

Parkland College

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Prospectus 1975

The Prospectus

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Prospectus, October 7, 1975

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Prospectus

parkland college

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No. 4

Tuesday, October 7, 1975

\$10,000 Found

The Student Association Budget for 1975-76, approved by the Student Senate on June 25, quoted the amount of \$75,000 as the operating budget for the fiscal school year while at the same time the master copy of the Parkland College Budget quotes the working StuGo budget to be \$85,000.

After a number of students pointed out the discrepancy, the Student Activities Director, Mr. Dick Karch, explained to the staff where the supposedly missing \$10,000 was hiding. While drawing complex and detailed columns of numbers on the chalkboard inside the newspaper office, he told us that the \$85,000 quoted in the master budget was only a projected figure, deliberately raised.

If the budget had been left at the figure quoted in the StuGo version, and if there had been any extra funds left over after spring semester registration, the Senate would be unable to use the extra income immediately.

Because the money is not actually missing, Mr. Karch explained, there is no need to be concerned about any sort of scandal. He simply uses the higher amount as an accounting figure. The approved budget is reported here in the original \$75,000 version. The important figure to use is the percentage amount, and not the total dollar count, because the dollar amount is estimated, where the percentage is fixed.

For example, across from the Student Senate line you will read

two figures, 8.50 percent and \$6,375. Disregard the dollar figure, and use the percentage figure, to see how much of your student activity fee goes to your favorite campus organization.

When the StuGo budget is set up for the year, the figure we work with initially is the Student Activity fee per the fiscal budget, in this case \$75,000. The actual amount that StuGo will receive is based on the full-time equivalency, or "F.T.E."

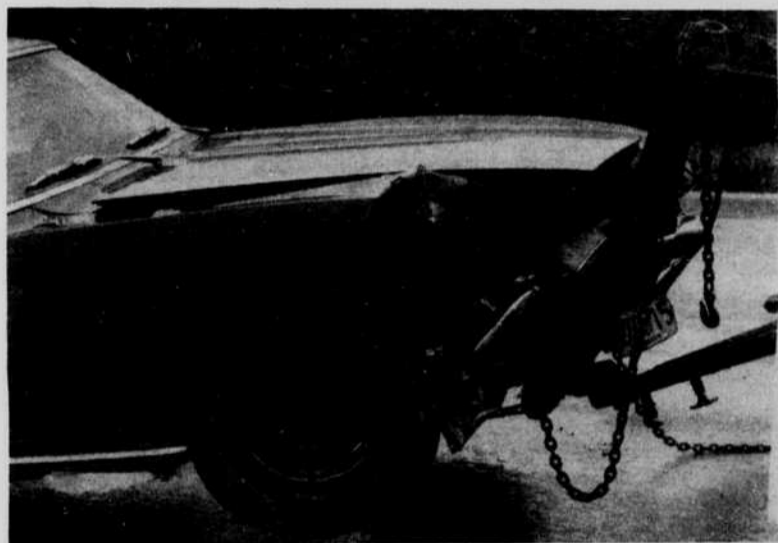
The StuGo budget is determined by taking the F.T.E. figure times the median number of credit hours, or 15. The various areas of StuGo then get a fixed percentage of this total amount, determined by the Student Finance Board.

A projected figure, based on an estimate of the F.T.E. figure will be, is part of the budget. The reasonable projection is made in order that the approved operating budget of the College must, by state law, be submitted to the taxpayers for a period of four weeks through the news media and other publications. Upon completion of these requirements, the Board of Trustees would then have to vote on the revised portion of the budget. This delay could result in a delay of official expenditures of up to three or four months.

If you see a master copy of the Parkland Budget, don't jump to hasty conclusions. Nobody is stuffing his closet with your money.

(see page 8)

Custom Crunch



COMMUNITY SERVICE? If you want your auto customized, Parkland's spacious parking lots may provide that service free. Here are two examples.

Photo by Ward Page

Special Election To Be Set

A consensus of student body opinion on the desirability of a varsity football team at P.C. will be probed at a special election by Stu-Go.

In an 18 to 1 vote, the P/C Student Government passed a motion to hold a student referendum to decide whether or not Parkland College should have a varsity football team. The decision of when to hold the referendum was tabled. The matter will be taken up again on their next meeting, October 6, at 5:00 P.M. in room C118.

