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Columbia Chronicle (05/12/1980)

Columbia College Chicago

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Columbia Chronicle

Vol. 7 No. 8

Columbia College

May 12, 1980

Crime rises downtown Columbia College Quiet

By Laverne Browne

The numerous crimes committed in the first district, in the past, such as aggravated assault and rape, may have given students reason to believe that they may be in danger.

It is no wonder why Denise Brown, a student attending classes at Columbia during the evenings said, "Anything could happen with the streets always so empty."

The first district includes the Columbia area, the Outer Drive to Halsted, 16th St. to Kinzie and the Lake. The police department has six patrol cars in the district at all times, eight foot patrol officers and a preventive patrol team that stops in and around the college.

With all of that protection, Darlene Anderson, another student attending classes during the day said, "I don't have any reason to be afraid. With hundreds of people around, someone would have to be crazy to want to commit a serious crime."

In one year, crime in the first district had gone up approximately ten percent. For instance: In 1977, police statistics show that a total of 8,223 criminal acts were committed. Burglaries occurring were 226, aggravated assault was 105, auto theft was 875, theft was 6,633, rapes happening were at 16, murder seven and robberies were 361.

One year later, murder had gone up to 14, burglaries had gone up to 244. The crimes not having increase were rape and auto theft.

While traveling home at night one of the merchants in the college's vicinity, was nearly assaulted in front of Burger King, on State St. Yet Laurie, a merchant at Sky High, said she still doesn't think this is a high crime area and, "The bums are no trouble." Others say the same thing, with some saying they have never been mugged.

Down the street at Columbia, crime doesn't prevail as much. The administrator, Albert Gall, said it is estimated that the fire alarms are pulled seven to eight times a year, "It is a costly and mischievous criminal act that disrupts the fire department."

Even if crime did occur frequently at Columbia, "There is no possible way for me to detect prospective criminals or

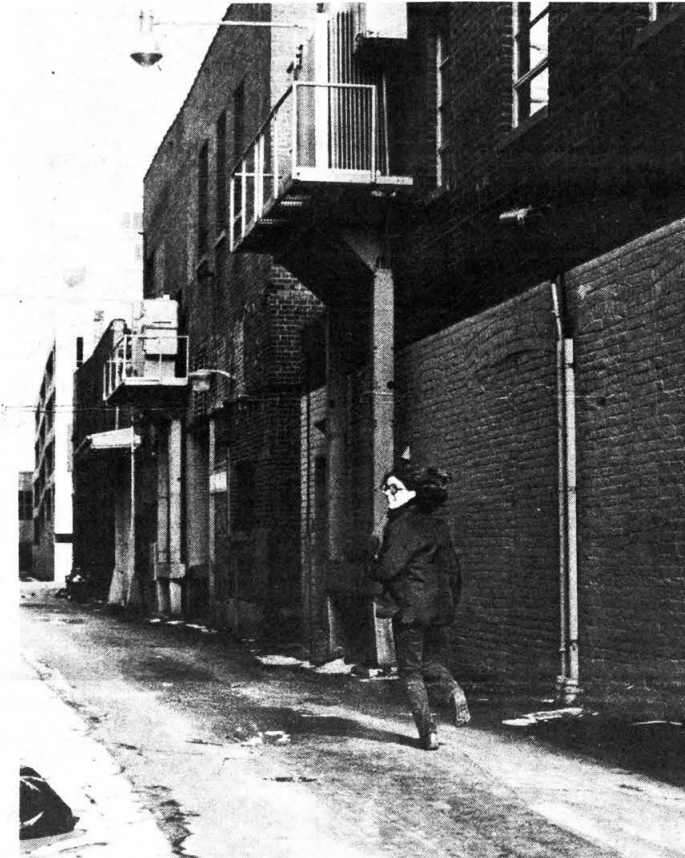


Photo by Mikial Muhammad

someone with a gun" said Frank Ortiz, one of the guards here. "If I have reason to believe someone is doing dirt, I'll follow them to their destination and back" he said. Gall said if identification checks were made upon entry into the building, it would hold the students up by at least 15 minutes with 1200 coming in at once. He said, "Most of them don't want a prison type of school." Gall knows of such a con-

dition and says it's desirable to avoid it. Most other crimes occurring in the building are students stealing from one another.

If students are on edge while traveling home, they might be glad to know that the Chicago Transit Authority has transit aides to help prevent a lot of crimes occurring on the els during the day. There are aides at the Harrison stop once a day.

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Solutions to interview anxiety, frustrations

By Vita Bradford

Sweaty palms, a stomach with cannon balls rolling around in it, and an interminable wait in a personnel reception room hoping for a job that may already be filled. This describes what many job seekers feel when waiting for an interview for that all important J-O-B.

If that scenario sounds familiar, there are solutions to the problem. There is no sure-fire magic formula that guarantees success, but the following suggestions may ease some of the tension and anxiety.

"One can be a successful interviewee, without necessarily getting the job, which is an extremely important technique, the impression made on the interviewer is important. People in this line of work talk to each other, therefore the impression made on one interview may count in another," said Karen Dale.

The Columbia College Placement Office recently held a seminar concerning interviewing techniques and resume writing. Ruth Geisenheimer, Coordinator of the Placement Office, and Karen Dale, Coordinator of the Cooperative Education Office, conducted the seminar. Dale covered

most of the important facts in her presentation, and there was a question and answer exchange as well.

One question represented a common frustration among job applicants, that is how much personal information, beyond the basic, is actually pertinent to the interview and how much is merely prying. Questions like, how many children do you plan to have, or to what extreme do you use alcohol, represent an attempt to obtain more information than an interviewer is entitled to, unless it is pertinent to the job. "Some things are just none of their business," said Dale, "and you don't have to feel compelled to answer."

The solution to anxiety about an interview is to be totally prepared. Interviews are really two in one. Obviously the oral interview, but there is another one involved here; the sight interview, which may be more important. Personal appearance, despite the fact that it may have little or no relevance to job performance, is pertinent to the interviewer. "There may be instances in which the interviewer will scarcely look at the resume of application because the job seeker is sloppy, unkempt

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BBB warns against fraud

By Janis Forgue

Though news headlines recurrently flash the plights of unwary consumers, few cases of consumers who feel cheated by products and services purchased receive media coverage.

The Council of Better Business Bureaus, the national parent of local and state better business bureaus, fielded more than 2 million consumer complaints in 1978. And they are but one of several thousand consumer protection agencies across the country.

Earnestine Brown, moderator of 'Consumer Awareness', a consumer affairs program broadcast on WKKC FM 89.3 and who handles complaints in the consumer services division of the state's attorney's office, offers some tips on consumer protection.

Brown strongly advises that consumers investigate companies before making purchases. "The main thing to remember if you're going to do business is to do it with a reputable firm. Usually it's the smaller companies that will get you, whereas larger companies, such as Sears or Tally Chevrolet, have a reputation to protect.

continued on page 14

BULLETIN

Opinion Poll:

What sacrifices have you been forced to make due to the current economic conditions



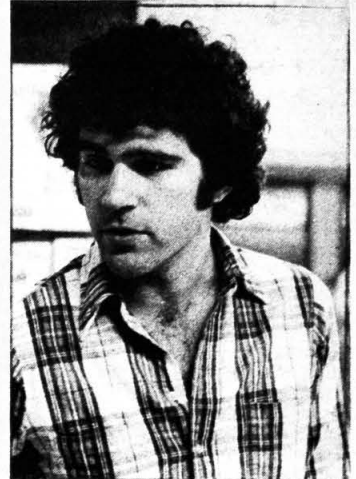
Art Hoskins, 20, sophomore, photography:
I've learned to conserve paper. Instead of printing on 8x10, I print on 9x7. I rely on public transportation an awful lot more. But I'm a guitarist so I have to use the car more to get to jobs. I can't get to places with my equipment on public transportation — it's too bulky.



Jake Cocadiz, 24, junior, film:
I do have to cut down on clothes. Also, I've been cutting down on restaurants and eating out. And also, my bills are being sent to me more often than before. I have more creditors and they are demanding more money. I'm lucky to have my school expenses paid by a scholarship.



Penelope Barnes, 31, junior, broadcast communications:
Entertainment. I have two children, a son, 10, and a daughter, 4. I've cut down a lot on sweets and desserts.



Shawn Shiflett, writing instructor:
Everything. To lose 20% in one year just through inflation is an incredible loss in a year. It's really alarming. It will affect the school. There will be a lot of turn-over in the faculty in the future, because teachers will leave the field for higher paying jobs. Teachers (at Columbia) will be less trained. By far less trained.



Clarence McMillan, 21, junior, art and drawing:
I've had to cut down on my partying. And though bus fare has gone up, I try to get by by riding as much as I can. I've had to cut down on clothes, food — everything.



Eve Saxton, 23, junior, custodial arts:
Luxuries, such as movies, eating out, and having a house full of animals. I can't afford to keep as many animals. The rising interest rates also make it hard to plan for the future as far as buying real estate or a car.



Gail Pearson, junior, broadcast journalism:
Extra trips to the store in my car and not being able to buy my normal allotment of food. Really, I haven't had to sacrifice anything. I'm very good as far as cutting corners. I just cut a lot of corners but I make sure everybody gets paid.



Euclid Taylor, 20, sophomore, photography:
Traveling. I'd like to have taken a vacation during the break but there was no possible way. Some friends of mine were discussing going to New York to check out some of the clubs and there was no way. And then there's the cost of photography equipment. I don't see how the people in the film department survive.

Photo by Mikial Muhammad

AMNESTY!!!!

For Whom: Persons with Overdue Library Books

**Where: The LIBRARY
(In case you've forgotten, it's on the 11th floor)**

**When: WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1980
THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1980**

All persons returning overdue library books to the Library ON THE ABOVE STATED DATES will not be charged overdue fines.

Columbia Chronicle

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- Associate Editors Debra Bass
Dominic Scianna
- Photographers Mikial Muhammad
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OBSERVATIONS

Science of crime

Chicago police unravel mysteries

By Mary Ellen McKenna

Photos by Mikial Muhammad

When the mobile unit evidence technicians arrive, they find a dead woman sprawled on the floor, her face buried with blood. The dead woman's husband is explaining to the homicide detectives what happened.

He says he was seated at his desk when his wife entered the room accusing him of having an affair. He reports, "She drew her gun and fired at me three times but missed, and the bullets hit the filing cabinet instead." He gestures toward the three bullet holes in the steel file cabinet. Then, he said, he grabbed his gun and shot her in self-defense.

Officer William Sherlock and his partner, while listening, are also "reading the scene." Something about the man's story doesn't ring true with Sherlock. He sits in the chair the man was sitting in when his wife fired the three shots. Sherlock, about 5'8", notes that the bullets would have gone right through him, judging from the position of the bullet holes in the cabinet. The man is over six feet tall and yet, somehow the bullets missed him.

The body is brought to the morgue where the blood is cleaned off. Sherlock observes that when the bullets penetrated the skin, gases caused the flesh to expand and a minor eruption in a cross pattern appears across her face. Also present are large powder burns which only appear when a bullet is fired at close range. In fact—judging from the torn flesh—it is clear to Sherlock that the woman was shot at very close range and the gun was actually pressed against her head, and not shot from a distance. Sherlock called the homicide detectives to tell them his findings just before they were about to release the man.

The evidence technicians are trained to observe the scene and look for clues or leads to help them establish what might be physical evidence. Physical evidence can be used to verify that a crime has been committed, identify the person or persons who did it, and exonerate all others under suspicion.

"We handle all kinds of crime," says Officer Sherlock, a 14-year-veteran with the police department. He is presently interning with Sgt. Arthur Pahlke, chief comparative tool mark examiner, lock and safe technician, Criminal Division.

Sherlock is one of 28 mobile unit technicians who work in two man teams when a crime has been committed. They take finger prints, collect evidence in the form of hairs, paint, glass, blood samples and take photographs. Everything is measured and they draw a rough sketch of the scene to determine the placement of furniture in the room.

The evidence is carefully transported to the Chicago Police Crime Lab at 1111 S. State Street. The departments, such as microanalysis, firearms, chemistry, tool marks and photography, all help to determine, verify, and classify evidence.

For example, if a door was jimmied or a padlock cut, the lock or a soft lead impression is brought to the tool marks division. Using a comparison microscope, they are able to view the evidence from the scene and the tool they have on hand simultaneously to compare and eventually, classify the tool that was used. They can determine if it was a boltcutter, a jacksaw or whatever type of tool. "If a person is arrested or stopped and an officer finds a boltcutter in his possession, he can check with us to find out if it's the type we're looking for," explains Sherlock.

If a firearm is used in a crime, there are several ways of determining the type of firearm used and how to trace its ownership. Often the gun used in a crime is altered by the offender to avoid identification. The Crime Lab has a 1,500 gun reference collection taken from the street. Their spare parts can be reassembled to help identify the type of gun used. The guns are test fired and the bullets com-



Officer Sherlock studies tool with comparison microscope.

pared.

A fired bullet can usually be identified with a particular type of firearm by examining the land and groove impressions left on by the rifling of the barrel, provided that the bullet is not too mutilated.

Each manufacturer has his own specifications as to the number of an width of land grooves, and the direction or inclination of their twist. With this information, the laboratory examiner can often determine the type caliber and make of the firearm used to fire the bullet.

"We look for something unusual. An unusual bullet could narrow it down to a particular gun," Sherlock says.

Many manufactured items, like T.V.'s, stereos and guns, can be identified by a serial number, which is usually removed by the criminal to prevent their being traced. However, many guns, like cars, have a 'secret' serial number. Removing the handles from a Smith & Wesson revolver, which had its serial number obliterated, Sherlock points to the serial number inside the handle that the criminal did not know about.

