 **SCA:** The Student Constituency Assembly will meet at 1 p.m. in the Green Room (Ground Floor, Loretto Hall). The meeting is open to the entire university community and any students interested in being a part of this new organization are invited and encouraged to attend and share their ideas.

Friday

November 10 **THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF:** Catch an exclusive sneak preview of Disney's *The Little Mermaid*, based on the fairy tale by Hans Christian Andersen. Also, a behind-the-cels looks at the animation process. Noon and 1 p.m., Room 101 of the Business/Technology Complex. Free. **Sponsored by The Journal.**

LET'S DO LUNCH: Career Café, a free luncheon sponsored by the Special Events Coordination class, offers students a chance to meet and talk with professionals from a variety of fields. Advance registration required. Noon, McDonnell Douglas Lounge, Business/Technology Complex.

WRO: The Women's Resource Center will present a program on incest. Noon, Green Room. Free.

Saturday

November 11 **AND THEY HAVE BURGERS:** Alpha Kappa Psi sponsors a dance in the Maria Hall Cafeteria, 9 p.m.-1 a.m. Admission is \$3. Beverages and White Castle's finest cuisine will be available.

Monday

November 13 **PSI CHI INFO:** Psi Chi, the National Honor Society in Psychology, will be having an informational meeting at Noon in room 323 of the Administration Building. All members and individuals who wish to nominate themselves for membership should attend this meeting, or contact Linda M. Brandeberry, Behavioral and Social Sciences department.

IN SYNCH: Synchronia, the St. Louis-based new music chamber ensemble, will give a concert in honor of American Music Week. The ensemble's performance will include "Quiet Exchange," for clarinet and two cymbals, by Stephen Chatman; "Fantasy Variations," for flute and piano, by Dennis Kam; "Surface Tension," for flute, clarinet and percussion, by Jerry Troxell; and many other selections. Winifred-Moore Auditorium, 8 p.m. Admission is \$1. For more information, call 968-7032.

Wednesday

November 15 **CSA:** The Council on Student Affairs holds a regular meeting at 3:30 p.m. in the Green Room (Ground Floor, Loretto Hall). The meeting is open to the entire university community and everyone is invited and encouraged to attend.

BRAIN FOOD: The Alumni Association and the Council on Student Affairs sponsor "Food for Thought," with complementary snacks for evening students. Take a break from class for munchies in the Business/Technology Complex, Administration Building, Pearson House and Hunt House, 5-7 p.m.



Laurinda Mackay, Sean Duus and Gretchen Klocke perform in a scene from "Con Amore," part of the State Ballet's Celebration! (see Out & About)

Out and About

EXHIBIT EXTENDED: The run of *Imagery*, an exhibition of photographic works by Ann Marie Appelbaum, has been extended until **November 30**, at the Music Gallery, 1801 South 9th Street.

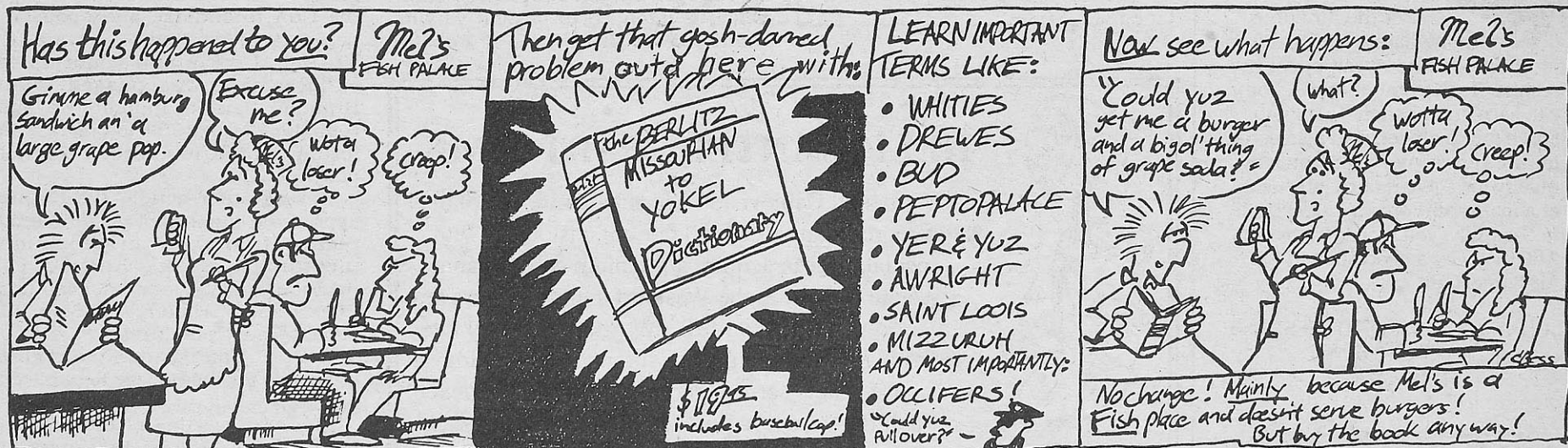
CELEBRATION! Ziegfeld Girls, Fred Astaire, and George Gershwin are among the inspirations for *Celebration*, the State Ballet of Missouri's sassy salute to the University of Missouri's 150th birthday, to be performed at 8 p.m., Friday and Saturday, **November 10-11**, at the Kiel Opera House, 14th and Market Street. For tickets, or more information, call Dance St. Louis at 968-3770 or Metrotix at 534-1111.

WORLD PEACE ONE WORKSHOP: Learn how to blend personal growth with social change. Participants of this workshop learn a goal-attainment model and begin to use it to develop goals and plans for living a more peaceful and fulfilling life (personally, interpersonally, economically, environmentally, etc.). It will be held **November 11**, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at The College School in Webster Groves. The deadline for registration is November 8, cost is \$15. For more information, call 725-4241.

The Journal reserves the right to edit all submissions for length and clarity.

Send Compendium contributions to The Journal, 470 East Lockwood Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63119. Deadline is 4 p.m. Thursday prior to publication.

RANDOM RAMBLINGS



Preiss Blows Away Field At Running Meet

by Stephanie Morton
Journal Sports Editor

One might say Tom Preiss, is on top of the world. After taking second place in the National Little College Athletic Association (NLCAA) meet, Nov. 4 in Rochester Hills, Mich., Preiss is ending the season in record time.

Preiss captured second place in the five-mile course in 27 minutes and 52 seconds.

"I felt that I did as well as I could for that day. It was cold that day," said Preiss.

However with the support of his family behind him, he felt more at ease and was surprised that the anticipated nervousness did not set in.

"I thought I would be nervous, but when they (Preiss' sister and three of her friends) got there I was relaxed. I

knew all four of them, and their yelling helped me," he said.

Not only did family support help Preiss cross the finish line, but he pushed himself to the limit last week. Throughout the week Preiss

'I was really pleased for him. Every course is different. This one had a lot of hills and turns and the footing was difficult.'

-Coach McFall

trained for the meet on a regular schedule, and the hardest training day landed on Oct 31.

"Tuesday was a monster work-out day. I ran a five-mile speed work out

and to give you an idea on how intense the work out was, the first mile was under five (minutes)," said Preiss.

The hard training paid off and Coach Bob McFall was pleased on Preiss' performance.

"I was really pleased for him. Every course is different. This one had a lot of hills and turns and the footing was difficult," said McFall.

To get acquainted with the course, Preiss ran it a day earlier. The opponent who took first, was on his home court, and had the advantage over Preiss.

By finishing in the top seven in the race, Preiss was named All-American by the NLCAA.

"Top seven in the national meet got All-American which was really neat because I never thought about it," he said. "One guy said the top three runners just blew the rest of the field

away."

Looking towards next week's meet for the National College Athletic Association, (NLCAA) in Oshkosh, Wis., McFall thinks Preiss can and will improve from last year's time.

"The region for Division III has a lot of good people. I think he (Preiss)

has to run an outstanding race. Last year he came in 104th in just over 30 minutes and to be in the 27's (the 27-minute zone) this year would be a good goal for him," said McFall. "I think he's pleased and that's most important."

Preiss shares the same sentiments, and realizes that the regionals is a much larger race and the competitors are from larger schools.

"Regionals is regionals. It's just going to be a tough race. This past weekend was a boost, but that was Saturday. Now I have to worry about going to Wisconsin," he said.

Seasons Come, Seasons Go...

B-ball Begins Practice; Todt Recaps Soccer

by Matt Brockmann
Journal Sports Writer

While some people will look at the past Webster University soccer season as a disappointment, Coach Marty Todt looks at it in a different light.

"I don't want to get down about this season," Todt said. "For me it has been a total pleasure to work with the players and the people involved with the team. The enthusiasm and work rate has been great from everyone."

Todt thought that the team played well despite the loss of some key players early in the season. "When you lose players like Mike Unger and Tom Reinwart early on, you are going to be hurt," said Todt. "Losing them gave the younger players a chance to play and gain valuable experience. For the most part they played well."

Todt expressed displeasure with the system used to pick teams for the National Little College Athletic Association post-season tournament. "I have been in contact with them (NLCAA) more this year than last year, and I'm glad we are getting out of it (NLCAA) next year," said Todt.

"Their system for picking teams is really a joke. They don't take into consideration schedules. It is done strictly on points and we played a darn strong schedule. I could schedule a bunch of 'Happy Valley Techs', but that wouldn't help our program at all."

Todt feels that there is a glaring difference between this year's team and last year's team. "Last year we won the games that we should have won. This year we had a few let downs and lost to some teams that we probably should not have," said Todt. "We needed a little more effort from everyone, including me, in preparation for games."

Todt singled out the seniors on this year's team for their leadership both on and off the field. "They (Mike Hutchison, Larry Grasso and Lou Reuss) gave everything they had to the program," said Todt. "They had the intangibles. They made the sacrifices. We are going to miss them next year."

And what about next year? "We sent out a format to area high schools and so far we have had an unbelievable response," said Todt. "I expect to pick up six quality players for next year to go with the good group of guys coming back. We have

Bill Cowie, Reinwart, Matt Hunter, Kirk Robinson, Dave Hoffman; Billy Michael seems to have found his niche up top and I think Mike Unger is coming back next year. I am enthusiastic for next year."

The soccer team will change its schedule around next year. "I talked to Dennis(Beckett, athletic director) and we decided to go to strictly a Division III schedule," said Todt. "We might play a few Division I teams, but we are definitely done with the NLCAA."

Men's B-Ball

by Derrick Teitelbaum
Journal Sports Writer

As the 1989-90 men's basketball season draws near, the Gorloks continue their pre-season. In two scrimmage games at Washington University this past weekend, Webster walked away with two victories.

On Friday night, the Gorloks played host to Florissant Valley Junior College.

In the first ten minutes of the contest, Webster grabbed a 13-8 lead. Baskets by Eric Stack and Tom Schellemans led the way early on. Sam Farrar hit a three-point shot to give the Gorloks a little breathing room.

Farrar connected another three-pointer and Stack hit on two jump shots to increase their lead to 20-8. The Gorloks never looked back.

The pace of the game slowed down in terms of scoring due to the running clock. Dan Thoman and Schellemans each added four points and Paul Berra added a freethrow to increase the lead to 29-17 by the end of the first half.

In the second half, Webster ran its lead up to 17 points when Schellemans and Thoman made two more baskets. Florissant Valley managed to close within seven points of the Gorloks with 9:48 remaining but Schellemans scored on an inside bank shot and drew a foul. The

freethrow upped the Gorlok's lead as well as iced the game.

The Gorlok's relentless defense shined in their 46-38 victory.

On the following afternoon, Webster competed in an intra-squad scrimmage.

Berra took the tip off and banked it in off the backboard giving the starting line-up a quick two point lead. Soon after, they fell behind. At halftime, they found themselves trailing 18-14.

In the second half, the starters quickly jumped back into the game following two three-pointers by Thoman. Following a freethrow by Berra, Thoman connected for his third three-point field goal in five minutes to draw the split squads even at 24 all.

Farrar and Thoman scored baskets on two consecutive trips down the court to give the starting line-up the lead for the first time since the opening minute of the game. Farrar then hit a long three-pointer to run the

lead up to seven points.

Twice the lead was reduced to three points but Bob Lauhtermilch scored six quick points off the bench, and Stack added 4 to re-open their lead. With 3:30 remaining, Berra took a breakaway pass and slammed in two more to give the starters an insurmountable 49-36 lead.

The final score was 59-44. Thoman led all scorers with 17 points. Farrar scored 11, Stack 9 and Berra and Lauhtermilch each contributed eight.

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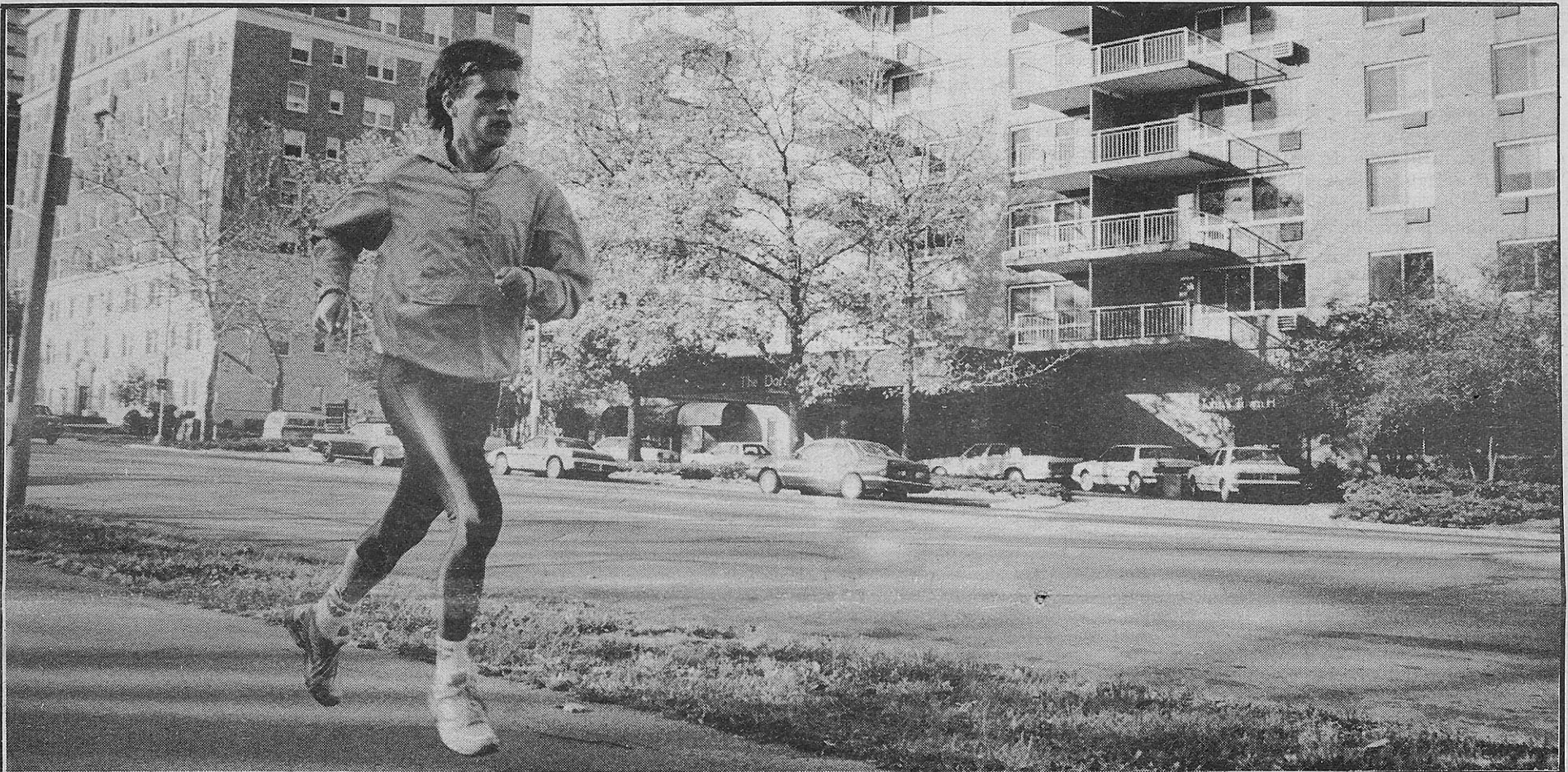
The Journal

November 16- November 29, 1989

Volume 25, Issue 11

Webster University's Student Newspaper

For Webster, Preiss Is Right



story by **Derrick Teitelbaum**
Journal Sports Editor
photography by **Scott Audette**
Journal Photo Editor

Cross-country has helped a boy become a man, both emotionally and physically. As the only member of the men's cross-country team, Tom Preiss exceeds all expectations and pushes himself to be the best he can be.

Preiss has become the only person in Webster history to be a recipient of the prestigious All-American Award for cross-country. He is also the only athlete representing Webster University at the regional level.

Despite his successes in cross-country, Preiss has stronger aspirations to become a world class marathon runner. Preiss has competed in two major marathons.

Preiss ended his record setting season on Nov. 10 by placing 80th out of 140 in the NCAA Regional Meet with a 28.06 race.

Preiss, admitted he was still a little tired from the Nov. 4 National Little College Athletic Association (NLCAA) Meet in Michigan, in which he placed second with a 27.52 race.

"Regionals are regionals. It just takes time to do well. I did as best as I could," Preiss said.

Unlike the last meet, Preiss felt that the footing at the course was excellent.

"The only problems were that it was real windy and crowded," Preiss said.

The race, held in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, was like a homecoming for Preiss because he previously lived in Milwaukee. His uncle, aunt and two cousins showed up to support him. Also making the

see story and photos on page 15

Guess What? It's that time of year again...

The Journal has begun soliciting for next semester's editorial positions. See Page 10 for more details.



Story and Photos on Pages 8 & 9

Career Cafe
fills the Sverdrup Building's West Lounge with excited and eager students
story and photos on page 6

Student Center Committee Narrows Floor Plan story page 3

Pro-Choice Strategies In Action

by Fontella Scott
Journal Staff Writer

Approximately 14,000 pro-choice demonstrators marched on the southern steps of the capitol in Jefferson City in what they are terming a powerful show of political clout.

The march which began at 1:30 pm, passed the Governor's mansion and returned for a rally at the Capital.

Protesters displaying a wide array of pro-choice slogans, chanted and sang throughout the Sunday event in protest and in celebration as nationally their colleagues proclaimed a political victory.

Electoral results in New Jersey and Virginia placed staunch pro-choice candidates in office as Missouri activists have stepped up campaigns to further infiltrate political offices with pro-choice sympathizers in their home state.

Some of those efforts have been concentrated on Webster's campus. Recruiters for participants in Sunday's march manned booths in the lobby of the Sverdrup Business/Technology Complex.

NARAL PAC, a front-runner in the nations abortion debates, recently announced a "comprehensive choice strategy" for upcoming 1990 elections which includes further soliciting aid from college campuses and other pools in which potential pro-choice demonstrators may be found.

The strategy aims to establish a strong political base through much of the same tactics displayed in Jefferson City march. NARAL in conjunction with the Missouri Alliance for Choice will continue to sponsor lobbying days when the General Assembly convenes in January.

NARAL's choice voter registration campaign will work in conjunction with clinics, family planning centers and pro-choice physicians to inform their patients on voter registration.

The organization plans to increase its political base by contacting over 23,000 women and men who have

signed petitions. NARAL volunteers will research the districts for use in Missouri's 1990 elections.

NARAL strategies also include recruiting candidates for office by submitting mailings to current office-holders or former pro-choice candidates who may be encouraged to run again and by endorsing candidates who are sympathetic to the pro-choice viewpoint.

The group is gearing to support its proponents financially through fund raising. The first mailing fund raising attempt held in August raised over 10,000 for that purpose.

The reawakened abortion debate is now centered on the Supreme Court's July 3 ruling upholding former Missouri laws prohibiting the use of public funds, and restricting government supplemented agencies or employees from performing abortions. The law also requires doctors to test fetuses for viability in certain instances.

"It's important to draw attention to this issue and get funding for poor women," said Laura Cohen of NARAL.

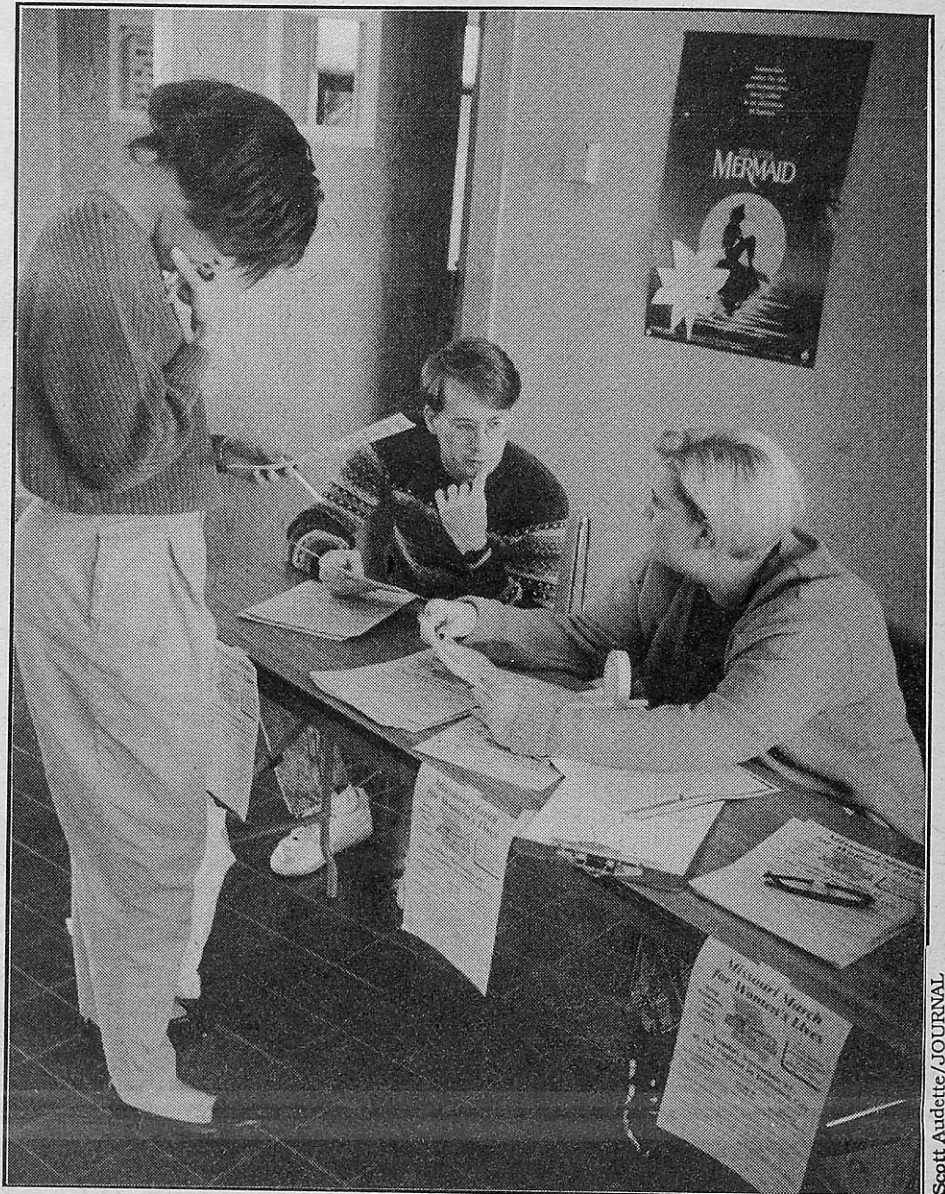
"We have to raise public awareness so voters will recognize this as an important voting issue."

Thus far, pro-choice political strategies have seemingly proved successful in electing strong pro-choice candidates as evidenced by the victory of Democratic candidate David Dinkins in New York.

In light of these recent decisions, some politicians, specifically Republican candidates who have previously taken pro-life stands, fear that anyone doing so now, including President Bush, will put their next elections at risk.

However, activists on both sides of the abortion debate are preparing for a political shoot-out. Pro-life demonstrators are also pounding the pavement, circulating petitions, and attempting to keep in office candidates with like agendas.

Both sides are predicting a hefty battle for the days ahead with many protests similar to the Jefferson City



Webster students solicited information about the March For Women's Lives.

Scott Audette/JOURNAL

Eating Disorder Miniconference

BASH Discusses Bulimia, Anorexia, and Behavioral Adaption

by La'Kesia Madison
Journal Staff Writer

The eating disorders of Bulimia Nervosa (food binges followed by self-induced purging) and Anorexia Nervosa (self-induced starvation) claim the lives of thousands each year. These disorders are common among young women, and are often accompanied by mood disorders such as depression, anxiety, phobias or conduct problems.

The nonprofit organization BASH, which stands for Bulimia Anorexia Self-Help and for Behavior Adaptation Support and Healing, will sponsor a

special miniconference. The conference will be held on Nov. 18, in observance of National Eating Disorders Week (Nov. 18-24). BASH is the Treatment and Research Center for Eating and Mood Disorders at Deaconess Hospital.

BASH originated National Eating Disorders Week in 1984, and purposely chose the week of Thanksgiving as the start up date. The logic behind this was that people with eating disorders often approach the holidays with dread. Obsessed as they are with their weight, they know that Thanksgiving and the December holiday season bring tables loaded with food, and relatives eager to see everybody eat hearty.

The day-long conference will include guest speakers, self-help groups, and a variety of workshops. These workshops will deal with topics like:

- "Behind the Mask": Eating-disordered persons' characteristic attitudes and beliefs about food.
- "Rediscovering Who I Am": Dealing with the loss and grief often

rally.

Politicians will more than likely find that firm stands will be demanded as both groups attempt to eliminate fence straddlers in hopes of gaining a clear victory.

On a broader scale, feminists are predicting that the abortion issue will give women a new political voice unparalleled since the feminist movement in

If this trend should continue, some analysts say, the activism that began with Roe vs. Wade could signify the beginning of an altered American agenda.

On Cover:

Cross country runner Tom Preiss makes history for Webster's athletic department.

Photo by Scott Audette

24-7 Spyz...photo by Scott Audette



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University Center Update: Campus-wide Committee Oversees Center's Blueprint

by Matt Brockmann
Journal Sports Editor

Ancient Greek civilization believed that in order for people to be whole, they must have strong minds and strong bodies. Webster University seems to be taking this philosophy to heart as it continues its efforts to bring about the new University Center.

A committee of administrators, faculty members, staff members and students has been formed to make a recommendation to University President Leigh Gerdine and Provost Joseph Kelly about what should be included in the new Center. The committee has been meeting on a weekly basis in an attempt to decide what should be left in the architect's original plans, and what should be left out or changed.

The members of the committee are Mark Govoni, chairman; Karen

Luebbert, Bob Spencer, Dan Hellinger, Brenda Fyfe, Patty Arnold, Trudi Heaven, Joni Sralla, Harry Cargas and Brad Graham.

"Our main purpose is to recommend to Dr. Gerdine and Dr. Kelly what goes into the building," Govoni said. "This is a complex situation because we are looking into everything, even down to what kind of shower heads are used."

The committee has to take several factors into consideration. First of all, the University Center has to be a facility from which the entire University community can benefit.

"It should be designed to meet the needs for extra-curricular activities. The athletic facilities should be designed so everyone can use them,

including the older students," Hellinger said.

The committee must also consider the \$4.4 million which has been allotted for the new building. The fundraising campaign continues with June 1, 1990 as the target date for all monetary goals to be met. Ground breaking for the building will take place shortly after that date, according to Govoni.

The building will be built along Edgar Road, diagonal to the Sverdrup Business/Technology Complex. The

tennis courts will remain at their present location, and will be between the University Center and the Sverdrup Complex. In order to build the Center in that location, the University will have to tear down four university-owned houses along Edgar, including the current athletic house. The

University Center will be approximately 42,000 square feet. In the initial designs for the building, there are two levels, one primarily for athletic facilities and one for student organizations and a snack bar.

The lower level is scheduled to contain a gymnasium, which will be used for more than just basketball games.

"I had some concerns that the gym might not be the best use of space," Hellinger said. "But as I understand it, the gym will be used for lectures and other events which will benefit

the campus."

Also scheduled to be on the lower level are an exercise facility, storage rooms for athletic uniforms and equipment, offices for the athletic director and his secretary, and a training room. Locker rooms for both the men's and women's athletic teams will also take up a large amount of space on the lower level.

The major question facing the committee right now is whether to include an indoor pool on the lower level. Hellinger sees both pros and cons to a pool.

"A pool is an advantage because it is a recreational facility that everybody can use," said Hellinger. "After hearing arguments against a pool, I'm not sure a pool would be the best use of space. That space could be used for racquetball and squash courts."

On the upper level, there are

scheduled to be a large meeting room, a snack bar with a dining area and a kitchen. Also on the upper level will be offices and meeting areas for the various student organizations.

"I am in agreement with the snack bar, but I think it is important to do something innovative and make it environmentally sound," Hellinger said.

In the original plans a game room was to be included in the upper level, but the committee agreed to redesign the area in order to allocate the space for a quiet area.

The committee hopes to complete its work sometime this semester, Govoni said.

"Care has been taken to ensure that the building will be a multi-purpose facility, and I'm pleased with that," said Hellinger. "I think the building should serve as a living room for the campus."

Media Association Makes Preliminary Plans For Third Annual Webbie Awards

by Stephanie Morton
Journal Staff Writer

It may not be the Emmys, but it's pretty close for a university setting. The Webbie Awards, honors given to Webster students for projects done in the mass communications field, is being planned by the university's Media Association.

"It's going to be a raging success! We are going to make it a black tie affair, and we're inviting people from the *Riverfront Times*, the *Post-Dispatch*, and everyone in the community," said Michelle Edwards, president of the Media Association.

Students can submit their work to the association on Dec. 20, 21, 22, during finals week.

"All the projects will be locked up in the media office upstairs (in the Sverdrup Complex), and only two people will have keys to the office," said Jonathan Grimm, Media Association member.

The ceremony itself will be Jan. 19 in the Winifred Moore Auditorium at 5 p.m. A reception will be held in the Sverdrup Complex following the ceremony.

"We will show the video and film projects in room 123 and 101 and the other projects for writing will be laid out upstairs in a classroom so people can read them," said Edwards.

The finalized categories in the upcoming Webbie Awards are Video, Audio, Film, Journalism, Public

'The winner will be notified, so it won't be a surprise, since the ceremony is being held so late in January.'

—Hacker
photography professor

Communications, Photography, and Scriptwriting. Each of these divisions have subcategories, except scriptwriting.

For the photography category, photographers can submit their works to the Third Annual Juried Student Photography Exhibit. This show has been a part of the Webbie Awards when the ceremony made its debut in 1987.

"The first time we did this show was because of the Webbie awards. Basically the Third Annual Juried Student Photography Exhibit is the photography component of the Webbie Awards," said Susan Hacker, photography professor and director of the May Gallery in the Sverdrup

Complex.

The date to turn in work for the show is Nov. 17. Projects will be judged by Betsy Wright, assistant curator of contemporary art at the St. Louis Art Museum.

"The winners will be notified, so it won't be a surprise, since the ceremony is being held so late in January," said Hacker.

Of those judged, 30-40 photographers will have their work hung in the May Gallery. Of the 30, six photographers will get a Webbie Award and certificate. One out of the six photographers will be given the Best of Purchase Award, which means the piece will be purchased for \$75 by the Media Communications Department, and will hang in the conference room of the Sverdrup Complex with previous winners.

"Students can enter any three pieces of photographic medium suitable for hanging on the wall, but the photograph should have been done while attending Webster," said Hacker.

Although the Media Association is still planning the event, according to Edwards, they still need more help.

"We started off with 25 kids and we now have about five. We could use some more help," said Edwards.

With help, Edwards hopes to put on a successful ceremony.

"We're not doing this for ourselves. We want to promote the students, their works, and the media department. I hope this ceremony will do that," she said.

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Bush Off The Playing Field; Ready To Witness The Firing Squad

President Bush has been playing hardball for eight months with the minimum wage proposal, and he won. It is clear that he is showing little regard for the moral implications that his minimum wage plan will have on teen-agers.

In June Bush clearly stated that he would veto any proposed minimum wage bill that did not clearly match his own. And he lived up to his words. Although give and take did take place between the Senate, House and the chief executive, Bush's proposal was only slightly altered.

Consequently, an agreement has been reached: the minimum wage will gradually increase to \$4.25 an hour by 1991. Unfortunately, the unprecedented subminimum training wage will accompany the legislation.

So, after surviving the rigors of training for a minimum wage paying job, the employee would then be granted a higher income level. Sounds like a nifty idea as a means of softening the impact that the higher wage will have on businesses that have come to depend on the wage level of \$3.35 for close to nine years. Yet this will not be the case.

It's ludicrous to think that the subminimum wage aspect of Bush's bill will not add to the already high turn-over rate of minimum wage employees — It will be a firing squad manned by unscrupulous employers. The victims? The victims would be the subminimum wage earners who have been sentenced to work a three-to-six-month job span, at 85 percent of the minimum wage.

It's unfortunate, for society, that the issue of minimum wage became such a partisan issue in the month's past. The party unity of the GOP killed any chance for a congressional override of the Bush veto.

This is an issue that affects 3.9 million people that work at the minimum wage level. These people represent the whole political spectrum of our society...Democrats, Republicans, Independents, Socialist, Communist, whatever. They are people whose wage level has fallen behind the average cost of living since the last minimum wage increase in 1981.

Unfortunately, Bush does not feel that those on the low end of society need a hand-up — a decent wage without the threat of being released from employment once they've reached the plateau to earn a living that would surpass the poverty level. **EK**

Economic Implications Ignored

Some American citizens are against abortion, therefore President Bush feels no public funding should be provided for the poor who have been victims of rape or incest. Yet one would think most people are against war, but somehow public funding is provided for Star Wars and defense. The question is not whether abortion is morally right. Almost everyone would agree that war is morally wrong. However, those promoting funding for defense are also the ones who oppose funding for poor victims' abortion. Who really has the right to choose for those women?

Hasn't Bush thought about who supports those children of mothers forced into pregnancy despite financial difficulties? A poor woman who has been a victim of rape or incest and becomes pregnant will have to carry that child to term. Therefore, she will need to seek public funding from the government to support the child after birth. Either way she is going to need help from the government. Bush is discriminating economic status. Who gave him the right to decide what a person can or can't do?

Regardless of economic status, everyone should have equal rights to choose. The poor have every right to make choices, just like President Bush.

But, in view of Bush's actions, he does not think much of those who are among the many who are on the lower end of the economic totem pole, yet who is more concerned about war toys. **JR**



Unfair Questioning On Values

When in high school, you may have been told that you would be pressured to drink or do drugs. Maybe you were.

Or maybe that pressure waited for you to get to college. Maybe you can't mention you don't drink without having to come up with a detailed explanation of your reasons, when it's really none of your questioner's business.

These same people would never consider trying to change your religion or your sexual status, but that doesn't stop them in this case.

What these people don't seem to consider is the fact that you may have a good, personal reason for not drinking or taking drugs. Maybe one of your parents is an alcoholic or addict, or you were. Or maybe you know other ways to enjoy yourself.

Whatever your reason, it is your reason alone. Whether or not you drink, take drugs, or eat peanut butter straight from the jar, it's your business, and no one else's. **CP**

The Journal

Webster University's Weekly
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Webster Groves, Missouri 63119
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Readers' Advocate



by Angie Cairns
Journal Readers' Advocate

Where in the world is Webster University?

They tell me it's in Webster Groves, Geneva, Leiden, London, Vienna, San Diego, downtown St. Louis and little places around the St. Louis area such as Northwest Plaza and St. Peters.

Since Webster began, students from the main campus in Webster Groves have been given the chance to study abroad on unfamiliar soil, hopefully in a somewhat familiar place, if but only by name.

These chances, that are frequently used to attract students to our fair university, are taken advantage of, and every year more and more students experience what Europe has to offer.

But if traveling to London or Geneva or even Northwest Plaza intimidates you as it does myself, or you yourself will be traveling to Europe and need more information, why not just read about it in our school paper?

But the *Journal* doesn't normally include this type of information.

In defense, the *Journal* has included a few articles concerning the topic of the European campuses. Two of which appeared in issues three (September 14-21) and four (September 21-27), and consisted of information about William Duggan, the graduate dean and provost for the European campuses, and another article giving a general overview on what the campuses are about.

But yet, should this be the end of it? Every eight weeks a new batch of students travel abroad and not much is said about it or them.

So then where in the world is Webster University?

If all these great campuses are available to us, why don't we read about them? I've seen the cute little logo on all of Webster's stationery, but where are the people, the ones who are actually brave enough to go to London without plans for a place to stay?

Granted, to cover news and information from campuses in the St. Louis area as well as those in Europe, is a big if not impossible task. The *Journal* isn't expected to be an international news outlet.

Although this lack of information doesn't have to be a *Journal* concern, maybe the paper should take some incentive to keep its readership on top of the world, so to speak. This might be done by asking people who went to Europe what it was like and what others should expect.

Jennifer Reed, this week's Managing Editor commented that "Sometimes it's hard to find these people who go (to European campuses)."

This week's Editor, Eileen Kelley, also commented that the *Journal* is trying to address other issues rather than just personal profiles, and as a result, not much attention is given to these traveling students.

So when someone asks you now where in the world Webster University is, just show them the logo.

Guest Opinion

by Lisa Robinson

This guest commentary is offered to inform the University community, as well as to clarify and correct an article appearing in last week's issue (Volume 25, Issue 10) of the *Journal* on the same subject.

The Webster Staff Alliance (WSA) was formed to unify the staff of Webster University. With a year of meetings and a list of achievements under its belt, the WSA has broadened its outreach and is fast becoming one of the more talked-about organizations on campus.

The purpose of the Webster Staff Alliance is to serve as a means of support to its constituency. In this capacity, the WSA addresses issues, concerns, and topics of interest identified by its membership.

The most significant achievement to date was presented in the form of an October 10 memo to the university community from Dr. Kelly, which he announces that the Webster Staff Alliance has received institutional recognition and acceptance into the

family of organizations recognized by the university.

Our goal is to form an open and positive exchange of ideas to enhance the quality of work life in the Webster University community, and we look forward to positive and productive interaction with the administration, faculty, and students.

The Webster Staff Alliance is comprised of full-time and part-time Webster University support staff.

The WSA feels key is communication. During a meeting last February with the Director of Personnel Lestene Followell, WSA members suggested that the university publish a weekly newsletter for all employees so

that job openings are known campus-wide, and New Employee and In-Service Orientations to update employees on the new and changing areas of the university. Both ideas increase communication as well as help establish a teamwork concept among the employees.

(The WSA takes credit only for the suggestions and applauds the per-

sonnel staff for following through on these projects.)

The WSA Steering Committee has met weekly for the past seven months, and decided on three primary focuses for the Steering Committee at this time...a set of guidelines, a survey, and membership building/publicity.

Ruth Nolle and Lois Pollard, co-chairs, are formulating the structure. "We are working on a set of organizational guidelines for proposal to the WSA constituency and hope to be ready for our first election in Spring," Nolle said.

The target period for a WSA survey is early December. "The purpose of a WSA survey is to get feedback from our constituency regarding the topics and issues that most appeal to, or are of concern to them, said Diane Deno.

Please address your written thoughts, ideas, and suggestions to the Webster Staff Alliance and send them via Campus Mail. A member of the WSA Steering Committee will contact you to discuss it in detail.

Letters

A Criminal Experience

To The Editor:

Two weeks ago Tim Anthony's letter to the *Journal* stated he was subjected to "VERBAL AND PHYSICAL HARASSMENT" by me because he used "the name and address of the first lady, Barbara Bush" on a Subway sandwich discount card.

If Mr. Anthony was just a practical joker, I'd think using Barbara Bush's name on a Subway Sandwich discount card would be pretty funny.

However, the Subway Sandwich discount card he used to get a free sandwich had been fraudulently stamped with a rubber stamp stolen from my store. Here's the facts:

On April 26th a Webster University student working part-time in my store was asked to resign because the rubber stamp used to validate purchases on Subway Sandwich discount cards mysteriously turned up "missing" on his shift. I got a new stamp and started keeping an eye out for Subway Sandwich discount cards using the "missing" stamp.

Sure enough, over the last few months my co-workers have given away thirty or forty free sandwiches in return for phony Subway Sandwich discount cards. Always when I'm not around to examine the cards offered for redemption.

Of course, none of the phony cards were filled out with real names and addresses. Using Barbara Bush's name and address is not funny in the situation of theft.

Mr. Anthony was not "pushed" by me. That's criminal assault. But, as the old song goes, I "work hard for the money." And that's why when I caught Mr. Anthony with a phony card, I admit, I was "yelling at the top of my lungs."

In his letter Mr. Anthony also asks that *Journal* readers "join me in a financial boycott until a satisfactory resolution can be made."

Apparently some people's idea of a "financial boycott" is using phony cards to obtain food without paying for it. After reading my side of the

story, *Journal* readers may feel differently about engaging in a financial boycott.

The vast majority of *Journal* readers who aren't should continue getting the healthiest fast food available at my store. And I'll continue providing the best food at the lowest prices to the Webster University community, as I've worked hard to do for the last two years.

Legitimate Subway Sandwich discount cards are welcome at my store whether you're Barbara Bush, or George, or both. (If you're both, present your completed card for a free sandwich and you'll be beside yourself with pleasure.)

As another man who, no doubt, "works hard for the money" says on TV: "Thank you, and here's my address."

Dan Krueger
Subway Sandwich
612 E. Lockwood
Webster Groves, MO 63119

Wrongful Stereotyping

To The Editor:

Just recently in your paper there was a full page article on Ms. Jackson, stating that she is a witch of the order of Wicca. I found the article most interesting.

Ms. Jackson stated that she did not know Jesus Christ. She also used words to describe the Judeo-Christian religion. I find the terms used unacceptable. I do not know what Christians Ms. Jackson has had contact, but the Christians I know and the Christian faith I have do NOT fit Ms. Jackson terminology. There is always danger in stereotyping people by general statements like Christian or witch.

The Judeo-Christian faith I have puts me in contact with a creative God of love. A God concerned about me personally. A God that wants the best for me, including health, prosperity, success, happiness, peace, power to overcome shortcomings, self-control, and growth. There is something about people that causes them to seek after the supernatural. The Jesus I know and serve by faith is certainly supernatural to me! It is a

very serious matter to stereotype the majority by the actions or statements of a few people. I just wanted the opportunity to express my views. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Kelva Harvey
Alumni 1989

Medical Terminology Disputed

To The Editor:

In reference to your article on the Archdiocesan Pro-Life Conference of October 29, 1989, the proper term for a drug which induces abortion is "abortifacient," not "abortivation."

While Mary Moore and Ann

O'Brien may not have given a medical reference to your reporter concerning the abortifacient effects of "contraceptive" pills, such medical documentation does exist. The most accessible reference is the 1988 Physician's Desk Reference, used by doctors when prescribing drugs. It consists of drug information supplied by the manufacturers themselves. On the action of the "contraceptive" pill, the PDR states, "Although the primary mechanism of action is inhibition of ovulation, ... changes in the endometrium (which reduce the likelihood of implantation) may also contribute to contraceptive effectiveness" (pg. 2131). Implantation is that process by which the new human being produced by the union of sperm and egg (fertilization) lodges in the lining of the mother's womb and continues his or her growth. The IUD and progesterone-only pills and implants almost always work this way. These "contraceptives" can actually produce a very early (and just as wrong) abortion.

As far as relying on a doctor from Reproductive Health Services for information, consider this. Abortionists have been fighting informed consent laws for years. They have no interest in telling women the truth about the effects of these drugs and procedures on themselves or their unborn babies.

Stefanie A. Bean

Students Meet and Eat With Industry Leaders

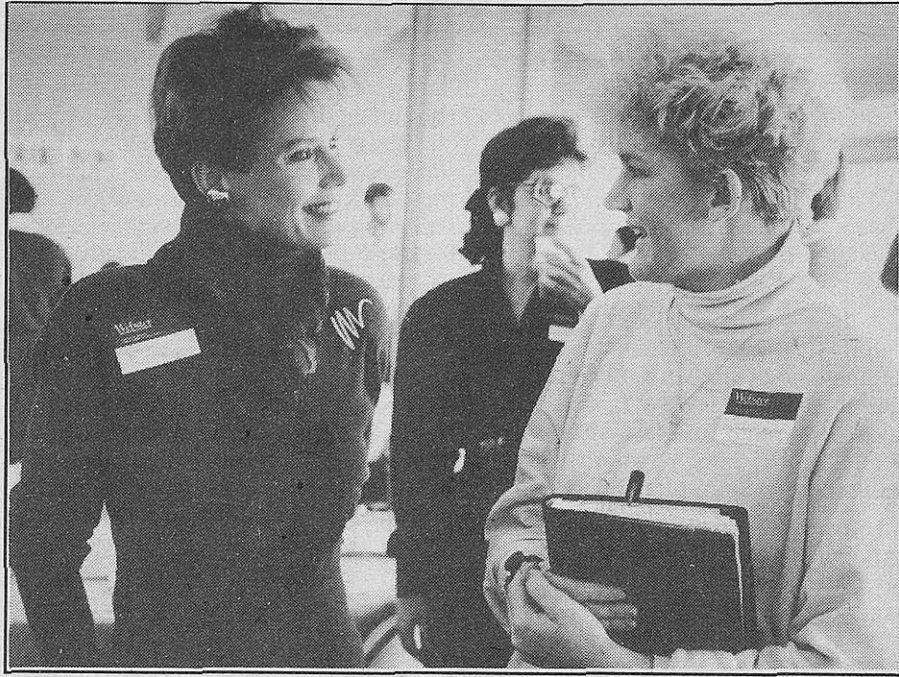
by Chris Pudlewski
Journal Copy Editor

On Nov. 10 the Business/Technology Complex's West Lounge was crowded and noisy, but no one complained. Walking past the 12 tables packed into the small space, conversations on employment opportunities, company philosophies and the state of communication today could be heard. Webster University's first Career Cafe was in progress.

The Career Cafe was developed and executed by the members of MEDIA 315: Special Events Coordination. Class members contacted the guest professionals, decided what kind of lunch would be served and advertised the event. Approximately 100 students attended.

"I'm not sure what I was expecting, but I'm very pleased with the turnout," said Mary Patricia Dorsey, a member of the class. "It turned out great. A lot of people benefited."

Professionals from 11 companies served as speakers at each of the student tables. Eager eyes spotted Bill McClellan from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Karen Foss from KSDK, Channel 5. Other dignitaries were: Bill Bolster, General Manager KSDK; Jerry L. Bryan, Sverdrup Corporation; Jeff Davis, Fletshman-Hillard, Inc.; Jim Epperson, Southwestern Bell; Judy Martin,



Karen Foss of KSDK Channel 5 talks with Stephanie Morton, a sophomore majoring in broadcast journalism.

Gannet KSD/KUSA; John K. Nickel, Busch Creative Services Corporation; Raymond Rodgers, Hughes Advertising; Greg Sullentrup, D'Arcy Masius Benton and Bowles; and Eileen Zornow, Obata Design, Inc. "I do this sort of thing all the time," said Bill Bolster. "It's important to

know what the students are thinking, to figure out what they are concerned about and interested in."

Bolster said that the questions he is typically asked have changed over the years. "It used to be how to get into TV, how I got into it, how much money I make. Now they're more

Lunch Bag Seminar: Hooper Discusses New Class Examining Women's Health Issues

by Laura Mees
Journal Staff Writer

The mythology of women's health will be dispersed for those who take Janice Hooper's new class this spring. Hooper, a registered nurse and associate professor in the nursing department, will be teaching BIO 352: Issues in Women's Health, the first eight weeks of the upcoming semester.

Hooper discussed the new course at the Lunch Bag Seminar Nov. 7, which was sponsored by the Women's Resource Center. About 15 women attended.

The course will be taught in a lecture/discussion format. It is one of three health classes taught outside the nursing department. The other courses are a stress management class and a course on transcultural health issues.

Hooper said that her class will be a general overview of the many aspects of women's health. Students will be required to choose one topic to focus on in the course and outside the course for a possible research paper.

Students will study not only the physical problems women encounter, but also the psychological problems,

such as how to deal with divorce or the loss of a child.

"Women are definitely different than men — men don't deal with their problems the same way as women do," Hooper said.

"Women like to talk about things and try to work them out. Men have always thrown themselves into their work and blocked the problem out, not really dealing with it.

"Women are beginning to learn that it is okay to talk about their problems and try and work them out. That's why you see more women in support groups than men."

Hooper also said that the course will try to clear up some of the misconceptions in women's health such as some of the myths surrounding menopause and aging in general. She said that students will be dealing with a lot of statistics and facts coming from research done by nurses.

"A lot of people see nurses as just giving out pills and changing bedpans. This is a farce because they have done some incredibly accurate research," Hooper said.

According to Hooper, women have vastly different health needs than

men, yet they have been treated the same for generations. Hooper attributes the women's movement with having a definite impact on how women view their health. Hooper feels women are beginning to become more concerned about their health and ask more questions as to why they feel this way or that.

"Women are starting to ask more questions as to what happens with their bodies...I think women always have been concerned with their health, but never asked the doctors any questions," Hooper said.

"Doctors are so intimidating — they have so much power that women used to be scared to ask them questions about what was going on with their bodies."

Hooper said women are acquainted with health because they have dealt with the health problems of their children. This acquaintance, however, has not made them more aware to the risks they take with their health.

"I hope this course makes women more aware of the risks they take and gets rid of some of those ancient misconceptions they have about their health," said Hooper.

interested in contributing to overall good than in self-gratification." Bolster said that he would encourage students to go into television, and to explore journalism as well.

Students crowded around tables to listen to what their sponsors had to say, and asked questions as well. Between bites of his sandwich and brownie, Jerry Bryan explained his views on the problems of commuting, as well as available jobs in communications.

"I like the concept [of the Cafe], though I think having the speakers paying for the students' lunches is a new twist," Bryan said. "Usually the speakers get a free lunch, not pay for all the lunches at their table."

Bryan said that he enjoys talking to students, and says that a lot of latitude, along with a good foundation of skills, is necessary for a job in the communications field.

At the faculty table, Art Silverblatt was also eating his brownie, and observing the crowded room. "I'm impressed. The students...pulled it off, I'm impressed with their achievement. It's an interesting course, an area of study never formally looked at. It's a sub-section or aspect of P.R."

Foss thought that the Cafe was a very good idea and commended the class for their hard work.

"It was a good education for them, a chance you don't get in a regular class. They did a good job in getting a cross-section," she said.

Terry Reilly, the professor of the class, also commended the students in her presentation before the lunch began. She thanked Silverblatt for his help in the development of the class. Reilly thought the Career Cafe was a good project choice because "students get an opportunity to meet with industry leaders and get information that will further their careers."

Patty Arnold, an invited guest of the Cafe, thought the Cafe was wonderful and that the students did a good job of planning. She recommended that the Cafe take place every semester.

One of the tables in the corner was more crowded than the others, and when the sponsor stood up to leave, it became obvious why. Bill McClellan kept his audience captivated.

"This is fun for me and fun for the other sponsors, to mingle with students," McClellan said. "It's good for students to get a non-academic view of things, to find out what the real world is like."

As 1:30 neared, the crowd began to break up. Sponsors left with flower center-pieces and perhaps more knowledge of the student mind than they had when they came, and students left with the knowledge that they, someday, might be the person on the other side of the table.

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Shake Rattle And Roll: Is Webster Next?

by Stephanie Morton
Journal Staff Writer

Interstate 880; a mass of twisted metal and broken concrete. Marina District buildings; once vertical, now horizontal. Fatalities; over 200 killed and hundreds injured.

San Francisco, Calif., according to Mayor Art Agnos, was ready for the Oct. 17 earthquake, measuring 6.9 on the Richter scale. Yet newscasts were flooded with differing opinions about preparation the quake.

On a local level, it is anticipated that St. Louis can expect an earthquake with the magnitude as the quake in California. With that in mind, how well is St. Louis prepared for an earthquake of that strength?

Geologists give a list of odds should an earthquake of that intensity hit St. Louis in the future:

- For an earthquake of at least 6.3 magnitude, there is a 50-50 chance of it happening within the next 10 years, and a 90 percent chance within the next 50 years in St. Louis.

- For an earthquake rating 7.6 in magnitude, there is a 10 percent chance in the next 10 years and a 25 percent chance in the next 50 years.

- An earthquake measuring 8.6 on the Richter scale has a 1 percent chance in the next 10 years and a 3 percent chance in the next 50 years.

With those statistics listed above, an earthquake is inevitable. The New Madrid Fault extends 120 miles and begins in Cairo, Ill. and ends at Marked Tree, Ark.

Neither community has high-rise buildings or a population the size of St. Louis or of Webster Groves.

One of the mightiest earthquakes occurred Dec. 16, 1811, in Missouri. Although there was no way to register the quake, scientists said it was approximately an 8.6 on the Richter scale.

Experts say the next earthquake along the New Madrid Fault could spread damage over an area of 20 times the size of California.

For the Webster University campus, the extent of damage would be at a minimum for the campus buildings, according to Harold Allen, project director of the

Business/Technology Complex. Allen is also the project director of the Sverdrup Corporation.

"The B/T design was done in 1986 under the BOCA [Building Officials and Code Administrators] code used in 1978," said Allen.

The BOCA code tells the construction company how to design the building, and the requirements under the code. The buildings were constructed with the thought in mind that St. Louis would not be affected severely by an earthquake.

Parts of the country prone to earthquakes are labeled from a zone one rating, which means that the area is less likely to suffer damage from a quake, to a zone four, which is the part of the country that has many quakes. The San Francisco buildings are constructed to a zone four code, and the damage was still extensive. According to news reports from area stations, the damage to the homes and high-rise buildings was not as bad because of reinforcements made in those buildings.

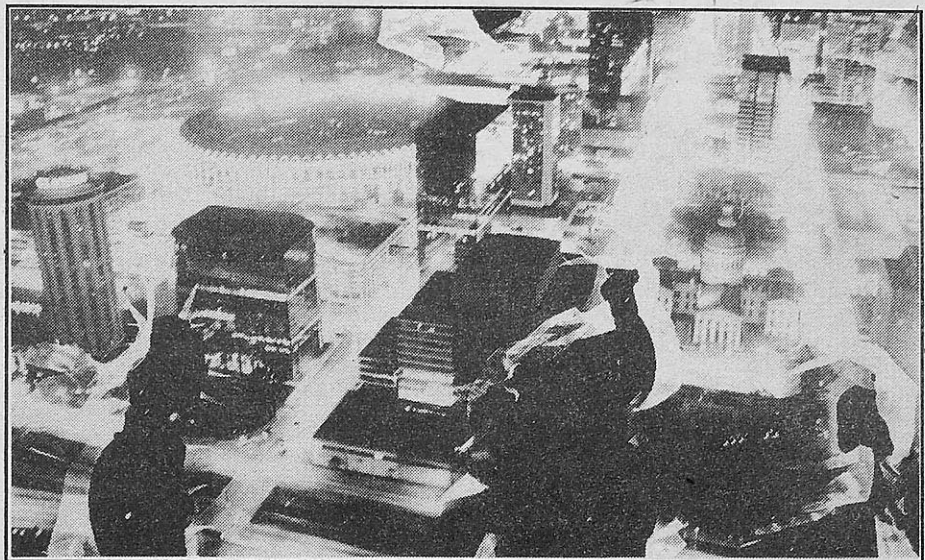
In 1987 the BOCA code for Webster Groves was changed. The city adopted the new code which upgraded the city from a zone one to a zone two.

"The buildings are always built to local jurisdiction. The city of Webster Groves has a charter to the 1978 BOCA [code] and we had to design it [B/T Complex] to the municipality," said Allen.

Not all the codes are the same for the whole city. Each municipality has their own BOCA code, and Allen said some municipalities are more progressive than others.

"Every three years there is a new BOCA code, and municipalities can adopt that code. Some municipalities are more progressive and the day a new BOCA comes out they'll adopt it," Allen said.

The structures that will suffer the most damage in St. Louis are those held together by mortar to provide sole structure support. On campus, those buildings include the Administration Building and the dorms. It is not certain the Administration Building will have the same amount of destruction as the buildings in California. However, the damage may be more extensive for the Administration Building than dam-



Downtown St. Louis as it may appear if a major earthquake hit the area.

age to the B/T Complex.

"I wouldn't know anything about that building [the Administration Building]. You'd have to talk to that architect," said Allen.

According to Karen Luebbert, dean of university services, the Administration Building will have to be tested by architects to see how well it would hold up if an earthquake hit.

Allen did say the B/T Complex is built to a zone one standard, but it should not have a large amount of damage if an earthquake of high intensity should occur.

"The B/T [Sverdrup Building] is a low-rise and light building. [What] I mean by light is the brick is covered with a veneer surface on top of the framing. There would be negligible damage to the B/T — some cracked brick, but there is a lot of cross brac-

ing [for support]," said Allen.

Allen also said that since the building is light it would move more with the ground. Less structural damage occurs when the building moves and is more flexible.

The difference between the upgrading of an area from zone one to zone two is not that significant, construction wise, according to Allen.

"We just do minor beefing up of the structure and the ground works," he said.

Future buildings on campus, for example, the University Center, will be built under zone two standards. Allen will be the project manager for that building as well.

"It's nothing highly scientific, [the decision of BOCA codes] it's a judgement call. No one in the 50s had the codes; they just built the buildings," said Allen.

Jazz: From Club To The Classroom

by Dave Simon
Journal Music Editor

In the 1940s most people knew jazz as big band music that you could dance to.

Musicians, such as Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie, introduced the idea of the jazz musician as a single voice weaving in and out of chord changes that often flew by at lightning fast speed.

This music, known as bebop, was conceived and developed in the all-night jam sessions that took place at the time.

There were no universities for players to go and learn the language of jazz. The learning institutions were the nightclubs.

In the late 1960s and early 70s jazz programs began to appear in Universities. In 1980 Webster introduced its own jazz program.

The learning environment in the nightclubs of the 40s compared to the classroom of the 80s is obviously very different. But today a jazz studies program may be one of the most accessible places to acquire a jazz education.

"Unfortunately people don't learn jazz the way they used to....There are things that aren't necessarily available now in our culture, or at least don't seem to be," said Kim Portnoy, assistant professor of music.

"If you're going to learn jazz in an academic setting, it would almost

have to be in a classroom. Although, it's not the perfect way of teaching music."

When a student enters the jazz series program at Webster they are required to take two years of jazz improvisation. The first year is taught by Portnoy and the second year by jazz faculty member Paul DeMarinis.

For some students, this class may be their first experience in jazz improvisation.

Before a student can solo over a tune he must learn an assortment of scales and the chords that correspond with those scales.

Teaching scales and chords is like teaching any set measurement or formula. Teaching actual soloing is a much more tactful process.

Not only is teaching improvisation difficult since soloing is a creative process, but dealing with the various levels of musical proficiency of each student can present problems.

"The approach I have used in the past is a compositional one. That's where you take the improvising and reduce it down to its component parts," said Portnoy.

"First you invent these small melodic ideas and then hook them together with other melodic ideas.

"Eventually we talk about song form and how to build a solo structure.

"The problem here is if the student is not proficient on his instrument,

continued on page 10

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by Thomas Crone
Journal Contributing Writer

The question: Is the Spyz dope?

You see, those Spyz are the 24-7 Spyz, in many ways a really commendable band—talented, concert-proven, ready, willing and able to gig at the drop of a hat.

And somewhat importantly, music critics love 'em.

But what isn't mentioned about the foursome is the high capability of blatant and obvious sexist, homophobic, and just generally stupid on-stage activity, which didn't seem to detract from audience approval at their recent St. Louis show.

However, when listening to the band's first Relativity release, *Harder Than You*, the same group that these critics adore seems to appear less than the underground heroes they seem to relish being.

You see, it was just over a week ago. An entire audience at the Landing's Furst Rock club went, as Wally Cleaver would say, absolutely ape at the band's hi-jinks. After all, what isn't funny about a group of guys running about while pretending to have oral and anal sex with one another or, for a twist, the audience?

Hilarity, eh?

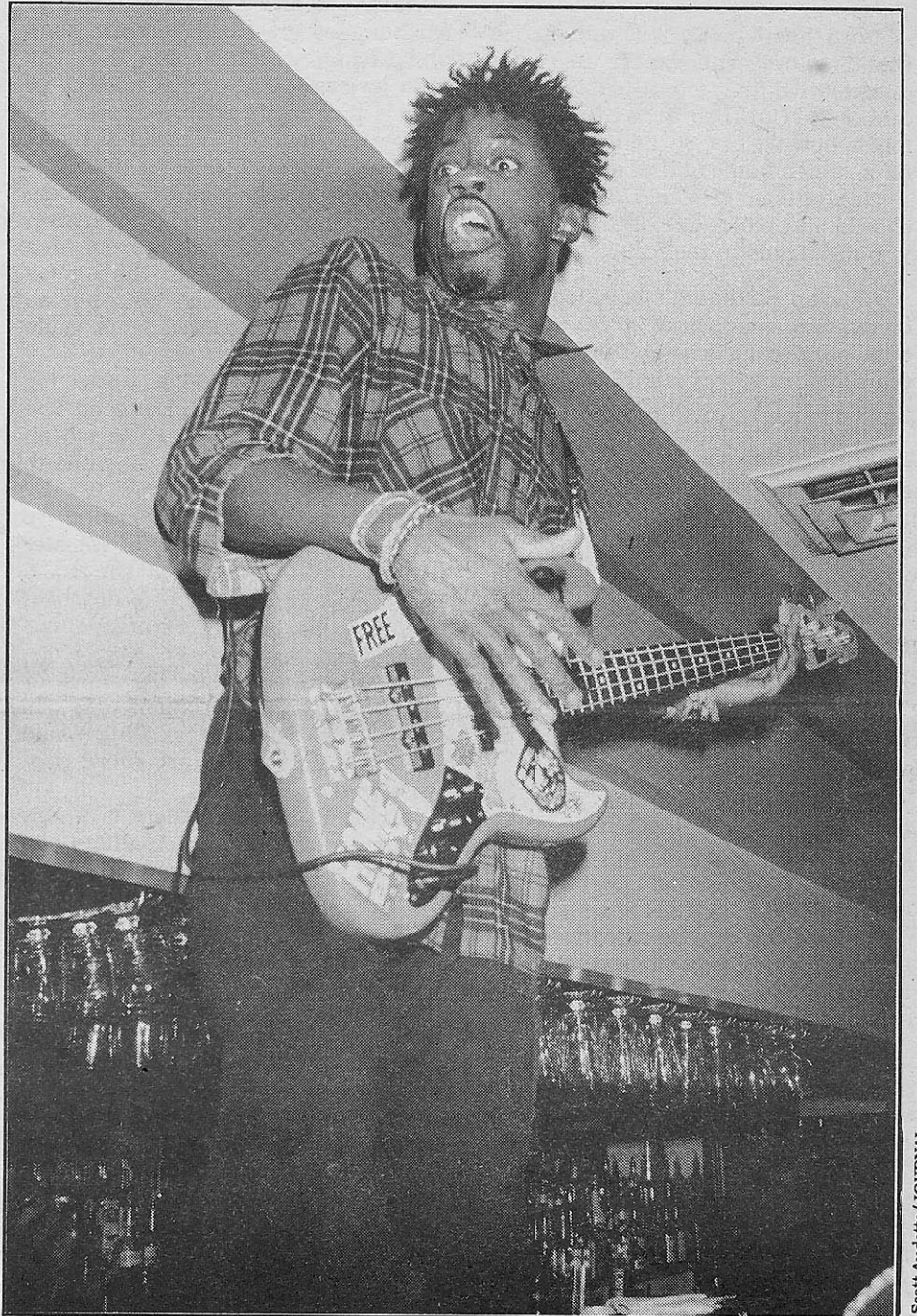
Well, before the full critical weight is dropped on the 24-7 Spyz (they work hard 24 hours a day, seven days a week; get it?) a bit of background is necessary. It does, indeed, take awhile to peel away the hype and deal with some music critic bad habits that tend to obscure the ugly edges of darlings of the progressive, you know.

The future began for the Spyz in the rough-and-tumble of the South Bronx where the h-boys met and decided to form a band. Fusing together funk, rock, reggae, and (particularly) thrash to create their sound, they've hit the target for the sound that's gripped a strangle hold on the progressive music front.

See, the underground/progressive/post-modern/new wave scene has greeted a variety of trends in the past decade, from the early punk of Public Image Limited and The Clash, to a mid-decade shift towards the guitar-based pop/rock of R.E.M., Let's Active, and the Housemartins. Throughout existed techno and gothic with practitioners in the form of Depeche Mode and New Order to Love and Rockets and The Cure.

And as these groups ascended from cultish status to something of a mainstream attraction, the rest of the unknown scene was becoming harder, edging towards funk and hip hop while drawing on its most notable component: noise.

24-7 Spyz fits rather neatly into the camp of those bands, merging the raging guitars of the metal scene, and fusing that edge to the heretofore black musical outpost of funk. By the



After disappearing for a few brief minutes, 24-7 Spyz's Rick Skatore surprised the audience by playing on top the bar table with his wireless bass.

Scott Audette/JOURNAL

Is the Spyz dope?

mid-80s, the names of the Red Hot Chili Peppers and Fishbone began to climb from mere *CMJ* raves to sold out theatres across the land.

But all-black bands didn't have a huge success at cracking the charts until Living Colour brought the album *Vivid* to life. While Bad Brains and Fishbone continued drawing the mostly white college audience, Living Colour pounded the reality of black rock into the consciousness of white bred America. There was a bit of cockiness to go along, but from a band this good, no one seemed to be complaining.

That's why it's so odd to hear cries of "Fuck Living Colour" from the Furst Rock stage. Not only from the Spyz, but also from lead vocalist Peter Bold, of openers Sinister Dane.

For the Spyz, drummer Anthony Johnson, bassist Rick Skatore, guitarist Jimi Hazel, and self-styled "thought man"/singer Peter Fluid (crude sexual innuendo; get it?) the rise of Living Colour should really be seen as positive. So much for musician unity.

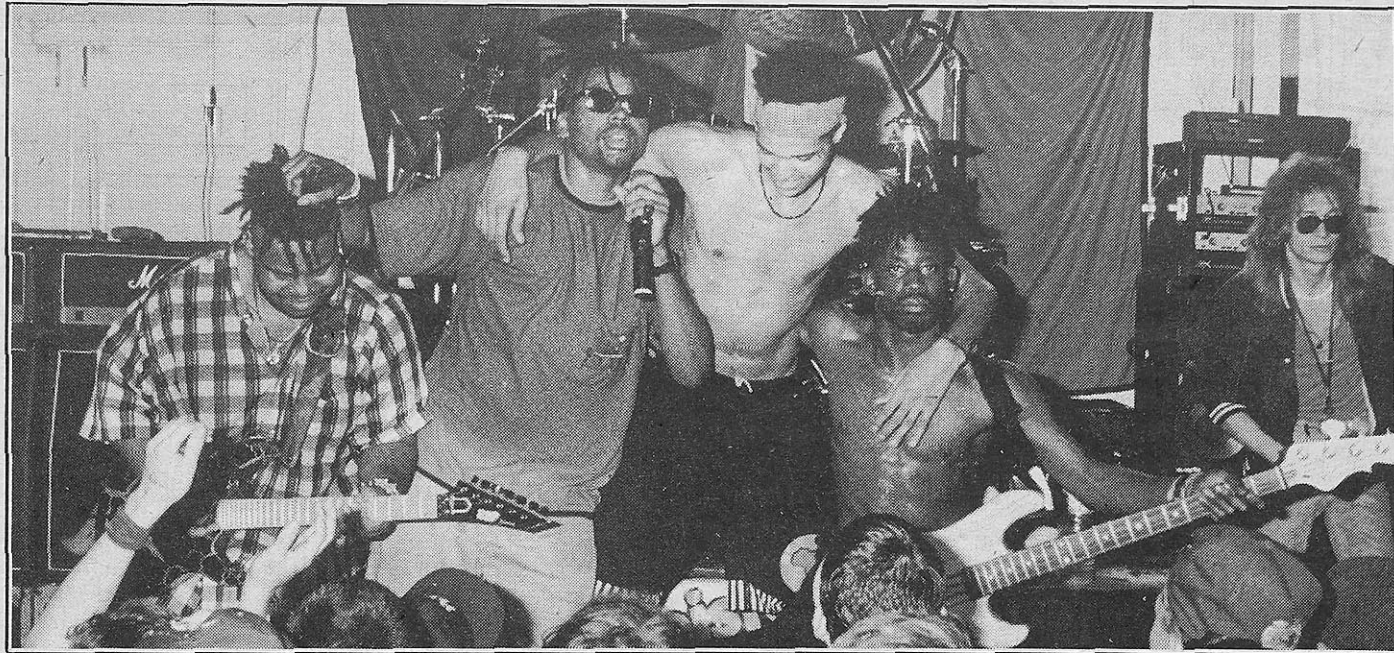
Obviously, comparisons to the counterparts in Living Colour aren't entirely fair. Wilbur Pierce, writing in *music express* (August, 1989), said, "When it comes down to it, what the two bands *really* have in common are their immense talent, their conviction, their blackness, and their predominantly white audience."

What they really *don't* have in common is the size of their gigs. While the Spyz are touring with local bands opening up, the Vernon Reid show has taken the road with the Rolling Stones, playing to sold-out (snide reference to integrity; get it?) arenas in the Year of the Dinosaur.

