

Parkland College

SPARK: Scholarship at Parkland

Prospectus 1973

The Prospectus

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Prospectus, May 10, 1973

Frank P. Hansbrough
Parkland College

Brenda Kendricks
Parkland College

Tom Hamilton
Parkland College

Larry J. Cotton
Parkland College

Mark Mumm
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Two candidates for elections work on posters. (Photo by Donna Drysdale)

Student Government elections

The elections for the Officers of Student Government (President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer) and Senator-Convocations and Senator-Campus Organizations for the 1973-74 school year will be conducted on May 9 and 10.

Since we are going to be on the new campus for the 73-74 year, it is imperative that all organizations have input into the election of these officers and senators. Review within your organization your role to the Student Association and Student Government.

Remember, your Student Government determines policy, guidelines, and expenditure of funds relating to the activity fee for

the new campus. Also, the Executive Board of the Student Government are salaried positions. This is to offset the need of additional employment while fulfilling the duties of these offices.

Tuesday, May 8 - Candidates Assembly, - 11:00 a.m., Formal Lounge. Wednesday and Thursday, May 9 and 10 - Elections.

Further information is available in the student Handbook in reference to the Student Association Constitution and requirements of candidates for office. If you have any questions or desire additional information, please contact the Activities Office or Leslie Grove, Election Board Chairman.

Frank P. Hansbrough
for presidency

Brenda Kendrick
for presidency

I'm Brenda Kendrick, Senior Senator on Parkland Student Government. I'm running for the office of President for the 1974 school year.

The issues I would like to make my platform on are varied. First the problem of inadequate medical facilities on the new campus. The new campus is three miles from the nearest hospital and the school nurses are only allowed to give bandaids. What if an emergency occurred and the student required more than a bandaid? The nearest hospital is several minutes away from the new campus. I have proposed to the guidelines committee that the new campus have a doctor on call and nurses who can obtain authority from the doctor to increase their functions, in any and all emergencies. Right now preparations are being started to get a medical affiliated staff at Parkland.

Parkland ID's are not accepted in many locations in the Champaign-Urbana area because they do not include birth dates. I hope to see that new ID's with more acceptable data are issued to students and to promote a campaign to get more local businesses to accept Parkland ID's.

There are many more new problems that will surface when classes start at the new campus. The ENTIRE student body must be informed on the many issues that will affect them. I can't promise you anything but a change, but this change will be for the better.

Unlike my opponent, I intend to represent the entire school and not just a faction. I represent NO slate because my interest is in the entire school and not centered around any particular special interest groups. I've shown this in my office as Senior Senator by expanding community service programs and taking them out of the control of a small group centered in the Champaign-Urbana area. I'm interested in the entire District No. 505 and I've shown it by promoting Parkland's Toys for Tots Program, which included seven area communities, the Governor's Youth Workshops for East Central Illinois, B.S.A.'s Scholarship Program and other varied projects. I've also been instrumental in obtaining funds for programs in Nursing, Law Enforcement, and the Agricultural and Mechanical Fraternities.

I'm a member of the Peace and Social Action Committee, Black Student Association, Community Services Volunteers, and other social awareness programs throughout Champaign County.

The office of Student Government President should represent everyone. Therefore, I am the only candidate you can endorse if you want your student activity monies to be used for student programs affecting all students, not just a chosen few.

The building of a platform in the complex Parkland College System (particularly when we are to be displaced to a new campus) is at this time unfeasible.

However, my aims are: to reassess the present governing policies, rules and procedures, to activate all committees that facilitate a cohesive campus next year.

Presently I'm working with Veterans Affairs, Outreach Section, which is a veteran student oriented position. I have selected to participate in the president contest May 9 and 10, to steer with the help of you the student, Parkland College's Student Government, to gain the best and most mileage for the advantage of the students of this campus. I hope that you will help me to design one of the best lines of communication to student government from you, to alarm us of a need of investigational change. In essence, I'm asking for student participation; start now, vote May 9 or 10 a.m. or p.m.

Larry J. Cotton for the V. presidency

The student population of Parkland College needs representation in helping students to achieve their expected goals, and to make the student aware of current issues and activities. By accomplishing this, it will be a step toward unity at Parkland College, which has not been here in the past.

Mark Mumm for the V. presidency

I, Mark Mumm, am running for the office of Vice-President.

I have held the office of Campus Organizations Senator and would like to serve the Student Body as Vice-President.

Vote for me, Wednesday and Thursday, May 9 and 10 at the Student Center.

Karen Coleman for the treasury

Do you know how your money (your activity fee) is being spent? You have the right to know!

By being constantly aware of what campus organizations are doing, and how your money is spent, can an annual budget be administered to meet the needs of the student as well as the administrators?