Tools and guns used in the commission of a crime are obvious types of evidence. Harder to classify is the majority of evidence, such as hair, paint, glass, and blood samples. According to the head of Microanalysis, Bernadette Kwak, hair can be analyzed synthetic, human, or animal, and it can also be determined if it's Caucasian or black. "There has been some work on sexing hairs," she reports, "but so far it has only met with a 70 percent success rate, and we need a 99-9/10 percent



Sgt. Art Pahlke, Comparative tool marks examiner.



Meanwhile, a biologist examines blood samples and hair strands for clues.

success rate."

Kwak says FBI labs have experimented with an enzyme PGM (Phosphoglucomutase) present in blood which can be found in hair. This typing of hairs helps point to similarities. However, she points out, two hairs can be from the same source but have different elemental

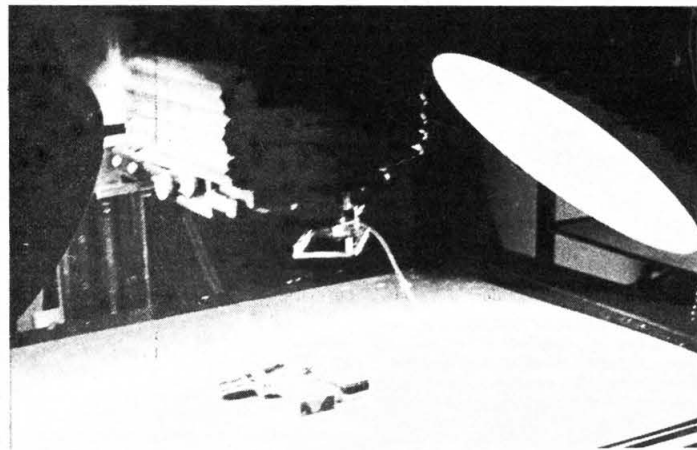
composition.

Hair and blood samples are common evidence found in rape cases. Now retired, Sgt. Louis Vitullo, of the Police Criminalistics Division, developed a special rape kit and has been working in conjunction with a local woman's organization to distribute the kits to area hospitals for the collection of physical evidence in rape cases. The kit contains a cutex stick for scraping the skin under her fingernails, a small comb, glass tubes for swabs, and envelopes to store the evidence. Sherlock says the kits help make the "evidence more uniform," and that they have been in use for the last 12-18 months.

Many of the chemists or biologists in the Crime Lab are also police officers, whose experience ranges from four years to 25 years. Even if they are not police officers, people in the Chicago Crime Labs are professionals trained to aid in the process of criminal justice.

Reports are carefully kept on the evidence brought there as it may travel through the various departments. Each investigator marks the item with a special initial to show that he handled it. Called the Chain of Custody, this process helps to keep close tabs on the evidence and provides for a clear record of where it has been and who has touched it from the time it is found to when it is presented in court.

Because of their special training, both in terms of observation and scientific knowledge, the Chicago Crime Lab is one of the best in the country and attracts police departments from all over who come to study their operation.



Latent fingerprints are photographed on weapon.



Firearms investigator dismantles gun to identify caliber type.

SCOPE

WVRX Air Waves Limited by Lack of Funds

By Dominic Scianna

WVRX is on the air.....The call letters for this radio station won't be found on the AM or FM dial, but the signals can be picked up at 600 S. Michigan Ave.

WVRX is Columbia College's own student radio station, which has the quality and professionalism needed to broadcast over the Chicago airwaves. Then why is WVRX only heard in the student lounge and a few offices on the fifth floor? "It costs bucks, money we don't have," said Al Parker, chairperson for the radio department. "As the school grows so do expenses, but within the next few years I would love to see the radio station get a spot on the AM or FM dial, said Parker.

Parker has been involved with Columbia for 30 years, or as he says jokingly since Christ. He has seen WVRX sprout up from a little six or seven student staff back in 1971, to what it is today. "In the last few years the station has grown tremendously, and along with that growth the more talented the staff has become," said Parker.

Along about the time the radio station began broadcasting in '71, Parker along with Thaine Lyman (chairperson of broadcast communications) started working on internships. They began calling management at the various radio stations around the city, offering interns to them for college credit. "A lot of stations at the time didn't want to take on the responsibility, because they didn't have the responsibility to give," said Parker. Eventually stations were willing to take the risk, and Columbia radio students were getting their feet in the door, learning the profession while receiving credit.

"Now I'm getting calls requesting our interns, due to the fine talent that has come out of Columbia in the past," said Parker. Also WLAK as a public service to the community broadcasts a half hour segment every Sunday morning, playing tapes of Columbia students projects from a class entitled, Radio Interview and

Discussion. "It is great exposure for the students because they can hear just how good their tapes turned out," stated Parker.

However Parker stressed that the most important thing the radio department has to offer is the working professionals they have as instructors. "These people are doing the job right now, so what better way to learn but from someone who knows the business," said Parker. "Normally these people would be almost impossible to contact, but they come to class and teach every week giving students the opportunity to see and talk to them on a one to one basis. This is one of the greatest strengths Columbia College has to offer to their students."

Columbia's reputation is becoming so popular that these professionals of the radio and TV world are eager to teach classes at CC.

"Now that the radio department is taking up so much of my time, I have to devote more of my time to being department chairman thus cutting down on my teaching time. I love teaching but I have no other choice," admitted Parker.

The radio department is in the process of completing a new production studio on the seventh floor, and hopes to have it completed by the fall semester.

The equipment for the new studio has already arrived so it's just a matter of time before students can utilize the production studio. Also Parker mentioned a new line-up of fall courses to be offered by the radio department. Anyone who is interested in radio can sign up for the classes.

If all things go as planned maybe WVRX will be broadcasting from the airwaves of the AM or FM dial, and deservedly so because the talent, hard work and professionalism have already been incorporated into Columbia's own radio station. Al Parker along with Thaine Lyman have developed a unique in-house radio station with an abundance of talented individuals.



Photo by Mikial Muhammad

DJ Ken Soens (background) engineers the Tuesday night program, while Bob Hudson gives the 8:30 news.

Future in Religious Media

By Betty Bowling

While most of the job opportunities are predicted by economists to be closed for future journalists and communicators, the doors of the religious media are opening up.

According to Jan Abshire, station manager of WYCA radio, the religious media is booming. "The religious media is developing statewide," says Abshire. She agrees that the religious media is a good

place to start, however, financially she says it is a little behind the secular media.

Jim Walsh station manager of WFXM radio says that the religious music itself is growing because there are more producing artists. Therefore, he says the religious media has grown.

Walsh says that most of the recent graduated applicants will start with assisting the regular programs, announcing church bulletins, doing some public relations work and answering the phones. However, they must meet the following qualifications, which includes having a high school diploma plus two years of advanced schooling, have a FCC license, they must be active in a church, and have a good voice quality to meet the standards of the station. He also says that experience at another station is preferred. "A person who has had radio experience will more than likely get a job first," said Walsh.

"There is no better way to communicate than through the religious media," says Brenda Farmer, assistant director of information services in the public relations department at Channel 38 WTTW. She says they do not have "glamorous commercials" therefore people aren't paid as much money as those who are at secular stations. "Although the station is basically operated by the support of its viewers," we do have a standard payroll she said. But, "if you're looking for money I would not suggest it," says Farmer.

Despite the fact that the money is not plentiful, Farmer said journalists and communicators are needed. Writers are also needed to follow-up work on aired religious events. Farmer says, they have a small publication called Outlet Periodical, which is published every six weeks, for which writers are needed.

There are also possible internships available in the religious media. The Chicago Catholic newspaper has had one intern in the past and is now accepting applications for another one. "We have been interviewing a lot of people, but we have not hired anyone yet," says Bob Zyskowski, managing editor. Zyskowski says, applicants must know what news is, and they must know the differences between a news story and a feature story. Because of their small staff, he says, a reporter must be able to handle a variety of subjects. "A reporter may have to handle a basketball game and a supreme court case at the same time," says Zyskowski.

Customers shedding dollars at spas

By Maryanne Giustino

Many health spas are really putting on the steam when persuading people to join their clubs. There have been many complaints against the high-pressure sales tactics employed by clubs, and that once a person has joined it is nearly impossible to cancel and be refunded of their membership fee.

Examples of how consumers are abused by clubs were stated in "Consumer Reports", August 1978.

—In Washington D.C., a team of investigators posing as customers were quoted different membership prices depending on how affluent the investigator looked.

—In Fremont, California, a reporter was told that a membership would cost him an additional 75 dollars a year if he took an extra day to think it over.

Closer to home, consumers have been subject to the abrasive tactics of local clubs. And often they are told they are receiving a special discount for signing up immediately, when it is really another method to hurry customers into signing the contract.

Sue LaPorte, freshman at Columbia College, was interested in a membership at a Chicago Health Club. LaPorte inquired about membership costs at the club's Mt. Prospect facility, and after listening to the club's long sales speech she left the club without signing a contract. The next day she was bothered by phone calls at her place of employment and at home from the club, even though she informed them that she was not interested any longer.

A CC reporter posing as a customer went to the Chicago Health Club in Mt. Prospect to inquire about an affiliate membership. This type of membership allows a person to use any club throughout the nation.

At Chicago Health Clubs sales people are

hesitant to talk price and continuously talk about the benefits of the club and physical fitness. Even though the reporter directly asked about the cost of a membership the salesperson steered away from price and gave the reporter a tour of the facilities.

After the reporter informed the salesperson that she just wanted to talk price the salesperson requested that she fill out a form about her physical condition. For a third time the reporter told the salesperson that she was just interested in the cost of a membership and didn't want to fill out any forms at that time.

Finally, the salesperson gave in and told the reporter that the club was having a special on memberships and that they had a special rate for students. She quoted a price of 355 dollars, initiation fee, plus 15 dollars a month.

The reporter was also told that she must sign up that day because the special membership rate would end the next day and that membership rates were increasing considerably the next week.

Next, the Chronicle visited Chicago Health Clubs' Park Ridge facility. Here the reporter was also quoted at 355 dollars plus 15 dollars per month, this being the special membership price. But, here the reporter was told that Chicago Health Clubs do not have student rates.

A member of "Spa Petite", Arlington Heights, complained of being "slipped" a contract for a two years membership, when she was told she was getting a one year membership. She was later billed for a two year membership, and when she failed to pay the bill she received notices from a collection agency requiring her to pay the bill.

A reporter visited Spa Petite. Here the salesperson became upset when the reporter informed her that she was just in-

terested in knowing the price of a membership. She was also hesitant to talk price and insisted that the reporter take a tour of the spa.

The salesperson steered away from price again by requesting the reporter to fill out a form about her physical health. The reporter clearly asked the price of a membership and asked to see a copy of the contract and if she could take the contract home to read.

The salesperson told the reporter about a 10 month and one-year membership and said that she was not allowed to see the contract. The reason for this, according to Cindy Dunlop of the spa, was that usually appointments are set up for interested members and that they don't have people walk in and just inquire about price.

In regards to the spas cancellation policy Dunlop said, "No, you can't cancel, we are in business." She also said that relocation and doctors orders to stop exercise are the only acceptable reasons for cancellation.

Though, there is no law protecting consumers from the health clubs the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has proposed that regulations be put on health clubs. These regulations would enable a consumer to cancel a membership at any time, but the spa would keep a cancellation fee of not more than five percent of the total contract price and a fee based on how long the member used the facilities. Also, a consumer could receive all his money back by cancelling his contract within three days of signing.

According to John Crowley of FTC in New York, a staff report is currently being prepared but he is unaware of when the report will be sent to the commission and affective in helping consumers.

Wayne Lewis, of FTC in Chicago said, "There are a lot of abuses and that's why we are looking into the health clubs."

UPDATE

Ancient art of hypnosis is modern-day therapy for ones' 'bad habits'

By Debra Bass

"Your eyelids are getting heavy," the hypnotist says. "Your eyelids are getting so heavy that they are about to close." Soon your eyelids flutter and slowly close. Hypnosis — a state of relaxation, where the subject is relaxed enough to accept suggestions. Knowledge of the hypnotic state goes back to the ancient times, but nobody knows precisely what it is or how it works. There is no magic formula involved, the hypnotist is primarily a guide.

Contrary to popular belief, the hypnotist does not need to use a spinning wheel or other gadgets to induce a trance-like state. To get an idea of how hypnosis works, think of the times when you were watching an absorbing movie or listening to a concert and you became oblivious to your surroundings.

Driving for hours on a straight highway can produce the same kind of everyday trance.

Hypnotic states can loosely be defined as light, moderate, or deep. The light or moderate state seems to work best for hypno-therapy, the deep state has its limitations.

Who can be hypnotized? Between 10% and 20% of the population can slip into a deep trance. "85% - 90% of the population can slip into a light trance," according to Edwin Baron, director of Hypnotism Institute of Chicago.

During her four and a half years in the hypnosis field, Susan Lane of the Academy of Hypnosis has found their most responsive subjects to be highly imaginative or heavily motivated. One example might be a cigarette smoker whose physician says they must quit, or an overweight person losing weight for medical reasons.

Hypnosis can be a very effective method of relieving pain. Chronic pain sufferers are sometimes unwilling to try hypnosis because they fear hypnosis will put them entirely under the hypnotist's power. This is nonsense. The most skilled hypnotist cannot make someone do something he or she does not want to do.

Overeating, smoking, and nail biting are habits that are enormously difficult to break, most of the time. Sometimes people with habits are not even aware of what they are doing. They have no control over

their actions. Even years of expensive analysis doesn't often succeed. Hypnosis is a fast cure for bad habits.

The use of hypnosis to enhance the recollections of crime witnesses was rare until a few years ago. Today, it is being employed by more than 150 law-enforcement agencies across the country and figures in 100 cases a year, mainly murders, kidnappings and rape. Years ago, criminal cases were conducted by psychologists or trained hypnotists. But now, nearly 300 law-enforcement officers have been trained to perform hypnosis.