What they do have in common is, Pierce be praised, talent. Johnson is as showy a drummer as there is in the scene today. Skatore is every bit as fast and loud and hard as Flea, the Chili Peppers acclaimed four-string player. Hazel has all the requisite metal chops to make the whole mix come together, though affecting the first name of the greatest guitarist ever doesn't make him that.

This leaves us with vocalist Peter Fluid. Though an exciting showman—back flipping, stage diving, et al—his vocals are just adequate, and the Furst Rock sound man lost him for at least the first three songs.

But what is he saying? Where's all that vaunted conviction?



24-7 Spyz: From L. to R.; Jimi Hazel, Peter Fluid, Anthony Johnson and Rick Skatore.

At times, a social conscience is easy to find. On "Ballots Not Bullets": "I'd rather die on my feet/Than to live on my knees/Go to my homeland/Set my brothers free." On "Social Plague": "I can't wait for the changes/You can't understand my rage/ This thing's going on to

And from "Pillage": "My gristle stands so hard and plain/When I see you walk in rain/I try to hold my lust intact/But you war no bra on your bust."

Aside from the odd rhyming on the last verse, these lyrics wouldn't suggest a particular cry for women's rights. And while

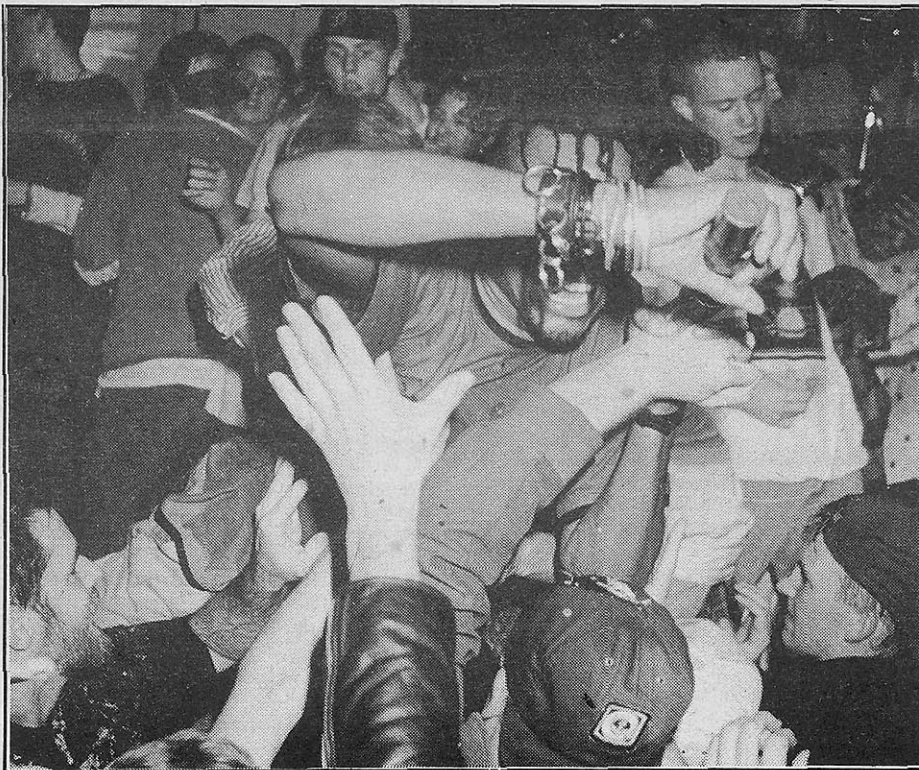
which doubles as the club's underage section. Throwing down a monstrous funk groove (sorry, Julia), the group sent the slam dancing into orbit, with some under-agers scaling the higher bar area before going airborne.

At one point or another all of the following happened: the band stopped playing when two youths were forcibly ejected for riding on the top of the dancers pit; local funksters Tuff Nutz (who opened for the Spyz on their visit here two months ago) played a 24-7 cover with about 50 people on stage; Fluid led a similar sized group on a jaunt of the street outside the club; *Journal* music editor MC Rhymn' Dave Simon did his Dizzie D. during the Sinister Dane set; Skatore played his wireless bass on top of the back bar; and even the announcement of the band's bus driver being in the hospital drew a bizarre round of applause.

In all, the show was as wild as anything seen in this sleepy village in some time. Very few indy bands can draw well here once on tour, let alone twice. And for sheer visual effect, the scene was no less than a living, writhing, sweating tempest in a teapot.

If the band is attempting to fuse musical styles into a furious dance assault, night in and night out, they are succeeding. If they plan to be the message band, they currently only have pretensions. "Grandma Dynamite" and "Jimi'z Jam" ain't no more than just dance tunes.

With that in mind, the question may not be whether the Spyz is dope, but simply: Why care?



Lead singer Peter Fluid stage dives during recent performance.

long/ I can't stand it/ Social plague now."

But, as Pierce wrote, "The Spyz, in striving to be nonexclusive, are addressing that last one by getting the music out to the people and back to the neighborhood."

That's a very interesting point, in that women don't seem to be in that "non-exclusivity" position; though in the band's eye there are quite a few other ones.

For your perusal, a lyrical sampling... From "Spill My Guts": "Damn you're dissin' me/by the time you realize your story's told/Between your legs is wet/And you're d-d-d-decked."

you can't legislate against such bad taste, one can't rightly call such a message "important" and "urgent" in progressive social tones.

Perhaps this is making too big an issue out of the band's lyrics, anyway. For one thing, the vocals at Furst Rock were so inaudible that real messages had to be deciphered from a lyric sheet. And the words weren't what whipped the crowd into a frenzy, anyway.

What did was the fact that, above all, the Spyz have a good beat and you can dance to it. At Furst Rock that means on the dance floor just below the stage,

Webster Student Lands Role On Silver Screen

by Kathy Nash
Journal Staff Writer

Bright lights and movie cameras have come to St. Louis. A Hollywood film crew is in town to shoot the big screen version of *White Palace*. Big name actors came along so autograph seekers will want to keep on the lookout for Susan Sarandon, James Spader, and Lantz Harshbarger.

If you don't know that last name, you will soon. Lantz Harshbarger is a Webster conservatory student majoring in musical theatre. The Kansas native landed his first movie role with a coveted speaking part in *White Palace*.

"A casting director came to sit in on first semester [conservatory] auditions... from that, they called certain people back," Harshbarger said. "They were looking for a certain look among the people at auditions. So they called people back accordingly. When we got there we gave them our 8 by 10s and resumes. They had some of us read for certain parts, and some of us, they took a look and said 'thank you very much, we'll be in touch,' that sort of thing.

"They liked the way I looked, I had the look they were looking for. So they read me twice for a part...they filmed me both times. And they talked to me a little about what the job entailed, what they were looking for. Then she [the casting director] gave me her number and said she would get in touch with me. Two days later I found out I had the part."

Harshbarger enjoyed his rather breathless experience with the movie casting call.

"It was very exciting. It was the first real movie audition I had ever been to," he said. "The people were very Hollywood, so to speak. They were almost stereotypical Hollywood. They were extremely rude to me when

Portnoy from page 7

he isn't able to use that information right away. It's maybe something that he can store and use later. But for right now it's a frustration."

When an art form is taught in a classroom it can be easy for both teachers and students to get wrapped up in the academic setting.

The emotional aspect of jazz is something that can not be overlooked if a student is trying to deal with jazz improvisation.

The music of the jazz greats during the bebop era was said to be fueled by their frustrations and anger towards the racism that they were subjected to.

These players were able to convey their emotions through their instrument which is a mark of a great player.

The emotional aspect of improvisation can just be addressed in a classroom. Portnoy said that there are

I first went in, then when I got the part all of a sudden they were just so polite.

"I had so much fun at my audition because I was watching these people. They were like Hollywood clones and I was laughing because they were like characters in a movie. I started to feel like I was in a movie instead of auditioning for one. So I loosened up and was able to have a good time."

Despite all the excitement, Harshbarger remarked on the brisk pacing of the auditions.

"The process itself was very short. I was in and out in about ten minutes. They had me fill out a form, I talked to them, read twice and I was gone. They filed people in and out of there like cattle," Harshbarger said.

Harshbarger's part took two days to film. He plays one of nine bachelors who befriend the main character. Harshbarger claims it was a lot more fun than work.

"It was really exciting meeting all those people," the actor said. "I met James Spader and Susan Sarandon and the director Luis Mandoki. So it was exciting, but very exhausting. I think we worked about 13 hours both days just to get one five minute scene done. The work was very tiring, but it was fun.

"It's funny because it was exactly what I expected, and it was totally different from what I expected. Some things were about what I could've predicted. I've seen Hollywood movies about making movies. And the way they treated and catered to certain people and just the whole attitude on the set was about what I expected."

Harshbarger was grateful to experience the technical differences between stage and movie acting.

"What I didn't expect is how meticulous it actually is," he said. "I'm so used to stage work, where you have a whole stage to run around, play and

more effective ways of dealing with the emotional aspect of jazz than just talking about it.

"Academia in general is always a danger of draining something of its emotional content. You can talk music to death. If you talk about music but never play music or listen to music, than the academic approach can be hurtful," said Portnoy.

"...we don't think of music as intellectual exercises. But it is rather, something we do as a means of expression. We feel we have something to say to people and this is the way we say it."

What the jazz faculty is trying to teach are tools that will allow a student to express himself through music. What they actually teach are the basic rules of a language. Like a poet, the jazz musician will make up his own rules as he plays with sound.

have fun and be free. But with film, every little hand gesture and every little look of the eye has to be repeated the exact same way everytime because the camera picks up everything. It's very meticulous. It's very intense and its very hard work. I can see why they make so much money to doing movies. Because they'll work for four months for 14 hours a day, and they really do work."

Although he enjoyed his film experience, Harshbarger seems to prefer the challenges of the stage.

"The acting [in movies] is so subtle and so natural that it's actually easier. You can practically sit there and say your lines and that will be enough. Whereas on stage you might have to worry about projecting to a 2000 seat house.

"I personally think I like stage acting better. That's definitely not to say that if another movie came along I would turn it down," he said. "I like stage acting, maybe because it's the only thing I've ever done. This was just my first movie. But they're two totally different worlds."

Despite his glowing reports, Harshbarger does admit that there were times when the atmosphere on the set was unbearable. Literally.

"We filmed in a tiny room. A tavern. And there were nine guys in there, including a whole crew," Harshbarger said. "They wanted it to look like it was filled with smoke and we had been there for hours and we were drunk. So they filled the entire

room with smoke and then had us smoke cigars for about 20 minutes until you almost couldn't see the person across the room.

"My throat is just dead right now. I must have smoked six or seven cigars each day. And for thirteen hours I was breathing in all this smoke. And the scene was a real rowdy scene so we had to yell all of our lines and we had this stripper and we yelled at her. So we were screaming everything at full volume. And you tape a scene like that about fifteen or twenty times. My body is not real happy right now."

The movie is based on Glenn Savan's book of the same name. Harshbarger, who is a fan of the book, compares the script favorably.

"I think that the changes they made probably needed to be made," he said. "They were working from 400 pages, and if they made that into a movie it would be a six page epic. So there were a lot of things cut, and scenes were rewritten. I liked Glenn's book better. But I do think they're going to do the book justice."

Harshbarger, a junior, is happy to have the movie credit on his resume. But he is even more grateful for the learning experience.

"I felt real lucky to be on that set. I think I've learned more in these last two days than I could in six months of film class. The amount of information I absorbed just watching these professionals was just wonderful and I feel lucky to have been a part of it."

The Journal

is currently seeking Editorial positions for Spring I and II, 1989

The Publications Board is now accepting applications for staff positions on the Journal. Positions available and tentative salaries are as follows:

EDITOR-is ultimately responsible for the editorial product and for making sure that the publication gets out on a weekly basis. The editor writes editorials. The editor is strongly encouraged to do long range planning with general themes for up coming issues. Salary \$275 Monthly

MANAGING EDITOR-shares responsibility with Editor in making sure the paper gets out on a weekly basis. The managing editor also writes editorials and encourages a responsible editorial page. The managing editor also assists in story selection and consults on layout. Salary \$225 Monthly

PHOTO EDITOR-is ultimately responsible for the graphic art and photography that appears in the paper. The photo editor makes the decision as to choice of photos, sizing and cropping. Salary \$200 Monthly.

ADVERTISING MANAGER-is responsible for soliciting a reasonable quotient of the Journal's costs. The ad manager is also responsible for ad layout. Salary by commission.

COPY EDITOR-is responsible for reviewing all copy for publication to correct grammar, diction, style errors, etc. The copy editor also alerts the editor regarding potential story problems and acts as a fact checker when necessary. Salary \$200 Monthly.

BUSINESS MANAGER-is responsible for billing, acquisition of supplies, mailing, and compiling a financial report twice a semester. Salary \$200 Monthly.

Applicants should submit a letter stating which position they are applying for, qualifications, and a letter of intent. Applicants should also submit samples of their work. Applications should be addressed to Kathy Corley or to Art Silverblatt, Sverdrup Building, rooms 244 and 241 or they can be left in the media department office, room 250. All applications must be delivered by November 29. Interviews will begin December 4.

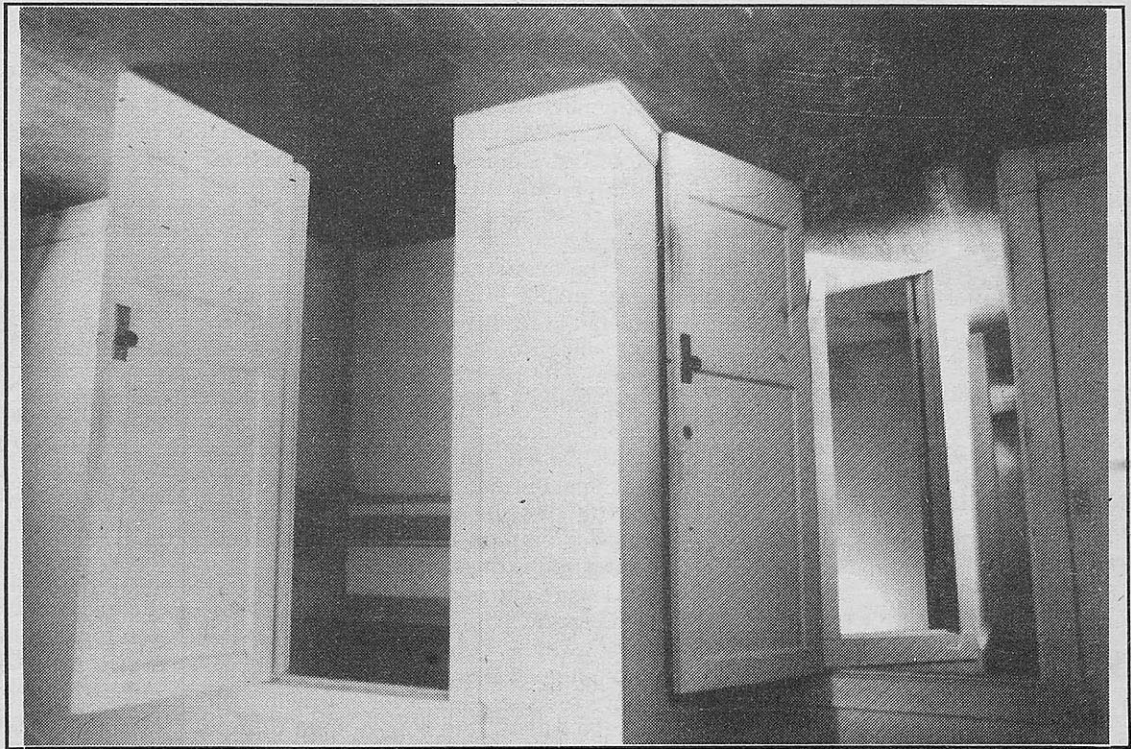
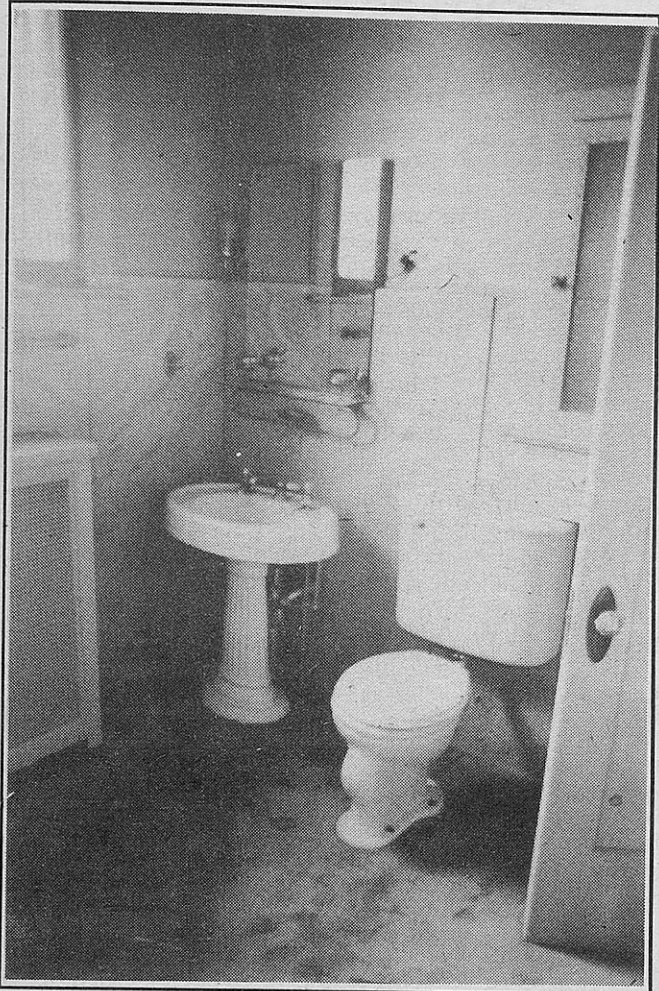
CORRECTION

Due to a paste-up error, information unavailable when the story was filed was inadvertently omitted from the story "International Relations Hosts Eagleton" (Issue 10, page 2). The final paragraph should have read "A graduate of Amherst College and Harvard Law School, Eagleton served as Missouri Attorney General and Lieutenant Governor before serving in the U.S. Senate from 1968-1987."

Ann Applebaum provided the photos accompanying the graffiti centerspread in Issue 10.

The Journal regrets the errors.

Webster University's Most Recent Aquisition : THE HOWE HOUSE



The house was built in 1905; the sunroom on the first floor and the comparable space on the second floor were added in 1914.

There is approximately five-thousand square feet in the main house and one thousand and seven hundred and fifty square feet in the carriage house. The main house consists of two living rooms, one dining room, one kitchen, one library, two sunrooms, three porches, one laundry, eight bedrooms, two dressing rooms, five bathrooms and numerous closets.

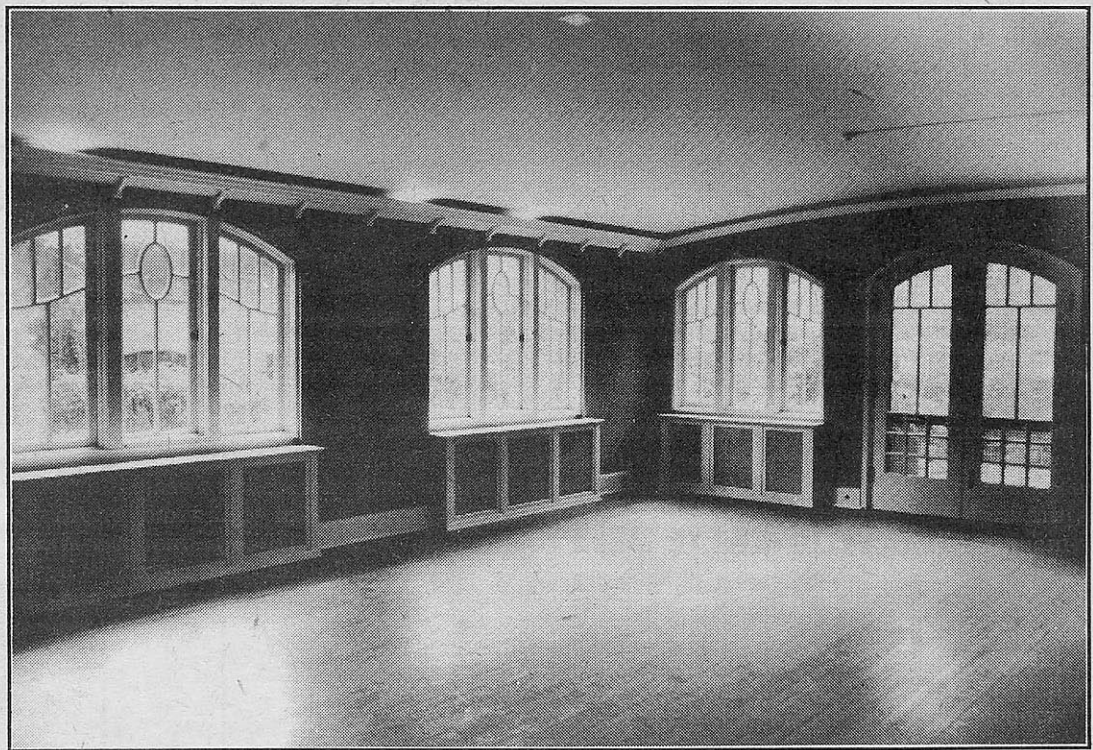
The carriage house contains a four car garage (one double wide and one tandem), a laundry room, three rooms possibly bedrooms and a bath.

The backyard has a formal garden area.

The following are members of the Howe House Committee:

- Doris Beuttenmuller
- Bill Dugan
- Neil George
- Anna Barbara Sakuri
- Michael Salevouris
- Karen Luebbert

Photography by Ann Appelbaum



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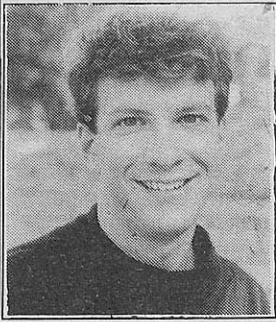
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Next Picture Show



"It's all meaningful and powerful enough that it causes self-reflection."

by Michael Curran

Last week some people told me, "Go see *Crimes and Misdemeanors*. There's this one lady who's neurotic and sleeping with this married man who looks just like your mom and this other lady who acts just like your mom meets this guy in a personal's ad who ties her to the bed and urinates on her."

Imagine that! It was just the introduction I needed to rush out and see this film. Woody Allen made a movie about my mom chasing married men and being peed on.

Fortunately for everyone, Mom included, it wasn't about her personal life, but about these wonderfully alive mixed-up people that are trying to make some sense out of life.

Yeah, that's what all Woody Allen movies are about. But he does it so well.

And this one is completely original and charming on its own. The story is complex, yet it all ties in so cleverly that you can't help but call Allen a genius. Sexual and romantic relationships are explored, as well as familiar and religious ones. He ties

them all together in a fascinating way that keeps you wondering long after the movie is over.

Sure Mia Farrow is in this film, too, but I don't care. She's beautiful and I only mention this because there is nothing else to complain about.

The scenes all seemed to be intricate puzzle pieces that Allen obviously labored into a brilliant whole. Angelica Houston and Alan Alda were very good. By the way, Angelica and my mother have very little in common. Also, as usual, the dialogue was subtle and funny. It always strikes me as unusual, that everything people say in Woody Allen movies sounds real and human and not a cliché or staged.

I can't say enough about how good this movie was, and I'd never give the plot away — I don't think I could. It'd take a good five pages and you really have to experience it for yourself.

It's Allen's touching human drama about life's little moments that is compelling and tragic. The characters were perfect and believable, none resembling my mother too closely. And, most impressive, besides Allen's technique of bringing flashbacks into the picture in a way that isn't disturbing, was the fact that the movie really inspires one to think further about life. *Crimes and Misdemeanors* throws a lot into your face but it's all meaningful and powerful enough that it causes self-reflection in a way that most movies can't.

Deep Focus



"...they are a definite 'must see' attraction of this year's Animation Festival."

by Patrick J. Kearney

Not all animation takes the form of two-dimensional drawings. You've seen stop motion animation before in a variety of settings, ranging from MTV videos, Domino's pizza ads, *Star Wars* movies, and even those singing shrivelled fruits whose name I won't grace my column with. Last year's Animation Festival featured Jan Svenkmajer's *Alice*, by far the best rendition of the Louis Carroll classic.

This year a collection of Svenkmajer's short films will be shown. His animation style is a provocative mix of realism and surrealism, in which objects take on human movements and mannerisms. His work is always busy, intricate and delightful to behold. If you miss the first showing on the 16th, it will be repeated on the 19th.

Karen Aqua is one those people whose best work lies in the margins of her paper. The worlds created by the daydreaming mind are the landscapes for several of her animated shorts. *Nine Lives* takes us on "a journey through collective memory" through the eyes of nine cats. Similar to Maureen Sellwood, Aqua blends scene into scene by metamorphically changing the drawings.

Her most stunning work is *Vis-a-Vis*, a look at the creation process of animation, in which half the work is grinding out drawings and half is using the imagination. The two factors blend together to create a work

both technically and aesthetically pleasing. In the New York Film Festival this year, she showed her new work, *Kakania*, which features an obvious African influence. Her style has changed from a smooth peaceful introspective point of view to the angular chaotic dance frenzy of tribal music. Her work will be shown on the 17th.

I had no idea Bill Plympton had made any animated films. Having seen them, I feel they are a definite "must see" attraction of this year's Animation Festival. *Your Face* has the dizzying effect of hallucination as a crooning man's face is contorted, chopped up, stretched, and twisted into grotesque shapes. It's what you've always wanted to do to Perry Como all these years.

One Of Those Days's everybody's worst nightmare: it's like Monday in which the world is pitted against you. I have shaved my nose off many times in my morning stupor. For the benefit of the audience we are notified that it is purely a fictional account, and is not really happening. This is unnecessary, however, because at no time does this unfortunate soul encounter the highlight of every bad day: Webster's parking lots.

How To Kiss deals with the amorous subject we all tend to sidestep for more adventurous exploits: the kiss. Seeing this film, you'll have a new understanding of what someone means by "suck face." Trust me.

I want to encourage all the smokers out there to see *25 Ways To Quit Smoking*. This program is guaranteed to make you quit because you'll laugh so hard, you'll barf up a lung. I thoroughly enjoyed Plympton's work and you will too. It's an exciting experience seeing his caricatures come to life. His films will be shown on the 18th, with a presentation by the artist himself.

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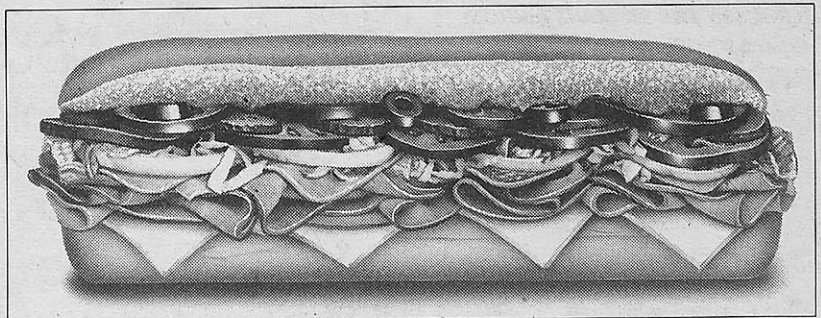
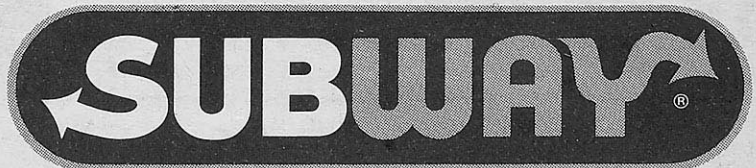
Featured artists include Ansel Adams, Diane Arbus, Eugène Atget, Margaret Bourke-White, Mathew Brady, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Walker Evans, Lewis Hine, Dorothea Lange, László Moholy-Nagy, Eliot Porter, Man Ray, Alexander Rodchenko, Alfred Stieglitz, Paul Strand, Edward Weston, and 15 outstanding local photographers. The 1989 Pulitzer-Prize-winning photograph by St. Louisan Richard Olschwanger will also be on view.

This exhibition has been organized by The Saint Louis Art Museum, and is made possible by a generous grant from Mark Twain Banks, sponsor. Additional financial assistance for this project was provided by the Missouri Arts Council, a state agency, and the National Endowment for the Arts, a Federal agency.

The Saint Louis Art Museum is open Tuesday through Sunday. The permanent collection is always free; special exhibitions are free on Tuesdays from 1:30 to 8:00 p.m. For information: (314) 721-0072.

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Continuing

MORE MUSICAL MONKEYSHINES: The Repertory Theatre of St. Louis Studio production of *Tomfoolery*, a musical revue of the words, music and lyrics of Tom Lehrer, has been extended through **November 19**. Tickets are \$12 and \$15, and may be reserved by calling the Rep box office, 968-4925.

INTIMATE ART: "Intimate Translations," a juried membership exhibit of the St. Louis Women's Caucus for Art, will be displayed in the Cecille R. Hunt Gallery, located in the Visual Arts Studio. An opening reception will be held today from 5-8 p.m. Free. Through **November 18**.

AUSTRIAN ART: "Biedermeier in Austria," an art exhibition, is on display in the lobby Gallery of the Loretto-Hilton Center. Gallery hours are weekdays 1-5 p.m. and during all theatre performances. Free. Through **November 22**.

IN LIVING COLOR: "Characterizing Color," an exhibit of photographs by Celia Jordan, Susan Hacker and Tom Patton, is on display in the May Gallery of the Business/Technology Complex. Gallery hours are 8:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m. Monday-Thursday, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Friday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday and 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. Free. Through **November 29**.

Thursday

November 16 **SURREAL ALCHEMY:** The animation of Jan Svankmajer gets the spotlight at the "Art in Motion: Animation '89" festival. Eight short films comprise his program. 8 p.m., Winifred Moore, \$3 general public, \$2 students and senior adults.

BREAK OUT THE GUM: The Great American Smoke Out is here! Support will be lent by the Wellness Center, so be on the look out for their information tables.

Friday

November 17 **B-BALL BEGINS:** Gorloks play their first game of the season at Blackburn College, 8:00 p.m.

ON THE STAGE: *Holiday*, by Philip Barry, begins on the Loretto-Hilton's main stage. Performed by the Conservatory. 8 p.m., 2 p.m. on Sunday, \$4 general public, \$2.75 students and senior adults. Through **November 21**.

ART KEEPS MOVING; "Art in Motion: Animation '89" continues with the work of animator Karen Aqua, who uses African tribal dances, southwestern Native American cave drawings, the work of Joseph Campbell and the pace of urban life to create her films. 8 p.m., Winifred Moore, \$3 general public, \$2 students and senior adults.

Saturday

November 18 **B-BALL CONTINUES:** The Gorloks play Blackburn College at Blackburn, 1 p.m.

ANIMATION CLOSES: The "Art in Motion: Animation '89" program closes with satirist Bill Plympton. Plympton will show his films and slides and answer questions. 8 p.m., Winifred Moore, \$3 general public, \$2 students and senior adults.

DANCE 'TIL YOU DROP: The Webster University Choral Club hosts a Dance-A-Thon in the Cafeteria. Registration begins at 8:30. Dance goes from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m., or when the last contestant drops.

Sunday

November 19 **SING OUT:** Webster University's Chorale, Choral Society and Choral Club will give a joint concert entitled "In Praise of Music and St. Cecilia," 8 p.m., Grace Episcopal Church, 514 E. Argonne, Kirkwood. Free.

Monday

November 20 **PIANO MAN:** Pianist Daniel Schene, an associate professor at Webster, will perform classical works. 8 p.m., Winifred Moore, \$1.

Tuesday

November 21 **SCREWBALL RETURNS:** The "Screwball Comedy" film series continues with *Nothing Sacred*, directed by William Wellman. 7 p.m., Winifred Moore, \$3 general public, \$2 students and senior adults.

PROTEST TO POLICY: Pam Solo, co-director of the Institute for Peace and International Security, gives a luncheon lecture on her new book, *From Protest to Policy*. 12 noon, Private Dining Room, Free.

Wednesday

November 22 **CSA:** The Council on Student Affairs holds a regular meeting at 3:30 p.m. in the Green Room (ground floor, Loretto Hall). The meeting is open to everyone, and the entire university community is invited and encouraged to attend.

Thursday

November 23 **HAPPY THANKSGIVING!** Thanksgiving break begins! Enjoy your turkey!

Friday

November 24 **Natural Beauty:** "Sumi-E: The Art of Oriental Brush Drawing" requires the discipline of both body and mind to express the vitality of feeling for natural beauty. Gabriel Mary Hoare, instructor of drawing at Webster University, will discuss and demonstrate the form of sumi-e. Downtowners Program, Lamert Building, 911 Washington Ave., 1:30 to 3:30, free.

Saturday

November 25 **B-BALL RETURNS:** The Gorloks play U of M at Rolla at Rolla, 7:30.

Tuesday

November 28 **HABLA USTED ESPANOL?** Join the foreign language club in a celebration of "Tertulia Espanol". 3 p.m., Pink Room, Free.

NEED A VACATION?: Take a *Holiday* at the "Screwball Comedy" series. Directed by George Cukor. 7 p.m., Winifred Moore, \$3 general public, \$2 students and senior adults.

B-BALL AT HOME: Gorloks play SLCC at Nerinx Hall High School, 7:30.

Wednesday

November 29 **TALENT AND LUNCH:** Student Services presents a talent review of some of Webster's finest performers in the Cafeteria. 12 to 1, free.

Out and About

* **FIESTA!** Since its beginning in 1970, Paco Pena's Flamenco Dance Company has been a popular and critical success. The reason for that success can be enjoyed on **November 18**, as the world famous flamenco guitarist Paco Pena and his eight-member troupe of singers, dancers and guitarists perform in a Spanish FIESTA! At CASA, 560 Trinity Ave. in University City. For tickets, or more information, call the St. Louis Classical Guitar Society at 725-0739.

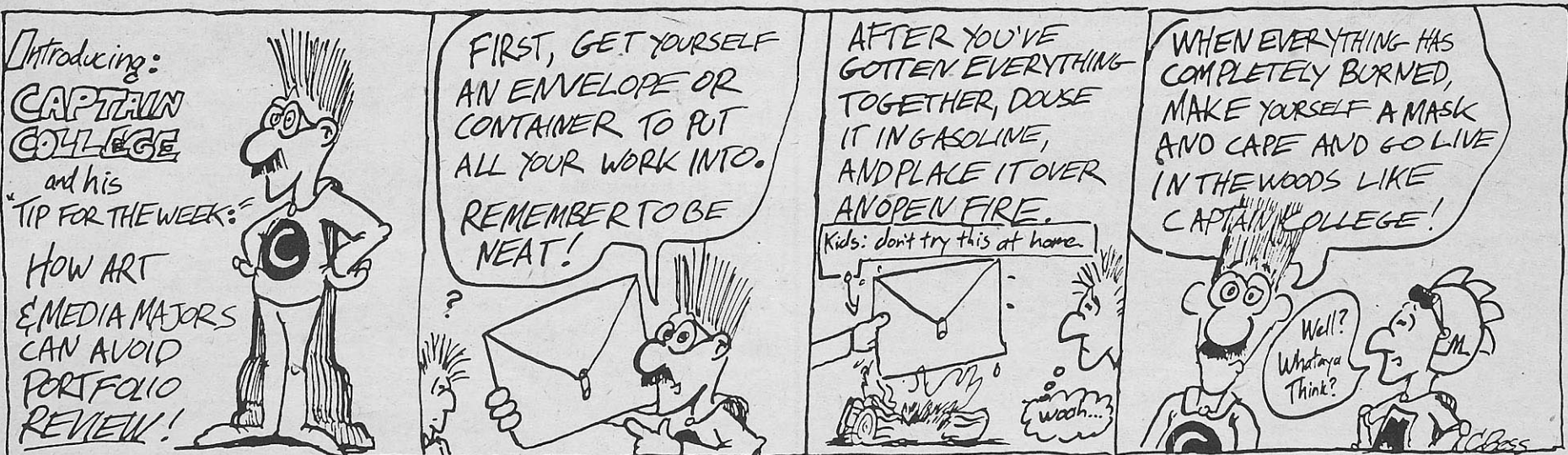
* **MUSIC AND WAVES:** SQUEEZE with special guests Katrina and the Waves. **November 19**, 8 p.m., Washington University, Fieldhouse. Tickets available through Gateway ticket locations including Famous Barr and Dillard's.

To all you turkeys out there:

Happy Thanksgiving

Send Compendium contributions to *The Journal*, 470 East Lockwood Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63119. Deadline is 4 p.m. Thursday prior to publication.

RANDOM RAMBLINGS



Basketball's Schellemans Head And Shoulders Above The Rest

by Derrick Teitelbaum
Journal Sports Editor

Many say Webster's new basketball player is a head above the rest. Meet 6'10" Tom Schellemans. He is a freshman from Antwerp, Belgium, and will be playing center/forward for the Webster Gorloks men's basketball team this year.

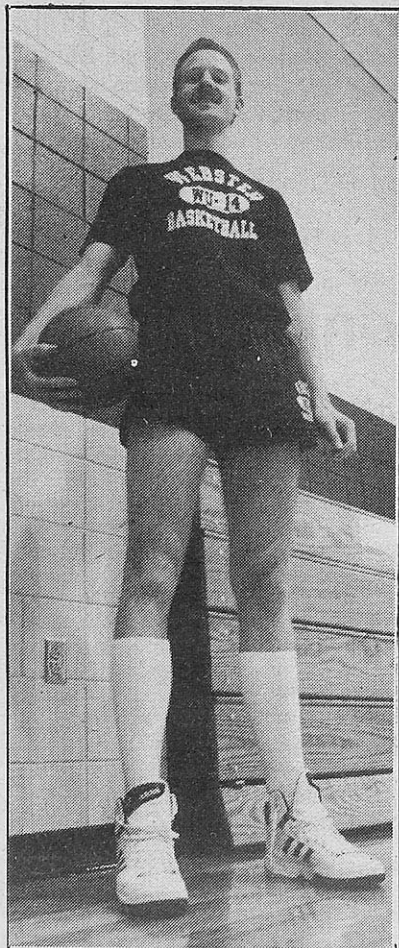
Schellemans began to play basketball at the age of ten. A recruiter from Christian College came to Schellemans' grade school at Old Xaverius College (Oxaco) looking for young basketball talent.

"I was always the tallest guy. But my father was against competition," Schellemans said. It took several months for Schellemans' father to grant his approval.

His first game was in a youth tournament where the kids with the most promise were recruited. Schellemans was recruited by Oxaco.

It was there Schellemans learned how to play, practicing two days a week with the youth coaches. The Belgium league was divided into fifteen different youngster teams and one senior team (sixteen years of age and older). Schellemans was the second leading scorer and the leading rebounder for three consecutive years.

After going to a basketball camp, Schellemans began practicing with players two years older. At age fifteen, he played with players of the same age and was captain of the team. The next year, he played with players a



Tom Schellemans—one of the newest additions to Gorlok b-ball.

year older.

At the end of August, Schellemans came to America for the first time. "I was supposed to meet a coach from a small Division III school in Fort Pierce, Florida, here in St. Louis but, several other coaches showed up: Texas A&M, East Central Junior College, and Webster," he said.

After coming to Webster, Schellemans met and played with the

Gorloks basketball team. "East Central was my first choice but the coach couldn't get me a scholarship or find a sponsor. Beckett found a sponsor for me and I felt comfortable here, so I talked to my parents and decided to come here," he said.

A sponsor assumes all financial responsibilities. Schellemans only has to pay his travel expenses and supply his own spending money.

The main reasons why Schellemans decided to come to America for college were his increased chance of making it in sports and the probability of improvement. "The education in Belgium would have been higher. There you must take at least thirty hours in your chosen major. Once you choose your major, you can not change it. Here you take fifteen hours and can change anytime," Schellemans said.

While attending Webster, Schellemans is an undecided major. He wants to major in electronics but Webster does not offer any electronic courses. He is currently taking English and verbal classes.

Schellemans hopes to improve his skills so he can transfer to a higher division school with an electronics program next year. "In order for me to return to Webster next year, my sponsor would have to agree to pay again next year and I would have to change my major," Schellemans said.

By improving his basketball skills, he hopes a higher division school will offer him a scholarship. St. Louis University has already expressed an interest. Schellemans believes that improving will be no problem. "In Belgium, I used to practice three hours a week. Now, I practice ten hours a week," he said.

When comparing the Belgium National Youngster Team with the Gorloks team, Schellemans said there is more technique used here. The National Senior team is more compatible to American basketball in terms of practice and training.

Schellemans' parents wanted him to stay in Belgium, but they respect his decision and are very happy that he is doing well. Schellemans is comfortable in a big city like St. Louis because it is similar to his home town of Antwerp.

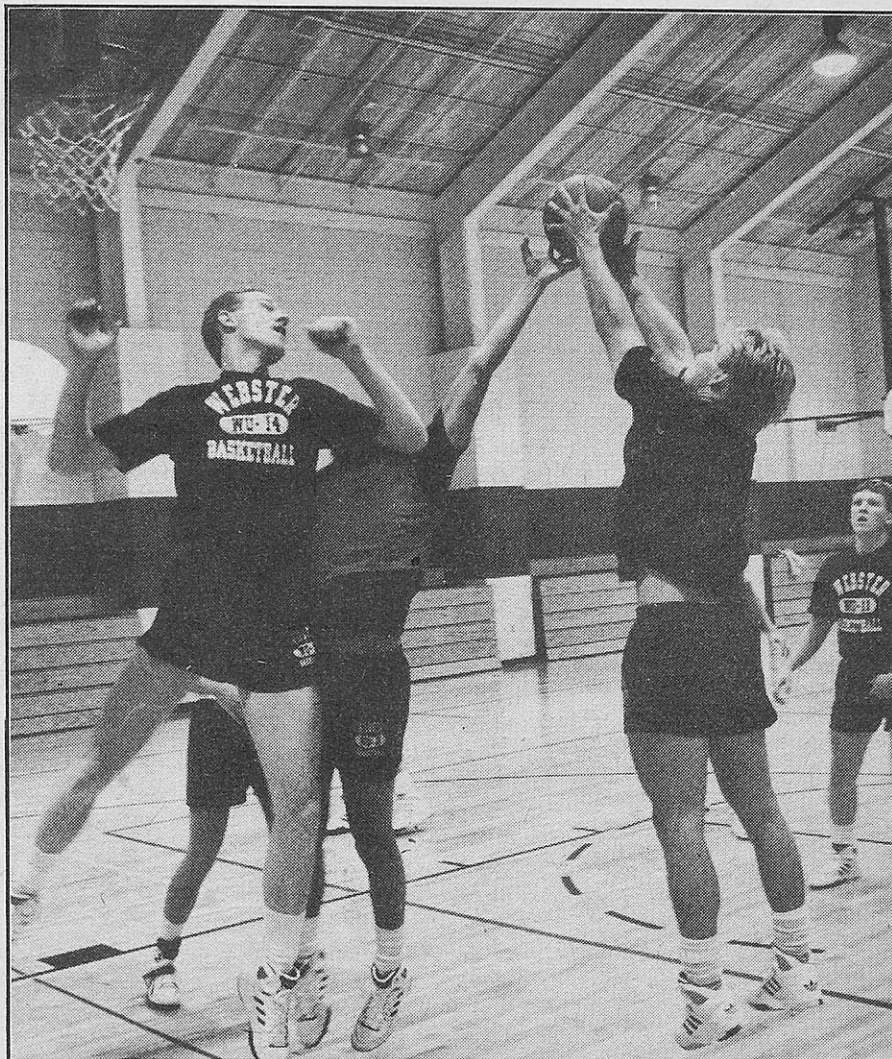
"Antwerp is the third or fourth largest sea port in the world. It has a huge oil and chemical industry. Food and clothes are more expensive here in America but gas and cars are cheaper," Schellemans said when comparing the two.

Schellemans is meeting more and more people. For the most part, everyone has been friendly to him. Schellemans said that he has a good relationship with the basketball players and coaches.

"If I had any problems, I would work them out. The best way to go is good contacts with people," he said.

"Tom has a lot of skills that allow him to be interchangeable," Athletic Director and Head Coach Dennis Beckett said. "Therefore, this only gives us many more dimensions."

Coach Beckett sees Tom as a swing player, with his size a good asset under the post. Last season, Tom played at Old Xaverius College in Antwerp where he averaged fifteen points, ten rebounds, and three and a half assists per game.



B-ball players scrimmage Nov. 12 in preparation for their season opener on Friday. The Gorloks are playing in the Blackburn Tournament.

Basketball Season Underway

by Derrick Teitelbaum
Journal Sports Editor

Webster's 1989 men's basketball team will begin its regular season on Nov. 17 at the Blackburn College Tournament in Carlinville, Illinois.

This year's team has several new faces including first year Head Coach and Athletic Director Dennis Beckett.

The team consists of nine players this year, but only four are returning players. They are: senior Paul Berra, a 6-6 center; junior Sam Farrar, a 5-11 guard; junior Dan Thoman, a 6-4 forward; and junior Eric Stack, a 5-8 guard.

Last year, Farrar led the team in scoring and set the school record as well averaging 20.8 points per game.

Thoman finished second on the team in scoring with a 17.1 points per game average. Thoman also led the team in rebounding with an average of 7.9 per game.

Stack was fifth on the team in scoring, third out of the returning players, averaging 11.5 points per game.

Berra finished last year as the team's sixth leading scorer and second leading rebounder. He had averages of 9.3 and 5.9 per game.

Rounding out the starting lineup is freshman Tom Schellemans. Schellemans is a 6'10" center/forward from Antwerp, Belgium. Last year, Schellemans averaged 15 points, 10 rebounds and 3.5 assists per game while playing for Oxaco School in Antwerp.

The Gorloks also have a strong bench this year. Chris Jones, Bob Lauhtermilch, Dave Wahlstrom and the newest member, Jamie Chorosevic can provide plenty of relief and depth for the team.

The addition of Schellemans should add a new dimension to the Gorloks' offense as well.

"Tom has a lot of skills that allow him to be interchangeable," Beckett

said.

"Therefore, this gives us many more dimensions. Tom combined with the four returning players, (Berra, Farrar, Stack and Thoman), all have very distinct roles and very fine skills," he added.

Beckett, with his current roster, said he sees Schellemans as a swing player, with his size particularly handy under the post.

"Teams with interchangeable players are most dangerous, and we have that," Beckett said.

"When you have players with interchangeable skills, you have a more effective attack. I feel good about these players. It will allow us to do many things. Tom is a great fit with the four returning players."

The Gorloks have been practicing and scrimmaging for over a month, fine tuning their offense, and making some necessary defensive adjustments.

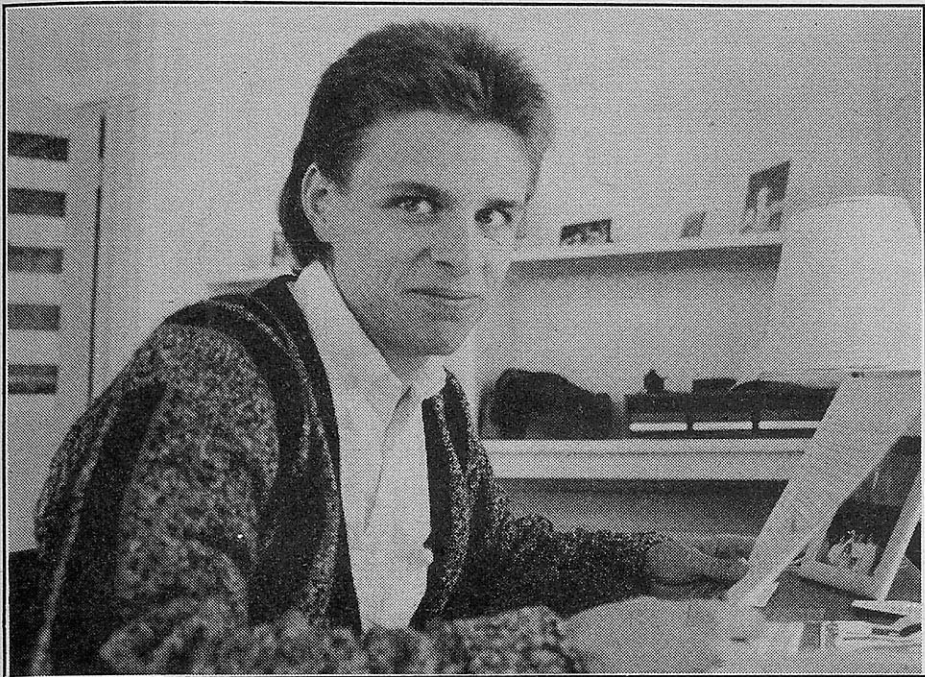
The bench shows potential as well. In an intra squad scrimmage Nov. 12, Jones scored 26 points in 15 minutes. Most of his points were earned on breakaways and quick inside moves toward the hoop.

Lauhtermilch also showed signs of offensive potential and is a good ball handler as well. In a scrimmage one week ago, Lauhtermilch scored six points in a two minute span to help the starting squad win their intra-squad contest.

Jones can play both the off guard and small forward positions. Lauhtermilch plays guard, while Wahlstrom and Chorosevic play the forward positions.

The assistant coaches new to the Webster University basketball program are Harold Ott, Jeff Strong and Dan Wilcutt.

If the Gorloks avoid any serious injuries, they should have few problems in improving upon last year's season record of 7-19.



Scott Audette/JOURNAL

Tom Preiss, National Little College Athletic Association All-America cross-country runner, takes time out to balance academics with athletics.

Preiss from page 1

trip were Head Coach Bob McCall and Assistant Coach Greg Reecht.

For five miles and approximately 30 minutes on the course Preiss said he tries to concentrate on three important elements needed to succeed.

"During any race, you're basically concentrating on where you are in the mile, what pace you're on, and the people you're keeping up with."

Preiss explained that in Division III competition, the same teams usually compete. After the second or third race, he identified people to keep pace with.

Preiss feels that being selected an All-American and finishing second at the NLCAA Meet on November 4th boosted his confidence to a higher level.

Before the meet, Preiss was practicing every Tuesday and Thursday. "Two weeks ago, before Michigan, I had a real intense practice on Tuesday," Preiss said. "It was a speed workout which is a six mile run split into several parts. The emphasis was on the first mile. In the practice before Wisconsin, the emphasis was switched to the last mile."

Preiss said that he slowed his practice down a bit before Wisconsin

so he would be just right for the last meet.

Preiss, who has been competitive in cross-country for five years, said he first became involved in the sport by accident.

"In my freshman year at Moeller High School in Cincinnati, I decided to go out for the track team," the runner said "I didn't really know the difference between track and cross-country. By accident I signed up for cross-country and I never let it go. I started to enjoy it and made some new friends. Now I'm in my fifth year and sixth season."

Two of Preiss's high school cross-country coaches influenced him to continue to run and improve.

"Henry Jacques, my cross-country coach from my sophomore year through my senior year, was a really neat guy," said Preiss. "A true runner and a poet. He was inspirational in what he said."

Preiss said he improves his performance with a diet called "Eat to Win and Eat to Succeed." This is basically a diet which consists of several pasta dishes.

Preiss is also beginning the Russian Success Method, which was written by Dr. Gregory Reypord. Reypord was the mental training doctor for the 1988 Russian Olympic Team. The book stresses concentration exercises.

Preiss thinks that this will help him to improve mentally. He said the program helps bring up the existence of training, helps gain self control, and helps identify a winning self. Preiss thinks that this program will help him outside of running.

"It helps you to concentrate more in a sport, job, and life," Preiss said.

After he masters the Russian Success Method, as he mastered his diet, he thinks he will be a much improved person as well as a runner.

Preiss thinks that being the only member of the men's cross country team is to his advantage.

"I don't mind it. I get a lot of extra attention," Preiss said. "Sometimes this isn't all that great because the coaches spend all of their time concentrating on me."

Preiss thinks that the reason there are no other male cross country runners is a mental one.

"People believe that running is too much work. They don't want to do it. Some people try it and just don't like it. The coaches have to keep insisting other people should join to get more people involved."

Preiss is a sophomore majoring in graphic design. "I've been involved in art all through high school," Preiss said. "I always liked to do it, but I never realized how good I was at it. After I get my degree, I would like to get a job in a graphic design company which is already established. I don't want to start my own business or company."

Preiss said he came to Webster

University because it has a good art department and a cross-country program.

Preiss does not have any idols but there are a few runners that he looks up to. Bill Rogers and Frank Shorter are two of the American runners that he admires and there are many Italian runners he respects as well.

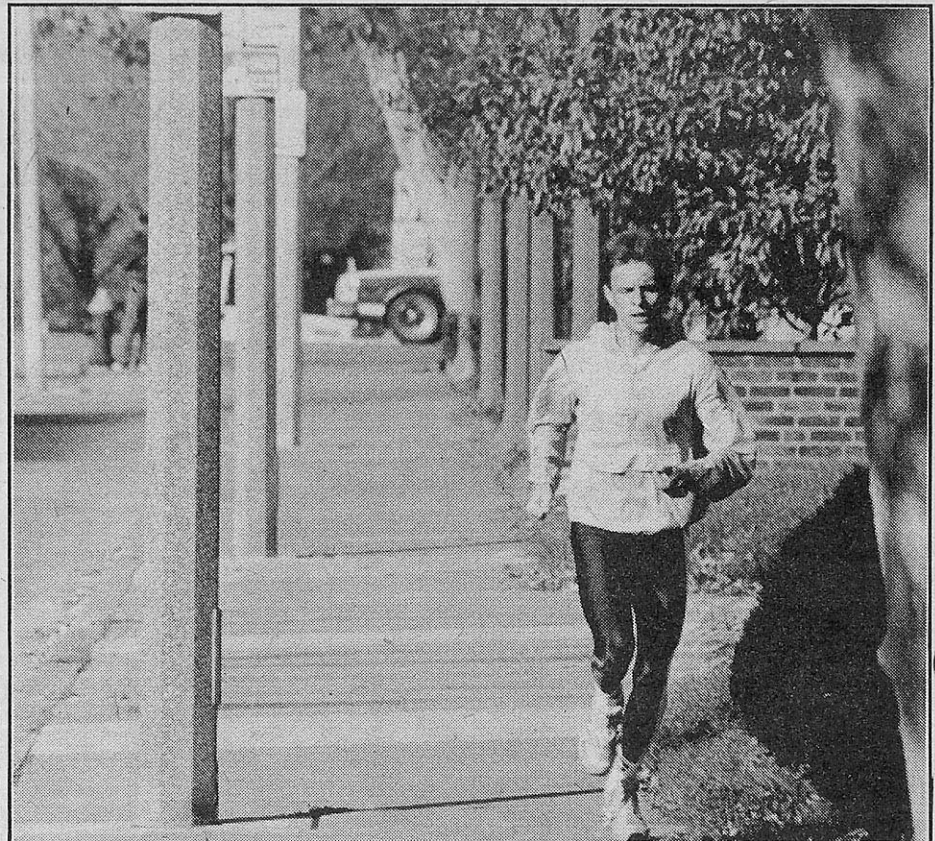
"My goal is to run for the rest of my life. My ultimate goal in running is to become a world class marathon runner," the sophomore said. "Since I'm involved with cross-country now, I haven't been able to participate in any marathons because I don't have the time."

"In 1986, I finished third in my age group at the Columbus, Ohio Marathon. In 1987, I finished sixth in my age group at the New York City Marathon. Overall in the N.Y.C. Marathon, I finished 1,562nd out of over 22,000 people."

Preiss feels fortunate because he is blessed with a very supportive family.

Preiss will take the next two weeks off before he begins running again. After Thanksgiving, Preiss will train for the indoor track season, which begins in December.

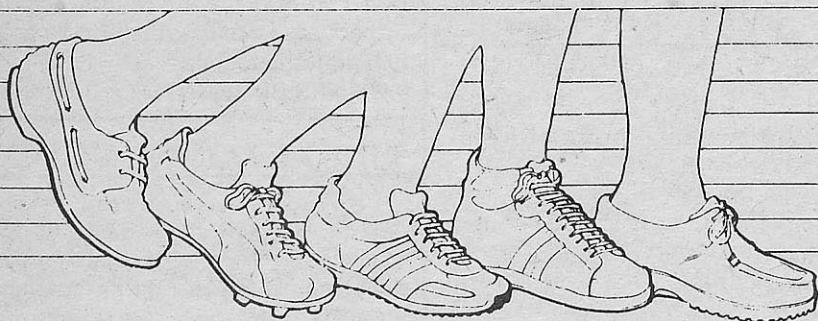
"When you accomplish something, you feel good," he said. "You always try to improve on it. Cross-country helped me learn what I can do physically and emotionally. It helped me grow. It's hard to imagine how my life would be without it. Running has helped me realize who I am."



Scott Audette/JOURNAL

Tom Preiss taking a morning run through the Central West End. Preiss will run every day not only for practice, but to also keep in shape.

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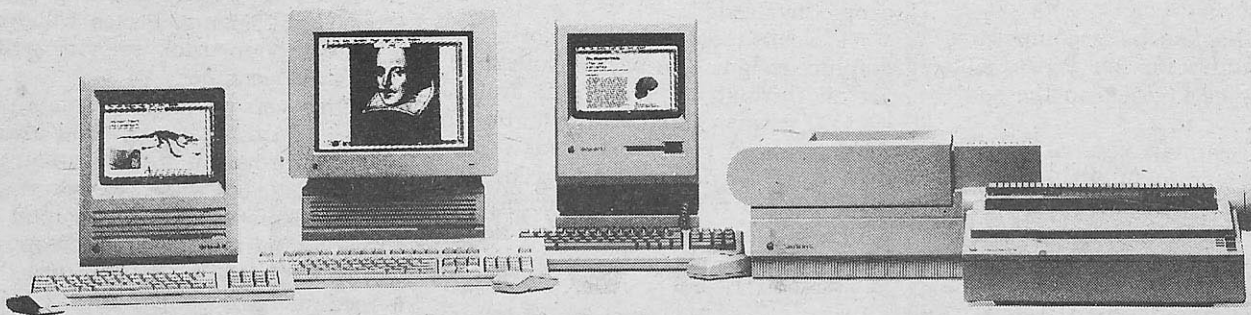
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Men's Basketball Wins Third Place In Illinois Tournament see page 19

The Journal

November 30 - December 6, 1989

Volume 25, Issue 12


Webster University's Student Newspaper

Women in Prison Racist (?) Skinheads Homelessness
 AIDS Inequality in the Workplace Down Syndrome
 Fighting Illiteracy Sex Education Parents As Students
 Drugs Mental Illness Decaying Education Gangs

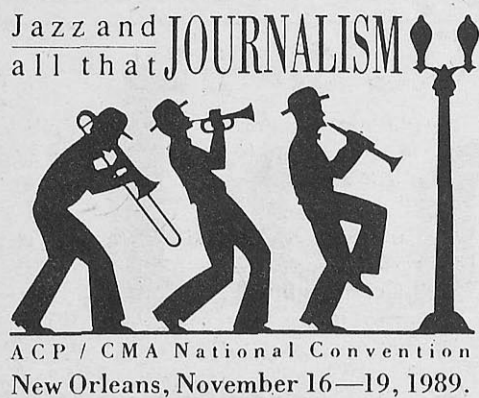
A Journal Special Series

Looking Forward

Social Issues For The Next Decade
 (see pages 8-16)



Women in Prison Racist (?) Skinheads Homelessness
 AIDS Inequality in the Workplace Down Syndrome
 Fighting Illiteracy Sex Education Parents As Students
 Drugs Mental Illness Decaying Education Gangs



Journal Staff Attends National Convention

Way Down in N'awlins

by Brad L. Graham
Journal Copy Editor

The 65th annual Associated Collegiate Press (ACP) National Convention in New Orleans, La., Nov. 16-19, afforded over 2,100 student journalists from 45 states the opportunity to meet with media professionals from around the country and exchange ideas and information.

Thirteen members of the *Journal* staff attended the convention, which was held at the New Orleans Marriott, at the entrance to the city's famous French Quarter.

Nearly two hundred individual seminars, on topics ranging from newspaper advertising to yearbook journalism were scheduled for the weekend, and were moderated by veteran reporters and advisers.

The keynote speaker for the convention was Dean Baquet, Pulitzer Prize-winning writer for the *Chicago Tribune*.

Baquet received journalism's highest honor in 1988 for an investigative series he wrote with two other *Tribune* writers, William Gaines and Ann Marie Lipinski. The series, "City Council: The Spoils of Power," covered Chicago city government.

Baquet impressed upon writers in attendance the importance of a healthy curiosity to the success of investigative reporting. He also said writers must abandon the "glamorous" image of such work, and be prepared to spend a lot of time researching records and conducting interviews.

The writer also expressed his opinion that all officeholders are corrupt — either eventually obsessed with the quest for more power and influence or literally accepting graft or allowing malfeasance.

'It's an opportunity to look at national trends in journalism that you might not ordinarily see.'

-Scott

Journal editor

Baquet emphasized that journalists should therefore be continually aware of the actions of local or campus government.

"I thought [the convention] was very well organized," said Fontella Scott, *Journal* editor. "In general, I think [the seminars] are always good learning tools."

The exchange of information and ideas among the attending schools was also important to Scott.

"It's an opportunity to look at national trends in journalism that you might not ordinarily see," she said.

Staff writer Jennifer Reed attended a special seminar titled "Restrictions on Newsgathering: Privacy & Access

to Information." Reed said she felt the information presented in the session would help her in her reporting work, now and in the future.

"I knew that a lot of information was public record, but I didn't have any idea so much was available," said Reed. "If I run into any kind of legal problem, or someone says I can't have access to information, I now know what I can do and say."

The seminar, along with several others during weekend, also dealt with the rights and responsibilities of collegiate journalists.

"It seems like some people think that college newspapers are just college newspapers, but we're just as much a part of the real world as anyone else," Reed said.

Other legal seminars covered such topics as the Supreme Court *Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier* decision, broadcast ethics, and libel issues.

Eileen Kelley, staff writer, was impressed with the variety of meetings scheduled for the weekend.

"The opportunities for learning more about the field of journalism were incredible," she said. "Just about any facet that you were interested in was available."

"I really enjoyed listening to the guest speaker because I'm interested in investigative reporting," Kelley added. "It's thrilling. I'd love to follow in his footsteps."

Don Corrigan, *Journal* adviser and associate professor of journalism at Webster, also attended the convention as a delegate to the College Media Advisers. The CMA meets jointly with the Associated Collegiate Press each fall.

Corrigan felt the convention was a positive experience for the students involved, and also said Webster should become more active in both national organizations.

"The CMA is an area that Webster should get more involved in because the [*Journal*] is growing in pages and sophistication," said Corrigan. "I think in some ways, the journalism program at Webster is coming of age. It's good that the newspaper and program are participating at the national level."

After attending several national conferences representing Webster University and the *Journal*, Corrigan feels he has developed a network of

college media advisers and instructors from which to draw information and advice.

"For me, I've gotten to the point where I'm on a first name basis with college media advisers around the country," Corrigan said.

"I went to several of the seminars on media law," he said.

"I think the First Amendment law in this country is fascinating," although he noted that he saw a need to "overhaul" a great deal of media law.

Corrigan also attended a seminar on carrier current radio, a subject the media department at Webster is currently investigating.

'For me, I've gotten to the point where I'm on a first name basis with college media advisers around the country.'

-Corrigan

Journal advisor

Other activities at the convention included student press conferences with New Orleans mayor Sidney J. Barthelemy, who established one of the nation's first civic "War on Drugs" programs; and cartoonist Matt Groening, creator of *Life in Hell* and *The Simpsons*.

The *Journal* submitted three issues of this semester's paper for a professional on-site critique.

Mike Mitchell, a veteran adviser from Butler University in Indianapolis, Ind., praised the paper for its depth and variety of coverage, and quality of photography. Mitchell also offered suggestions to bring more graphic consistency and interest to the publication.

The city of cool jazz and spicy food also gave students a chance to explore beyond the doors of the convention hotel.

The *Journal* staff dined at the Hard Rock Café on Chartres Street, and also dropped by popular night spots such as Ryan's, Lafitte's Blacksmith Shoppe and Pat O'Brien's.

The Riverwalk, a shopping and dining complex constructed on the site of the 1986 Louisiana Exposition was a popular spot for convention shoppers.

And, of course, no trip to New Orleans would be complete without a jaunt down Bourbon Street (Rue Bourbon), the city's most famous thoroughfare, lined with establishments which run the range from high-brow to bawdy. Because the ACP convention coincided with the weekend of the Bayou Classic football game, the street was packed with celebrants and also-rans following the game.

Of the city, Reed said, "I wouldn't live there but it's a neat place to visit. It has its own character. You can't see that just anywhere. It was interesting to go down Bourbon Street and see all the people."

Reed's visit was made complete by a visit to the Café DuMondé for coffee, pastry and a souvenir mug.

"New Orleans was a blast," said Scott. "The students were very sociable. It was interesting to run into students from colleges across the country and just start a conversation."

Next year's ACP/CMA convention will be held in Washington, D.C., Nov. 1-4, 1990. In addition, several other ACP/CMA events will be held in 1990, including conferences and smaller conventions in San Francisco, Ca., New York City, N.Y., and Orlando, Fla.

Funding for the *Journal's* trip to New Orleans was provided in part by the Webster University Council on Student Affairs. Additional funding came from the *Journal* budget and contributions from the staff members themselves.

Also attending the convention for the *Journal* were Dawn Grodsky, managing editor; Brad L. Graham, copy editor; Stephanie Morton, sports editor; Dave Simon, music editor; Scott Audette, photographer; Michael Arseneault, business manager; Patrick Elsner, advertising manager; and Matt Brockmann; La'Kesia Madison; and Kathy Nash, staff writers.

**Got a story idea? Hot tip?
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CORRECTIONS

Due to an error at the printing plant, a photo (upper right corner of the page) included in the "Howe House" photo feature (Issue 11, p. 11) was accidentally reproduced upside down. Also, due to a typographical error, the names of William Duggan and Anna Barbara Sakurai were misspelled in the accompanying text.

A typographical error led to the misspelling of the name of *Journal* photographer Ann Appelbaum in the Corrections box (Issue 11, p. 10). The acting copy editor for the week has been summarily ridiculed.

In the November 9 issue of the *Journal*, a story titled "WSA Hails Recognition As Official University Group" requires clarification. It stated the WSA did not consist of faculty administrators or administrative directors when in fact they are not banned from the group. The group did not issue orientation packets or surveys to staff, but rather the personnel department did, according to Lisa Robinson of University Relations. Robinson also said the purpose of the group is to open communication.

On Cover:

Mack Mayshack, holding a new donated coat outside the New Life Evangelistic Center.

Photo by Ann Appelbaum

Drougos Speaks On Necessity Of NATO Alliance

by Dawn Grodsky
Journal Managing Editor

Despite the dramatic changes Eastern Europe is in the midst of, nuclear deterrence remains a very important aspect of European security, said A.E. "Thamos" Drougos, a Greek visiting professor in the History/Political Science department, during his lunchtime lecture on Nov. 21.

Drougos, an acknowledged expert in European defense affairs, spoke passionately on the need to keep NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) alive despite events that some see as the parting of the Iron Curtain.

"I'm very realistic in my approach. I do believe I have to base myself on the capabilities of the other side and the other side has huge militaristic capabilities," he said.

'Marxism is dead, absolutely. I can definitely say and proclaim that the western world has won the Cold War.'

-Drougos

European defense expert

He believes that it is vital for America to remain a viable military force in Western Europe. He feels if America were to leave Western Europe, huge problems would be created in the capitals of Western European nations.

"To take back U.S. forces (would be) the worst nightmare in my life. It is important to me, both NATO and Western European nations.

"Many people disagree with what I'm saying. Reagan didn't know much about foreign policy but a lot of people now say he's right. Reagan did many things (and has) been proved right.

"The democratic left, social-democrats and the Green Party are very critical of America. Whatever America was doing was wrong. It depends if you look from an idealist or a realist point of view," he said.

Drougos feels NATO is in trouble because nuclear deterrence and conventional mobile defense are being attacked by both sides of the political spectrum.

"Abolition of war would be very excellent but abolition of nuclear deterrence would be very destabilizing and would leave the Western European nations defenseless," he said.

And although he is pleased with the democratic changes in Eastern Europe, he remains skeptical.

"On the eve of World War I, the British Foreign Secretary remarked that the lamps were going out all over Europe and he was not sure if the lamps would come back. If Charles Dickens were alive today, he would say the same thing he said over 100 years ago, 'These are the best and worst of times.'"

He described the best as a hope of change in the structure of Eastern Europe, and the worst as unpredictable situations all over Western Europe, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

"Who will control the destiny of Europe?" Drougos asked. He said that the Soviet Union is in an economic mess and he is not sure of the intentions of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. "You have to be an optimist and remain somewhat skeptical. You cannot base arguments (for disarmament) on wishful thinking but predominantly on the fact of capable abilities...The case remains, besides a lot of rhetoric from Mr. Gorbachev.

"Gorbachev came in '86 and said the same things Reagan said in '81. Gorbachev is excellent. He's Russian and he's a chess player. You know Russians are the best chess players in the world. He's a mastermind," he said.

Drougos does not believe that if the Soviets used nuclear weapons NATO would immediately retaliate with nuclear force, causing the world to "blow up."

"This is not so. Conventional weapons should stop the Soviets...The NATO concept is based on 'if they will attack us, we will respond,' not first strike capability," he said. However, if conventional weapons were to fail, NATO would engage its nuclear forces, he said.