I hope to make available periods of expenditures in categories of expenses through regular publication, to have all financial records available to be examined by any student at any time with in my presence—with your help it is my hope to make it possible for you to know where, how, and why your money is being spent. — Vote!! May 9 and 10.

Hitchhiker loses arm

(CPS)—Fernand Schneider, 23, was hitchhiking near Metz, France last month when he noticed a car speeding towards him. He stuck out his thumb but unfortunately the car did not stop. More unfortunate was the fact that the car ripped off his outstretched arm in passing. The arm was found 100 yards from where he had been standing.

What you don't know about pot may hurt you

(CPS-ZNS) — The national marijuana commission found that one out of every seven teenagers between the ages of 12 and 17 didn't even know that marijuana was illegal.

Tom Hamilton for the treasury

I, Tom E. Hamilton, am running for the office of Treasurer. I hold this office at the present time and would like to continue to serve the Student Body of Parkland College.

KEEP EXPERIENCE IN THE OFFICE of Student Government. Vote for me — Wednesday, May 9 and Thursday, May 10 at the Student Center.

BSA Scholarship

The Parkland College Student Senate, Black Theater Club, and the Commercial Bank of Champaign have been the largest contributors to date to the newly established BSA Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund. The fund now has over \$250 towards its goal of \$500 for this year. We hope that any student or faculty member at Parkland who has not yet contributed to this fund will send a check to the Parkland BSA Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund.

We will award three \$100 Scholarships to minority seniors from the (3) three local high schools in June of this year.

U. of I. to discuss PC

The University of Illinois School of Architecture is asking for volunteers to discuss Parkland College. The topics covered will be the experiences at Parkland and a comparison of the new campus with the old. It is mainly for designers of junior colleges. Anyone wishing to volunteer for these group discussions, please call Brian Keishner at 333-2600 or 359-8723.

Sangamon State rep to visit U. of I.

A representative of Sangamon State University will be on the campus of Parkland College Tuesday, May 8, at 9:30 a.m. to discuss opportunities for graduate study in Administration at SSU for students who will be receiving their Bachelor's degree this spring.

Sangamon State is the State's first upper-level university. Beginning at the junior year, and continuing through one year of graduate work, the university, in the capital city of Springfield, offers a broad liberal arts curriculum and emphasizes education in public affairs.

The SSU representative visiting Parkland will be Charles W. Shultzabarger, admissions officer. Contingent upon receiving a Bachelor's degree in the spring, Conditional Admission, along with a signed application and a fee of \$15 will reserve a position for the student in the summer or fall term at the university.

The Main Campus of Sangamon State is near Lake Springfield with a branch downtown in the midst of the government and business complex.

GE to hire more minorities

General Electric has initiated a program to substantially increase the number of "minority engineers." The goals are: Fall 1973-50 per cent increase in minority engineering freshmen; Fall 1974-100 per cent increase in minority engineering freshmen; Mid '80's-10-15-fold increase in minority graduates.

GE is determined to achieve these goals. A task Force has been working since December, the membership representing organizations which have prestige and power—including the Engineering Council for Professional Development (ECPD), the accrediting agency for colleges of engineering. To date, each dean and president of every engineering school has been contacted, informed of the Minority Engineering Program, and apprised that the identification of students is being facilitated by various means and organizations. If the goal for 1973 is to be reached, a major effort must be made 'immediately'.

If your picture is below, please call 384-2266.

The yearbook does not have your names





Cruisin' '73

BOB WALDON

THE PRESS ON THE RUN

"The climate Nixon is creating is 'open season' on journalism. . . . This is a plot--yes, a plot against free speech. Nixon doesn't really believe in a free and open society."--Fred Friendly, former president of CBS News.

"This country has never had an Administration so bent on restricting the availability of information to the public and the press. Without being paranoid or hysterical, I think the First Amendment is under systematic attack."--Critic Nat Hentoff.

Richard Nixon has never been particularly fond of the media, nor has there been any love for him on the side of the media. However, now that he is President, he seems to have decided to bring the media in line, or at least to punish it for not being in line.

This Administration has attacked the media on several fronts--financial, by having some friends of the Administration challenge licenses of Washington Post stations down south; in the area of public relations, by having the Vice-President go around saying what a poor job the media are doing at providing objective coverage; and legal, in which journalists are being actually jailed for practicing their craft (and which this paper shall deal with).

Oddly enough, the earliest press harassment on the legal level seemed to come about through bungling on the part of the FBI. Earl Caldwell was one of the few black reporters on the staff of the New York Times, and was able to get some very deep information from the Black Panthers. On at least two occasions, he was even shown large collections of firearms the Panthers had.