The technique taught to police is simple. Witnesses are instructed to close their eyes, relax, and visualize a serene scene. Many hypnotists oppose this type of training. They feel hypnosis should be left up to the professionals. Despite caution, and continuing opposition, hypnotism seems certain to become an increasingly popular crime solving method.

Herbert Spiegel, 63, a professor at Columbia's University College of Physicians and Surgeons developed a test to measure a person's trance capabilities, called the Hypnotic Induction Profile. Spiegel's test is to hold the head level and roll the head upward as far as possible. As the eyelids are lowered, have someone check the amount of white space that shows under the corneas. The greater the white space, the greater the capacity to be hypnotized. Spiegel's test predicts hypnotizability 75% of the time.

Hypnosis is like a potent drug, in the wrong hands it could do more harm than good. Examples of failures of bunglers are plentiful. If you have a problem that you think hypnotherapy might help, there is a society in this area that requires members to keep up with professional standards. Enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope with your request to: American Society of Clinical Hypnosis, Suite 218, 2400 E. Devon, Des Plaines, Ill. 60016

Effective as it is, hypnosis is no cure-all. It is a tool, useful by skilled hands, but dangerous when used by amateurs. Although it doesn't work for everyone, hypnosis can be a beneficial form of therapy.

Non-smokers beware of second hand smoke

By Mary Ellen McKenna

The lights dim and the audience quiets down in anticipation. Preceding singer Vikki Carr's entrance, an announcer requests all smoking materials be extinguished. Ms. Carr, who never smoked, has lost a lung because of her constant contact with smokers.

A victim of second hand smoke, she is called a passive smoker. Recent facts prove that smoke is hazardous to the nonsmoker as well as the smoker.

Especially affected are people with asthma and other allergies, heart or lung disease or those who have a special sensitivity to tobacco smoke.

Nonsmokers have found legal resources to help protect their rights. Approximately 33 states and many counties and cities have laws or regulations to prohibit or limit smoking in public.

Minnesota has probably the toughest antismoking statutes in the country. Smoking is allowed only in special smoking sections in restaurants and public buildings.

Enforcement of the no smoking law is difficult, and it is essentially the honor system that must make it work. Violators are subject to paying a fine about the equivalent of a parking ticket.

According to an April 1979 article in Good Housekeeping magazine, about 23 percent of companies and some Federal agencies restrict smoking, and in Idaho a woman who quit her job when her co-workers refused to quit smoking, was given unemployment

compensation.

Do nonsmokers at Columbia have any rights? How do they handle smokers in the classroom?

Requitta Johnson, a nonsmoker, says, "I don't feel they should blow their smoke in my face." Another nonsmoker, Steve Gross asks his teachers to forbid smoking in the classroom. Some nonsmokers are ambivalent about it. Says nonsmoker Rena Pekins, "To each his own."

Smoker Debra SoWell would not be opposed to a ban on smoking in school. She reasons there are many places like the El or on buses where smoking is not allowed. Smoker Ken Green, following this philosophy says, "A ban on smoking wouldn't upset me. Lots of teachers don't want you to smoke in class anyway."

According to Bert Gall, administrative dean, a ban on smoking has been discussed by the staff. He says if the no smoking rule is passed, it will probably go into effect in the fall. "But it would be up to the teachers to enforce it. There's no way institutionally we can do it."

Gall is interested in getting more feedback, so please check your choice on the box below and return to the Chronicle on the 7th floor. The results will appear in the next issue.

YES I would like to see a no smoking rule enforced in the classrooms.

NO I do not want a no smoking rule in the classroom.

Chicago bike-a-thon set for cancer fund raising

Bicycle enthusiasts of all ages will be riding for dollars to help fight cancer in the eighth annual American Cancer Society Chicagoland Bike-A-Thon Sunday, May 18th between 8:00 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.

Bike-A-Thon Chairman John Landecker of WLS-Musicradio and his Co-Chairman Janie Fincher, Chicago "Hustle" basketball star, announced that an extra added attraction this year is a presentation of trophies to the winners of the Chicago Cycling Classic, climaxing a three day international bike race staged by Mayor Jane M. Byrne and the City of Chicago. Participating in the Chicago Cycling Classic will be 100 bikers representing Ireland, Italy, Canada and Mexico among other nations.

Riders check in and out of the Bike-A-Thon at any of eleven starting points or at the old Grant Park Bandshell site, 11th and Columbus. The routes range in length from 10 to 30 miles to and from the Grant Park Bandshell, the centrally located check-in and turnaround point where riders are served free refreshments.

A special "Grand Prix" bike track will be set up at the Bandshell for riders who wish to continue cycling to achieve extra mileage before returning home.

A number of prizes will be awarded to those riders with the largest amounts collected for the Cancer Society. Distinctive jacket patches will be given to every rider who turns in \$10. Bike-A-Thon T-shirts plus patches will be awarded to all who return \$25 or more in pledges. Additional prizes will be awarded and refreshments will be provided for all at Grant Park.

All routes will be monitored and patrolled with the aid of city agencies and volunteers.

Routes in Chicago are:
NEAR NORTH: Hemingway House. 1825 N. Clark.

NORTH: Foster Avenue Beach at Lake Front Bike Path.

NORTH: Howard Street and Sheridan



Janie Fincher, Chicago 'Hustle' basketball star.

Road.
NORTH: Lincoln Village Shopping Center.

WEST: Harlem-Irving Shopping Center.
WEST: Fullerton at Narragansett.

SOUTHWEST: Sacramento and Archer, Standard Federal Savings and Loan Association.

SOUTHWEST: 55th and Archer.
SOUTHWEST: Ford City Shopping Center.

SOUTH: 103rd and Charles, Beverly Bank.

SOUTH: 95th at Pleasant, City Parking Lot.

SOUTH: Rainbow Beach, 75th and South Shore Drive.

GRAND PRIX: Grant Park Bike Track. All those interested in participating in the Bike-A-Thon should call the American Cancer Society, FR2-0471, for further information and to obtain a sponsor sheet.

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CATCH THIS

ERA Forces Prepare For Big Battle

By Betty Bowling

Will there be an Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), yes or no? Thousands of women who are for or against the ERA are waiting for that question to be answered. Once again the battle of the ERA ratification is on. But, this time the battle is growing stronger as the National Organization for Women (NOW, coordinators of the ERA ratification project) is pushing harder to get the ERA ratified before their three and a-half year deadline is up. On the other hand, the Eagle Forum and the STOP ERA (Anti-Era) are pushing equally as hard to stop the ERA ratification.

According to Murien Rogman a supporter of NOW and coordinator of the ERA project in Chicago, NOW has spent thousands of dollars on their campaign for ERA. She says, they receive their campaign money from membership fees and donations. Many of their donations come from individuals working in "action teams" and organized labor unions, such as the AFL-CIO, UAW, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, United Mine Workers of America and the Coalition of Labor Union Women. In addition to the donations given by previous organizations, NOW has received \$500,000 from the Tandem Production (the company owned by Norman Lear and Bud Yorkin) for the ERA ratification project. The donation was given in memory of Edith Bunker, of the T.V. series "All In The Family." Despite the many donations NOW has received, Rogman says, the Anti-ERA organizations have more money.

However, Mary Brennan, a supporter of the Anti-ERA says, it is not that they have more money, but they have more "solidarity." She says they believe in the word of God, and have based their campaign upon his words. Brennan says, they too have spent thousands of dollars on their campaign to stop the ERA. Like the NOW organization, Brennan says, their financial support come from membership fees and donations. Various organizations have given support to the Anti-ERA, namely, the General Association, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregation, Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, Women in Industry and the Mormon Church. Brennan says the Mormon Church supports the Anti-ERA because it believes that ERA will "break up the family."

Each organization has its reasons for or against the ERA. "The ERA is like a blank check," says Brennan. She says it will probably read "pay to the order of all, federal judges, bureaucrats and politicians, signed by the State

Legislatures." On March 22, 1972, Congress passed an ERA resolution which states that the ERA has to be ratified by three-fourths of the several states within seven years. Congress passed another resolution on October 6, 1978 extending the original deadline which was March 22, 1979, to June 30, 1982.

Anti-ERA forces oppose the argument on the "attack" on social security. According to an Anti-ERA report, the "attack" on social security is based on a false notion that social security is unfair to women. The Anti-ERA says it is not unfair. They say that women now pay only 25 percent of the taxes, but they draw 50 percent of their benefits.

If the ERA is ratified, retirement benefits for a traditional one-income family may be reduced about 19 percent. It may also eliminate the homemakers, spouse's retirement benefits based on her husband's earnings. Furthermore, the homemaker and her husband may be required to pay the "Homemakers Tax" of about \$1,000 per year, for which they would not receive additional benefits.

Another argument proposed by the Anti-ERA is "the Abortion Connection." The Anti-ERA opposes abortion. Another Anti-ERA report says, that the ERA will require government funding for abortions.

Some leading authorities agree that the ERA will give abortion rights. Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., says, "I think there is no doubt of the fact that the ERA would give every woman a constitutional right to have an abortion at will." "If the ERA was adopted it would make clear beyond any doubt that the states would be disabled from prohibiting or even restricting abortion in any significant way," says Charles Rice, professor of The University of Notre Dame.

Whereas the Anti-ERA strongly opposes "the abortion connection" that will come about with the ERA ratification, NOW is militantly pro-abortion, according to Anti-ERA.

Some leading Pro-ERA authorities agree that a person has a right to have an abortion if they wish. Congressman Bella Abzug says their goal is to enforce the constitutional rights of females to enforce the constitutional rights of females to enforce the constitutional right of females to terminate pregnancies that they do not wish to continue. "I think that the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, while it would not affect the abortions situation directly, would indirectly have an important effect in strengthening abortion rights for women," says Dr. Thomas I. Emerson, professor of Yale University Law School



Dixie Johnson of the National Organization for Women.

Photo by Mikial Muhammad

and leading pro-ERA.

Because there is potential for a future war, the Anti-ERA is fighting to keep women from going to combat. A Phyllis Schlafly report, states that women should not go to combat because: 1) Women are not as physically strong, nor are they physically and psychologically aggressive as men. 2) The presence of women among men will severely disturb male to male bonding and the high level of organization and spirit required of fighting forces. 3) Under no circumstances should men be expected to follow women into battle and 4) Psychologically masculinized women, or women who are not comfortable with femininity are burdened by severe insecurity with the depth of their personalities.

"Our purpose is to insure equality for both sexes and women of all colors," says Dixie Johnson, a member of NOW. Johnson says their main goal is "to get the ERA ratified for equal job opportunities. One of the conditions that NOW opposes is that a woman is worth a little more than one-half of a man in the work force...that for every dollar a man earns, only 50 cents is earned by a woman. Another condition is that an average woman with a high school diploma who is fully employed earns less than a fully employed man who has dropped out of elementary school, also that women with four years of college earn less than men with only an eighth grade education."

"If the ERA is not ratified in this century we will have to start all over again, it will take us another 50 years" says Rogman. Although the ERA reached Congress in 1972, Rogman says, it was worded in 1923.

"We need the ERA because of sex discrimination, its that simple," says Rogman. However, Brennan says that there is already a law that prohibits discrimination because of sex, race, creed or origin. "Why not go to Congress and ask them to enforce that law more," she added.

Meanwhile there are 35 states that have ratified the ERA, 38 are required. Rogman says they have had the most problems with the Southern states, "because they do not have organized unions and because they are very conservative."

At the same time Brennan says, "some states are considering rescinding their

ratification of the ERA." This brings about the question: Can a state rescind its ratification? According to the Library of Congress Research Service Bulletin, March 15, 1973, a state can revoke approval any time prior to the final ratification. In an Anti-ERA report it is said that NOW protests that rescission is not valid. But, in the same report it is stated NOW have made strong efforts to re-ratify in Nebraska, which has rescinded.

One of the largest NOW campaigns is in Illinois this year. It is the "pivotal" state if the ERA is to be ratified in this century," as stated in a NOW article. Both Johnson and Rogman agree that Illinois is needed because of its powerful government. "Its that three-fourth vote in Illinois that is holding us back," said Johnson. Rogman said they thought this would be a good year for Illinois, because of the presidential election. She also says that if the ERA is not ratified in Illinois this year they may or may not be able to try again next year.

Hundreds of thousands of individuals are working in "action teams" across the nation to help assure ratification of the ERA in Illinois this spring. In the 59 legislative districts across Illinois, more than 1,000 ERA supporters are working daily by phoning, writing, and visiting their legislators and the governor in an appeal for passage of the ERA in Illinois. Several events are scheduled this month, to help ratify the ERA. Right now the biggest of these events was the May 10 march. The march started at Columbus and Monroe and continued to the Field Museum. One of the speakers was actress Jean Stapleton (Edith Bunker of All In The Family). Phil Donohue was another speaker, Norman and Frances Lear also attended.

Another march was held in Washington on July 9, 1979 and 100,000 people attended, including people from all over the nation.

The Anti-ERA has campaigned hard in Chicago. But, they have been working hard in Springfield, to stop the ERA according to Brennan. On May 6, they held a rally in Springfield. Brennan says, people from all over the state attended. "Everyone was impressed when young high school girls from all over the state stood before them and stated why they did not want the ERA ratified," says Brennan. Brennan says they are planning more rallies and walk-a-thons to stop the ERA.



Murien Rogman, coordinator of the ERA project in Chicago.



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NOTICES

Reliving the history of CC

By Dave Uhler

Four hundred years after Christopher Columbus discovered America, the Columbian Exposition opened in Chicago to celebrate the historic occasion. The year was 1890, and thousands of spectators enjoyed the sights of the "White City", which included the present Field Museum, and were thrilled as they rode the recently invented Ferris Wheel.