Heenan, Athletics Senator, explained at the Sept. 29 meeting that a consensus is the first order of business before any further investigative action is taken. A football team would be provided for in Stu-Go budget allocation, as all sports programs now. Those sports now available at P.C. include cross-country, track, golf, basketball, baseball, and women's volleyball and baseball.

Contingent upon the results of the referendum, the Athletic Senator and committee and the Finance Board, including the Stu-Go treasurer, would pursue the possibility of implementation of a football program.

President Tom McMullen emphasized that the referendum would not constitute a fait accompli; but a consensus would

give the Athletics committee more input on the preference of the student body. The subject would be investigated and researched thoroughly before presentation to the Administration for final decision.

Action was taken on new organizations and committees during the meeting on September 22. A new religious organization, called "The Little Flock," was denied recognition by the senate by a vote of 6 to 2, with 3 abstentions. In recommending that Student Government not vote to recognize "The Little Flock," Grant Collins, who heads campus organizations, said that Parkland College already has organizations that are fulfilling the need that "The Little Flock" proposed to fill.

A new committee was formed called Counseling Committee. Its purpose is to educate students about the counselors and the counseling program at Parkland. The committee also would visit high school in the Parkland District to inform high school counselors about the program here at Parkland.

Day Senator Leslie Grove, reported that steps are being taken to relieve the traffic congestion in the parking lot. A new road will soon be opened, to cut down on the number of cars leaving at any one entrance. Also planned is a bicycle path, making it safer for those students who ride bicycles to Parkland.

The problem of motorcycle parking was brought up. Many motorcyclists are evidently parking illegally in and around the bicycle racks. A suggestion was made for setting up designated parking areas for motorcycles only. No action was taken.

In an effort to tighten control over senators, Jerry Hart moved that any senator who misses any three student government meetings should be expelled. As it is now, a senator has to miss three meetings in a row before dismissal is considered. This action was tabled until a later time.

Also taken up on the September 22nd meeting was the issue of day care centers. Mrs. David Linton from the "Children's House," a day care center across Bradley Ave. from Parkland, explained to the senators the "Children's House" program of structured learning. Among her suggestions was the granting of day care scholarships by Student Government to students who can't afford to pay for day care service.

Written reports from committees, job duties and the reading of the Treasurer's report also were discussed at the meeting; and approval was voted on the addition of Sally Bateman and Max Gepner to the Convocations Board.

Meetings of the Stu-Go Board are held every Monday evening at 5 p.m., Room C118.

PC News in Brief

Nurse's Course

A continuing education course for nurses and licensed practical nurses has been added to the list of classes which will begin at mid-term at Parkland College. Current Concepts: Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing, GSH 917, is a two credit hour course which will examine and explore clinical problems in individual, group, and milieu therapy. Discussion will center on sociological and communication theories in relation to health care delivery and the expanded role of the nurse.

The class will meet on Tuesdays from 5-9 p.m. from October 21-December 9 in L241.

Registration is possible at the Office of Admissions and Records, X167, between 9 a.m.-noon and 1-4 p.m. Monday through Friday, from now through the first class meeting and in the evening on October 20 and 21 from 6-9 p.m.

Apologies

Our deepest and most profound apologies are hereby extended to the members of Rastafari who entertained on Sept. 18 in the College Center for the enjoyment of the campus. They are Parkland College's own jazz group, not U of I's as was erroneously reported, in our last issue. Come back again, Rastafari! Members are: Glen Schaeetz, Jeff Miller, Calvin Banks, and Sam Kunemera.

Dance

A Black Dance Workshop is now in progress at Parkland College and is presently coordinated by Debbie Jackson of the Communications Department. The main emphasis of the workshop is towards the development and improvement of modern dance skills. All are invited to attend. A select performing group will ultimately evolve from the workshop and will consist of serious and dedicated potential dance artists. No auditions will be held for the performing group. Good attendance and hard work are the only qualifications.