While Caldwell was filing his reports with the Times, he started getting visits and daily phone calls from the FBI. Caldwell refused to cooperate with the harassing agents, so finally they told him either he would cooperate (by offering confidential material to the FBI on the Panthers) or would be subpoenaed. The first that John Mitchell (then Attorney General) knew of this was when he read it in the New York Times. Immediately, there was a lot of hustling about in the Justice Department to find out just what had happened. Mitchell did not wish to fight the New York Times, so he put the word out to his attorneys not to subpoena newsmen unless there was no alternative, and even then not until the news organization involved had had a chance to negotiate with CBS. As a result of this, strict guidelines were drawn up to define when it was legal to subpoena newsmen.

The guidelines stated that U. S. attorneys could subpoena newsmen only if the information could not be obtained anywhere else, and if it would most likely lead to successful prosecution. In addition, all subpoenas had to be cleared with the Justice Department, or would be quashed. These guidelines, liberal as they sound (coming from John Mitchell, that is), were put into effect mainly to protect the Justice Department from the legal headaches that poorly executed subpoenas could bring about.

But these guidelines were of little help to Caldwell. He had refused to enter the grand jury chamber, since just by the secrecy of it, it could not be said with certainty that Caldwell did not talk. A court of appeals supported Caldwell's decision, but the government appealed, and the case went to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court voted 5-4 that journalists did not have a First Amendment right to refuse to appear before Grand Juries, or to withhold confidential sources and information. (All four Nixon appointees voted with the majority.) Justice Powell, in a concurring opinion, gave reporters their only grounds for hope in the First

Amendment fight against subpoenas when he stated if an investigation was not conducted in good faith, or if the reporter's testimony served no legitimate law enforcement interest, or if it were not directly related to the matter being investigated, that the reporter could refuse to testify.

The Watergate Affair seems to be a hunting ground for journalists rights. Subpoenas were recently issued against reporters from the Washington Star-News, The New York Times, Time Magazine, and the Washington Post, all with the intent of gaining access to confidential information, in the hopes of bolstering the Republican side in a 21 million dollar suit arising from the Watergate bugging. The subpoenas were quashed, however, by Judge Charles Richet on the ground that, "This court cannot blind itself to the possible chilling effect the enforcement of these subpoenas would have on the press and the public." In addition, the New York Times was ordered by Judge John Sirica to turn over tapes of an interview with former FBI Agent Alfred Baldwin III. Times officials objected to what they termed a "fishing expedition" by the defense, and the U. S. Court of Appeals released bureau chief John Lawrence pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. However, after Baldwin released the tape from its agreement of confidentiality, the Times turned the tapes over to the court.

In addition, Nixon has included in his Criminal Code Reform Act a provision that would make the disclosure of any classified material automatically a felony so as to prevent further cases such as the Pentagon Papers one.

There are over fifty bills before Congress at the present time providing for some sort of protection for news reporters. These bills range in scope from total immunity from disclosure, to limited immunity although it is highly unlikely that Nixon would sign a total shield law. One typical law, as introduced by California Representative John Moss reads: "No person shall be required to disclose to any grand jury, or court of the United States, or to the Congress, or to any agency the source from or through which such person received information in the capacity as a newsmen."

There are some doubts as to the possible problems an absolute shield law could cause. The biggest



True happenings

CHARLEY STUDNICKA

Twas the first day of school at Parkland's new campus. Officer Sharkey stood poised at the gate to our fantastic edifice with a battle ax in his arms to cut the ribbon and officially open Parkland.

Assorted dignitaries were on hand to observe the ceremonies and hoopla. Some of these guests were to make Parkland their home--Frankenstein in the biology lab, and the Hunchback of Notre Dame, Dracula, the Thing, It, and Batman in Sharkey's secret laboratory.

Soon the moment came when the doors were to open. Sharkey axed the ribbon and leaped for safety as a torrent of students swept by. At last! A decent campus!!

But all was not well. Ten minutes after the opening, there were 4000 confused students and 253 be-

wildered staff. The mess was not helped by the fact that all maps were of Carlsbad Caverns. It is rumored that some students have never found their way out.

Those people who did find their way around were confronted with a dearth of teachers. As everyone knows, a dearth of teachers is much worse than a drought. But anyway, it seems that most teachers were as lost as their students. This problem has since been solved, however. The teachers have been led to their classrooms and left with a nine month's supply of food.

Then another problem cropped up: the campus was still under construction. Classes would convene and find a man pounding holes in the wall. This problem was solved by creating the Student's

operation and construction corps (sock). This elite group put the finishing touches on our great college in their spare time and at night. They are directly responsible for the backward light fixtures and the putrescent green trim.