Last May, he said, President Bush made proposals to cut American forces in Western Europe by 35,000. "Others, more radical, say 'take the boys back home. There is no threat and it costs a lot of money to keep forces there.'" He specifically mentioned Patricia Schroeder (D.-Col.) as

being very wrong in arguing for the total removal of forces.

"The U.S., which is a free and strong democracy, must be very sure in advance (if it were to) bring back all the soldiers. They must have excellent sureness to turn the tanks into macaroni industries," he said.

Despite his skepticism, Drougos feels 1989 will go down in history as a remarkable year.

"Historians do not like dates...They insist all events are not significant but consider them part of the evolution in the historical process. I'm going to disregard that. I firmly believe 1989 is unique...."

"Marxism is over. It does not apply

anymore. Marxism is dead, absolutely. I can definitely say and proclaim that the western world has won the Cold War," he said.

He feels the task of Eastern Europe is not only to catch up to the west technically but historically. "For 40 years it has been oppressed developmentally," he said.

He agrees that President Bush should continue with his proposed 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear warheads and said, "After that, it will be fine or we'll go even more down. I think it is good to cut nuclear forces. So many people are afraid of nuclear winter and war."

He thinks land-based missiles
continued on page 7

Retiring President Gerdine Wins St. Louis Award For Excellence

The St. Louis Award for 1989 was presented Nov. 20 to Leigh Gerdine, retiring president of Webster. The award was presented by William H. Danforth, chancellor of Washington University and chairperson of the St. Louis Award committee, during ceremonies at the Loretto-Hilton Center.

Danforth said the award was presented to Gerdine for his "many significant and unique contributions to the educational and cultural life of St. Louis, including his leadership of Webster University, and the Repertory Theatre of St. Louis

"Because of his determined belief

in our city's appreciation for excellence, he has gained acceptance for institutions of education, opera, drama and dance that have become cherished parts of our community. Without him, some of the institutions of our community would not be here," Danforth said.

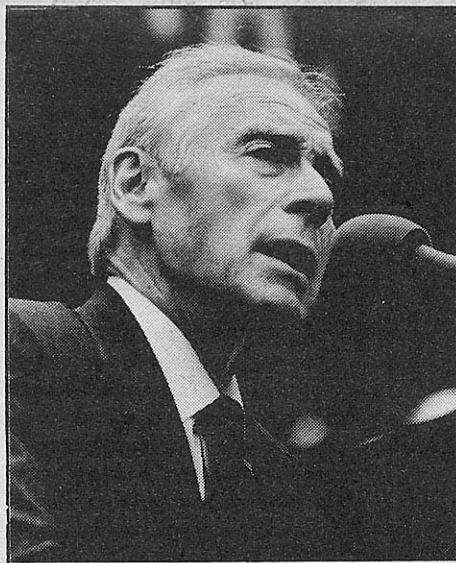
Gerdine was named president of Webster University in 1970. Since that time the university has enjoyed vigorous program development, including the establishment of graduate degree programs in business and management and expansion of its facilities around the United States and four countries in Europe.

He is also credited with revitalizing the Repertory Theatre of St. Louis and encouraging the purchase of Powell Hall for the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

Prior to his presidency at Webster, Gerdine was chairperson of the department of music at Washington University.

The St. Louis Award was established anonymously in 1931 to honor "the resident of metropolitan St. Louis who has contributed the most outstanding service for its development or...shall have performed such services as to bring greatest honor to the community."

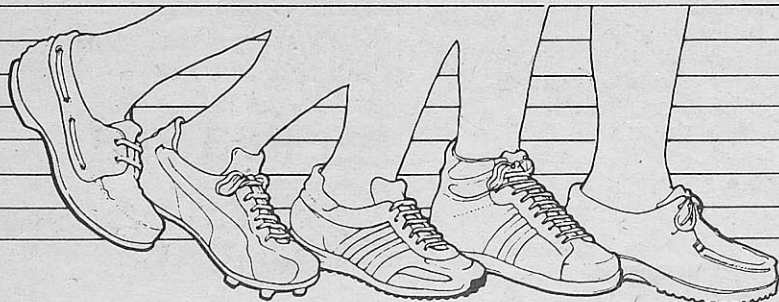
Earlier this year, Gerdine won the Regional Commerce And Growth Association (RCGA) award for his achievements. Gerdine plans to retire at the end of this year.



Webster University President Leigh Gerdine won the St. Louis Award.

John Komak

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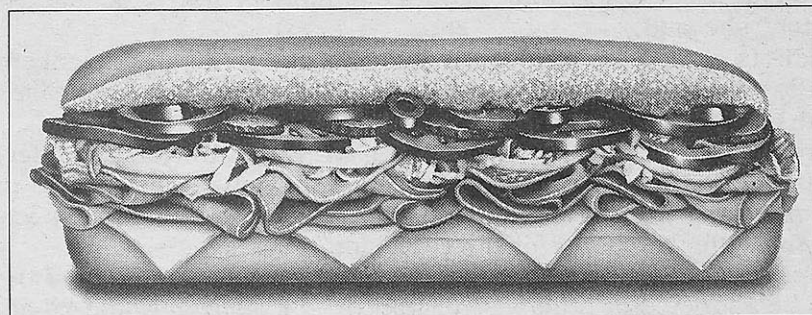
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Symbolism Sells Out To Capitalist Price Tag

With all the wonderful, unprecedented changes taking place in Eastern Europe, it is disheartening to hear how a local corporation is choosing to respond. Hyman Products of St. Louis has imported 5000 tons of the Berlin Wall to package in boxes stamped "authentic," and plans to sell them in the price range of \$10-\$15. The company expects the wall to be one of the hotter selling Christmas items.

Oh, the irony. It is bitterly painful to realize how low the capitalists will actually stoop. How can they take the most revolutionary and heartwarming event in recent history and whittle it away, turning it into a farce, in order to make a fast buck?

The wall is the most symbolic image of the modern divided world. It is the epitome of freedom lost. Families were separated, people were killed and tears were shed because of it. But now, both Germanys are making a joint effort to tear it down. They use mostly picks and shovels — not high-tech machinery — because it is an effort of the people. It is symbolic. It means something.

Unfortunately that meaning is lost when a representative from a multi-million dollar corporation succeeds in removing tonnage for exportation to America.

Granted, the wall has meaning to people on this side of the Atlantic as well, but not when it is mechanically cut to specifically fit in a box of precise dimensions. And not when it is bought and sold. How can a dollar amount be put on symbolism? It reduces it to nothing but a cheap display by money-hungry individuals.

And what of the stores who choose to stock this item, or the people who will most certainly buy it? Nothing but pity is felt for those who choose to take advantage of "a great deal." After all, buyers might reason, it's cheaper than a trip to Berlin. In a capitalist nation, everything always comes down to money.

If someone wanted to import pieces of the wall to St. Louis, why could they not give them away? Is that so unfeasible? It would be the appropriate thing to do, taking into consideration the wall's history and the heavy German tradition in St. Louis.

It would be unrealistically hopeful to wish that the citizens of St. Louis would be wise enough to realize that there are some things that cannot have a price tag. Still that glimmer doesn't die easily. So with that in mind, St. Louisans are asked to let their moral consciousness reign. Do not buy the "authentic" Berlin wall, at any price. **DG**

Staff Issue Meant For Learning; Experience Deemed Successful

Doing is learning so wise people say. With that in mind the last issue of the *Journal* was dedicated to putting the entire *Journal* staff to the test.

The question in the minds of *Journal* editors was, can the current staff adequately produce a fine example of Webster University's publication sans appointed editors. After all, it is from this new group that future editors-in-chief will most likely be found.

This edition would not only give staff members some idea of what editorial positions require, but also allow them to test their editorial writing skills and originality in the area of newspaper design, and the *Journal* did experience several style changes during the week.

Acting editor for the week, Eileen Kelley, said, "It was a great feeling to be part of group that worked together so well. From the start we were determined to implement various changes in the *Journal* that we could all agree upon and I'm very pleased with the outcome."

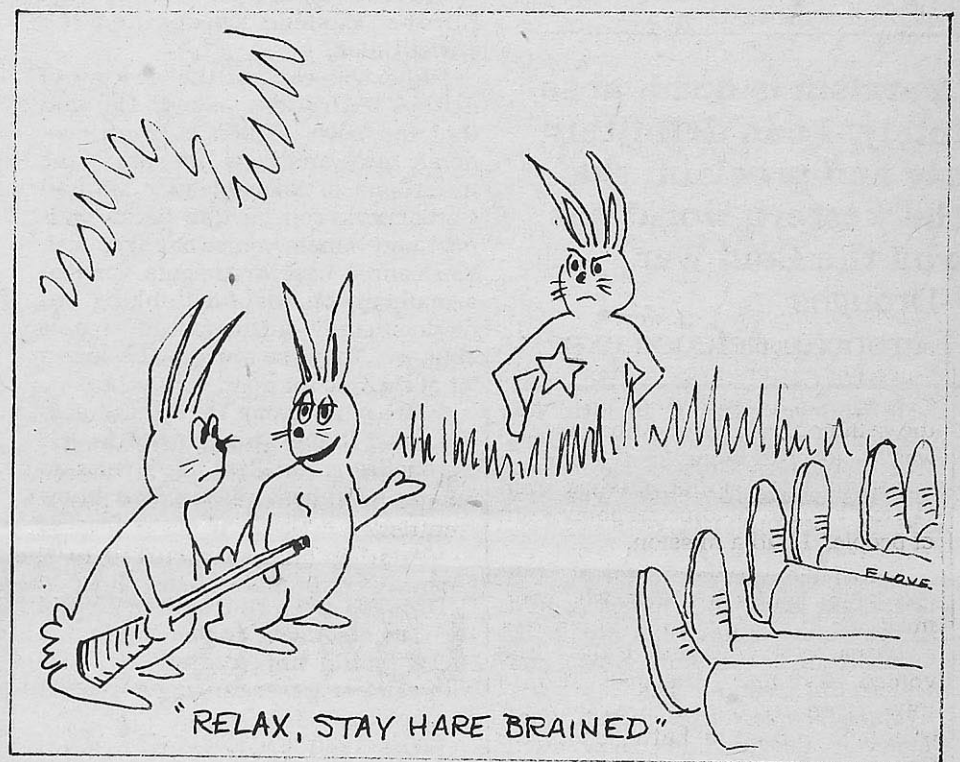
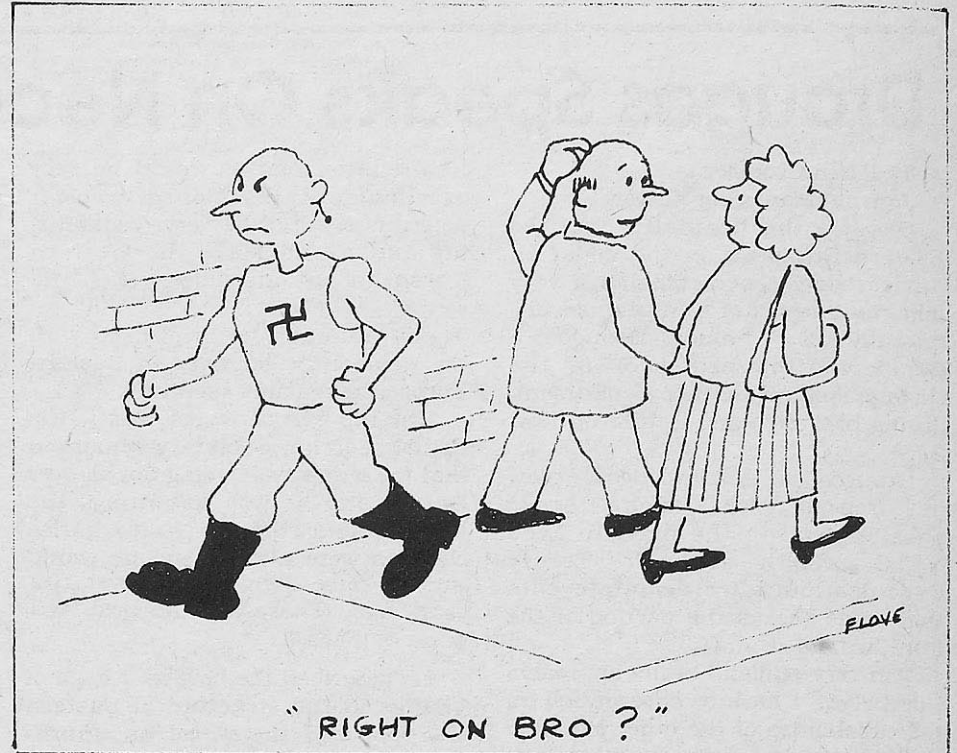
According to Jeniffer Reid, acting managing editor, the experience was invaluable. "For people who don't know what to expect out of their field I think it's a good learning experience to get hands on involvement. I got to feel what it would actually be like to be managing editor," she said.

All editors agreed the idea was a splendid one as all staff members originally shuddered with the thought. However, all were pleased with the final outcome.

In retrospect, if there were anything we would have done differently, it would have been to advertise more obviously the change in positions for the week. No one seemed quite sure who to address letters to the editor to. Sorry for the confusion.

Yet readers can rest easy with the realization that should all of the editors be abducted or otherwise disappear, the *Journal* would go on. And that was really our point.

After this first attempt to guarantee that the *Journal* was really a place of learning, perhaps efforts to do the same will continue, and even improve. **FS.**



The Journal

Webster University's Weekly

470 E. Lockwood

Webster Groves, Missouri 63119

Policies: •Editorials are written by members of the editorial staff and are solely the opinion of the acknowledged writer. •Columnists opinions are as well, expressive of only the author's sentiment and do not reflect the opinions of the staff or contributors. •The Journal reserves the right to edit all contributed material. •Letters to the editor must be signed, and must arrive the Monday before the publication date. •The Journal will not accept advertising that is deemed discriminatory, degrading, or insulting on the basis of race, sex, or national origin.

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Readers Advocate



by Angie Cairns
Journal Readers' Advocate

Well, they did it. Just as the rest of us were priming up for Thanksgiving Break, the *Journal* editorial staff took a little vacation all their own.

As the editors tried to remember what they used to do on a free Monday night, their nerve-wracking jobs were being passed on to other members of the *Journal* staff.

For one whole week this temporary staff of editors was left in charge of the weekly ups and downs that comes with getting the *Journal* out on the stands.

To see if the Webster audience was on top of this change of command, I immediately set out to discover their reactions.

What I did find, however, is that not many people noticed much of a difference in how the *Journal* looked or read. As in most other instances, the common response to my question was "looks good to me."

But as my deadline pushed even closer, I began to force responses out of people. I had a mission.

One such unsuspecting student was Marla Roach, a senior, who commented a bit on the *Journal's* coverage of the Career Café. She voiced that more pictures should have been used and that "...they could have done a better story for Career Café."

Stan Piekarski, also a senior, commented that "...the corrections [listing] should have been on the forefront [of the paper]."

As we can see, the fact that the regular *Journal* editorial staff took the week off did not even faze the average reading population.

Dawn Grodsky, managing editor, commented that this break in the action for the editorial staff was a new feature of the class this year, and when it came to selecting the temporary editors, the Newspaper Production class voted in who they wanted on the editorial staff for that week.

Two of the elected editors were staff writers Eileen Kelley as editor, and Jennifer Reed as managing editor.

As I began to discuss last week's issue with them, I realized that more changes to the *Journal* took place than even I had noticed.

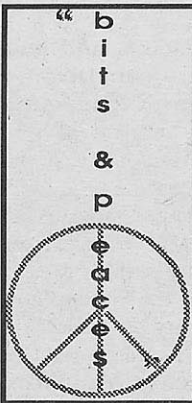
But both Kelley and Reed were soon to include that the changes that took place were discussed and agreed upon by everyone.

"It wasn't just one persons decision. We all collaborated on it," Reed commented.

Overall, Kelley and Reed seemed pleased with the way the *Journal* turned out.

"This was our debut," Kelley said.

Will this change ever happen again to our fair paper you ask? According to Dawn Grodsky and the reactions that the staff received from Don Corrigan, *Journal* adviser, the response seemed to be yes.



• On Education

The longer I stay in college, the more angry I get with my high school teachers.

I attended a private high school, paid tuition comparable to some colleges, took all those preparatory classes they said would aid me in my search for higher education, but I still don't know where half the countries are that are mentioned in the news.

I'm tired of having to go home and look up references that my professors made in class. They

assume, and rightfully so, that I've had this material, but I haven't.

I would like to see a basic geography course offered at Webster. I'm sure I'm not alone in this ignorance and it would be a great help. Colleges have to acknowledge the fact that high school grads are not as prepared as they used to be.

Lisa Haddox

• On Computer Use

It's hard to get into room 205 to do assignments when the lab is booked with classes. How do teachers expect students to turn

in projects on time when the lab has limited hours on the weekdays and weekends?

Something needs to be done to accommodate the increasing numbers of students; maybe eliminating classes scheduled in there that don't use the computers all the time would help.

Stephanie Morton

Jennifer Reed

"Bits and Peaces" is a regular feature of the *Journal* designed to give staff members a forum to voice their opinions.

Guest Opinion

by Victoria L. Schultz

Every year the art department sponsors the Hunt Show. This show allows underclassmen to present their works for cash prizes bequested from the generous Hunt family. In the past two years changes have occurred in how the show is run.

Last year it was determined that works were to be accepted into the actual show before being eligible for any prize. Students must matte their works and are allowed only two possible entries. This year neither of my own works were selected, although in my freshman and sophomore years other works were. This leads me to believe that they were not accepted because they were not matted perfectly. This is my own fault certainly, but I saw many works rejected and no reasons in sight as to why they were not accepted. If the show predetermines its entries, why aren't the students given a reason of unacceptance or a higher amount of possible entries?

Another change occurred in the moving of the date of the show. The

Hunt show was previously held in late spring but was suddenly moved to December with little notice to students. With only two weeks before submitting works, students had to rush to prepare works and mattes for the show. Many students do not have the money to purchase and prepare new mattes on such short notice. I, myself, had just finished presenting my portfolio for B.A. review and was flat broke. In desperation I reused mattes from my presentation for my works in the Hunt Show. With so little notice they were left imperfect, but alas I cannot use the mat cutter the school supplies because I am left-handed.

Each year a faculty member sponsors the show. The instructor picks two jurors and helps work study students to set up the show. This year a part-time faculty member set up the show, because obviously a full-time instructor was not interested. Disinterest also showed in the art department when an Arts Management class was cancelled because an instructor was not hired

or interested enough to do it. When faculty is disinterested it reflects on the students themselves.

As Andrea Avery pointed out in a previous Guest Opinion, there is also a lack of security for the students work. Before last year's show a student's sculpture was broken. Of course the culprit was never caught because no one was observing the wide open gallery.

This year most of the pieces are abstract. For a person who does figurative work this is discouraging. Last year mainly sculptures took prizes. For two dimensional artists this is disheartening.

When so much money (approximately \$500) is offered for prizes and jurors are paid a stipend, why isn't more care put into how the show is run?

Maybe I'm bitter and upset my pieces aren't chosen, but then again because of the problems surrounding this show and the art department itself, maybe I shouldn't be so worried.

Letters

The Duty Of Artists

To The Editor:

I am writing in regard to the review of Tracy Chapman's album in the "Off Center" column of the Nov. 9-15 issue of the *Journal*. The fact that Ms. Lindhurst did not technically like the album due to its over use of electronic instruments does not bother me. I quite agree that simplicity is often best, particularly where music is concerned.

What does, however, disturb me is Ms. Lindhurst's view of the issues confronted in the album. She (Ms. Lindhurst) stated that the "Crossroads" album, "falls back on the old standards: freeing Nelson Mandela; helping the homeless; hating the government; and most consistently, rebelling against the oppressive, material world created by white people..."

She also goes on to say "Yeah, yeah it isn't anything new and it certainly isn't a new way of looking at an age old situation."

From this quote I can only gather that Ms. Lindhurst has never been without shelter nor felt the true sting of prejudice. Furthermore, she is sick of hearing about the plight of others.

I, however, feel that artists such as Ms. Chapman have a duty and a right to inform the masses about the issues we face as a society.

In an institution of higher education such as Webster, I am surprised and appalled that Ms. Lindhurst fails to realize that awareness and understanding preceded any type of change, social or otherwise. If there

were already a true understanding of what prejudice does or how painful it is to be homeless, then I feel that a change would have already occurred, and there would be no need for such issues to be addressed in an album such as "Crossroads."

In Ms. Lindhurst's favor, she does state that she did like one cut off the album which dealt with the issue of love, particularly self-love. If this is truly the case, I have only one question. Is it possible to love yourself fully without caring about the issues that face the society in which you live?

Sincerely,

Brigett Dorsey-Mc Daniel

A Campus Apology

To the Editor:

Good day, my name is Thomas Crone, and I currently can be counted in the ranks of those suit-wearing, book-toting, generally-apathetic night school-attending folk known as graduate students.

That said, allow me time for just one more preface. In the past two issues of the *Graduate Student News*, my by-line has appeared on two articles which more than favorably portrayed members of the U.S. military.

The purposes of these articles, as is the purpose of the *GSN*, is to provide information of a favorable bent regarding the grad program, and those having some alliance with it. And as a contributing, and yes, paid, writer for that publication, I chose to do these pieces.

With that in mind, let me just say that my conscience has gotten the better of me. At the time I chose to do the stories I figured the military had as much right to exist as any other group of misguided Americans, and therefore, how could I pass

judgement? I also needed the money.

Neither reason holds up in my mind now. I certainly wasn't raised to reflect the military values which are glorified by portraying such members of the military in a positive light. And certainly, my hard-fought reputation as a left-wing, undergraduate kook suffered mightily at the hands of these stories.

I certainly don't blame the editor or publishers of the *GSN*. If the school wishes to bastardize its otherwise good name by getting into the hip pocket of the military, far be it from me to object. I should have, however, not helped that process along. My mistake, my apology.

The fact that these numerous souls are paid to defend the country while taking classes at extended Webster sites is perhaps some secret way to fight the drug war, or to stop illiteracy, or to clean up the environment. It truly could be.

Perhaps these warriors are really gaining a strategic advantage on the still-Communist Bulgarian armed forces by taking quantitative management analysis. Then again maybe they're just siphoning off tax dollars.

The U.S. military certainly has a right to waste its money however it wishes, and getting a good education may be just as important as building that perfect bomb.

(Note to College Republicans: This is really, really, really not meant as a challenge. But, fuck, if you disagree just write a letter. Or better yet, burn a flag. Go ahead, it's the right that some soldiers won while not sitting in a classroom.)

The only good army is the Swiss army. Amen.

Feistily,

Thomas Crone

continued on page 6

Guest Opinion

by Eric M. Cole

I am writing in response to the recent hostile reactions toward the Southwest Missouri State University production of *The Normal Heart* in Springfield, Mo. Little can be done to reverse the damage done by those who were so adamantly opposed to the production — damage which culminated in the unjust torching of the house of a student involved in promoting the show.

I can, however, present my views on the dangerous nature of the narrow-minded attitude responsible for this needless, violent action.

Any art form — but especially theatre — has an incredible power to provoke thought and incite change.

From its inception on the altars of ancient Roman churches to modern social and political playwrights like Bertolt Brecht, Edward Albee, David Rabe, and Caryl Churchill, theatre has always been, in Albee's words, "an attack on the status quo, an examination of how we could do things differently and better."

This was precisely the intent of producing *The Normal Heart* at SMSU — to examine the problems presented by the presence of AIDS, and, by increasing public awareness, possibly reducing the incidents of it.

The Normal Heart provides a vast amount of factual information about AIDS and for that reason alone is a valuable piece of theatre. The fact

that there are religions and political leaders, like Rep. Jean Dixon, who would spend so much time and effort trying to stop a means of getting needed information to the public frightens and angers me.

I suppose it comes down to choosing one of two ways to deal with a controversial societal issue. One option is to follow the example of the students and faculty at SMSU — that is to present the problem and possible solutions, which may put our own ideas and ways of thinking at the risk of being challenged and/or possibly changed.

The other option, as we have seen the opposition in Springfield take, is

to do all we can to cover up the problem because we may be *offended* or may even have to look at the world in a different way by examining the issue. All cynicism aside, it seems that the first option provides a more positive and productive outcome.

Theatre is just one venue through which positive change can occur. Whether as artists, patrons of the arts, or citizens of our world, I can only hope that each of us, when given the chance to bring about a positive change in the status quo, will take the risk, as did those involved in *The Normal Heart*, rather than taking action which creates more problems than it solves.

More Letters

from page 5

Negligence Charge

To The Editor:

I am writing this letter with regard to the way in which the *Journal* handled its coverage of the incident involving Timothy Anthony at the neighborhood Subway. I think that from a journalism standpoint you were both negligent and very unprofessional for several reasons.

First and most importantly, as Timothy Anthony is a Webster student who leveled a serious complaint against a local store manager, it was the *Journal's* responsibility to investigate the occurrence as a legitimate news story. Instead, however, the matter has been left to the space to this same "Letters" section to be argued over with no sense of objectivity and no resolution in sight.

Second, the first point is reaffirmed and made more problematic by your printing of Mr. Krueger's response. As he has raised new issues and charges against Mr. Anthony, you are obligated to allow Mr. Anthony to defend himself. And if Mr. Anthony should do the same against Mr. Krueger in his response, then what? Where does all of this come to an end? The cycle never would have begun had you taken the correct steps at the start.

Third, the title under which you chose to print Mr. Krueger's letter was absolutely and unquestionable in poor taste. 'Criminal Experience' is how it read. What exactly does this mean and who is the "criminal" that you are referring to?

I am sorry that my only letter to your paper this far has been so negative, but I take offense on Tim Anthony's behalf and on behalf of anyone else who believes himself or herself to be protected by a responsible press.

Sincerely,
Anaye Milligan

(Eds. Note: Due to the unusual nature of this situation, the *Journal* feels the need to respond again.

In retrospect, we, the editors, would not have run Mr. Anthony's letter in the first place. Unfortunately, due to deadline pressures, it did not get the attention that it deserved and was allowed to go to press.

Mr. Krueger deserved his chance to respond, which he was allowed. (Mr. Krueger titled his letter himself.) In

addition, the *Journal* wrote a special editorial restating its letters policy and adding that it wished that personal disputes between individual parties remain as such.

As far as this newspaper is concerned, it never in any way supported neither Mr. Anthony nor Mr. Krueger and considers the matter complete.

The *Journal* does not have the time nor the resources to investigate every argument that may affect the campus.

If Mr. Anthony is still not satisfied, he is advised to contact the Better Business Bureau. If Mr. Krueger is also not satisfied, he should take his concerns about Mr. Anthony to the proper legal authorities.)

Plea For El Salvador

To The Editor:

(This letter was originally addressed to: The Honorable Richard Gephardt, Majority Leader; The Honorable Senators John Danforth and Christopher Bond; The Honorable Ambassador William Walker, U.S. Embassy, San Salvador; The Honorable James Baker, Secretary of State)

Gentlemen,

I am in sorrow and outrage. This plea, however, is based upon hope and trust in you as leaders of my country. I plead with you to take immediate and bold action following the brutal execution of the eight people in San Salvador early this morning at the Central American University.

Please consider recommending to our president a cease fire contingent upon acceptance by former Presidents Ford and Carter to meet with the two parties to seek an end to the carnage among the Salvadorian people.

Presidents Ford and Carter might be asked by President Bush to prepare a white paper on the political situation in El Salvador to be addressed to the United Nations and not to the government of the United States. Their mission would not be tied to any nation or state, but would be a true mission of mercy.

Many will believe this kind of policy is dangerous, unfocused and worse, idealistic. It may be all three. However, the government and people of our good country must begin to learn how to exert bold moral leadership without reference to geopolitics, spheres of influence and military emphasis.

In light of recent European developments, we may finally have the chance to base our policy on arbitration without surrogates.

Presidents Ford and Carter are decent and honorable men whose good offices the world will accept. Their

efforts will have positive moral force, even if afterwards El Salvador would return to its present chaos. We have the obligation to try.

I write this as an individual citizen but with particular reference to the fact that the eight people executed shared the same work and humanity with me. Therefore, I use the stationary and title of my profession without presuming to speak for the institution.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Kelly
Provost

cc: Council of Student Affairs,
History/Political Science
Department, Faculty Executive
Committee, Administration, Board
of Directors

Against Euthanasia

To The Editor:

Freedom through fated death? What is euthanasia? Euthanasia: To purposely speed up or cause death when it's "in the best interest" of the patient.

It's done with or without the patient's consent, by a lethal injection, suffocation, or by not giving the basic and ordinary treatment that would routinely be offered. It also includes withholding food and water to "allow" a patient to die. Some harmless and even noble sounding terms commonly used are "right to die" and "mercy killing."

Euthanasia should not be confused with the term "death with dignity," which means allowing a terminally ill patient to die naturally, without using extreme measures to draw out the death process into a long and painful ordeal. Dr. Paul Marx states it "is not euthanasia at all. It usually refers to removing supportive equipment or drug treatment when a patient has irrevocably entered the process of dying." (*The Mercy Killers*, by Dr. Paul Marx.)

We sometimes put our dogs and cats "to sleep" when the cost of treating them outweighs their value to us, but can we measure human life on the same scale?

History tells us about another government that legalized euthanasia: Germany, before the Nazi rule! We usually picture Hitler rising to power and then embarking on a horrendous campaign of murder. Most of our history books leave out the fact that the selective death of "undesirables" had begun years before Hitler took office!

In the early 1920s the renowned psychiatrist, Dr. Alfred Hoche, and the respected judge, Karl Binding, wrote *The Release of the Destruction of Life Devoid of Value*. In their book they

stated that those who were dying or were physically or mentally handicapped should be given the "mercy" of a painless death. They also pointed out the economic benefits of such a program.

"It was respected psychiatrists and pediatricians, not Nazi thugs — who killed 75 percent of the chronically ill in Germany. It began by killing German, non-Jewish persons suffering serious defects. In time, the reasons for killing became slighter — for example, 'poorly formed ears,' bed wetters, and 'difficult to educate.' An estimated 275,000 persons who had been in nursing homes, hospitals and asylums were killed." (*What About The 'Right To Die'?* published by Life Cycle Books.)

Germany's euthanasia movement also had its comforting phrases such as "help for the dying" and "mercy deaths." "Realm's Committee for Scientific Approach to Severe Illness Due to Heredity and Constitution" was the harmless sounding name of an organization set up specifically for killing children.

When Hitler came to power, he simply built on the foundation conveniently laid by German doctors and readily accepted by society in general. German schools taught that in nature the sick die and the healthy survive — therefore, helping the handicapped went against nature. The "grandfather" of their philosophy of natural selection was the same Charles Darwin who is honored in our education system today. If man evolved, then he is a mere animal. His value is determined strictly by what he can offer society. If man is created in the image and likeness of God, his value is determined by his Creator.

You see, our nation has prided itself on its lack of discrimination on any grounds, but it has succumbed to discrimination against the unborn because they cannot speak for themselves, against the newborn because they have a life "not worthy to be lived," and against the elderly because they are social and economic "burdens."

Not long ago a Nobel laureate suggested that children not be declared alive until they are three days old and that each family be given the right to reject the child if it so wishes. In other words, if some kind of defect is seen, the child may be eliminated even up to three days after birth.

What we are discussing here is not the pain and agony of a particular family. My heart breaks for every individual that has to face grievous and difficult situations, but what we are facing is a program of death that could destroy society as we know it.

Sincerely,
Tim Delcour

Impressions From Abroad

Two Vienna Grads Visit Webster's Home Campus

by Brad L. Graham
Journal Copy Editor

Many students studying at Webster's main campus in St. Louis may have aspirations to visit one of the five European sites, but for Mark Berns and Maria Masser, the desire was just the opposite.

Both Berns and Masser are graduates of Webster-Vienna and, on a recent visit to the United States, stopped off in St. Louis for a whirlwind look at the city and the home campus.

During their brief stop on-campus,

the students took time to visit fellow student Robyn Stack (who studied with them in Austria) and share their thoughts on their Webster experience.

"It's [the St. Louis campus] much bigger than Vienna," said Masser. "[In Vienna] it's just a building...maybe ten or 12 classes."

Most courses in Vienna are quarter-term night classes. "Classes get over at 10 and then it's party time," said Masser.

The students took both their studies and their parties very seriously. A major event in Austria is the ball sea-

son, and Webster-Vienna has one of the best, according to Stack.

"We decided to start a ball in Vienna and intended to use the proceeds for scholarships, whatever," explained Berns.

"Maria designed a dance for the opening of the ball," said Stack. "We had ten couples in traditional dress."

Berns, originally from Texas, approached the dance with no little amount of apprehension.

'I was scared to death. As an American, I didn't know the waltz or any of the dances, and I had to take dance lessons...'

-Berns
Vienna graduate

"I was scared to death," he said. "As an American, I didn't know the waltz or any of the dances, and I had

to take dance lessons from Maria."

Still, all three agreed to ball was a success, and it is now an annual event.

An opportunity to learn the language and culture of Austria, as well as meet different people and view different ways of doing things drew Berns to study at Webster-Vienna.

"I think Webster-Vienna can [provide] that more than anyone else," said Berns.

Masser, a native of Austria, chose to attend Webster even though the school is not accredited in Europe.

"A lot of people would say, 'Why attend Webster; you could have gone to school for free.' But I don't regret it a bit," Masser said.

After studying business and management, both grads are working in Europe.

Masser is working in a real estate management company, and also manages a contemporary music group.

Berns moved to Paris, France, after graduation, where he is working to establish an English-language newspaper.

NATO's Necessity from page 3

should be decreased but there should be an increase in sea-based ones.

However, he disagreed with Bush in the use of chemical weapons. "Chemical weapons should be banned once and forever," he said.

He again criticized the leftist Europeans when they argue for NATO to be a "defensive defense."

"NATO is already defensive. We cannot attack. We don't have the capabilities to attack," he said, adding that the only thing it can do is upgrade conventional forces and examine the Soviets and learn from them.

In conclusion, Drougos emphasized three major points. "(First) arms control is a good idea and we have to proceed and go further," he said. There needs to be confidence and security building measures, he said, but doesn't believe it was just a peace movement which changed Gorbachev.

"There have been millions fighting against the Bolsheviks since 1917. For 70 years people were fighting there and they deserve credit. How terrible it is to be under Bolshevik, Marxist-Leninist rule.

"(Two) to deal with the Soviets and military doctrines and the status of the Red Army, you have to deal with many things...and know they'll never fight another war on their soil...Don't forget the Soviet Union is the only country in the world with a war economy. Even if (they're in economic trouble) they still have a war economy.

"(Three) to change the structure of NATO and go where? This idea of the

Left [defensive defense] — we're here. They're just drinking the same stories with better words. Defensive defense is for chess players, not strategies. Do you want to play chess with your securities?"

Drougos' statement that drew the most response from the audience was that of his ambiguous approach to SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative — "Star Wars").

Drougos said he felt SDI was a fantasy but that if it did become a reality, it should not just be used for the U.S. but for all of NATO's members. Several faculty members commented on his position; one specifically mentioned that with SDI, the U.S. also has a war economy.

In response, Drougos said, "I support offensive defense... The project (SDI) is going rather well...I'm opposed to SDI for one thing. It is impossible to have perfect defense.

"If SDI is applicable [of which he has serious technical doubts] it is only for the whole part of NATO, not American disengagement from Europe. That would create a hole in NATO.

"...I believe nuclear deterrence kept peace in Europe. I am strong in that...Don't trust the Russians, they are the most deceptive," he said.

Drougos has been in St. Louis for seven weeks. Visiting the U.S. for the first time, Drougos hails from Webster's Leiden campus where he teaches and received his masters degree. He studied for his doctorate elsewhere in the Netherlands. He has also sat in on international negotiations along with Greek ambassadors.

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CSA Meets With Administration: Announces Divestment Forum

by Brad L. Graham
Journal Copy Editor

The allocation of meeting space for the Council on Student Affairs, formation of a student leadership course and an update on the progress of the university's presidential search committee were among the topics discussed during the CSA's first joint meeting of the year with university administration, Nov. 9.

The purpose of the meeting, two of which are held each year, was to provide a direct means of communication between the student government and university officials.

The university was represented at the meeting by President Leigh Gerdine, Provost Joseph Kelly, Associate Provost Robert Spencer, Dean of Students Mark Govoni, Dean of University Services Karen Luebbert and Director of Finance Bart O'Connor.

After a welcome to all participants by Brandon Benton, CSA chair, and introductions of those present, Joni Sralla, CSA scribe, spoke to the group with a request of allocation for CSA meeting space.

Currently, the CSA has no permanent office space and meetings of the

group are held in the Green Room, on the ground floor of Loretto Hall.

Sralla expressed the need of the group to have a central home to more efficiently serve the needs of students.

As a member of the University Center planning committee, Sralla said she recognized that any space available in the new building would be at least two years in coming, and asked the administration for help in locating an interim solution.

"I'd say we'd be hard pressed to identify any place here on campus," said Govoni, speaking for the administration. "The Green Room was designed for that purpose (meeting space) and for what it's worth, [the CSA] have priority access to that."

Kelly said he would ask Govoni and Luebbert to meet with Lucy Ruth Rawe, university registrar, to determine if a classroom might be available for conversion for the CSA's use.

Benton then asked about the possibility of establishing a student leadership course for members of student organizations.

"We would like a class for all stu-

continued on page 17

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A Time Of Thanks; Center Shares Spirit Of Thanksgiving With Area's Needy

by Eileen Kelley
Journal Staff Writer

Around the nation people give thanks for their blessings. Bus stations, airports, highways and the like were quickly become congested with busy holiday travelers.

And for those that are often considered less fortunate, by the busy travelers, traveled by foot to the New Life Evangelistic Center at 1411 Locust street.

Thanksgiving Day 1989. Although the temperature is in the mid 30s, a feeling of warmth fills the stairway leading into the center.

By the hordes, those in need of a warm nutritious meal wait for the guards to say that it's okay to come inside to eat.

"We are overloaded with needy people here," says the Rev. Larry Rice to a group of about 500 volunteers moments before the doors open to the needy. "We've got all these people coming to us day after day, with only a handful of people to help them. What happens after today is yours."

The doors open and various tones expressing Thanksgiving wishes fill the large dining area.

A man wearing a light-weight jacket covered with blue ink pen etchings saunters in trying not to stumble over his two large pieces of luggage.

As quickly as he enters the corridor of the shelter, he is asked to leave for the time being.

"I told you not to smoke in here man," says a guard at the door.

The man with the luggage is very fast-spoken and confused. He mutters out that his name is Mint Julep as he appeals to me for a cigarette.

Children with tear-covered faces from the brisk air sniffle as they await the arrival of the feast.

"Hi, my name is John Wayne," says a man with remarkably soft looking eyes that stand out from deeply embedded wrinkles. His tone of voice and pleasant mannerisms are humbling. "You can see me on TV every night. They tell me it's channel thirty. You know, I'm a well known person. I'm running for mayor."

To my left is sits another man named Henrietta. He is frightened. The various television cameras, video recorders and 35 millimeters that point his way disorient him. He rolls his eyes back in his then crooked head and begs the camera operators to go away.

"We have lots of people here that are hungry," says Rice as he addresses the mass of people. "...I know some of you may not have a home right now, or if you do, you may not have heat. But I want you to know we care about you."

Just as many Thanksgiving meals across the nation open with prayer, Rice gives the blessing, thanking God for the food and blankets.

An estimated 1,500 needy people give thanks at the sit-down Thanksgiving dinner. The feast consist of 185 turkeys, 125 ducks, ham, green beans, salad, potatoes, corn, cranberry, squash, rolls, milk and juice, and various desserts.

A cheery woman wearing an apron with the word 'mom' decorated across the front is busy running back and forth to the various tables where the volunteers packed the trays with plates of food. Her face is a familiar



Rita thinks that someday she too might have to sleep on the streets. Here, Rita waits for a volunteer to the senior center she is lucky to stay at. She recently moved to St. Louis with her late husband.

one to many.

"Everyone is being fed, and everyone is happy," says Ruth Powell with a smile full of pleasure as she looks about the crowd. "Most of these people come here every day."

Five days a week for the past 10 years, Powell has helped to provide for the needy.

She says that the center provides the needy with shelter, food and clothing. For those that are getting by in life with the bare minimum, electric heating and cooling units are provided during respective months.

The Locust Street center faces the same problems that other New Life, and various other homeless shelters across the city, county and

country faced — overcrowding.

"It's (the Locust Street shelter) supposed to accommodate about 60 or so," says Rice. "But it's come to the point of 80 or so a night. There are just not enough shelters."

Upon leaving the Thanksgiving feast every needy adult and child is handed a ticket.

Hovering above the crowd are men standing in a truck passing out what was once around 600 blankets and countless pairs of gloves for people of all ages.

"Please wait your turn in line," a man calls out to the crowd below. "You need a ticket to get either a blanket or gloves," says another.

Anxiously waiting with ticket in

hand are masses of needy people.

"Do you have any other gloves,"

woman that has walked for one hour with five children and a male companion to the Thanksgiving feast. She begins to scold one of the children.

"I told you to keep an eye on your blanket. Where's Eric? (the volunteer who sat with them through the dinner) Tell him we need to get another blanket. Hers was stolen," she says in frustration.

Suddenly it appears as though the feeling of warmth and content that once filled her heart and stomach has turned into a sour feeling of disgust.

Another woman stands alone on the noisy sidewalk waiting for a volunteer to drive her back to a senior center.

She looks at me with her tired yet friendly eyes and begins to explain the tough decision of choosing between the complimentary blanket or a pair of gloves.

"You know I needed both so bad. I didn't know which to choose from."

Her name is Rita, a relatively new resident of St. Louis. She says that although she is not homeless, she fully understands the reality of the situation.

"There are women with little children staying right here on the streets," she mutters in a soft frail voice. "So far I haven't (slept on the streets) I might soon though. I'm just as liable to as I am not."

Rita fears medical problems, rent increases and, mostly, living her life alone.

"I came out here a few months ago with my husband from Kentucky," she explains. "He was sick in the hospital though." Rita's husband never recovered.

The Thanksgiving Day celebration is virtually over on Locust Street. Many look forward to the Christmas Day celebration that is expected to serve at least 10,000 needy people.

Many of the volunteer's faces have turned from warm smiles that once greeted the needy at the stairway, to blank, somber stares. The air is very cold now. Reality has set in — when will these people eat their next balanced meal, and what road they take from here is unknown.

Henrietta and his dinner companion are standing in the cold mid-afternoon air looking north and south down Locust Street. A grease-covered napkin protecting the remaining bites of duck rests in Henrietta's coat pocket. A virtually toothless smile fills his face from ear to ear.

"I'm bringing this (the duck) home to my cat," Henrietta proclaims. "Well my cat's name is Alley Cat of course."

asks a woman in a somewhat frantic tone. She is standing among the crowd and trying to keep a watchful eye over her new possessions — three blankets that are at the feet of her children. "I'd like a pair for my little girl," she says as she hands back the adult-size brown pair.

At the foot of the stairs stands a

"Come on Loyola, shall we," he says to his dinner companion with a look of sincere content.

So with their stomachs full, and new blankets under their arms, the two stroll off into the cold together.

On the Streets Homeless Population OnThe Rise

by Eileen Kelley
Journal Staff Writer

Governmental efforts have made modest attempts to insure that the needy have proper housing.

While the demographics of the homeless have changed considerably in the last decade, the numbers have increased significantly.

In 1980, there was approximately \$32 billion allocated to housing for the needy. By the 1986, governmental funds plummeted to approximately \$8 billion.

Until recently, the minimum wage has remained at \$3.35 per hour since 1981. And in that time frame, inflation has risen at a rate of approximately 3.9 percent per year. Sixteen million jobs were lost as a result of agricultural crops drying up, and many steel, auto, paper and oil industries closed their doors.

The rent for housing in most metropolitan cities has doubled. Governmental subsidies that provided food stamps, and allocated income to Families with Dependent Children have also been slashed.

According to a report from the National Coalition for the Homeless, there are about 3 million homeless people in America. Various studies on the homeless speculate that there may even be three times that amount of people without homes.

"The hidden homeless," are those without their own suitable form of housing. Yet because they are fortunate enough to stay off the streets by doubling, tripling or quadrupling up with other families, they are hidden

from view.

The fastest growing segment of America's homeless is no longer the stereotypical transient adults, wino's, decrepit bag ladies and the like — the vast segment consists of families.

Projections on America's homeless estimate that families make up, at the very least, one-third of the homeless population. In addition, the homeless family population is growing at a rate of 30 percent each year.

The Better Homes Foundation reports that a conservative count of homeless children, ranges from 500,000 to 750,000, with more than half of these children being under the age of five.

"For some homeless children, life will be extremely short," states award-winning author Johnathan Kozal. "Many will die before they are one-year-old. The infant mortality rate among the homeless which has worsened by the absence of prenatal care for mothers is at least 25 per 1000 children. (Nearly three times higher than the rate for middle class children)."

On the local level, a task force on the homeless in St. Louis county states that in 1988, 252 homeless households were provided with shelter. The report also states that the documented amount of families whose shelter needs were not met were 95 households.

In addition, there are about 25,000 households within the county in need of assistance. However, the available funds can only service approximately 5,000 households.



Ann Appelbaum

After a warm meal, a boy lets volunteers take away the remains of his dinner. The New Life Evangelistic Center served about 1,500 people Nov. 23.

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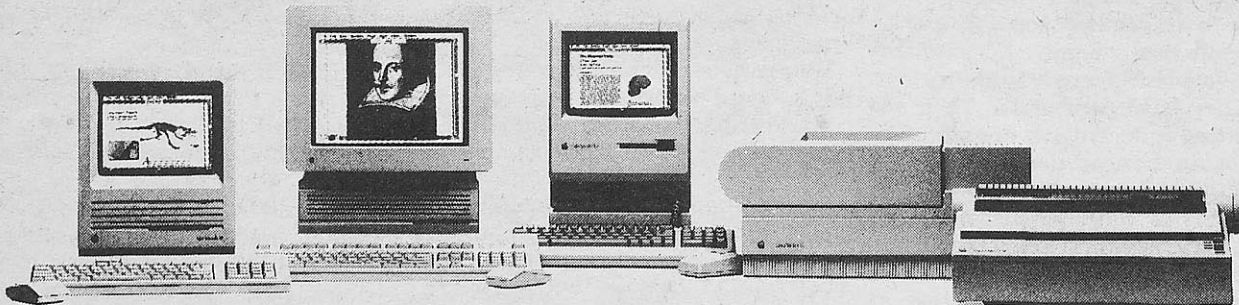
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Nancy Bell

One of six single cells used for women inmates at the St. Louis County Correctional Institution. The inmates would be placed in a single cell for varied amounts of time as a punishment for insubordination, kissing or "kiting" (passing letters).

Life On The 'Inside'

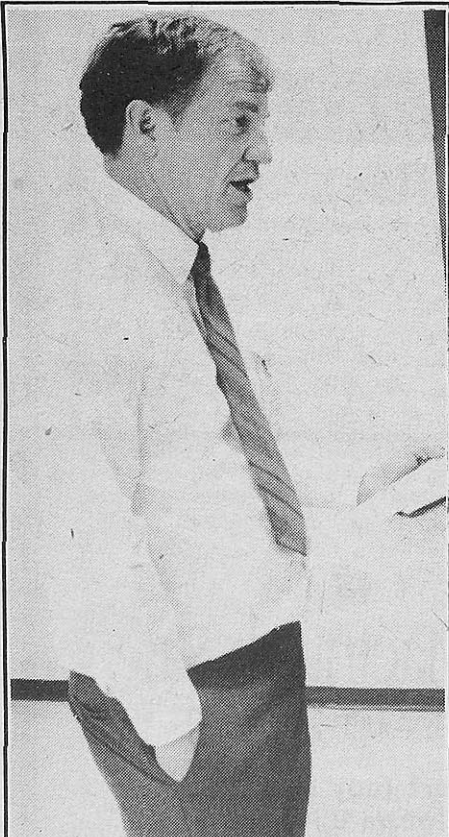
Women Inmates Talk Of Being Locked Up And Locked Out Of Quality Family Time

by Dawn Grodsky
Journal Managing Editor
and Fontella Scott
Journal Editor

In 1984 the female inmate population in Missouri's state prisons was 317. In 1988 the figure was 584 and as of Nov. 22, the figure stands at 698.

The growing numbers of women in prison are obvious. What is not as clear are the underlying causes.

Richard Bruenderman, program coordinator at the St. Louis County Correctional Institution at Gumbo,



Richard Bruenderman, program coordinator at the institution.

said lack of family support is the major factor in swaying someone, both male and female, to circumstances which lead them to jail.

"The average lady here has a drug or alcohol problem. She probably doesn't have a high school diploma. She most likely comes from a broken home. A high percentage of them have been abused. They have poor work records," he said.

In this sense, Bruenderman said, jail is simply a reflection of society in those and other ways.

"We live in a much more permissive society. Our morals really have decayed," he said.

"The biggest development in the past ten years is the number of women. Fourteen years ago, there were no more than two or three women and they were kept in Clayton," Bruenderman said.

Today, the female population at Gumbo ranges from shoplifters to murderers, he said.

According to Bruenderman, the most common offense by women is burglary with drug offenses and check or credit card fraud not far behind. Many women are in for parole violations and repeated crimes.

"The problem is this: what got them here in the first place will get them here in the second," he said. "There is very little environmental support. They have poor skills. Their odds of getting a decent job are slim. Some have an honest desire to go straight. But the choice for some of these women is between washing dishes or prostitution. That's tough. You've got to be a humble person to work for minimum wage. That's the reality of it."

On that particular day, Nov. 19,

Gumbo held 74 women inmates and 203 men. (These numbers are not included in the ones for the state penitentiary system since Gumbo is a county institution.) The youngest woman was 21 and the oldest 64 with a racial breakdown of about 60 percent black and 40 percent white.

Gumbo, like most correctional facilities, is overcrowded. Bruenderman said their capacity is officially 150 although they were currently holding 280.

There are four women's dormitories; two hold 20-22 inmates each and two hold 10-12. Each has bunk beds, a toilet, shower, collect phone and a television. Each has her own locker.

There are six single cells for women, according to Corrections Officer Karen Gardner. They may be placed in a single cell for various reasons including suicide attempts, creating a disturbance, insubordination and illegal communications (kissing, "kiting" — passing letters).

Many of the women spoke out at the sight of reporters notebooks. Lanetta, one of the women in a single cell, said, "I'm not ashamed of what I did," she said. "I stole to get computers for my children at Christmas. I don't think I'm being punished fairly for stealing knowledge," she said, "but I know it's against the law."

When asked what life was like there, one woman responded, "unbearable." Another said, "They brought me up here and forgot I was here."

One woman spoke of the stress of living in such close confinement. "They don't offer anything for stress — no rap sessions. There are 22 women in a room!"

One woman also said that visiting

time was insufficient. All inmates are allowed one visit, one hour a week.

Outside of the institution stands a playground complete with a slide and some swings. Bruenderman said it is used in the summer where the inmates spend time with their families.

When asked about her family, one woman said she has an 82-year-old mother, a 19-year-old daughter in college, a 10-year-old son and a four-month-old granddaughter. She hasn't seen them since she was locked up because they don't have transportation.

At the time of visitation, five of the six cells were occupied. One cell had a suicide prevention monitor. Bruenderman said a responsible inmate is assigned to watch over a woman who may try to kill herself.

Another woman in a solitary cell said, "I'm about to lose my sanity. You'd better believe I'd never come back here. 'Cos I don't want to be a lesbian and I will fight."

When asked if lesbianism was common among the women, Bruenderman said, "Sure, everyone knows that's common in jails. We have society locked up in here. It happens. You've got them on the outside and they end up locked up in here. I guess there's more on the inside."

Gumbo is mostly a holdover institution; 90 percent of the inmates there are pretrial and either weren't issued or could not make bond. The average stay is 30 days, said Bruenderman.

Any woman sentenced to one year or less would stay there. If sentenced to over a year, they would be sent to a state penitentiary.

There are six social workers on

staff for the entire institution. The inmates see a social worker about once a week. They deal mostly with legal issues. There is also a psychiatrist and psychologist on staff, Bruenderman said.

Inmates get one hour of "rec" time each day except for Sunday and Monday.

In addition, the facility has a chapel and services are conducted seven days a week for every denomination. Handmade banners hung in the chapel and read, "Spirit of Peace — Renew Our World" and "God is Love."

The only time there is male and female contact is for Sunday church services, Gardner said.

There is a classroom which serves a variety of functions such as to prepare inmates to take the GED high school equivalence test, for tutoring, bible study and drug and alcohol class.

Bruenderman also feels the public education system can contribute to someone becoming a criminal. He added that the school could be a turning point to sway a person either to the right or wrong side of the law. However, he insisted most of the blame lies with the family.

"The greatest institution in the world is the family. A child needs love and you have to sacrifice for it. A lot [of inmates] don't know what normal behavior is for a family. It is very common to have two or three out of one family in the [jail] system.

"To me, that's where the ballgame is. A lot are not even being raised by their parents. They never have even seen their father. The family didn't exist in the first place."

When asked if the situation was hopeless for women without families, Bruenderman replied, "No, it's not hopeless. It's never hopeless..."

"But we do have people who don't intend to go straight from the beginning. We have sociopaths locked up — people with no conscience.

Bruenderman said most of the women inmates (90 percent or more) have children.

If a woman is pregnant, Bruenderman said she would stay there until the time of delivery where she would be sent to Regional Hospital.

After the baby was born several things could happen. The woman could be put on recognizance, set free and taken on her word that she would show up for court. Other times she would stay in the hospital, come back

and face charges and the baby would be put in a foster home. The child could also end up with someone in its own family and other times it would be put up for adoption.

Adoption is sometimes voluntary and sometimes a decision that the Division of Family Services makes and acts upon, Bruenderman said.

He feels the biggest thing that can be done to help the women is to have the community open to them.

There are volunteers who come into the prison and help with tutoring, employment, housing and religious studies.

"They key is the community," Bruenderman said. "Volunteers have been instrumental. It keeps the staff on its toes too," he said.

•Long Distance Motherhood

Entrance for visitors is by permission only. The doorbell at the front door of the security institution is governed by guards and secretaries whose hands disappear behind their desk to press a button which opens the door.

The bareness of the place is striking. Signs announce visitor arrival times and warn the penalties of passing contraband.

Sparse pamphlet racks in this waiting room provide reading material that proclaims Jesus is love and offers advice for the cocaine addict.

Simple chairs line the far wall. Chairs that would be comfortable enough if not for the fact that the people who frequent them would rather be anywhere but there.

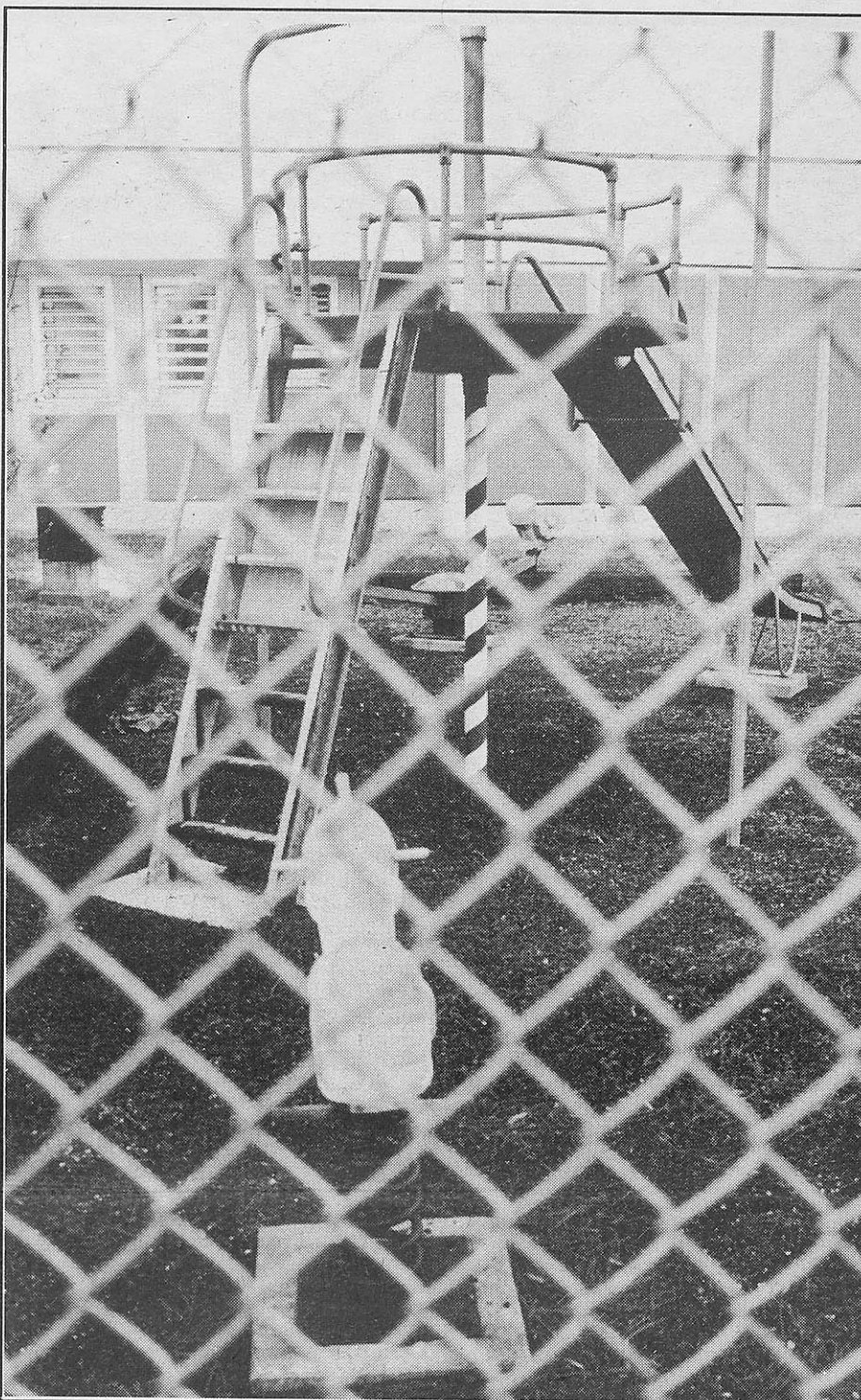
A woman and a young girl walk up to the desk. They carry a bag which holds socks, Pond's cold cream and LA Gear tennis shoes, apparently intended for one of the women inmates. A guard searches through the things.

One look through the high windows of the building tells a portion of the visitor's story. A playground, empty at this time of year, awaits the children of inmates who swing here under a guard's supervision surrounded by blue sky and barbed wire.

The stigma of being a woman behind bars is compounded by motherhood spent far away from their children.

Rhonda and "Marie" are both inmates at the facility and both are mothers. Quality time with their children means one hour, once a week.

Rhonda has four children, two



Nancy Bell

The deserted playground is surrounded by a chain-linked fence topped with barbed wire. It is used in the summer for "sunshine visits."

sons, 11 and 12, and two daughters, 9 and 15. "Marie" has a seven-month-old girl whom she left at three months of age to await sentencing and serve time for credit card fraud.

Rhonda has served five months for parole violation.

"When I first got here it was hard for me to adjust," she said. "I was here before in March but I had never been here for a long period of time."

"Marie" had been incarcerated several times before also. However, she said this time bothered her more than ever.

"I don't think it ever hit me this hard because I didn't have the child," she said. "Just the feeling of having to let go..."

Both women share the pain of leaving children behind. For some of the inmates one hour a week visit takes the edge off of the separation. However, for Rhonda, it only makes it worse.

"I've seen them [her children] twice since I've been here and I've kind of gotten to the point where, as far as seeing them goes, when they came to see me it hurt me to see them go and then it came again and it was hard on them also," she said. "So I chose not to see them but I talk to them everyday."

"Marie" said, "Probably the hardest thing for me to deal with when I came in here was being away from my baby. She was three-and-a-half-months-old when I came in and she's

seven months now," she said,

"I see her every Sunday with my husband. The hardest thing to adjust to is that I'm missing all of the developmental things. When I was first arrested she was rolling over a little and that was about all, and now she crawls all over the visiting tables."

The hurt from missing that part of her life has made her determined never to return to crime.

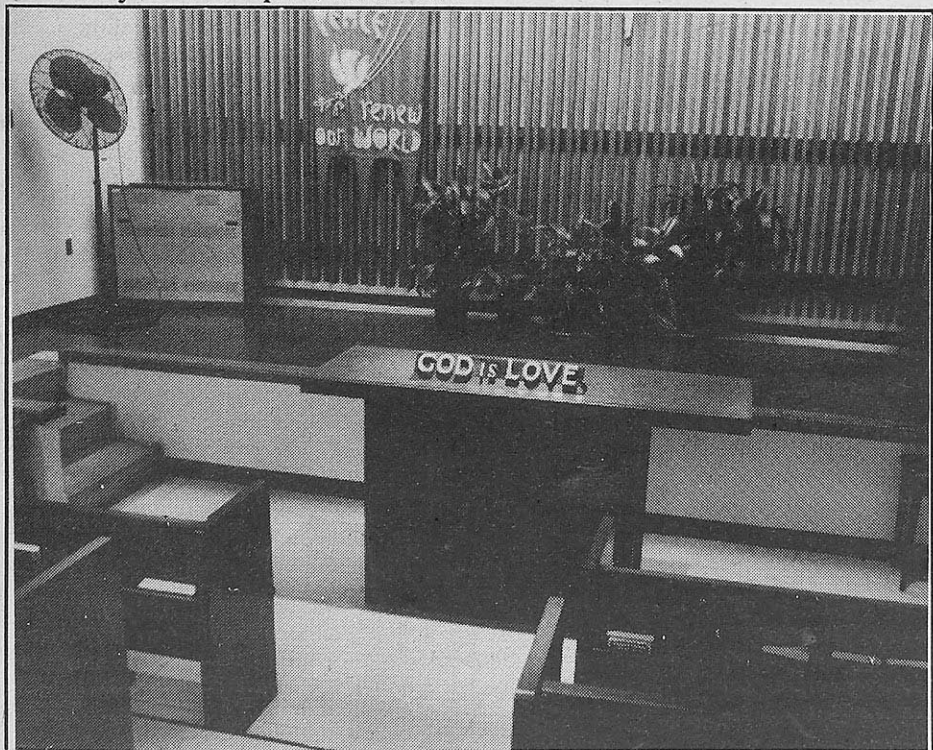
"With me I always knew what was right and wrong. It wasn't like I was brought up in a bad home or anything like that. I guess I just got overconfident and thought that I was quicker than the system trying to make some money."

"I really didn't need to do any forgery and I've kicked myself plenty of times," "Marie" said, admitting that she earned about \$30,000 at her last job as a physical therapist. "Now I'm wasting some of the most precious moments of my life with my child. To this day I really can't figure out why I did it."

Rhonda's parole violation was based on an addiction to drugs which had landed her in jail for a short stay before.

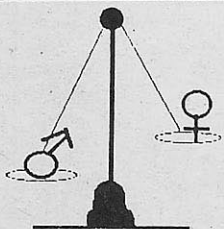
"I got involved in drugs. I've always been involved in drugs. My dad was an alcoholic and my brother was killed over some drugs. What happened is, it started of sociable, I got hooked up with the wrong environment and I started getting a low

continued on page 14

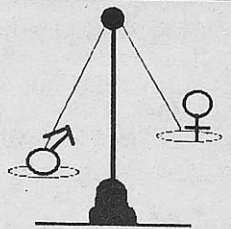


Nancy Bell

The chapel inside the institution where services are conducted seven days a week. All denominations are served.



Inequality



Women In The Workplace

by Jennifer Reed
Journal Staff Writer

Today more women are joining the workforce and making their way up the career ladder. Women are getting an education and doing something with it, compared to what women did 20 years ago when they stayed in the home, according to a *New York Times* poll. Now the question that comes into play is whether women and men are treated equally in the workplace.

According to Monica Moore, assistant professor of behavioral and social sciences, an ad-hoc committee was formed about a year ago to assess the status of women and minorities at Webster. The committee

sent out a survey to all full-time faculty. Moore said there wasn't a high enough response rate to make any conclusions.

"We don't know if there is any inequality and won't say," Moore said. According to Moore, the university's institutional analyst is presently analyzing the data provided by the administration which include salaries by gender, by years of service at Webster, and by rank.

The ad-hoc committee was appointed by the FEC and exists for a period of time to work on an assigned project until it is finished.

Inequalities in the workplace don't include only salaries and positions on the success ladder. There are other issues to consider when women enter

the workforce.

Gwyneth Williams, assistant professor of history-political science, feels women are constantly faced with unfair choices. "There's no conflict for a man to be a worker and a father. It is for a woman," Williams said.

According to Williams it's difficult to reach a high position on a career ladder. Some women go to work after college and decide to get married and to get pregnant and have to take a leave of absence. By the time they jump back into the workforce, their chances of moving up the ladder are slim.

Williams said she personally hasn't felt any gender discrimination against her. "I have felt no discrimination in my department and I don't think that the men in my department look down at any women within this department," Williams said. She doesn't think the university discrimi-

nates against women although she said she knows women who do feel discriminated.

The question of whether inequality has lessened is clear to Williams.

"It has improved but not the extent that people think," Williams said. "Women are still being confronted with unfair choices."

One issue that keeps appearing in the news is child care. Some say inequality still shows through when a child care bill isn't passed. Williams said women who have children and want to return to work face an unfair choice. Although Williams doesn't have any children, she said the workplace needs to accommodate children.

Williams said that in today's society, it is more rare for men and women to work the same job without equal pay, but improvements in that area are not coming as rapidly.

Inequality

Compassion For AIDS Sufferers Eludes Most Area Employers

by Chris Pudlewski
Journal Staff Writer

AIDS. The very word can make a conversation slow, smiles falter and glances shift. People fear the discussion of AIDS almost as much as they fear the virus itself.

HIV/AIDS, or human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, has been called the "new plague" by some, though there is no proof that the effects of HIV/AIDS will be nearly as far reaching.

According to an unnamed source at the St. Louis Metropolitan AIDS Program, almost 100 percent of AIDS cases in Missouri go unreported.

As of mid-October, there were 271 reported HIV/AIDS cases in St. Louis, 143 in St. Louis County and 1,140 in the state of Missouri. These figures, from the St. Louis Metropolitan AIDS Program, are cumulative from 1982.

The same source said that in most cases, employers do not know if an employee has HIV/AIDS. Test results are held in confidentiality by the clinic or hospital that tested the infected party, and are released to other health care workers on a need-to-know basis.

However, according to the source, there have been cases where employees who are suspected of having AIDS or who are suspected of being in a high-risk group have been fired; this usually occurs in smaller companies. Larger companies often have policies regarding HIV/AIDS patients.

Joyce Martin, a case director at St. Louis Effort for AIDS, deals with many AIDS victims. Some of her cases have specific problems with their jobs because of contracting HIV/AIDS.

"One young man was working for a company that made medicine that is taken by mouth," Martin said. "When they found out that he had AIDS, they basically bought him out...They paid him \$1,000 a month to leave."

Martin explained that the case took place two years ago, when people knew less about and were more fearful of AIDS.

In a recent case, however, "A man went into the hospital and was put into isolation [to keep him from being infected by other patients]. His immediate supervisor burned everything he had ever worked with."

Martin said that some companies are very helpful to employees who have contracted the virus. "One company helped a patient by changing his job to something less stressful without letting anyone know."

Such companies, however, are the exception to the rule. Martin said that the companies that are the most cooperative are the ones that have been "previously jumped on" for discrimination.

Martin finds it very upsetting that many people are still ignorant about the way HIV/AIDS is transmitted. AIDS can only be caught through unprotected sex, sharing drug needles and, in now rare cases, through

blood transfusions. It cannot be caught through ordinary employee, client, or public contact, a handshake, a hug, or a kiss.

The HIV/AIDS virus is not spread in cafeterias or restaurants, through water or air, or on surfaces, such as telephones, door knobs, office equipment, or tools.

Martin said that her clients often have problems in jobs because they may become disfigured because of Kaposi's sarcoma, a symptom of HIV/AIDS. One of her cases who is working full time in sales has been

warned he will be released because his appearance isn't presentable. Martin referred him for legal advice.

Another reason HIV/AIDS patients may lose their jobs is because they become increasingly weak as the virus takes hold. AZT, an HIV/AIDS drug, often lowers the blood count, causing the taker to become even more weak, said Martin.

Martin hopes that discrimination cases against HIV/AIDS victims will disappear in the next few years as people are better educated on HIV/AIDS.

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Inequality
In ART:

Group Vies For Women Artists' Representation In Area Gallery Displays

by **Stephanie Morton**
Journal Sports Editor

Intimate Translations, an exhibit that ran Oct.20-Nov.18 in the Hunt Gallery of the art building, turned out to have subtle qualities of its own.

For one, the juried exhibit presented mostly works from women artists; only two men were featured in the show. Why were mostly women promoted in the exhibit? The St. Louis Women's Caucus for Art [WCA] was in charge of the show.

Seeing the need for women's art to be represented in the art world, the WCA was formed in 1972 in conjunction with the development of the women's movement. The formation of the caucus may suggest there is not equality in the arts between men and women.

Aside from the work of the WCA, one group of women in the New York City area protested outside the Museum of Modern Art in gorilla costumes. They were outraged that the museum did not feature works from any woman artists. Since then the museum has changed its view. The group later earned the title "The Gorilla Girls".