The concept of the workshop is geared towards the interpretation of Black music through Black-oriented movement or "Black dance." Ms. Jackson is trying to involve all the aspects of the black experience; dance, musicians, singers, poets, and drama students as well as dancers are urged to contribute their talents in the workshop. Rehearsals are being held Tuesday 11-1, Thursday 11-1, and Friday 10-12 in C148. For further information contact Debbie Jackson, C125, 351-2314.

Organizations! Please send in your news of coming events and other items to the PROSPECTUS.

Club Notes

Lit. Magazine . . .

The literary magazine staff meet at 11 a.m. in Rm. X159, with Bill Aull, advisor; Sheila Wilson, coordinator and art editor; Wes Crum, co-art editor; Frieda Myers, co-editor; Sally Bateman, secretary; Linda Linsey, publicity. Bobbie Reid, publications senator, attended the meeting.

A name decided on for the magazine will be "Images." How to raise interest and get students to submit work was discussed. If anyone is interested in helping with this magazine please contact: Sheila Wilson X159 Tues. at 12:00 or Thurs. 11:00.

Veterans' Affairs . . .

John Weeks was elected to the office of president of the Parkland Veterans Association by a vote of 10 to 1. The meeting was then turned over to him. First order of business was to acknowledge the two new vice-presidents, Lee Manahan and Richard Miske.

Dennis Flack, chairman of the finance committee reported on plans to raise money. It was decided the P.V.A. would sponsor a garage sale the 18th and the 19th of October. The location will be announced at a later date.

editorials

September—That Was The Month That Was, so far in 1975. Two persons were charged with assassination attempts and at least four members of the SLA were arrested. Other initials were in the news also: CIA, FBI, IRS, SIC all claimed large portions of the news spotlight. It was the most dizzying time for news followers since Watergate finally wound down.

All of these events and their reverberations seem to be heightened by their occurrence in the shadow of this country's Bicentennial, which is to say that everyone seems to interpret the sensational events and their causes and effects in terms of where we stand on the 200th anniversary of our country.

Not too surprisingly, nearly all armchair experts on American history have an inside track on what Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Judith Sargent Murray, John Adams, Mercy Otis Warren, et al, would have thought about these latest events. Isn't that kind of an exercise in futility? Those people fulfilled a need of their time and dealt with the problems of their time, for posterity to record, as best they could. Thoughts and beliefs alone are not what made these people turn up in our history books; the actions and resultant totally new country with its laws, precedents and interpretations of the laws are history's substance.

Revolution—we should not forget that there was a revolution, 200 years ago. It did not simply consist of a tersely worded communique sent to George III stating, "we dissent." The people whose minds we admire—and probe—were mature, intelligent people (we think of them as some of the brilliant minds of their time) and they made a decision to fight a Revolutionary War. Yet, today, **we, the people, renounce all war.** Ideals never die, one says. (I immediately find myself falling into the trap I'm trying to warn against, because the instinctive reply that forms on my paper is "surely, Jefferson would not have approved of today's bureaucracies...") The point is, I think, how long am I, and 200 million other people, going to pick Jefferson's brains—second-guess him, as it were? He served well in his time. Can we not settle for that as an object lesson?

Constitution—our Constitution, the basis of our entire legal system and all that follows (social, economic) has the aura of the sacrosanct about it. And yet—and yet—there are 26 Amendments to that Constitution, which means that somewhere along the line, the people of this country felt strongly enough about their interpretations of that instrument to not simply append, but **amend** it 26 times.

We have a time, and it is the here and now. We have a Bicentennial date upon us that can and should be exciting. But over and above that, we will continue to read about: assassination attempts; the ills of government and business as bureaucratic and megalopolis laundry is washed in the news media; and the sensational Patty Hearsts, Squeaky Frommes, Sara Jane Moores and HARRISES of the day. We have a lot of work ahead of us just trying to resolve the ideological and pragmatic problems **we have brought upon ourselves** (in some cases, by inaction).

The Founding Fathers served well in their day. We could serve well. Fifteen years ago, a leader said, "let us begin"; three years later, another said, "let us continue."

How about "let us re-examine"? —Maryjo A. McCabe

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In regards to the Jocks column in the 9/23/75 edition. It seems to be the purpose of this paper to inform the student body about important newsworthy events and certain sports events of this school. But by this article, you could never tell it. The first 3 articles are on high school sports. If the author of the column doesn't have enough ----- to leave high school then sign him up for a high school paper. Until the author of this column can get his "stuff" together I don't think the column is worthy of the name.