All of this took about a quarter. It was when students went to register that the true majesty of Parkland was revealed. Students were required to line up in the main lounge and string through 47 different rooms to be processed. Several students expired from thirst, some from inflamed feet and some from advanced old age. Those that survived were given a merit badge and a bill for 39,000 Czechoslovakian Crowns.

At the present, the future is uncertain. New things turn up everyday around Parkland..like the body found in the dead space under the stage. Going to Parkland is considered high adventure by all who attend. In other words, we haven't lost an old wreck, we have gained a new!

Charley Studnicka

Open letter to Dan Walker

We, as members of the Champaign-Urbana Committee to support the United Farm Workers, have waited, with great expectations, for the fulfillment of your campaign promise to remove all non-farmworker-union lettuce from the state institutions.

Waiting with us are all the members of the United Farm Workers Union and Cesar Chavez, their leader who came to Illinois to campaign for you in the Mexican-

American areas of this state. In return, you promised to remove all non-farmworker-head lettuce from state institutions. Mr. Chavez cannot take back the campaigning he did for you, which not so incidentally, helped elect you. So far, we have seen in actions on your part to indicate that you intend to keep up your side of the bargain.

Your inaction only serves to aid the grower in his exploitation of the farmworker, who without a union

is helpless to better his lot or that of his children. The farmworkers of California and those of us concerned with their struggle ask only that you live up to your side of the bargain.

Sincerely,
Peace & Social Awareness
Committee of Parkland College
The Champaign-Urbana Committee
To support the United Farm Workers

complaint rests in hampering of law enforcement agencies, although the number of newsmen fearing this is a small minority. Many newsmen would prefer relying upon the Constitution for their protection, but with the conservatively-stacked Supreme Court (and the Caldwell decision), many reporters and legislators feel that more protection is needed for newsmen. Said an official statement on the matter from Time, Inc.: "The freedom of the press guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution does not belong to journalists; it belongs to the public. It exists only so the public can have the opportunity to know what the press is able to report."

"Congress must attempt to be as wise as the drafters of the First Amendment 200 years ago. A press which is not free to gather news without threat of ultimate incarceration cannot play its role meaningfully. The people have no means of evaluating the worth of their promises and assurances." -- Senator Sam Ervin.

In order for newsmen to do the job they are required, by their definition, to do, they must have access to news sources. These sources often, because of the nature of their work, or of their employers, must remain anonymous. Whenever the government is permitted to break this anonymity, and to punish these sources, the sources stop talking; the newsmen cannot inform his public.

Although the media of this country are huge, the government is even more huge. Unless the laws of this country are made to help the media, the government will stomp all over the media.

A federal shield law must be designed which will protect any person who regularly works as a newsmen, who in the course of researching a story, finds information which legal authorities would like to know. He must be protected from the requirement to reveal any information he has and from the requirement to tell who his sources are, unless his sources release him from his agreement of confidentiality.

Such a law would not protect the newsmen if what he found out was not in relation to a story, or if he were a witness to a crime for which he had not previously planned on writing a story, or if he himself were actually committing a crime.

The purpose of news-gathering is to write and inform the public. The news-writers greatest obligation is to his public. He should not, in effect, have to be an unwitting spy for the government.

Until such a law is passed, there can be no effective investigative reporting in this country. No newsmen wants to write a story on government corruption if he knows he may have to go to jail for it; no person wants to be a source of information for a reporter if he knows his name may be revealed.

This particular means of suppressing the press is all the more horrible, for it encourages second-rate, hearsay reporting, and denies the American people to the information they need in which to make intelligent decisions about the institutions which affect them.

FRAMES STRAIGHTENED WELDING

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you kiss her when she snatches your head as she leans over the bannister in a dark garage, an important kiss, and hell, you trail away concocting a poem, or a verse or something. . . . not being afraid of you—dark beauty—makes me not afraid—of dark places expanding in miracles of dust—nor even night—nor deepening shadows of living,—like pausing lampless now in the doorway—delighted by stars together. . . O how exotic can you get, her bright eyes billowing passion cresting to pity and fear, hard to say if it's a tragic look or not, whatever the mannerism, they eyes persist like the ages, they command indulgence, the Nile flowing through cornfields and cornball in the midwest of america where baskets float the grasswaves seeking a patch of reeds, or a small kingdom of very earthly heaven, can you be baptised here? immerse yourself in the metaphor: the eyes: and you come up saved, you come up living in anyway.

and the moontides pull her away as surely as the tower of babel scatters men.

and once more you get away.

likely you fall into the persimmon ray of a warm august night dripping honeysuckle mist and strumming blind joe death, some nights the stars are too busy to bother, so they let you be and let her smile at the seasons and woo you from the mountain top moses, some nights they don't.