The founders of a small, downtown college therefore found it logical to name their new school after the Exposition. In 1890, the Columbia College School of Expression and Speech was born.

Not much is known of Columbia's history until the late 1930's when Dr. Norman Alexandroff, father of our present president, received ownership of the college in payment of a debt.

From the start, Columbia led other area schools in communications studies, first in radio and later in television as that medium grew. General studies requirements in subjects like English and Math were taught at the Pestalozzi-Froebel Teachers College in Chicago until 1964.

Thaine Lyman, chairman of the broadcast communications department says, "There were only three faculty in the broadcast department when I came here in 1949. Eighty-five percent of our enrollment of 400 to 450 students were in television and radio." According to Lyman, veterans from World War II, and later, the Korean War, helped swell the number of Columbia students.

By 1964, however, enrollment had dwindled to 150 students and the college, now under the leadership of Mirron Alexandroff since the death of his father in 1962, was faced with the prospect of closing its doors.

At the invitation of the college, Dr. Joseph Elmore, counselor from the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, came to Columbia to help straighten things out. Dr. Elmore outlined a recovery plan which included moving to a new building to allow for expansion, improving the library facilities, and establishment of an approved accounting system and departmental concept.

In keeping with the plan, Columbia moved to 540 Lake Shore Drive in January of 1964. "Instantly, the second we moved for reasons none of us could understand, enrollment in the college picked up



Columbia College's last location before moving to 600 S. Michigan in 1977 was 540 Lake Shore Drive.

dramatically," says Lyman. "We did not advertise; this was by word of mouth."

The broadened curriculum, with a new emphasis in general studies, expansion of the television and radio departments, and building of the film and photography departments, helped put Columbia back on its feet. "I don't believe that ever since 1964 we have grown less than 10% annually," says Lyman.

Columbia received full accreditation from the North Central Association in 1973, a full two years ahead of schedule. In 1977, Columbia moved to its present location at 600 S. Michigan Avenue. The building, the first the school has owned rather than rented, was the former home office of the Fairbanks-Morse Company, world's largest manufacturer of commercial scales.

Today, 350 faculty teach 3,300 students at Columbia. There are 48 faculty in television and 17 in radio alone. According to Lyman, "We can probably accommodate 200 more students. A small auditorium for public meetings and special services is being constructed on the first floor, and the basement is being converted to more art gallery space."

CONTEST CONTEST

Columbia College Chicago announces a contest for the design of a new College logo.

Columbia College is looking for a new logo and feels that the best design will come from someone connected with the College who understands the dynamics of the institution and can give visual realization to it.

The contest is open to all students, members of the faculty, and other employees of Columbia College.

The person entering the winning logo design shall receive an award of \$250.00. The deadline for the submission of entries is May 29, 1980.

To receive an entry form and additional information see Gerry Gall in room 1307.

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Metro-Help is looking for people who like to help people.

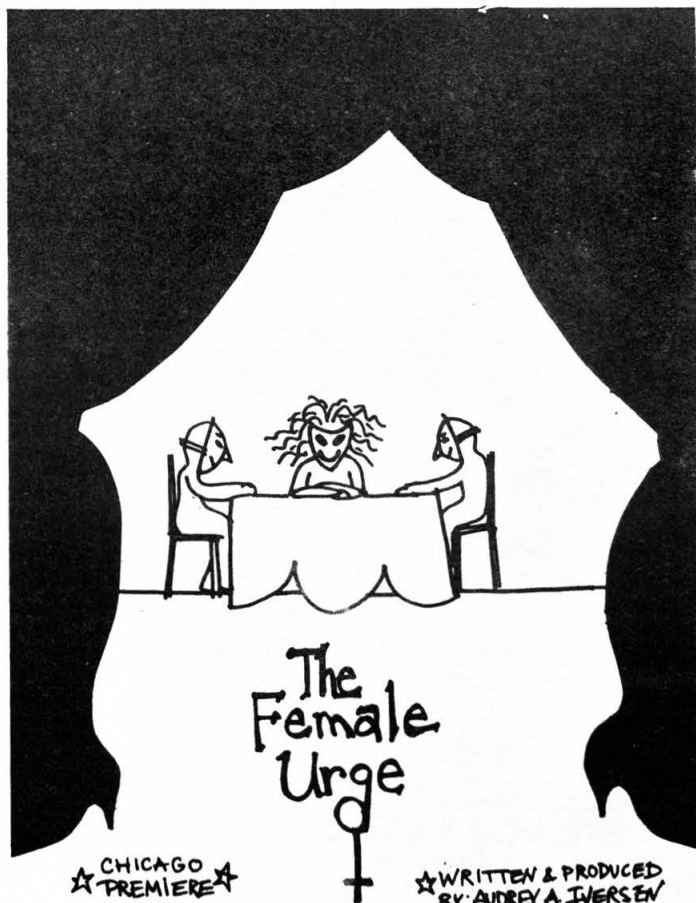
Metro-Help, Inc. is a not-for-profit agency operating four 24 hour a day, seven day a week telephone "hotlines"—Metro-Help, serving young people in the Greater Chicagoland area, the Sex Info-Line, also serving Chicago area youth, the Illinois Youth Switchboard, a state-wide extension of the local service, and the National Runaway Switchboard, a toll-free program serving young people across the United States.

Metro-Help volunteers are trained in a wide variety of fields: drug problems, suicides, personal problems—to name but a few.

Approximately 100 people staff the phone lines; all are volunteers who first complete a series of training sessions. These sessions begin every other month; afternoon, evening and weekend sessions are held.

If you're interested in joining us, call 929-5854 today.

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Lincoln Park's Dr. Do

By Mary Herold



Dr. Erich Maschgan checks rabbit that has been bitten by guinea pig.

Dr. Erich R. Maschgan's patients can't verbally communicate to him the symptoms of their sickness, nevertheless, they rely on him to make them feel better.

They're not trying to give the nice doctor a hard time. It would just be impossible for one of the 2,000 beasts at Lincoln Park Zoo to say what ails it, as was the case with the very ill pigmy marmoset.

Dr. Maschgan is a veterinarian at the zoo. His work days rarely begin the same or follow a set pattern.

After coming out of a staff meeting on Friday morning, he rushed over to the small mammal house. Pat Wiard, an animal keeper held the pigmy marmoset, the smallest of the primates, in one hand. With the other she gently stroked the top of his head and his dry wooly looking hair. The tiny animal looked weak and ragged.

"He hasn't perked up any since the last time I saw him?" asked Dr. Maschgan. "Maybe we'd better take a look at him."

Wiard wrapped the animal in a paper towel, tucked him inside her uniform jacket and followed the doctor to the zoo's hospital.

Once on the examining table the animal began to squeal. "We suspect he might be suffering from old age," said Dr. Maschgan. "Losing teeth is a sign of old age and he's had several pulled recently." Wiard said that the animal was caught in South America and brought to Lincoln Park Zoo in 1971. They were not sure of his age.

The animal squealed louder when Dr. Maschgan stuck the small needle in him, administering fluids for dehydration. He moved his head from side to side trying to avoid the eyedropper filled with antibiotics. After getting a taste, he calmed down. Dr. Maschgan gave the remainder of the antibiotic to Wiard with instructions for giving it to the animal.

As Dr. Maschgan filled another syringe with streptomycin, he explained the difficulty of treating small animals like the pigmy marmoset. "It is hard to keep them in captivity because they are so temperamental to begin with," he said. "Their size makes treating them for illness a delicate procedure." This was not the case

with the cow that he was preparing the injection for.

Dr. Maschgan drove over to the zoo farm where the Brown Swiss cow that had mastitis was. "This truck was donated to the zoo in 1976," he said. "It has been a big convenience in helping me get to the larger animals that don't have to come to the hospital for treatment."

"Mastitis is a common infection in cows," Dr. Maschgan talked as he injected the medicine into the rear side of the cow. "They usually get it while carrying or giving birth to a calf." The injections of streptomycin usually clears the infection. In the event that it doesn't, the cow has to have an injection of ampicillin in each nipple, twice daily for one week."

Dr. Maschgan said that cows can be tested for the infection daily during milking. "Bloody milk is a sign of the infection," he said.

On the way back to the hospital Dr. Maschgan remembered that Mark Warnecke, a volunteer and graduate of North Park Veterinarian School, wanted him to take a look at one of the geoffroy tamarins. Warnecke said he thought the animal was a little "depressed." He said that it was usually more alert and not as quiet as it had been that day.

Dr. Maschgan suggested that Mark bring the geoffroy to the zoo's hospital so that he could take a closer look at it. The geoffroy might have been quiet, but it made the biggest fuss when Mark and other animal keepers attempted to get him out of his cage. After getting it out Mark put it in a cage, covered it with a jacket and jumped on the back of the doctor's truck.

The little geoffroy, not much larger than the pigmy marmoset that had been in earlier, didn't want to co-operate. He squealed in agony when the doctor took his temperature. Dr. Maschgan pulled the thermometer from its rectum and told Mark that his temperature was normal. He gave it a small dose of fluids and said he would probably be alright.

It was mid-day and the doctor had not had any major upsets. He considered himself lucky because his animal health technician was off, and he didn't have any volunteers working with him.



Pigmy marmoset has problems taking medication from eyedropper twice the size of his mouth.

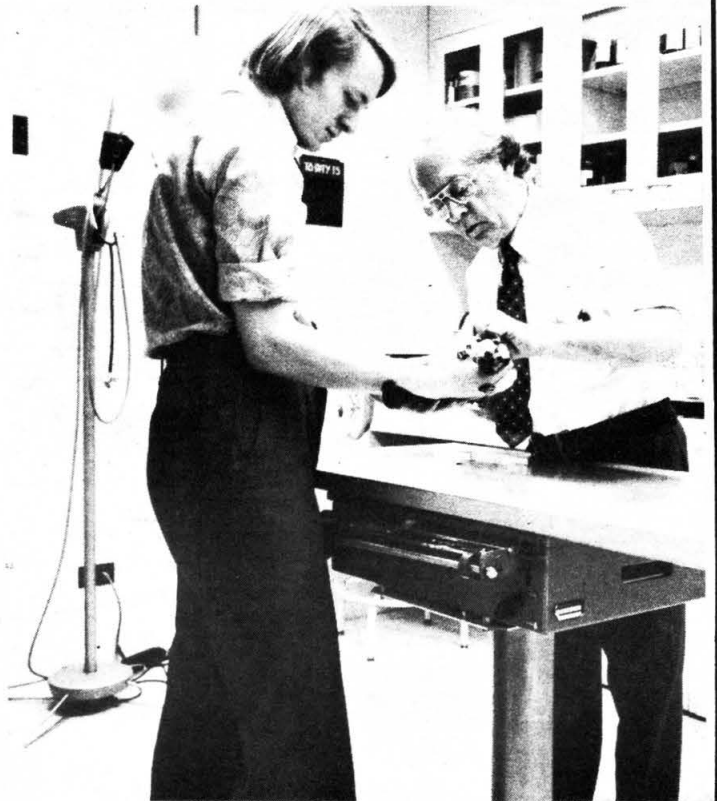
Dr. Mas

Photo Steve

little



checks lion cubs that stay in quarantine before exposure to other animals.



Mark Warneke, a volunteer, is worried that the geoffroy tamarin is a little depressed.

The lion cubs are kept in quarantine before exposure to other animals. The tamarin is a little depressed. The cow doesn't kick and moo when Dr. Maschgan gives her an injection of streptomycin for mastitis.

by
ross



Brown Swiss cow doesn't kick and moo when Dr. Maschgan gives her an injection of streptomycin for mastitis.

FOCUS

Close ties help family accept student's death

By Marianne Giustino
and
Janis Fogue

"Hear all those kids outside? If Neena were to walk up the street right now they would all be running towards her. They just loved her."

Those were the words Mrs. Ida Williams used to describe her daughter, Neena Williams. Neena, 22, a Columbia College student, was shot and killed March 15, at 1 a.m., as she and four teenage youths left the office of Thomas J. Richards.

Mrs. Williams, a licensed practical nurse at Chicago Osteopathic Medical Center, lives in a three-story greystone townhouse in the community of Hyde Park with Neena's younger sister, Linda, 21.

Linda and her mother sit together on the sofa, occasionally passing a cigaret back and forth, in their comfortably decorated living room. The room is accented with numerous plants. More than obvious is a

large white fireplace which has dozens of family pictures situated atop the mantle. Many pictures are of Neena.

The two often speak of Neena in the present tense and they react spontaneously to each other when describing Neena and her past.

Neena was the third of four children of the Williams family. She was born in Chicago on August 11, 1957. The Williams' family was then living on East 40th Street. When Neena was 3 they moved to their present location.

The eldest of the Williams' children, Ronald, died in 1971 at the age of 23 of a drug overdose. Ronald had attended the Air Force Academy.

Also of the Williams' family is Mark, 25, who is currently residing in North Carolina. Neena's father, James Williams, died in 1978.

Neena's schooling began at St. Thomas Elementary School. She then attended Kenwood High School.

At Kenwood, Neena kept busy by per-

ticipating in various extra-curricular activities. Each year she had an active part in the production of the school's fashion and talent shows. She was also a member of the choir at Kenwood.

"She was outgoing. She was outgoing and carefree, a free spirit. Most Leo's are outgoing....she was always in something..." said Linda.

Linda walks over to the fireplace and takes a picture of Nina sitting on Santa Claus' lap, from the mantle. "This is just the type of person she is. She would do things like this. This picture was taken last Christmas," said Linda.

After graduation from Kenwood, Neena attended Mundelein College for two years and then transferred to Columbia.

"She transferred to Columbia not so much because of commuting problems but because Columbia offered courses more specifically related to Neena's career goals," said Mrs. Williams.