Chris Lesko

I am sure the hell glad in your paper (9/23/75) you can write about Champaign Centennial athletics and University of Illinois athletics but leave out Parkland athletics. What purpose does this paper serve.

- Pat Finn
- Ted Curtin
- David Dobbs
- Cam Wallace
- Tom Cochran
- Terry Brewer
- Terry Forun
- Phil Nar fleet
- Chris Lesko
- Y. K. Harkin
- Barb Grimes

EDITOR'S REPLY

Dear letter writers:
We appreciate your criticism. We hope you like this issue's sports coverage; we'll continue to try to improve.

Editor

Pia's Promises Parkland Low Prices

By Russ Posorske

Parkland students now have a new place to go after school to unwind. The place is "Pia's: The Finish Line," named after proprietor, partner goodwill-PR man Paul Piaskowy. Pia's is located on West Springfield Avenue next to Taco Bell and hopes to draw a large Parkland crowd.

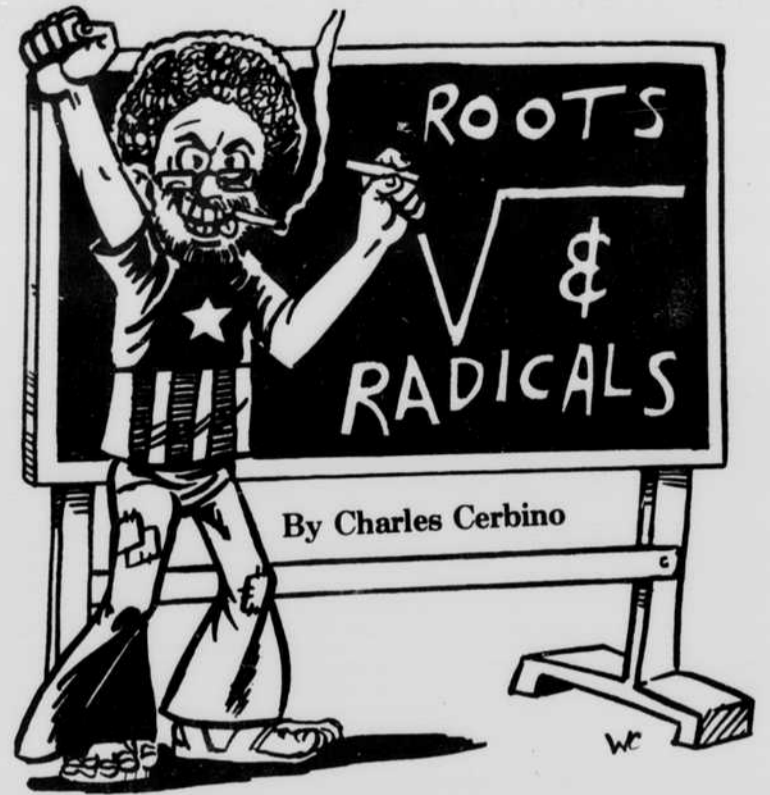
Pia runs the operation ably assisted by the founder of the Alley Cat Lounge Leo Furla, long-time friend and ad man Ed Novak and companion Scotty Plater.

Come and Met the Pia

"The Pia," a former pitcher for Santa Clara college, played against the likes of Tom Seaver and many others before being drafted by the Houston Astros. Pia finished school at the U of I where he received a Masters in psychology and was re-united with partner Ed Novak. While at Illinois ex-jock Pia got acquainted with many people including football great Ty McMillan who is a bartender at Pia's and other Illini greats who make it a point to stop at Pia's when they return to Champaign.

The Finish Line features a "Happy Day" which includes reduced prices for cocktails from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and 30-cent draft beer. They also serve imported polish sausage, hot sandwiches and will soon have delicious home-made bratwurst. Pia's also serves breakfast for the early risers, or people just getting off of a night's work.

Even though young people are required to show two ID's to receive alcoholic beverages, the Pia hopes to have a large Parkland crowd come in and get acquainted.