(one sunshine wedding day at the sunken gardens she plucked a course through the celebration trying to draw nectar from the lips of every flowerchild she thought she saw. "peace..." fly on.)

was she ever standing still there, at home risen alone in the early pink and purple morning tenderly coaxing her violin until my presence caught her startled her eyes into the grasp of a personal truth?

she must have been: the streams have woven by all spring into an ancient summer pyramid.

lorne kotler

MOVIE REVIEW

Lady Sings the Blues

If any of you have been thinking that co-option is the exclusive property of our politicians, rest assured that it is alive and well and living in Hollywood. LADY SINGS THE BLUES is, very briefly, a study of the life, career, and personality of Billie Holiday, who was perhaps the finest female American blues singer who ever lived. The movie traces her transition from childhood to womanhood, the rise of her singing career, and her struggle to live and love while on the mad roller coaster of drug addiction. It's a story with tremendous potential as a film, a story that could have had great dimension and depth. With a dash of brutal realism, LADY SINGS THE BLUES could have been a fine movie; all the important themes were there which go to make a great work of art. This movie could also have saked some penetrating questions about American society, such as:

—What's it like to grow up in American, not only Black, but as a Black WOMAN who is also an artist?

—What did the tragedy and power that Billie Holiday brought to the blues have to do with her experiences with racism, with drug addiction, and with her experiences with sex and with the men in her life?

Instead of exploring these issues, the movie industry did it again. Instead of a realistic picture of what it means to sing the blues (and you can't get much more brutally realistic than the blues), I found this movie to be a whitewash, a series of glossy 8x10's with the blemishes touched up, an (unfortunately) typical piece of Hollywood type.

Before I get into the subject of Diana Ross as Billie Holiday, I would like to mention a few of the more blatant problems which plagued this film.

First of all, the characterizations were just AWFUL. All of the characters were, at best, two-dimensional and usually one-dimensional. I'm not really blaming the supporting actors for this; they didn't get much help from the script.

Billie Holiday's mother could have stepped right out of the pages of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. She is a domestic in the house of some white folks and doesn't really react to the realities of that situation. Even when her 14-year old daughter shows up in New York when she's supposed to be in Boston, the mother never asks how such a trip was accomplished or what prompted it. (The movie is also silent on this point. How does a penniless, 14 year old Black girl in the 1930's travel from Boston to New York--hitchhike?) Billie's mother also seems to feel only regret instead of rage that she can't even have her daughter live with her, that the most she can do for her is to get her a "place" as a domestic.

"Pianoman", Billie's friend and piano player at her first job, is pre-

sented as an absolute caricature. It's sad because he could have been an immensely moving character in his own right instead of a bad joke.

The two white musicians who convince Billie to go on tour with them could have been played better by two wooden dolls.

And then there's Louis McKay, Billie's husband and lover. His sole function in this movie seems to be to love Billie Holiday, a pretty one-dimensional role in itself. There are many unanswered questions about Louis McKay. Where does he get his money? Is he a pimp, a numbers runner, or a dope pusher? If he's a dope pusher, where does he get off playing the voice of reason to Billie's drug habit? For someone who is supposed to be so devoted to Billie, he is occasionally blind. At one point, McKay (in New York) is on the phone to Billie (in California) telling her that she has just been booked into Carnegie Hall. Billie is smacked out, Pianoman has just been beaten and killed, and Billie is understandably incoherent. And it just takes McKay SO LONG to even realize that Billie is even high. For someone who is supposed to be so knowledgeable, he should have known INSTANTLY. There are many little incongruities in the relationship between McKay and Billie. In one scene, Billie, dressed in a fur coat, gives her wedding ring to Pianoman to hock to buy dope. Why her wedding ring? Why not the fur coat?

The ads for this movie proclaim loudly that "Diana Ross IS Billie Holiday." If someone had TRIED to insult the memory of Billie Holiday, they couldn't have done better than that statement.

In the first place, Diana Ross CANNOT sing the blues. Her singing doesn't even come CLOSE to having the raw emotionality, the despair, the bitterness, the gustiness of good blues. Granted, Diana Ross has a nice voice, but the blues are not easy listening music. Her voice just lacks the depth or innuendo of someone like Billie Holiday or Aretha Franklin or even Janis Joplin.