Approximately over 50 percent of the art majors at Webster are women

and approximately 80 percent of the undergraduates are women.

According to Louise Williams, art professor, women are being represented better.

"Change is coming, it just takes time," she said.

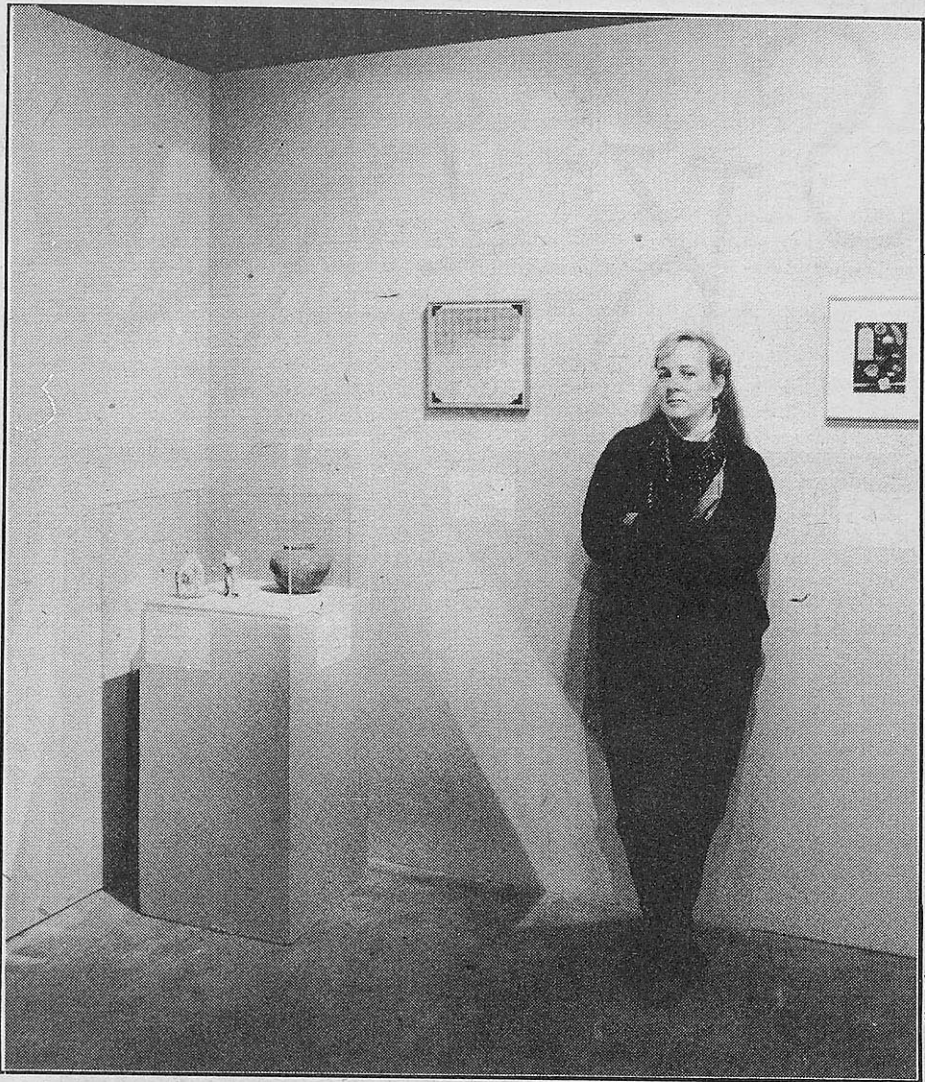
According to Theresa Liess-Hassinger, board member of W.S.A., the issue of galleries equally representing both sexes in exhibits and shows is not a local problem.

"Actually in St. Louis it's been pretty equal," she said. "There hasn't been a problem for me."

What Liess-Hassinger contends with is a preconceived notion people attach to the words "women's caucus." According to her, people think it is strictly for women and it is fairly radical like some feminist groups.

"There have been times when we're turned down because of the organization's political stands. The St. Louis County Library wouldn't hold a show because they found the political sides too offensive. They felt the title [The St. Louis Women's Caucus for Art] had political connotations and would not be associated with it," she said.

The political views Liess-Hassinger talks about are fairly apolitical. The organization's goals are to support and encourage the growth of women



Suzette Clement

Theresa Liess-Hassinger, a member on the board of directors for the St. Louis Women's Caucus for Art [W.C.A.], stands in the exhibit in the Hunt Gallery. The show ran from Oct. 20-Nov. 18 and promotes the works of women artists.

art professionals. Some people think otherwise.

Williams has to deal with rejection as does any artist, and like Liess-Hassinger, she has not encountered prejudices from galleries or shows.

"The art field is just an incredibly competitive field, and both male and female artists get a lot of rejection. But I haven't been able to separate any inequities," said Williams. "Sometimes I get told that my work was rejected because it deals with sexual images. I have thought about signing my name with a male name just to see if I would get rejected. However, I have male friends and they get rejected too."

The WCA operates with national and local chapters. The national chapters help the organization to achieve its overall goals. The local chapters provide networking opportunities and include professionals as well as non-professionals.

"We have monthly meetings and provide business programs. Some meetings entail informal presentations done by artists. There are also seminars and workshops to further educate," said Liess-Hassinger.

Liess-Hassinger is an artist herself, and without the help of WCA,

feels the stage of development in her art would not be where it is today.

"The caucus has helped me tremendously with my BFA [bachelor of fine arts]. They told me how to approach galleries and present yourself. They taught me things art school doesn't teach you," said Liess-Hassinger. "In addition they provide a place to start, more exposure. No one is going to give you a one-man show unless you have some exposure."

Memberships are available to anyone who wants to join; the membership dues are \$20 for a participating member, \$50 for an institution, \$30 for a family membership, and \$10 for students and limited income people. All the dues cover a whole year.

The St. Louis chapter is run by the Board of Directors. The board consists only of women. Liess-Hassinger hopes that will change.

"The board is all women and I don't necessarily agree with that. However, we make decisions and plans for the organization. We try to steer it in a direction so that it gets more visibility through community service," she said.

Thus far W.C.A. put on the Children's Art Festival, and plans to have more shows of its kind.

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SKINHEADS



Skinhead Matt Garrecht partakes in a rap session on skinheads and how they're viewed by society and the media.

by Dave Simon
Journal Music Editor

Who are these bald headed children walking the streets of Webster Groves?

They look like miniature militants with their razor stubble hairdos, Doc Martin Boots and matching U.S. flight jackets.

The media loves them because everybody hates them. They keep 'trash T.V.' freaks foaming at the mouth and ready for another chair throwing contest.

They're skinheads; the modern day villains of suburbia.

Or at least that's what the media makes them out to be.

Those trash talk shows, where many of us were first exposed to skinheads, are only concerned with skinheads associated with white supremacy and the neo-Nazi movement.

The Webster area skinheads would tell enquiring minds a different tale.

Although these skins are all young, they are all aware of the history of the skinhead.

Skinheads first appeared in Jamaica in the late '60s and were often referred to as rude boys. Ska music was the music of choice for the early skins.

With heavy Jamaican immigration to England in the '70s, ska music experienced a resurgence and so did the skinheads.

They commonly wore working boots and t-shirts as a part of their working class image. Skinhead bands began to play their own style of punk rock called Oi! which is still popular with skinheads today.

Some of these skinheads associated themselves with the National Socialist movement. The hatred that these skinheads felt for minorities was also shared by the skinheads in the U.S.

These statements are reinforced by the words of many of the skinheads found in and around the Webster Groves area.

Webster area skin John Magill points out "Being a skinhead doesn't mean you're a racist. The racist skins are the minority."

The skinheads are like any other youth sub-culture. Their life-style serves as a way of separation from the norm.

They value forming their own opinions, style of clothing and making claim to their own style of music.

Like the punks, the hippies, the mods or the beatniks, skinheads value developing their own culture as opposed to complying to the mainstream. The skinheads don't have it so easy. No one seems to be calling the skinheads rebels or untamed youth. Instead they're being called racist Nazi Klan activists.

It is true that there are skinheads who fit these stereotypes, but the Webster skins want to make it clear to the public what the majority of skinheads stand for.

Dan Belrose describes a skinhead as being "A young working class patriot proud of who he is. Willing to stand up for what he believes in and doesn't give a fuck about what anybody else says."

Often a verbal confrontation between the misinformed and a skinhead is followed up by violence.

Too often people only associate skinheads with racism. Almost all of the Webster skins were eager to share their experiences of violent confrontations they had for being mistaken as Nazis.

"At my school everyone comes up to you saying, 'You Nazi skinhead.' They'll throw you up against a wall and they'll be like five big black dudes and you're just standing there," said the youngest in the group, Matt Hyatt, a 12-year-old skinhead.

"Some black guys are cool about it. I was up at the pool this summer and there were these three guys and they were like 'We down we down. We know you're not a racist skinhead. We know you're in S.H.A.R.P.'"

S.H.A.R.P. (Skinheads Against Racial Prejudice) was formed in England as a reaction to the Nazi skinheads. A year ago, some local skins tried to establish S.H.A.R.P. in St. Louis but apparently they had little success.

Women Inmates from page 11

self-esteem of myself and it took me down.

"My drug of choice was cocaine," she said. "I felt I hurt my family as much as myself. I was in the process of losing everything I had. I'd seen visions of myself getting hurt."

Rhonda's daughter shared those visions as she watched her mother change due to cocaine use.

"My daughter, she's nine now last year, I used to come in and my daughter would come in and get my coat — or anything that I wore — and sleep with it. My daughter would tell me that this was the feeling that she was getting, even though she'd never seen me do drugs, that she knew

something was wrong. I wasn't the same mother that I used to be. I started staying away because it would hurt me to use there and by my not being there she'd get anything she could and sleep with it on the floor and each time I saw her laying there it hurt me so much but each time I tried to get out of it I kept running to it again."

Both women commented on returning to a correctional facility, like so many of the inmates do.

"Marie" said, "Sometimes I notice when you're in jail and you talk about what they're in for and so forth, you meet up with someone who has maybe done the same thing you

did to get in jail. They'll tell you, 'Well you know I went out and changed this and that and learned how to do it differently and beat them at their own game.'

"A lot of people leave here thinking that they've learned something that makes them slicker and that they can do it and not get caught this next time, and it doesn't work."

Rhonda agreed with that assessment and both women said they have a strong belief in God that has been developed by their stay and will aid in their ability to stay on the outside.

"Now since I've been here I started going to church and it helped me out a whole lot," Rhonda said. "I've

accepted the Lord as my savior now and I'm a whole new person now. I think this was God's blessing, to give me a spanking to bring me here. I was going too fast and this was his way of slowing me down."

"Marie" agreed. "The reason I'm in here — the reason I got caught — is because I blacked out in a car. And I'd never blacked out. I wasn't on drugs." I've always had God. I had Him with me ever since I was a little girl, but I just chose to ignore Him for a long period of time and he doesn't want anyone to perish. Sometimes I think he uses the prisons to get a message to them. It's the only way to stop some people."

Webster's Skins Tell Their Side Of Media Myth

Magill feels that many of skinheads associated themselves with S.H.A.R.P. just to avoid fights. He attributes the failure of S.H.A.R.P. in St. Louis to the lack of unity amongst skinheads.

"In St. Louis most of the skinheads are S.H.A.R.P. but people don't seem to care about that anymore. Last year there was a big S.H.A.R.P. rally," said Magill.

"Now a days skinheads aren't united. The whole thing behind skinheads is supposed to be unity and strength, but in St. Louis it's kind of fucked up."

For John Osburg, getting the truth out about skinheads stands as a priority; with or without an active S.H.A.R.P. chapter in St. Louis. Osburg remained humble as his friends praised him for being so devoted to handing out S.H.A.R.P. flyers and explaining to students and teachers that not all skinheads are the way the media presents them.

"The media has done the worst for race relations more than anything. If it wasn't for the media I bet there would be less Nazi skins," said Osburg.

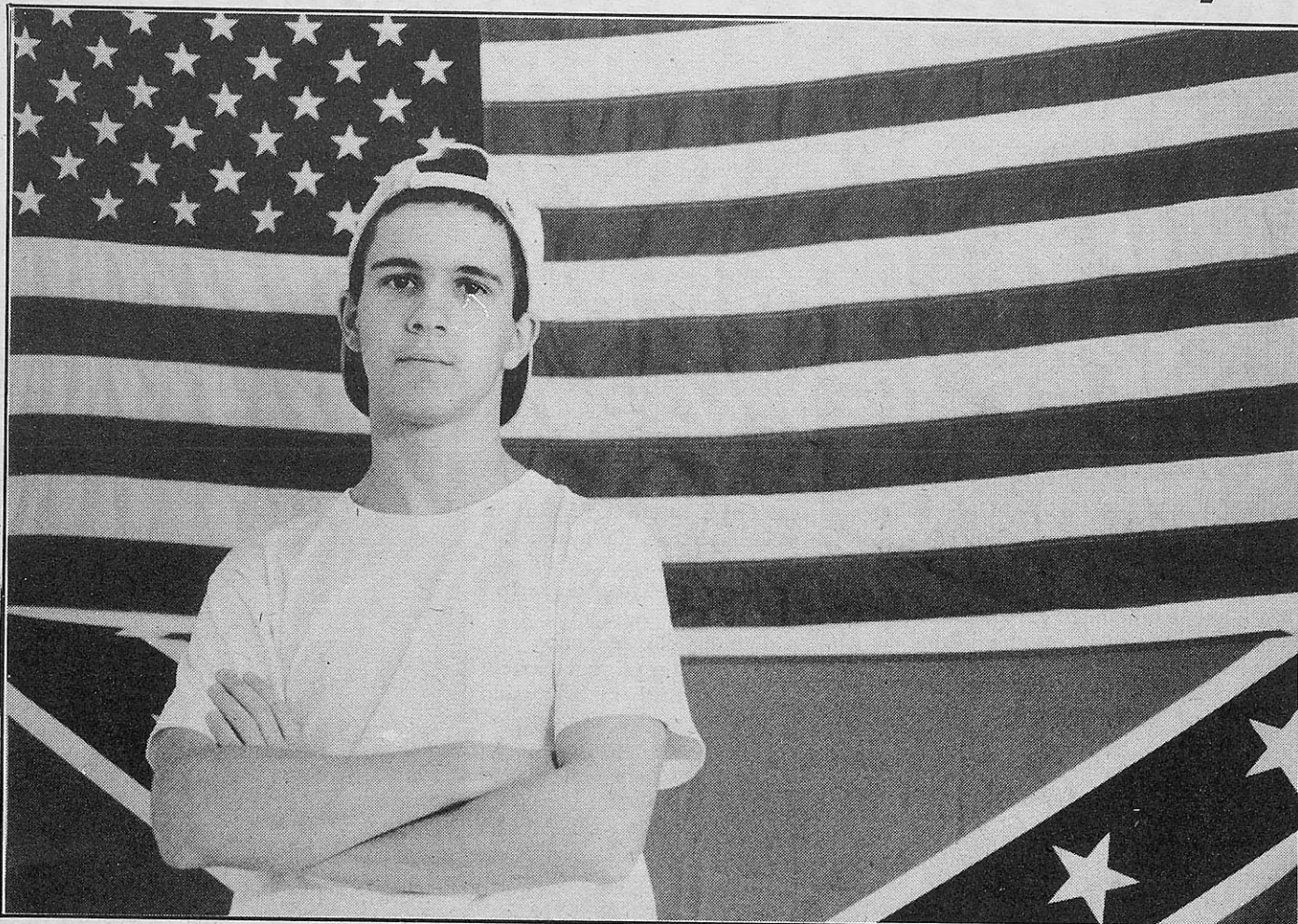
By no means are Osburg's views representative of the rest of his friends. Some of the skinheads questioned Osburg views but never condemned him.

They all have different opinions about the Nazi skins. Some feel they aren't real skins since the original skins weren't racist. Others feel that they should show respect for the Nazi skins in attempt to be more united.

The Webster skins don't seem to have any deep hatred towards the Nazi skins. None of them seem threatened by them. Some feel that the Nazi skins are just misled since they don't associate themselves with the Nazis movement for long.

Osburg tried to clarify the way some Nazi skins think.

"Some guys are like 'Yeah I'm proud of myself and what I believe in, and I'm white and proud of my race.' They think they have the right to go around and beat people up that aren't white," said Osburg.



Ann Appelbaum

John Magill demonstrates his patriotism as he stands in front of the American flag in his bedroom. Magill has mixed feelings about the current state of skinheads but still believes in the values that skinheads stress.

"A lot of kids get trapped into it. Recruiter's would go around to all the shows in like California and pass out flyers. Kids want to be cool. They're in a big group of people with a lot of power and it just makes them feel superior."

Osburg says that it's hypocritical for Nazi skins to call themselves patriotic and Nazis at the same time.

"It's a contradiction. National Socialist, Nazis. That's a dictatorship; that's not American," he said.

Belrose too, was quick to point out other contradictions of Nazi skins.

"These dudes were Nazi skins. In this place that they were staying in they had anarchy signs sprayed on the wall," he said.

"So if they're Nazis and that's a form of government, and anarchy is no government. That just made me really ill man."

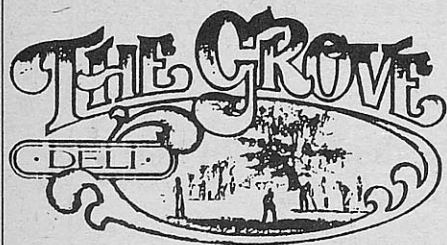
These skinheads may criticize the Nazi skinheads for their actions, but they are the ones who will be accused of being Nazis when confronted in public.

They can't expect Geraldo to tell their side of the story. They're going to have to tell it themselves or keep taking the punches for the real villains.



Ann Appelbaum

Webster area skinheads and members of S.H.A.R.P. (l to r) John Magill, Matt Garrecht, Matt Hoyer, John Osburg, Alex Lunn, Matt Hyatt (sitting) and Dan Belrose (standing).



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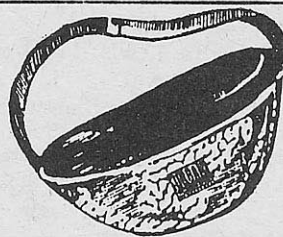
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'Life Goes On' For Stereotyped Group

Local Youth With Down Syndrome Functions Day To Day Successfully, With Pride

by Stephanie Morton
Journal Sports Editor

That shot heard around the world started the American revolution. Chris Burke, actor, is another shot heard around the country and he has brought about a revolutionary way of viewing young adults with Down syndrome.

Burke plays Corky, the middle child with Down syndrome, on ABC's Sunday night drama, *Life Goes On*. Since its debut this fall, many stories have graced magazines such as *Time*, *Life*, *People*, and *Redbook*, along with articles in national papers, telling the public of young adults with Down syndrome.

Down syndrome affects approximately 250,000 Americans and it is a condition which people are born with. The condition involves an extra 21st chromosome which causes varying degrees of mental retardation, and certain physical features that are not of the norm.

Today, with such things as infant stimulation, classes mothers and infants attend, high educational expectations and supportive public awareness, Down syndrome is in the limelight.

One family that is happy to see more openness is Margaret and Tedford Lewis, residents of Webster Groves, who have a son, Chris Lewis, 22, with Down syndrome. Although Margaret was skeptical about the first episode of the drama, she and the family turn on the show every Sunday night.

"My immediate reaction was, were they going too far with an improbable mainstreaming situation? The way mainstreaming itself was structured seemed a bit improbable," said Margaret Lewis. "By the second episode I fell in love with it. It's carefully drawn and the feelings in the family are genuine."

Unlike many children with Down syndrome who attend classes in the special district buildings, Chris Lewis attended special classes in the Webster Groves School District. He went to the same schools as his two brothers and two sisters did.

Finding a school with an appropri-

ate teaching setting was the top priority to Margaret and Tedford Lewis.

"For a school, it's important to provide an educational setting. But Chris also needed hands-on vocational training for a number of hours a day," said Margaret Lewis. "The special district wasn't able to provide that program and at age 18, Chris began vocation training at the Life Skills Foundation in St. Louis."

However, not all parents can expect to have a high functioning son like Chris Burke. High functioning, meaning the person is capable of learning things at a faster rate. Margaret Lewis, in an editorial in *Down Syndrome News*, the newsletter of the National Down Syndrome Congress (NDSC), expressed what parents go through.

She said many parents hope and have high expectations of a perfect child. When they find out the child has Down syndrome, there is a period of mourning and the parents are let down. When parents come to accept those conditions, they still tend to hope the child will excel — even though retarded.

When Chris was born, Margaret accepted his condition and went on from there; today both parents couldn't be prouder of what Chris is able to do.

"Chris can get up before six (a.m.) and change buses twice coming and going from work," said Margaret Lewis. "One time when my husband and I went out of town, we left a note for Chris to go and vote at the local election. Well when he walked in, the first thing he did was to get his voting card. He came home and said 'I voted in favor for two (of the bills) and voted one down.'"

Margaret has been the editor for the NDSC for 11 years.

"It's a real fun job, I always liked doing this. It's a subject dear to my heart," she said.

Like the newsletter, the show *Life Goes On* hits the target of being more positive about adults with Down syndrome, instead of having the tone of look at this kid "suffering" from Downs.

Margaret is excited about the positive movement, but said with so many stories being published it may be an overdose.

"I think we're sort of on a roll — a phase," she said.

Margaret Lewis is not only pleased with the television show, but with articles appearing in national newspapers.

"The publicity is just great. All sorts of places have had good stories on local kids. They (reporters) have taken the high road," she said.

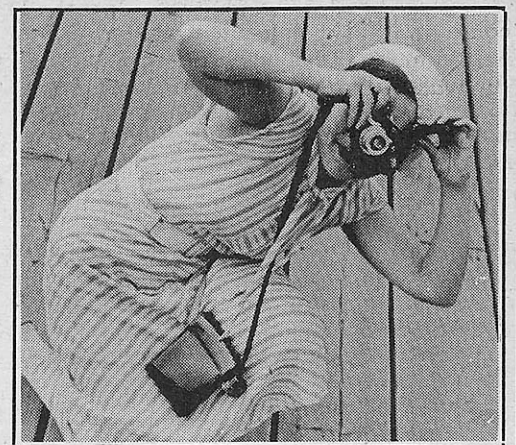
According to Chris Lewis the show has his stamp of approval.

"I like it. It's great — fantastic," he said.



ABC's Sunday night drama, *Life Goes On*, features Chris Burke, who has Down syndrome. Burke plays the Thatcher's middle child, Corky. Together he and his family get through everyday life. Other stars include from left to right: Monique Lanier, Kelli Martin, Bill Smitrovich, Chris Burke, and Patti LuPone.

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Drugs, Mentally Ill, Animal Rights
Plus, As Always, Much Much More.

Next Picture Show



"Maybe I'm just a sap, but I really enjoyed *Steel Magnolias*."

by Michael Curran

Maybe I'm just a sap, but I really enjoyed *Steel Magnolias*. A friend of mine, who incidentally writes music reviews, calls films like this "touching human drama." It was, but it was also sharp-tongued, fairly reflective of society, and quite the emotional rollercoaster. I'm trying to avoid "It made me laugh. It made me cry, etc.," but that pretty much describes the movie.

If you haven't already gathered from the media sources, including, by the way, *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, it stars (and this is completely from memory as it is deep set by now) Sally Field, Shirley MacLaine, Dolly Parton, Olympia Dukakis, Daryl Hannah, and Julia Roberts. Small, but notable performances were also given by Tom Skirret and Sam Shepherd.

Of course, this has been adapted from the stage play of the same name.

It's certainly more visual and complex than the stage version, but it kept that distinct Southern edge. A synonym for that would be dark humor in this case, snappy one-liners and clever insults.

Admittedly, I was a bit skeptical at first because these women seem so Hollywood (for lack of a better word). I mean, come on, Daryl Hannah (the mermaid from *Splash*, the kept woman in *Wall Street*) in a dramatic role? But she proved us wrong. She was great as the nerdy/tacky/born-again glamour technician, Annelle. Likewise, Julia Roberts (of *Satisfaction* and *Mystic Pizza* fame) has gotten the break of her life and made a beautiful transition from teen flicks to the big league.

Poor Dolly Parton. After her film

failures (like *Rhinestone*) and that TV show flop, all she had left was her down-home upbringing stories and musical gems like "White Limozeen" (yes, that's how she spelled it). She was seemingly a victim of typecasting, but the good ole Dolly held her own and proved that she can do more than wear loud clothes and pick guitar.

Olympia Dukakis (*Moonstruck*) played a local socialite widow and was a read pleasure. Not only is it pleasing to see an older actress not stereotyped, but also, she is funny and very likable. Maybe it was her confusion between New York and Southern accents, but all of her one-liners had this pretentious edge, like,

"Ok, you can laugh now."

Sally Field (from *Gidget* to *Norma Rae* to *Punchline*) was everything I expected. She's good; she knows it. She's also been around and made her share of bad or mediocre films, she's obnoxiously learned, and this performance shows not only her comical skills, but also her dramatic growth.

I've saved the best for last (this is merely my opinion, of course). Shirley MacLaine, in all her supernatural and philosophical splendor, proved to the public that she's not just a washed-up book writer, but a brilliant actress, still.

Besides probably being the entire list of Academy Award nominees, these ladies were genuinely good. Most of that may be due to the credit of a superb script. If you're not so familiar with the story, it goes something like this: Truvy (Parton) owns a beauty shop in a small Louisiana town. Annelle (Hannah) comes to work for her (she has her own problems). They do M'lynn's and her daughter Shelby's hair (Field and Roberts). Shelby is diabetic and getting married. Ouiser (MacLaine) is a rich and obnoxious neighbor and Claree (Dukakis) is a friend and part of Truvy's clientele.

They interact, react, and just act out the clever screenplay that includes tragedy, trauma, tear-jerking, tons of humor, and can be, I suppose, lumped into the genre of "touching human drama."

Off Center



"It's a search for meaning in life, meaning in love, and *Strange Fire* delivers it with a searing tenderness..."

by Jackie Lindhurst

After the surprising success of the Indigo Girls' big-market debut, CBS decided to go back and re-release their original little-label first album, *Strange Fire*. Produced by John Keene in Athens Ga. (very much Indigo Girls turf), *Strange Fire* is yet another spicy offering in the influx of Southern-influenced, gravelly voiced female rockers we've been seeing lately. In fact, in contrast, *Strange Fire* makes the overly-minimal *Indigo Girls* sound over-produced.

Call it the fault of small-time production, or call it deliberate, but regardless, it works. This is a very sparse, very intense album, and astonishingly conceptual for a first-time album collection of tunes.

I saw the Indigo Girls in concert over the summer, and the feeling of tranquility that pervaded was incredible. There is a striking purity to their rich harmonies, their above-ordinary, provocative lyrics, and their understated two-women/two-guitars set-up. That alone created more energy, exercised more control over the audience than any over-populated, 200-decible heavy-metal band. These reasons alone could have carried

Strange Fire if it was weak in any other respect.

Fortunately, though, this is not the case. *Strange Fire's* more intricate qualities carry just as much, if not more weight. Putting aside the hideous cover of the out-dated hippie love-in song, "Get Together," the song writing is straightforward and ornate. There isn't any sex-kitten crap, and these certainly aren't weepy glamour-girl ballads; band members Emily Saliers and Amy Ray approach real issues of everyday life and love with innocent but critical eyes. "Mercenaries of the shrine, who are you to speak for God?" Ray asks during the title track. "With haughty eyes and lying tongues and hands that shed innocent blood. Who delivered you the power to interpret cavalry? You gamble away our freedom to gain your own authority."

As you can probably guess, this is more than just a little bit bitter. But unlike many of their acoustic-based folk contemporaries, this bitterness seems justified, and not at all arrogant. Common to everyone, Saliers and Ray are bitter about false expectations, or failure in love ("Land of Canaan," "Walls Away," "You Left it Up to Me"), or most poignantly, an unresponsive God ("Hey Jesus): "You've got the power to make us believe in you and then we call you in our despair and you don't come through."

It's a search for meaning in life, meaning in love, and *Strange Fire* delivers it with a searing tenderness, the passion bleating in every syllable, every note. And just think — I didn't compare it to Elvis once.

Confidential To All Journal Readers: Only Two More Issues Remain In This 8th Decade Of This 20th Century

(Mind trip not intentional. Advice for those who cannot cope:
Paper your walls with *Journal* back issues and lick them clean.)

Note: This practice is not officially endorsed by the ADA. If permanent damage should occur, the *Journal* claims no responsibility but promises to regret the error.

CSA's Annual Meeting With Administration from page 7

dent organization leaders to help them improve their leadership skills and abilities," he said.

Govoni mentioned that a similar program to the one described by Benton was being discussed by Student Services.

"We have some plans for some sort of a paraprofessional program," said Govoni.

Gerdine commented that the desire to train student leaders is prominent on the national level as well.

"There's a good deal of agitation on the national level for some sort of national service, as an alternative to military service," he explained, likening such a program to the university's current one of sending interns to work in state government in Jefferson City.

Kelly asked Govoni to organize a meeting with the Neil George, dean of the undergraduate college, and Luebbert, to discuss the institution of such a program.

Govoni suggested the CSA appoint a sub-committee to work with the

Student Services department also.

"Peg [McCarthy, director of Student Activities] and I have talked about student government workshops...and we've tried that kind of thing with limited success," said Govoni.

The dean of students also noted that such instituting such a class would require some restructuring of the operation of the CSA, specifically the election process.

Benton said the CSA elections were dealt with through the Council's constitution committee. "We have decided that to keep things running smoothly, we'd like to have the fall elections and officer elections in April," said Benton, adding that elections for the spring term would take place in December.

The new election guidelines, as part of the rewritten CSA constitution, are expected to be ratified prior to the end of this semester.

The CSA asked the administration for an update on the progress of the presidential search committee, which is currently working to identify candidates for the position which will be

vacated by outgoing President Leigh Gerdine in December.

Luebbert noted that the committee chairman, Harold G. Blatt, is currently gathering résumés of candidates for review.

An advertisement, requesting nominations, appeared in the Chronicle of Higher Education in mid-October. Luebbert said the committee had already received 21 direct nominations, and 30 others.

The committee is scheduled to reconvene in December to begin review of the nominees. It is planned to narrow the field to to eight or 12 candidates, and then to three or four who will be invited to the campus for extensive interviews.

Luebbert said a memo was to be released to the university community the following day requesting nominations. Kelly distributed photocopies of the memo to the Council.

Trudi Heaven, CSA member, reported to the administration that the CSA was in the process of joining the St. Louis County Adopt-a-Roadway program.

According to an agreement with

the county, the CSA would adopt a section of Big Bend Boulevard, extending from Elm Avenue to Selma Avenue, as assume responsibility for litter control on both sides of the half-mile stretch of road.

Kelly suggested to the other administration members present that they might adopt a segment of road as well.

Following the meeting with the administration, the CSA voted to approve the adoption procedure.

Benton reported that the CSA would sponsor a student forum on divestment, Dec. 13.

The forum is scheduled to include discussions of partial and full divestment methods, as well as a question-and-answer period and a vote or survey of students.

The CSA is attempting to ask for cessation of classes during the forum to allow more students to attend.

Kelly noted that the university Board of Directors had made the decision for incremental, or selective, divestment of university funds in South African businesses, but welcomed the educational forum.

Men's B-ball Takes Illinois Tournament By Storm Gorloks Win Third Place

by **Derrick Teitelbaum**
Journal Sports Writer

Putting on a record setting performance in the Holiday Inn Tip-Off Classic in Carlinville, Ill., the Webster Gorloks made it to the consolation round.

The men's basketball team set four school records and tied another while trouncing Sanford Brown Business College 119-84 on Nov. 18.

The records were: total points, 119; points in one half, 63; most three-point field goals by a team, 13; and most steals by an individual, 9. The record tied was most three point field goals made by an individual, 6. Both individual records were set by junior Eric Stack.

Forward Dan Thoman tipped in a basket to give Webster a quick lead. After Sanford Brown tied the score, Stack and Thoman hit consecutive three pointers and the Gorloks never looked back.

Stack made another three point field goal to increase their lead to nine points. Following a jump shot by Thoman, guard Sam Farrar drove to the hoop, made a layup and drew a foul. The free throw put the game on ice.

By halftime, Webster had increased the lead to 56-32.

In the second half, the Gorloks picked up right where they left off. Thoman and center Tom Schellemans made two quick baskets to increase Webster's lead to 28 points.

For the remaining time, the two squads virtually exchanged baskets. The victory gave Webster the third place trophy in the fourth annual tournament.

For the game, Stack led the team with 28 points and 13 assists. Thoman scored 26 points and also

pulled down 16 rebounds. Farrar made four three-point field goals and totaled 25 points. Schellemans contributed 20 points.

Guard Bob Lautermilch came in off the bench and scored nine points. Center Paul Berra scored seven points while playing on a sore ankle and forward Chris Jones netted four points.

In the opening round of the tournament, the Gorloks lost to the host team, Blackburn College, by the final score of 101-88.

The Beavers, defending champs of the Tip-Off Classic, were led by Chris Hamilton's 28 points.

Webster was outscored 60-47 in the first half but matched Blackburn point for point in the second period. The Gorlok's defense held the Beavers to only two points in the final four minutes of the contest.

Schellemans led Webster with 23 points. Thoman scored 16 points, including a slam dunk early in the first half. The two players each grabbed seven rebounds to lead the team as well.

Jones netted 14 points off the bench, and led the team with four assists, while Stack added 12 points. Farrar contributed nine, Berra eight, Lautermilch four and center Jamie Chorosevic two.

Thoman was selected to the all-tournament team for his efforts. He scored 44 points and grabbed 23 rebounds in the two games, along with seven assists and six steals.

While splitting their two games, the Gorloks averaged over 103 points per game. The team had a .556 shooting percentage from the field and .514 percentage from three-point range. The team converted just under 60 percent from the free throw line.

Gorlok Women Seek First Ever B-ball Win

by **Matt Brockmann**
Journal Staff Writer

Webster University's women's basketball season began with its less than glorious tradition intact. No team in the four year history of the women's basketball program has won a game, and the Gorloks lost 68-15 to Lindenwood College in their season opener.

The game was not much of a contest from the beginning. Lindenwood led at half time 34-8, using balanced inside-outside scoring to take an early lead on the Gorloks. Webster hit only four of 21 shots (19%) in the half.

Things did not change much in the second half. An estimated crowd of 75 people saw Lindenwood score 34

more points in the second half. Webster was unable to overcome their early deficit, and managed to score only seven more points for a total of 15. The Gorloks converted three of 27 shots (11%) in the half.

Lisa White, forward/guard, appears to be the offensive leader on this year's team, a role she filled on last year's team as well. White scored six points and handed out two assists. She also pulled down six rebounds and had four steals. Tammy Johnson, forward, came off of the bench to add three points and a rebound in 25 minutes of play.

Paula Howard, forward, turned in a solid performance on the boards for Webster, pulling down seven rebounds while adding two points.

Men's Basketball Schedule

- Dec. 2- Greenville College, 7:30 p.m. away.
- Dec. 7- Maryville College, 7:30 p.m. away.
- Dec. 9- Lindenwood College, 7:30 p.m. home.
- Dec. 14- Hannibal-LaGrange College, 7:30 p.m. away.
- Dec. 15- Eureka College, 7:30 p.m. home.
- Dec. 16- Principia College, 7:30 p.m. home.
- Jan. 9- Parks College, 7:30 p.m. away.
- Jan. 12- Concordia College, 7:30 p.m. home.
- Jan. 13- Fontbonne College, 8 p.m. away.
- Jan. 18- Principia College, 7:30 p.m. away.
- Jan. 20- Lindenwood College, 8 p.m. away.

Last year in the Blackburn Tournament, the Gorloks won the second place trophy by beating Sanford Brown 83-75 and then losing 86-60 to Blackburn.

Webster's career record against Blackburn is now 1-4. Last year, the Gorloks upset Blackburn 75-65 to hand the Beavers one of only seven defeats. They won 20 games last year, and Blackburn will return to Webster Jan. 22.

The Gorloks have a series edge over Sanford Brown, winning 8 of 13 contests. Sanford Brown comes in to

play Webster on Feb. 10.

The Gorloks fell to 1-2 on the year following a 77-49 loss at Division II-University Of Missouri-Rolla on Saturday, Nov 25.

Schellemans led the Gorloks with 16 points, Thoman scored 13 and Berra added 11.

Freshman forward Dave Wahlstrom left the team prior to the tournament. This trims the Gorlok roster to eight players. Lautermilch twisted his ankle during the Rolla contest and is expected to be out for at least one week.

Mickie Kuhlmann, added five steals and four rebounds from her guard position. She also blocked two shots.

Forward Denise Spier contributed two points and three steals. Michele Rausch, a freshmen center, pulled down one rebound and had one steal in the game, while limiting the Lindenwood center to only four points.

Stacey Tate, guard/forward, rounded out the scoring by adding two points, while grabbing three rebounds. Amy Todt, guard, came off the bench to add strong defensive support.

The Gorloks took most of their shots from the outside, which may be the reason for the low shooting per-

centages. The starting guards were a combined 3 for 28 (9.3%) from the field. Webster failed to sink any of the five three point attempts during the game. The Gorloks made one of their three free throw attempts. Ironically, only one player, Tammy Johnson, attempted any free throws in the game.

In the past, depth has been a problem for the women Gorloks, but this season that does not appear to be the case. With eight quality players on the roster this season, it would seem that the first victory in the history of women's basketball at Webster University is not too far away.

The Gorloks play at Maryville College Nov. 29, and then play host to Harris-Stowe College Dec. 5.


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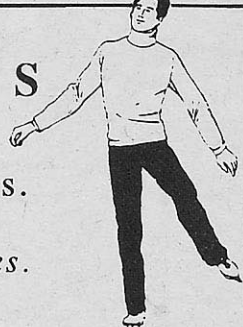
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RA's Train In AIDS Awareness, Drug Abuse, Date Rape, CPR see page 7

The Journal

December 7 - December 13, 1989

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A Journal Special Series

Looking Forward

Part II: Social Issues For The Next Decade
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Women in prison Racist (?) Skinheads Homelessness
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Marketing Communism

City Greets Berlin Wall's Arrival With Mixed Emotions

by Stephanie Morton
Journal Sports Editor

"And the walls, come tumbling down," sang John Cougar Mellencamp, pop-rock artist from his *Uh-huh* album. Little did he know his song would fit the events than unfolded in East Berlin on Nov. 9, a day in which the communist government gave into the peoples' protests for free travel.

The Berlin Wall virtually stopped free travel between East and West Berlin. Now the barrier is a thing of the past, just as is the grip the communist government had on its citizens. Erich Honecker, former communist party leader, once said, "The wall will remain as long as the conditions that led to its construction endure."

The 15-foot high structure cut through the city, dividing families and friends as well as communism and capitalism.

Construction of the wall began in 1961 and was supervised by Honecker to stop the influx of East Germans fleeing to the West. Approximately 2.5 million escaped between 1949 and 1961. After the wall went up, many tried to scale it,

dig underneath it, or crash through it. Many died in the attempt. Soldiers had orders to shoot to kill anyone attempting to escape.

On Nov. 10 newscasts showed scenes of ecstatic Berliners dancing and drinking on the wall. Families that had not been reunited since the 1940s cried in happy embraces.

German dreams of a country undivided had come true while they watched a piece of the Iron Curtain rust away.

Upon Honecker's resignation, Egon Krenz took over as party chief and despite his promises of freedoms, the people demanded his resignation as well. The country is now being governed by non-communist reformers for the first time since World War II.

However, now that East Berliners can travel to the West, many have had adjusting to do.

For one family in the news, the varied selection of food was a new experience; different from the long wait in East Berlin lines for the minimum amount of staples.

A breeze of free travel swept over East Berlin, but has not brought a gust of financial freedom with it.

However, a local company is cash-

ing in itself by marketing pieces of the wall in St. Louis.

Hyman Products, Inc. came up with the idea. Apparently, a man from Austria arranged to buy the pieces. He sold them to Hyman and the slabs were flown in from Chicago.

"A team of people met on Nov. 10 when the wall openings happened. Several of us came up with the theme in conjunction. During that conversation, we had ideas of a watch and a couple of other things. Then someone said 'How about selling pieces of the wall?'" said Bob Schnur, the company's vice president of finance.

However, Schnur does not want the selling of the Berlin Wall to be like the fad of the pet rock.

"We realize this is a serious subject. People died trying to cross the wall. We want to market this a commemorative piece," said Schnur.

At Spicer's gift shop in Clayton, manager Rod Gibbons, said he has had mixed reactions from people.

"The younger generation thinks it's a joke, like the pet rocks, and we sell it to most of the younger generation. However, we do sell it to people who take it serious because it's the beginning of a new era," said Gibbons.

Recently 50 tons of slabs measur-

ing 4 feet by 10 feet, arrived at the Hyman Company, where they will be cut up by mechanical stone cutters and the chunks of concrete will be air-hammered and jack-hammered.

"Each piece [for sale] is two ounces, and is about one inch by one and a half inches in diameter," said Schnur.

One of the first stores to sell pieces of the wall was the Venture store at Interstate 270 and Olive Boulevard.

Since its debut out on the Christmas shopper's market, sales have been increasing.

"The sales have been incredible. I estimated that we have sold 500-600 total. The total for the first day was around 200 and that's when we're open from 12 [noon] until 9:30," said Spicer's Gibbons.

A piece of the wall runs approximately \$10, depending on where shoppers go to do their holiday shopping. It is stamped "authentic" and comes with a verification certificate.

At Famous Barr, one woman did not see the piece of the wall as a worthwhile piece of history.

"People have died trying to get over this wall, and I see this as just trying to make a fast buck on something as historical as this," she said.



St. Louis Post-Dispatch columnist Bill McClellan as Santa Claus at the Christmas Walk. Approaching Santa is Joey Caratenoto, three-and-one-half, with his sister, 18-month-old Christina and parents Joe and Stephanie.

Central West End Comes To Life At Christmas Walk

Many warmly dressed people gathered for the annual Christmas Walk held in the Central West End Sunday, Dec. 3. The festivities began at noon and lasted until 5 p.m.

Among the attractions were children and adult caroling groups, clowns, jugglers, a nine-foot marionette supplied by Bob Kramer's Marionettes, and Santa Claus, alias Bill McClellan, a columnist for the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. All the proceeds from pictures taken with Santa will go to a teenage runaway shelter group.

"I am having a great time. There is a lot to see, but I wish the weather was warmer," said Kristin Petro, a Webster University student who attended the walk. All that were in attendance seemed to comply with Petro's sentiments.

This year's Christmas Walk is another in a series of Christmas events attempting to get people into the Yuletide spirit.

The weather was cold but the hearts were warm and the smiles were bright.

-Mike Morris
student

On Cover:

Doloris Pepple with her gifted fourth-graders at Stix Elementary, a St. Louis Public School.

Photo by Scott Audette

Scott Audette

Circle K, College Republicans Sponsor First Joint Food Drive

The Circle K and College Republicans of Webster University recently completed their fall food drive, benefiting the homeless and hungry in the Webster Groves/Rockhill area.

The food was collected from the Wednesday before Thanksgiving until December 1. The collection areas

'I'm really pleased with how it worked out. We're benefiting people who need our help, which is what Circle K is all about.'

**-McKenna,
Circle K secretary**

included the Administration Building, the Sverdrup Complex, and the Music Building.

The food collected will be donated to Webster Rockhill Ministries to be distributed to the needy in the area.

Emily McKenna, secretary/treasurer of Circle K, said that she thought the drive was a great success. "I'm really pleased with how it

worked out," McKenna said. "We're benefiting people who need our help, which is what Circle K is all about."

While McKenna said that she wished that there would have been a better turn-out and more donations, she was still happy with the results.

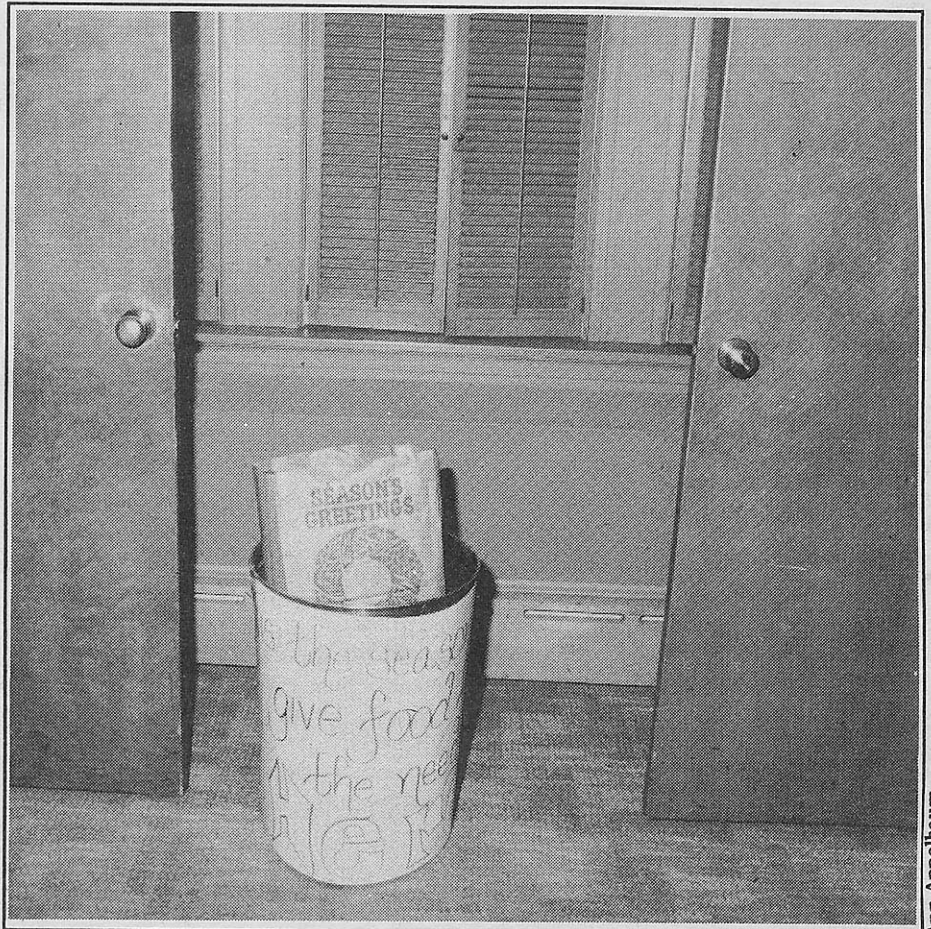
Circle K is Webster's service organization, chartered in December, 1988. Chris Pudlewski was the charter president. The other officer is Jerry Beck, vice-president.

The food drive was started by the College Republicans last year. Eric Conley, College Republican treasurer, said "I hope it will become a tradition and more people will respond in the next few years."

Conley was glad with the food collected, but wished that more could have been pulled in. Around 40 cans had been collected by Tuesday. Conley hopes that more organizations will join the food drive next year.

Other campus organizations were invited to help with the food drive this year, but none responded. Conley said that the organizations would be invited again next year.

The College Republicans were chartered in fall or 1989. Other officers of the College Republicans are: John Ferrara, president; Brady Umfleet, vice-president and Laura Mees, secretary.



Ann Appelbaum

A food collection bin on the first floor of the Administration Building. The can drive was sponsored by Circle K and the College Republicans.

Circle K and the College Republicans want to thank everyone who donated to the food drive, said McKenna. "The needy of Webster Groves and Rockhill are thankful as well," she said.

The food drive will become an annual project for both Circle K and the College Republicans. Both groups hope that the drive will bring out more food and more organizations next year.

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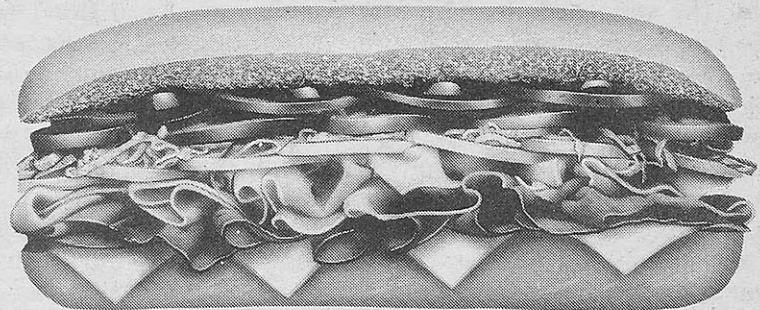
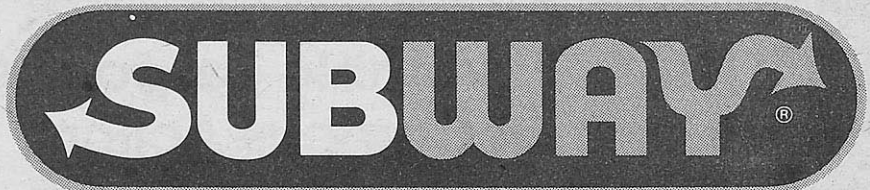
Featured artists include Ansel Adams, Diane Arbus, Eugène Atget, Margaret Bourke-White, Mathew Brady, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Walker Evans, Lewis Hine, Dorothea Lange, László Moholy-Nagy, Eliot Porter, Man Ray, Alexander Rodchenko, Alfred Stieglitz, Paul Strand, Edward Weston, and 15 outstanding local photographers. The 1989 Pulitzer-Prize-winning photograph by St. Louisan Richard Olschwanger will also be on view.

This exhibition has been organized by The Saint Louis Art Museum, and is made possible by a generous grant from Mark Twain Banks, sponsor. Additional financial assistance for this project was provided by the Missouri Arts Council, a state agency, and the National Endowment for the Arts, a Federal agency.

The Saint Louis Art Museum is open Tuesday through Sunday. The permanent collection is always free; special exhibitions are free on Tuesdays from 1:30 to 8:00 p.m. For information: (314) 721-0072.

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God Versus Government In Gay Sexual Freedom Struggle

Our freedoms are dwindling. Just at the crux of severe political change abroad, as the American flag is held high and Statue of Liberty replicas are erected in honor of our freedom, we are slipping once again into single-minded control.

Big Brother has reached our music, our art, our reproductive organs, our religion (in this, the country of religious choice), and finally our bedrooms.

The word "choice" in itself has almost become a joke. The idea that the government should remain unobtrusive in our lives is one that we have and will continue to go to war for, so presidents past and present say. America's "job" is to keep the world safe from communism. Yet in our own homeland adults do not have the right to choose a lover for themselves.

When moralists are asked to defend their arguments on gay rights, more often than not basic disagreement with the lifestyle for asinine or no reason at all is their response.

I'm sure most gay men and women could on a personal level give less than a damn about conservative government acceptance. They've long realized justice will be an uphill fight. Unfortunately, personal disagreement in this instance is basis for incarceration.

Most states have legal premises through sodomy or sexual deviation behavior laws that would make homosexual or lesbian activity punishable under the law. The idea that the United States is God's moral champion and guardian of Biblical justice has given government officials the right to construct legislation condemning these activities, while at the same time, members of the same government tout that all men are created equal, regardless even of sexual preference.

The idea of supporting a group while making their actions illegal would suggest no little amount of hypocrisy and confusion within the governmental system. Numerous questions could arise from this strange line of thought.

If God must be brought into the discussion at all, as it ultimately is the majority of the time, it might be helpful to point out that as a nation, we have a shameful past (and present) in many respects that no decent god would ordain. After all, the moral majority of our nation is usually neither.

Religiously, it is the responsibility of every individual to come to a personal understanding with the god of their choice concerning the lifestyle they've selected.

Yet, there will always be moralists who wish to interpret the deities' will. For them it can only be reminded that if God can create the heavens and the earth, she can most certainly speak for herself. **FS**

Social Issues Favorable Response Dawns Hope Of Campus Action

This issue is the second in the *Journal's* two-part series of social issues for the next decade. The staff's ears have been filled with favorable responses, both verbal and written, as to the success of part one. The staff has also undergone some personal changes. After engaging in the reporting of their individual stories and becoming distressed by alarming figures, many have become more actively involved in the solving aspect of their respective issues. Now the campus should be encouraged to do so.

The reasoning behind the series was not only that it would make interesting stories and photographs. It was also to encourage more involvement by the campus community.

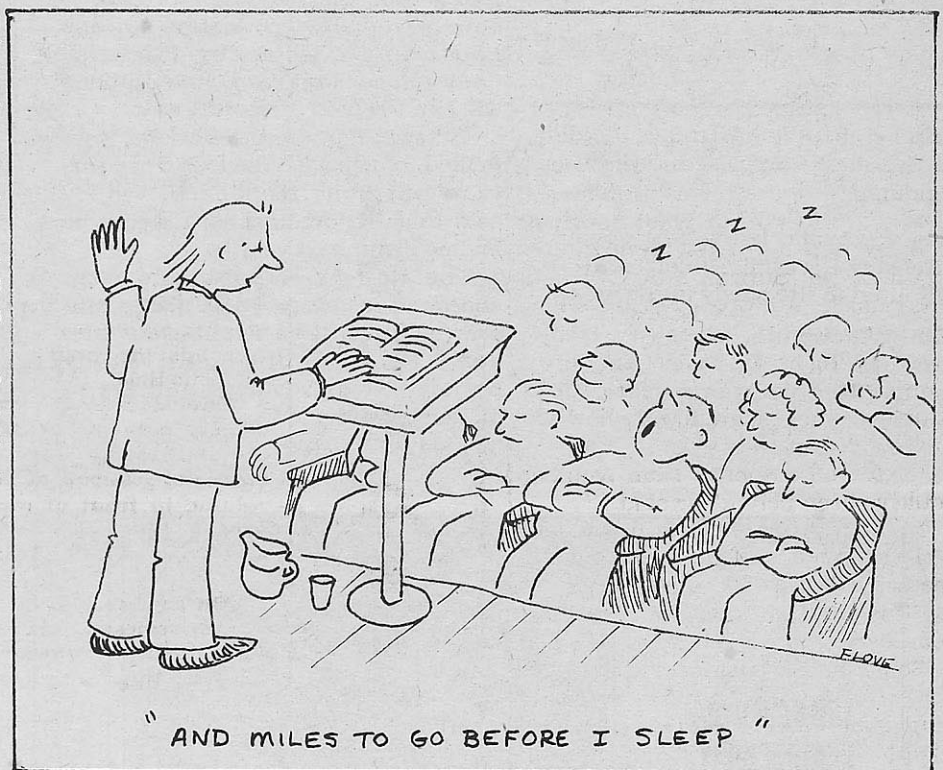
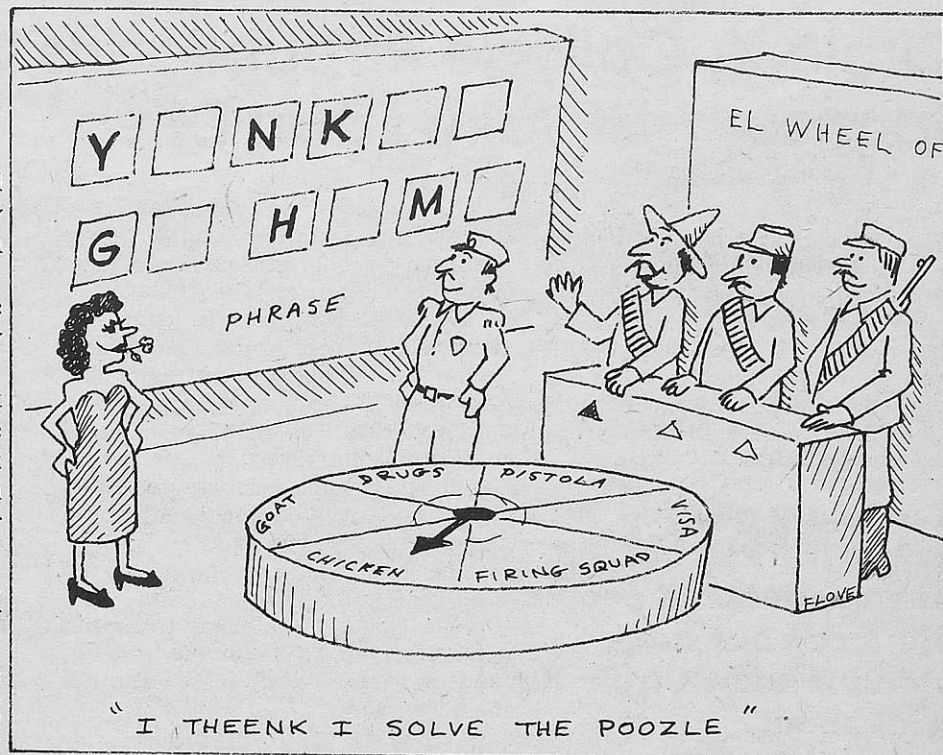
Some might argue that this is taking the newspaper a step beyond journalism in the sense that it is creating the news. That can be seen as a negative. Yet in this particular respect the *Journal* would not see it as a criticism.

These issues have the potential to affect everyone on a personal level. Hopefully readers will be touched enough by any one of the stories to offer to volunteer their time. Granted, the scope covered was quite wide and can seem overwhelming, but if every student, faculty member and administrator would choose one cause, the results would be felt by the entire St. Louis community. The intent was not to overwhelm but provide a broad selection.

'Tis the season for giving and yes, these problems exist year-round, but there is no better time to start than now.

Remember that the homeless people quoted last week are still homeless and cold tonight. The women in prison are still locked up. Society has somehow failed these people and only collective efforts can help them to succeed.

These encouragements may seem trite, but unlike many cliches this plea certainly bears repeating. It is only with personal involvement that these "issues" can become part of history. Then, and only then, can we indulge in meaningless materialism. **DG**



The Journal

Webster University's Weekly

470 E. Lockwood

Webster Groves, Missouri 63119

Policies: •Editorials are written by members of the editorial staff and are solely the opinion of the acknowledged writer. •Columnists opinions are as well, expressive of only the author's sentiment and do not reflect the opinions of the staff or contributors. •The Journal reserves the right to edit all contributed material. •Letters to the editor must be signed, and must arrive the Monday before the publication date. •The Journal will not accept advertising that is deemed discriminatory, degrading, or insulting on the basis of race, sex, or national origin.

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Readers' Advocate



by Angie Cairns
Journal Readers' Advocate

Advertising plays a very important role as a part of a newspaper, and successful sales can be a determining factor in a newspaper's survival. Just as well, the effectiveness of the advertising is also a vital component.

With all these facts tucked away, it's time to ask, how effective is the *Journal's* advertising? Is it hitting its audience?

Christine Sullivan, freshman, commented that she did have a few concerns.

"We definitely need more coupons for things college students need or want," she said. "Maybe he [Patrick Elsner, *Journal* advertising manager] should try to talk to places such as Subway and get a ten percent discount. If he [Subway's owner] uses coupons, he'll probably get twice as much business."

In talking with Patrick Elsner, he commented that efforts to use coupons have been tried but have just not been successful.

"Expected response from coupons could've been better," he said.

In order to get businesses to include coupons, advertisers have to see some results for their efforts. So far this has not been the case this semester.

Some of the businesses that have advertised with the *Journal* this semester are Keefers, Subway, Tropical Sno, Exotic Tan and Rachel's Place.

Of all these active businesses, Tropical Sno is one of the few to have experienced a good response as far as coupons go.

Although the *Journal's* advertisers have voiced that they aren't seeing enough responses, Elsner's success in advertising sales this semester wouldn't suggest that there's a problem. As of week nine, Elsner had passed his yearly quota by \$100.

But if the advertising manager doesn't keep his customers happy, the ads are going to start getting pretty thin.

Elsner commented that he has performed a readership survey to try to discern the audience's characteristics. He was pleased with the number of the surveys he received.

So maybe the solution rests in the hands of the students themselves. As Christine Sullivan pointed out, if more coupons are used, owners may get twice the business. But first the Webster audience has to prove to the advertiser that coupons are worth the effort.

In this week's issue, Subway has included a coupon for \$1 off a sandwich, and as in other weeks, Tropical Sno has also included coupons and ads for 10 percent off purchases with a Webster ID.

To keep this kind of business response, the advertisers need to see more student response. So go ahead, clip coupons this week. We all know mom does it!

Parking Lot Expansion A Sad Reason To Oust Residents

You're sitting, watching TV in your family room in the house your parents bought 20 years ago. Suddenly your meditative state in front of the tube is interrupted; a local shopping center wants to expand their parking lot, and your cozy family room may become a parking place for a Mercedes.

The St. Louis Galleria, located on Brentwood Blvd. in Clayton, has done just that. The Galleria Redevelopment Corp. apparently felt the need to expand the boundaries of the center's parking lot into the homes of a Richmond Heights subdivision. Why should the corporations kick people out of their houses just for the sake of having more parking? Galleria shop employees have been complaining how slow business has been, and if that is the case, parking does not need to be expanded.

An article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* reported that a middle-aged couple had to move out of their home of the past 15 years. The couple is blind which makes the move that much more burdensome. The woman was quoted, "When the movers came this morning, I cried so hard because I don't want to leave. We've been happy here."

Obviously the big business corporations gave no thought to how residents felt about being uprooted and forced to buy a new home, all for the sake of parking. Sure, the corporation paid the ousted residents, but the sentimental attachments to a home go far beyond the need for an extra parking lot. **SM**

bits
&
pieces

•On Dorm Life

There is a problem concerning noise at the dormitory. Especially early in the morning.

Several residents have been complaining about the loud, excessive noise coming from the garbage collectors and the cleaning attendants.

If the noise didn't occur until 9:00 or 10:00 a.m., it wouldn't be so bad. But when you hear truck gears grinding or scraping against the dumpster at 6 a.m., and you don't have class for at least three hours, you would be a bit perturbed, especially if you were up doing homework or studying until very late.

I think Webster should either change the time of their garbage pick-up or move the dumpster away from the parking lot outside of Loretto Hall.

It would also be nice to see the cleaning personnel actually clean the bathrooms and showers instead of gossiping at maximum volume in front of everyone's room.

Derrick Teitelbaum

•On The Turrets

Last semester, when I was a dorm dweller, I lived next to the 4th floor turret. You know, the

one with the extra door. The door that led into my room. The door that every person who went into the turret had this compulsive urge to bang on. At three in the morning. On a Monday.

Well, I lived through the year with the turret, and heard some fun conversations too. As well as some other stuff.

I got to hear all the scenes for the Conservatory students, all the break-ups, and all the make-ups, as well as every seance ever conducted in the place. And for that crew who didn't know how to spell Satan: S-A-T-A-N!

So this is just a warning. Any of ya'll who think no one knows what you're doing in there: think again. Every word is clear as glass when it comes from the turret.

Chris Pudlewski

•On Registration

Every school does it differently and I won't forget the experience I went through at the previous university I attended.

Up at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, students had to register with the cows at the stock pavilion on the far edge of campus.

The stock pavilion was where the cows were kept. It reminded me of a bull ring.

Hours before it was my turn to pick up my registration form I would make my way down to the stock pavilion to stand and wait my turn. As one crowd of students was released to stampede to the other end of the pavilion in order to receive their registration forms, another group was led into the stands.

Upon receiving the forms, they were off! Charging across campus (Madison's campus is about ten times the size of Webster's) became a competition. Students had to rush from building to building to get their forms stamped for courses that required assignment committees.

Then of course, a course might not be open by the time you reached the front of the everlasting long line and you would have to redo your schedule and go through the process over again.

I have come to appreciate Webster's uneventful registration and hope it never changes.

Jennifer Reed

"Bits and Pieces" is a regular feature of the *Journal* designed to give staff members a forum to voice their opinions.

Letters

Art Is Personal

To The Editor:

In response to Bridgette McDaniel's letter to the editor appearing in last week's *Journal* regarding my review of Tracy Chapman's *Crossroads*, I'd just like to say a few things, so everyone bear with me a moment here while I stray from my usual topic. First and foremost, I must thank Mrs. McDaniel for taking the time and effort to respond to my column in a constructive and critical way. I wish everyone who read my reviews would think as critically, and your points are well taken, Mrs. McDaniel.

You're right: I have never truly experienced racial prejudice. I am nothing more than a bratty white middle-class urbanite with too many Elvis Costello records, and it is through these eyes that I approach any work of art. You may find a much different meaning in Tracy Chapman's (or anyone's) work, and that's right. There is the true value of art because each person forms their own personal meaning. I am in no way trying to dictate what is good art or what is bad art. I am just trying to put into words what that particular piece of art means to me, and then justify it. It is, like any other review,

just a personal opinion, and I applaud you for begging to differ. In any case, thank you so much for the response.

Jackie Lindhurst

A Giving Suggestion

To The Editor:

If Tom Crone feels as strongly as he says he does about his articles in *The Graduate Student News*, I would suggest he might want to donate the fee he was paid for those articles to a worthy organization, such as Amnesty International.

Joe Oleszewski
Associate Graduate Dean

Clarifying A Quote

To The Editor:

Your staff is to be commended on devoting an entire issue to the social problems confronting our society. However, I feel I need to clarify a statement that was attributed to me in the article "Women In The Workplace."

The article was accurate in stating that I do not believe that I have been personally discriminated against at Webster. However the statement, "She doesn't think the university discrimi-

nates against women" is not an accurate reflection of my feelings. In fact, I do not know whether the university discriminates on the basis of gender or not. Because the faculty ad hoc committee was unable to analyze data on faculty salaries (due to an insufficient rate of response), I have no basis for saying one way or the other whether there is sex discrimination at Webster University.

Thank you for allowing me to clarify my position.

Sincerely,

Gwyneth I. Williams
Assistant Professor of
History/Political Science

A Pat On The Back

To The Editor:

I would like to commend the staff of the *Journal* for its Nov. 30 edition, which focuses on social issues for the next decade.

I am very encouraged that our journalism students are committed to bringing issues such as homelessness, prison reform, and AIDS to the attention of its readers. The first step in solving problems is to face them, and the media must assume some role in making these social issues part of our public consciousness.

Thanks for an informative and insightful edition.

Art Silverblatt

Brady Bill Makes Sense

by Lori Huffstutler

John Hinckley did it. The man in Stockton, Cal. did it too. Both men walked into legal gun shops and purchased weapons to be used for a different type of hunting — human beings.

The children murdered in Stockton will never have a chance to speak out for gun control. James Brady, the former press secretary who was shot during an assassination attempt against President Ronald Reagan, can and has campaigned for stricter gun purchasing laws by backing the Brady bill.

The Brady bill was designed to enforce a seven-day waiting period for anyone purchasing a gun, while authorities check out a possible criminal record. Last year, Congress defeated the bill.

Many senators and representatives speaking against the bill claim that a waiting period would inconvenience legal hunters, while doing nothing to stop criminals from purchasing weapons by other means. Some members of Congress argue that a waiting period violated citizen's constitutional right to bear arms. No member of Congress will admit that the National Rifle Association of America (NRA) is the reason they voted down the Brady bill.

The NRA, a very large and powerful lobby, has influenced many elect-

ed officials through the use of political action committees (PACs), contributing to many politicians' campaigns. Members of Congress are fearful that by going against the wishes of the NRA, they won't receive campaign contributions when it's election time.

There shouldn't be an organization so powerful that the safety of ordinary citizens is compromised. There is no reason for the members of the NRA to feel threatened. The Brady bill does not propose banning guns. The bill is to make sure that a background check is done on anyone wanting to purchase a lethal weapon.

However, a background check should not be limited to criminal records but should also include the person's mental history.

John Hinckley was considered insane the day he wounded President Reagan and put James Brady in a wheelchair. The man in California who opened fire on a playground full of children also had mental problems.

These are only two tragedies that could have been avoided if background checks were mandatory before purchasing guns. A seven-day waiting period does not violate a citizen's constitutional right to bear arms since it is not forbidding ownership. The Brady bill should not be viewed as a gun restriction bill, but a life-protection bill.

Getting In Fewer Licks

by Brad L. Graham

The U.S. Postal Service has announced that peel-and-stick postage stamps will be test-marketed in St. Louis and 14 other cities across the nation. Unfortunately, buyers will have to pay extra for the small convenience.

A sheet of 18 of the new 25-cent stamps will cost customers 50 cents more than the face value of the stamps. The Postal Service said it expects consumers will be willing to pay extra for the "deluxe" product. This increase applies only to the self-adhesive stamps, but seems to bode for a future across-the-board rate increase.

Rate increases are always sticky propositions, but the Postal Service might be well advised to ask for one. For such an increase, however, postal customers deserve an improved postal system, and the answer isn't as simple as "no licks, still sticks."

Customers deserve modernization of a delivery system which has just barely kept apace with the demand

placed on it. When a letter mailed in Webster Groves requires longer to reach Ladue than the same letter mailed to Oklahoma, something is wrong. Increased personnel, vehicles and equipment could all be funded by a minor rate increase.

Customers deserve increased accessibility to their mail and the services the Post Office provides. Many postal stations still close early (or don't open at all) on certain days of the week to save money in employee wages. Again, a small rate increase could provide the needed capital.

Customers deserve convenience in handling their mail. This includes the establishment of postal stations in high traffic areas, such as shopping malls and grocery supermarkets, which would perform many of the functions of a regular Post Office but save consumers an extra trip.

The self-adhesive stamps may be a positive addition to the Post Office's services, but customers would probably be more willing to lick some stamps and see an improvement in other, more important services.