By Charles Cerbino

At the root of one big problem confronting us is the odd phenomena of the "mass swindle." Everybody knows about it, but few talk about it. Not because the subject is of no interest, but simply because the subject swings in close to the root, the fiber of the soul, bringing sparks from the nerve-endings. Sparks of guilt and shame. And so, the ego is protected from flipping into overload.

At the root of the mass swindle is a feeling of foolishness, brought about by the inability to point out the real swindlers and the real victims, compounded by the inability to place yourself on that scale. Does it make any sense to say that all swindles are big swindles, and there are no small swindles? Of course not. There are many small swindlers. There is a great number of small swindlers about you at this moment. Look around you. Real small-change swindlers, walking around you, reading books and staring off into space.

At the root is the person. You. Now. Not being a swindler and not always being a victim, you find yourself in the middle. Sometimes a little of one, sometimes a little of the other. Never fixed in the very center, but flowing from one state to another. The mass swindle of the everyday man is harder to detect than in previous years because of the more complex nature of this exploitation.

At the root is the ease of hiding these small swindles, these tiny victimizations. You don't know whether you're ahead of the game or behind.

We step from the dream of endless expansion to the world of less than endless expansion, and less than a bigger share for everyone. We take a little here, give a little there, just to keep up with the rest of the world.

At the root is the problem of swindling ourselves. This sort of felling emerges when we are in the company of a fellow being. Ideas we can believe in to the greatest degree, but spare us from having to put our faith in our fellow. When the utmost confidence has been imparted, there is always the doubt that the other fellow still might have some sort of angle hidden somewhere in his argument.

At the root is the partly-instinctive feeling that no matter how much we rely on others, or how much we allow ourselves to be relied upon, we still realize that maybe no man is worthy of total reliance. His wisdom only holds as long as there is no adequate temptation.

At the root is the queasy feeling that everybody else is taking and giving with unbelievable regularity, and you're not doing anything near so hip nor wise. Perhaps we aren't suspicious enough. Perhaps we are entirely too trusting, even after sour experiences.

At the root of the mass swindle is its prevalence here in the twentieth along with nanosecond computations. Like the transistor, the mass swindle will identify our times.

At the root of the mass swindle is people who talk less and less about other people and more and more about ideas or principles while filling pockets with small change. Pennies and nickels . . . even dimes sometimes. If you must talk at all, speak no words, nothing, not a letter . . . of others, of personalities, people. Simply praise everybody, every thing when you speak. It will be enough. That is when the mass swindle is propagated the most. The gamut of the mass swindle runs from high to low, everywhere in the world. Precisely because we are all not big swindlers dictates that we are small swindlers or not swindlers at all. If we are neither of these then we must be victims to some varying degree. A radical notion? Not at all. It is simply a notion.

At the root is the desire to hold trust in the universe and life.



THE PRESIDENT

Leaps tall buildings in a single bound
is more powerful than a locomotive
is faster than a speeding bullet:
walks on water
gives policy to God

THE DEAN

Leaps short buildings in a single bound
is more powerful than a switch engine
is just as fast as a speeding bullet
walks on water if sea is calm
talks with God

THE ASSISTANT DEAN

Leaps short buildings with a running start and favorable wind
is almost as powerful as a switch engine
is faster than a decelerating bullet
walks on water in an indoor pool
talks with God if special request is approved.

THE FACULTY

Barely clears a quonset hut
loses tug of war with locomotive
can fire a speeding bullet
swims well
is occasionally addressed by God

THE STUDENT

runs into buildings
recognizes locomotives two out of three times
is not issued ammunition
can stay afloat with a life jacket
talks to walls

THE SECRETARY

lifts buildings and walks under them
kicks locomotives off the tracks
catches speeding bullets in her teeth and eats them
freezes water with a single glance
She is God

THE VIEW EXPRESSED in this paper are those of the writers, and do not necessarily reflect those of the Board of Trustees, administration, faculty or other students.

The Kaleidoscope

By Gary Miller

The college students of the sixties were looked upon largely as social activists, sometimes as radicals. But it was because of their action that the Vietnam war finally came to an end. We may also be able to thank them for the all-volunteer army. They were responsible for changing congressional views, and hence, they were the main influence behind important legislation such as the WAR POWERS RESOLUTION and new congressional checks on the Presidency. These bills which would make another Vietnam virtually impossible came about because of concerned students.