And then there's her acting. Although she broke through in a few spots, her acting was seldom more than mediocre. She LOOKED like she was acting, and that's not good acting. She never seemed to be able to let go of Diana Ross long enough to give a believable performance as Billie Holiday. I blame it on all that Motown charm school stuff she was drilled on as one of the Supremes; that sort of physical training is hard to escape. During the course of the movie, one was obviously supposed to see some progression in singing style from Billie Holiday was a relatively innocent girl to when she was a battle-hardened veteran of life. And it just wasn't there, either in the singing or in the delivery. All that showed up was a little more slink and a lot more eye make-up. One scene especially sticks in my mind, perhaps because it seemed so incongruous then at the time.

(Continued on page 4)

Successful shoplifters dress neatly

(CPS) — Well-dressed shoplifters are more likely to get away with their crimes than are their "ragged-looking" counterparts, according to research conducted at the University of Iowa.

The study was conducted as part of one student's work for a doctor's degree in sociology. Male and female students played the shoplifter's role. The "shoplifter's" appearance was alternated between

a "straight" appearance of being "clean" and "neat" and a "hippie" appearance of being "sloppy" and "dirty."

This was particularly true if the witness to the shoplifting was a woman. The graduate student who directed the project, a man, deduced that "females (are) more attuned to society's concepts of respectability and maintenance of the social order."

Ceremonies in Dark Old Men

Ceremonies In Dark Old Men (the first all Black play ever performed in Krannert Center for the Performing Arts) just finished its last five days, Sunday, April 29 before a capacity crowd of Blacks and whites. Not only was this the first all Black Play ever performed, but only the second non-musical play of any sort performed at Krannert Center with a sound track. The original sound track presented by the Transition added to the play greatly. The play was directed by Roger Dixon.

The group playing the musical background seemed to keep most of the crowd glued to their seats during the intermission with their heavy progressive jazzy numbers.

Krannert Center for the Performing Arts first attempt to allow an all Black play to perform there proved to be a rewarding experience.

The Transition is a group you should keep an eye open for in the future.

Amen Ra

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ART EXHIBIT

MAY 7-18, 1973

HICKORY ANNEX

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Violent crimes up

LESLIE GROVE

The number of serious crimes reported to police in the United States was only 1 percent higher during the first nine months of 1972 than for the same time period in 1971. Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said this was the least percentage increase recorded since 1960. According to the FBI statistics issued on August 29, crime went up by 7 percent in 1971, the lowest yearly rise in the crime rate since 1965.

But the decline was in crimes against property. The statistics showed a growing number of violent crimes. There were 17,630 murders committed in 1971, or 11 percent more than the recorded 15,860 committed in 1970. Forcible rape was up 11 percent and ag-

gravated assault, 10 per cent.

The FBI's figures showed that the average American's chances of being the victim of a serious crime had nearly tripled since 1960. In 1960, there were 1,126 serious crimes per 100,000 persons—159 violent crimes and 967 crimes against property. By 1971, the rate had grown to 2,907 crimes per 100,000 persons—393 violent crimes and 2,514 crimes against property. The crime rate went up 2 percent in large cities and 11 percent in the suburbs.

Air plane hijackings continued to be a formidable problem throughout the world. From 1968 through 1971, there were 175 hijackings.

Leslie Grove



La Hora De Los Hornos

KEN SEGAN

The Hour of the Furnaces is a powerful, beautiful documentary concerning the revolution in Argentina. Early explorers in the New Lands saw innumerable Indian cooking fires along the coast of Latin America where Argentina is now situated. They gave it the name of Tierra del Fuego (land of fire), and the cooking fires were "hornos." The expression "the hour of the cooking fires" developed over the years, based on these fires which lit up every night. In more recent times, it became an anti-imperialist rally cry, especially when taken up by the late Ernesto Che Guevara when he said, "Now is 'la hora de los hornos', let them see nothing but the light of the flames." Che was Argentinian, incidentally.

As far as politically oriented and revolutionary cinema goes, the Director, Fernando Solanas, and his Coscenarist Ottavio Getino, have made a fine assemblage of the multiplicity of Argentinian life (this was part one, 95 minutes, of three parts): we see the bustling, speedy, cosmopolitan city of Buenos Aires (largest in Latin America, and fifth in the world) with its factories, commuters, high rises, and urban way of existence. And we see the desolation of arid lands in the mountains populated by poverty stricken Indians.

The juxtaposition of images throughout the film is intense, gripping, and penetrating. They portray the frivolities and waste and leisurely life of the middle and upper classes. The theme throughout the film is that the violence, the real violence in Argentina, is not that of an occupying power, as the United States in Viet-Nam, nor is it the armed forces (for they wear the same faces) or police forces (even though we see footage throughout of police beating demonstrators); the violence is more subtle - it is the exploiting upper classes, and the starvation, the poor housing, the low wages, the poor medical care, the educational levels, etc. This is an excellent point and it strikes home throughout. Jesse Jackson has said that, here in the United States, the actual violence is in the ghettos, in the shacks, and among the rural poor's and migrant workers' extremely poor standards of living.