Neena was majoring in arts and entertainment management. She had a special interest in sound engineering and completed the sound engineering program offered at Columbia. Her certificate of completion in the program is proudly displayed in the living room of her home.

Neena's bachelor of art's degree from Columbia is being awarded posthumously, according to Linda, who will be picking up the degree.

Linda also attended Columbia, but later transferred to the Art Institute where she is currently majoring in fiber fabric and weaving.

Neena's reason for majoring in arts and entertainment management was related to her strong love of the music world.

"She always had an interest in music. She took piano lessons for a couple of years," said Mrs. Williams.

Her involvement with music became greater when she began working with her godfather in 'Gardens' One-Stop, a record shop at 742 E. 75th St., when she was 14.

"The first day at the record shop really turned her around. When you start working your freshman year of high school, you...." said Linda, breaking off in mid-sentence to raise her hands in indication of how much Neena loved the music world.

At the time of her death, Neena was working for Wieboldts' in the promotion department. She also worked at the Cultural Center, a position she only held one month. Her job after graduation was to be with the mayors' office, working with young people.

"She loved children...She was good with children," said Mrs. Williams.

"The neighborhood children would always help Neena clean up the yard. They would do anything for her," said Mrs.



Neena Williams

Williams.

Even up until the moment she died, Neena was involved with and helping children. Her job at the Richards office put her in charge of the young children who were helping out at the office. And, at the time of her slaying she was escorting four of the youths home.

"It didn't say so in the papers, but the girls she was with were young, 13, 14, and 15 years old," said Mrs. Williams.

At the time of the shooting, Neena and her companions had just left the office of Thomas J. Richards. According to Sgt. Micheal Hencky of the Wentworth area homicide unit, two men, one holding a gun, approached Neena and demanded money. When she said she had none, the gunman shot her once in the head and then forced her companions to hand over their purses, police said.

Neena was not usually politically active, but had been working as a volunteer on Richards campaign because he and Neena were personal friends, according to Mrs. Williams.

Richards ran unsuccessfully in the March 17 Illinois Primary against City Treasurer Cecil Partee for democratic committeeman in the 20th Ward.

Prior to the murder Mrs. Williams didn't worry too much about Neena's safety.

"It didn't bother me before because she's always a late hours person. Neena drove my car all the time and I didn't worry. She was careful," said Mrs. Williams.

But, Mrs. Williams is more cautious about her safety now. "I'm more fearful when I go out. I feel fear more now than I did because of the circumstances in which she died. Because I'm a widow I have to go out more. But, I pay attention to my surroundings," she said.

In regards to the safety of Linda, Mrs. Williams said that she never worries about her. "Linda never goes out alone and she always stays closer to home than Neena did."

Both Linda and her mother rely on each other and their family for support following their misfortune.

"It's a loss that's irreplaceable. It's like losing a sister and a best friend at once," said Linda.

"We have a very big family and our support comes from them," said Mrs. Williams, whose mother and grandmother are both still living.



A happy time for Williams family. Left to right, Linda, an aunt, Nina and Mrs. Williams.

Police in Williams case blasts crime

By Janis Fogue

As previously reported in the Chronicle, 22-year-old Columbia student Neena Williams was shot and killed Sat., March 15, as she and four teenage youths were entering her parked car in front of 408 E. 64th St.

According to police reports, a gunman approached Neena, shot her once in the head and then forced her companions to hand over their purses.

"It was a very dirty, hideous crime, and it was a crime that never should have happened," said Area One homicide investigator Bill Johnson, who conducted the criminal investigation. "Ms. Williams said nothing at the time of the crime to provoke him. In fact, she never opened her mouth," he said.

Previous reports have stated that two men were involved in the incident, but according to Johnson there was in fact only one.

At the time of the shooting, Neena and her companions had just left the office of Thomas J. Richards, who ran unsuccessfully in the March 17 Illinois Primary for democratic committeeman in the 20th ward. Richard's office is at 6403 S. King Dr.

The young women left Richard's office through a side exit at 409 E. 64th St. and walked to Neena's car parked across the street in front of 408 E. 64th St., according to Johnson.

Following the shooting, Johnson said he and co-workers combed the immediate area on foot in an intensive search for clues. "We developed some information and were given the name of a person who had some knowledge (of the incident). We went door to door until we found this person," he said.

Johnson said the door to door search led to the subsequent arrest of Eldrix Arnold, 20, of 6459 S. Eberhart, on March 18.

Neena's purse and a .32-caliber revolver

were found in Arnold's apartment, police said. Johnson said Arnold did not resist arrest.

Arnold has been formally charged by police with murder and armed robbery. At the time of the arrest, Arnold did not live with his parents and he was unemployed, according to Johnson.

Johnson said Arnold is in custody at Cook County Jail, unable to post his bond, which has been set at \$150,000.

David Cuprian, press secretary for the state's attorney's office, said a finding of probable cause to prosecute Arnold was established on April 2, and that on April 23 Arnold was arraigned in the Circuit Court of Cook County where he pleaded not guilty to the charges before Judge J. Crowley. A plea trial for Arnold has been set for May 16, Cuprian said.

Statistics show that Chicago Police Department One, which extends from the Dan Ryan Expressway to the lake front and from 70th St. to Lake St had the

second highest number of reported homicides in the city in 1979, a total of 191. Johnson said that as of May 1 of this year 53 reported murders have occurred in Area One.

Giving his views of the probable causes of the high crime rate, Johnson painted a grim picture. "It's the environment, the lack of education. I think that people need something to look forward to and the murder rate would decrease. I don't think that capital punishment will be a deterrent," he said.

Johnson added, "I think that crowding people in projects increases murder. I see so many people totally disabled, young people blinded and crippled. I see so many young people and children burned and beaten by parents and it's primarily because of their inability to function as human beings.

"Giving people jobs and housing would reduce crime. If we don't we're going to annihilate ourselves."

CLOSE-UP

Racquetball, the fastest game

By Dave Uhler

The noise in the all-white, enclosed court is almost deafening. Each time the opponents take a turn hitting the small, lemon-sized rubber ball it caroms off the wall with an ear-splitting "whack".

The game is racquetball, one of the fastest paced, exciting, and health beneficial games around. Originated in 1958 by Joe Sobruk, a squash pro from New Britain, Connecticut, the object of the game is to propel the ball with a short-handled racquet to the front wall in such a manner so an opponent cannot return it.

As in tennis, the ball is hit with both forehand and backhand strokes; unlike tennis, the ball can be hit off any wall, as long as it hits the front wall before bouncing on the floor. The opponent must hit the ball back to the wall before it bounces twice on the floor.

The hard running and hitting necessary to keep returning the ball provides numerous health benefits to participants. According to the book *Racquetball For Men and Women*, "Since racquetball is a high energy expending game, it provides a good workout in a short period of time, especially in singles competition. It is an excellent method of maintaining a state of physical fitness since cardio-respiratory endurance can be improved and neuromuscular coordination, flexibility, and strength may be increased."

Along with the physical benefits of the game, participation in racquetball provides an outlet for the release of emotional tension and stress through vigorous activity.

The activity is fast-paced and lively because of the size of the playing area and the speed of the ball. The court has the same dimensions as a handball court, being 40' long, 20' wide, and 20' high.

According to Don Christiansen, manager of 1st. String Sports, 6453 N. Sheridan Rd., the cheapest courts to play on are those operated by the city park district. Court costs are \$3 per hour, and are assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. Private and semi-private facilities are in the \$6-\$12 per hour range.

All courts require that player use only soft-soled shoes. Other clothes usually worn are a tee-shirt and gym shorts, or sweat pants and shirt for a real weight-losing workout.

Players are required to bring their own racquets. Racquets are made from wood, aluminum, fiberglass, or graphite. Wooden racquets are the cheapest, and hardest to come by because they are being phased out. Some courts won't allow wood racquets because they gouge the walls. Aluminum is the next expensive, with most models priced in the \$15-\$25 range. Fiberglass racquets cost approximately \$25-\$40, and graphite models start at \$45.

"For the average market, aluminum racquets are adequate," says Christiansen. "I can see a person who plays two or three times a week buying a graphite racquet, but most people don't play more than once a week."

By their design, aluminum racquets deliver more power and speed to the ball, while fiberglass and graphite models offer more control. Beginners are most likely to be "sluggers" and do well with aluminum racquets. Christiansen also says the number of people buying racquets in his store has dropped and attributes this to the popularity of racquetball leveling off.

The balls used in racquetball are usually priced around \$5 per can of two. Because they are made of "live" rubber they are vacuum-packed to retain their bounce. According to Christiansen, racquetballs are guaranteed as long as the manufacturer's

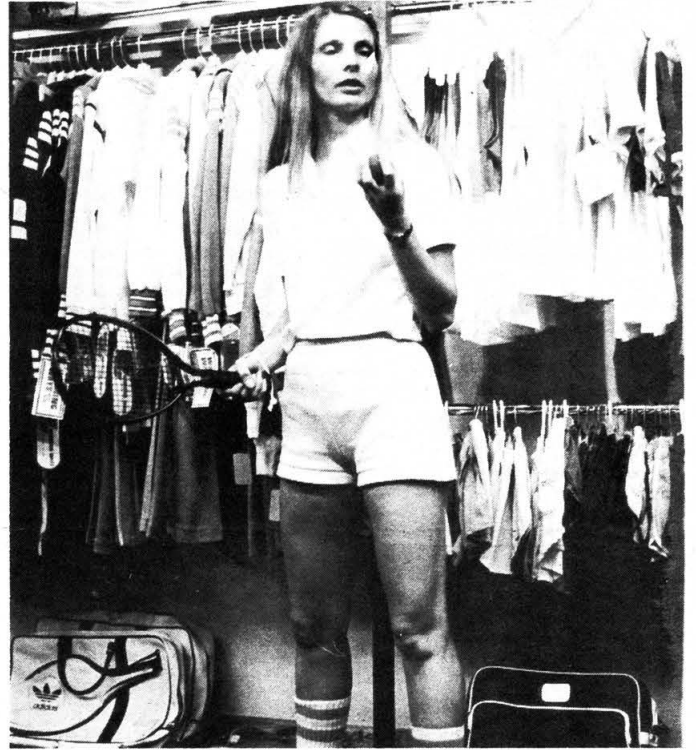


Photo by Mikial Muhammad

A player outfitted with racquet and sportswear, is ready for the fast-paced game. Less "stylish" players may wear cutoffs and T-shirts.

label is legible on their surface. A ball should last for three or four rounds of play before going "dead" or splitting. Three or four rounds are all any but the

most fanatic racquetball player will play, anyway. In terms of initial investment, ease of learning the game, and physical benefits, it's a great way to keep in shape.

Basement and attic clothing possible fashion



Photo by Mikial Muhammad

Shoes from the '40s and '50s for sale are part of the trend to old clothes.

By Rita Kolody

It could pay to inspect old attics and basements, these days. Clothing and fashion accessories from the Victorian era up through the sixties are in big demand.

Margaret Horberg of Chicago is a buyer of vintage clothing. It is both a hobby and a business to her. The clothing she

gets at estate sales go to different stores in the Chicago area such as Consuelos, at 3931 N. Ashland Ave. Horberg is also co-owner of a used clothing store opening May 14 at 2942 N. Lincoln Ave.

"Vintage clothing stores have unique clothes, that can be creatively integrated into a person's present wardrobe," Horberg said. "Vintage stores have a wide

range of sizes. People don't have to think they must look like a model in Vogue to look good."

Hobert says that clothes from bygone years have better workmanship, higher quality, and more imagination than those made today.

Some of the stores that sell vintage clothes in Chicago are:

DIVINE IDEA, 2919 N. Clark St., and 2959 N. Clark St.

Purses and shoes from the '40s and '50s are for sale in the store at 2919 N. Clark St. Women's shoes are \$15 a pair, while men's sell for \$20 a pair. David Berg, whose wife Joette was in their other store, said the shoes are found in warehouses and at estate sales. He feels that the older shoes are of a better quality than manufacturers can afford to make now, and added that the older styles are coming back into fashion.

Divine Idea, at 2959 N. Clark St., has clothing from the '30s to the early '60s according to Joette Berg. She said that 50% of the clothing she sells has never been worn. There are also sunglasses, hats, ties, and gloves, at this store.

BLONDIE'S, 2550 N. Clark St.

This store has clothes that date from the 1940s to the 1960s. There are lacy blouses, everyday and party dresses, tuxedos, and skinny sunglasses. There are also glass cases with jewelry and vases. Blondie's is open everyday from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., except Sundays when hours are from 12 noon to 5 p.m.

FLASHY TRASH, 2555 N. Halsted St.

All sorts of things from the '30s, '40s, and '50s can be found here. Besides clothing, the store carries antique clocks, jewelry, purses, shoes, and hats. According to Linden, one of the sales people, the store does a seasonal business. Furs sell heavily in the winter; with a lot of customers coming in to buy Halloween costumes in October. There are more Hawaiian shirts for sale in the summer months. Linden also said, that some of their stock is sold to people for use in theatrical productions. Flashy Trash has a mailing list and sporadic fashion shows. Call them at 549-4820 for more information. The shop is open daily between the hours of 12 noon to 6 p.m., hours are from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays when they're open from 12 noon to 4 p.m.

KITSCH, 1055 W. Webster St.

This store has been in business for six years, more than a lot of the others. They have clothes that look like they could have been worn by a well-dressed flapper. There are display cases, here, with rhinestone jewelry like mother used to wear, cigarette cases and lighters, and alligator shoes and purses. Kitsch looks like it could be on the Museum of Science and Industry's "Yesterday's Main Street." Hawaiian shirts for men were running from \$16-\$45; while \$35-\$45 seemed to be an average price for dresses, although some were both cheaper and more expensive. Kitsch opens everyday at 1 p.m., and closes at 8 p.m. on weeknights and 7 p.m. on weekends.