The college students of today seem to be somewhat less energetic, perhaps because of the recession or perhaps it's just a natural reaction after a long war with no relative success.

It seems that our generation of college students is being looked upon by fellow students as an apathic generation. As I was reading through the (two-week old) current PROSPECTUS, I saw that most of the letters to the editor were suggesting that even our student body might have a touch of this disease called apathy. Not wishing to believe that these letters were true, I researched the matter for myself.

The first organization I went to was our student government. The new members of the student senate (who were voted in by a whopping 193 out of 7,000 students) were actively engaged in the war on apathy. They decided at the last Stu-Go

meeting to battle apathy by saying "HELLO" to everyone they see. If the "HELLO" program should fail, our alert representatives have a back-up plan. . . distribute WAP (Whip Apathy Promptly) buttons.

The administration has also decided to take action to fight this deadly disease with a complex two-step plan that may cause a tuition hike or higher prices at the bookstore. The first step of the plan is to put a muzzle on Public Relations Senator, Bobbie Reid's mouth. The second step is to have all the clubs that have bakesales, have their bakesales on the third floor of the library.

This problem is so-so-serious that even the Board of Trustees made a decision. They decided that an administrator should stand on his head nude, during college hour, to increase student-admin. understanding.

Seeing that the legislative bodies had the situation well in hand and proudly displaying my new WAP button, I trudged forward to find out what the departments were doing to stamp out apathy. I was pleased with what I found out. I found that the Biology department is starting a bug collecting club. The first meeting will be held in the Canteen area.

The Ag. department is also active. They have discovered that it's exciting to watch corn grow, so they're going to have an open field day once a year so all PC students can share in the fun.

The Psychology department

has also pitched in by holding a lottery for a free lobotomy. So far, only one ticket has been bought. *Prospectus'* staff purchased it for the editor-in-chief because she will need it after the administration reads this column. To increase student participation, the lobotomy will be in C-118 during college hour by Psych. instructor Rob Daily while he is blindfolded.

After I purchased a Canteen "hamburger" to qualify for the bug collector's club, I walked over to the IOC room to see what the clubs were doing about apathy. I found that the vets have decided to stage famous battle scenes in the library's swamps.

The religious clubs are going to have a bakesale after they sacrifice a lamb in the lobby.

Rec. club will make a big splash after they play ring-around-the-rosie around Parkland's erect signs.

The library club will sponsor safaris into the depths of the library's jungle searching for big game such as instructors, janitors, turkeys and other members of the administration.

I have poked fun at many groups and organizations which are actually very active in involving students. Unfortunately, these groups make up a vast minority of college students. It's not just Parkland's students, it's all students and we should start here by making an effort to involve more students if we want to abolish this problem. Apathy in a democracy is a cancer which destroys.

Dear Bonnie



Dear Bonnie:

I am bothered by frequent headaches. While these are not severe enough to keep me home in bed, they do louse up my day. Can you help me figure out why I have these headaches and what I can do to relieve them when they occur?

Myrtle

Dear Myrtle:

There is no single cause for all headaches. Every human being is built differently, and everyone has headaches for slightly different reasons.

Basically, though, you get a headache when the blood vessels in your head dilate—you know, get bigger. When this happens, the dilated vessels put pressure on the cranial nerves. The nerves tell "something is wrong." Your body then takes various actions to solve the physical problem. You are only aware of the pain. Your blood vessels respond to many stimuli both internal and external. Stand too near a hot stove and your face gets red—the result of an external stimulus. Drink too many beers and your face gets red—result of another kind of internal stimulus. Blushing results from another kind of stimulus—emotional. It's no wonder, then, that blood goes pounding through the overcrowded area in your head at the slightest disturbance, and causes you pain.

Keep in mind that the headache is only a symptom like a runny nose, or a stomachache, but it is a symptom of so many problems (203 at last count with more constantly being discovered.) Examples of physical headache causing conditions are colds, sinus conditions, trauma (bump on the head), too (head) ache, weak head and neck muscles, poor posture, eyestrain, allergies, pollution, etc.