This is very true. The violence is the huge corporations controlling the economics, the politics, the social conditions of these countries, whether it be Brazil, Puerto Rico, the United States, or Argentina.

Some sequences show the upper and middle classes at beaches, at livestock auctions, and at horse-racing. One good sequence shows an elite dinner party for a well-known Argentinian writer, who says that the young have it so good, as they go to the Mediterranean more often than he, and that his favorite city is Venice, and Argentina is just so far, far, away. . . so far from where all the good life is, and how terrible it is that he has to be so far away, in uneventful Argentina, while all the action is over there, in Europe. C'est la vie!

The children running alongside the passenger train, at the same rushing speed as the train, begging for pennies; the dying boy whose medical care consists of a frog being rubbed on his chest by a local 'medical' healer; the young men sitting around waiting to visit with a prostitute - these scenes show the depravity of existence in Latin America. And the incessant television commercials, billboards, and newspaper advertisements of beautiful, white, high fashion-oriented women as they promote the super sports cars and Rolls Royces, diamond-studded necklaces, Timex watches and flights to the Riviera, really hit home, and get to us, the viewers, because of the rapid-fire contrast with scenes of police violence, and abject poverty, and the teeming masses of people, yes, people, in squalid hovels.

This is a superb, inspiring, and educational film, and I recommend it to all, especially to those of us, in Champaign-Urbana, and elsewhere, who drive their shiny new cars and buy dishwashers, and go to concerts and to good steak restaurants for dinner. It is especially informative for those in Europe and the United States who know little about the politics of life in such a vast and varied country as Argentina, and all of Latin America. Apathy seems to be the keynote of the day. Viva la Revolution!



(Continued from page 3)

Lady

Sings the Blues

Billie is trying desperately trying for a job as a dancer and the club owner asks to see her dance. She's supposed to blow it, but the scene was devastatingly overdone. It was obvious that Diana Ross was purposefully dancing as poorly as she could. The performance was totally unconvincing because no one who can walk that well can dance that badly. The entire scene was inane. I kept wondering if I was really expected to believe this.

Two other things about this movie really bothered me. One was its treatment (or lack of it) of racism, and the other was its portrayal of drug addiction.

The subject of racism was brought out almost exclusively during Billie's tour of the South. At one point, she comes upon the aftermath of a lynching, and later on her bus gets surrounded by a Klan march. These scenes have some validity, but again it's STEREOTYPED racism, the sort of violence over which all the nice white liberals in the audience can shake their heads and feel smug. (After all, THEY wouldn't lynch anyone.) But what about the less obvious aspects of racism—the poverty, the hunger, the bad housing, the small humiliations, the daily weight of anger and despair? This is racism at its ugliest and most powerful, most powerful because it so easily masquerades as something else. During the Klan march, Billie refuses to hide and throws herself against the windows of the bus to hurl insults at the Klansmen. It's a potentially powerful scene, but it has little depth because it's to some extent to be the target of Billie's rage and bitterness. But they remained basically untouched by it because they don't identify with that sort of blatant racial violence. By allowing white audiences to get away with this, I think the movie made a mistake, both politically and artistically.

I found this movie's view of drug addiction to be as whitewashed as its treatment of racism. For one thing, drug addiction among the Black community is just one more outgrowth of white oppression, a fact barely evidenced in this movie. Furthermore, its portrayal of heroin addiction was absolutely ludicrous. The movie opens with Billie Holiday in a padded cell, supposedly in the throes of cold-turkey withdrawal. While this may have been a shocking scene to some, it was not too realistic. What were shown were relatively mild convulsions, and she was not retching or strangling on her own vomit, as would have been likely in such a case. Heroin addiction is not a very funny subject, but during most of the drug scenes I found myself laughing, laughing that anyone could really believe that this was what it was all about.

There were some good things about the movie, but it's hard to focus on them because they were usually so overshadowed by the film's bad points. Billie does have one beautiful line. One of the musicians in her band is chided for using the word "shit" in front of her, and she retorts, "Yeah, don't say 'shit' in front of a lady, you mother-..." The scene where she and Pianoman shoot up together was entertaining, mostly because they acted much more stoned than smacked out. Throughout the movie, the cinematography was quite good. The color was well done, and there were some fine shading and texture effects.

This movie should not have been an enjoyable experience. It should have shocked the people who saw it, made them a little sick; it should have provoked some deep thought. It should have been a powerful movie and instead it was just one more slick, contrived, Hollywood production.