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PUBLIC EYE

Singles crowd Rush St. bars

By Rita Kolody

The Rush Street area is well known for its singles bars. Movies on the subject have even been filmed there. On the weekends, there can be great crowds of people inside the clubs and outside on the street.

During the hours of 5-8 p.m. on weekdays, there are fewer people around, but many of the bars in the area have reduced drink prices and buffet tables of hors d'oeuvres.

Take the "attitude adjustment hour" at P. S. Chicago, for example: a disco on the

corner of State and Division. The walls and bar of this establishment are covered with a light wood paneling, and there are lots of green hanging plants. The customers appear to be a mixture of white and blue collar workers.

Jim, an assistant manager of P. S. Chicago, doubles as the doorman. Wednesday and Friday nights are their busiest for the 5-8 p.m. cocktail hour, he said.

The tables are waited on by cocktail waitresses in backless filmy dresses.

"During the week we get a lot of regulars from the neighborhood, but it's

amateur night on the weekends. Three guys will hit on a girl as soon as she's in the door," said one of the waitresses.

"I don't like coming here on weekends," she added.

Another woman, Betsy, said she had gone to this disco on Saturday, and was not propositioned once. She is not unattractive.

In fact, two psychologists in 1978, found that mingling between the sexes in a singles bar was occasional as well as brief. They observed that women were approached on the average, about once every 15 to 20 minutes. After speaking to a woman, men usually made a decision in seven seconds whether to move on or not.

About a block from P. S. Chicago at 17 West Elm, is Finley's. From 4 p.m. to 9 p.m., each weeknight, there is a buffet table and mixed drinks start at \$1.00.

The decor is a mixture of brick, wood paneling, mounted game, and tiffany glass.

One of the regular customers at Finley's is Jack or Captain Nice as he is known to his friends. Jack goes to Finley's rather than to other bars for several reasons.

"I was bored living on Lake Shore Drive and Belmont Avenue, so I moved back with the crazies on Rush Street. There is a compatible crowd here. I could call several of the guys in here for help, if I were in trouble."

Jack maintains that men are friendlier toward other men than women are to each other.

"I've been going to lunch to the same restaurant for several years. Many of the men there have started friendships by buying drinks for one another. You don't see that happening with women," Jack

said.

Pat W. goes to Finley's for the buffet during the cocktail hour.

"I'm not here waiting to be picked up in a bar. If the day is bad, I'll stop in for a few drinks with friends. I don't want to meet a guy in a bar," she said.

Pat meets her boyfriends through her job in a bank and by going to parties that her friends give.

It could be that some people feel uneasy about going to singles bars, as relationships there are starting out on a consciously sexual level. People go there to look and also to be seen. At work or parties, things work on an unconscious level. Dealing with someone at work may begin on a professional level, but progress to something more personal.

For someone who has never been to a singles bar and wants to go, the cocktail hour would be a good time to try. Things are less frantic and more likely to create a sense of ease among the patrons.

If Columbia students want to relax between classes, there are several bars near the school. One of them, the Blackstone Hotel's Biouvac Bar has a cocktail hour from 4 to 6 p.m. All mixed drinks (except call brands) as well as draft beer are 75 cents. Free snacks include fritos and potato chips.

Melissa Anderson, an employee at the Blackstone, said that students from Columbia and De Paul come to this newly remodeled bar.

There are booths, tables and chairs, and stools at the bar. The black ceiling has a large mural of outer space. The music is provided by a stereo system, which should be playing jazz eventually, according to Ms. Anderson.



After work, customers often mingle at local bars featuring happy hours.

Featuring 3 CC students

'Next Movement' moves up in Chi

By Laverne Browne

"Approximately two out of every ten groups really make it big in Chicago," says Maurice Matthews, a manager for a lot of entertainment groups that are surfacing in the Chicago area.

Certainly, out of the hundreds that are surfacing, one of the hottest of them is the Next Movement. Celebrating their eighth year together, the all male vocal group has recently cut an album entitled, The Next Movement, which exemplifies the talents they have accumulated through hard work since the beginning.

While this album is the first of theirs to be heard station-wide over the radio, this is now the first record the group has recorded. Several others include: Everywhere You Go and Girl Why You Want to Take My Heart, recorded under former names of the group; The Magical Connection and The Quarter Notes.

While recently performing at The Auditorium Theater, they showed authentic quality of fine entertainers, as they jammed tunes off their latest album as: For Lovers Only and Never Stop Dancing.

Although the Next Movement was not quite complete when the group was started in 1972, it consisted of Carnell Haywood, Earl Shelby and Guy Sutton, they later expanded adding Samuel Thomas. But because of duo managing difficulties, he was taken from the group, only to add another dynamic vocalist, Alonzo Pickens. Sam says he felt it was a risky decision because he liked the group and they sounded good. He says he "dropped" his current manager and reemerged with the group; no doubt making it complete. Then they would do benefit shows or perform for senior citizens. "When financially secure, we'll donate money to charities for tax purposes," Earl says jokingly. He says a lot of managers would try to disrupt the group because they didn't have the money to pay them. "We're not sure if our present manager is the right man, but he has gotten us this far," he says.

One gimmick to discipline the group,

done by their former manager Lonnie Hampton, was to hit them on their behinds during a bamboo stick every time they were late for rehearsal. "Carnell got hit every day," says Guy. Yet through all of their sore behinds, they agree that it has helped them today in preparing for rehearsals. Alonzo says, "While we still are not on time, there is no shame, but we will get it together."

Naturally, they don't get hit with bamboo sticks anymore, and their performances are well put together like they were trained to perform superbly. "We want to be unique, original so that the audience never knows our next move," says Guy. They have often been compared to a Jacksons or Temptations. The singing of their love ballads has sent many a young woman chasing after their limousine. If the women don't react to their love ballads, they will, no doubt, swoon over the group's sexiness. Best of all, they are relatively young; ages 20-24. Matthews, who is a manager for the group, says the group has "determination and perseverance."

"People expect us to feel like stars," says Earl. In the high crime area where most of them grew up, he says people that would usually hold a conversation with him, now won't know what to say. However, should the group become overnight successes, they said they can keep a "level head" about it. Namely, Matthews says, "They will handle success, they have been handling it for a long time. They are my main attraction."

The group says they feel that the most pressure comes when they are in front of an audience. "The audience response is different," says Carnell. "If there is an act ahead of us, and they don't do their job, our job is to get the audience on their feet," he says. They agree that at most of their night sets their audiences are looking for a good time.

The group has a fan club forming in Chicago, managed by Lisa Wright, and along with her efforts, their fans can write to them directly. Earl says, it hasn't of-

ficially begun, but it will be a move that will promote them, as well as make profits.

Three of the members are former students at Columbia College. They say they will return in the fall. Samuel, who is a journalism major, says he will return

through independent study. He says he didn't know that things would happen so fast. Earl, a music and writing major, agrees. He says, "Now with the strenuous rehearsals, I'm not at the point that I can't work, but, I can't go to Columbia at the same time either." Alonzo is a music major.



Members of Next Movement are (seated, center) Carnell Haywood and (from left) Samuel Thomas, Alonzo Pickens, Guy Sutton and Earl Shelby.

LAYERS

Busy women strive to juggle school, careers and families

By Vita Bradford

Picture a woman stirring a pot with one hand and reading a book with the other, a child crying and pulling on her clothes, and a husband who may be pouting because dinner is late. This is, or could be the profile of the average woman with a family who is also a college student.

In spite of that, and perhaps as a result of the re-emergence of feminism,

men and women, were close.

In spite of the overwhelming desire for higher education, there are still difficulties and sacrifices being made by women in pursuit of degrees.

In addition to the usual problems of returning to school after a long absence, many women have children to care for as well. Children have a habit of getting sick during finals week, spilling chocolate milk

schoolwork." Arnella's mother babysits in her own home, but Arnella sees her son everyday. Her mother lives nearby.

Sometimes, as in this case, it is necessary, for adequate child-care, that the children are separated from parents who are college students. There are few if any child-care facilities that operate in the evening. Many of Columbia's student mothers are evening students, as is Arnella. If such services could be found, the cost would be prohibitive, a liability to students with limited funds.

Joyce Smith: Junior/Journalism:

Joyce has two children, 5 and 11 years of age, and works fulltime outside her home. Her husband is at home with the children during her class hours. However, this is contingent upon the shift he works. "If his shift ever changes, I don't know what I would do," says Joyce.

Study time, is almost nonexistent. Joyce, like many other mothers, is able to study only when circumstances permit. Joyce calls it "the start/stop syndrome." "I start faithfully to study and something else always comes up that I have to attend to." That is the way it often happens. Joyce finds some solution to the household crisis by preparing some meals in advance. But, she admits, "I can't always be that organized, most of the time things are near chaos at my house."

Since so many mothers are also college students, government statistics should reflect this trend. At this time such figures were unavailable.

If available statistical indications are correct, the need for more extensive child-care facilities should be met. Further, the individual colleges and universities' cooperation in this area could help the students as well. This could be done by establishing a limited child-care facility on campus, as some colleges already have.

Interviews with mothers at other colleges revealed nothing new, they all shared the same problems as Columbia students.

Rosalind Green, 33, Chicago State University Education Major:

Rosalind has one child, 5 years old, is married and attends classes fulltime. Rosalind finds it more conducive to study if she waits until her son goes to bed. "There are times when it seems as though he will never leave me alone. Sometimes I think he deliberately stays up to bug me," says Roz. "If my husband is home he can occupy my son while I write and organize my notes. I have to work everything around my

family." Roz tries to prepare two or three meals on Sunday and reheat for the rest of the week.

There was a severe lack of cooperation from her husband at times, "I never worked it out, I just learned to deal with it. Sometimes I would cut classes just to catch up on the work I couldn't do at home."

Sheila Williamson, 28, CSU/Education: "I had to work, go to school, and be a mother, in general everything you can think of," says Sheila. "I had to drop out of school for three years because I couldn't find a babysitter." Everyone she could trust was occupied. After three years the baby was old enough to go to nursery school, so Sheila got a job. Eventually she decided to go back to school, now that her 5 year-old daughter is in school all day. "I cook early in the morning or the night before. Sometimes I am organized enough to prepare meals in quantity so it will last more than one day," said Sheila. She says about studying, "Your guess is as good as mine as to how I got it done, mostly late at night. My husband helps a lot with babysitting or his mother."

Sheila's husband works, so sometimes, of course, he was tired. Sheila recalls one instance when her husband fell asleep while babysitting:

"When he fell asleep my daughter took the opportunity to explore the house. She opened the refrigerator and seeing what she thought was chocolate, helped herself. It was Ex-Lax. Ray never fell asleep again while on duty."

Harriet Wilson, 34, CSU/Microbiology: Harriet is a divorced parent of a 10 year-old son. She works fulltime and attends school fulltime as well. Harriet is organized and on a schedule. "I prepare meals before work in the evening, sometimes freezing meals ahead of time," says Harriet. Her son is busy with his own schoolwork, so he doesn't bother her. She says however, "Sometimes we get a study group together after class and it's rather hard to study, watch the clock and the pots." Harriet works the 4 p.m. to 12 a.m. shift at Northwestern Hospital and attends classes at 9 a.m. This is particularly hard when working a double shift, and getting off work at 7 a.m.

Child-care, is no big problem as she has a regular sitter and her roommate takes charge at other times. Harriet's major problem is time. "There should be more hours in a day. Shopping for my son or going to his school for something is time taken away from my studies."



photo by Mikial Muhammad

Joyce Smith

more women are returning to school. They are also beginning to venture into fields of study dominated by men.

Moreover, women are entering or returning to college in greater numbers than ever before. This trend seems to indicate that women feel the need for their own identity, separate and apart from the traditional roles of wife, mother and housekeeper; women are also feeling the necessity to earn their own money.

The most recent statistics available from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare shows degrees being conferred at all levels for women. Despite the female population, there is no close correlation between the numbers of women and college enrollment. The number of women enrolled in colleges and universities is vastly lower than their population potential. Allowing for reasons of age, ability and interest, considering these exceptions, the female college enrollment should be greater. Interestingly enough, the number of degrees conferred, between

on research papers, or getting into some difficulty only a mother can handle.

Hence, the interviews conducted reflected one common concern, lack of study time. That is, adequate study time without interruption. All the mothers seemed to agree that adequate child-care is necessary to insure relatively calm mothers and good student-mothers.

Specifically each mother expressed her view's and ideas in her own words. As proof of their difficulties their interviews speak for themselves.

Some Columbia students had a few comments on being mothers and students.

Arnella Washington: Junior/Journalism

Arnella doesn't feel she has any particular problems being a student as well as a mother. Homework and study assignments take a back seat to her 7 year-old son. If a problem does arise with her child, she says, "He always takes preference over schoolwork, I will not neglect him or his needs for my

Buford play 'Sluggger' is CC' major feature

The theater/music department of Columbia College presents the Chicago premiere of Shelby Buford, Jr.'s Sluggger at the 11th St. Theater, 62 E. 11th St., Chicago beginning Wed., May 14. This is the Columbia College Performance Company's major spring production.

Playwright Shelby Buford, Jr. is now in residence at Circle Repertory Theater in New York City. The Chicago production is directed by Dale McFadden, artistic director of Chicago's Body Politic Theatre.

The play is the story of a down and out minor league baseball player and his wife living in Texas in the 1950's. They struggle to accept circumstantial reality and push aside dreams and false hopes after the husband is dumped by the Chicago Cubs and transferred to a Texas farm team. In this production Buford has developed the old American theme of the frustrations of making it big in America.