The Mighty Oak: Pro-Life

by Nate Roberts

Up until very recently it seemed that the pro-life forces were winning the argument. Ever since 1973, when the U. S. Supreme Court decided *Roe vs. Wade*, the anti-abortion forces have railed long and loud against abortion. And then, the Supreme Court seemed to be taking a more conservative stance, in its last session, when it gave the individual states the right to legislate abortion rights. The anti-abortion forces promptly declared that they were taking the high ground. Now, only a few months later, anti-abortion forces have suffered a growing string of defeats. Along with these defeats, there is a growing sense that the pro-choice forces are in step with the majority.

President Bush recently rekindled the conservative pro-life flames when he vetoed legislation which would

have provided Medicaid payments for abortions for poor women who are victims of rape and incest. Even though he intended to draw the line on funding abortions with his veto, which was more symbolic than real, what he has managed to do was alienate many Republican women activists with his hard line stance. Pro-choice Republican women actually admitted to voting for Democratic pro-choice candidates in the recent elections because of the inflexible position the Republican party has taken on the abortion issue.

Pro-lifers should consider that perhaps their strident and inflexible position on abortion does not represent the majority. Resisting any compromise will lead them to the same fate as the mighty oak which snapped due to inflexibility while the pro-choice forces enjoy the longevity of the reed that bends with the wind.

(Eds. note: These editorials were written for Topics: Editorial Writing 315 02 and submitted to the Journal for publication by the individual writers at the suggestion of the instructor, Repps Hudson.

Hold On To Your Hats!
Reigning Editors Bid A Fond Farewell
In Next Week's Issue.
New Editorial Board To Be Revealed.

Crossing Borders

Two Speak Against U.S. Military Aid To El Salvador

by Lisa Haddox
Journal Staff Writer

The U.S.-backed Salvadoran government is responsible for the recent deaths of more than 1,000 women, children and elderly, according to statistics from various emergency organizations that serve El Salvador's victims.

These deaths have occurred as a result of the war between the government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front opposition group (FMNL).

Dan Hellinger, history/political science professor and member of the Latin American Solidarity Committee, brought two speakers to Webster University Nov. 29. The speakers have witnessed, and been victims of the blatant perpetrations against the citizens of El Salvador.

Mark Anner, from Connecticut, has spent over a year in El Salvador. He is affiliated with the National Federation of Salvadoran Workers (FENASTRAS). During May of 1989, El Salvador's military press committee published Anner's name as a for-

eigner who "intervened with internal affairs of the country."

Five months later, while lunching with three union leaders at FENASTRAS' cafeteria, the office was bombed. Anner was wounded in the head and the other three were killed.

Before his injury, Anner was working with FENASTRAS in a professionally developed campaign that promoted relations between the U.S. labor unions and those in El Salvador. He is currently on an international tour for FENASTRAS and the Committee of Mothers for the Disappeared (CoMadres).

"The campaign became very successful," said Anner. "The AFL-CIO currently opposes all military aid to El Salvador."

Anner stated that the AFL-CIO is especially opposed to the fact that El Salvador receives a privileged nation status which gives them a variety of benefits. To receive this status, according to U.S. law, that nation needs to respect the rights of trade unions.

"The AFL-CIO and trade unions in

the United States can see that the rights of unions in El Salvador are not being respected," said Anner. "There are offices being bombed and trade union leaders disappearing."

Having accomplished some degree of participation nationally, Anner then aimed his efforts to the local levels. He would explain to these unions the problems of an electrical worker in El Salvador.

"Electrical workers have to repair electrical posts that are being blown up in the war," said Anner. "They are being blown up by the FMNL. The government doesn't like this, so they mine the electrical posts. We have an awful amount of electrical workers that are missing legs."

That campaign was and is successful and Anner is pleased with the response. He also stated that he is tremendously impressed with the growth of labor unions in El Salvador in the last four years although the violence towards them from the government is still very prevalent.

Anner related the events that led

to the bombing on Oct. 31, 1989 of FENASTRAS where he was present.

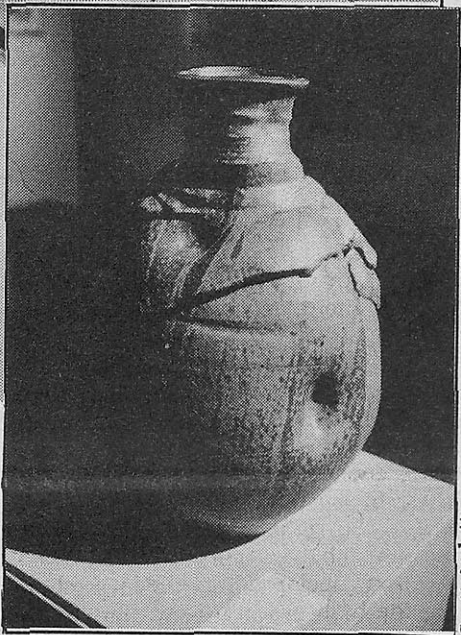
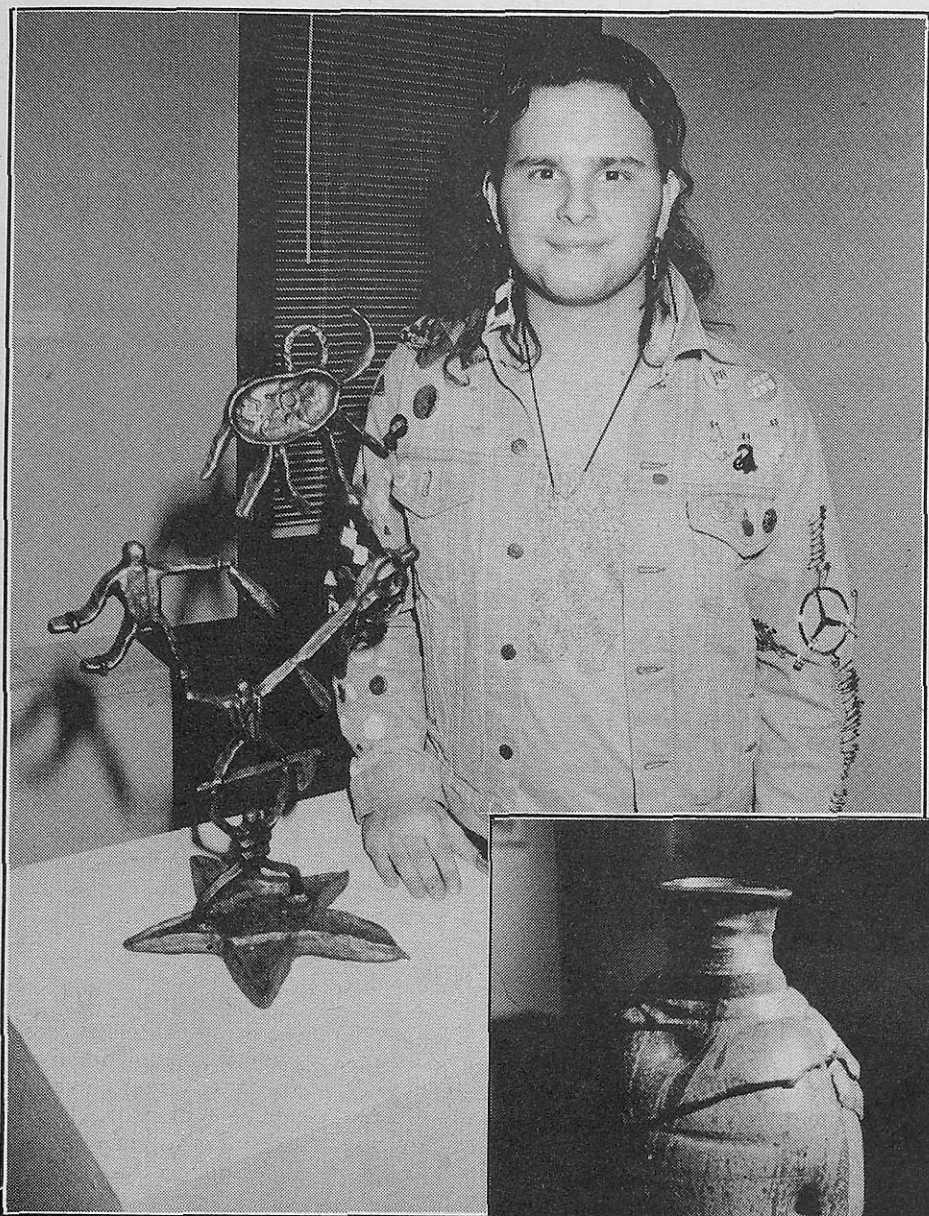
The FMNL bombed a military establishment the day before. According to Anner, it was a small attack in which they used homemade weapons. The military came out publicly and said there would be harsh retaliation. He then said that the military does not retaliate against the FMNL because they are small and hard to locate.

"When they want to respond harshly, they attack the unions and they attack the religious organizations," said Anner.

Within a short time the offices of CoMadres and FENASTRAS were bombed and Anner witnessed the decapitations of the persons to his right and left. As a result of the bombing, Anner lost 50 percent of his hearing in one ear and has more than a hundred stitches in his head.

Anner remarked on the effect that the U.S. has on the violence of the El Salvadoran army.

continued on page 19



Scott Audette

Sophomore Scotty Closter with his untitled bronze sculpture. His was one of four \$50 winning pieces in the annual juried Student Art Show. (small photo) An untitled clay piece by Matthew Minnick. The monetary prizes are made possible by the Hunt foundation.

Prepared For Anything RAs Train Selves, Students In Possible Crisis Situations

by Jennifer Reed
Journal Staff Writer

Dorm residents are being offered a variety of programs sponsored by the resident assistants (RA) this year. In addition to the issues the RAs will present in the programs, they also were trained in first aid and CPR.

According to Jan Landzettel, director of resident life, a lot of time has been put into these programs.

Five days prior to the beginning of classes, during RA training, Landzettel and the RAs came up with four issues they wanted to be trained in and cover throughout the school year: alcohol and drug abuse, AIDS, date rape, and first aid and CPR.

The RAs spent two Saturdays, four hours each, getting fully trained in first aid and CPR. According to Landzettel the "staff were hot on the idea in getting first aid and CPR training."

First year RA Mary Kay Ringstad said it was a good idea in case of an emergency.

The issue was AIDS this week, and a program was presented by the nurse and RAs in the Green Room Monday for Webster staff members.

They began with a film on AIDS and then talked about the facts of how a person can get it and steered away from the myths regarding AIDS.

"They [the RAs] were very willing to be updated on AIDS," Landzettel said. "They themselves want to learn."

According to Ringstad they also gave out information on a place in St. Louis where free anonymous AIDS testing can be done with results within ten days.

For the residents a similar program was offered in AIDS. According to Landzettel the program was offered floor by floor to allow residents to ask questions that they might not otherwise with a large group present.

Two weeks ago the RAs participated in a training session on AIDS sponsored by a St. Louis group and spent two nights, eight hours total, being trained, Landzettel said.

This is just one training session the RAs went through to prepare themselves for the other in-service programs they are offering the residents. The next issue on the agenda is date rape and according to Landzettel a program will be offered in December sometime before finals.

Back in October, RAs Nydia Blood and Mary Kay Ringstad, Landzettel and Susan Daily, the school's nurse, went to a date rape conference at the University of Missouri-Columbia (Mizzou). Ringstad said the confer-

ence offered a variety of 45 minute sessions. Since she lives on an all-male floor she said she attended a session titled "date rape as men's issues".

According to Ringstad an incident took place in this session that shocked a lot of the women present. "A man stood up and said 'I'm a potential rapist' and then he asked for our feelings on that," Ringstad said. Ringstad also said some of the girls were scared about the idea of him standing up and saying what he said. Others were curious as to why he saw himself in that light.

'A man stood up and said, 'I'm a potential rapist' and then he asked for our feelings on that.'

-Ringstad
resident assistant

According to Ringstad she wants to classify what date rape is because some people don't know how to classify it. "I want the definition to be cleared for people," Ringstad said.

The information being provided in the date rape program came from the conference they attended and other sources, Landzettel said.

"Date rape is very sensitive," Landzettel said. "Statistics have changed over one year since going to Mizzou. Then it was one in seven, now it is one in four will have been date raped."

The last issue on the agenda is alcohol and drug abuse and programs will take place next semester, according to Landzettel.

A program on alcohol and drug abuse will be presented in January and will be geared toward what persons who are affected by the abusers can do. "You need outside help when you know someone who has the problem," Landzettel said.

The residents will be informed on how one deals with it if a family member is an abuser and where to get counseling.

Also on the agenda in January, according to Landzettel, is a survey that will be distributed to the residents. This will give them a chance to respond and suggest topics that are of interest to them.

Lastly, Landzettel said there are two other conferences being held in the spring at McKendree and Mizzou on RA leadership and can be attended by her staff on a volunteer basis.

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On The Streets Dealing Drugs Beats Flipping Burgers:

by Eileen Kelley
Journal Staff Writer

The Eastgate Street vendors quickly disperse as the unmarked car pulls up.

Suddenly the windows of the building are filled with nameless faces peering out of its corners from the bottom floor up. One not so frightened youth remains on the street.

Holding his hand in front of his eyes to get a better look, he saunters over to the car.

"Brogan, how you doing man?"

He looks up at the shadowed images that are lurking in the windows above. He is in a deadlock — confronted with a cop in front of him and his counterparts watching anxiously from the windows above.

"They call me the hit man," he proudly proclaims as he introduces himself. Nuke's voice is surprisingly deep for his relatively small body. "When I come for a person I get 'em."

To Brogan, and possibly the other Eastgate gang members, he is commonly referred to as Nuke. His turf is Eastgate Street, a territory that lies in the area dividing the city of St. Louis and University City.

Nuke is 18. He has been involved with the Eastgate gang for the past five years.

For Nuke and the estimated 51 area gangs, their involvement seems to be their only known source of identity, the only viable means of survival.

Ranging from areas of the south side to areas on the north side, the kids come in all ages, races, and from both sexes.

They distinguish themselves with colors, hand signals and trade names.

Yet they all seem to have one thing in common — they are living in a world torn apart, a breeding ground of drugs and drug-related violence. There is an instilled fear within their poverty stricken neighborhoods.

...

Nuke lives with his aunt on Eastgate. She has no idea about the gang and the drugs, Nuke said, his voice instantly weakened.

Nuke said that all the kids on the street are members of the Eastgate gang. He admits that he and the other kids don't have a choice.

"Everybody on this street my age is (in the gang). When there's a fight, and somebody don't want to fight, then they (the gang) fight him. I'm one of the smallest, and I have no choice. My big brother was one, and I became one."

Nuke said that the Eastgates are in the process of changing their name. Their image is intended to change as well.

He said that they would like to identify themselves as the "exterminators". He said that they like the name because, "it sounds cool, you know, tougher."

Ironically though, Nuke said that while they, the gang members, feel the need to sound violent, they are trying to escape the images of the the "Crips", a well-known gang.

"We don't go around beating up people," said Nuke. "We like to fight gangs that do that to innocent people. We gonna be who we wanna be; don't need nobody telling us what to do."

Nuke said that drugs are the reason that the gangs fight with one



Nuke, a member of the gang Eastgate, talking with reporter Eileen Kelley. The gang is named for its street which is located on the border of University City and St. Louis City.

another. Protecting his gang's turf from other drug dealers infiltrating their self-proclaimed territory is Nuke's recent goal.

"The Jamaicans are coming into town," said Nuke. "If we get enough people, we'll see these dudes out of our town."

...

On the other end of town, the streets are quiet tonight. Row after row of boarded-up windows, half-standing houses and trash-filled yards adorn the area's inner-city streets.

"8 Ball Rolling," "JVL Posse," "Thundercatz," "Switchblade Sisters," "Melvin Don't Fuck With Us," and "Fuck The Police," are the welcoming signs on the worn bricks throughout the various turf areas.

"If I had a dollar for every 'fuck' you spray painted in the area, I'd be a millionaire," said Sgt. Richard Brogan.

Brogan, a 19-year police veteran and a gang specialist in the investigative division for the St. Louis Police Department said that he has interviewed about 1,500 kids involved with gangs. He has come to know Nuke and the St. Louis drug-related gang activity quite well.

In addition, he and Nuke said that it is not just kids that are trying to make a living through the drug trade.

For the Eastgate gang, Nuke said that an "older women" around the age of forty "cooks" the powdered cocaine into crack for the gang to deal.

"One case up on Geraldine Avenue, the drug dealing gang members were giving an old woman a hundred dollars a week just to use her front steps and hallway to sell crack," said Brogan. "And when I

interviewed the lady, this old woman said, 'Why do you white police worry about it anyway? You ain't gonna give these boys no jobs. People want this stuff and they are gonna buy it.'

"That was exactly her philosophy. 'This is the way life is.' And its you white people's fault 'cause you are out here trying to lock them up, chasing them around and acting stupid. Why don't you just get 'em a job'"

Brogan said that he understands the way that life is. Moreover, he feels that for the kids that are dealing drugs, it would be hard to convince them to take a job that is less lucrative.

"No kid is gonna take a job working for some McDonalds when he can sell crack all day, make 200 bucks, you know," said Brogan. "That's an insult. Wearing a brown uniform with a little hat on your head and flipping burgers all day. You can't wear jewelry, your cap and your Nike tennis shoes. Not many kids would do that and pass up the chance to sell crack."

Brogan said that these kids do not know of the old values, once respected by society.

"To them, they don't value the family. It is money," said Brogan. "Money is the common denominator. It buys kids success. It's the only way they know how to make it — selling crack."

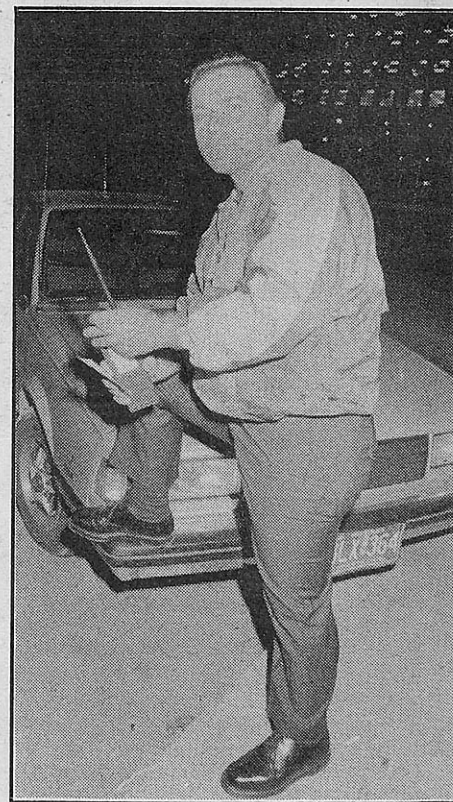
Many of the gangs are into vandalism and some traditional offenses like burglary and auto theft. But when the crime escalates to the point of dealing crack, a cheap derivative of the drug cocaine, the threat of imprisonment does not even become a viable deterrent for these gang members.

"When it gets to the level of crack dealing then these kids don't let

nobody stop them. If somebody says, 'Hey, get off that corner,' they'll shoot back at those people," said Brogan, as he explained the self-proclaimed territory of gang members.

"Or take for instance this one place, they would just go sit on some lady's front steps and start selling crack because it was a nice looking house and she'd come back and say, hey get off my steps and they'd say 'Fuck you, bitch' and throw a brick through her window."

Brogan said the threat of the Crips and the Bloods, two of the most well-known and imitated gangs, infiltrate



Sgt. Richard Brogan of the St. Louis Police Department.

Scott Audette

Scott Audette

City's Gang Numbers Rise

ing on to the St. Louis streets is somewhat invalid.

Brogan said that kids want to associate themselves with the Crips and the Bloods as a means of making themselves seem more organized, man-powered and tough. He refers to the gangs in St. Louis as 'wannabes.' Yet he said that there is proof that the Crips and Bloods come into St. Louis to capitalize on the drug market.

"They (the Crips and the Bloods) are bringing drugs into town. They sell it and then they leave," said Brogan. "They're not gonna be on the streets. They want to keep a low profile, they are going to be in hotels."

...

The St. Louis gangs are much different than the big name prototypes.

A former St. Louis gang youth, who was also a gang member in New York City, said that while St. Louis gangs are more organized, they are 'wannabe' Crips.

"Here they fight out here with their hands first. That had me tripped out."

Jimmie explained that in St. Louis they wait for the first guys to hit the ground before rivalry members take to it, whereas in New York he said that upon initial confrontation of the rivalry members, there is immediate combat. All members are standing guard with their hands in a clinched position and weapons.

"They listen. If a person says, 'Hey, we ain't gonna fight,' they listen. I learned that real quick here."

Jimmie, 17, had his first bout with gangs when he was five years old.

"And ain't nobody to help me. I was crying and shit."

For Jimmy, and possibly a majority of the youth gang members nationwide, this experience was a lesson — teaching these youngsters that in order to survive on the streets, one must make a name for himself and follow in the steps of those who are organized and can offer protection.

In essence, Jimmie followed in the footsteps of his kin, and became a member of the NYGB's (New York Gennessee Boys).

"My cousins and uncles..., I started off young, I wanted to take after them."

At the age of 10, Jimmie dealt with another bitter taste of reality. He momentarily learned of the price that one must pay for violence. He spent three months in a detention home.

"I took a brick to someone's head. I got in fight with some cat's little sister."

Jimmie feels that gangs are a way for these kids to get by in society, and there is virtually no way of escaping.

"When you're in a gang, there's nothing that you can do to get out. Once you're in, you're in. It's like a job."

He was a cocaine supplier, he said. He was making about \$300 a day.

He said that when he moved to St. Louis the V-Boys (Village Boys) asked him to join their ranks.

"They asked me to come with them. They knew I was from New York and all."

Jimmie said he sold marijuana and cocaine for a while yet feels that he was fortunate to escape the gang.

"Now, here, you can get out. As long as you're cool and all. Yet if there is a major drug bust and once that person is out, the first person they gonna come after is you."

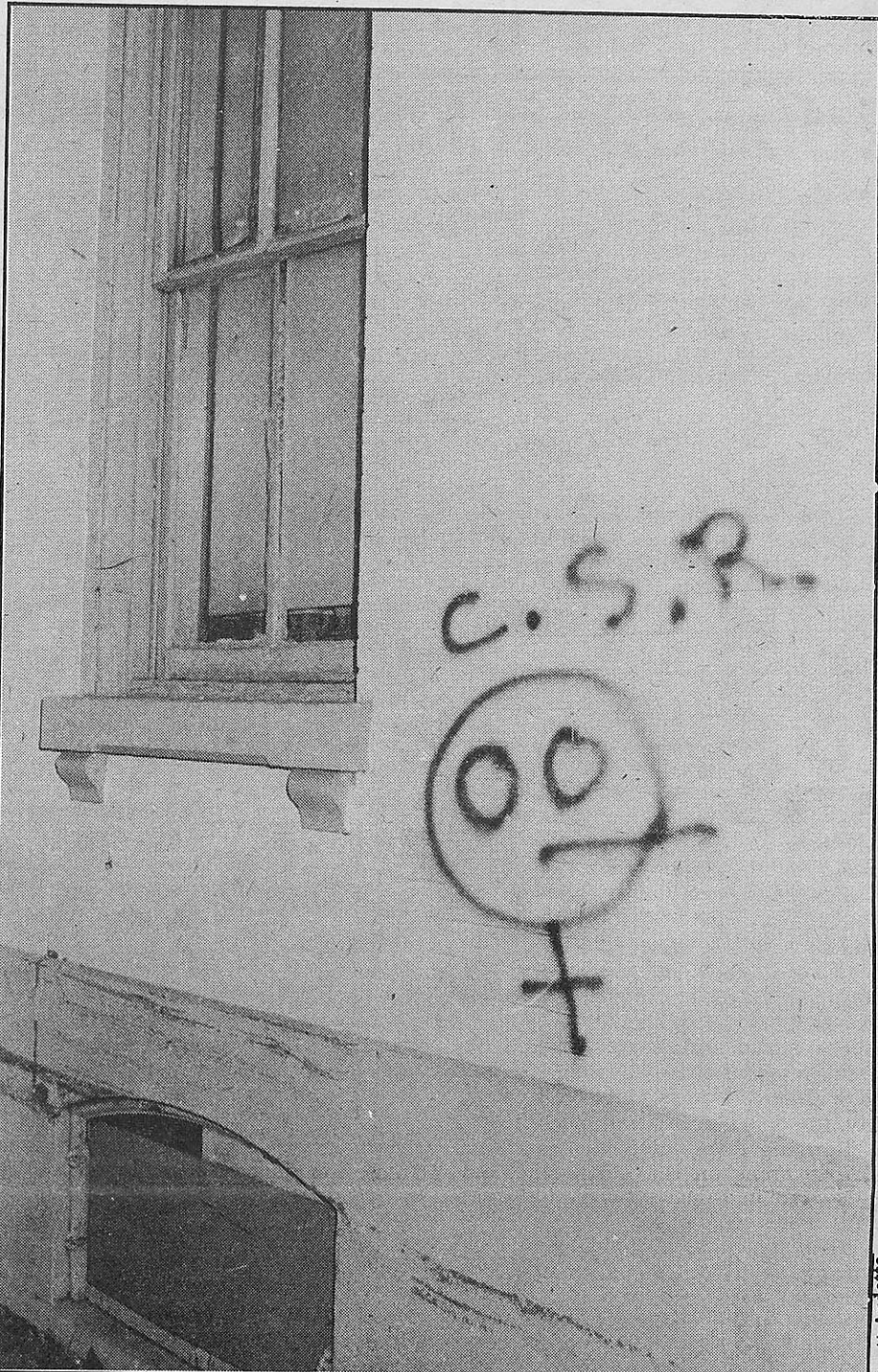
Jimmie went to Normandy High School, in North St. Louis.

He said that virtually on every Friday, although they did not have a gang name, they would dress in black leather coats, and matching Nike sporting outfits.

"That was when we were gonna fight, no questions asked."

Life for Jimmie now, outside of a gang, is still scary for him. Jimmie said that he packs a gun with him while out on the streets. He says that it is means of protection, a .44 magnum and a .38, a "Saturday Night Special."

"You be nervous, you don't know what's out there. They, the police, teachers and even the president don't understand what's going on. They say that this is getting unruly, (the related gang and drug situation) but they sit at home and chill in front of the TV — they just don't understand. It's scary."



Scott Audette

Graffiti from the gang Cool Scooter Rebels, whose turf is on the city's north side. The same emblem is found near the Arch and on the Louis IX (St. Louis) statue at the Art Museum. The gang was cited by the police for vandalism.

Jimmie said that he has shot two people. As he looks back on the situation, he says that now he is glad that they did not die.

"Fortunately I didn't kill them," he said. "I had the urge to kill then. If someone beats you up real bad the first thing that goes through your mind is, 'I'm gonna kill 'em.'"

The rough life that Jimmie has led is apparent. His arms, hands and face reveal the scars of violence on the streets.

"I'm planning on never getting upset again," said Jimmie. "I'll be okay. I'm really not a bad person, I was just surviving. These kids aren't

continued on page 11

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Education Focus For Kid's Sake Today - For A T

by Eileen Kelley
Journal Staff Writer

Kids, the problem solvers of tomorrow, maybe even of today.
Deloris Pepple's fourth grade sci-

the words "I think," rather than "because."

At the Stix school the children play together, laugh together, and most importantly, learn together. When



Jean Turner teaching her second grade class at Stix Elementary School, located in the city's Central West End.

ence class from, the Stix magnet school in the Central West End, is challenging President George Bush.

They want school children to plant 100,000,000 trees across the nation to help combat the greenhouse effect — they want the president to plant a tree also.

The magnet school programs in St. Louis came into existence 13 years ago. They have been formed across the country where there have been court orders mandating desegregation.

According to Marian E. Cotter, the principal of the Stix school, there are 29 magnet school programs in the St. Louis metropolitan area. Her 330 student school is for kindergarten through fifth grade. The racial mix is evenly balanced between white and black.

In Jean Turner's second grade class, the children joyfully march and dance about the room, to the reggae beat from Turner's drum sticks. When the beat picks up, the boys run to the left side of the classroom to quickly grab a seat, as the girls run to the right. They are learning about proportions. The children are praised with applause when they give the correct answer, using a full sentence and

the bell rings, many of the children walk through the halls hand in hand — black or white.

On the other end of town stands the small, weathered building of Northwest High School, on the north side of the city. Its job too is to educate the problem solvers of tomorrow.

Yet unlike the Stix school, Northwest, is facing a battle. There is no waiting list to get into school. The funding for the school system has continued to decrease over the years.

For the most part, busing, the drop out rate, and daily attendance rate have hurt this 99 percent black school.

When the kids leave to go to another school, the funds go with them, said Carl C. Landis, principal of the school. In addition, he said that there is an 82 to 83 percent attendance rate for Northwest students.

Landis said that when he first came to the school nine years ago, it had about 1,500 students. There are now about 660. He said that if the school starts with about 250 fresh-

man year students, there will end up being about 135 by their senior year.

"We try in this school to deal with education of the total individual," Landis said. "We work closely with values and decisions in one way or another. To build a good self-image and have them establish goals."

Landis said that in many cases, the school is the only positive role model for the students.

"We realize that we have to give these kids far more than what most secondary institutions have to deal with. It is the total development of the child. We are the role models, that they often don't have at home."

Landis believes that the freedom movements of the 60s brought decaying moral attitudes about education.

"Kids just don't seem to value education. This is highly apparent all over."

Landis said that in order to combat the declining educational values, drop out rates, and drug abuse that have affected schools nation-wide, a different approach to educating children needs to be taken.

He feels that schools cannot just be there to hand out the academia side. He said that the next decade has to offer more than the tradition.

"We're gonna have to take a new look at it. Students need so much more. There are so many forces out there facing kids. Hopefully we'll be able to do it," said Landis. "All I can do is access, provide, and hopefully help these kids achieve success. Sometimes if they (the students) are not strong, they take a route that isn't in their best interest. It takes a strong individual to hold onto their values."

Landis said that he respects the fact that many of the teachers have stayed with the school system, rather than dispersing out to county school systems.

"I haven't seen any urgent request to leave or anything. And each teacher can request to leave."

Joan Selby has been a special education teacher at Northwest High School since 1980. During the summers, Selby would teach in the county's Parkway district.

She said that while the county offers much more in terms of facilities for the both the kids and the

teachers, the city school is where she is most happy.

"That (the county) isn't reality, this is a whole different environment," Selby said. "We are not comparable to Parkway in any way. We are in need of more funding though. We can only do what we can do. We have to improvise, but I believe in this system."

Selby said that many people have a bad image of Northwest school children because of the extensive televised news coverage.

"You (the majority of people) think that all these kids are bad. You tend to forget that when most of these kids leave school, they go home to a house that is full of 10 to 15 parents. It's hard to explain. It's hard to comprehend."

In respect to role models, reports show that there is an 80 percent correlation between a child's success in school and parental guidance in the education process.

"We can't figure out how to get it. When we have a parent teacher conference, I didn't have one parent come."

Yet Selby said that while parental involvement is important for children, she understands that sometimes situations such as work, lack of transportation, and child care, don't permit the parents or guardians to become involved.

...

For the past three years, public schools attendance records have been decreasing—until recently.

Maritz Corporation is determined to get the students back into the classroom.

"So they can take advantage of the educational opportunities that are available to them," said Duane Christensen, senior vice president for the Maritz Corporation.

Maritz is sponsoring the "Be There" program for approximately 50,000 public city school children from the 125 public city schools.

The incentive program recognizes and rewards students for good and improving attendance records.

Christensen said that students are counting on each other to go to school and they are working together as a team instead of competing



Students in Deloris Pepples' fourth grade science class at Stix Elementary School. The school has an equal number of white and black students.

Scott Andette

Scott Andette

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tomorrow

against one another.

Christensen added that the "Be There" program is spiritually driven by students, with little faculty intervention.

"It's very simple," said Christensen. "We say here is your

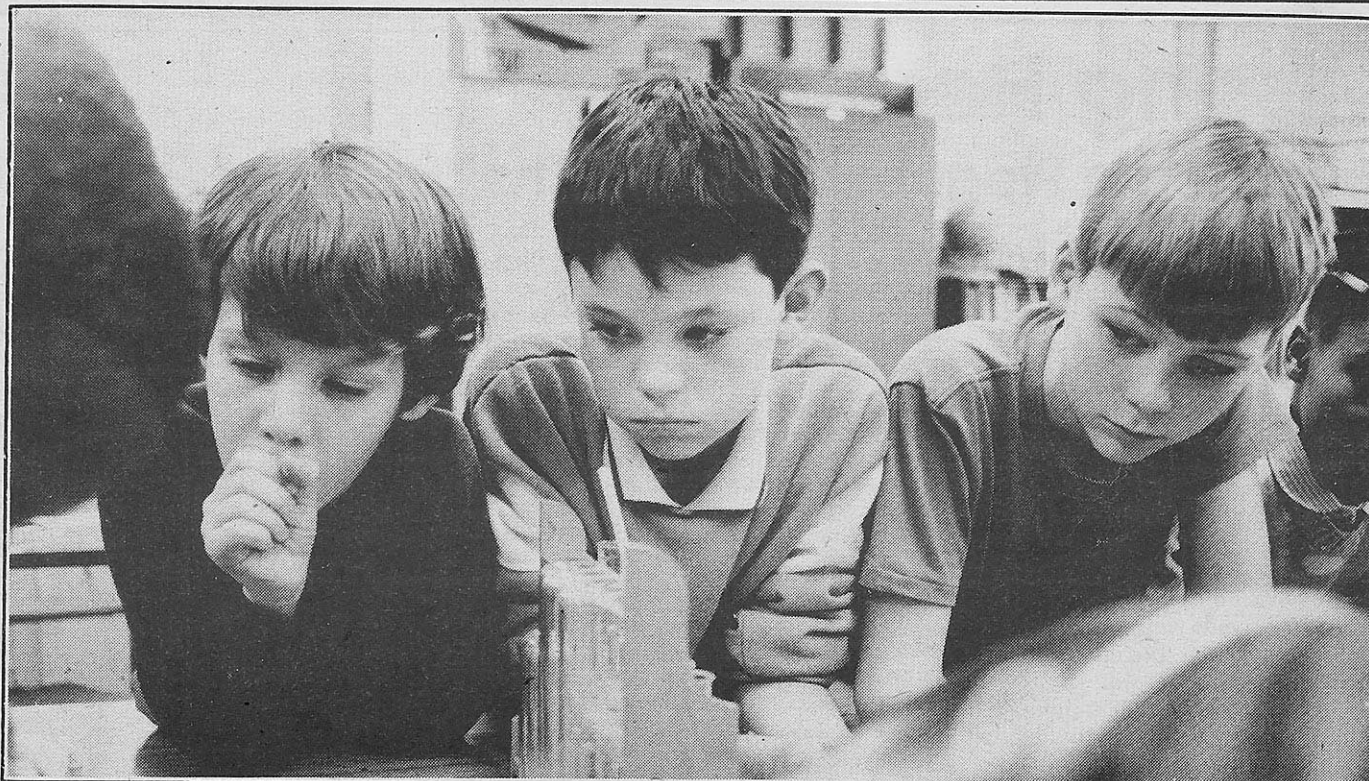
base, the attendance records from last year. Beat last year's record and you'll be recognized."

The city-wide school attendance average last year was 90.9 percent. Currently, the attendance records are at 91.2 percent. Christensen said that 72 schools, or 60 percent of the city's public schools have made an improvement.

"It's a modest increase, but it is an increase," said Christensen. "The program is working hopefully. It's a one of a kind."

And the kids have already been rewarded and will continue to be for the school year, if attendance continues to improve.

"Be There" Program Director Candace Thompson said that approximately 15,000 students were taken to the St. Louis Zoo and were provided with complimentary railroad tickets. In addition, 10,366 kids were treated to the movies, and compli-



Three students in Doloris Pepples' science class concentrating on an experiment. The students are gifted and talented fourth-graders at Stix Elementary School.

Scott Andette

mentary popcorn and soft drinks at Union Station.

The second five-week attendance cycle has been evaluated and proves to be promising for St. Louis city schools.

"We've had good results so far," said Christensen. "We just don't know how successful it's going to be,

it's just too soon to tell.

Thompson said that Maritz will be sponsoring music events, trips to six Flags, and Cardinal baseball games for the schools with improving attendance records throughout the next semester.

Gangs from page 9

bad either. Some of the kids I know told me that they got into gangs because they were scared. Scared of being jumped on. And the first thing the police say is, you stupid ass kids."

We don't want to fight, but sometimes we don't have a chance. People call us stupid, dumb and ignorant. Kids don't want to, but they have, that's the way that it is. You can't run from everything — like they say, either you kill, or you be killed."

Jimmie said that the motivating factor behind gangs is protecting turf, the drug scene and establishing a name for themselves which, in effect, protects them.

...

Despite the testimonies and the escalating violence of gang-related incidents, Brogan doesn't think that St. Louis has a big gang problem.

"St. Louis isn't a gang city. On a scale of one to ten, it is about a two. By that, I'm not trying to look through with rose-colored glasses." He said that basically, St. Louis is a poor city with a great deal of crime and drugs. "Gangs are survival."

"It's incredible, if you could see these family situations. There's no dad, and the mom's got five boyfriends. What's the kid gonna do? Compete for attention."

Crime rate reports state that St. Louis has the highest crime rate per capita. With or without gangs, there is a lot of violence here.

"St. Louis is no repertoire of non-violent activity," said Brogan. "Yet when you live in a gang-infested area you have no choice. You are going to have to answer (to the incorporated gangs in that area). There's no saying nope, I'm going to grandma's today."

Much of Brogan's nights are spent questioning the kids that are under suspicion for an offense. Brogan said that he also goes out into the turf areas to follow up calls of complaints of gang and drug related activity.

"Sure, here is a guy selling a few stones and rocks on the street corner.

Kids, the problem solvers of tomorrow.

School children of all races, ages, and economic backgrounds are facing similar dilemmas. Whether these children reach the path to bright futures is largely dependant on societies commitment to point them in the proper direction.

But that guy got it from somebody else, and that guy ten or 15 guys on the street. So, we'll help a guy out who's got serious case. And there is a tremendous amount of info. These people are desperate.

"Right before I left the juvenile system, I caught a kid who robbed someone at gunpoint. So I took him to the juvenile building and they booked him. He was also on probation. So he goes to trial and he pleads guilty. You know what his punishment was? To go back to the same probation officer that he wasn't going to in the first place. That was it. It's like double probation. I thought this is a joke."

Brogan said that while he understands that the correctional facilities don't have the room for many law offenders, he thinks that in the end, the kids are the ones being cheated.

"Cause obviously his mom and dad aren't going to teach him, or the school or the church. Society's got to teach him that if you go pointing a loaded gun at innocent people, you are going to get punished."

Yet Brogan doesn't believe in "warehousing" people.

"I'm not a believer of locking them up and throwing away the key. I think when you go to jail and you are a threat to society — you should really give these guys lots of medical, psychiatric and spiritual bombardment," said Brogan. "That helps maybe bring out a new man in that person. I don't believe that you should send them away to make license plates or bust rocks."

In respect to the St. Louis gangs, Brogan said that in his 19 years of service to the St. Louis Police Department he has never witnessed a gang phenomenon such as this. Brogan hopes that many of the 51 estimated gangs will lose their popularity among their members and phase out.

As for the approximately eight percent of the area gangs that are heavily into gang warfare and the dealing of drugs, with members like Nuke and Jimmie, their future looks like it will remain violent and bleak.

Gallup Poll Results Emphasize Nation's Concern For Schools

by Dawn Grodsky
Journal Managing Editor

College entrance test scores fell this year despite a lower number of students being tested. This has led U.S. Education Secretary Lauro Cavazous to utter the word "grim" in respect to the education situation. He stated the test results were "especially disheartening at the end of a decade marked by substantial education reform efforts."

Robert Cameron, research director at the College Board in New York said he was "keenly disappointed...I think too many high schools assume that students come to them knowing how to read..."

The 21st annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa poll of public attitudes found Americans think the public school systems leave much to be desired.

The public supports, by a substantial margin, the idea of a "standardized national curriculum," as well as national standards and goals for the public schools.

Eighty-three percent think that more should be done to improve the quality of public schools in poorer communities and two-to-one are willing to pay more taxes to enable it.

Three-quarters of the public favors reducing class size in the early grades to as few as 15 students and 68 percent said they will pay higher taxes for this too.

The public favors (by 71 percent to 21 percent) after-school and summer programs for students whose parents work. They are divided, however, on whether these programs should be financed by taxation, parent contributions or both.

There is deep concern about declining quality in inner-city school

and 74 percent think it is vital to improve them.

Eighty-three percent of the respondents favor more state and federal assistance for high school graduates who have the ability and desire to attend college, but cannot afford to do so. The demand centered on more scholarships, grants, work/study programs and low-interest loans.

Additionally, the poll asked the public to grade the public school systems the same way a student would be graded on the quality of his or her work. Eight percent gave public schools an A; 35 percent granted them a B; 33 percent marked schools with a C; 11 percent gave them a D and four percent felt the school system has failed.

The poll also asked respondents to rank the biggest problems facing educators. They listed drugs (35 percent), lack of discipline (19 percent), lack of proper financial support (13 percent), poor curriculum/poor standards (eight percent), difficulty in getting good teachers (seven percent), parents lack of interest (six percent), integration/busing (four percent), drinking/alcoholism (four percent), low teacher pay (four percent), teacher lack of interest (four percent), crime (four percent), truancy (three percent) and moral standards (three percent).

Other lower rating problems were seen as too high taxes, too much emphasis on sports and school board politics.

Two percent feels there are no problems facing the public school system.

(Some of the information was obtained through published research by Stanley M. Elam, of Indiana University.)

Missing Heroes: Low Esteem Plagues Black Youths

by Fontella Scott
Journal Editor

Elvis was a hero to most but he never meant nothin' to me. The sucker was racist, it's simple and plain. Motherfucker him and John Wayne.

-Public Enemy

After decades filled with bitter slurs and color-provoked brutality, most Americans would like the racially heated images of our country's past to slip quietly into the archives.

Recent polls suggest that the majority of white Americans, approximately 80 percent, feel that racism is, for the most part, buried. As they accept today's race relations, their black counterparts stress that racism is still alive, and some of them have decided to inspire action.

Today's black art subculture has borne a new era and form of protest music. Rap has, through several groups, become a way for black youths to express anger and rage at a system they say has shut them out.

Film makers such as Spike Lee have matched these words with pictures. As a result of these artists, black culture has seen an explosion of nationalism. pendants, earrings, t-shirts and medallions have appeared which bear the likeness of the African continent in the colors of its flag.

Kevin Woodson is a radio personality and host of a social events talk show at KMJM, an urban contemporary radio station in St. Louis.

As a disc jockey, Woodson is in close contact with the black youth culture. He said that the art world has definitely influenced today's black youth, however, he's not certain that some of them really hear or understand the message being sent.

He said the new interest in wearing African symbols, which he said were inspired by rappers such as Professor Griff of Public Enemy and Black Is Back, has taken off as more of a fashion statement than a conscious political move.

"I've talked to some of these kids," he said. "The average one doesn't know why they're wearing it. I would say that maybe 85 percent are coming from the angle that it's 'the style'."

However, he said, the fact that someone is pushing for renewed action or thought, is some improvement.

"I think people like Spike Lee are getting across a message," he said.

"In *School Daze* Spike Lee ended the movie with [a character yelling] 'wake up' and that's where the next movie started off. I think he and other people like him are trying to get black people to wake up and smell the coffee."

According to Woodson, smelling the coffee means re-evaluating what blacks as a people tend to think of themselves.

Woodson said that a negative black self-image has historically been perpetuated among the black communities.

Both Woodson and Jerry Lewis, bey of the Moorish Science Temple of America (Nation of Islam) and an active rights advocate, agreed that the difficulties blacks face in this country are mostly by design.

"We've been through three to four hundred years of influencing. We don't realize what we're buying into," Woodson said.

According to Lewis, that situation is made worse because black youths are not educated about their history.

"You're taught in school that George Washington, the father of this country, that men like him were great men. That is *their* history. You're not going to learn that most of them owned slaves," he said.

Both Woodson and Lewis agreed that cultural perception has kept many whites from viewing black reality as it is.

Woodson said that many, if not all, whites are aware of, and therefore recognize, only the things they view from day to day.

He said his experiences have led him to believe that whites may take offense at the suggestion that there is something in "their world" that they don't comprehend. He said basic insensitivity to other world views has caused many of the racial problems globally.

"[In America] the average white person would say pull yourself up by the bootstraps, but what they tend to forget is that a lot of the people who are older now had help through the WPA, Welfare; Welfare wasn't created for black people."

Lewis said that many of the troubles facing black teens such as drugs and gang violence are seen as social failures on the part of the race because of this mentality.

"They think this without considering the social and economic factors like employment and busing," he said.

"Busing can be seen as a good thing or a bad thing. You have these 'poor little black children from the ghetto' going to school far away from their homes without the designer jeans, without the nice clothes, wanting to relate. They feel withdrawn. Then someone notices and suddenly they're problem children and placed in special education classes. Some just give up," he said.

In terms of self-image, Lewis said that even the term generally given to African Americans has denied them a past and reinforced a feeling of inferiority.

"The other races that share this country are called Asian Americans, German Americans, something denoting their place of origin," he said. "Their children grow up with racial pride. It's a shame when children have to ask their parents 'who am I?'"

According to Woodson, what began as a conspiracy to keep African people from remembering past cultures and religions has subtly continued and formed in today's school system a Eurocentric history of the world.

"I don't mean to say that there aren't good teachers, but many black teachers, because this thing goes into the [educational] system, many of the teachers don't know enough about black history because they haven't been taught."

Woodson said that until someone decides to re-program black society, specifically in areas relating to self-appreciation, social dilemmas will continue to rise within the community.

"In my opinion, there's a belief that we [blacks] have to be second rate," he said. "I was talking to a woman on the show this week and she went on



Eileen Kelley

"It's a shame when children have to ask their parents, 'who am I.'"

to tell me about how she had a black company do some work for her and they messed it up and then she hired another and they messed it up. Even as a black person, she was thinking that way."

Woodson said the woman later said that some white companies had been rude in their services, but she had not taken these instances as an affront.

"I'd be lying if I said that brothers never messed up and made mistakes, but white people do too," Woodson said. "I wish we'd realize that they (white people) put on their pants one leg at a time just like we do."

He said that black self-criticism is often harsh enough to inspire sympathy with racism.

"I hear some people say, 'I see why white folks don't want to be bothered with us.' You'd never hear a Jew say, 'Well, I see why they burnt us in the ovens.'"

Lewis said that some of that negative image has even been taught through religion. Woodson agreed with that assessment.

"Carl Marx said once that religion is the opium of the masses. Don't get me wrong, I'm not saying there's anything wrong with religion, but a lot of people get so caught up in it. It was told to blacks during slavery that the Bible said slaves were supposed to be obedient to the master. There were black people who believed this just because of that. No one has been taught to be as loyal and obedient as us."

He said that mimicking the white culture has become a prevalent trend because of this.

"No one has imitated white folks like us. A black woman can have an inch of hair and she's shaking it because she sees the white folks do it."

Creating a positive and healthy black image for the next generations

are what both Lewis and Woodson are most concerned about. They say societal factors still tend to make the process slow and difficult.

Woodson said the media continues to perpetuate negative images and stereotypes by making the black neighborhoods the crime havens.

He said that when the media illustrates a drug problem, they immediately send cameras "to Newstead Avenue" (on the city's North side). "As if people in Ladue don't have drugs," he said.

"When someone goes off and kills the entire family [in white neighborhoods] all of the neighbors are like, 'I'm totally shocked. This kind of thing doesn't happen in our neighborhood.' That phrase is so misused because it happens everywhere."

Woodson said that while he feels whites may be misguided on topics such as these, he is still not a racist.

"Blacks cannot be racist. They can be prejudiced, but not racist as an institution. We can't afford to be."

"The things you're taught at home as a black child about white people are cautions. 'You be careful of white people.' Whereas a white child may be taught, 'Don't you hang around with blacks'."

While difficulties in reaching an understanding between the races still loom ahead, Woodson said pop culture will definitely help lead the way.

"I'm not a rap fan but I listen to

Public Enemy. I admire these folks because they say what they say with a sense of consciousness. They say, 'Let me slip a message in here.' I know they have to put a song in about love or my tennis shoes. I understand marketing, but our songwriters are like our gurus. We're not listening to our parents or to the teachers, and these people have to realize that they have our ear."

Literacy In America

Can The U.S. Compete If Its Inhabitants Can't Read?

by Laura Mees
Journal Staff Writer

Johnny can't read.
Neither can his mother.

They live right here in America.

Around the world, the United States is known for being incredibly powerful — a father figure for ailing Third World nations.

Yet one out of every five Americans cannot read the back of a cereal box.

How powerful can a functionally illiterate nation really be?

Literacy is no longer defined as being able to sign your name on the dotted line. Functional literacy entails being able to read, write, comprehend, and count. An entry-level job in today's work force isn't just doing your part on the assembly line anymore, but having the skills a student has after finishing eighth grade.

Suddenly the United States is lagging behind. Getting a job isn't so easy anymore. If a person cannot read, it is virtually impossible to get a job and support a growing family. People turn to welfare and other state or federal agencies for support.

Illiteracy is not a new problem in the United States. In 19th Century America, the public school system was created because literacy was equated with the development of democracy. In the first half of the 20th Century, the ability to read was not seen just as a basic skill, but a skill that enabled society to have a better and more equitable social order.

Today the demands for literacy stem from the realization that we must be able to communicate in order to compete worldwide. Americans also realize that they are paying for those who cannot read

through welfare and social aid.

Yet people are going to school, even getting a high school diploma, and don't know how to read past the second or third grade level.

According to William Curtis, director of Adult Basic Education (ABE) in the Ferguson/Florissant school district, these are the people we need to be concerned with first.

"Adults are the ones we should be concerned with," said Curtis. "We can solve the problems with the kids that are still in school...adults don't know how to learn."

"They come here [ABE Center] and need to learn so many skills. Jobs are so much more demanding today, and that demand is increasing."

Curtis said that the focus on literacy needs to change, that literacy efforts need to focus beyond the 12th grade.

"People confuse it [literacy] with kids but it's a life or death situation," Curtis said.

"They [non-readers] discover that they have no self-esteem because they can't read...some hide it for years."

There are many ways to hide illiteracy. Many non-readers learn to compensate by using excuses, such as forgetting their glasses, to get someone else to read to them. On the job, an illiterate may ask a fellow employee if they understood that last memo and what they thought of it.

Many students in the ABE program are high school dropouts who are being pushed to learn to read by a probation officer or Learnfare/Welfare to Work. But some students come because they realize they can't read their children bedtime stories. They begin to value an education and see that if they can better themselves,

there is a good chance their children will stay in school. However, the number one reason people want to learn to read is to fill out their income tax forms.

But then there are those who graduate from high school and still can't read. How did they get through the system? How do they get job? How do they survive?

According to Robert Weng, administrative assistant of ABE in the St. Louis Public schools, this isn't as impossible as it sounds.

"If a kid was quiet at school, didn't cause trouble, and made some sort of effort, it's easy [graduating]," Weng said.

"A kid who doesn't cause trouble won't get a teacher's attention. Therefore a teacher thinks a kid is okay and is trying to learn. So he/she will pass them with a D.

"No one asks questions. So a kid gets through the system."

Another reason, cited by Charlene Stratton, master teacher at the ABE center in Ferguson/Florissant is the lack of individualism in teaching today.

"Teachers need to teach the individual, not a test," Stratton said.

"Schools aren't meeting the needs of the students anymore. If a student doesn't learn from one set of materials, teachers don't take the time to try another set of materials. They don't have the time.

"It's a social thing. Teachers want to move them along. Here, [ABE center] we work one-on-one with the students, let them work at their pace. We don't pass them up."

According to Weng, of the St. Louis public schools' ABE program, teachers just have too much to teach.

"You can't teach all the facts and keep up...here [ABE] we are trying to teach skills so they can do any kind of job," said Weng.

"A person can't be trained for just one job anymore. The good jobs are much more technical, factory jobs are diminishing. People need more basic skills now."

Teachers and tutors at the ABE centers work with students one-on-one

continued on page 14

WHEN THERE
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America Ages

Baby Boomers Worry About Old-Age Care

by Lisa Haddox
Journal Staff Writer

The older woman, looking out the window, would call her granddaughter over.

"Sharon, is there a woman out there waiting for the bus with a transfer ticket?" she would say.

"I'd look and there would be nothing remotely resembling a person. We'd both crack up after she realized there was nothing there," said Sharon Christopher.

Christopher, a sophomore at Webster, is among the majority of Americans that have lived, or do live, in an extended household. A study in 1982 estimates there were 1.2 million disabled elderly living with relatives in the United States.

Although the majority of families in the U. S. live in an extended household, a recent study estimates that 20 to 40 percent of individuals over 65 have a chance of entering a nursing home.

That figure is expected to rise because of societal changes, longer life expectancy, and the coming of age of the baby boomer generation.

Societal changes were a factor in the decision for the Christopher family to admit their grandmother into a nursing home.

Christopher's mother was part of the workforce and could not care for her mother full-time after Christopher's grandmother broke her hip and dislocated her shoulder while she was living with the Christophers.

While a recent study estimates that 70 percent of disabled elderly living in a relative's household are cared for by a woman relative, this will become increasingly more difficult as more women work outside the home.

"We appreciated the chance to try to care for her," said Christopher, "but it was the only solution at the

time."

However, what will happen to those disabled individuals who cannot be cared for by relatives, nor can they enter a nursing home because of rising costs and the demand for beds?

A total of \$27 billion was spent on nursing homes in 1982, a 13 percent increase from the year before, according to an 1982 study. In addition, the number of persons over 65 is increasing by approximately 2.6 percent per year, while the demand for nursing home beds is increasing at a rate of three percent a year.

The situation will only worsen in the 21st century. The baby boomers born in 1946-1964 will be ages 65 and over by the year 2030. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services estimates that they will comprise 20 percent of the population, as opposed to the 12 percent of the population that is now 65 years and over.

Not only will their generation be larger, they will also live longer. Lissy F. Jarvile, M.D., Ph.D., states in her book, *Aging Into the 21st Century*, that men who reached 65 in 1970 could expect to live to 78; men who reach 65 in 2000, however, could expect to live to 83. Women who reached 65 in 1970 could expect to live to 81.5, but in 2000 could expect to live to 86.

Studies also indicate that more disabled elderly will live with relatives in years to come, yet this may prove unlikely with the increasing pressure of everyday life and the statistics that show a large percentage of women will be active in the workforce.

Longevity and larger numbers deem necessary more housing options and urgent reform. Americans seem to be pushing their elderly out of a place.



Elderly people are often left alone. This woman passes the afternoon by playing solitaire.

Ann Appelbaum

Illiteracy from page 13

one and use a variety of methods to teach reading skills. The most widely used method is the Laubach method which incorporates both word recognition and phonics as a way of teaching.

Another innovative method being tried involves a touch-screen method on IBM computers. This method not only teaches a person to read and write, but also teaches some basics of keyboards and computers. Being tried at two St. Louis area ABE centers, IBM touch-screens also have a very high success rate.

One thing all of these programs need is money. Though funding of ABE has increased considerably in recent years, it is still not enough.

Within the next five years, Missouri hopes to add \$50 million to its state budget to help combat illiteracy through a 30-point action plan.

The plan was created by the Governor's Advisory Council on Literacy. The council, which consisted of 52 volunteers, was given a two-year time period to evaluate the effectiveness of current literacy efforts in the state, identify gaps in services, and recommend corrective actions.

The council made three major recommendations accompanied by 30 action plans. The three recommendations are as follows:

- Missouri should guarantee the opportunity for all children to be prepared for their school years.
- Missouri should focus on keeping students in school and ensuring that their education prepares them for their adult years.
- Missouri should provide opportunities for all adults, especially those who are under-skilled, to improve their literacy skills, life skills, and job skills.

The action plans include improving prenatal care for expectant mothers in order to help diminish learning disorders in children, promoting innovative means to keep students from dropping out of school through possibly increasing and decreasing Aid For Dependent Children (AFDC) payments to families based on school attendance and academic performance, and full implementation of the Learnfare/Welfare to Work program.

So now there are plans to combat the plague of literacy, at least in Missouri. Will it work any better than the Right to Read program did during the Nixon administration?

Right to Read was to cure literacy

in America inside of 10 years. A daring and innovative plan, the program never really got off the ground.

This is not entirely the government's fault. Only two to four percent of the nation's non-readers come forward for help. People don't seek help for many reasons including inadequate day care for their children, not enough time, and a dislike of school. But according to Carolyn Meyer, teacher at the ABE center in Ferguson/Florissant, the biggest reason is fear.

"Some of these people have been told they are stupid because they are different and must learn differently than others," Meyer said.

"Students are scared...they can't deal with the social stigma and narrowness of the education system."

"It's relatively new to tell someone they have a learning disorder. Parents don't want their children labeled. It can be really detrimental."

The value on education isn't there either. More and more students consider school a place to go to get away from the home front for at least six hours a day, a social entity, somewhere to hang out and be cool.

Curtis, at the Ferguson/Florissant ABE center, cites this lack of value on education as a major setback.

"There are several elements that work against the schools, especially anti-intellectualism. That's where the biggest problem is. It's not cool anymore to get good grades; the kids don't care," Curtis said.

"Teachers have let it happen, too. When desegregation began it was supposed to give kids a better chance and a better education. But instead, teachers lowered their standards to compensate for the differences in background and education. The needs were not addressed."

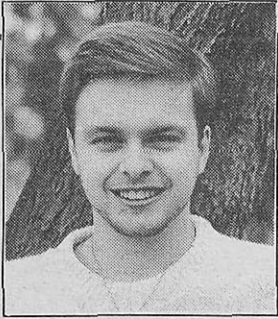
Curtis said that the needs are still not being addressed but a change must come around if the United States plans to stay a super power for much longer.

"The [school] system must change internally; mastery levels must be raised. Instead of passing a kid with a D just because he was there, we need to make sure he knows and understands the material on a much higher level," said Curtis.

"Change is not popular, but we must service everybody, not just ABE or K-12. We need to work together."

Society must change its value of education or Johnny may never read. Neither will his mother. And the United States will pay in more ways than one.

another opening...



"The Rep has prepared an o.k. rendering of Thornton Wilder's play *The Matchmaker*."

by Chad Campbell

The holidays are here and so is the Rep's seasonal play, although not quite as successful as last year's smash hit, *Steel Magnolias*. The Rep has prepared an o.k. rendering of Thornton Wilder's play *The Matchmaker*.

The Matchmaker is the story of one Dolly Gallagher Levi (Yes, the same Dolly from Jerry Herman's popular musical adaptation *Hello, Dolly!*). She is New York's most infamous matchmaker in the 1880s, and has set her sights on the uptight and cantankerous Horace Vandergelder, Yonkers' most prominent citizen. While she works to win him over, she must contend with Vandergelder's niece, Ermengarde, and his two employees. Ermengarde is in love with an artist who is unloved by her uncle. The two employees, Cornelius Hackl and Barnaby Tucker, have run off to New York for the day to find adventure and love. Love, as always, triumphs in the end. I believe that sometimes this plot has become cliché.

Mary Ellen Ashley, a newcomer to the Rep, plays the manipulative Dolly Levi with spunk. She seems to be omniscient when it comes to the affairs of the others around her. Ashley always keeps a mischievous sparkle in her eye when she successfully concludes another bit of match-making.

Back again from last year's *Steel Magnolias* is one of my favorite Rep performers. Carol Dilley is a riot as



The Matchmaker is directed by Susan Gregg. (l to r) Norbert Butz as Barnaby Tucker and John Renshouse as Cornelius Hackl.

the millinery assistant Minnie Fay. Although her character was essential-

ly the same as last year's Annelle, she shined and brought a little life to

some otherwise uninteresting scenes. Her best scenes are when she gets a little tipsy, well, I should go ahead and say drunk! Minnie Fay is ditzy enough when she's sober, but watch out when she is under the influence!

It seems as if I am always writing about Norbert Butz in my reviews. This man is remarkable! I have been fortunate enough to see him in five different plays including this one, and I have yet to see any similarities in the five characters. They are all completely different, and I have believed every one of them. This time around, Butz plays the youngest employee Barnaby Tucker. For those of you who don't know, Butz is a fourth year student in Webster's Conservatory of Theatre Arts.

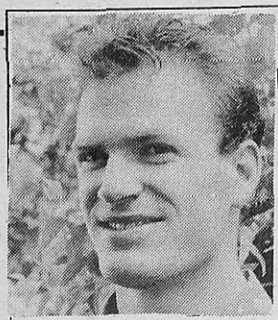
Last on my list of actors who give outstanding performances is Trinity Thompson as the delightfully dotty aunt, Flora Van Huysen. Her character made me imagine what Tweety Bird would be like when he is a good bit older. She was absolutely precious as the saviour of the young lovers.

Also of mention is Anne Gibson's scenic design. The use of electronics and turntables to change the set works well and makes each transition flow smoothly.

Susan Gregg directs this play as well as last year's play which I have already mentioned more than a few times. I was looking forward to this expecting the same quality as last year. I guess one could say that my expectations were shattered. I felt as if the show lacked energy. The pace did not pick up until the second act decided to roll around to save the day.

To end, I will say that if you plan on seeing the show, take *Steel Magnolias* out of your head completely, try to stay awake for the first act, and pay close attention to Mary Ellen Ashley, Carol Dilley Norbert Butz, and Trinity Thompson.

Deep Focus



"*Macao* is...about a man who washes ashore after a plane crash over the ocean."

by Patrick Kearney

The current, and quite notable, series of films being shown in the Webster Film Series is *The Cutting Edge II: A World On Film*. Once again, David Kinder has compiled a collection of hard-to-find films from around the world by directors worth watching.

People get put off sometimes by the word, "cutting edge." They think that they are going to watch ninety minutes of a man with a flower up his nose and an UZI in his hand pound his head against a cement block that represents society. No, no, no. However, there are interesting messages to be found in these films. Some are blatant, and some will burst into your head hours later.

Macao is a recent (1988) film by Clemens Klopfenstein about a man who washes ashore after a plane crash. He discovers that the plane's pilot has also survived the crash. The

two then set about dealing with their fate and the overly friendly Cantonese natives on the island of Macao. After several answered phone calls and attempts to sail away from the island, the two realize that maybe they didn't survive the crash after all: they were dead and this was paradise. Unable to face life (or afterlife) without his beloved wife, the passenger promptly plans his escape from Macao.

The island is named appropriately enough. It means, "beyond the sea," which is exactly where this Twilight Zone place is. A place of paradise, warm weather, and friends everywhere who expect nothing but your own happiness is something that sounds tempting to us all. What happens when we get it? Will we crave the hectic schedules of everyday life? Will we miss the time crunch in the video editing suite at the end of each semester?

"Suddenly you are where you always wished to be," says Klopfenstein, "and maybe you don't like it right away. The paradise you always dreamed about...homesickness is creeping up on you."

Klopfenstein's direction and editing style may be different to some people, but it is understandable if not conventional. You never see the plane crash. Budget doesn't matter: you don't need to see it. It's not every day

that a man in a three-piece suit surfaces in the middle of an ocean and gropes for a suitcase floating by. On another note, his use of one, uncut shot in several scenes seem to exten-

People get put off sometimes by the word, 'cutting edge.' They think that they are going to watch ninety minutes of a man with a flower up his nose and an UZI in his hand...

the scene unnaturally. Even though we see real-time progression, we subconsciously want to see a cut or series of cuts to speed up the scene. Klopfenstein's reasoning may be that he wants to make us anxious for the cuts that never come in that there is nothing else left in this paradise island but time upon time.

This island wasn't exactly a "paradise" while he was filming. After looking around the island finding no

inspiration in the enormous advertisements, hotels, and garbage dumps his "visual dreams collided severely with reality and a low budget. I felt like turning around and leaving immediately." After some thought, however, he decided that "the idea of a banal afterworld, being different but nothing special seemed immediately acceptable."

Macao is an interesting adventure that can relate to a lot of people on a lot of levels, and is worth your discovery. It will be shown Dec. 8 at 8 p.m.

Also, for those who are into heavy symbolism, or are fans of the Smiths' music videos, Derek Jarman's *The Last Of England* is being shown Dec. 10. Jarman tells a story in pictures of the depressing fall of a once great nation and its' society. Don't look for a plot here, as you will be taking the wrong approach to this film. The overall concept and the relation of images is what needs to be concentrated upon here. If you are up to the challenge, take it. The photography is beautiful and sadly apocalyptic at the same time. Even though he denies it, the film is an autobiographical look at the decline of Jarman's life as well. Drugs and AIDS have plagued Derek Jarman in the past few years so one really can feel the desperation in his message. *The Last Of England* could be the last of Jarman.

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OUT & ABOUT

Events and Activities of Note Around Town



Louise Nadeau and Brian Staihr, members of the State Ballet of Missouri, as the Sugar Plum Fairy and Cavalier in *The Nutcracker*. The performance will be at the Fox from Dec. 21-23. This is the first time *The Nutcracker* has been performed at the Fox. It is also the first time the St. Louis Symphony has performed with the Missouri State Ballet.

A Holiday Tradition Comes To The Fox

For the first time, the State Ballet of Missouri and the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra will perform together in a full-length, fully staged production of *The Nutcracker* ballet. The holiday classic will be presented by Dance St. Louis and the St. Louis Sun at the Fox Theatre, 527 N. Grand, at 8 p.m. on Thursday through Saturday, December 21-23, and at 2 p.m. on Saturday, December 23.

Tickets range from \$10.50 to \$28.50 for the general public, and \$8 to \$23 for children, students with ID, and senior adults. Tickets may

be obtained through Dance St. Louis (968-3770) or Metrotix (534-1111).

The Nutcracker at the Fox marks a number of firsts: the first time the ballet has been performed at the Fox, the first time either State Ballet or the Symphony has appeared there, the first performance together by the two groups, and the first casting of a St. Louis child in the leading role of Clara in State Ballet's production.

The Fox Theatre, a movie palace built in 1929, has been the host of stage productions since its restoration in 1982.

Special Events

- **UNDER THE STARS:** The St. Louis Science Center hosts a free public telescope viewing session on the archery range next to the Science Center in Forest Park on Friday, **December 8**, from 6-9 p.m. Visitors will view the moon and Venus, as well as other celestial objects. Telescopes are provided by the St. Louis Science Center and the St. Louis Astronomical Society. For more information, or if weather is questionable, call the Science Centers 24-hour Night Sky Update at 289-4453.
- **IT'S NOT OVER 'TIL...:** The St. Louis Conservatory of Music Opera Theatre, under the direction of Sally Stunkel, will present two comic one-act operas on the evenings of **December 9 and 10**, at 8 p.m. The performances will take place in the Conservatory's Main Auditorium, 560 Trinity Ave. The operas are Puccini's *Gianni Schicchi* and the rarely performed *La Canterna* by Haydn. Both will be performed in English, and fully staged. Admission is free. For more information, call 863-3033, weekdays.
- **POPULISM AND DEMOCRATIC MONEY: THEN & NOW,** a special conference celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Populist Great St. Louis Convention, will be held Saturday, **December 9**, from 10 a.m.-noon, at the Sheet Metal Workers Local #36 Building, 301 S. Ewing St. Speakers will include Jim Hightower, William Greider, and Lawrence Goodwyn. For more information, call 731-5312.
- **ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION:** Craft Alliance Gallery celebrates its 25th birthday with the Gala 25th Annual Holiday Exhibit. The exhibit will be on view **through December 23**, at the Gallery, 6640 Delmar Blvd. Including in the show will be a selection of works by over 100 artists from throughout the United States. This exciting display will feature various media including clay vessels and teapots, fine needle baskets, pottery, glass, jewelry, blankets and other one-of-a-kind objects. For further information, call 725-1151.
- **NEW SPACES:** With the opening of a new alternative gallery space, the MJF Arts Studio Gallery, comes a new exhibition of recent works on paper by St. Louis artist John-Paul Wolf, **through December 22**. The gallery is located at 1709 Washington, on the fourth floor. Wolf's drawings focus on the cross-cultural nature of language and symbolism in mixed media works that are contemporary in their format and materials, while conscious of history and age. Wolf has displayed his work in many group exhibitions, and in solo shows in St. Louis and Kansas City. For more information on the show or the new gallery, call 421-4402.
- **TO MAKE ALL LAWS: THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,** a touring exhibition depicting the history of the U.S. Congress, continues at the St. Louis Public Library, 1301 Olive, **through December 30**. For more information, call 241-2288.

The Journal

Webster University's Student Newspaper

COLUMNISTS & CONTRIBUTING WRITERS

The *Journal* is now accepting applications for columnists and contributing writers from the Spring 1990 semester. All current columnists and contributors are invited and encouraged to reapply for their positions. The following positions are available:

Film Series Critic
Theatre Critic
Music Critic

Movie Critic
Readers' Advocate
Contributing Writers

These are non-paid positions. Applicants should possess good writing skills, ability to interact with people and a knowledge of their respective field. For a description of duties of each writer, or to obtain an application, contact the Editor of the *Journal*, room 247A, Business/Technology Complex, or call 968-7088. New applicants should submit samples of their writing along with the application. Current writers need only indicate their desire to retain their position.

Media Students Face New Requirements

by Jennifer Reed
Journal Staff Writer

Media Communication majors who entered Webster this fall have an additional requirement to meet as part of their portfolio review. They will be required to attend three media communications-related campus events.

Those who are pursuing an area of emphasis in media communications have an additional requirement of three events before submitting his or her second portfolio.

According to Art Silverblatt, chairman of the media communications department, this requirement was decided by him and the media faculty.

"It's a statement by faculty that these events are important to attend," Silverblatt said. "This is not a chore."