Cathy Daubard
Ken Segan



From above an athlete's feet

HAL METZ

Spring is baseball season

Spring is Baseball season, and at Parkland that means action. Parkland has already played three games, winning one and dropping two. The Batmen split a double header to Kaskasiz 2-0 and 4-5 and dropped a heart breaker 8-10.

The only weakness in the Howard Walker captioned team is the depth of the pitching. Trying to fill in are pitchers John Ireland a sophomore letterman with a 3-2 record from last year; Stan Osterbur, a freshman from St. Joe-Ogden; and Steve Ward a freshman from Centennial.

This year's starting team consists of Mark Moore, freshman from Monticello at 1st base; Howard Walker, a letterman from Champaign Central at 2nd base; Ron Haux, freshman from Danville or Steve Ward at Shortstop; and Pat McElroy, freshman from Decatur St. Teresa or Ray Danenhauer, sophomore from Champaign Central at third base.

Filling out the outfield are Steve Maddock, a letterman from St. Joe-Ogden in left field; Greg Gar-

land, a freshman from Centennial in centerfield, and Clark Simpson, a letterman from Shiloh who was the RBI leader from last year sharing honors with Terry Wakefield, a freshman from Homer. At catcher two letterman, Harold Roughton of Urbana and Randy Lunger of Chriscman split duties. This spring let's give the team some support. The home games are played at Memorial Field adjacent to Centennial High School. Home dates are May 5 against Oakton 1 p.m.; May 12 Lincolnland at 1 p.m. and May 21 against Danville at 5:30 p.m. All games except Illinois are double headers.

Rain ain't all that bad

The baseball team had all games rained out this week except the one against Augustana. P.C. won that one 11-1 with Stan Osterbur working the mound. According to sources close to the team they think the rain nor only kept them from playing, but also from winning more.

PC wins at Kansas Relays

Parkland's fine track team travelled to Lawrence, Kansas, April 18-21 to run in the 1973 Kansas Relays. The Cobra thin-clads placed in two of the four relays they entered, winning the Distance Relay and taking second in the two mile relay. Also entered, but failing to place were a 880 Relay and a Spring Medley team. The distance medley was lead by Hal Metz, who ran a 1:56.5 half mile to put Wayne Angel in second for his 440 leg. Wayne cruised to a 49. sec. quarter, keeping Parkland within striking distance of the Butler Co. team that eventually placed second. Joe Earle then ran a 3/4 mile in 3:08, also keeping just behind the Butler Co. runner. Anchoring with a mile was Frank Flores, who took second in the Illinois High School State two mile run last year. Frank stayed with the leader, as they opened a large lead over the pack, for the first three laps, and then with 220 yards to go sprinted out to a secure Park-

land victory with a 4:24 mile leg and 10:19 over all time.

In the two mile relay which consists of 4-1/2 mile legs, the same four Parkland runners turned in their best ever outdoor time. Again the lead off leg was run by Metz, this time in 1:50.9. Second was Joe Earle in 1:54.3. Third was Wayne Angel in 1:55.6. Frank Flores again the anchor man was nipped at the tape as he turned in a 1:56.6, go for a 7:42.4 total time.

This Kansas Relays were highlighted in the University Division by the University of Illinois record setting string of two mile relay victories. In the College Division, Mike Boit of Kenya who placed in the 1972 Olympics, now a student at Eastern New Mexico, turned in some sensational times. In ENM mile relay he was clocked at 45 seconds, and anchored the Sprint Medley with a 1:45 second half mile as well as running a 4:00.2 mile.

PC runs at Vincennes

Parkland's track squad, fresh from the Kansas Relays, and missing several key members headed east for the annual Vincennes Relays. Leading performers this week for the shorthanded team, were the field men. John Johnson claimed Parkland's only 1st place with a shot put of 47'2". George Pugh took 6th for P.C. in the same event. Johnson also took 2nd in the discus and Pugh came through with a 3rd in the platter throw.

Also taking 2nd was Randy Williams with a long jump of 22'11 1/2", just 4 inches short of the National Qualifying distance.

In the running events, Wayne Angel took 2nd in the Intermediate Hurdles in his 1st attempt at this

race since last year. Wayne had a hand in all of Parkland scoring on the track. He placed 5th in the High Hurdles as well as leading off both the Spring Medley Relay which took 2nd and the 4th place mile Relay. Helping Angel in the Sprint Medley were Tom Alberts who joined Wayne in Running the 2-220 legs, and John Malloy running the 440, and distance ace Joe Earle who anchored with a half mile. In the Mile Relay, Hal Metz teamed up with Earle and Malloy as well as the well worked Angel.

Having survived the trip out east the Parkland Runners are now aiming at winning P.C.'s 1st State Championship on May 12. It's within reach.

PROSPECTUS

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