According to the director McFadden, "In Sluggger, it's a case of The Death Of A Salesman meeting The Last Picture Show. I feel the play is based on a man's painful and inevitable struggle to accept his

limitations and realize his dreams of success and glory will never come true."

Buford is working with McFadden on minor script revisions and with the director and the student actors in developing the production.

Readings and productions of the works of Shelby Buford, Jr. have been performed at PAF Playhouse in Huntington, NY; Title Theater and Back East Theater, New York City; and Westwood Playhouse, Los Angeles, California.

Performance times for Sluggger are: Wed., May 14, 8:00 PM, Thursday, May 15, 1:00 PM and 8:00 PM; Fri., May 16, 1:00 PM and 8:00 PM; Sat., May 17, 8:00 PM; Sun., May 18, 7:00 PM, and Mon., May 19, 8:00 PM.

General admission to the performance is \$2.50, and for students with identification and senior citizens it is \$1.00. Group rates are available.

For further information and reservations for the upcoming performances of Sluggger phone the Theater/Music Center of Columbia College at 663-9462.

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OPEN SCREENING

POTPOURRI

Five-year scholarship awarded to CC

By Elsie Turner

Columbia has been awarded a \$5,000 annual scholarship for five years. "The William Friedkin Fine and Public Arts Scholarship Fund of Columbia College" is being offered to Columbia students by William Friedkin, a well known motion picture producer. Friedkin is known for his work in "The French Connection" in which he won an Oscar, "The Exorcist," "The Brinks Bank Job," "Cruisin," and others.

Thaine Lyman, chairman of the Broadcast Communication department and personal friend of Friedkin says that Columbia received the scholarship instead of another college because, "Columbia serves the industry in film and television more than any other college in the mid-west." Although Columbia's contribution to the field of Broadcasting, this scholar-

ship is offered to all eligible students in liberal arts.

The guidelines for the scholarship are as follows: a) Columbia College students having an advance standing, who are judged to possess "extraordinary talent" in any of the college's principal arts and media concentrations are eligible. Such eligibility will be open to all qualified applicants without regard to race, religion, sex, and national origin. b) In the event of several applicants of equal talent being under consideration, selection may take financial need into consideration. c) A committee composed of faculty members of Columbia College will make a final selection and provide Friedkin with appropriate information about each recipient including biographical, academic and other pertinent details.

In addition to the guidelines, after the end of the five year funding period the scholarship will be reviewed with the objective of: a) Renewing it at the same monetary level for five additional years, b) Renewing it at an increased level for five additional years, c) Terminating it. "The scholarship fund will be used to cover tuition, class fees and books of recipients, in the event of surplus funds resulting from an award, be used for special projects of recipients."

This \$25,000 scholarship is also in conjunction with the William Morris Agency, the largest talent and theatrical agency in the world. The Morris Agency represents Friedkin professionally and is providing half of the money for the scholarship.

There isn't a definite date when the applications will be available, but the scholarship will be in effect as of Sep-

tember 1, 1980. Lyman advises those who are interested to contact their department chairperson. Although a committee composed of Columbia's faculty will make the initial selection of qualified applicants, the final selection will be made by an impartial agency outside the college. Lyman says that his reason for this decision is to avoid a prejudice decision.

"It's kind of hard to remain unbiased in a situation like this since myself and other faculty members will probably have an individual who they think has "extraordinary talent," Lyman said. "By having the final selection made by an outside agency Columbia students won't have to worry about a prejudice decision."

Lyman says that he was on the phone when he found out about the Scholarship and his reactions were "WOW, that was a phone worth living for."

Job Interviewing

Continued from page 1

or too flashy. Conservatism is the key word here," said Dale.

The placement office has a list of common questions asked in interviews, it is beneficial to know what to expect to avoid long pauses, or embarrassing or stupid answers. Particular companies may vary in their questions, but the questions on the list should help considerably.

Dale offered several suggestions:

Gather as much information as possible on the company with whom you seek a position. Being aware of what the company does and what is happening in that industry, should help the applicant make an intelligent decision as to whether this is the company to work for.

Have a list of questions for the interviewer too, this will let him or her know the company is being examined as carefully as the applicant. On that list should also be a range of salaries for others working in the same field. Trade journals can provide these salary figures. Other helpful ideas, especially on how to survive an interview were discussed.

No matter what the interview time is, try to arrive 10-15 minutes early, time enough for a last minute check of hair, clothing and just to calm down, which will give a confident appearance. Dale reminds applicants, "A first impression is a lasting one"; she also says, "A good firm handshake is a good start, it shows that you are friendly and open."

Job applicants should show genuine interest and enthusiasm through eye contact, voice modulation, gestures and appropriate body language. Only a few of the many tips for a successful interview were discussed in this article, for the complete

information, check with the placement office Monday through Friday, from 9 to 5.

Despite all the methods used for a good interview, sometimes that job is still elusive, due to what is called "Knockout factors", why candidates receive rejection replies. If any of the following are applicable, try to change:

1. Not prepared for the interview—no research on the company—no presentation.
2. No real interest in the organization or the industry—merely shopping around.
3. Overbearing, overaggressive, conceited, cocky, aloof or assuming attitude.
4. Interested only in best dollar offer, too money conscious.
5. Lack of proper career planning—purposes and goals ill defined—needs direction.

The interview is concluded, and a well written concise resume has been submitted, all that's left to do is wait. Wrong!

When the interview is over, thank the interviewer and then graciously leave, another firm handshake is advisable. There should be a follow-up step.

Follow-up the interview with a thank-you letter within 2 to 3 days. Immediately furnish the prospective employer with any additional recommendations the interviewer may desire. In the event a promise has been made by the employer about the position and no word has been received by the appointed date, a courteous letter of inquiry or phone call is proper.

The placement office and the cooperative education office is planning more seminars before the end of this term, including one for evening students who are unavailable during regular office hours.

Student default rate jumps on NDS loans

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CH) — The default rate on National Direct Student Loans has reached a record high 18% and is getting worse, says the U.S. Office of Education.

An OE student aid official told a U.S. House subcommittee last week that former students owe the government about \$800 million in bad debts or \$100 million more than was owed a year ago.

The government has been able to reduce the default rate on Guaranteed Student Loans, say OE officials, because the government collects directly on those loans. GSI money is available to students from any income bracket through private lenders who are assured repayment by the federal government.

Because colleges collect on NDSL debts, reducing the default rate on those loans is a more difficult problem, say OE officials. They add, however, that colleges last year referred 240,000 defaulted notes worth \$183 million to the government for collection, an indication that the OE is beginning to control the default problem.

The testimony on student loan defaults comes as Congress is considering the reauthorization of student aid programs. Legislators must choose between bills that would increase the amount and number of student loans and a Carter Administration plan to reduce federal subsidies of student loan programs.

Student numbers to fall

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CH) The long anticipated decline in college and university enrollments may not be coming after all, says the American Council on Education (ACE).

The decline in the number of traditional college-age (18-24) people has produced predictions that college enrollment will drop by as much as 25% in the 1980's. But according to a recent ACE study, the decline could be much smaller than that, or college enrollments could level off or even increase as much as 3.5%.

The key, says ACE, is focusing on 12 enrollment strategies, which it projects could produce a net gain of 301,000 fulltime equivalent students by 1990, a 3.5% increase over 1980.

The strategies include increased enrollment of: men ages

35-64, women ages 20-34, lower income youth, minorities, employed people currently receiving education in industry and foreign students. They also call for an improvement in the retention rate of current students, an increase in high school graduation rates and in equivalency test certification for high school dropouts.

"The study shows that we may have been far more pessimistic about the outlook for student enrollments than is justified," ACE President J.W. Peltason says. "It is clear that the decline in the so-called traditional college-age population group is not the only fact determining the prospects for American higher education enrollments in the 1980's."

The full ACE study will be published in June.

Fraud

Continued from page 1

Call the Better Business Bureau and ask if they have had any complaints on the firm," she said.

"Don't take anything for granted. There have been cases where persons rented apartments from phony agents without the actual landlord's knowledge or consent. Deal with reputable real estate companies. If they charge a fee for the services of finding an apartment, they are probably not reputable," Brown added.

Even in dealings with reputable businesses, Brown urges caution to be taken in signing contracts. "Consumers should read contracts. Even when buying a house, it's surprising how many people don't read the contract or hire a lawyer," she said. "Contracts should really be taken home and read over. Tell them (the seller) you want your lawyer to look it over. If they are reputable, they won't object."

Brown said consumers should not sign blank contracts, contracts with blank spaces, and should immediately receive copies of signed agreements. She cited as an example a case involving a couple who signed and mailed copies of completed lease forms to Wolin-Levin, a southside realty which manages hundreds of buildings, only to have the rental figure altered when the couple's copy was returned.

Brown said, "For every purchase you make, for anything and everything someone gives you, for everything you sign, get a copy, get a receipt. Get the person or company's correct name and address." She explained that having such information makes it easier to seek redress in cases where consumers feel wronged.

She said buyers should know exactly what they are getting. "Find out if there is a guarantee with used cars. They are usually sold 'as is'. Once the car is taken off the lot, it's yours," she said. "There is

usually a 30 day guarantee. But the guarantee doesn't mean that the seller will take the car back, only that they will fix it for 30 days."

Brown said consumers who feel the product or service they purchased was defective or fraudulently misrepresented to speak up and take action. "If a person feels cheated, they should raise noise, raise Cain. Yell for the highest person in the company. Ask for the president. Let them know you are serious," she said. "Never be afraid to complain because it's your right. If you complain you will usually get results eventually. Consumers pay for everything through the nose, so it should be right when it's purchased."

However, when one is unable to obtain satisfaction over a grievance through personal negotiations, the only other recourse is legal action. "The attorney general will take on such cases when many claims are filed against one company or individual. If a specific law has been broken and it's considered a criminal case, the state's attorney's office will prosecute," Brown said. "But most consumer complaints are individual civil matters. And the complainants must hire an attorney and personally sue for damages in civil court."

Regarding such cases, Brown said, "A blessing for Chicago is the Small Claims Court, where one can pay \$25 to file a civil suit for up to \$500 in damages. The court is located in Room 602 of the Daley Center."

Brown, who has written a book on consumer protection slated for June publication, can be heard Mondays at 7:00 P.M.

As well as the Better Business Bureau and state's attorney's office, among other organizations consumers can turn to for advice are the consumer division at city hall and the consumer action columns in the Sun-Times and Tribune, which each handles several thousand complaints annually.

KALEIDOSCOPE

'Black Stallion' lacks clarification

By Bill Dal Cerro

Based upon Walter Farley's popular children's novel, "The Black Stallion" captures the beauty and power of the spiritual devotion between a young boy and a majestic black stallion but lacks any proper imaginative clarity. The film is basically a fantasy, but the director, Carroll Ballard, aims more for a mystical, picture-postcard interpretation of the story which alienates a fusion between the early scenes of the boy and the horse on a desert island and the later, more conventional adventures they experience upon their return to civilization. Still, let's admit that after the boy, Alec Ramsey (Kelly Reno), and the wild Arabian stallion which he names The Black (played by Cass-ole) are shipwrecked on a desert island off the coast of North Africa in 1946, the procession of stately images filmed in the Sardinian locales begin to suggest a mythical bond between man and animal that is so emotionally engaging that one can almost sympathize with the psychotic equine fixation of the young lad in "Eqqus."

Kelly Reno, an eleven year-old from Colorado with no previous acting experience, has a wonderfully expressive little face which is especially radiant in his reaction shots; full of freckles and innocent indifference, it suggests a hybrid of the heroic tykes of Dickens and Horatio Alger. Backed up by Caleb Deschanel's hot, naturalistic cinematography, and the magisterial musical score by Carmine Coppola, Reno and the horse discover each other amidst the extraordinary tranquility of a lost, uncivilized land, with the bare essentials of visual reverie intact—pale blue skies, orange-yellow beaches, infinite horizons. Each awe-inspiring camera shot is very artfully modulated, but they're not works of art, individually or as a whole; they're too self-conscious and preplanned in order to be effortless. Yet the shots aren't necessarily a cheat, either; you're aware of the effort on the part of Ballard and Deschanel to create a certain mood, but the effort is full of conviction rather than manipulation. Ballard, a former cinematographer-documentarian, no doubt aided Deschanel in his attempt to visualize a fantasy, and the concern for

color and vista is relaxing in an earnest, let's-do-this-right sort of way. And it does pay off: When the Black stands proudly on the top of a mountainside, silhouetted against a multi-colored sunset like a perfectly sculptured Trojan horse, I think you'd have to fight hard not to resist.

The magical atmosphere of the film slackens off once Alec and The Black are brought back to the 'real' world—i.e., a small suburb in New Jersey—and the plot mechanics begin to wheel by as if taken from a Golden Book: "...The gallant horse runs swiftly down Maple Street, knocking over Mr. Brown's orange crates in the process, and he keeps running and running and running until Alec finally finds him in the rusty old barn of a grizzled ex-horse trainer, who promises to make The Black a one-race match champion..." And so on. Mickey Rooney is the grizzled ex-horse trainer who makes good his promise but, save for one charming scene when he shows Alec the basics of horseback riding, his Academy Award nominated performance is merely adequate.

The audience cheers, of course, for the eventual happy outcome of the race, but

what I really think they're responding to is editor Robert Dalva's stunning use of juxtaposition. His editing relies totally on jerky movement and climax. The concluding race finale, like the earlier snake attack scene on the island, is constructed for sheer excitement. Dalva's editing is the only thing left to admire in the film once the fantasy-magic ambience is made more glaringly obvious—that, and an eerily lit, mauve-like sequence when Alec rides The Black around a racetrack near early dawn. As a story and motion picture, "The Black Stallion" lacks the emotional complexity of D.H. Lawrence's "The Rocking Horse Winner," but as pure escapist entertainment it holds your attention without flogging your intelligence.