If you think you have no physical cause for headaches, you're probably like over 90 percent of people who suffer chronic headaches and are not physically ill. Headaches are a social disease because they are caused, in large part, by the pressures of society. Place a healthy, secure person in a warm, anxiety-free environment (let me know if you find such a place), and the chances of his becoming a

chronic headache sufferer will be remote. All evidence indicates that headaches are a purely human complaint, unknown among simpler animals. The people who suffer most tend to be the most ambitious, anxious, intelligent, insecure, perfectionist, discontented, emotional—in other words, the most human.

Now, what to do about it. The best advice I can give you comes from Dr. Friedman in the book, *Headaches and Health*, by Heywood Gould.

He recommends a cup of strong, black coffee at the first twinge of pain, followed by a bout of mild exercise like walking or jogging. If this doesn't work, one or two aspirin is the medication of choice. The cheapest brand of aspirin will do, since all tablets must contain 5 grains of acetylsalicylic acid to be approved by the FDA. Some people believe that aspirin taken with a glass of milk causes less stomach irritation because the milk coats the stomach lining.

Dr. Friedman also recommends five steps that may help prevent many tension headaches.

1. Eat regular meals
2. When you feel a bout of anxiety coming on, do something, anything, to relieve tension.
3. Don't drive yourself. Avoid last minute preparation and cramming.
4. Recognize situations that have brought on headaches in the past, and try to avoid them if possible.
5. Above all, practice moderation in all things. Excesses of any type are often enough to trigger a headache reaction.

[This column is devoted to questions asked Bonita Taylor, head of Student Health Services. If you have questions for her, she will try to answer them in this column.]

(CPS) — Even while Americans tighten their belts to make it through hard times, their taxes still subsidize the pursuit of knowledge.

The Congressional Record recently listed several uses of tax money that Congress appropriated, including:

- \$6000 to study Polish bisexual frogs,
- \$20,000 to study the blood groups of Polish Zlotnika pigs,
- \$71,000 to compile the history of comic books
- and \$70,000 to study the smell given off by Australian aborigines.

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Good News

By Donna Frichtl



The word "prophet" means "one who tells the will of God." It is not uncommon for us to mistakenly think of prophets as fortune tellers or purveyors of doom. This is too bad because it discredits the true prophet as being either a gimmick or a lunatic among educated people; and it gives false prophets, who really are gimmicks or lunatics (in the kindest sense of the word), some mistaken degree of credibility among the guilt-ridden or unhappy people who are weak of faith and worshipping superstitiously. Education is no guarantee against this failure to worship in spirit and in truth; Christ is spirit, and truth and all prophecy leads to him and to his message from the Father.

I recently heard a great sermon on the subject of Jonas (the prophet of the Old Testament who ended up on the sea shore after taking a ride in the belly of a whale). Jonas was reluctant to preach the word of God, but he was still a prophet. The following is my interpretation of what I think I heard in that sermon:

Jonas was a "bad" prophet; not a false prophet per se, but a bad one. He was a true prophet by the above description because he preached the will of God, which was that the people should repent of their sins and accept God's mercy. But he was a bad prophet because he really wanted the people to not repent. He actually set up a front-row seat upon a nearby hill to get a clear view of the festivities. He thought he would get to see the city of Nineveh destroyed. And when it didn't happen, because the people showed good will by doing penance and praying for forgiveness, Jonas cursed God. He was clearly disappointed in God's merciful treatment of the so-called heathens.

But Jonas had an awakening by God coming to him. The plant he loved which was growing by his camp outside of the city of Nineveh withered and died. Again he cursed God in his disappointment! But God's reply came back to him: You cry for your plant which you loved so much, and yet you live to see your brothers and sisters in Nineveh dead. If you have a right to love a plant, has not God a right to love all people? The people to whom Jonas had been sent to preach repentance were his national enemies, which he hated.

The point is two-fold. One, God uses people to do his work when they are imperfect, regardless of their own imperfections. He does the convicting of conscience which leads us to repentance, and his spirit is not limited by our selfishness. Not all prophets are aware of their own shortcomings as people. They are sometimes self-righteous and limited in their understanding of God's love for all men, as God pointed out to Jonas.