Examples of events that would meet the requirements include events through the Film Series, lectures and

showings by guest artists and professionals. Silverblatt said they hope to bring in some advertising and public relations professionals, in addition to current offerings.

According to freshman Marcy Cadena the requirement doesn't bother her at all. "I think it is a really good idea because I wouldn't be encouraged otherwise to go and see them," Cadena said. "I have attended one and was really impressed with it." Silverblatt supports the requirement without any complaints also.

In order to obtain credit for attendance at these events a card can be picked up and signed in Room SV 250. Upon arrival at an event the card will be stamped or punched. When portfolio review comes up the card should be presented by the student.

According to Silverblatt this requirement is a license for media students to broaden their horizon.

First home game...

Men's Basketball Sets Nine Records

by Stephanie Morton
Journal Sports Editor

Over 100 people attended the home opener of the men's basketball team on Nov. 28.

Those people witnessed another record-breaking performance by the Gorloks. In their fourth game of the season, against St. Louis Christian College, they crushed the Soldiers 131-31.

The men have already broken nine single game records this early in the season.

The records that were broken were: most total points scored in a game, 131; most points scored in a half, 77; fewest total points allowed, 31; fewest points allowed in a half, 9; largest margin of victory, 100; most field goals scored, 58; fewest field goals allowed, 11; highest field goal percentage, .734; and fewest rebounds allowed, 17.

Along with the broken records, the Gorloks tied the record for most three-point field goals by a team in a game with 13 three-pointers.

Starting off the offensive explosion, center Paul Berra scored the first points of the contest. Danny Smith, guard, from St. Louis Christian returned with a three-pointer, giving the Soldiers their only lead of the game at 3-2.

After that point Webster took control and scored 18 points in just over nine minutes.

Forward Chris Jones stole the ball from Jeff Michael, Soldier forward,

and passed to Eric Stack, guard, for the lay-up. Webster led 18-5.

With ten minutes remaining, in the first half, the Gorloks upped their lead to 20-5.

At the 8:03 minute mark, came an amazing string of three, three-pointers from both Stack, and Sam Farrar, guard. Stack landed the first two three-pointers in a row, and Farrar took care of the third, increasing the Gorlok hold 53-17.

By half-time the men had scored 77 points, breaking the previous record of 63, for the most points scored in a half.

With a 55 point lead the Gorloks could have rested in the second half, but according to Dennis Beckett, coach of the men's team and athletic director, the men did the "ethical thing."

"We did the ethical thing, we picked up at half court. We could have gotten arrogant and quit playing hard, but we have some classy players and we put more pressure on them [St. Louis Christian]," said Beckett.

Some teams may have taken out their starters, but Beckett had only six healthy players on the bench. Jamie Chorosevic, center, and Bob Lautermilch, guard, were both injured.

In the second half, Stack scored the first two of the 54 points that were earned.

Tom Schellemans, center, received

a pass from Stack and made an easy field goal increasing the score to 97-25.

At the 5:32 mark, Webster surpassed the record for most points scored in a game. Farrar passed to Berra who assisted forward Dan Thoman, for the record-breaking basket. Webster went up 121-31, beating the old record of 119.

From there on, the Gorloks scored ten more points. The last basket came from Thoman, who received a pass from Schellemans, and tapped it through the hoop.

Beckett attributed the win to strong overall playing, and a solid defense.

"I was happy with the defense. We had a pretty good, sound defense. I didn't want the guys to foul because when you foul that is sign of a weak defense," he said.

'I was happy with the defense. We had a pretty good, sound defense. I didn't want the guys to foul because when you foul that is a sign of a weak defense.'

— Beckett

The only negative aspect of the offense was their free throw shooting. The Gorloks converted two of their nine attempts, for a percentage of 222.

Stack established a new individual record with eight three-point field goals. Farrar added four, while Thoman contributed one.

Stack led the team with 34 points, and four steals. He scored the points in just 35 minutes of play. Stack converted on 13 of 14 field goal attempts.

Schellemans netted 22 points. In 36 minutes, he made 11 of 13 field goals. Schellemans pulled down 12 rebounds, 10 of which were off the defensive boards, and made three steals.

Thoman was next in scoring with 21 points. Thoman was able to connect on 10 of 12 baskets in just 26 minutes, and was able to make three steals.

Farrar added 20 points netting 8 of 13 shots in 28 minutes.

Chris Jones, forward, contributed 17 points, off the bench, converting 8 of the 16 shots he attempted.

Berra rounded out the team effort,

with 17 points and 13 rebounds. Ten of his rebounds were defensive. Berra made good on 8 of 11 attempts, and led the team with two blocked shots.

Webster had an impressive overall shooting average of .734. They accomplished this by netting 58 of the 79 field goals attempted.

The team was also successful from the three point range by making 13 of the 17 attempted. Their average was .765.

Following the victory the men evened their season record at 2-2.

Women's Basketball Squad

Loses Game Against Maryville; Still Seeking 1st Victory

by Derrick Teitelbaum
Journal Staff Writer

Two games into the 1989-90 basketball season, the womens' team is still searching for their first ever victory, in the four year history of the team.

On Nov. 29, Webster lost an away game at Maryville College 91-34. Coupled with their season opening loss to Lindenwood College, 68-15, the lady Gorloks now stand at 0-2.

Against Maryville, the womens' offense played much better than they did against Lindenwood.

As a team, they made 13 field goals out of 52 attempts for a .250 shooting percentage. Compared with the 7 field goals made in 48 attempts in their previous contest, it is evident that the womens' offense is improving.

From the opening minutes, Maryville used their height and physical advantage to open up a quick 16-4 lead.

With less than two minutes gone in the game, freshman center Michele Rausch injured her knee and was unable to play.

Picking up the slack was junior forward/guard Lisa White. White led the team offensively.

White scored 18 points in the game by making seven field goals, including two three pointers. She also connected on two free throws and led the team by grabbing seven rebounds.

Amy Todt, guard, netted four points by making a basket and converting two free throws. Todt also led

the Gorloks with three steals.

Sophomore forward Paula Howard contributed two points by sinking a field goal.

Forward Denise Spier added two points and grabbed six rebounds, second highest total on the team. Spier also provided some unusual entertainment for the fans in attendance when she lost one of her contacts out on the court in the second half. Play was halted for several minutes as both teams and all the coaches searched for the missing eye wear. Head coach Randy Kriewall found it and play resumed.

Center Tammy Johnson scored three points by netting a field goal and a free throw.

Guard Howard Stacey Tate scored two points by making a field goal.

Forward Carol Robinson added three points for the Gorloks, making a basket and scoring another point from the charity stripe.

Guard Mickie Kuhlmann played sound defense for most of the first half before yielding to illness. She was unable to return in the second period.

Along with errant shooting, the team also turned the ball over to Maryville on 35 different occasions.

The lady Gorloks' next game is Dec. 9 at Lindenwood College followed by another weekend game on Dec. 10 at MacMurray College in Illinois.

Kuhlmann and Rausch are expected to play.

The game scheduled for Dec. 5 against Harris-Stowe College has been rescheduled for Jan. 29.

1989-90 Women's Basketball Schedule

Dec. 8- Lindenwood College, 6 p.m. away.

Dec. 9- Macmurray College, 6 p.m. away.

Jan. 8- Millsaps College, 7:30 p.m. at Nerinx.

Jan. 13- Fontbonne College, 6 p.m. away.

You're smart
enough to know
the difference
between perestroika
and glasnost.

And you're
still smoking?

Working Out Keeps Injuries Dormant

by Stephanie Morton
Journal Sports Editor

Injury. To an athlete, that one little word can mean being benched for the season. However, injuries can be prevented by taking precautions during the winter season.

According to Jill Collins, athletic trainer from *HealthSouth Rehabilitation Center of St. Louis*, athletes need to train on a regular basis.

"The biggest thing they need to do is have a daily stretching routine. About 10-15 minutes prior to a workout and afterwards is good," said Collins, who is also Webster's trainer.

A stretching routine should include the major parts of the body—legs, arms, back, neck, and the shoulders.

In addition to stretching, Collins added a weight training program would cut down on the probability of injuries. By lifting weights three to four times a week, the body will maintain a level of strength in which injuries would be less likely to occur.

In fact, Collins suggests warming up the muscles by taking a light jog before working out. This allows the muscles some time to limber up before stretching, and people then can get a better stretch.

For a weekend athlete this program would be best, and according to Dr. Richard C. Lehman, orthopedic physician who works with *HealthSouth*, everyone should get some type of exercise on a regular basis.

"Now if we're dealing with the ideal situation, basically everyone would do aerobic training. If they don't have a facility to workout in they can jump rope, be on a sit-up program to strengthen stomach and back muscles, and do some walking or jogging every other day," said Lehman.

Lehman said that weekend athlete, people who participate in a sport or train a few times per month, tend to have a higher percentage of getting hurt just because they do not maintain a level of fitness that is constant.

"Good athletes continue their same regimen in the winter months. However, most people won't play a sport for a while and they go out and get themselves hurt because they have not really done anything," said Lehman.

The majority of people who fall in the division of weekend athletes tend to also have an insufficient fatigue factor. Lehman said athletes who have not played a sport for awhile, go out and compete, will get hurt because the level of wear and tear their bodies can take is low.

"Many can play let's say racquetball, for 15 minutes without any trouble. But who's going to play for 15 minutes? So they play for two hours and they end up getting hurt because they are not in any shape to play for the long," said Lehman.

Therefore, Lehman stresses that people should get in better shape to do the sports they want to do.

For athletes who continue to train

in the winter, Lehman said those people workout at least three times per week for 20 minutes, and have a constant regimen.

"On the next level you can intermingle weight training," he said.

Weight training should be done every other day, and when not lifting, the walking or jogging activity will round out a program. For people who

'HealthSouth has always been there to provide athletic training coverage for basketball and soccer. We've covered practices and have done physicals for free.'

—Collins

want to bulk up muscle tissue, lifting every day is suggested.

Even if all precautions are taken, injuries can still happen, but for athletes at Webster there is a place to go—*HealthSouth Rehabilitation Center of St. Louis*, located west of Lindbergh on Manchester Rd.

Recently, Collins attends every home game in basketball and the practices as well.

"*HealthSouth* has always been there to provide athletic training coverage for basketball and soccer. We've covered practices and have done

physicals for free," said Collins.

At first she just attended the home games, but didn't stay for the whole event. This year athletic director, Dennis Beckett, wanted her to stay throughout the whole game, and paid the center for that time, but the rest of the services *HealthSouth* provides for Webster is free.

"The center [*HealthSouth*] however, makes money because if someone gets hurt or needs extensive rehab, we do charge for that and collect through the insurance companies," said Collins.

Screening, looking at an injured athlete for diagnosis, is another free service.

"We look at the injury and tell the person what they can do on their own. If the injury is serious then I tell them to see an orthopedic doctor versus a family doctor. Regular doctors don't understand orthopedic injuries of athletes," said Collins.

Collins did say that seeing a doctor for something that has been hurting

is extremely important. Most athletes think the pain will go away and they wait. Most of the time the pain increases, and the injury worsens.

"If something is nagging you, don't wait because it might develop into something serious. If you do then you have less time on the court, and spend more money and time in rehab," said Collins. "Most things are simple to take care of— if it is taken care of early."

El Salvador from page 6

"The main problem we are facing in this country is that this government has responded by saying we give our confidence to Christiani and in addition we will continue to send military aid and we will in fact expedite the military aid that has already been approved.

"If you're in the El Salvadoran military and you have participated in the bombing of FENASTRA, or the killing of the Jesuit priests, when you hear that from President Bush the only message you get is, 'Keep up the good work guys.' There is no threat whatsoever that military aid will be cut off," said Anner.

As a people of the United States, Anner said, we have to pressure the government because they are not going to decide to revoke the aid on their own.

The next speaker to be introduced was Maria Tulia, a representative of CoMadres. Hellinger related her personal story before she spoke.

"Sometimes when I hear these stories," said Hellinger, "it makes me alternately angry and incredibly sad and depressed about the state of the world. But the fact that Maria is here and still working on the same thing is incredibly inspiring," said Hellinger.

Tulia, a mother of six, began her work with CoMadres after the arrest of her husband in 1978 and his following assassination in 1980. In 1984, she was chosen as one of the four representatives of the organization to receive the Robert F. Kennedy Foundation of Human Rights Award. But all four were denied visas by the State Department and accused of being terrorists.

In 1986, Tulia was abducted twice

in El Salvador, and each time she was interrogated, beaten and raped. Her second abduction was by the treasury police. She was accused of being a terrorist and killing four policemen. They offered protection in return for her cooperation in giving the names of other members of CoMadres. Tulia refused.

On Sept. 23, 1986, Jose Napoleon Duarte, the then-Salvadoran president, ordered Tulia's release as an example of democracy. During the press conference, Tulia publicly pointed out one of her police torturers who was present.

Soon thereafter, Tulia came to the U.S. and applied for political asylum in May, 1987. A year later she was denied it, based on the State Department's perception that she posed a threat to national security.

Hellinger translated for Tulia.

"Christiani is a nephew of Hitler," said Tulia. "We ask of you, we demand of you, to do everything you can to end the flow of military aid to El Salvador. Here, President Bush is also guilty, because when he was elected he said he was more moderate than Reagan. But it's the same picture; it's the same money.

"It is a terror that has been imposed to make sure there are no witnesses to what's happening in El Salvador. You only get the smallest part in your newspapers," said Tulia.

Tulia's speech ended with a burst of applause from the overflowing crowd in the small room.

"Our people need your solidarity, your spiritual support, your economic support. If President Bush is financing war, then the solidarity movement must subsidize peace," said Tulia.

Fouls, Shooting Slumps, & Referees Cause Basketball Loss

By Derrick Teitelbaum
Journal Sports Writer

Following their record setting performance against St. Louis Christian College, Webster University's men's basketball team lost to Greenville College, 84-59, in Illinois on Dec. 11.

During the early portion of the first half, the Gorloks built a 10-5 lead.

Foward Paul Berra, tipped in Webster's first points. Center Tom Schellemans then made two consecutive baskets, the second of which gave Webster their first lead at 6-5.

After Berra made his second basket of the game, guard Eric Stack stole the ball and made a lay-up upping the Gorloks' lead to 10-5 with 16:34 remaining in the first half.

Greenville then went on an 11 point run to take a 16-10 lead.

In the next ten minutes, Greenville opened their lead to 13 points before the Gorloks mounted a come back.

Stack began the rally with a three point field goal which cut the deficit to ten points.

Foward Dan Thoman made two consecutive three pointers. In between the two shots, Greenville made a basket but the lead was reduced to only six points.

Greenville then converted on their own three point field goal making the score 39-30.

Thoman was fouled and made both ends of a one and one. Stack was fouled a few seconds later and added a point.

That made the score at halftime 39-33, Greenville on top.

With Webster thinking come back, the referees made some doubtful calls to quickly change the momentum of the game.

Schellemans was called for three fouls in a fifteen second span. A few moments later, Webster was in the one and one for committing more than six fouls in the half.

A shooting slump then struck the Gorloks ending any realistic hopes of a big come back. Greenville went on to win by 25 points.

The defeat dropped the Gorloks to 2-3 on the year.

Thoman converted six of nine field goals, including the two three point field goals, and made all four of his free throw attempts to lead the Gorloks in scoring with 18 points. Thoman also grabbed eight rebounds and blocked three shots.

Schellemans, who fouled out late in the second half, scored 16 points. He converted on seven of twelve field goals and made two free throws while pulling down six rebounds.

Chris Jones contributed seven points off the bench. He made three field goals, one of which he drew a foul and added the free throw to complete a three point play midway through the second half.

Sam Farrar, Berra, and Stack each added six points. Berra led the team with nine rebounds. Stack led Webster with four steals and Farrar contributed three steals.

As a team, the Gorloks converted on 22 of 55 field goal attempts, including only five of fifteen from three point range. From the charity stripe, Webster made only 10 of 21. These stats indicate the off night the Gorlok's offense had.

Johnny Branch led Greenville with 28 points. Dan Haug scored 16 and Kieth Conley added 12.

Next up, Maryville, on Dec. 7.

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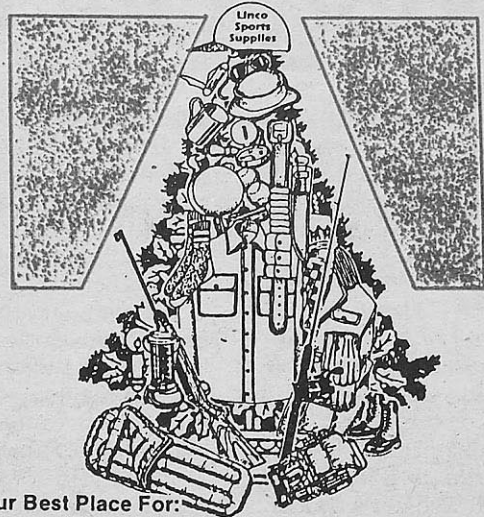
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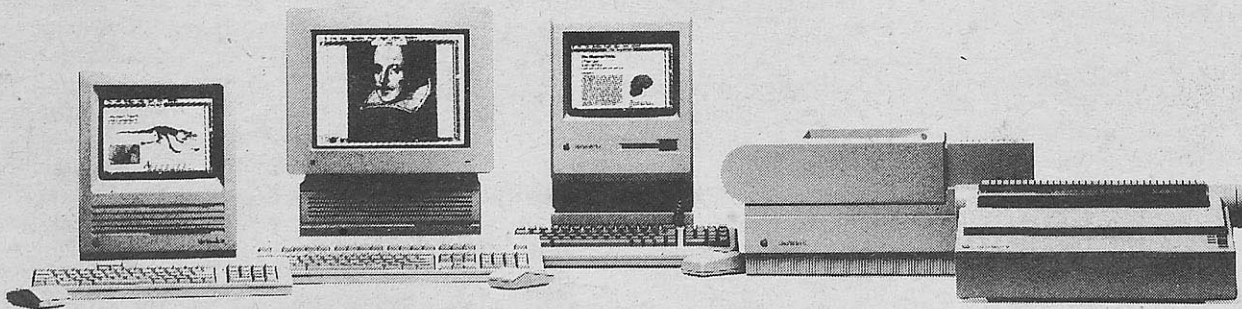
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The Journal

December 14, 1989 - January 17, 1990

Volume 25, Issue 14

Webster University's Student Newspaper

A Fond Farewell



*Webster University President And First Lady
Leigh & Alice Gerdine
Reflect On Life At Webster.*

Stories by Brad L. Graham and Dawn Grodsky

Photos by Scott Audette

see pages 12 & 13

Taking Over

Milford Talks Of Duties As New County Exec

by Thomas Crone
Journal Contributing Writer

When Gene McNary ran the county, well, things were just different.

The oft-contentious manager of suburban politics ran a government which was criticized for being set apart from the common man; an administration which had held high the hopes of business while ignoring the environment for short-term gains.

But H.C. Milford plans on changing much of that, and his administration has quickly established the office for its own.

"There's a lot of basic things that I don't have disagreement with," Milford said of the McNary years. "But we're two different people, with two different backgrounds, two different styles.

"He came to St. Louis in 1960; I was raised here. His was a legal background; mine was from 32 years of business, part-time in government, and later with politics as a second career," Milford added.

But the distinct managerial styles that each has displayed is marking the biggest change in both substance and style.

McNary, who left the top county post to become national director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, had taxed the patience of many countians, plus a considerable part of city government which had frequently been at odds with the 15-year executive.

It was this situation that Milford inherited from McNary: the continual squabbling over the placement and costs of two potential new arenas; the rising quarrel over airport expansion; and a general distrust of city government, which was only put aside for an annual boat race between McNary and St. Louis Mayor Vincent Schoemehl during Independence Day festivities.

For Milford, 57, much of the reason for renewing a positive relationship with the city is that the infrastructure is in place downtown to build the long-talked-about stadium and hockey arena.

"We need regional perspective and regional cooperation," Milford said. "Part of the major mission statement is that we must get along. We need to find areas of agreement, and work towards these solutions. We've got to find win-win, not win-lose propositions."

But until the first shovel of earth is turned for a new arena, that may not be a realistic possibility.

The two structures have, in various phases, been envisioned as one building, as part of a redeveloped Cupples Station, or being as far away as the Riverport plan for which McNary had fought long and hard.

Milford believes that a political turf battle kept the stadium(s) from completion, plus the loss of the NFL's St. Louis Cardinals.

"It ended up that. It shouldn't have. We now have the possibility of moving ahead. The state's involved now also. That's a big thing," Milford said, adding that the loss of Cardinal owner Bill Bidwell may be a blessing in the long run.

Milford also defended the attention paid to the stadium issue. Activists have criticized all parties involved for the amount of effort put into the pricey projects while issues like

homelessness remain. Milford said that the added convention possibilities will outweigh the 10 football dates a year, anyway.

"I think to the football fan it's the number one thing," Milford said. "But we're the seventh-largest convention area. It's important to note that when the Lion's Club comes to town next year, 40 percent of the hotel rooms in the county will be filled. Football doesn't have that big an impact."

But for Milford, the football stadium isn't the only possible bone of contention between the city and county. The Lambert Field controversy has the potential to move ahead as a prime source of friction.

To date, Milford has said that the citizens of Bridgeton should have a sizable say on what their community should look like after expansion. But he also cautions that any construction will be years in the making.

Though the city-owned airport is currently run by a city-designated board, Milford is happy that county residents will now have a say, with five of the 15 commissioners now from the suburbs.

"My feeling is that we should have representation on the airport commission," Milford said. "We have to recognize that it's owned by the city of St. Louis. We don't have a right to just take over the airport."

Milford, a Republican, has so far been able to win support from both Democrats and Republicans in the County Council. Elected to the board in 1978, he had served as Council chairman since 1987.

But with the sudden change in title, the responsibility to varied constituencies has changed rapidly.

"It's been very exciting. There's been a great demand on my time. I know it would be busy, but I'm back to work seven days a week," Milford said. "It's just a little more intense than I thought it would be."

To establish his commitment to "open government" Milford has set aside a two-hour block each week to speak to county residents on the topics they feel should be addressed by the municipal government.

Milford has also invited business leaders into the governance of the county, by asking Civic Progress to help develop a plan to streamline the various departments.

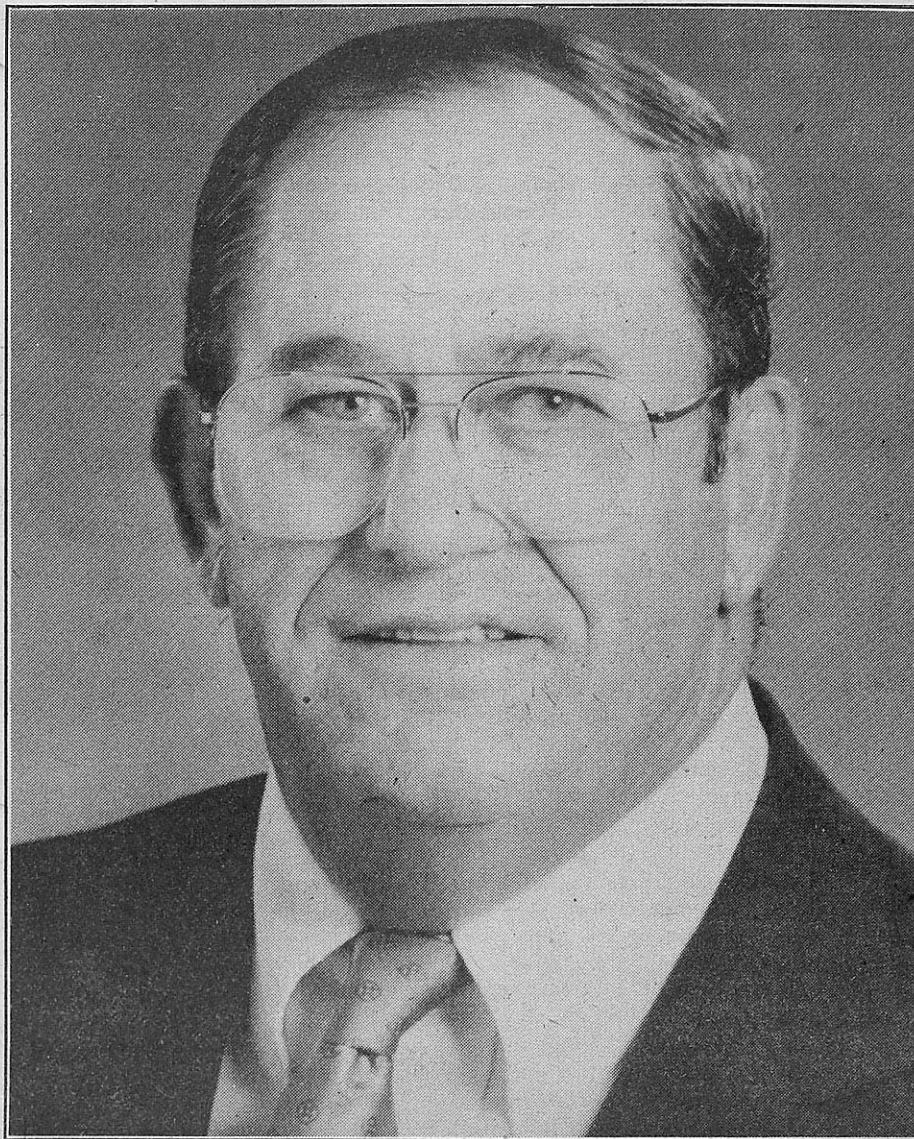
"I'm very hopeful," Milford said. "You don't want to count your chickens before the eggs are hatched, but they like the approach. Bureaucracies need to be viewed by an outside party from time to time."

The fact that Milford had been mentioned as the heir apparent to McNary since March has helped him to cement support in

both parties. He said if not for the resignation of McNary, who had run for U.S. Senator against Republican rival Kit Bond, the post would have probably never have been his.

"The odd part about the whole thing is, quite frankly, I don't believe I would have run for county executive. It was only after the Bush election that I started thinking about it," Milford said, noting McNary's desired value to the Bush administration.

And now, election is just around the corner with county prosecutor Buzz Westfall the likely Democratic



County Executive H.C. Milford who took over the office when Gene McNary became director of Immigration and Naturalization.

opponent.

But prior to election fever, Milford's administration has tackled the following issues:

- Immediately after taking office, he announced the cutting of five percent of the executive staff's budget citing, "My commitment to fiscal responsibility [which] dictates that we achieve economies wherever we can." To aid this move, Milford appointed McNary cohort Dee Joyner as the new chief of staff.

- He announced the retirements of three department directors - Richard Daykin, director of highways and traffic; Thomas Wehrle, county counselor; and Wayne Kennedy, director of parks and recreation.

Though publicized as retirements, the moves were seen by local daily papers as marks that Milford was establishing his own cabinet, while removing the long-time bureaucrats.

- He announced that Jim Brigham, former budget director for New York City, would put together a task force to ensure consistency in county buying practices and administrative costs.

That move is coupled with the invitation to Civic Progress to aid in a similar effort.

- He established the first St. Louis County boundary commission, set up by state law, which will review all annexations, incorporations and merger proposals prior to their submission to voters.

The board, which includes Webster professor Paul Donnelly, will monitor the continued problem of land-grabbing of unincorporated areas by several county municipalities. Seven members of the board are from

incorporated areas, the other three from unincorporated locales.

Another Webster professor, James Brasfield, is also vice president of the St. Louis County Municipal League. He helped to coordinate the appointment process.

- With U.S. Senator Jack Danforth, he discussed the merits of economic conversion of defense-related industry in the area. St. Louis, with its high intensity of defense industry is targeted as a possibility for taking an economic beating if the nationwide call for military limitations goes through.

Milford was quoted by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* as saying that while contractors such as General Dynamics and McDonnell-Douglas would still need to stay in the military field, "roads and bridges" are still needed for county residents.

- He was briefed on earthquake preparedness, a topic that's all the rage since the Bay area quake. The county is expected to prepare its own manifesto on St. Louis' readiness for a major tremor.

On Cover:

Leigh and Alice Gerdine standing in front of the Media Center's Christmas tree.

Photo by Scott Audette

Deliverance's Voice Heard At Webster

by Lisa Haddox
Journal Staff Writer

We're here to inform you, not to alarm you. We're on a mission--AIDS is the issue...This is the voice of DELIVERANCE.

And the voice was strong and clear, Dec. 7, in the Winifred Moore auditorium where 60-odd people attended the Creative Arts & Expression Lab's (CAEL) production of *Deliverance*, a compilation of skits that exploit the issues that surround AIDS.

The skits used dance, poetry, acting and music to present to the public misconceptions that concern AIDS and then, in return, educate communities about the truth. The performance also had a spiritual element that dealt with the idea of despair vs. deliverance for the individuals already inflicted with the disease.

These points were executed beautifully through the script and the performances of the cast.

Shirley Leflore, poet, playwright, and psychologist wrote, directed and acted in the production. Leflore is a resident of St. Louis and has been active in the arts for many years.

She served as Assistant Dean of Students at Webster from 1976 to 1980. According to Leflore, her appointment at Webster was one of the factors that led to her writing *Deliverance*.

"Many students I had at Webster have died or are dying of AIDS," said Leflore.

She has also worked with AIDS

educational programs and she noted the lack of information about the disease, especially in the black and hispanic communities.

"There is a definite lack of appropriate material. Those communities, along with most of America, look at it as a homosexual disease," said Leflore.

The cast that Leflore put together for the production is a close-knit group of professionals, many who have worked with Leflore throughout the years.

"I presented them with the idea and they embraced it," said Leflore.

One extraordinary member of the cast is K. Curtis Lyle, an English professor at Lindenwood college, where Leflore is an adjunct teacher. He added much strength to the production and has worked with Leflore in some of her previous works.

Another outstanding player was Percy Wells, oralpoet and performing artist. Working with Maurice Malik King, who supplied soprano and alto sax as the sole music of the entire performance, they managed to inform as well as entertain.

Leflore and the cast developed the play in a way that doesn't threaten the public.

"I've tried to focus it on the total community," said Leflore, especially a piece that could play in the church community where I feel more blacks can be reached."

And they have achieved just that. Each skit is full of information. But even if you've read everything on

AIDS the play is still worthwhile seeing for the emotional impact.

The next production is at Harris-Stowe State College on Dec. 15, sponsored in part by African American Women for Wellness. Webster's pro-

duction was sponsored by the Wellness Center, Student Services,

Association of African American Collegians and the Office of Minority Affairs.

Wellness Center Sets Goal Of Campus-Wide AIDS Awareness

by Chris Pudlewski
Journal Staff Writer

By 1991, AIDS will be the number one killer on college campuses, according to a study by Christopher and Sandra Smith conducted in 1989, and printed in *The College Student's Health Guide*.

Susan Daily, director of health services, is concerned about this prediction. She's interested in having the rest of the campus become concerned, too.

Webster's second AIDS Awareness Week ran from Dec 4 to 8. Activities included a continuous showing of an AIDS awareness video, an AIDS informational meeting, information tables, a play titled *Deliverance* (see related article), and a panel discussion.

In the dorms, each resident assistant conducted meetings on their floors and handed out "Survival Kits" containing information, a button and two condoms.

"We want to educate people," said Daily. "That's the key, education. There are still a lot of myths about infection."

Daily went on to explain that the only ways to be infected with AIDS are through having unprotected sex with an infected person, sharing intravenous drug needles and receiving infected blood products.

Daily suggests that anyone in a high-risk group be tested for AIDS. High-risk groups are: IV drug users,

homosexuals and people who have had multiple sexual partners.

St. Louis Metropolitan AIDS Program, 634 North Grand, does AIDS testing on a completely anonymous basis. Most other testing facilities do testing on a confidential basis, which means that the names of persons who test positive for AIDS must be reported to the state. Metro AIDS reports only demographics, not names.

"We need to let people know to be tested, to be responsible," said Daily. "Education may be the only way to impact on the disease."

According to information compiled by the Missouri Department of Health, 39 percent of the HIV cases (the first sign of contracting AIDS) reported since Oct, 1987 are among 20 to 29 year olds. This is the largest amount in any age group.

Most of these people contracted HIV by being promiscuous during their teen years, whether or not they are homosexual. Daily recommends that people in this high-risk group be tested.

If HIV is detected early, the AZT drug can slow the development of the virus into AIDS. AZT is allowing people with HIV to live healthier, more productive lives.

The purpose of AIDS Awareness Week is to educate the members of the campus on AIDS; and to hopefully prevent them from being a statistic.

Westerfield Relinquishes Post As London Campus Director

by Dawn Grodsky
Journal Managing Editor

Don Westerfield, director of the London campus and professor of business/management, has submitted his resignation as London's director.

According to university Provost Joseph Kelly, Westerfield submitted his resignation, citing "personal and family reasons."

In a written statement, Kelly said, "Dr. Don Westerfield will return to the home campus from London to begin his spring semester Faculty Development Leave effective Jan. 1, 1990. He had deferred his approved Faculty Development Leave in order to apply for the London position...We are delighted to be able to reassign Professor Westerfield."

Westerfield, in a telephone interview from London early this week, confirmed his resignation.

He said, "Actually, Dr. Kelly's letter pretty much says it. As you know, I had been given Faculty Development Leave back in March of last year. A few things developed and I asked him [Kelly] if I could take it [Faculty Development Leave] as promised, when the opening for London was coming up, and defer my FDL."

Westerfield said that the director-

ship appointments are for an indefinite period of time, "for as long as they're needed. They're kind of open-ended and with the family and personal reasons, I felt it was the best time to begin my Faculty Development Leave," he said. He plans to spend his leave writing a book on mandated health care benefits.

Jim Evans, coordinator for European campuses, left St. Louis Dec. 8 to take over the directorship until a permanent replacement can be found.

In a phone interview before his departure, Evans said he will be acting director until the university goes through the "whole established procedure of finding a director."

The job description, he said, is circulated internally and all are invited and encouraged to submit.

He would not speculate on the amount of time it will take to find a new director but he said he expects to be there next semester, stating he had two plane tickets, one for last week and one for January.

"By the beginning of next semester [my expectation] is that I will be there to greet the media students when they get off the plane, or at least at Victoria Station," Evans said.

DESCENTE

TECHNOLOGY YOU CAN WEAR.



Sadly Saying Goodbye

It's almost over. Even at the speaking of the words and the hanging of the tinsel it doesn't seem real.

The year 1989 is finally drawing to a close and ahead lies a decade filled with new promise. It's good to think that this new year's pledges will bring lots of hopes for an empty decade — ten years of wishfulness instead of the usual one.

This issue is dedicated in part to that spirit. The spirit of ambition new graduates take with them, the spirit of accomplishment and of attempting to do the things we've failed to do in years past.

Yet it's unfortunate to realize even now that with time these hopes will like all others fade, as does the enthusiasm for most things that people realize will require work as well as hope.

But just maybe this year instead wishing for good will to all, someone will find the strength to actually muster up some courtesy.

There are so many things one could hope for our smaller society and the world at large. And yet, not one group on campus has been action oriented enough on any of the major social problems we face. Parties and bake sales are on the other hand flourishing quite well. It would seem that if anything *should have* become clear in the 80s it would be that we can not afford to waste time.

But students today are on a mission from which they can not be deterred. After all, education means a job which equals money, and that was the 80s bottom line.

If any one wish could bring the world true change, it would be that someone could inspire people, especially the young, especially students, to get involved in life; not their own, but life in the more abstract, generous sense.

This editorial will probably have about as much effect on things as all of the others written by *Journal* commentators past. They probably began with the idea that things would change and letters would flood the office and political activists would come together humming spirituals and changing the world. They were probably knocked unconscious by reality.

It seems a little sad to begin with the belief that what you do may change things, even if it is in a smaller world like Webster's, to realize you've made a very small, unnoticed nick in its apathetic surface. Time and circumstances take a toll on even the most determined of us though, and before long it's time to leave, or lose, (enthusiasm, hope, your mind.) It's been said that a part of maturing is learning not to kick oneself for trying, which, in this effortless decade is much more than the average.

But someone must do something on a national scale eventually. World-changers may have given up or expired before, but there have always been people to continue their dreams. It seems that in the the 80s we've hit a dry spot. Have we lost our visionaries? Are there any here? Sincerely Hoping There Are: FS (Power, Peace and one final Freedom).

Censorship In The Press

Well, this is it. There is no better word to use than it. It sums up everything: the last editorial in my career as a college journalist, my last issue with the *Journal* and my final days as a student. And this being it, I racked my brains trying to come up with a really powerful conclusion: something that would epitomize everything. Unfortunately I fear I may have fallen short of this goal.

However, one thing that has continuously rankled the more conservative element on campus is the use of a certain word in the newspaper. They like to term it "the f-word," and never tire of saying it has no place in journalism.

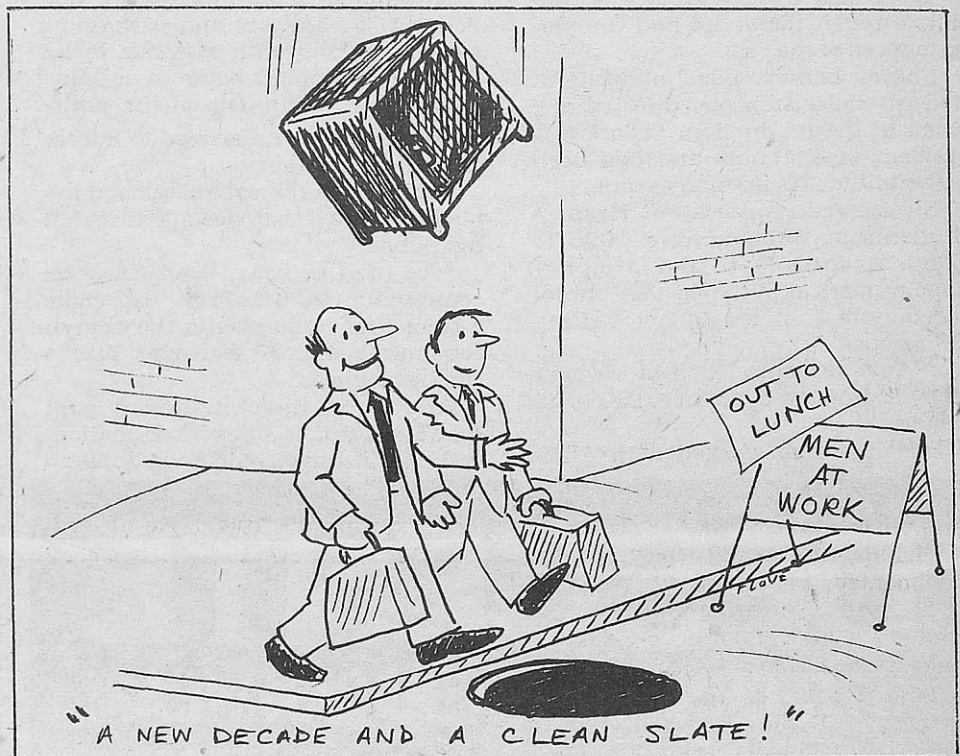
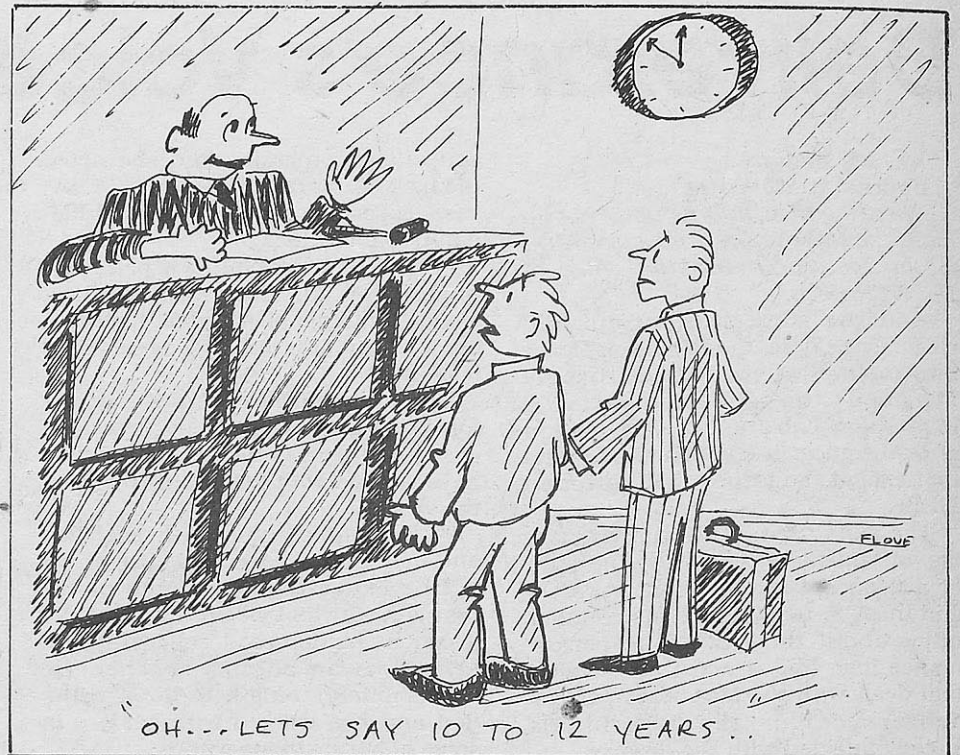
To this I humbly say, (you may flinch now) fuck. Sometimes there is no better word than that. And really, if the standby substitutes are used, does anyone not know what word is being stated? The brain doesn't censor it so why should the eyes: and, for that matter, why should a newspaper in a nation that cherishes free speech?

If a newspaper chooses to use ●●●, instead of the word, the brain automatically reads it as f-u-c-k when really, the person may have only said "damn" or "shit." In all seriousness, think about it. In some people's eyes, that could be making the situation worse.

Words are, after all, just words, and the only power they have is that which the people give them. And if someone says a word, there is no reason in the world why their language needs to be censored. We all like to think of ourselves as adults here.

If a newspaper is given an order to censor certain words and it complies, you can be sure that soon, someone will give it an order to censor something else.

Writers put a great importance on words. They carefully pick and choose them, crossing out or deleting ones that don't fit, looking for that perfect sequence of letters. So with these thoughts to ponder, I will leave you with this: if the word fits, write it. DG



The Journal

Webster University's Weekly

470 E. Lockwood

Webster Groves, Missouri 63119

Policies: •Editorials are written by members of the editorial staff and are solely the opinion of the acknowledged writer. •Columnists opinions are as well, expressive of only the author's sentiment and do not reflect the opinions of the staff or contributors. •The Journal reserves the right to edit all contributed material. •Letters to the editor must be signed, and must arrive the Monday before the publication date. •The Journal will not accept advertising that is deemed discriminatory, degrading, or insulting on the basis of race, sex, or national origin.

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Readers' Advocate



by Angie Cairns
Journal Readers' Advocate

Thank God. Its over. After 16 weeks of lectures, notes, tests, projects and just plain frustrations, the semester is over. Or at least almost.

Get ready to put down the pens, close the books and read the last issue of the *Journal* for Fall semester 89.

As with each semester, the *Journal*, with its new staff of editors, took on new challenges, new topics and new formats.

New issues were brought up and discussed while new opinions were formulated.

The three questions I brought up as I interviewed each student were to name 1) one thing they liked about the *Journal* this semester, 2) one thing they disliked about the *Journal* this semester, and 3) one suggestion they have for next semester's *Journal*.

Expert Number One, Gregory Wolff, an art major, commented that his most favorable part of the *Journal* was the comic strip *Random Ramblings*. "I never miss it," he replied.

Wolff's dislikes were directed towards the choice of headline type and the front-page flag.

"I hate this headline type," Wolff commented, "especially the flag."

He did not suggest what he thought would make a better headline type or flag.

Wolff also added that "I think the letters to the editor and the commentaries are the most interesting writing in the whole thing."

As far as Wolff's overall suggestion for next semester's *Journal*, he commented that "I'm not quite sure of the purpose the *Journal* serves, so I really don't know what direction it should take."

Expert Number Two on our oh-so-elite panel is Joel Urnes, a media communications major.

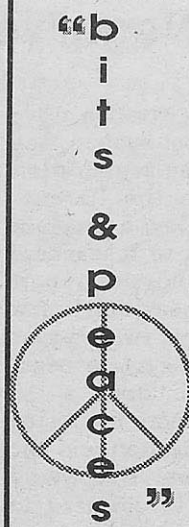
Urnes' most enjoyable aspect of the *Journal* this semester was the fact that the *Journal* didn't just cover campus news.

"I liked the fact that they (the *Journal*) ventured out beyond Webster University's campus," Urnes commented.

Aside from covering off-campus news, Urnes added that "I'm glad (the *Journal*) constructively criticizes the administration. It always freely critiques Webster's administration and policies."

As far as any dislikes towards the *Journal*, Urnes wasn't able to think of any that he had. But when asked for a suggestion for the *Journal* staff, he replied, "I admit I'm not an avid reader, so I really don't have a strong suggestion."

Well, thank you for joining me this week as I confronted this new panel of experts to help answer that ever-burning question in all our minds: are people really coherent enough to answer questions in the 15th week of the semester that they know will not appear on any test?



• On Everything

Although some of the suggestions printed in the bits and pieces section this semester would take time for the university to implement, the simplest suggestions have all been ignored.

Would it be a great feat for the administration to buy five dollar clocks for the BT lounges? Or to tell security to stop ticketing like crazy? I think not. Another very legitimate gripe was the fact that the dorms don't receive mail on Saturdays like the rest of the world. This suggestion was made in September and nothing's been done. And how about that pedestrian walk on hazardous Big Bend? A stop sign at the end of the campus doesn't help much.

Does the administration read our campus paper? I realize they can't do everything, but these things would take no time at all.

Lisa Haddox

• On Christmas Break

Question: How do you ruin Christmas?

Answer: By scheduling a killer final three days before it.

Each year, Webster students are cruelly and usually punished by having to remain in school too long.

While other people are Christmas shopping, trimming their trees and being of good cheer; we're holed up in the computer lab typing 50 page papers, pulling all night study sessions,

and making frantic deals with our roommates, professors and God to get our work done on time.

Consequently, we go home to our families bone-tired, emotionally wrung out, and in such bad moods that we're fully prepared to bite anyone who tries to wish us a Merry Christmas.

So during this holiday season we offer the administration this yuletide message: **Finals week is the annual Grinch that steals our Christmas!!!**

OXOXX La'Kesia Madison & Kathy Nash

"Bits and Peaces" is a regular feature of the *Journal* designed to give staff members a forum to voice their opinions.

American English Dissolves Into Nonsensical Jargon

by Kathy Nash

In his scathing essay, *Politics and the English Language*, George Orwell exposed the corrosive effect the language of politics could have on common everyday expression. He complained about the over-use and abuse of "dying metaphors", "pretentious diction", "meaningless words", and deceptive euphemisms in the prose of the day.

But Orwell's day was 1946, and unfortunately his wisdom predated such modern phenomena as arms control talks, cola wars, and Irangate. We're now at the eve of the nineties, and the English language could use a major overhaul.

• Disseminating Disinformation

Orwell, who once described politics as "...a mass of lies, evasions, folly, hatred and schizophrenia", would have been in social critic's heaven during the 1980s. He missed

a decade which featured a Peacekeeper Missile (capable of destroying several worlds), aimed at an evil empire (our newest ally), paid for by our revenue enhancement program (higher taxes).

If political speech is, as Orwell suggests, the defense of the indefensible, then Ronald Reagan truly earned the teflon president title. During Reagan's tenure there were never any lies told to the public, although some misstatements were made.

"I don't recall", when uttered at a press conference or at a Congressional hearing seemed to mean, "I'm not going to tell you". Wheeling, dealing and stealing suddenly became diversion of funds. And Tax Simplification has led to a system so complicated and convoluted that it even baffles born clerks.

Not to be outdone, Reagan's successor, George (Voodoo Economics)

Bush, is becoming the king of the vague metaphor.

Over the next four years we can all look forward to "staying the course", as we "tow the line", toward the "thousand points of light" on the horizon.

Because, perhaps, words began to lose their true meanings, we ceased to use them at all in some cases. The classic example is the strategic defense initiative (alleged space bound missile deflector). Which became euphemistically known as Star Wars. And finally, SDI.

Ironically, the word to describe this kind of political (pardon me, George) doublespeak, came out of the Reagan administration as well. Disinformation is the process of not informing. Words are chosen not to communicate. And lies are either downgraded to "misstatements" or

continued on page 24

Letters

Defining Capitalism

To The Editor:

In response to commentary entitled, "Symbolism Sells Out To Capitalist Price Tag," Webster University *Journal* dated Nov. 30, 1989, Capitalism is not a dirty word.

Private individuals who compete with one another for a free market for whatever profit may be obtainable is capitalism.

A social order in which property is held in common by the community is communism in its truest form. This form of social life is practiced peaceably by many religious orders.

The Eastern-bloc countries practice a distorted form of communism. This communistic power advocates state ownership of property as determined by an elite party.

The Berlin Wall was erected because this distorted form of communism was being threatened by the democracy of the Webster world. Democracy is a form of government that is run by the people who live under it.

Even before World War II was ended, the Allied forces decided to divide Berlin into four sectors. The United States, Great Britain, France and Russia agreed to occupy one sector apiece. Although Berlin lay deep within the Soviet zone of Germany, the Russians guaranteed the western powers free access to the city.

If the capitalist country, the United States, had not saved West Berlin,

there would have been no need for a wall. Three years after World War II, on June 24, 1948, Stalin tried to starve the people in West Berlin by creating a blockade of all rail, water and highway routes through East Germany to West Berlin.

Using the energy, military resources and, of course, money from the United States, President Truman endorsed a gigantic airlift to supply the more than two million West Berliners. At the height of the airlift, planes landed in West Berlin at the rate of one every forty-five seconds. British and American airplanes made more than 250,000 flights and delivered over two million tons of supplies.

This Berlin airlift convinced the people of West Germany that they should ally themselves with the west. It also symbolized man's determination to keep his freedom and was financed by the tax dollars of capitalists in a free world.

Between 1945 and 1961, almost three million refugees flocked to West Berlin from all parts of East Germany

using East Berlin as their escape route. On Aug. 13, 1961, East German police built a 26-mile barbed wire barricade across the city. Within weeks, a concrete wall replaced the barbed wire for more than half its length. Later in the year, President John F. Kennedy, in his famous "I Am A Berliner" speech, committed the United States never to abandon the people behind the wall.

If there had not been a Berlin airlift, and the funds to finance it, the western part of Berlin would have fallen to the Russians and all of Germany would have been just another satellite country. There

would have been no need for a wall to surround this small island of freedom in a vast sea of communism.

For the people of the free world to want to own a piece of this wall is their due. Maybe it would have been better had a non-profit organization handled the sale of the wall. The fact is they didn't. It took free enterprise to see the market for the wall and to seize the opportunity at hand.

Ten dollars is miniscule when compared to the price paid by those who lived behind this barrier to freedom, by those who succeeded in escaping over the wall and, especially by those, the number of which is unknown, who died trying to break through this walled-in prison.

To have a piece of this wall is like owning a piece of history. It is a symbol of a free world overcoming tyranny. A visible reminder of what can happen when a few despots have the power to judge for the people.

The Berlin Wall, unlike the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, was a concrete manifestation of the differences between East/West ideology. Capitalists did not erect the wall, communists did. It was capitalism that was the ultimate reason for the demolishment of the wall.

It is the hope of the entire free world that there may never again be a need for a barricade such as this Schandmauer, this "Wall of Shame," but if there is, let us also hope there are capitalists around to bring the wall down. Fran Bridge

A Simple Reply

To The Editor:
The check is in the mail.
Thomas Crone

Necessity Argument Proven Unjustified

by Jon L'Hommedieu

The Missouri Court of Appeals at St. Louis recently upheld a trespassing sentence of an anti-abortion protester, and sent a message to protesters that they cannot break laws in order to protest laws with which they happen to disagree.

On July 3, 1987, Ann L. O'Brien and other protesters entered Reproductive Health Services on North Euclid in St. Louis. The receptionist asked them what she could do for them, and they refused to answer. The protesters also refused to leave the building when asked to do so. In fact, they chained or handcuffed themselves to furniture in the waiting room of the clinic and had to be removed by their arresting officers.

O'Brien was later convicted of trespassing and sentenced to 75 days in jail. The associate judge who convicted her rejected a motion by O'Brien to use the "necessity defense." This defense has its basis in a state law that allows criminal conduct to prevent imminent personal injury. O'Brien claimed her actions at the Reproductive Health Services facility were reasonably calculated to save the lives of unborn children.

O'Brien tried to use as her defense another Missouri statute, this one concerning abortion. The state law that recently went before the U.S. Supreme Court and was upheld states in its preamble that life begins at conception. Thus O'Brien was calling the fetuses being aborted at the clinic live, and she was saving lives

by disrupting the clinic's operations.

Two judges in St. Louis had allowed this defense to be used by protesters who had been charged with trespassing at facilities offering abortions.

Because the Missouri abortion law took effect Jan. 1, 1988, and O'Brien was arrested months before that, the argument of necessity should not have been permitted in any court. The associate judge who tried her case originally did not allow the argument to be used. However, the appeals court heard the case and allowed O'Brien to use this defense.

Had O'Brien been successful in using this defense, all the people who had been arrested in the past for similar offenses could then appeal their cases on the same grounds. The judges, however, found enough reason to uphold her conviction.

When the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on Missouri's abortion law in July, it upheld much of the statute's provisions. It did not rule on the preamble of the statute on way or another. Therefore, a woman's right to have an abortion is still intact. And it is still illegal to trespass on private property.

It is doubtful this court ruling will stop the protesters from entering clinics and refusing to leave. It will probably not stop them from chaining themselves to furniture and doors, or from yelling scripture at people who are attempting to exercise their constitutional right. But at least they will have to pay a penalty for doing so.

Teach Children About Black Leaders Too

by Eileen Kelley

Dateline: St. Louis, Missouri.

Lede: Racism is a powerful force in the St. Louis area and exacts a large economic and social cost from blacks and whites here....

Cause: A gross display of negligence in the curriculum of the city's and counties' schools.

It is a recognized fact that the metropolitan area of St. Louis is highly polarized. The areas ranging from the north to the south side of the city are blatant examples of the black plight and the white flight.

Even before the latest polarization reports, an area wide desegregation program, through busing, was implemented as an attempt to combat the segregation within the area. Yet when the desegregation buses pull off the parking lot, the desegregation program has done "its job". The school is magically integrated.

However, from here the children of the racially mixed classrooms learn of Christopher Columbus and George Washington. They do not explore the possibilities of a black man landing on the shores of the new world one hun-

dred years prior to Columbus, or the fact that Washington was a slave owner. As they get older, they read the great works of Steinbeck and Frost, without the contributors of the black counter parts such as Toni Morrison, or Nikki Giovanni.

No wonder the busing program has been scrutinized as not being a way to ease racial tensions.

Racial polarization and tension can and must be solved at the educational level beginning with a child's first years in school and continue throughout all levels of education.

Whether the school system is made up of 50 percent black, and 50 percent white students, or 90 percent white, 10 percent black, children need to explore areas of education other than the accomplishments and works of white men.

A tribute to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. every spring doesn't cut it. The children are the ones who can break racial ignorance, and consequently end tension and polarization that the educational system has supplied. Will they be given a chance?

Sending Negative Messages To Kids

by Sammie Brison

The recent voter registration drive by the St. Louis school system was not well attended. The registration drive was held with the Parent-Teachers Conference Day, a program in which parents talk with teachers and pick up their children's report cards. School officials say only a few parents show up for this twice-a-year event. Failure to vote sends a negative message to many children.

Parents should be more interested in their children's education and the people who teach them. This would give more incentive to children to show more interest now, and later, as adult citizens. This kind of gesture sets a poor example and causes children to have a negative attitude toward school and education. Parents are also giving a negative message toward registering to vote. Voting is not just a privilege but a right many people have fought to have.

Voting is a right that many people in foreign countries don't have. In Namibia, for instance, people stood in line for miles to vote in the first election in decades. Yet, those parents who didn't show up for registration were showing they didn't care. Many Americans seem to take for granted what they have, if it's not in any immediate danger. What would Americans do if this right to vote were

denied, as it was for black Americans not so long ago?

In order to keep this right, every eligible citizen should exercise it and show that example to our children, who will one day be voters. It is one important right that makes the United States a democratic society. Voting gives people a chance to voice their opinions in local, state and national elections. Some people who don't register and don't even vote might argue that their vote doesn't count. Many believe that politicians are the real people who elect officials to office. People who do not vote, shouldn't argue about who was elected or which issue didn't pass. Those who choose not to vote, choose the opposing side.

The main purpose of the registration drive was to publicize the availability of schools and libraries as places to register. Parents and others who are not registered should take advantage of this opportunity and not leave anything to chance. School officials say they will publicize more next time and that is a good recommendation. Another might be to award a prize to the first 40 people. More promotion through grocery stores, radio stations and newspaper ads might boost turnout next time. Those who fail to vote show no support for democracy and its privileges.

Supreme Court's Creche Ruling Unfair

by Lori A. Schmidt

As part of the Christmas season, many cities and counties acknowledge the holiday by displaying a traditional nativity scene. This scene has caused animosity among many non-Christians.

But this year one city will not participate in the tradition. Officials in Allegheny County, Penn. have decided not to display a creche at all this season. Their reasoning is based on the Supreme Court ruling in July stating that such displays are only permitted if surrounded by other Christmas figures such as Santa Claus and reindeer. According to the court, a nativity scene alone crosses the constitutional boundary between church and state; it promotes the Christian faith.

The court's decision can easily be read to mean that anything acknowledging Christmas should not be sponsored by the government. This should include everything from lighting City Hall with decorative lights to figures such as reindeer and Santa Claus on public property. It should include decorative symbols of Christmas posted on street lights and lamp posts which line the city streets, because such items help promote the idea of Christmas. Whether the figure

on the City Hall lawn is Mr. and Mrs. Claus or Jesus Christ, the holiday being acknowledged remains the same.

The government acknowledges Christmas in other ways as well. One is honoring Dec. 25 as a national holiday. What can be more of a religious promotion than to let every government employee have the day off of work to celebrate Christmas? A nativity scene means much less than that. It is simply depicting the historical origins of this traditional event long recognized as a national holiday. The display is no more an endorsement or endorsement of religion than the congressional or executive recognition of the holiday itself.

Even the traditional, purely secular displays at Christmas with or without the creche's presence inevitably recall the religious nature of the holiday. A creche is merely a passive symbol of a holiday already acknowledged by the state. It draws no substantial benefit on religion in general or the Christian faith in particular.

Unless the Supreme Court is willing to rule against the display of all Christmas symbols, the nativity scene should also be allowed.

Eds. note: These editorials were written for Topics: Editorial Writing and submitted for publication by the writers at the suggestion of the instructor.

Guest Opinion

by Jeff Garner

The bout of the student.

College takes enormous amounts of preparation time. With the growing number of students taking longer than four years to graduate, a college student needs to have endurance to be successful. In addition, the longer a student goes to school, the more difficult and time-consuming school becomes. Consequently, after the four-plus years of college, the effort

takes its toll on the student. Being a college student is like being a boxer.

A college's curriculum is much like a boxing ring. To the student, the vastness of the school's curriculum seems endless. Where does one start? Will it ever end? Often times, the student feels trapped by his own schedule, similar to the way a boxer may feel in the ring. When he steps into the ring, the paranoia swells; the ropes surround the boxer, bringing

the impression of entrapment. The ring itself sits quite high for all to see the participant's successes and failures.

A quick boxer will take full advantage of the ring, filling the allotted space as he dances around his opponent. Alternately, if the boxer is a good puncher, he will concentrate on forcing his opponent against the ropes, setting his attack. Every smart boxer will use that part of the ring

which is most beneficial, staying away from the part of the ring that could be detrimental. Likewise, a student studies that which he has the ability to handle, taking full advantage of his interest. However, if a student studies what he can't handle, the lack of muscle-building prerequisites could put him up against the ropes.

The different classes students take
continued on page 24

Get To Know Them...

New Editors Make Plans For Spring Issues

by Fontella Scott
Journal Editor

The governing body of the *Journal*, the Publications Board has officially announced its selection for editorial positions for the spring semester.

Brad L. Graham, current *Journal* copy editor has been named editor-in-chief of the newspaper. Jennifer Reed has been named managing editor.

Journal editor-in-chief is, according to Publications Board guidelines, responsible for the overall operation of the paper, assists the instructor of the Newspaper Production class in conducting the course. The managing editor shares the responsibilities of the editor.

Chris Pudlewski will fill the copy editor position vacated by Graham and Stephanie Morton will return to the position of sports editor.

The business positions will be unchanged as Patrick Elsner and Michael Arseneault continue in their positions of advertising and business managers respectively.

According to Graham, next semester's *Journal* will be a period of refinement for changes made semesters past.

"As I told the Publications Board during the interviews, we've come a long way in the past two to three semesters in terms of developing it both editorially and graphically," he said.

"We've tried a variety of different

things both in coverage and presentation of news. Now our job as the new editorial staff is to look at what would work the best, solidify that and go from there."

Graham said he is currently scheduling an editorial meeting during which the editors will discuss which strategies for the *Journal* they will continue.

Graham said that before the holiday interim the staff would decide on the number of sports pages and the format for Compendium as well as other content decisions.

Newly chosen managing editor Jennifer Reed said she would like to see the staff experiment with altering the standing heads and the masthead, where the editorial policies are stated. She would also like to insure that next year's staff will feel comfortable in contributing help and ideas.

"I'd like for everyone to participate and be willing to learn," she said. "I am willing to take the time to do that. I think that a couple of people should work with the copy editor and a couple of people on headlines and in every capacity."

Copy editor Chris Pudlewski said "I'd like to do sheets for the computers in the newsroom that list the differences in the commands that are different on our system," she said.

She also wants to establish good staff rapport and increase communication in order to improve copy-editing methods.

"If people are making mistakes consistently, I'd like to sit down and talk about it," she said.

Pudlewski added that she was looking forward to the upcoming semester.

"I'm glad I got the chance to work on a newspaper because it wasn't really what I wanted to and now I think it may be," she said.

Staff photographer Nancy Bell will step into the position of photo editor. In that position, Bell would be responsible for any graphic art and photography that appear in the *Journal*.

As a member of the photojournalism class, the photo editor is the



Newly appointed editorial staff for the spring semester (l to r) Nancy Bell, photo editor; Brad L. Graham, editor-in-chief; Jennifer Reed, managing editor and Chris Pudlewski, copy editor. Not pictured: Michael Arseneault, business manager and P.J. Elsner, advertising manager.

coordinator and liaison between the photo and print segments of the *Journal*.

The only members returning to their original positions next year are Michael Arseneault, business manager and Patrick Elsner, advertising manager.

Elsner said that next year's advertising campaign will place emphasis on student organization advertising and discounts.

"I know that there are organizations on campus that could make use of the *Journal* to advertise speakers, events and announcements," he said. "I would like to see them use the newspaper as a medium."

Arseneault, who was new to his position last semester, said he feels more comfortable with his job.

"I want to be more in control of what's going on," he said. "I feel that

I've learned about the things that need to be done and now I can take the ball and run with it whereas before I didn't know what I was running with."

Arseneault said that he is confident in the 1990 staff, even though most of the editorial positions are changing.

"I think it helps to keep things new and bring fresh ideas into the newspaper," he said. "I've worked with everyone on the staff before, so I really don't think it will make that much difference in the operation of the paper."

The new editorial staff and old business members said they were excited about the upcoming year and are anxious to watch the new *Journal* emerge.

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Spanning The Decade

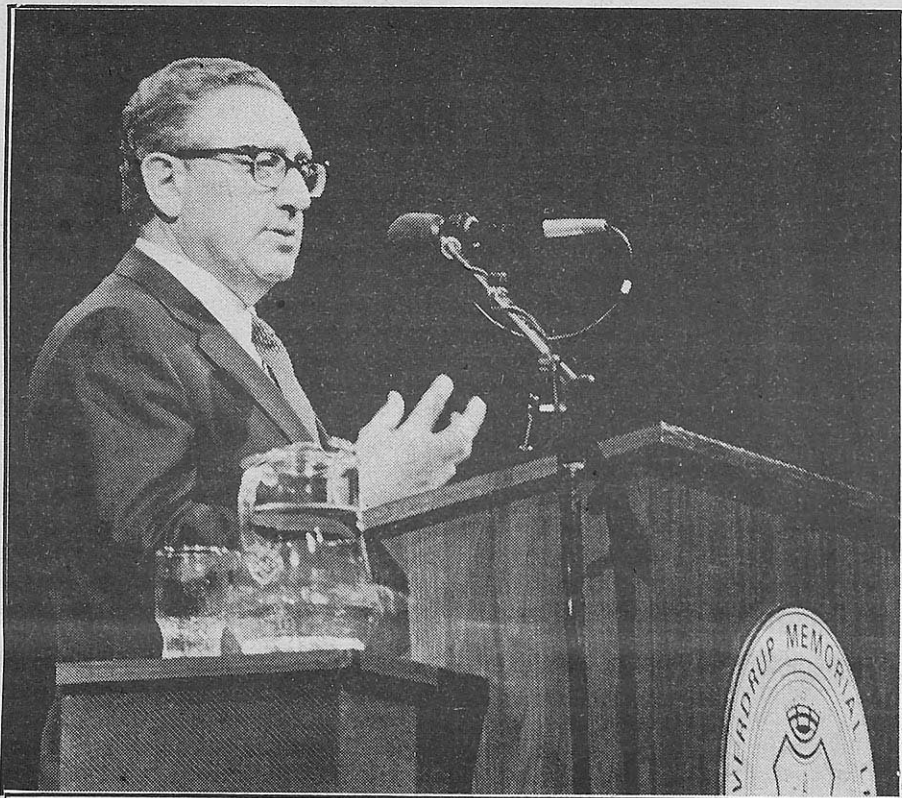
Guest Speakers Talk Of Politics, Art, Life

By Jennifer Reed
Journal Staff Writer

The time has come for the curtain to rise to present the decade in guest speakers. Each year's representative comes into the spotlight at Webster University.

The year 1980:

Secretary Of State Henry Kissinger came and lectured on "World Affairs: Outlook for the 80s." He told the audience that the United States is facing one of its worst foreign policy crisis ever. He also felt that the United States should stay out of the war between Iran and Iraq. "We may wind up arming both sides — to protect Iran and get our hostages," Kissinger said.



Secretary of State Henry Kissinger speaking on world affairs in 1980.

"It is naive to think wars happen by the unintentional acts of individuals. Wars happen when there are so many upheavals in so many parts of the world."

Kissinger answered questions at a press conference before giving his lecture in the Loretto Hilton sponsored by the Leif Sverdrup Memorial fund.

The year 1981:

"The drift into dreamland into fiction is the greatest danger in politics," said James David Barber, author of *The Presidential Character*, in his speech on Jan. 21. He touched on topics from his book and his feelings on the political situation our country is facing.

One topic he touched on was President Ronald Reagan and how his acting abilities played a major part in winning the election. He also discussed the tactics Reagan used on television.

The presidency being Barber's area of specialty, he classified each president in his book according to a model he designed.

In regards to our political situation today he thought the problem was that we expected too much from our leaders. "Society is looking for the mystical, magical model of a president that we have set up," Barber said.

The year 1982:

Banned South African Journalist

Donald Woods spoke Feb. 15 at the Loretto Hilton Center. The center of his lecture focused on the daily repressions that occur in South Africa. He was banned by his government in 1977.

He said that because of the manipulation of facts, Americans are receiving a falsified image of South Africa in general. He said many tourists are led astray in understanding South Africa's system because of untrue facts.

"The apartheid leaders have taken all the racist signs down in the tourist area and insure that a degree of integration is allowed in those areas for visitors to see," Wood said.

with heroin by his mother's boyfriend. This story had won a Pulitzer Prize but was returned when the fraud was discovered.

The *Post* has now instilled a new policy due to that incident. By this policy at least one editor must know a reporter's source.

"Accuracy and truth are the least you can expect from your reporters," Bradlee said. "But the truth is often hard to find. People lie to obscure it."

He feels though that the charges made against the media are exaggerated well over the limits and said the press is "feeling guiltier than it should."

Bradlee was appointed executive editor of *The Washington Post* in 1968.

The year 1985:

Naturalist Jane Goodall's lecture "In the Shadow of Man" attracted an audience full of faculty, students and community residents.

She lectured not only on the similarities and differences between the species of chimpanzees and humans but also the difference between the male and female chimpanzees, their attitude toward family, children, power and how these attitudes relate to our nature as human beings.

Goodall established the Gombe Stream Research Center in 1965 where students from the United Kingdom, the United States, Europe and Tanzania studied chimpanzees and baboons under her direction.

"An understanding of chimpanzee behavior reveals many chimpanzee/human similarities that help us better understand the place of Homo Sapiens in nature," Goodall said.

"Understanding also serves to pinpoint and define ways in which humans are unique in the animal kingdom."

Goodall spent every two months at Gombe and in between she analyzed the data and wrote what she researched.

Though she has studied the behaviors of chimpanzees all her life, she believes there is one important difference which we as humans need to survive.

"Only we, I believe, are capable of a free will. Each one of us can make a choice everyday. We can overcome the dictates of selfish dreams, and we can conquer our biological instincts."

The year 1986:

"Economists predict the future not because they know, but because they are asked," said Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith, economist. Galbraith spoke Sept. 19 at the Loretto Hilton launching Alumni Weekend.

He gave an overview of problems in the economic state and discussed the concept behind the Keynesian Theory.