With: Hoyt Axton, Clarence Muse, Ed Mac Namara, and Teri Garr who, as Alec's mother, has a subtle, nicely handled 'dramatic' conversation with her son. (Rated G) A word of warning, however: the fiery shipwreck at the beginning of the film and the piercing whinnies of the stallion may be too scary for kids under the age of eight.

Smokers can't kick the nicotine habit

By Mary Herold

Paul Rubenstein, an instructor at Columbia College has tried to quit smoking cigarettes three times. Like many smokers who have tried on numerous occasions to quit, he has not yet succeeded.

"I made my first conscious attempt to quit in 1973," said Rubenstein. "I was becoming more aware of the dangerous effects cigarette smoking has on health, and I don't smoke around my children." Five years later Rubenstein started smoking again.

A recent survey conducted by the National Clearing House for Smoking and Disease, showed that 75% of the people who smoke cigarettes wish they didn't. But they continue to do so.

"I don't enjoy smoking at all," said James Mohammad, a former journalism major at Columbia. "I only smoke when I drink. I think I addicted to an idea or compulsion rather than nicotine."

The results of a study conducted by three staff members of the Department of Pharmacology of the Medical College of Virginia, concluded that some smokers continue to smoke because of a firmly established habit based on social custom and on the development of a personal ritual which has become a part of their way of life. For these, the habit-forming effects of the nicotine are relatively incidental.

However, the report further concluded

that for other smokers, the drug effect of nicotine seems more important in prompting the smoker to continue smoking than is the element of custom. For these smokers, who have become dependent on the effects of nicotine, the word "addiction" is more appropriate than the word "habit."

Nancy Smith, a public relations major at Columbia said that she didn't think she was addicted to nicotine. She said she quit smoking for a short period when she wasn't under a great deal of pressure. "I would not try to quit smoking while I'm in a stressful situation, such as going to school."

Many students have the same attitude towards smoking. They don't believe they can quit while in school.

Dr. Charles Swarts, who works with the Illinois Interagency Council on Smoking and Disease said that people who quit smoking cigarettes and start again are smokers who are not properly prepared to stop in the beginning. "Their starting again is a reaction to a stress situation," he said.

"I won't even consider quitting until I'm out of school," Judy Hickman, an arts and entertainment major at Columbia. She said that she had tried several times but because of certain pressures was unable to do so.

According to Roy Wightman, Vice President of the health ministries of the Great Lakes Adventist Health Services

Inc., habitual smoking, like other addictions, involves both mental and physical factors. "Once the body has adjusted to tobacco, there is a physiological craving," he said. "When the body doesn't get its daily dose, it's in trouble."

Ronald Johnson, a former pharmacist for Westside Veteran's Administration said he is very knowledgeable about the health hazards of cigarette smoking, but he has not seriously considered quitting. "I am not ready to struggle through the tremendous willpower it would take for me to quit smoking at this time." Johnson said

that he didn't really enjoy smoking and that he uses it to complement other things. He said he enjoys smoking when he's drinking and gambling.

Wightman, also a member of the planning committee for one of the many "I Quit Smoking Clinics," sponsored by the Illinois Interagency Council on Smoking and Disease said, "A person who knows he should quit smoking and doesn't really want to, is a person who has prioritized the satisfaction and rewards he gets from smoking higher than the benefits he would receive from stopping."

Chicago hosts Expo '80

An international art exposition, the first of its caliber in the United States, is expected to attract both the art cognoscente and the general public. It has been set for May 15-20, 1980, at the city's spectacular lakefront setting, Navy Pier. Plans for the six-day exhibit, which is modeled after the prestigious and renowned Basel, Switzerland, Art Fair, were unveiled at a news conference at the historic Navy Pier site, a seven acre peninsula that juts almost a mile into Lake Michigan.

Titled Art 1980 Chicago, the exposition is limited to art gallery participation exclusively. The 90 galleries selected to show works represent a cross section of the most highly respected art galleries in the United States and abroad. Response to Art 1980 Chicago was so enthusiastic, many participants had to be turned away. With each gallery showing an average of 15 artists,

the exhibit will display the works of some 1,500 artists from all over the world. All the art is for sale to the general public.

Chicago is a natural choice for Art 1980 Chicago, because of its growing support for art, architecture, and public sculpture. Navy Pier, centrally located just east of the city's downtown area, is within close proximity to the main gallery district, the Art Institute of Chicago and the Museum of Contemporary Art.

Exhibit hours are: Opening Day (Thursday May 15) from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Daily (May 16-19) from 11:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. and Closing Day (May 20) from 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Individual tickets are \$5.00; blocks of 20 tickets or more will be \$3.00 each. Student and senior citizen tickets are \$3.00 each. For advance tickets and information, call 312/787-6858.

Answer to previous puzzle

W	R	I	T	I	N	G	T	U	I	T	I	O	N
O	A	K	E	N	O	R	E	V	U	E			
R	E	E	L	E	A	R	T	H	D	A	T	A	
K	E	V	A	L	U	A	T	E	N	R			
S	H	I	V	E	R	B	U	S	Y	S	O	L	
H	E	I	S	L	E	G	E	R					
O	R	S	T	L	H	O	S	T	E	D			
P	P	I	E	C	E	T	N	T	O	I	L		
P	R	O	D	V	A	T	R	A	N	C	E		
R	O	N	B	A	C	O	A	L	E	D			
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LINES-O-TYPE

Women's Center sponsors many activities

By Mary Herold

It has been rather quiet for the last couple years, but Columbia's Women's Center is resurfacing now with programs and activities for Columbia students.

The Center was started in the fall 1978 semester by former Columbia instructor, Judith Arcane, who has since published her book, "Our Mothers Daughters." Current staff sponsor, Barbara Emrys and student sponsors, Nedhera Landers and Joan Budilovsky are looking for students to help out. People are needed to organize programs and activities, conduct rap groups and assist the Center in providing information to Columbia students and staff on issues that concern women.

Already the Women's Center has presen-

ted a play, Rule of Thumb, based on an old British common law that a wife can't be hit with a rod thicker than a thumb. According to Ms. Emrys, the play had a good turnout. Twelve people attended and participated in a self-defense demonstration by the G.C. Guard of Chimera, a Chicago self-defense collective. Films by and about women are shown on Tuesdays, May 6 and May 20 in room 921. Admission is free.

This summer the Women's Center will offer a scholarship to two or three students to enable them to attend the National Women's Music Festival (May 20-June 1) in Champaign and the Michigan's Women's Music Festival August 14 to 17. The scholarship will probably cover food and transportation expenses.

According to Nedhera, the festivals are

a way of "getting women together to do their stuff" and their music ranges from blues and jazz to "Barry Manilow type music." The four day Michigan festival is a cultural event for women and female children only. Included are afternoon and evening concerts, and workshops on feminist music and thought.

The seventh annual Champaign Music Festival is dedicated to women's music. Some of the performers there include Holly Near, Meg Christian, and Alive.

The Women's Center wants to sponsor women in the arts. Nedhera notes that nine out of 10 promoters lose money on all women festivals because there is no financial backing. Even Judy Chicago, an acclaimed artist, can't get booked at the Art Institute, she says.

The Center needs student participation. "We're teetering," admits Nedhera. "We need students to help."

There is a budget, and they are anxious to spend it on programs, workshops, scholarships, and anything else that will enrich and benefit women's lives.

Interested parties can reach her at the library Wednesdays, 1-9 and Thursdays, 9-6 to set up an appointment, or they can drop a note in the Center's fifth floor mailbox. Joan Budilovsky can be reached at 963-2611.

One activity the women's center was involved with was the National March and Rally for ERA held March 10, to demonstrate nationwide support for ratification of the ERA and to urge its passage by the Illinois legislature this year.

Tape proves student editor right, governor wrong

The editor of the U. of South Dakota student newspaper took on the governor... and seems to be winning.

Volante Editor Brad Johnson covered an open forum held by Gov. William Janklow following an appearance before a USD communications class. Johnson's story included a comment by Janklow that he was "disgusted" by the failure of the state Board of Regents to cut the higher education budget and other remarks critical of the higher education system.

When confronted by wire service reporters, Janklow denied the remarks, calling Johnson's story "hogwash" and his paper "theater of the absurd." Janklow didn't yet know, however, that Johnson held the trump card — a tape recording of his comments.

"When the wire service first called and asked me if I'd stand behind my story, I knew I didn't have anything to worry about — it was all there on the tape," says Johnson. "I think the Volante came out looking good. Everyone who quoted the governor gave me the opportunity to say I have him on tape. If I hadn't had that tape, I'm sure he would have made us look pretty bad. As it is, the only thing he did was make himself look bad."

Johnson has played the tape for wire service reporters, the USD president and other curious people and says "they all hear the same things I heard." Copies of the tape were sent to Gov. Janklow (at his request) and to the state commissioner of higher education, who wants to play the tape for the state Board of Regents, says

Johnson.

Janklow's remarks are of particular interest to the regents because they came a day after he vowed to bury the hatchet and end a long dispute over higher education funding. "He told the regents he wouldn't say anything negative about higher education," says Johnson. "Then he came down here the next day and said this."

Johnson has not heard from the governor since shortly after the wire service carried its report. "I think I'm going to call him and ask him whether he still claims the story is hogwash after listening to the tape," says Johnson.

CC creates development film fund

Columbia College is establishing a Film Development Fund which will seed the writing of three original feature screenplays, according to Mirron Alexandroff, president of CC, whose special emphasis is in the arts and communications media.

Anthony Loeb, chairman of the college's nationally recognized Film Department, is serving as director of the fund. His focus will be on the development of original material for the screen that can be marketed in established film and television markets.

"We believe that now is the right time for us," Loeb said. "The emergence of pay and cable television means that the equation has changed for new screenwriters. Hollywood is not the only alternative they have. In fact, the emergence of new television markets will make established film producers more open to new talent sources."

The Film Development Fund will seek out people that have already demonstrated an ability to work to professional standard,

storms which turned the sky into lines of light and color.

Ball is a native of the Chicago area and received his undergraduate degree from the Art Institute of Chicago. He is now teaching at the University of Arizona.

The exhibit opened May 2 with a free, public reception for the artist from 5:00 PM to 8:00 PM and continues through June 14. Gallery hours are Monday through Friday between 10:00 AM and 5:00 PM and Saturdays from 12:00 Noon until 5:00 PM. Daniel Ball will give a free lecture on his work in the Gallery on Monday, May 5 at 12:00 Noon.

Daniel exhibit at CC

Color photographs by Daniel Ball are showing in the Gallery of the Chicago Center for Contemporary Photography, 600 S. Michigan Av., through June 14. Ball, from Tempe, Arizona will be showing contact prints, 4" X 5" and 8" X 10" made by extreme long exposures at night. Some of the exposures are up to four hours long.

"By using color negative film and exposing it for such a long time, Ball is able to create eerie, atmospheric photographs that turn night into day," says Center director Steven Kindt. Some of the photographs were made during lightning

April Fool's story no joke for Associated Press

April Fool's Day came a week late to an Iowa Associated Press editor who took a college newspaper joke a little too seriously.

The night editor of AP's Des Moines bureau mistook a joke story from the U. of Iowa student newspaper's April Fools' parody for the real thing and sent it out across the AP broadcast wire. The Daily Iowan's take off on the Des Moines Register was called the Des Moines Rooster. The story claimed the Pope would fly over Iowa City this summer on his way to the South Pacific for vacation.

The AP editor saw the Rooster story in the April 8 edition of the Register, which reprinted the Daily Iowan parody. He routinely rewrote the story, relating how a "touching request" on U. of Iowa stationery had triggered the pope's decision. The supposed note read, "Hey, Mister Pope, when you gonna stop acting like such a big shot and come fly over our town, for pity's sakes." The story was sent out over the AP broadcast wire at 6:01 a.m.

A disc jockey saw the report on the wire and phoned to warn AP that its "source" was a little dubious. By 6:30 a.m., the editor sent out a "kill advisory." Other disc jockeys used the story on the air, however, before the advisory arrived.

John Lumpkin, AP Des Moines bureau chief, admits his editor should have realized he was rewriting a phony story, especially since the article was bylined "William Bimbo, Rooster Religious Writer" and contained several references to The Rooster. The editor involved was reprimanded, Lumpkin said.

Rod Boshart, the DI reporter who wrote the "Pope Flight" story says the editor's mistake was an indirect compliment to the DI spoof. It meant, he says, "that the layout was near perfect, that somebody from the Associated Press could confuse it with the real thing." He added, however, that many of the story's quotes were so outrageous, it's hard to believe anyone thought they were true.

Students to see SAT answers, scoring key

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CH) — Students will be able to review their Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) answers and verify their scores under a program announced recently by the College Board.

For a fee that probably won't exceed \$4, the College Board will send test takers their answer sheets, a scoring key and information on how the final score is tabulated. Correct answers to test questions won't be provided, however.

"The College Board action is an attempt to ward off a national movement for testing regulation. College Board President George Hanford says the new proposal "strikes an appropriate balance" between consumer concerns and the Board's ability to continue conducting test. The College Board has opposed a New York law requiring test questions and answers to be made public.

A New York congressman who has proposed national testing legislation is apparently not dropping that effort in light of the College Board proposal. An aide to Rep. Ted Weiss says the Board's action shows it is "tacitly acknowledging the validity of our arguments." The aide called on the College Board to support the Weiss bill.

often in another media. "We have people here in Chicago, young playwrights and novelists, who can write for film. They want the opportunity and the guidance to do so, and Columbia will provide that resource," Loeb said. "There is a sensibility and an energy here that can be important commercially."

In the second phase, the Film Development Fund will devote its efforts to marketing. Business arrangements will be explored in which CC may have some participation, leading to the production of one or all of the screenplays.