"The Keynesian Revolution was designed for the booms and bumps; the depression," Galbraith said. Theoretically it is supposed to make the economy steadier.

He also noted that "we have made the majority of the population comfortable and relatively happy," though he said "we have removed the poor, frightened and insecure people as a political force."

The year 1987:

The date had been set for Feb. 16

for Terry Waite, British Envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to speak at Webster University. Instead, what took place was a panel discussion because Terry Waite had been kidnapped in Beirut. He had disappeared in January during a mission to negotiate freedom for Western hostages.

His topic was to center on "The Crisis of Hostage Taking in the Middle East." He had been successful in negotiating the release of nine hostages since 1980 and had dealt with difficult leaders along the way.

"The approach I always take in negotiations is to try to build trust and to bring out the best side in people. If you give them a chance to display the best side, they sometimes take it," Waite said. Today (1989) Terry Waite is still being held captive.

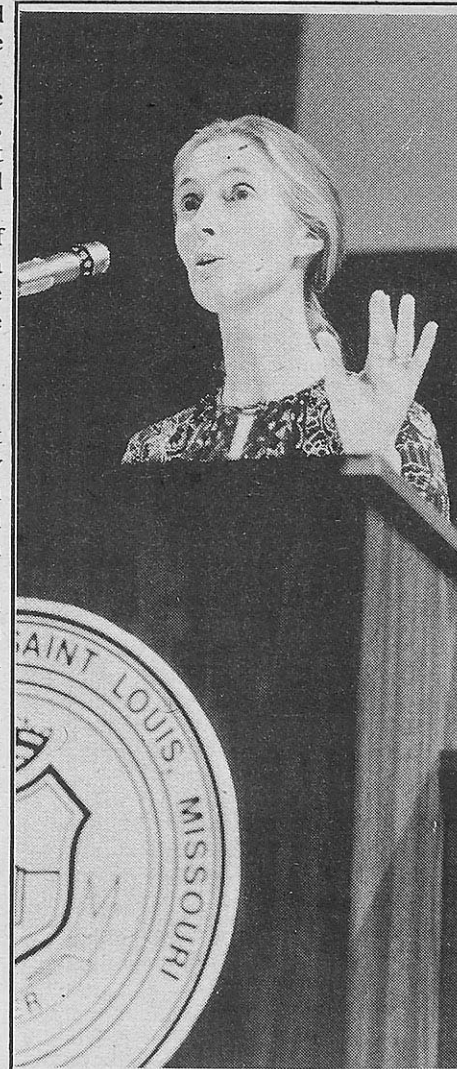
The panel discussion that replaced Waite's lecture was entitled "Why Are There Hostages in the Middle East?" What the panelists tried to do was to explain why hostages are taken, who is holding them and why, and defined terrorism.

"Terrorism is often unmistakable as, for example, the slaughter of waiting passengers in the Rome and Vienna airports in December of 1985," said Sister Mary Mangan, professor emerita of history/political science. She was one of the panelists who spoke.

According to Mangan, in order for anyone to understand why hostages are taken and held, these situations need to be seen in the perspective of the hostage takers.

The panelists included Dr. Victor Levine, specialist on Middle Eastern Affairs and professor at Washington University; Harold Karabel, representative from the New Jewish Agenda; Dr. David Salame, doctoral student at St. Louis University and former professor at Webster; and Dr. Daniel Hellinger, professor of history/political science.

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Jane Goodall gave a lecture in '85.

Guest Speakers from page 8

The year 1988:

James H. Meredith, civil rights activist, spoke Feb. 10 in the Winifred Moore Auditorium. He lectured on the Civil Rights Movement and the Kennedy Administration.

Meredith said no other president better understood the problem of blacks than Kennedy.

"The black family and community are in the worst condition than they have ever been since we've been on the continent," Meredith said.

She started the session off with a slide show presentation of the geography of South Africa.

She then proceeded with her talk about life in South Africa. Pettigrew said that most people really don't know what life is like in South Africa.

"People only see South Africa as a political policy, they forget about the everyday people," Pettigrew said.

"Nobody knows what a day for an average South Africa is like. Nobody asks; people don't really understand



Actress Patricia Neal speaking at the Loretto Hilton in September 1983.

"In the past 15-20 years there has been a total breakdown of the black family, that's the primary reason for all the drugs, the homeless and other problems."

The year 1989:

South African exchange student Cathy Pettigrew spoke Oct. 13 to a group of students in the Winifred Moore Auditorium. The South African University student talked about life in South Africa and answered questions from the audience.

about everyday life."

Pettigrew also said that the U.S. and South Africa can't be compared. "We have a totally different culture [from the U.S.] and way of life, way of thinking," said Pettigrew.

Pettigrew found the American media interesting. "The media here shows a very biased view of South Africa. It only shows the negative point of view. You never hear anything positive," Pettigrew said.

1989 Graduates

Bachelor's Degree

Abdul-Malik, Mukhtar C
Adkisson, Betty A
Altmeyer, Carolyn S
Anderson, Constance J
Andruss, Philip G
Anthony, Alan S
Anton, Janet Cooper
Armour, Victoria Elizabeth
Arnold, Patricia Ann
Balogun, Emmanuel
Barks, Gary F
Barnett, Debra Darlene
Barrett, Richard Sterling
Becherer, Carla S
Beguín, Anne-Claire
Benoit, Susan Kathleen
Benoski, Joseph Mark
Bethel, Marcine G
Bishop, Nancy Jean
Boehm, Karen Marie
Bommarito, Sharon Eileen
Bopp, Tamara Lynn
Boucher, Deborah Ann
Boyd, Stephen Charles
Boyher, Nancy Murphy
Bradford, Shannon Rae
Buhrman, Barbara Louise
Burnett, Scott E
Burrows, Mary Janene
Burshan, Fadel
Campbell, Ralph
Caradine, Beverlee Seals
Carmichael, Susan Theresa
Cassimatis, Michael Louis
Chamness, Janice Jane
Cherkaoui-Wahb, Majda
Chouateau, Jane Clark
Christy, Jeanette Marie
Cloud, Barbara Harris
Coakley, Jeri Lynn
Cobb, Patricia Pearl

Cole, Douglas roger
Comeau, Deborah Sue
Conard, Jane Ann
Conley, Dolores Mae
Conway, Brenda Joyce
Curtis, Mary B
Daie Ghazvini, Marjan
Daouk, Kamel
Dawson, David Nathan
De Fejer, Nicholas S
DeGuire, Mary A
Delgado, James Anthony
DiRocco, Bridget B
Dickson, Juliuana C
Diggs, Lisa Michele
Donnelly, Kevin Michael
Dozier, Lorraine E
Drury, Tina Marie
Dullenty, Edward Franklin
Duncan, Laura
Dunnivan, Peggy Joyce
Durr, Nicole
Dursema, Donna L
Easton, Daniel Allen
El-Darwish, Sani
Enger, Thomas Edward
Erdemir, Mehmet Levent
Erleben, Lisa Marie
Etling, Terry Lynn
Evans, Cecilia Janelle
Evert, Valerie Marie
Fagala, Sallye Kaye
Fahmy, Mohamed Salah
Fahrmeier, Paula Louise
Farrah, Rhonda Sue
Finelli, Mark Anthony
Fischer-Lodike, David E
Fisher, Frances E
Formann, Linda Marie
Frame, Robert George
Frazier, Jeanne
Garner, Jeffry Lee
Gieselmann, Tracy

Giori, Gino
Glaeser, Bradley James
Glassman, Allyson
Goughenour, Thomas S
Grabbe, Yasemin P
Graham, May L
Grein, Kathleen Ann
Grigaitis III, John Joseph

Griggs, Juliane Carrie
Grotsky, Dawn Lynn
Grover, Tracy Lee
Ha, Yun-Min
Hakes, Linda Kay
Harold, Carolyn T
Harris, Martha
Harrison, Timothy P
Hartman, David William
Heckadon, Susan G
Heuring, Karen Sue
Hezel, Alice M
Hinkle, Mary Ann
Hiotakis, George
Hoffmeister, Wendy Leigh
Holmes, Janet
Jackman, Mary Denise
Jakubs, Cynthia Ann
Johnson, Melva J
Jonckheer, Kurt
Jouayed, Khalil
Kapp, Alan G
Karasek, Ann Marie
Kelso, Brian Paul
Kellett, Martha Jane
Kessarís-Vourvoulías, D
Khalil, Imad Kamel
Kirimly, Bahaaldin
Kohls, D'Ann J
Koller, Steven John
Kormblum, Michael
Kosinski, Mary Lynn
Krash, Paul L

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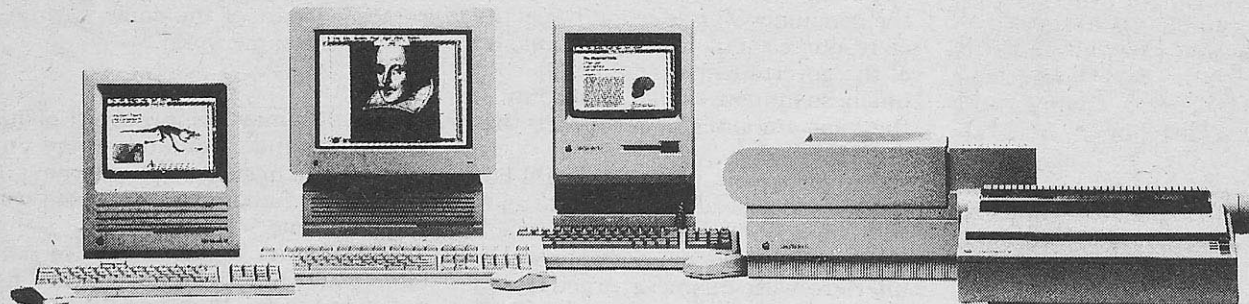
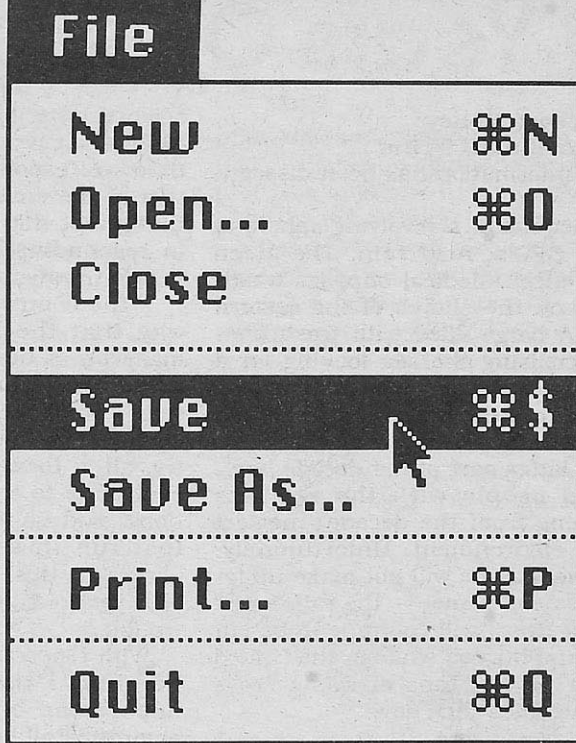
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Rap Music: Highlight Of The 80s

by Dave Simon
Journal Music Editor

In 1979 I used to lay in bed listening to KSLQ while wearing my bell bottom long johns and my 'Keep On Truckin' T-shirt.

One evening in late December the DJ was talking about the 80s. He asked callers on the air what they thought the music of the 80s would be like.

None of the callers speculated that a musical force would emerge, break all the rules of pop music, and create a sound that some would argue was as innovative as bebop.

I had no speculations to make. I was just hoping to be rescued from the musical blahs of the 70s.

The punk rock and new wave bands of the early 80s made the future seem bright; but the surprise of the 80s was rap music.

Rap music had been around since the 70s, but it wasn't until the mid-80s that rap artists re-wrote the definition of pop music.

With the help of new technology, rappers began sampling sounds from old r&b records, creating musical collages held together by a drumbeat.

During '87 and '88, James Brown's music was torn to pieces and reshaped by rap artists. They were sampling all of the instruments off his records including his own voice.

Some critics argued that this wasn't music; it was thievery. Others felt rap was as innovative and emotionally charged as bebop was in the 40s.

Most critics were in agreement that rap music was the funkiest

music to come along since pre-disco funk.

With the changes in technology came changes in the rappers style. Rappers began to lay back on the beat and rap in a lower register. Eric B and Rakim displayed that they were the masters of this style on their '87 debut, *Paid in Full*.

After '87, rap music took off and went through major changes in the next two years.

The changes and innovations in rap happened so quickly that it was almost too hard to keep up with the music. Rap artists were so tuned in to what other artists were doing since rap was centralized in New York.

In the summer of '88 Eric B and Rakim released *Follow the Leader*, which sounded like a hip hop horror soundtrack and stood as another major accomplishment in rap.

Boogie Down Productions released its second album that summer, *By All Means Necessary*, that was a crucial album for 'message rap'.

Self-proclaimed poet and teacher, KRS-One of BDP, rapped about the power of knowledge, the homeless, black on black violence, the media, and his social observations.

The absence of singing melody lines and using rhythmic flexibility, 'freestyling', allowed rappers like KRS-One, to get their message across in a clear and descriptive manner.

It was Public Enemy's, *It Takes a Nation of Millions to Hold Us Back*, that became the soundtrack on city streets that summer and one of the most talked about albums of 1988. The music was chaotic; it's main

ingredients frustration and anger.

Chuck D's authoritative voice pounded over the chaos while sidekick Flavor Flav interjected verbal punctuation.

Public Enemy directed their lyrics at the black community as they reinforced the teachings of Malcolm X and took a harsh look at society.

After the summer of '88 more rap artists began to experiment with their music.

The changes and innovations in rap happened so quickly that it was almost too hard to keep up with the music.

The Jungle Brothers and De La Soul were praised for their innovative style and song production. More artists began sampling jazz and 70s funk. Some artists began to merge reggae and rap.

By '89 white kids began to crave for the heavy bass tones of rap and MTV was there to jump on the band wagon. *Yo MTV Raps* was a half-hour show of rap videos turning groups like N.W.A., Ice T, Tone Loc and Young MC into suburban heroes.

The L.A. gangster rap groups, namely N.W.A., had parents shaking in their shoes as their kids rapped in unison to songs cursing the police, women and whites, topped off with graphic violence.

While N.W.A. was raising havoc out West, KRS-One organized the Stop the Violence Movement out East. KRS-One took on the role as the Bob Geldoff of hip hop by bringing together some of the biggest names in rap to record the single *Self-Destruction*; a song speaking out against black on black violence.

In the summer of '89 movie goers rushed to see Spike Lee's *Do the Right Thing*. The lights in the house went down and Public Enemy's new single, *Fight the Power*, came on, stayed on and was never turned off.

Also that summer, P.E. member Professor Griff, aired his anti-semitic views in an interview.

In the weeks to follow, Griff was kicked out of P.E., the group broke up and then got back together with Griff. While all of this was going on P.E. was under attack by the media and Jewish organizations.

While P.E. is trying to re-group and prepare for the 90s, new promising artists have already begun to appear in recent months. Some of the more promising artists are the female rappers like Money Love, Shelly Thunder and Queen Latifah.

In just a few days all of our questions about what the music of the 80s will be like will be answered. Although there was always good music to be found in the 80s, rap music experienced the most remodeling.

Maybe the cities of the 90s will reverberate with rap or maybe it will be something else that exists only as a dream in someone's mind, somewhere.

Environment Report

10 Years Of Neglect May Haunt Our Future

by Eileen Kelley
Journal Staff Writer

The information has been disseminated.

Planet earth, a revolving sphere of waste: CFC's. Acid rain. The green house effect. Medical supplies washing up on the shores of the eastern coast. A barge filled with trash aimlessly cruising the sea looking for a dumping spot. Cargo trains carrying trash across the states in search of a landfill not yet filled to capacity.

The latter part of the decade bombarded people with the realities stemming from the decade's neglect to the environment. Unfortunately, awareness alone will not make up for the decaying planet — the rain forest trees of Brazil will continue to be cut down and burned while in the United States, 28,000 tons of waste cross the state lines each day.

"People have to begin to understand that part of environmental awareness, is the awareness that we live in a society of human beings and that we all have to function together," said Donald Smith of the Coalition for the Environment, in University City. "And the failure to do that means that we will continue to see things like we've seen like in the 1980s — low taxes and the syringes washing up on the beaches of New Jersey. Unless people start looking at their problems collectively, you can't change it."

Smith, said that the consorted efforts from individuals and organizations to be environmentally con-

science present a bright side to the future. Yet he think that the sources that are responsible for a large portion of the environmental decadence that swept through the 80s are slow in responding to the resurgence of the environmental movement.

"The country is set up in such a way that the big businesses that make up of the gross national product of this country, the car industries, the steel industries, petrol chemical industry, oil and gas industry, all of these industries in general contribute to environmental degradation," said Smith. "Unless the people that run these industries and the people in this country change their view we are going to continually have trouble."

With respect to Smith's assertions, he thinks that the automobiles impose the biggest threats to the environment because of the carbon monoxide that is released from the exhaust which aids in the global green house effect.

"When General Motors decides they are going to build an electric car or a solar powered car and market it the way that they market everything else, then you'll see a change, and there will be some hope," he said. "But as long as they are using gasoline powered cars, as long as Exxon, Shell, Atlantic Richfield, and all those companies, as long as they are there too producing oil, you are going to see a continued problem globally."

Smith thinks that the idea of mass transit need to be supported by politicians. In addition, he said the

attitude of "build more" roads and bridges needs to be reevaluated.

"Until there is a fundamental restructuring and rethinking of what our natural resources are worth to us we are going to continue to have the same problems."

"More than one-half of all aluminum beverage cans are recycled today. Even so, Americans toss out enough aluminum every three months to rebuild the nation's entire airline fleet," states an article in *Newsweek's* Nov. 27, 1989 issue.

The article also states that only 10 percent of the consumer purchased glass is recycled, 30 percent of the paper products are recycled and one percent of the plastic products are recycled. Composting yard materials can eliminate fifth of the nation's waste. In addition, excessive packaging accounts for one-third of the solid waste generated each year.

Smith said the United States' attitude as a throw away society is appalling. He thinks that it is not just the consumer who is being neglectful of resources, but also a culmination of the government's relationship with business industries that contribute to the vast amounts of resources that are landfilled.

"No other country in the world has the kind of attitude about waste as in the United States. The government listens to business. It doesn't want to interfere with business practices, or they want to interfere but only a little as they can possibly get away with," Smith said. "It used to be that in the

1960s (in Missouri) all bottles were deposit, and you took them back. But with the rise of the throw-away society, tax credits were given to business if they had nonreturnable bottles they could get tax credits. I don't know what the mentality is behind that, I could give you my opinion and it is they don't want to have to be bothered with it."

Smith said that it's distressing that Missouri is able to pass environmental laws yet not enact them because the tax structure in this state is so low.

"The legislature has failed to give money for the programs. If there is no money, there is no enforcement. The program can't go forward," he said.

"People in this state have got to understand that you have got to have taxes if you want to have clean air, if you want to have clean water. If you want to deal with the solid waste crisis in any particular way you are going to have to change your attitude about the people you live around ..., we are all part of the same environment — the same world."

The 90s may bring in anti-pollution bills, and industries may cut pollution emissions, but according to Smith, the fundamental problems will stay the same.

"As long as Brazil burns its rain forest, and Americans drive cars its not going to be that significant of a change....it's going to take a cataclysm to make a change."

Race Against Race: A Decade Of Growing Tension

by La'Kesia Madison
and Kathy Nash
Journal Staff Writers

Affirmative Action, Reverse Discrimination, White Backlash, Integration, Skinheads, Bensonhurst, Wilding, Official English, African American, WSU.

These are the terms that define the turbulent nature of race relations in the '80s. After the civil rights and social activism of the two previous decades, America had a new leader, and new national attitude.

The Reagan Administration had an aggressive agenda that included a plan to rejuvenate the economy, and a hard line on national defense. Another feature of the new administration was a call to relax enforcement of many Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) statutes. Affirmative Action programs and quota systems were targeted for narrowing by the Justice Department.

At the same time, there was a growing disillusionment with these programs. Affirmative Action, which was originally intended to remedy past discrimination against minorities, was attacked by many as "reverse discrimination" by whites. This so-called "white backlash", and charges by blacks that not enough was being done, led to early racial tension in the '80s.

Ironically, stricter enforcement by the federal government of desegregation further strained relations. In many communities, busing is a volatile issue which has provoked

heated debate and protests on both sides. While other communities are protesting forced integration and changing demographics, St. Louis, Mo. and Yonkers, N.Y. were dramatic examples of cities which cracked under the strain.

As the eighties drew to a close, racial tensions escalated into violence. Racially motivated assaults and murders were initiated by both black and white groups, which in turn ignited racial discord in communities throughout the U.S., provoking incidents such as those in Bensonhurst, N.Y., which led to the death of Yusuf Hawkins, who happened to be in the wrong neighborhood at the wrong time. Consequently, this became a reminder that there are still neighborhoods in the United States where a black person dare not enter safely.

"Wilding" became well-known term used to identify a male gang of black and Hispanic teens that attacked a white female jogger in Central Park. In essence, the term "wilding", once used to describe mischievous teens, now connotes violent ghetto youth.

These two incidents showed that class differences, which widened due to cuts in social spending, could lead to violence when mixed with racism.

As the eighties wind down, both blacks and whites are facing questions of identity. The word "black" itself was based upon a color which is projected negatively in American society — with expressions such as "Black Monday" and "black sheep" —

as opposed to the term "African American" which expressed the heritage of a people.

As people of color went through the change from being black to African American, whites were faced with the reality of quickly becoming the minority. The emergence of White Student Unions (WSU) on college campuses is just one approach whites have taken to band together against a perceived threat. These groups, which are labeled racist, counter this criticism by pointing to

similar minority groups.

One group who takes the 'us against them' sentiment a step farther are the skinheads. They are identified as young white supremacist gangs, and have raised questions as to whether or not they are truly a racist group, or just a bored group of youngsters with nothing better to do. Their scare tactics have ranged from spray painting racial slurs on walls to nailing a Sacramento man crucifixion-style to a wall.

Students Await Action On Full Divestment Plan

By La'Kesia Madison
Journal Staff Writer

Divestment in South Africa first became an issue on campus last fall. A proposal was made to the Webster Board of Trustees and administration, with a date of expectancy for full divestment as of January 1989.

The proposal was initiated by the members of the Association of African-American Collegians (formerly ABC), and Donnell Smith, AAAC president and Black Resource office manager.

The proposal was intended to document the needs and concerns of African-American students at Webster. Divestment was the number one concern.

The students asked the University to divest by, "...breaking all ties with companies that have financial interest in South Africa, and to continue to disassociate themselves until equality is restored in South Africa."

The call to divest was echoed by the members of Students Acting Against Apartheid. The organization was formed to heighten awareness of apartheid, and to further the progress of reform in South Africa.

Months of campaigning by both groups, including sporting symbolic red arm bands, led to meetings with the administration. As of last May, the Webster Board of Directors decided to begin the process of divesting the stocks it owns in companies doing business in South Africa.

Andrew S. Love, a member of the board, suggested that Webster look into the same policy of selective divestment as Harvard University, and his suggestions were put into a unanimous vote.

Earlier this summer, Karen Luebbert, dean of university services, wrote to Harvard, and received two documents of information on their divestment policy. Summaries of the policy were then sent to Joseph P.

Kelly, provost and secretary of the board.

A summary of Harvard's divestment policy included points such as: promoting the proxy voting process, analysis of each companies presence in South Africa, and divestment of companies that do more than a small part of their business in South Africa.

Actions may also occur when dialogue indicates that the overall impact of a company making strategic sales is clearly negative and there is no reasonable prospect of reform.

Also, Harvard obtains information about companies who continue to sell large quantities of goods that enforce apartheid, and companies that fail to reveal essential information will be divested.

A sub-committee was organized to make a definite decision on full or selective divestment, and is composed of Luebbert; Mark Govoni; dean of students, student representatives Matt Tauber and Debra Smith; and two faculty members named by the Faculty Executive Committee.

The members of AAAC publicly announced in the Oct. 5 issue of the *Journal*, that their group still stood firmly for full divestment, under the conditions that were originally stated in their proposal to the administration.

As of yet, meetings between AAAC and the administration have not taken place this year, but one last attempt to discuss divestment is being made. Both groups will meet on Thursday, Dec. 14, in the Executive Conference Room.

The Council On Student Affairs is also getting involved with the issue of divestment. CSA is sponsoring a divestment forum in the Winifred Moore Auditorium, Wednesday Dec. 13. The forum is for students, faculty and staff to express their opinions on selective or full divestment.

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This exhibition has been organized by The Saint Louis Art Museum, and is made possible by a generous grant from Mark Twain Banks, sponsor. Additional financial assistance for this project was provided by the Missouri Arts Council, a state agency, and the National Endowment for the Arts, a Federal agency.

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20 Years Of Service

University President Gerdine, First Lady

LEIGH GERDINE

by Brad L. Graham
Journal Copy Editor

Leigh Gerdine, president of Webster University since 1970, announced his retirement earlier this year.

Gerdine, 72, has been recognized by his peers as a leader in the St. Louis and national arts and education communities. Recently, he was awarded both the St. Louis Award and the National Medal of the Arts for his contributions to those endeavors.

Under his management of the St. Louis Symphony, the group acquired and renovated Powell Hall for the Symphony's performances.

He was also instrumental in the establishment of the Repertory Theatre of St. Louis and Opera Theatre of St. Louis. Webster University has offered a rent-free home to the two organizations since their beginnings.

In addition, Gerdine's interest in dance helped secure free space at the university for Dance St. Louis, an internationally recognized dance company.

He has helped to find financial support for every major arts organization and has, himself, been a substantial contributor to all the arts in the city, leading him to be called the "spiritual father of the arts in St. Louis."

During his tenure at Webster University, Gerdine has spearheaded a period of growth unequalled in the history of the institution. Under his leadership, the university established 34 branch campuses across the United States, as well as four in Europe.

Most recently, the university has benefitted from Gerdine's experience in fund-raising, beginning a \$14.7 million dollar capital funds campaign for physical and program expansion.

In a recent interview, Gerdine discussed his experience in nearly 21 years as "front man" for Webster University, his impressions of the school, and his expectations for the future.

Q. When you became president of Webster College in 1970, the school had just made the transition to a secular Board of Directors. The college had just gone through, and continued to experience, a period of rapid change. How did this affect your early years as president?

A. All of the time at Webster has been an exciting time, because Webster is always becoming something new — always growing. In those days, I guess the problems were the problems of moving from what had been a basically religious institution, an all-female student body, and largely female faculty, to a coeducational institution.

The problems of the institution at that time were different, of course. There's always money; we always have a problem raising enough money to become what we want to become and I don't know whether we'll ever have enough. No one ever has enough.

The initial problem we had when I first came here was a deficit — I like

to call it a "negative endowment" — of \$2.6 million, which had to be paid off to the banks before we could do anything. We did manage to do that. That gave Webster another opportunity to become what it has become, because it was in a very precarious financial condition.

Also, the growth that began of the

block to do things which were helpful for people on the block.

They set up joint bank accounts, and the money came from the suburban [groups], but they agreed collectively how the money was to be used. At its height, we had a large staff; we had 48 such partnerships going in the community. It had some ele-



Scott Audette

Ending his term at Webster, Leigh Gerdine is happy to have been president during the changes throughout the 19 years he served.

institution in terms of number of students began to sustain it more healthily, and we have grown throughout the period, until now when we have 10,500 students — which is a very respectable figure — worldwide and about 4,000 here.

Q. What qualities did you bring from your previous experience to the role of president at Webster?

A. I had served as the acting manager of the St. Louis Symphony for two years, which was the period when we bought and renovated Powell Hall, and I had organized there a major funds campaign which was successful in getting the Symphony off to a new route, so I had that experience.

I had the experience of working with a group called Block Partnership, of which I was chairman of the board, which was a group where we got together after the assassination of Martin Luther King. All of our consciences were stricken, obviously, and we organized...Block Partnership in which a suburban church or a fraternal or sorority organization combined with one inner-city

ments of paternalism to it, which I think would make it inappropriate now, but it did an awful lot of good...

I had to give that up when I came to Webster, because I couldn't raise money for two things at the same time. I think the residual effect that was good from the Block Partnership program was that a lot of black people got to know a lot of white people as persons, rather than as stereotypes. They worked together, and they really worked together...

The other thing that I could bring to Webster is that I was one of the founding members of the Missouri Council on the Arts, and therefore, I had a familiarity with the availability of public monies for theatres, symphonies, art museums and so forth. I had also been one of two from Missouri to testify before the Senate on the founding of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. I had close connections with the people [in those groups].

The problem at Webster was largely, when I first came, how to reorganize the theatre. Our predecessors had built a wonderful theatre, and

then Webster itself had undertaken to run three theatre seasons with disastrous deficits, as one would expect. You can't operate a repertory theatre and make a profit.

The college simply did not have the resources to sustain that, so a good deal of the deficit I spoke of was occasioned by these three seasons of deficit operation of a professional theatre on campus. So when I came, it became apparent in the first year that we couldn't continue the season; we closed the season down, and then reorganized with a separate board which made the theatre eligible for the public monies which I mentioned.

On top of that, when I worked for the Symphony, I worked with the Ford Foundation to get a major grant for the Symphony — at the time when the Ford Foundation was making major grants to symphony orchestras — so I knew the people at the Foundation who could be helpful to a fledgling theatre project, and they had a great deal of interest in regional theatre at that time.

At the time, it was something relatively new. The model was what Tyrone Guthrie had done in Minneapolis, and other cities were looking at that, hoping to be able to do it. So we were early on in getting the theatre started. So part of my qualifications which I brought to Webster was I did know my way around the arts world, and the money of the arts, so that one of the first things to do was to organize that board. For that purpose, we asked Homer Sayad, who was a great friend, if he would be chairman, and he took it on. It has been a successful operation, with some ups and downs in between.

Q. Some have said that providing free use of facilities to such organizations as the Rep, Opera Theatre and Dance St. Louis deprives the university of much needed space. How do you answer these critics?

A. There is great competition for space, and I suppose that competition will only intensify over time. I think down the road, there will be alternative spaces in the community which will ease some of that competition.

I would hope that we're not short-changing our students. We have, after all, three theatres functioning: Stage Three, the Studio Theatre and the Mainstage. There are off-setting advantages, I think, which may be worth the cost that Webster's putting into this. As a matter of fact, you may know that both the Repertory Theatre and Opera Theatre are looking at paying rentals to Webster down the road, which would ease that burden.

Our predecessors, in getting into the theatre and running the theatre at all, were concerned that there should be a professional theatre for students to be able to relate to; that is to say, they thought it was unrealistic for students to study drama in a vacuum, without having exposure to professional theatre.

I think those reasons are still valid. Our students get exposure to professional theatre. Some of them get to

Reminisce About Webster Experience

ALICE GERDINE

by Dawn Grodsky
Journal Managing Editor

Alice Gerdine has been the wife, partner and friend of Webster University's President Leigh Gerdine since before he began his term nearly two decades ago. Throughout the years she has admired and supported her husband in his work at Webster and around the St. Louis arts community.

Today, the Gerdines reside near Washington University. They are both very involved in the arts and enjoy spending their evenings at the Symphony or the theatre. At 84, Gerdine remains an active supporter of many St. Louis activities.

Q. I understand you're from St. Louis. Tell me about your family and how that background has affected your outlook on education in the arts.

A. Oh my goodness, that was a long time ago. Well, I grew up on the South Side which was where the Germans in St. Louis lived, in what is called Compton Heights. It's still a very fine residential section in South St. Louis...

My childhood was not an unusual one I guess, except that I started having piano lessons when I was nine years old and I took to it like a duck to water. I loved it. I was fortunate in having an extraordinary music teacher. In those days, music teachers came to the house...

She was an extraordinary lady; a very cultivated person. She was bilingual. She came from a German family, from South St. Louis, of course...[She] was well versed in literature and art and I guess she took a liking to me because she would spend more time, a lot of time, with me at the piano talking about books she had read or art that particularly interested her.

I really feel that she is the one who gave me my first lessons in art appreciation. My mother, recognizing my love of music, took me to every recital and started taking me to the symphony concert when I was 11 years old. Imagine, in those days girls were excused from school early to go to the

symphony concert.

My mother had a box, with a very good friend, in the old Odeon, where the Symphony concert was held in those days...It was at the symphony that I met my first husband-to-be. He was the son of my mother's good friend...I guess it was one day when he was home for vacation that he went to the concert and I met him there. I guess by that time I was a senior at Mary Institute and we eventually were married.

I had four children by my first husband.

Alice met Leigh Gerdine during 1950. She said she moved around in musical circles and she met him at a party being given for the conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. He had just arrived in St. Louis and was at Washington University. She said they served on boards of musical organizations together and she sang in his chorus at Washington University. She and Gerdine were married in 1962.

Q. How has your life changed since you've become first lady of Webster University?

A. Well it wasn't greatly changed because when I married Dr. Gerdine he was chairman of the music department at Washington University. So I had already been in academic life for, I guess about seven years before we moved to Webster University... For a year I gave up all of my volunteer work because I thought perhaps I would be spending all of my time in university — at that time it was Webster College — activities. But I soon found out that it wasn't that time consuming, and I was able to resume my activities on various boards and volunteer work.

Q. You're both so involved with theatre and music. Did marrying Dr. Gerdine make you more involved or did it just reinforce your involvement?

A. Well it actually reinforced my involvement, I would say, and put me closer to the inside circle. But I'd always been interested in, and deeply involved in music and the theatre...St. Louis has changed enor-

mously in recent years and much of that change, of course, is due to Dr. Gerdine. Because he has been a spark plug, I guess you would say; the one who has founded several of the cultural institutions.

Q. What were your personal contributions towards the development of the Repertory Theatre, Dance St. Louis and Opera Theatre?

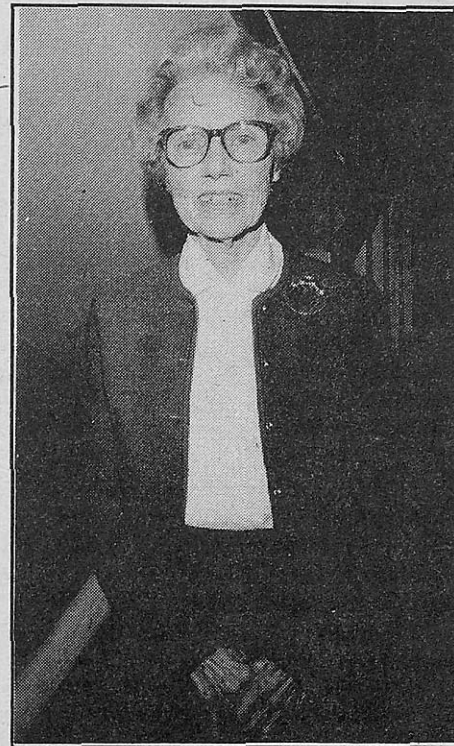
A. Well, I must say I didn't have anything to do with starting those. I was just an enthusiastic onlooker.

Of course, we gave a home to Richard Gaddus the first few years he came to St. Louis to be the manager or general director, I guess you would say, of the Opera Theatre. He stayed with us before he came to St. Louis full-time and I feel very privileged to have been in on many of the conversations that took place between Dr. Gerdine and Richard Gaddus when the Opera Theatre was in its formative period.

We'd be sitting in the kitchen; the men would be sitting there while I was cooking and the ideas would fly back and forth between them. The two men, it was almost electrical. I could almost see the sparks flying between their two brains with these brilliant ideas that they were exchanging, inspiring each other. So I feel very much a part of the beginning of Opera Theatre because of that, but I've never served on the board, nor have I been on the board of the Repertory Theatre.

Q. What are your interests outside of the arts?

A. Well in recent years, I guess for the last 20 years, one of my deep interests has been in Reading Is Fundamental, better known as RIF, which is a national organization with a St. Louis branch. The purpose of it is to encourage children to read. I guess you would now call it a literacy program but it started up long before there was all the talk of illiteracy, before we knew that there were over 22 million functionally illiterate people in [the United States]...I served on the board of that all these years and volunteered in the city schools. We give books to children and read them stories to stimulate their interest in



Scott Audette

Alice Gerdine said she will miss being first lady of Webster, but will keep busy with her organizations.

books before we offer them books of their own choice.

Q. Describe the importance of higher education and what it means to you.

A. Oh, that's a very difficult question because I have not had a great deal of it myself. I did not graduate from Washington University. I left the university and went to Europe for a year to travel and to study. I lived in Geneva, Switzerland, for one winter. I've taken courses at Washington University and at Webster University since then, but I never had a degree. I'm the only member of my family without at least two degrees, so you can imagine how pleased I was when Webster University honored me with a doctorate last year.

Gerdine said she spent one year studying at Washington University but had to leave in her second semester because of ill health. She went to Europe when she was 20.

Q. I read in the paper recently
continued on page 18

SHOULD YOU WORRY ABOUT AIDS AND THE WORKPLACE?

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Stepping Through The Years

Oh, Those Times They Are A'Changin'

by Dawn Grodsky
Journal Managing Editor
and Stephanie Morton
Journal Sports Editor

As the bare trees reach up to the stark winter sky, the campus of Webster University prepares to enter a new decade. This time of year always causes reflection on the past. Webster is nearing its second century of existence and because of the incredible changes it has undergone, those first few students of 1915 would not recognize their old alma mater.

Perhaps the greatest change has come in this past decade. What have the last ten years evolved? Come, journey into the memory.

1979—WEBSTER COLLEGE

The university had 3,600 students. Tuition was \$95 per credit hour. A single dorm room cost \$355 and the full-meal plan was \$485 per semester.

Webster had just opened its first European campus in Geneva, Switzerland.

At the time, the Administration Building was the center of the university. Nearly all activity took place there.

251 bachelor degrees (BA) were awarded, bringing the cumulative total to 5,564 since 1919.

In this year, 367 master of art in teaching (MAT), and 1,542 masters of art (MA), and three masters of music degrees (MM) were earned, bringing the cumulative total of all graduate degrees since 1965, to 10,777.

The commencement speaker for the May graduation ceremony was Margaret Bush Wilson. At the time, the school had a July commencement ceremony and the speaker for it was James O'Flynn.

Dorothy Schroeder graduated from Webster with a B.A. in religion in 1979. She is now the campus' director of publications. Differences in the types of courses offered is one of the largest changes Schroeder has seen.

"There were no computer courses, and since then computer studies has grown a lot. Jazz studies didn't exist and now its thriving," she said. "There wasn't any creative writing courses, and the way to do that [write] was to get on the newspaper staff. I would have loved to take something like feature writing, analytical writing or writing for business," said Schroeder.

In this year the development program was kicked off with the appointment of Robert Spencer to director of development. Previously Spencer was an assistant vice president.

Two new faculty members were hired in 1979: Dan Hellinger, now a full professor of history/political science, and Dorothy Marshall, theatre and dance.

Hellinger said, "The biggest single change [since 1979] has been the influx of more traditional age students. It's changed the environment in the classroom in good ways and in bad ways.

"It's changed the image of the university in the community. The reputation now is more of a liberal arts college. Before it was known more for fine arts.

"One small but really important change is the landscaping. The best

thing the school did was hire a professional gardener. That's almost as important as the new [Sverdrup] building," Hellinger said.

Journal 1980



1980—WEBSTER COLLEGE

Tuition was raised by \$7 per credit hour to \$102 for part-time students while full time tuition was \$1650 per semester.

A single room cost \$380 per semester and the full-meal plan went up to \$540 per semester.

The university began its bachelor of science in nursing (B.S.N.) program at the Kansas City campus and it also started a licensed practical nursing (LPN) program in St. Louis.

Military base campuses were opened in Yuma, Az., and Camp Pendleton, Ca.

In this year, 247 BA degrees were awarded along with 239 MAT, 1,456 MA, and six MM degrees.

The May commencement speaker was Clifford Hardin and the speaker for July's ceremony was Ernest Boyer.

Two additional full-time faculty members were hired: Steve Schenkel and Jim Staley, both with the music department.

Staley, who is now an associate dean of liberal arts, recalled some of the changes he has seen Webster undergo.

"Over the past decade the institution has developed into a comprehensive university serving the educational needs of a diverse student population with a full-range of baccalaureate and graduate programs. This growth is demonstrated with innovative curricular developments, with a dramatic growth in our faculty resources, and with substantial increments in our student body.

"Webster is able to continually attract highly qualified faculty, committed to teaching excellence. Over the past decade our faculty resources have doubled. They are engaged in a broad range of scholarly activities, in creative pursuits, in professional organizations, and with local, regional and international issues. The faculty is simply outstanding and committed.

"Our student population during the last decade, has increased in size, age distribution, geographical and cultural diversity, and in areas of academic interests.

"Our educational environment has improved substantially with all of our new classroom facilities and labs, with the various on-campus renovation projects, with our campus

expansion, and with our important attention to increased student services and activities.

"I don't think it would be a terrible exaggeration to suggest that practically every student, every faculty member, and every university employee has benefitted from Webster University's growth and program improvements which took place during the 1980s," he said.

1981—WEBSTER COLLEGE

Tuition per-credit-hour went up to \$112 and full-time tuition was increased to \$1800 per semester. Graduate school tuition was \$110 per-credit hour. The mandatory health fee was raised from \$25 to \$37.50 per semester.

A single room cost \$400 a semester and the full-meal plan was raised to \$595 each semester.

In August, at the invitation of the city, Webster opened its second European campus in Vienna, Austria. Additionally, a campus was opened in Jeffersonville, Ind.

In this year, Webster had 270 graduates with bachelor degrees. It also began offering a masters of fine arts (MFA), with one students receiving the degree. 239 students received their MAT and 1,614 received their

Journal 1981



MA degrees.

The commencement speaker for the May graduation ceremony was John Hanley and William L. Hungat spoke in the July ceremony.

Four full-time faculty members were hired this year: Gary Kannenberg, behavioral/social sciences; Earl Noelte, history/political science; Art Silverblatt, media communications and Roy Tamashiro, education.

Silverblatt said, "It is simply the growth that's taken place, not just in the media department but through the university. It has evolved into a university in the truest sense. The biggest challenge is to maintain the intimacy with all the growth."

At the time, the media department was in the Administration Building in what, Silverblatt said, had been a girl's dormitory.

"It was pretty bare boned. We had three full-time faculty compared to eight now and only 75 majors compared to 275 now.

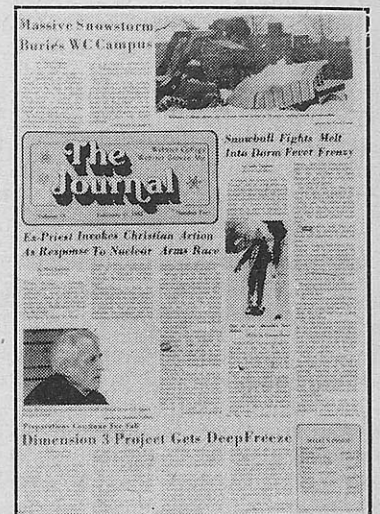
"The director [of the department] was a half-time position with maybe a half-time person to help. The equipment situation was scaled down. There was very little [equipment] but it met some needs at the time, I suppose. It was very primitive.

"It was a very different operation

than it is now. The quality of the program has improved [along with] the quality of the faculty and adjuncts," he said.

However, one aspect Silverblatt seemed a bit melancholy about was the fact that he used to know everybody. "In those days, I knew everybody [students] in the department and these days, sometimes I don't," he said.

Journal 1982



1982—WEBSTER COLLEGE

All fees for students remained the same as in 1981. Enrollment was up to 5,400 students.

In this year 328 students graduated with bachelor degrees. 295 with MATs, 1,918 with MAs, seven with MMs and one with an MFA.

Peter Davis was the May commencement speaker and Arthur Mallory was the speaker for the July graduation ceremony.

The university opened a campus in Chicago, Ill.

The university hired three new full-time faculty members: Brenda Fyfe in the education department who is now director of experiential and individualized learning; Byron Grant associate professor of theatre and dance who is now the acting chair of that department and Deborah Stiles in the education department. She is now an associate professor.

Grant said, "The biggest change is the growth and enrollment of students throughout the university as a whole. Hopefully we're all doing something well there."

On the down side, Grant agreed with Silverblatt in that he used to know more people here. "I probably knew most all the full-time faculty and more students who were not in the theatre department. You got to recognize the smaller enrollment of full-time day students [then]," he said.

1983—WEBSTER UNIVERSITY

Tuition was raised this year to \$132 per credit hour and full-time tuition went up to \$2,100 per semester. Tuition for graduate students went up to \$129 per credit hour. A single room now cost \$530 each semester and the full-meal plan went up to \$695 each semester.

On Feb. 1, Webster College was renamed Webster University. In order to become a university, a school must have both a graduate and undergraduate program. It also must have at least four separate schools of study, offering both bachelor and master

And Yes, Webster's Beat Goes On...

degrees in each school. On Feb. 3, 1983, the *Globe Democrat* reported the event. The *Globe* quoted Neil George, then-chairman of the faculty, as saying, "All of us recognize that the image of Webster has not captured the reality. The biggest change now is that we'll have less explaining to do." George also said that Webster has been a university all along, because "universities deal with large numbers of graduate students."

Statistics show that during 1983 3,820 of the 5,539 students enrolled, or 69 percent, were graduate students.

Also in this year Webster opened its Leiden campus in the Netherlands, along with an extended St. Louis campus at North West Plaza, and a campus in Fort Jackson, S.C.

Total enrollment at its 38 sites around the world was 5,600.

335 students received bachelor degrees; 202 received MATs; 1,801 received MAs; seven earned MMs, and one received an MFA.

For the commencement ceremony the undergraduate speaker was Douglas Edwards, the MAT speaker was Adelaide Dorsey Tomber, and the MA speaker was G. Herbert Walker, III. All the ceremonies took place in May.

Additionally Robert Spencer was made an associate vice-president from his previous title of director of development.

That year the university hired three new faculty members: Gary Coffman, in the science department; Graciela Corvalan, in the foreign language department, and Daniel Schene, in the music department.



Journal 1983

Coffman spoke of many different changes he has witnessed. "Basically there is a massive improvement in the quality of the student. Over the years I've developed a more reasonable workload and the administration has developed a stronger commitment to the department of science. The prospect for the future looks very good," he said.

He said the development of the physical facilities has made the media, math and business/management departments stronger and a higher quality of professors have been brought in.

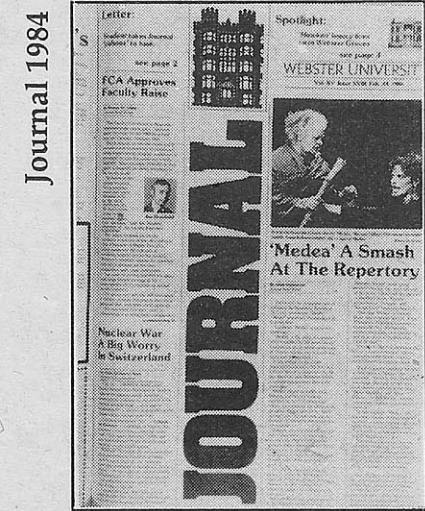
"There is an increased commitment and sense of professionalism in teaching and prepping students for the period after they graduate," he said. However, he added he has noticed more isolation among the faculty.

1984 WEBSTER UNIVERSITY

Tuition was raised per credit hour, to \$143. Full-time tuition was \$2,275,

per semester, and graduate tuition was \$137 per credit hour.

A single room was \$550, and the full meal plan cost \$720. The mandatory health fee was again raised to \$42.50 each semester.



Journal 1984

The athletic program was reinstated and Webster came up with a mascot reflecting the uniqueness of the school itself.

The big question around campus was: "What is a Gorlok?" The athletic program defined it as a mythical beast. It was named for the two streets, Gore and Lockwood. The mascot, however, made it to only one home basketball game before mysteriously disappearing.

460 student received BAs; 168 earned MATs; 1,564 received MAs, four received MMs, and one earned an MFA.

The speaker at the undergraduate commencement ceremony was Raoul Kneucke in May, and Jeff Greenfield in July.

The university hired three new faculty members that year: Lucille Berry, of business/management; Paul DeMarinis, music, and Carol Schwab, math.

Schwab said, "The most obvious [change] is the expansion space, both in the school as a whole and the department in the microcomputer center. Though we're not in the department [computer] we use much of the equipment.

"There are four labs of computers now. At that time there were about four computers, I think," she said, adding that at the time they only had Apple computers and now there are Apples, IBMs and Macintoshes.

She said now there are not only many more courses for computer majors, there are many more courses that are service courses for non-majors.

The biggest difference Schwab has noticed is the demographics of the students. "At the time I came," she said, "our department had a great many international students...We have some international students now but relatively a lot less...At first 30-40 percent were international students."

She feels this has declined because the number of international students in American schools as a whole has declined.

"At the time a lot of students from Mid-eastern countries wanted degrees in math, management and computers. Our department was influenced a great deal by the large number of international students from the Mid-east," she said.

1985-WEBSTER UNIVERSITY

All student fees remained the same this year.

472 students were awarded BAs bringing the cumulative number of bachelor degrees to 7,766.

A new graduate degree was offered this year, the masters of business arts (MBA). Three students were awarded this degree. 167 MAT degrees were awarded, 1,812 MA degrees were awarded, eight students received their MM degree and once again, one student received an MFA degree.

The commencement speaker for the combined undergraduate and graduate ceremony was Sandi Freeman. No ceremony was held in July.

This year Webster further extended its St. Louis campuses by opening one in St. Peters. Webster was accepted by the NCAA as a division three member.

Neil George was made dean of the undergraduate school and Robert Spencer was named associate provost from his previous title as associate vice president.

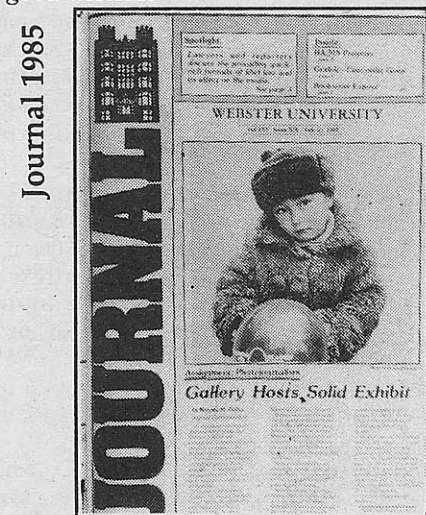
The university hired ten new full-time faculty members this year: Myriam Bourg, in the foreign language department; David Clewell, in the literature and language department; Kathy Corley, media communications; Shirley Crenshaw, education; Paul Donnelly, business/management; BettyAnn Leeseberg-Lange, theatre/dance; Bruce Longworth, theatre/dance; Lynda Rockwood, art; Martin Sigillito, history/political science and Don Westerfield, business/management.

Clewell said that over the past five years he has noticed more attention to the international campuses and that now more students are actively trying to go.

"Lit/lang seems more stable and grounded in a wider variety...We seem to be getting more in depth in the literature end.

"Obviously the campus has changed physically and it seems more like a campus campus than just a bunch of buildings," he said.

"In our department, not because we grew in numbers, there seems to be more depth, in particular, creative writing...[We've hired] good people, not just in teaching, but they are really good writers.



Journal 1985

"The best side is among the students themselves. The people I get to talk to, even in the past five years, [I've noticed] there's happily a little bit more social awareness that goes beyond just Webster University. It's not [totally] pervasive, but students are talking about them more. A lot of social and political stuff that people

are paying attention to beyond Webster U. or their own autobiographical lives," he said.

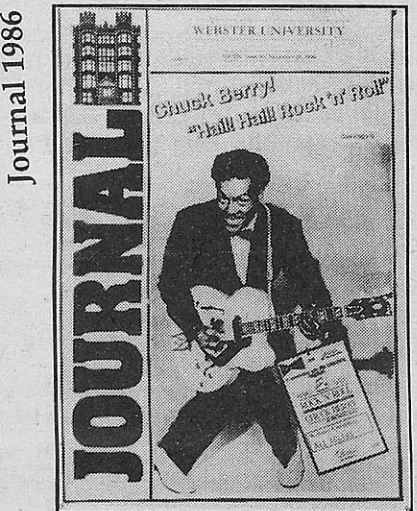
1986 WEBSTER UNIVERSITY

Again tuition was raised from \$143 to \$155 per credit hour, and full-time tuition increased to \$2,550 per semester. Graduate tuition went up to \$150 per credit hour.

A single room was \$630 and the full meal plan was \$795. Health fees were at the \$45 mark.

Many events took place in 1986, including the groundbreaking for the Leif J. Sverdrup Business/Technology Complex.

While the downtown campus moved to the Lammert Building, Webster established new campuses in Little Rock, Ark., Santa Teresa, N.M., and in Albuquerque, N.M., and overseas, the London campus made its debut.



Journal 1986

Bachelor degrees were awarded to 504 students; 190 MATs were earned; 1,779 received MAs; 23 students were awarded MBAs; five students graduated with MMs, and one student received an MFA.

Speakers for the May commencement ceremony was Henry G. Cisneros.

In addition, Joseph Kelly was promoted from chief administration officer to provost.

The new faculty members hired were: Michael Burks, in the media communications department; Debbie Carpenter, also in the media communications department, and Shelly Cubenas, in the nursing department.

1987 WEBSTER UNIVERSITY

Although the fees for students remained the same, enrollment went up to 8,500 worldwide.

599 bachelor degrees were awarded, as well as 237 MATs; 1,796 MAs; 135 MBAs; and three MMs. No one graduated with an MFA.

The speaker for the May commencement ceremony was Brian P. Lamb.

The Pearson House was the name given to the building located at 8260 Big Bend Blvd. It is named after the late Deborah Pearson, a Webster graduate of the class of 1954. She was a professor in the literature and language department since 1963, and the house became the home of the literature and language department.

In that year many additions to the ever-growing faculty were added.

Joining Webster was: Janice Hooper, in nursing; Van McElwee in the media communications; Joseph Pais, in math; Tom Quirk, in business/management, and Elynor

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Predictions Of History's Tomorrow

'Future Looks Bright' For History/Poli Science

by Eileen Kelley
Journal Staff Writer

The '80s: a period of growth, awareness and conservatism for the student body at Webster.

Mike Salevouris, professor and chairperson of the history/political science department, has been with Webster since 1970. He has witnessed the changing of attitudes, ideals, and for the most part, he foresees the future for Webster students as being bright.

"I think one of the distinctive trends that has occurred in the last few years in this country is the growing awareness of the importance of international education, of studying other cultures and other languages," Salevouris said. "Whether you are in business, education, or media, an awareness of the world is going to be the key to the future...."

"It's going to be the people that know history and politics and economics and foreign languages, no matter what their particular field, who are going to get their jobs; the ones who get the first grab at the

jobs.... Since the study of history and politics have always been the bedrock of the study of the world, I think the future is relatively bright."

International studies and the paralegal studies programs in the history/political science department are both products of the '80s for Webster. Salevouris said that the international studies program is thriving on Webster's European campuses, as well as in St. Louis.

Salevouris said that the paralegal program, a very defined vocational track, reflects some of the changes in attitudes of Webster coeds.

"Students in general are not only more conservative politically, they tend not to be risk takers, as they were, especially in the '70s," Salevouris said. "People were not as focused on 'what do I take to get a job.' They were asking a much broader question of 'what do I take to get an education.'"

Salevouris said that this is a negative change for the '80s. Yet he said he does not think that it is wrong to be realistically concerned about one's

future, as long as students take advantage of the various educational opportunities at Webster.

"People are much more concerned with 'what am I to do that's going to get me a job and get me some money and make sure I'm secure,'" he said. "That's not the same question as 'how do I become educated in the fullest sense of the word.' That's a negative change..it's not terrible. You do have to make a living; I think that is an important thing to ask, but not at the exclusion of making yourself an educated person."

Salevouris said the number of faculty within the history/political science department has been relatively stable throughout the '80s. While the number of students majoring in the field of history/political has grown to approximately 120 students at the present time.

"We are one or two people bigger [in number of faculty members] than we were a decade ago. The number of students taking courses and the number of students majoring in history and political science has radical-

ly grown."

Salevouris went to Colorado College for his undergraduate degree. He feels that relatively small schools like his alma mater and Webster give undergrads great benefits.

"It's the spirit of the small school that I really enjoy, and I think that Webster, in spite of its growth, still offers [the spirit of a small school]," he said. "In reflection of the '80's... one of the things that has stayed the same is the small school atmosphere, they're still small classes, students can talk to their professors, and I think that is great strength to this school."

In respect to the end of the decade, Salevouris said that the highlights were a series of community conferences which involved the school and the community.

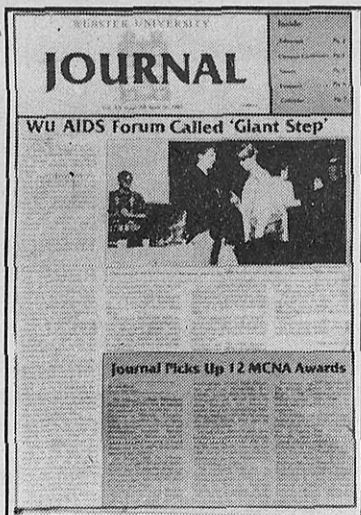
"Some of these topics really created some political excitement," said Salevouris as he spoke of the conferences: *Images Of War*, *TV in Society* and *Sports in America*. "All these things involved scholars from across the nation and experts in the St. Louis community," he said.

Campus Changes from page 15

Simpson in history-political science.

According to Hooper, the greatest change was in the size of the university.

Journal 1987



"Just from the obvious, there is a growing trend with more students. For the first year I was just trying to find my way as to what Webster is all about," said Hooper.

Hooper also has drawn a parallel between what Webster is, and the nursing field.

"Webster's philosophy is to have a personal touch with the students and we try to do that in nursing," she said.

1988 WEBSTER UNIVERSITY

Tuition was raised to \$175 per credit hour and the full-time tuition was \$2,900 per semester, or \$5,800 a year. Graduate tuition also rose to \$175 per credit hour.

Coupled with the rising tuition, single rooms rose to \$710 per semester, and the 19-meal plan was raised to \$885.

Housing the business/management departments, along with the media communications department and computer studies, the Leif J. Sverdrup Business/Technology Complex opened in January of this year.

Linda Nottstadt, director of the graduate program, sees the Sverdrup Building as a plus for the field of management.

"Physically it [the university] has changed drastically. The Sverdrup Complex is a major improvement for the graduates. One reason, is they have good jobs and are used to having half-way decent accommodations," said Nottstadt. "The classroom space has improved drastically, and it's a pleasant atmosphere."

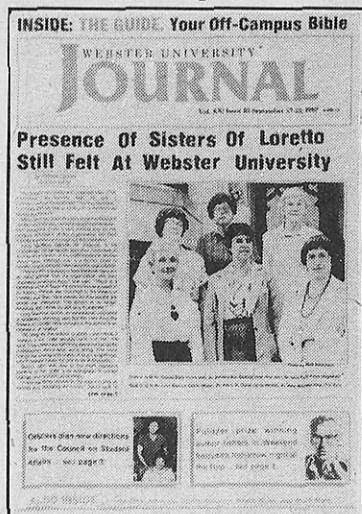
Along with the new building, a Doctor of Applied Management degree program began in the spring semester.

This year 689 students graduated with B.A. degrees, 273 with MATs; 1,983 received MAs; 187 were awarded MBAs; three students earned MMs, while no one received an MFA.

The speaker for the May commencement ceremony was Alan Woods.

New faculty members were: Linda Brandeberry, from the behavioral and social sciences department; Mary Gibbons from the nursing department; Jeffrey Hughes from the art and religion department; Daniel Rogers from the theatre and dance department, and Kathleen Singleton, also of the theatre and dance department.

Journal 1988



Rogers first impression of Webster was what he expected since he went to a small school similar to Webster's program.

"My first impression was very positive. Going to a small school I experi-

enced, as a student, a close relationship with faculty. Because of the low student-faculty ratio, I was able to pick the brains of the professors. I felt at home and back in that type of atmosphere. I felt very comfortable," said Rogers.

What Rogers sees most is the growth in the number of students especially in the theatre and dance department.

"The department is growing. When I came in a camdem of new acting teachers started, and now we have gelled in to an ensemble. We've found our identities and found out that we really do fit in," said Rogers.

1989 WEBSTER UNIVERSITY

Tuition rose again this year to \$190 per credit hour, and the full-time cost per semester rose to \$3,130. For a graduate, the cost per credit hour is also \$190. A single room with bath is \$755, and the 19-meal plan for \$885.

During the year, the downtown campus moved to a larger quarters on the ground floor of the Lammert Building. At the Northwest Plaza the school moved to larger quarters on the sixth floor of the Tower Building.

Webster established campuses at Fort Chaffee, Ark., San Diego, Calif., and Mayport, Fla.

Although the campuses at Northwest Plaza have been changing and additional campuses have been set in stone, the main campus in Webster Groves began planning its Phase II construction of the University Center.

The university received a \$1 million challenge grant from the J.E and L.E Mabee Foundation Inc. However in order to receive the money, the university must raise \$1.4 million by May 31, 1990. If everything goes as planned, the center will open in 1991.

By the time the University Center is completed, Webster will have a new president. Leigh Gardine announced that he will retire at the end of this year. Gardine has been president since

1970.

By May of this year 778 students

Journal 1989



graduated with B.A. degrees; 240 students received MATs; 2,049 earned MAs; 296 were awarded MBAs; and five received MMs. The MFA category remained without a graduate.

The speaker at the May commencement ceremony was Rep. Marian G. Cairns.

New faculty members hired this year were Tahmoures A. Afshar in business/management; Louise Williams in the art department, and Barry Hufker in media communications.

Louise Williams, assistant professor of art, had a very positive first impression of Webster.

"The first time I came to interview in the spring, everyone seem very friendly and a sort of close knit kind of family," she said.

She did expect the school to be a closer community, but with so many commuter students, she said this is difficult.

All in all Webster has seen immense changes in the past ten years. No one knows what the future has in store but as soon as it happens, feel sure that the *Journal* will tell you about it. That is one thing that has not changed with time.

photos by Nancy Bell

Leigh Gerdine from page 12

perform with the Rep on the Mainstage from time to time in modest roles, and this a priceless opportunity. Also the tech opportunities are there too. So I would argue that there are off-setting advantages that we would want to retain for the benefit of our students and our educational program.

Let me go a step further and say also that the MAT [Master of Arts in Teaching program] was one model for Webster in that for faculty, they chose successful teachers who were also well credentialed, instead of choosing experts in tests and measurements to teach courses in education which is so often the case in schools of education....

And the institution has kept teaching as primary. We've said our reward system is keyed to teaching, not research and publishing. They're important, but teaching is number one.

With those two models, the theatre, which had the intensely practical aspect to it, and the MAT, which was designed for teachers from the classroom to improve their skills — we've moved into a number of other areas, into various kinds of internships in almost every field, a kind of blending of practice and theory in our whole educational system, which is fundamental to our Webster's philosophy.

Q. You were recently awarded the National Medal of Arts by President Bush. That puts you in some prestigious company. How does that feel, coming as it does, after so an involvement in something which you obviously care very deeply about?

A. It's very gratifying, I must say. I keep thinking that some kind of mistake was made, but it's too late to take it back obviously. I don't know what you do with leftover national treasures, but we'll find out.

The ceremony itself was very dignified and beautiful. The president himself makes the ultimate choices, so that's also a very nice aspect of it.

Q. John Dewey, a very prominent educator, said, "Education is the fundamental method of social progress and reform. All education proceeds by the participation of the individual in the social consciousness of the race." With that thought in mind, how does Webster University prepare its students to take their place in contemporary society?

A. I think we're extremely good about that, partly through this blending of practice and theory, because our students are doing jobs out in the real world while they're going to school — at least a great many of them are. For these people, there is a "reality check" for what they're learning in the classroom.

It's much more difficult, I think, to teach Webster students than it is to teach other people's students,

because in other institutions, the faculty can come in a lecture for an hour and the students very dutifully write everything down. In our institution, with so many adult practitioners who are out in the workaday world and with students who are out in the workaday world, the requirements are higher for faculty. They've got to be able to give practical, direct information which the students will accept and will contest if they feel it should be contested....

How do we prepare students to take their place in society? Well, they're already in society. Our students are more mature than other students. They're doing jobs out in the world. It's an easier step to go back into that world after their Webster experience, and to come back to Webster periodically because early on, we saw that in the complex society that is now before us, we saw that people would have second, third and fourth careers and we decided that Webster would be here when they needed "refueling" at various times for those new careers, whether they be upwardly mobile or lateral moves.

In the future, a lot of people are going to have to make lateral moves, rather than always upward, and there's nothing wrong with that.

We have a very good faculty, who hold teaching as primary — they really do. I think if you go to a typical graduate school and ask graduate students, "How many of your four or five professors were really worth working with?", you'll get an answer of maybe one. I think at Webster, you can reverse the case; if you get one that isn't, that will be the exception.

Q. As we move toward the next century, is there anything Webster should do differently to accomplish its self-proclaimed mission to educate students to be "life-long, independent learners"?

A. I think we do that pretty well, and of course, the development which I haven't mentioned in the course of our conversation is the growth in international higher education, which is so special for Webster. We are the world's leaders in international higher education. We have four branches in Europe; we have 1,500 students in Europe at all times. We have a greater and greater interchange and exchange of students and faculty coming and going from one campus to another, and we're looking forward

to increasing that enormously.

In accepting the St. Louis Award, I talked about the "world-qualifying" education. Of course, that is what we're up against now. The student going through our curriculum need to be prepared not only for this country, but for the world....

I think that the key to Webster is that it is lean and entrepreneurial, and as opportunities arise and as needs arise, especially societal needs, the institution will look at those needs and respond.

Part of our success has been that we have, in evolving our graduate programs, looked at these needs of society and built programs for groups of people with common needs.

Q. In addition to your experience as an educator, you've also had a distinguished career in the military. Abraham Flexner, an American educator, said, "Probably no nation is rich enough to pay for both war and education." In recent years, this nation has seen cuts in education funding and simultaneous increases in defense spending. How would you explain this pattern?

A. Let me jump to where I hope we may be going. I think we are now going to see substantial, maybe massive, decreases in military expenditures. I think most of us are hoping that that is going to mean freeing of funds to get back to our social agenda and that includes education.

Yes, we have been through this period, however we feel about it in retrospect, whether the military build-up enabled what has happened in Eastern Europe, or whether it was coincidental, the signs right now are that our military budgets will be decreasing steadily over the next several years by very large amounts, and heaven knows we need the money that will release for our social agenda.

I have wished that the president would raise taxes, in order to get rid of the [federal budget] deficit. It may be now that it will unnecessary to raise taxes given the possibility of very substantial military cuts.

Q. During your time as president, the university has expanded its scope considerably. In your opinion, how has the establishment of site campuses on U.S. military bases contributed to the accomplishment of the school's goals?

A. It has been a wonderful fulfillment for Webster, in that the students we have found on these military bases are very good students and strongly motivated. After all, their career advancement is dependent on their education, and educa-

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Webster's European Campuses

80s Decade Of Expansion, 90s To Bring Consolidation

by Brad L. Graham
Journal Copy Editor

Webster University promotes itself as a "dynamic global network", an international university. The idea is hard to get away from. Even the university letterhead touts locations in "St. Louis, Geneva, Leiden, London, Vienna."

Webster began establishing site campuses outside of St. Louis in 1974, when, at the invitation of the U.S. Department of Defense, a graduate studies program was instituted at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois.

After a time, the college was also invited to submit bids for setting up programs on other military bases. Webster subsequently established 32 programs on a variety of military sites.

Many credit the experience Webster received in managing these extended sites as leading to the development of Webster's campuses in Europe.

Webster's first civilian extended campus was established in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1978. Originally cre-

ated to offer graduate-level courses in English, the university expanded the curriculum to include undergraduate offerings as well. The Geneva campus enrolled fifty students for its first semester.

Since that time, Webster has established civilian European sites in Vienna, Austria (1981); Leiden, The Netherlands (1983); and London, England (1986).

The existence of four Webster campuses in Europe distinguishes its study abroad program from other universities, which are usually allied with a separate European institution to offer a "junior year in Europe" or similar program.

Lynnette Larsen, Webster's coordinator for the Study in Europe program, said "I think our program offers a lot more flexibility than other programs," adding that students are permitted to spend as much time at each campus as they like.

Webster's free elective and advising systems are carried over to the European sites as well.

"You're not told what types of

courses you have to take. There's a lot of choice," said Larsen.

Larsen herself spent a semester at the campus in Vienna and a semester in London, and also graduated at the London campus.

Although study in Europe is a natural consideration for some majors, Larsen said practically any student should consider spending some time at another campus.

"Theatre is probably the biggest sender of students," she said. "There just seems to be a great curiosity among [theatre students] about the world around them."

She added that international studies students also make up a large portion of study abroad students, since their graduation requirements include some time spent in another country or in an American business with some international aspect.

"We don't see a lot of business and management students from Webster [go abroad]," said Larsen, "but we see a lot from outside."

Students from other universities may also apply for study at one of

Webster's campuses.

Larsen said she would encourage more music and art students to apply for the program, since the European campuses are located in cities known for their contributions and significant histories in the arts.

"I'd think that anyone in international business would want to go also," Larsen said.

Larsen said that because the classes at European sites are taught in English, many students who go abroad are expecting to find the campuses to be Webster-St. Louis transplanted to Geneva or London.

Instead, she said, "They're (the Europe sites) really a truly international experience. It's not just like enrolling in a Swiss or Dutch school." Larsen said the multinational make-up of both students and faculty contribute to create a unique educational atmosphere.

In his acceptance speech for the St. Louis Award on Nov. 20, Webster President Leigh Gerdine spoke about the diversity of the population at the

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Alice Gerdine from page 13

that you joined the Ad Hoc Committee for Choice [A newly formed pro-choice group mainly consisting of affluent women in the St. Louis community]. What motivated you to join and what do your membership duties consist of in that organization?

A. Well actually I couldn't go on the march that took place in Jefferson City. Actually I think I've done nothing for that organization. But I have circulated petitions for Planned Parenthood. I feel very strongly about it. Although I do not like the idea of abortion, I think that a woman should have the choice. And I feel very strongly that a safe abortion should be available to poor women as well as to a woman of means.

Q. What other organizations are you active in or consider important in your life?

A. For many years I was on the board of the Women's Association for the Symphony. Actually I was on the board of the Symphony for a few years, I think that was during World War II...For many years I was active on the Women's Association board though I have not been active in that recently...

Q. How would you say your relationship with Dr. Gerdine has

evolved over the years in regards to his office as president?

A. I try to be very supportive. I'm deeply involved in what he's doing and, of course, tremendously interested. I love to hear him talk about it. I just try to be supportive in every way possible.

At first when we came to Webster, there were many alumni who were tremendously disappointed in their college because it had been taken away from the church, and were resentful of Jacqueline Wexler because she had left the order, the Sisters of Loretto...And so we tried together to bring back these disaffected alumni and were largely successful...

Bit by bit as these women saw what was happening to Webster and what a fine institution it had become, I think they realized that for their little college to survive, it had to undergo some radical changes. And now, of course, it has become the international university that it is, many of them are very proud of their institution. It's been very interesting to see how these people have come round...I don't want to offend anybody but that's been very interesting to watch: that some of them were very resentful at first but they have come round now that they've seen their institution grow into the fine place that it is now recog-

nized, not only nationally but internationally.

Q. What is a typical day in the life of Alice Gerdine?

A. Oh my goodness. Well, I try to exercise everyday. This has always been important to me...I've always been active. Then I often have a meeting to go to...I enjoy having luncheon with friends occasionally. My family are very important to me. I have four children, six grandchildren, five great-grandchildren, most of whom live in St. Louis.

In the evening we frequently go out to a concert, to a play, to a dance, we have tickets to all the St. Louis Symphonys or have dinner with friends. We enjoy a bridge game now and then. I spend some time cooking because now I have no cook. I sometimes say I work harder now than when I was a young woman because in those days we had plenty of help. But fortunately I've always liked to cook so that doesn't bother me. Cleaning is something else again that I refuse to do...

Q. Recently you husband received three major awards, one of them was a national one, the National Medal of the Arts, where you went to the White House to receive it. How did it feel to be among so many prominent people

in a field which you so obviously love.

A. Well it was a very exciting occasion for me and I was very pleased at the dinner the night before the awards ceremony...And it was interesting to see John Updike, a very quiet man with a wry sort of a smile on his face. You feel that he's looking at life, standing back and smiling at it all.

Dr. Gerdine said he [Updike] was sitting to the right of the president and Dr. Gerdine was sitting to the right of John Updike and John Updike was so quiet that the president and Dr. Gerdine had a conversation. He teased the president a little bit. He said, "You know you're an old Navy man; I'm an old Air Force man. I'm worried about your ship ramming Gorbachev's ship when you're in the Mediterranean." And the president laughed and said, "No danger, we're going to be anchored 800 yards away."

But you know, when the storm came I kept thinking of that...

Q. You already mentioned your piano teacher but I was going to ask you, who was the most influential person in your life?

A. Aside from my parents, whose influence is very deep and, I suppose often subliminal, if that's the word, my music teacher, Ella Kriekhaus... and
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European Campuses from page 17

university's campuses in Europe.

"In Geneva along we had admitted students of 112 various nationalities the last time I heard," Gerdine said, "and there are on the faculty 45 nationalities."

"Our academic deans, Dr. Neil George and Dr. William Duggan, aim to have 20 to 25 percent of our faculty teaching in Europe every year. We are seeing the development of increasing student movement from one campus to another and students from other universities are using Webster-Europe to enrich their undergraduate programs."

Gerdine said that Webster is not providing what he termed "world-qualifying" education to just the elite. "We are affording that opportunity [to study in Europe] to what we think of as the "new" working class, often first-generation university students to whom we provide travel scholarships to participate in our international opportunities."

Media faculty member Susan Hacker spent a semester at the London campus. She said that Webster is truly an international institution, "according to the word international, Webster has...the European campuses." But she said that until more students go, the internationalism is not affecting the St. Louis campus.

Hacker encourages students to go abroad but gives a warning that not all will be perfect. The more open-minded a student is, the better a time he or she will have, she said. Hacker said she would like to go back and teach at the Leiden campus next.

Michael Salevouris, history/political science professor, spent a semester in Leiden. He said he thoroughly enjoyed the experience but stated some differences.

"You can't really continue any kind of normal scholarly activities you're normally engaged in because you can't take all the materials with you. Yet it gives you all sorts of other

research and study opportunity. In my time in the Netherlands I collected enough material to start a course in 17th Century Netherlands," he said.

Salevouris added that teaching was different there too because the European students were trained differently and at first, it left him a bit puzzled.

"The class seemed to react very differently than an American class. In one sense the students are far more accomplished [most are multilingual] but they seemed far less able to discuss issues. [They have a] rote memorization emphasis rather than critical thinking. European students asked for facts and seemed shocked if I didn't know the answer. It was a real eye-opener...It's a lot of fun to go; it's fun to teach and fun to study there," he said.

"Europe is a pretty exciting place right now and figures to be for the foreseeable future," said James Evans, coordinator of the European campus system. "I guess, the word I want to use is that we're lucky to be there."

Evans said the development of the European campus system served up a couple of surprises to university officials.

"It's an American educational system," he said. "The American students, though, are still a minority. At this point, we send [the European sites] 100 students per year from the U.S., though there are more Americans, some of which live in Europe and find their way [to Webster] in other ways."

The other surprise, according to Evans, was the development of strong undergraduate programs, in addition to the graduate studies.

"It's one thing to give a graduate program with an immediate, direct focus. The undergraduate programs have a breadth with both opportunities and responsibilities."

The Study in Europe program has matured a great deal since it's estab-

lishment, said Larsen.

"When I walked into the dean's office in '84 and said I wanted to go to Europe, I was handed a brochure," she said. Today, Webster offers an expanded advising and orientation system, headed by Larsen, through the office of admissions.

Although the Webster European campus system enjoyed a great period of expansion and growth throughout the 1980s, officials feel that period of development is ended.

"I think the basic thing I would say is that we examine the 80s, it's expansion," said Evans. "The first test of the 90s is consolidation. There may be some expansion, but I'd be surprised to see us add new sites, though conceivably there may be new programs."

"The growth and expansion is over," said Larsen. "It's more refining and developing, based on what we have."

Examples of such program consolidation are the development of concentrated study options, such as a media semester in London.

According to figures provided by Joseph Kelly, university provost, the London campus is still struggling. As of Sept. 30 the following amounts have been returned to the St. Louis campus since each site campus was established: \$2,359,851 from Geneva; \$718,683 from Vienna; \$727,344 from Leiden and \$68,814 from London.

Additionally, both Geneva and Leiden are able to pay 100 percent of both their direct and indirect costs. Vienna can pay 91 percent of its direct costs and none of its indirect costs. London pays 67 percent of its direct and none of its indirect.

"London is slowly improving. We are watching this operation closely and will take measures to close the operation if steady improvement is not achieved over the next three years," Kelly said.

Webster's extended campuses also

give the university the opportunity to offer course programs unique in the world.

"In Geneva we have the only Refugee Studies Program of which we are aware," said Gerdine. "It includes in its program annual summer trips to areas where there are serious refugee problems — such as Afghanistan, Central America, Thailand — and participation in the annual Seminar on Refugee Problems at San Remo in Italy."

In association with the Swiss Red Cross, Webster has offered a program in Health Services Management for nurses.

Webster is also beginning to establish exchange programs with other universities in Europe, providing an unlimited new range of study possibilities, enhanced by what Gerdine called "the growing porousness of the Iron Curtain."

"Our Geneva campus has negotiated an exchange program between Webster University and Tbilisi State University in Russian Georgia," said Gerdine. "Webster-Geneva students will visit Tbilisi this summer. Tbilisi students will come to Geneva in the fall to study American management techniques and...conflict resolution."

Also in the works are negotiations for a faculty exchange program with Moscow State University.

Kelly said, "Webster University is in a strong position in international education according to Dr. Charles Neff, the consultant for the Presidential Search Committee. Dr. Neff told the board and administration that Webster University is in an excellent position. He knows of no other U.S. university in a better position to address American/European education after 1992."

Some information for this story was provided by Thomas Crone, Journal contributing writer and Dawn Grodsky Journal managing editor.

Student Mother Faces Daily Time Challenges

by **Fontella Scott**
Journal Editor

The early morning rise and shine is difficult enough to face for most students, but the task becomes much more difficult when jobs include preparing the kids for a day at the sitters and a long day at work as well.

For Julie Pollard, a Webster night graduate student and full-time mother and Southwestern Bell employee, the day begins at 5 a.m. Pollard's daughter, Caitlyn, joins her mother later in the morning to leave for the sitters.

"I usually start getting ready for work at 5:30. I get Caitlyn up at 6:00."

The early morning drive begins at 6:30 when Pollard drops Caitlyn at her grandmother's house. From there it's to work until five in the evening and school on evenings.

Pollard is a 1981 graduate of Mizzou's college of education. After graduation, she landed a job with Southwestern Bell in the operations department.

Once there, she decided to go back to school at the urging of her boss, who felt that she had good opportunities for advancement with a degree.

At the time of her decision, Pollard didn't have children. After the birth of Caitlyn, however, she decided to continue with her studies.

"Financially, I think we're almost at a time when you have to have to have two people working," she said.

In today's aggressive job market,

Pollard said that having a good job that allows a family to live comfortably often means having a graduate degree.

After taking a six months leave of absence from work and school, Pollard decided that with only five hours worth of studies to complete, she would finish her graduate work.

She said her husband, Jamie Pollard, was supportive from the beginning.

"I thought she was nuts," he said. "But she's done really well with it."

"He's always wanted me to do whatever will make me happy, said Pollard. "He's been very encouraging."

Jamie Pollard picks up his daughter in the evenings while his wife makes the switchover from work to school.

Caitlyn's day is spent with Jamie's mother at her home.

"I'm really lucky in that respect," she said. "I don't have to worry about babysitters. I think it's tough. I really

admire some of the women I work with who do this without family. I feel blessed."

Pollard said that even though she's found a good balance in her life and is more fortunate than many women in the same situation, there is still the worry that perhaps some area of her life, family or work or school, is not receiving the attention that it should.

"It's always a concern," she said. "I

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Nancy Bell

Julie Pollard, graduate student, balances out her time between school, a full-time job, and moments spent with her daughter, Caitlyn Pollard.

Mothers At Webster U. Want Day Care

Student Mothers Are Requesting Day Care From Administration

by **Chris Pudlewski**
Journal Staff Writer

Day care is something not many people think about, but it is something that mothers who attend Webster have to think about every day. Where to leave their children, will they be able to be contacted if they're in class and their children get ill, and why Webster doesn't provide

any kind of day care are just of few of their multitude of questions.

Ceil Diemert has two children, ages two and four. "I feel there should be one [a day care center] on the campus; it'd be a nice addition," said Diemert. "Your children would be here with you."

Mark Govoni, dean of student services, said that the possibility of having a baby-sitting center as part of the planned University Center has been discussed. This plan has not been defined.

Govoni said that there has been no discussion of having a licensed day care center, but that the administration "is still struggling to be responsive to the need" for day care.

Becky Mehring of the Women's

Resource Center was a member of a committee in the spring that investigated the need for day care at Webster.

"Day care looked doubtful, but we were looking into the need," said Mehring.

Betty Ann Leeseberg-Lange was also a member of the committee. She said that day care was initially a faculty concern. "There's no organized structure right now...we're moving forward on this," said Leeseberg-Lange. "We're interested in very thoroughly examining this concern."

Leeseberg-Lange said that there is information available in the Women's Resource Center, the Luhr Library and Student Services on day care.

Diemert said she was completely

unaware that there was any information available on campus on day care, though she thinks it is a good idea to have the information around.

Brenda Fyfe was also a member of the committee, and is currently a member of the University Center Planning Committee. One of the things that Fyfe hopes to see added to the University Center is an area for babysitting.

Fyfe said that there will be space set aside on the bulletin boards in the new building for information on child care.

Ceil Diemert, and women like her, are faced daily with the day care dilemma. What they are asking is for Webster to take the first step in solving the problem.

continued on page 21

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A Decade of Controversy:**The Supreme Court In Review**

by Chris Pudlewski
Journal Staff Writer

As the 80s quickly fade away, people are casting an eye backward to see what happened in the past and looking forward to what might happen in the future. One of the places people are looking to is the Supreme Court.

Over the last ten years, the Court has made decisions in cases from creationism to divorce law, from high school journalism to school prayer. Fasten your seatbelts, the scales of justice often shift quickly.

1980

Richmond Newspapers, Inc. v. Virginia: In a case that overturned a 1979 decision limiting public access to criminal trials, the Supreme Court voted 7-1 to allow the public, and indirectly the press, access to trials.

Chief Justice Burger wrote the opinion, stating three important points. First, the nation's history declares American trials should be open. Second, the First Amendment forbids the government from capriciously closing criminal trials. Third, he added the right to attend criminal trials to the short list of fundamental rights. Fundamental rights are those rights not specifically listed in the Constitution, but that stem from Constitutional rights.

Justice Rehnquist, the current Chief Justice, was the only dissenter.

1981

McCarty v. McCarty: In a case that was later overturned by Congress, the Court ruled that federal law forbid state courts from ordering military retirement pay to be shared in a divorce settlement.

Justice Blackmun, in his opinion, stated that "Congress may well

decide...that more protection should be afforded a former spouse of a retired service member. This decision however, is for Congress alone." His near request for Congress to change the Court's mind through law was snapped up less than a year later.

1982

Edgar v. MITE Corp.: In this case, the Court ruled that certain kinds of state anti-takeover laws were unconstitutional because they conflicted with the federal government's power to regulate interstate trade. The states effected continued to pass new laws, which the lower courts consistently struck down, until 1987 when the Court reversed its decision.

1983

U.S. v. Grace: In a narrowly focused case, the Court struck down a statute that prohibited picketing and the distribution of leaflets on Supreme Court grounds, at least in cases involving public statutes.

Grace and his party opened the doorway for other federal buildings to be picketed, though not many other cases dealing with the issue have reached the Court.

1984

Lynch v. Donnelly: In this far-reaching and controversial case, the Court held that the inclusion of a creche in a Christmas display in Pawtucket, Rhode Island was Constitutional. Chief Justice Burger wrote the opinion, and said that the theme in the country is mainly Christian, so that the inclusion of a creche in a Christmas display did not violate the Establishment Clause.

The Court also stated that the creche had a secular purpose by

depicting the historical origins of the Christmas season.

1985

Wallace v. Jaffree: In this case, the Court barred the setting aside of classroom time for silent prayer in the public schools. The 6-3 decision apparently was a change from the decision in *Lynch v. Donnelly*, and many analysts at the time believed that this was a sign of a transition toward liberalism in the court.

The ruling sparked efforts to pass a constitutional amendment to return prayer to the public schools. The Senate fell short of the required two-thirds majority by 11 votes.

1986

Meritor Savings Bank, FSB, Petitioner v. Mechelle Vinson et al.: In this 9-0 opinion, the Court extended the reach of the sexual harassment law by saying that a supervisor could be charged with sexual harassment even if his demands are not linked to job benefits but merely create a hostile environment.

The Court's far reaching opinion offended many male members of the work force, and magazines like *Fortune* did satire pieces on the decision. The Court also said that how a woman dressed was not an issue in a sexual harassment case.

1987

Edwards v. Aguillard: In this case, the Court ruled 7-2 that an Louisiana law requiring the teaching of "creation science" whenever the public schools taught evolution was unconstitutional.

Justice Brennan wrote the majority opinion, stating that the law violated the First Amendment "because it seeks to employ the symbolic and

financial support of government to to achieve a religious purpose."

Justice Scalia, joined by Chief Justice Rehnquist, dissented, saying that though creation science coincides with the beliefs of certain religions, creationism also contains scientific elements.

1988

Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier: In this case, the Court ruled 5-3 that a high school principal can restrict the publication of certain stories in high school newspapers. The stories printed by the newspaper dealt with divorce and teenage pregnancy.

Justice White, who wrote the opinion, stated that such an action was justified as long as it was "reasonably related to legitimate pedagogical concerns."

One of these concerns is that "readers or listeners are not exposed to material that may be inappropriate for their level of maturity." A second is that a school should not be associated "with any position other than neutrality on matters of public controversy."

1989

Webster v. Reproductive Health Services: In this controversial case, the Supreme Court amended its earlier decision in *Roe v. Wade*. The Court said that states could legally refuse to fund abortions, and that state-run facilities could be excluded from giving abortions.

Justice O'Connor has been called the deciding voice in the Webster ruling, with her belief that birth begins at conception.

As the 1980's fade out of sight, people are waiting for even more policy decisions from the Court. Currently, the Court is deliberating on a "right-to-die case". Also to be decided in the 90s are more abortion and school prayer cases, so keep that seatbelt on. You'll need it!

Changes: Conservative Justices Appointed

by Chris Pudlewski
Journal Staff Writer

The Supreme Court has grown increasingly conservative in its decisions in the past few years, and the reason becomes apparent when looking at the current make-up of the Court.

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist: Rehnquist was raised from Associate Justice to Chief Justice by President Reagan in 1986. He is conservative, though less formally conservative than Reagan suspected him of being when he was appointed Chief Justice. He has ruled in a liberal vein in some decisions, prompting his conservative admirers to wonder what side he's actually on.

Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall: Marshall, the first and only black appointed to the Supreme Court, is in his 80s, but has vowed that he won't retire until a Democrat is president. He is extremely liberal and has toed the liberal line on most decisions.

Associate Justice Antonin Scalia: Scalia is the Court's most aggressive conservative in seeking to preserve property rights and executive power, but sometimes joins the liberals in protecting free speech and

rights of criminal defendants. He is not always in league with the judgments of the Chief Justice, and has often been quoted in the newspapers for making disparaging remarks about Rehnquist.

Associate Justice William J. Brennan, Jr.: Brennan, 83, is the leading liberal on the Court, and often goes head-to-head with the Chief Justice. He, too, has said he will not retire until a Democrat is elected to the presidency. The times he has decided a case in a conservative vein are few and far between.

Associate Justice John Paul Stevens: Stevens is one of the main branches of the liberal tree of the Court. He votes on the far left, though he has occasionally deserted the liberal camp in affirmative action cases.

Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor: O'Connor, the first and only woman appointed to the Court, was appointed by President Reagan. She is conservative, though she has been called the "conservative justice most likely to vote with the liberals" by the *New York Times*. Many news analysts believe that it was O'Connor's vote that made the difference in *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*.

Associate Justice Byron R. White: White is a confirmed member of the Court's conservative bloc, voting with the conservative majority in nearly every case. He strayed to the liberal side in only nine of 53 cases in 1988-89.

Associate Justice Anthony M. Kennedy: The newest of the justices, Kennedy was appointed by Reagan after the Bork and Ginsberg fiascos. Kennedy replaced Justice Powell, a liberal justice. The Democratic Congress that confirmed his appointment had been hoping that Kennedy would be middle-of-the-road, but he has voted in an increasingly conservative vein.

Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun: Blackmun is in his 80s and a member of the liberal minority. He was appointed by President Richard Nixon, who hoped that he would be conservative. Blackmun voted liberally in all but 13 cases in 1988-89.

The Court's increasingly conservative make-up has made the last few years of the decade considerably different than the beginning of the 80s. (See the related story to find out what the Court has been doing in the last 10 years.)

Thank You!

The *Journal* staff extends its thanks to all of the faculty, staff and students, without whose contributions this year-end and decade-end edition would not have been possible.

A very special thanks to Judy Ries, Lee Fox, Beth Kolodziej and the entire staff of Webster's Community Relations office for the time and effort assisting our staff in their research.

CORRECTIONS

In last week's issue of the *Journal*, the name of Joseph Olszewski was misspelled in the Letters (Dec. 7, page 5) column.

The *Journal* regrets the error.

Grads
from
page 9

Krewson, MaryAnn S
Lammers, Mary Ann
Landon, Karen
Lato, Maryann
Laube-Photo, Vivi
Lauer, Jean Carrol
Lautermilch, Robert M
LeBrell, Carol Jean
Lemaire, Frederick
L'hommedieu, Jon Latham
Liu, Jo Lien
Long, Deanna Lyvonne
Long, Emuel W
Lovadine, Karen Ann
Luckritz, Nancy Jean
Lunsford, Teresa
Lynch, Willa D
Mahder, Paul Timothy
Male, Nyembo
Mansourian, Armineh
McCarthy, Tracey C
McCoy, Kathleen L
McDonald, Sara Jean
McGill, Gaye A
Metzger, Carroll Lee
Meyer, Ellen Louise
Mian, Imran-Vincent
Michalski, Michael Joseph
Miner, Cynthia Lynn
Mji, Fezile D
Morrow, Larry Joseph
Moss, Rita L
Muckerman, Jane Carolyn
Muller, Mirko
Munoz-Gallegos, Pamela
Murray, Janet
Musiol, Lisa M
Myers, Kim
Nalagan, Roland Amable
Nanjundan, Sumitra
Nash, Teresa Marie
Neil, Kathy P
Nelson, Sally S

Newsom, Susan Rose
Nickels, Robert T
O'Brien, Francis Xavier
O'Guinn, Roxana J
Offori, Jayne Enyonam
Oswald, Sandra Denise
Owen, Christopher L
Ozcan, Semih
Pabst, Julie Marie
Padfield, Rae A
Parker, Alan W
Patterson, Ronald Edward
Paul, Robyn Lynn
Paxton, Pamela Mary
Percy, Lucia Ann
Pearson, Elise
Pfeifer, Tracy Michele
Phillips, Sharon Kaye
Piazza, Ellen Elizabeth
Pingrey, Jeffery S
Pitlyk, Janet M
Plunkett, Jacqueline S
Puglise, Anne Marie
Pulliam, Gwendolyn
Ramos, Jane Ann
Rau, Deborah J
Recca, Kristi Marie
Reed, Katherine Anita
Rethemeyer, Alvyne
Reuss, Luis Fernando
Revell, Shelagh
Rickels, Tiffany Lynne
Riley, U'Essie
Ripley, Mary Kathleen
Rogers, Francis Josephine
Roittner, Alexander
Rolfe, Sandra Ruth
Roselaers-Pluimers, Carien
Saab, Roselyn Louise
Sambwa, Roger Pida
Sammon, Paula Randall
Sandknop, Michael Thomas
Sayre, Cynthia Kay
Schlag, Janet May
Schmidt, Lori Ann
Schmidt, Susan Elizabeth
Selenius, Ditte
Shadkamali, Fatemeh Maral
Shapiro, Michael B
Siebert, GERALYN MAIRE

Simon, Bonnie S
Sims, Larry Joe
Slevin, Catherine K
Slovensky, Charles Edward
Smith, George J
Smith, Kirk Wayne
Smith, LaDonna
Smith, Sandra Louise
Smith, Susan Lynn
Spadola, Christian N
Sponcler, Frances Sue
Stein, Fred L
Steis, William J
Swanger, Carol Virginia
Taylor, April
Tell, Manal
Temple, Charles Jonas
Terrell, Darnetha
Tefamichael, Petros
Thomas, Donna S
Thornton, Theresa Ann
Thorpe, Constance Mary
Thru Ra, Maung
Tungsakulyingjaroen, S
Ullman, Matthew Mark
Urban, Patsy Charlotte
Uxa, Thomas Patrick
Van Dillen, Linda Susan
Van Leeuwenbert, Simone
Van Tuyl, Michele
Veltkamp, Jeanette B
Ververloh, Donna Rose
Verder, Andries Jan
Vogel, Glenda Sue
VonMinden, Kathleen Lee
Wahlgren, Niclas
Walker, Angela M
Walsh, Suzanne Marie
Wanager, Julie K
Wells, Lynn Ann
Welter, Sherry Marie
Wetherill, Rosalie Naomi
Wicki, Denise Irene
Williams, Joy Louise
Williams, Margaret Angela
Williams, Patricia Deanni
Wilson, Denise L
Winiarski, Janusz Zbigniew
Woods, Bonnie R
Yancey, Rhonda Joan

Yavuzalp, Nurdan
Yocius, Leigh S
Young, Kristine Lynnette
Zielinski, Cathy Lee

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Avery, Bobby Joe
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Beachner, Aryane
Beard, Lilyann Marie
Beier, Ronald Anthony

Bendure, Linda K
Bergstrom, Marc Everett
Berta, Massimo
Bitton, Dennis Foster
Blanton, Dennis Roland
Boger, Anne E
Bollmann, Janice A
Bolton, Stephen R
Bossley, Virginia Carol
Boston, David Blanford
Bowles, Ronda F
Boyer, David John
Braaten, Larry M
Bradford, Jerry C
Bradley, Willis Tooley
Brady, Earnetta J
Brady, Steven Dominic
Brew, Marilyn Denise
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Master of Arts

Adair, Lawrence Richard
Adams, Mark W
Addison, Martha Wheeler
Aebersold Jr, Robert Lloyd
Al-Khatib, Khalid
Allen, Ola Alice
Alvarado, Jacqueline Box
Andrews, Susan M

Congratulations!

Here's wishing all 1989 fall graduates great success in 1990 and the years to come.

The Journal Staff

Student Mothers from page 17

think it's really stressful. You don't feel that there are enough hours in the day to do everything that you have to get done."

Pollard said that those worries were most intense following the birth of her daughter. Work took her away on business for a week when Caitlyn was about five months old. That, for Pollard, was a time when she questioned her priorities."

"You have to put things in perspective. I think that some women tend to think that they have to be perfect. Now that I've been back to work for a year now, I see that I'm doing the right thing."

Pollard said that while this lifestyle requires a firm grip on time manage-

ment, she enjoys it and is ready to expand the family "within the next five years at least."

She also said that she would encourage Caitlyn to pursue career goals as well as a family.

"I hope things are easier for her," she said. "I think corporations should provide day care or at least some type of facilities, even if it's reduced rates at kindercare."

She said that daycare at universities such as Webster is also a good idea, although it would probably provide more assistance for daytime students than for night.

However, she said providing such a service would serve to reassure parents who attempt the difficult balance between work, school and family.

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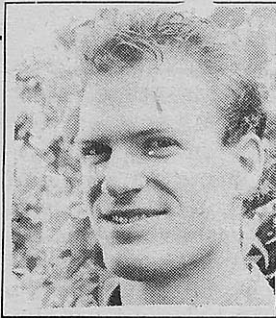


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Keith, Brian
Keith, Juenarrl
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Kennemore, Linda M
Keough, Timothy J
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Klein, Kenneth Stuart
Knutson, Susan Marie
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Koos, Robert G
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Schlessman, David Calvin
Schmitz, Paul Anthony
Schneider, Nancy Jean
Seaman, George Gilbert
Semtner, Jacqueline
Sensley, Euthena R
Seward, Renetta
Sharber, Aubrey, Eugene
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Shepherd, Betty Jean
Shioli, Angeles J
Shippee, Phillip R
Shull, Barbara
Sigle, David H
Simental, Joseph A
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Skinner, Irving Larry
Smith Jr., Kendall Ralph
Smith, Charles Timothy
Smith, Nancy Louise
Sosa-Hough, Isela
Spotts, George Henry
Steinback, Marilyn Ellen
Stephens, Bruce Julian
Stetz, Charles Kensuke
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Uzomba, Grace M
VanGels, Donald James
VanTassel, Bonnie
Venturella Jr, Frank J
Vlahos, Mark Christopher
Voisin, Berwick E
Wagner, Warren Edwin
Walker Jr, Roby Lee
Ward, James William
Ward, Suzanne Phillips
Webb, Craig R
Wee, Samuel
Welch, May Louise
Wells, Jay Daniel
Whisenant, Joyce L
Whitaker, Cathy Jeanette
White, Jerry Lee
White, Michael Anthony
White, Thomas Gregg
Wiber, Thomas Charles
Wickline Jr, Joseph E
Wienberg, Jerry
Wilczek, Audrey Ann
Williams III, Allen W
Williams, Altresa
Williams, Frederick L
Williams, Jeffrey Alan
Wilson, Francesca Vito
Windham, Mark Allen
Withaus, Judith Lynne
Woods, Lorene Rita
Woods, Marceline C
Woody James Briceson
Woolridge Jr, Virgil W
Young, Daniel Edward
Young, Gregory A
Zahnweh, Susan Carol
Zanardelli, Gerald John
Zovers, Armand J E
Kuijs, Hans
Land, Patricia A
Lubberts, Jerre K
McGlenn, Margaret Ann
Maduro, Harold Richard
Turner, Vernita
Ketterings, Hans
Band, Lisa M
Forker, John David
Fowler, Susan Lee
Jadaa, Hala M
Kim, Intae
Leyva, Gabriel F
Loser, Larry L
Merritt, Patrick Chester
Ozfirat, Murat
Sans, Luis Diego
Sebold, Terrence W
Taylor, James D
Umoren, Edem B
Walters, Marcia Sue
- Master Of Arts
In Teaching**
Aiken, Elissa E
Aydelott, Dee Ann
Beville, Jacqueline J
Bowen, Marjorie Lee
Brungardt, Francine Marie
Buck, Gwendolyn D
Calcaterra, Diane M
Coffey, Mary Ann
Conley, Virgilee
Downs, Carolyn Ely
Duvenick, Susan Kathryn
Edgar, Dena Kay
Emery, Sharon M
Evans, Linda D
Feller, Sydney Patricia
Finlay, Melissa Ann
Fritz, Donna Jay
Goldman, Hedy Barbara
Gorman, Therese M
Hadd, Joan Catherine
Hannigan, Sandra Theresa
Harness, Diana L
Jameson, Mary V
Kane, Susan Elizabeth
Kennon, Ilda Ann
Lee, Nola Raechelle
Lester, Suzanne Carol
Locks, Hannah J
Markham, Donna J
Maupin, Allyson Renee
Meyer, Marilyn Katherine
Nolan, Sandra Ann
Petroff, Susan E
Regan, Janice Maureen
Reuter, Kathleen A
Rust, Anne T
Scavuzzo, Candace Kay
Sims, Deanna Sue
Stith, Elaine M
Terrass, Barry S
Thielker, Dale H
Vogt, Sharon Madonna
Williams, Jo A
- Wolf, Rochelle
Wood, Elizabeth Ann
- Master of Business
Administration**
Adams, Robert Glenn
Awang, Amran Bin
Ayers, Lonnie Dale
Barnett, Sean M
Bellm, Kim Marie
Benoit-McCoy, Janina H
Billo, David Michael
Bond Jr, Robert Edward
Brickman Jr, Henry E
Bromley, David Mark
Brown, Christopher R
Brown, Laura Marie
Cornwell, William Guy
Countryman, Janet Kay
Curtis, Susan Blair
Cutrone Jr, Frank L
Darst, David H
Davis, Angela Marie
Ewers, Elois M
Farrow Jr, Kenneth E
Ferraro Jr, Robert J
Ford, Lee Burton
Funk, Lisa M
Gezelius, Kenneth Johan
Gibson Jr, Jerry Alvin
Gire, Richard Alan
Graven, Tracey Kawahara
Graves, John Michael
Hodge, Peter Jay
Hopkins, Jeffrey A
Horat, Patricia Ann
Hughes, Michael Thomas
Jitnipit, Sukunya
LeBoy, Peter A
Luers, Michael David
Marker, Dan K
Markey, James Leo
Marques, Michael Joseph
Mason, Robert Bruce
Matos, Luis A
McIntosh, Melvin
Meier, George J
Meyer, Dianne E
Murdoch, Heather Lynne
Murphy, Daniel Joseph
Navarro Jr, Belarmino S
Neal, Mary Nell B
Norberg, Jeffrey John
Oberly, Mark Douglas
Pfothenauer, Allyn Frank
Polaski, Richard Allan
Quan, Jerome Philippe
Taylor, Benjamin Harrison
Tilliros, Charalambos S
Toth, Jerry Steven
Twenter, James Lee
Vrooman, Thomas Robert
Weber, G David
Willis Jr, Charles Roy
Wingler, Beverly Frances
Wojciechowski, James G
Yeager, Phillip Andrew
Busselaar, Edward Jan
Edde, Marc
Smirni, Angeliki
Stresino, Charles
Sweeney, Charles Louis
VanDerMey, Elisabeth M
DeLouw, Robertus M
Hassoldt, Wilmar Herman
Patel, Vasu P
Paul, Anthony Ian
Sreih, Antoine Elias
- Certificate**
Beguinn, Anne-Claire
Damhorst, Catherine
Hasser-Hensley, E.
Jakubs, Cynthia Ann
Moore, Adrean
Moppert, Gay
Upchurch, Marsha
- Master of Music**
Fuhr, Leo Frederico
Gerst, Anne Catherine

Deep Focus



"*She-Devil* started last Friday in local theaters. Wait for the video, and then make a friend pay for the rental."

by Patrick Kearney

The Webster Film Series was fortunate to show a sneak preview of a first-run movie last Thursday. The series, better known for its wide variety of rare, special interest, and independent films, premiered the new Susan Seidelman film, *She Devil*, to a packed house. According to David Kinder's comments before the show, there will be more first-run premieres to come. That was the good news; the film which followed was the bad.

From the promotional "teasers" shown on TV and in the newspapers, the premise looks funny enough. Sweet, sugary Meryl Streep is a romance novelist who seduces and starts an affair with Ed Begley, Jr., who happens to be married to the "domestic goddess" herself, Roseanne Barr. Barr plots revenge on her husband, who leaves her for the novelist.

Too bad the film goes downhill from the opening credits. I found myself predicting most of the jokes before the punchline was given and was only slightly amused by the sight gags and slapstick. Call me sick, but I laughed at a scene in which a poodle jumps off a cliff chasing a stick in a game of "fetch." In other words, I had to laugh at the depths Barry Strugatz and Mark R. Burns sank to get their laughs. Their screenplay was choppy at best and dragged needlessly at worst.

The skeleton that held the screenplay together was the little list that Barr makes of her husband's assets; home, family, career, and freedom. As she seeks to destroy each of these, she crosses them off systematically. There is far too much time and dead space between each check on the list.

Roseanne Barr has been riding the crest of her popularity this year, with

the success of her sitcom and her autobiography. It was inevitable that she would show up on the silver screen sometime. The poor lady is typecast as the same bitchy housewife that she has always been. I, for one, have seen enough. She adds no flair to her role, routinely spouting off her lines as if this were yet another sitcom. Nowhere does she show the spunk of her early stand-up days. I fear Ms. Barr has watered herself down in much the same way Bill Cosby has.

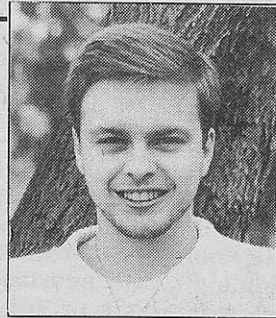
I have never liked Meryl Streep. Oh, yes, she can act and has the awards to prove it, but that smug smirk is like fingernails on a chalkboard to me. I liked her in this film. She satirizes herself more than anything else. She is actually living the life of her romance novel characters. To quote the young lady sitting behind me in the theater, "this lady's a trip." Fabulous parties with snobby people, a scantily clad male "butler," a pink mansion on a hill complete with a huge pink satin bedroom are some of the toys she possesses. It's satisfying, at least from a male point of view, to see this "soft port Zsa Zsa" mercilessly harassed. The smirk is wiped off eventually.

There are many loose ends and meaningless tangents this film goes off on. One of the most noticeable was the sudden disappearance of a large brown wart-like thing on Roseanne's upper lip. Another was the plot line surrounding a retirement home. It started nowhere and went nowhere, picking up meaningless characters along the way like excess baggage.

Film teachers of Webster University should pat themselves on the back, because everyone I talked to who attended the premiere found the same flaws in the picture. I have renewed faith in my own prowess as a screenwriter upon viewing this tripe; Hollywood must be starving for good scripts if this is the best they can do for these two talented actresses.

She-Devil started last Friday in local theaters. Wait for the video, and then make a friend pay for the rental.

another opening...



"*Charlotte Sweet* is as melodramatic as any show could possibly ever hope to get."

by Chad Campbell

Webster's Conservatory of Theatre Arts keeps getting stronger with its latest production of *Charlotte Sweet*, an all-music musical by Gerald Jay Markoe and Michael Colby. Directed by Byron Grant, it plays in the Studio Theatre until Dec. 17.

Charlotte Sweet is as melodramatic as any show could possibly ever hope to get, and that's what makes this show such a success along with the hard work of the actors. The story concerns young Charlotte Sweet who has a beautiful soprano voice and great vocal range. She is taken from her love, Ludlow, by the evil Bugaboos to perform in their vocal show of musical freaks, The Circus of Voices. They get poor Charlotte addicted to helium from balloons after she loses her high voice from excessive singing. Ludlow arrives, just when all things seem lost for our heroine, to save the day, but not without a surprise ending. Sound

stupid? Well, it is, but that's the fun of it!

Without a talented group of actors to pull it off, this show could have easily fallen flat on its face. But talent is what this production has going for it.

Tonya Dixon makes her Webster debut in the title role of *Charlotte*, and what a debut! Dixon's beautiful voice and wonderful acting are a delight to hear and view.

Jeffery D. Sams portrays the evil Barnaby Bugaboo with malice and a touch of humor.

Barnaby's wife, Katinka, the voluptuous low voice of the troupe, is just as humorously evil with Shelley Clark playing her.

Also in the cast are Jeff L. Craven as Harry Host, Carri Coffman as Cecily MacIntosh, Marie Vlasin as Skitzzy Scofield, Andre L. du Broc as Bob Sweet, and James R. Wehn as Ludlow Ladd Grimble.

The costumes by Shanna Foster are perfectly representative of a decrepit London music hall at the turn-of-the-century. Richard Barrett's scenery reinforces the comic melodrama of the play by looking like the background in the frame of a cartoon.

The show is still running, so try to see it if at all possible. If you miss it, you will have deprived yourself of an evening of fun and laughter at the theatre.

Language from page 5

deemed necessary for reasons of national security.

The politics of disinformation has made a prisoner and conspirator of the English language.

••Demographics of Greed

Orwell reminds us that economic causes can also lead to the down fall of a language. Our economic system, capitalism, boasts a free market. The market requires marketing, and from marketing a new profession has emerged: demographer. Demographers are a mutant race of trend observers responsible for some of the more heinous acronyms and euphemisms of the decade.

These are the folks responsible for 'Buppies' (Black Urban Professionals), 'Yummies' (Young Upwardly Mobile Mothers), and the prematurely affluent (rich brats too spoiled to leave the house). These distinctions helped the demographers answer vital economic questions. Like who, for example, would buy gourmet ice cream?

But the most significant economic demographic of the eighties was the Yuppie. Young urban professionals. A bizarre cult of materialistic trendoids who consumed conspicuously. The most overused media acronym in history.

These biological by-products of supply-side ("Reaganomics") economics spawned a new industry: the industry of self-indulgence. And that industry required its own language.

Disinformation, Yuppie-style coined the phrase "significant other" to replace the simpler girlfriend or boyfriend. Yuppies "cohabitated" (lived together), while they raced along the "fast track" (clawed their way up the business ladder), and fed their IRA's (individual retirement accounts).

Woman Yuppies often started as "careerists" (got jobs), then heard their "biological clocks ticking" (began aging), and decided to join the

"mommy track" (got pregnant and jobs).

The politics of self-indulgence spawned a pretentious and shallow vocabulary for the eighties. Phrases, like "serial monogamy" (steady relationships), were designed, not to inform, but to be explained to a suitably impressed (if confused) listener. Like everything else, Yuppies personalized and parodied the English Language.

••On Jargon and Meaning

The politics and economics of the past ten years have certainly taken their toll on our language. But infiltrators were everywhere. Jargon from the business, computer, education and religion industries has found its way into our collective vocabulary.

Deployment, megabytes, interfaces, and the art of the deal, have all seeped into our everyday conversations. Secular Humanists were agnostics a few years ago. And creation science was once called the Book of Genesis.

The consequence of jargon, at large, in the English Language is that the excessive use and misuse of these terms render them meaningless. By nature they are designed to clarify elements of a particular trade.

But jargon disinformation is a product of the politics of pretension. We all wanted to be hip, and that included saying all the right things. Even if the right thing was both wrong and incomprehensible. Meaningless jargon engineered a hostile take-over of the English Language.

•Parting Shot

Orwell, with his enduring foresight, warned that sloppy, cloudy language would eventually lead to cloudy thinking. As testament to the validity of his words for the eighties and beyond, I offer this succinct phrase, Vice-President Dan Quayle.

Guest Opinion from page 6

are similar to a boxer's opponents. For instance, there are those boxers who thrive on the jab — a softer punch that aggravates and slowly wears the opponent down. A consistent bombardment of these punches is necessary for this type of boxer to be successful. It is this style that is most similar to an algebra class: the numerous, tedious problems hurled at a student never stop, resulting in a constant onslaught that slowly whittles the student down.

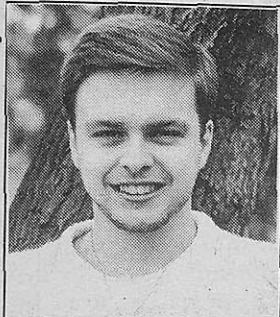
Then there are those boxers that thrive on one big blow that's backed with all the power the boxer can muster, in hopes that the effort will knock the opponent out. A college composition class is very similar to this particular type of boxer. A composition class hits a student with very few assignments, yet each throws a potent haymaker. Each paper seems to be that uppercut that consistently challenges a student.

And when assigned the larger papers, the student hears the count, "one, two, three..."

Preparation is instrumental in the student's success on the exams that inevitably transpire. Like any good boxer, a student needs to have proper form and concentration gleaned from thorough preparation. To be a winner, one must spend time preparing, doing the daily work, so that he is ready to handle the tests.

A boxer registers his own progress by how he handles each punch: subsequently, each punch serves as a report-card for the fighter. No matter what the evaluation shows, a good boxer doesn't let the tough punches get him down. He keeps fighting back until he wins. Like a boxer, the student receives his report-card. But a determined student will not let a poor grade hinder his progress. He will continue striving for his ultimate goal — a degree.

another opening...



"To end, I feel that the tour of the Broadway hit *Starlight Express* was not a disappointment."

by Chad Campbell

On Tues., Dec. 5, the highly-energized Broadway spectacular *Starlight Express* rolled into the Fox Theatre with enough train engines, passenger cars, and freight cars to fill Union Station's railway yard. I saw this show in New York and enjoyed it immensely, but as I watched I thought to myself that the show could never be taken on tour because it was so, well, big. Well, taken it on tour they have and doing it impressively on top of that!

The plot of *Starlight Express* revolves around a series of cross-country races to determine which engine is the fastest. The main contenders are Greaseball, a diesel, Electra, an electric, and Rusty, an older steam train. Greaseball and Electra taunt Rusty saying that he is out of date. In the meantime there is a love story (between trains?) between Rusty and Pearl, a new, fancy passenger train. Pearl will not connect with Rusty, though, because she, like everyone else, believes that Rusty will lose the big race.

What makes this show so different (as if it isn't already) is that it is performed entirely on roller skates to help enforce the belief that the actors are trains. This makes for an exciting show during the race sequences, in particular. The skating was excellent except for a "slight" pile-up towards the end, but I have to give these actors credit because they must sing, dance, skate, and act all at the same time.

The music by that perennial favorite Andrew Lloyd Webber is very upbeat and exciting. It is perfect for a show of this type. There are many loud, synthesized, rock songs to keep the action moving. There are also many chances that the composer had to play with certain styles of music such as country and western, the blues, rap and '50s Elvis.

The lighting for this show far outdistances that of the Broadway production. There are over 11,000 lights and lasers to make this show rival that of the biggest of rock concerts.

The set of Broadway had three levels with flying bridges to dazzle the eye. I was disappointed by this set, but if I hadn't seen it elsewhere I would not have been. It was one level with lots of bumps and hills dotting the stage. A portion of circular track extended into the audience as well. Of major difference was the movie screen on the back wall that gave the audience a look at the racing that took place offstage. In the New York production, the race was live and exciting on the three levels of the stage. Here, since staying on only one level would have been boring, the racers went a couple of laps around the stage and then rolled offstage for the movie to show the middle of the race. Then as the race began to wind down, the film ended, and the racers came back to finish on the stage. This use of combining the two media of live theatre and motion pictures was impressive and worked well.

To end, I feel that the tour of the Broadway hit *Starlight Express* was not a disappointment. It was just as exciting for those who had not seen it before and for those who had. The producers obviously took a great deal of time to carefully rework the show into an exciting and fun-filled show for all ages.



Starlight Express was at the Fox Theatre from Dec. 5-10. (l to r) Reva Rice as Pearl, Ron DeVito as Greaseball and Dawn Marie Church as Ashley. The show is currently in its sixth sold-out year in London and has played for two years in New York. Additionally it is in its second sell-out season in Germany and versions of the show have received critical and popular acclaim in Japan and Australia. It is done entirely on roller skates.



"The 80s certainly brought a wave of independent 'un-Hollywood' pictures..."

by Michael Curran

"What's your favorite movie of the decade?" I asked, realizing this was an easy way of writing my last column. "Beaches," Jan Sutton told me. And another student, Bertha Dorsey said, "Lethal Weapon". Most of the people I asked gave me answers that were mainly recent releases. Is it because movies are getting better as the decade wanes, or simply because no one can remember anything else? Considering I was ten when 1980 rolled into being, it shouldn't be surprising that I can't recall all the film greats from the last ten years.

I do remember seeing *Grease* and all the *Star Wars* movies. Isn't that what the 80s will be known for? Film adaptations of Broadway plays and movies with many sequels. Let's see—*A Chorus Line*, *Little Shop of Horrors*,

Next Picture Show

Torch Song Trilogy, *Steel Magnolias*, etc etc. Then there are the sequel flicks, including the horror sequel flicks, of *Indiana Jones*, *Caddyshack*, *Friday the 13th*, *Nightmare on Elm Street*, *Lethal Weapon*, *Phantasm*, *Back to the Future*, and you probably know many more.

One film phenomena that I personally remember as my entire high school movie exposure is that of the Brat Pack. Everyone memorized the dialogue to *The Breakfast Club*, and then there was *St Elmo's Fire*, *About Last Night*, *Pretty in Pink*, *Footloose*, and every other John Hughes movie.

Other people I surveyed said their favorite film was *Gothic* (Shabbir Safdar) and *The King of Comedy* (Jackie Lindhurst). The 80s certainly brought a wave of independent "un-Hollywood" pictures such as *Gothic*, *Lair of the White Worm*, and *Parents* by Ken Russell and *Sammy and Rosie*, *Get Laid*, *My Beautiful Laundrette*, and *Dangerous Liaisons* from Stephen Frears.

On that note, many French themes and stories were incorporated into American films: *Dangerous Liaisons*, *Cousins*, *Three Men and a*

Baby, and so on.

One thing that characterized this decade that wasn't so productive was turning Stephen King books into movies. Also, everyone that's made it in the music business has tried their hand at pictures for the last ten years. From Sting, Madonna, and Tina Turner to Cher.

I can't begin to relate a good, comprehensive, and still column-sized recount of films in the 80's, so I'll finish with a few of my personal favorites. I'd have to say that my favorite actresses were Angelica Houston and (who else) Meryl Streep (who is now in a movie with Roseanne Barr of all people). Actor wise, I'd say Jack Nicholson and James Spader. Movies I really enjoyed were *Grease II*, (this is a joke), *Fatal Attraction*, *Baghdad Cafe*, and *Heartburn*, (these are not jokes).

One question to ponder: Will the 80s be remembered for making the women of *Charlie's Angels* into actresses or for making people like Sylvester Stallone, Arnold Schwarzenegger, and Patrick Swayze into millionaire movie tycoons? Think about it; it's not pretty.

The Journal

Columnists

&

Contributing Writers

The *Journal* is now accepting applications for columnists and contributing writers for the Spring 1990 semester. All current columnists and contributors are invited and encouraged to reapply for their positions. The following positions are available:

Film Series Critic
Theatre Critic
Music Critic
Movie Critic
Readers' Advocate
Contributing Writers

Sports Commentary

Decade's Best Of The Best For Professional Sports

by Matt Brockmann
Journal Staff Writer

As I look back at the 1980s, I see many changes in the world of professional sports. This decade will be remembered for many various reasons by fans, both passionate and passive.

In football, there is very little debate about which team has been the most successful. The San Francisco Forty-Niners have won more Super Bowls (three) than any other team, and they appear to be gearing up for another run at football's crown jewel this season. As far as player of the decade goes, my choice would probably be Joe Montana, the quarterback and leader of the Forty-Niners. He currently ranks first on the all-time passing list. Montana seems to be able to guide his team to a touchdown late in the game virtually at will. For proof of the last statement, see last year's Super Bowl.

In basketball, the Los Angeles Lakers won five World Championships, and were the first team to repeat as champions in ten years. They dominated the sport in the middle years of the decade. Their team included, arguably, the best center, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, and point guard, Earvin "Magic" Johnson, in the history of the game.

As far as the player of the decade goes, I am torn between two players. They both came into the league in 1980 and had an immediate impact on the sport. I am speaking of Johnson and Boston's Larry Bird. Between them they have won five Most Valuable Player awards. Their respective teams have, either one or the other, played in nearly every

championship series in the decade. So my choice for player of the decade is split between the two. To all of you Michael Jordan supporters, "Air" did not come into the league until 1983 and he has yet to win the championship. His team now is better than either Bird's or Johnson's was at the beginning of the decade, however

And now for the great American pastime. Parity was the rule in Major League Baseball. Only one team won more than one World Series, (Los Angeles Dodgers) but they had some very lean years in the middle part of the decade. The hated Mets from New York won more regular season games than any team, but they only came away with the rings on one occasion. My pick for team of the decade is a

sentimental choice, but a valid choice no less. The St. Louis Cardinals appeared in three World Series, more than any other team. Granted, they only won the "show" once, but as a wise man once said, "It is better to be invited to the dance and be heartbroken than to not be invited at all" (or something like that; you get the point). The Cardinals rank in the top five in terms of number of games won in the decade, and there were few years when they were not, at least, respectable.

The player of the decade is without much doubt Philadelphia third baseman Mike Schmidt. Not only did he put up more impressive numbers than anyone in the decade, but he may well be the best third baseman ever to play the game. He combined power with average at the plate, and he won eight gold gloves in the decade.

The world of professional hockey was dominated by two teams in the

decade. Both the New York Islanders and the Edmonton Oilers won four Stanley Cups. The Islanders ruled in the early years of the decade, while the Oilers ruled during the middle years. As the decade comes to a close, the Montreal Canadiens and the Calgary Flames appear to be the better teams.

I could make a very strong case for my choice for player of the decade as

I could make a very strong case for my choice for player ever to lace on a pair of ice skates. Wayne Gretzky dominated his sport like no other person dominated their sport in the decade.

the best player ever to lace on a pair of ice skates. Wayne Gretzky dominated his sport like no other person dominated their sport in the decade. He broke the all-time scoring record in less than half of the games it took the previous record holder to amass his totals. Without a doubt Wayne Gretzky is the best athlete I have ever witnessed.

When I look at the future of professional sports, I see many possibilities for the 1990s. Look for the Forty-Niners to be dominant in the early part of the decade with the Buffalo Bills to succeed them when they falter. The Bills have a very strong, young defensive unit, and in the National Football League, defense

wins championships.

In the world of basketball, look for the San Antonio Spurs to reign supreme in the near future. This year the Spurs have turned a losing team from last year into an extremely competitive young team. David Robinson, center for the Spurs, has lived up to his potential so far, and he appears ready to lead his team into the 1990s.

After years of suffering in the 1980s, San Antonio fans can look forward to years of celebrating.

Major league baseball is the toughest sport to prognosticate. With so much parity in the past, it is hard to pick a team for the future. In the last two years however, the Oakland Athletics have shown signs of dominance. Their pitching staff is the best in baseball heading into the 1990s, and their abundance of power is overwhelming to opposing teams. They also play sound defense, and are not afraid to test the free agent market in an attempt to better an already outstanding young team.

As far as the world of hockey goes, I have what some might consider a surprising choice as the team which will drink from Lord Stanley's Cup in the 1990s. Look for the St. Louis Blues to be very strong in the years to come. They blend youth and talent in a way which no other team comes close to doing. After years of being a laughing stock as an organization in hockey, look for the Blues to follow Rod Brind'Amour's lead to many fruitful years. He is my choice as the leading candidate to attempt to follow in Gretzky's footsteps as the premier player in the league.

The 1980s have been a great decade in terms of sports, and the 1990s look to be just as exciting and entertaining.

Memories Of Division I Sports

by Derrick Teitelbaum
Journal Sports Writer

As December ticks away, another decade comes to an end. In the 1980s, there were several memorable moments in sports, especially in the Division I college level.

Some of the biggest upsets in all of sports occurred during this time.

In basketball, who can forget Villanova's stunning upset victory over heavily favored Georgetown? Ed Pickney and the rest of the team shot around 80% from the field. Patrick Ewing was left sitting alone at the end of a bench pondering what could have been.

The decade began with Larry Bird leading Indiana to a national championship.

Following Indiana was North Carolina and then Louisville.

After the 1982 season, North Carolina State defeated heavily favored Houston. When N.C. State made an "alley oop" in the final seconds to squeeze by, head coach Jim Valvano rushed on the court in true disbelief.

Indiana and Louisville repeated as National Champions later on in the decade.

In the last two years, Kansas and Michigan captured the titles. The Jayhawks were led by most valuable player Danny Manning. Glenn Rice and Michigan won their title almost

without a head coach.

Approaching the new decade, there are several universities on the rise. Syracuse, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan and Kansas top that list.

Approaching the new decade, there are several universities on the rise. Syracuse, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan and Kansas top that list.

In college baseball, many teams have ruled throughout the decade, most notably, Texas, Stanford and Miami.

The Lockhorns and Hurricanes have won more than one title each. Other strong teams gearing up for the new season and decade as well are Arizona, Cal State Fulton, Maine and Florida State.

The decade in college football has provided many unforgettable memories.

Does anyone remember the California-Stanford game a few years back? On the last play of the game, as time expired, California attempted to return a kick off. Someone forgot to tell the Stanford University band that the game wasn't over. California

used several laterals and returned the ball for a game winning touchdown. On their way, they ran over a tuba player on national television.

The team of the decade has been the University of Miami Hurricanes. The Hurricanes have won more games than any other Division One school during the '80s, including two national championships.

Notre Dame, which has a long-standing winning tradition dating back to the days of Knute Rockne has also captured a title.

Other teams showing their prowess this decade were Georgia, Brigham Young University, Oklahoma and Penn State.

Teams like Nebraska, Michigan, Alabama, Auburn, Florida State, UCLA and Southern Cal seem to always be ranked in the top 20, but haven't won a title this decade.

Overall, the top athletic program during the 1980s has been, arguably, Miami. They have won two national championships in two of the three main sports played in Division I competition as well as turning out some of the best swimmers and golfers in the country.

Other schools with strong athletic programs include Michigan, Florida State, Oklahoma, Notre Dame, Arkansas, Louisiana State, and UCLA.

Wanted:

Athletes who want to participate in sports for the spring, must have a physical done.

If you have not had a physical, there are free physicals at HealthSouth Rehabilitation Center of St. Louis. Dates will be posted in the athletic house. For more info call Sue at 968-6984.

Past, Present and Future...

Beckett Comments On Future Sports

by Matt Brockmann
Journal Staff Writer

The decade of the 1980s saw the beginning of intercollegiate athletics at Webster University. In the fall of 1984 the Gorloks began competing against other colleges and universities, and the current athletic program was born.

However, records show that when Webster was still an all girls college years ago, there were athletics at Webster. But the current intercollegiate program began in this decade.

Athletic Director Dennis Beckett, who was the basketball coach for Webster's first team, believes that in the 80s, many of the local newspapers took a negative outlook on athletics here.

"I guess the cliché word that everybody has used in the papers is a fledgling program," Beckett said. "I do not really like that term because I think it has a negative connotation. Maybe I'm reading into it wrong, maybe they mean that we are just starting and we're searching."

Beckett continued, "So then again I turn around and say that maybe it does describe the 80s, because I feel like we were searching for one, an activity for the students. Something different from the activities that were already taking place at Webster."

After the university decided to take part in athletics, Beckett saw another searching process.

"We went to a second phase of searching, in athletics itself," he said. "We were searching for a way to do it. That includes the administration making the commitment to that direction and hiring a full athletic director."

Beckett thinks that the athletic program still has to overcome some obstacles in order to achieve the goals which they have set.

"We have to get over a hump and convince the student that it is alright, not only to have athletics but to do it right and do it very professional," Beckett said. "Just like you do the theater department or just like you do the media department, just like you do everything else when it is done first class. Where the students feel proud of it, and it becomes a viable part of the Webster University community."

'We have to get over a hump and convince the student that it is alright, not only to have athletics but to do it right and do it very professionally.'

-Beckett

According to Beckett there is still another obstacle the athletic program must overcome.

"In the seventies and it carried over a little into the eighties, people were beating up people who won all the time," Beckett said. "We have to convince people that it is alright to win and to be successful."

However, Beckett is not suggesting a win at all costs attitude.

"I don't even talk about win or lose personally in the locker room when I talk to my players. I talk about performance, were everyone

feels good about the performance," said Beckett.

In the 80s the groundwork was laid for athletics in the years to come.

"Only time will tell if we will be successful in finding that direction," said Beckett. "For the program to be successful in finding that direction, it (the athletic program) must fit into the mainstream of the school."

In order for the athletic program to fit into the mainstream of the school, Beckett feels certain situations must occur.

"Number one, it is an activity that the student body sees that it is done right," Beckett said. "Number two, the athletes are not separate from the rest of the student body. They should be encouraged because they participate in an extracurricular activity, just like someone in say the theater department should be encouraged to participate in an extracurricular activity."

As far as the upcoming decade is concerned, Beckett sees an optimistic future.

"I hope that the student body will begin to support the athletics more and begin to look at it as part of the life on campus," he said.

Beckett feels that Webster should try to become a more well rounded athletic program. By including other non-mainstream sports, he hopes to attract other students to participate in athletics. "I would like to see a full blown athletic program in the future," said Beckett. "Right now our mainstream sports are soccer, basketball and I guess baseball. I would like to see other non-mainstream sports,

and get more students involved with the athletic program."

Beckett would like to see Webster become innovators in sports.

"I would like to see Webster mirror, athletically in the 90s, what Webster has done the last couple of decades," said Beckett. "Webster University has been innovative academically in the things that they have done, with weekend classes and European campuses.

"I would like to mirror that, in that we are innovative also. We do things that in five years other schools look at and say why aren't we doing that," said Beckett. "I would like to see us develop new sports teams, maybe that's men's volleyball or whatever. I

would also like to see international competition, it's part of the world and it's part of Webster. I'm not sure how, but if they are doing it with students, I would like to see it done with athletics."

The new University Center will be an excellent addition to the athletic program as well as the campus as a whole. With the new facility, Beckett hopes that more students will want to become involved in athletics, even if that does not involve the varsity level.

"I want the University Center to become the hub of the campus," said Beckett. "I want the students to hang out over there and get involved. I want as many students as possible to be involved in athletics. Either on the varsity level, or on the junior varsity level, and I think the University Center will be a natural for intramurals, also another way for students to get involved."

Webster Beats Maryville, But Loses One Game

by Derrick Teitelbaum
Journal Sports Writer

Following an 81-70 defeat to Lindenwood College on Dec. 9, the Webster University men's basketball team fell to 3-4 on the year.

On Dec. 7, the Gorloks beat Maryville by a final score of 109-81.

Forward Dan Thoman led the team with 26 points and 10 rebounds.

Chris Jones came in off the bench to score 23 points.

Juniors Sam Farrar and Eric Stack

each netted 19 points from the guard's position.

Senior forward Paul Berra contributed 12 points and center Tom Schellemans added 10 points.

The game was tightly contested for most of the first half until Thoman scored seven points in the final minute. He had 20 points during the first half. The score at the intermission was Webster 53, Maryville 42.

Six Gorloks scored in double digits on the game as Webster outscored

Maryville in the second period 56-39.

On the contest, the Gorloks made 30 field goals, seven three-pointers and 28 free throws.

It was the third time this season that the men's team eclipsed 100 points in a contest. All three times, they have won.

In the loss against Lindenwood, Thoman led Webster with 20 points. Schellemans added 16.

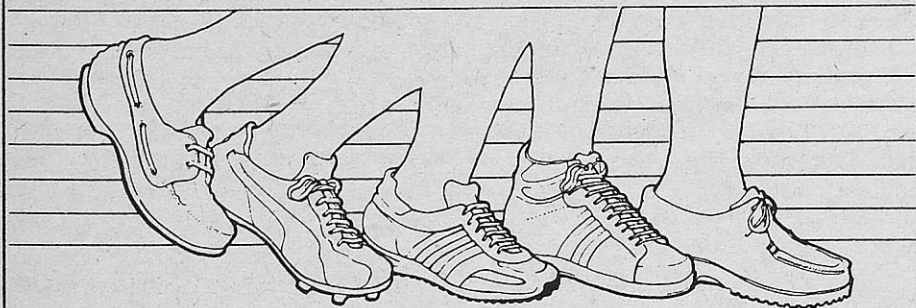
On the year, Webster has outscored their opponents 623 to 537. They are averaging 89 points per

game while giving up an average of almost 77 points per contest.

Websters' next game is at Hannibal-LaGrange College on Dec. 14. The team then returns home for two games, Dec. 15 against Eureka College and Dec. 16 against Principia College. Those games will be played at Nerinx Hall. All starting times are 7:30 p.m.

Starting off 1990, the men will challenge Parks College Jan. 9 at 7:30 p.m., at Parks.

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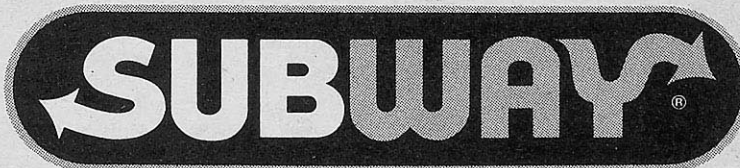


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Leigh Gerdine from page 17

tion becomes important to them.

And it was General [Leif J.] Sverdrup, who was on our board and who helped to get rid of that negative endowment of which I spoke earlier, who said that the military spend more time in education than almost anyone else in our society....

We have learned things from these students. We have learned how to control quality of education at a distance, how to operate campuses away from St. Louis, and without the military experience, I think it is doubtful that we would have gotten into Europe as we have, because it became a logical extension of the military sites.

Q. Recently, Governor Ashcroft said many colleges and universities were attempting to be "all things to all people." In this atmosphere of sameness, what most distinguishes Webster?

A. The kind of faculty we have, our use of adjunct faculty to supplement our very good permanent faculty, our international emphasis. You can't go to Webster without getting some sort of international emphasis, whether here or at one of the other campuses. There is, of course, a very strong fine arts tradition here. It's only six percent of our student body, but it is a strong tradition, and we have wonderful performing arts agencies on campus. We have a very strong liberal arts program; the basic faculty is good and they're very dedicated to teaching.

The other thing that distinguishes Webster is something that the Sisters of Loretto gave to us. They were always a very caring group. They cared about the individual, and I think it's true of Webster that that caring has been carried over into all of our branches. If you go into Geneva or Leiden or any of our military branches, you'll find that there is that same concern for the individual. Somehow or other, despite the fact that we have 10,500 students, our classes are small. They're largely 25 students or fewer.

When we built the Sverdrup building, by design, we built 38 classrooms of which all but two or three are limited to 25 seats, so that we made an institutional commitment to that kind of smallness and interrelationship between faculty member and student.

Q. The University is currently seeking a new president. What

advice would you offer your successor?

A. One thing I would say is study the institution carefully and get to know it well before proposing any major changes. I came from a conventional institution before I came here. It took me a long time to understand what Webster is all about. It's a very complicated, very adult institution. It's much more adult than other colleges and universities in my estimation, and I would want my successor to appreciate what it is and what's here.

Q. If, many years from now, someone asked you to succinctly describe your time at Webster, what would you tell them?

A. It was a very exciting period of growth and great personal satisfaction for me in seeing this remarkable institution blossom as it has.

I think you know, it's very much the institution of the future. Its programs are doing the right thing. I think it's made right decisions all along down the line, so that it's been a privilege to have been president of this institution. I think it will be privilege for my successor. It's a darn good job.

As a matter of fact, I would rather have been the president of Webster than the president of Harvard, because as someone said to me a number of years ago, the president of Harvard is elevated to the back of the elephant and sways with the elephant as it moves. Webster is an exciting, evolving institution, and here it is possible to see that a few people make a great big difference.

It's a really adult institution. The values are right. The people are grown up. They don't criticize each other for the wrong reasons.

Q. What are your plans now?

A. My plans are open-ended. Several members of the board have talked to me about staying on in some sort of ornamental capacity. I have said to them that if it is consistent with the wishes of my successor, and if I can be useful to that person, I would be perfectly willing to try to be helpful. On the other hand, I don't want to be in the way either, so it depends on what happens with the choice of successor.

I want that person to have a shot at the greatest success possible.

Alice Gerdine from page 18

the other great influence in my life was my mother's best friend, Helen Froth. She [sparked my interest] in poetry. She was a great admirer of Byron especially. We used to read poetry together. And it was because of her that I was determined to speak French...and that's why I spent a winter in Geneva. And I still pursue my French. I have a group that meets at my house every Thursday morning and we talk, study, read.

Q. How do you feel the woman's role has changed over the years in society and do you think this change is for the better?

A. It's changed enormously in my lifetime. When I grew up, all that was expected of us was to be married and raise children. And now, every woman is expected to have a career.

I often think I was very fortunate because I had the best of two worlds. I was a singer, never really professional...I continued my study of singing...I gave programs when anybody invited me to. So I feel I had the best of two worlds...There are some women who managed to have a family and have a career as singers, but I think I was not temperamentally suited to this. I could never have left my children for weeks on end to go on tour with an opera company...I wouldn't even go out to a dinner party if one of my children had a high fever. So I think I wasn't suited to have a career.

Q. What advice would you give for a young woman today — say young Webster women — as to success in life and what's important? It sounds to me like you think it is more difficult today.

A. I think it's very difficult. I feel sorry for young women today. I have two grandchildren-by-marriage. One of them has just become a lawyer. She has no children yet. The other one is an art historian completing her doctorate at Washington University. She has a little girl a year-and-a-half-old.

I have another granddaughter...who lives in Massachusetts who has three degrees from MIT and she has had a career. When she married, she started working for Texas Instruments. Then she had a baby and they gave her only six weeks maternity leave. She had nobody to leave that child with. She had to put that baby in a day care center...But when he was nine months old she left her job. She said it was because she was not satisfied with the way they were treating their employees but I think at the bottom it was the fact she needed to be with her little one for a while...

I would not advise [a young woman] not to have a career, if she wants one. But I think it's too bad for women to feel that they must do this. Now, I have another granddaughter-by-marriage who worked until she had her first child...She was doing very well

working in an insurance company and being advanced. But when she had her child she stopped working...Before the baby was born she said she was afraid she was going to be bored to death staying home all day with an infant. But the minute the child was born she said, "You know, I think I was made to be a mother." So she has decided to stay home with her children...up until they're in school and she is very happy doing what she is doing.

So I think women should give themselves the choice. I think they should all prepare themselves for a career but I think they should not have to have guilt feelings if they decide they prefer to stay at home with their children...day care centers aren't all that bad. It depends on the day care center, of course. I think it's so important that we have good ones and I'm so glad that our national government is finally trying to do something about this.

Q. Excluding the arts, which we've already discussed, how do you feel about the direction Webster has taken and its role in the community?

A. I think it's wonderful. I think it's like a beacon to other universities. It's really out on the cutting edge. That's what makes it so exciting — to feel a part of it.

I hope that it continues in this way. Dr. Gerdine has a vision of international education and he's making it come true, come to life, in European campuses. I think it's so wonderful that a student now has the opportunity to study here in St. Louis, then spend a semester in Geneva, or a semester in Leiden, Vienna, in London, without a glitch; come back to St. Louis; continue his or her education here, or wherever.

Because my life abroad, when I was a girl, was a great eye opener to me. I think it's a very valuable experience for a person to spend time in a different, foreign country. It's a very broadening experience...

Q. How do you feel about Dr. Gerdine's retirement and do you see that changing your lifestyle?

A. Yes, it will, of course, make some changes in our lifestyle depending, of course, on what he does after his retirement. I think it will be a relief to both of us for him not to have the daily administrative duties. We will perhaps have more free time. But knowing Dr. Gerdine, I feel sure that he's going to be just as busy as he is now. So I don't really anticipate a great change in our lifestyle except that we will no longer be the president and first lady, as you said, of Webster University. And that, of course will reflect certain changes. I might miss that, who knows? I've enjoyed my life here very much."