Secondly, in our world today we have many people and groups of people who are functioning as true prophets in the strict sense of the word, described as "telling the will of God—that men should repent and receive his mercy." However, they are also bad prophets because they are missing the spirit of the message for themselves, and they are as a consequence giving a false image of the Word of God, which is Christ. Christ is the Good News.

Which is to say, there is a big difference between preaching the Good News and preaching hell's fire. If we preach doom and set up ring-side in joyful anticipation of the world's final destruction, we are not just bad prophets; we are in grave danger of becoming false prophets because the message, if ill-received by the hearers, is turning them away from an understanding of God's love for them and this is falsifying his Word. The Word, the message we must preach is this: Christ has died, he has risen, and he is coming some day to bring God's mercy to its fullest measure to all who ask for it.

Disciples who are called to prophesy for God must preach a message of hope in this reality for all men and women of good will. They must ask people to believe in Christ as a person and as the God he said he was; he is. Nobody can come to Christ except the Father permit it; nobody can come to the Father except through Jesus Christ. And faith (confidence) in Christ is a gift; and not something anyone can brag about having arrived at on their own. (John 6:35-68.) "Lord I believe, help my unbelief!"

Martyr, like prophet is another word which we distort and misuse. Let's see what the Scripture tells us about what it means to be a true martyr and believer in God's mercy. In Acts 7:59-60 we see St. Paul (then called Saul) standing by, holding the cloaks of the men who were stoning St. Stephen to death.

They were killing him because he was telling them that God's will was made perfect in Christ Jesus. Paul was a religious man, and God loved him very much. He thought he was doing the will of God by having Christians put to death. He later repented his error in the light of objective truth which Christ revealed to him through later events.

Stephen's last words were the words of Christ on the Cross: "Lord do not remember this sin against them!" That is the prayer of all true prophets; and of all true martyrs. That is the message of the Risen Savior; he is the Good News! And we all fall short of his glory; and we all are unworthy of such a prayer. We are ignoring God's patience, if we ignore the evidence of his love for ALL persons. And we must say (with the mystical body of Christ, his church of hope on earth) "Lord have mercy." And, if we are sincere in this prayer, we are called to witness that he really hears us, and can lead us to an even greater and more productive repentance which is to love more perfectly. "I tell you the truth: whoever hears my words, and believes in him who sent me, has eternal life. He will not be judged, but has already passed from death to life." (John 5:24)

I want to say at this time that I'm deeply grateful to all persons who have wished me well in the writing of this column. Thanks to all who pray for me. And especially thanks to all who call themselves friends of God in faith. First among these must be our brothers and sisters of good will within the Jewish faith, by whose grace in God's love, Christ died for all.

For those of you who are asking, I am a Catholic Christian with a multi-denominational ecumenical fellowship and sharing within our local community. My parish is St. Mary's in Champaign, and I have worshiped as a member of this portion of Christ's mystical body of believers since the age of thirteen. I pray for God's guidance that in telling anyone of my own perspectives, for which I claim all human responsibility, no soul shall be lost for my doing it poorly. Praise God who loves all and draws all near to Him.

Next week we will hear from Dr. Paul Curtis, Chairman of the Business Edivision of Parkland College. He has a perspective to offer on the subject of prophecy in contemporary life, and how he thinks we can know what is or is not prophecy.

Distaff Side



"If particular attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation."

"Men are ungentle, tyrannical. They want (lack) the maganimity to discern woman's human rights; and they crush her morals rather than allow them." "... it is to be understood that the principles of the Declaration bear no relation to half of the human race?"

"It is with women as with the slave. Tremble not before the free man; but before the slave who has chains to break."

"The custom of calling women Mrs. John This and Mrs. Tom That is founded on the principle that white men are lords of all. I cannot acknowledge this principle as just; therefore, I cannot bear the name of another."

"How monstrous, how anti-christian, is the doctrine that woman is to be dependent on man! Where, in all the sacred scriptures, is this taught?"

"... I recognize no rights but human rights—I know nothing of men's rights and women's rights; for in Christ Jesus, there is neither male nor female."

"And this, too, is the reason that teaching is a less lucrative profession, as here men must compete with the cheap labor of woman. Would (that) you exalt your profession, exalt those who labor with you. Would (that) you make it more lucrative, increase the salaries of the women engaged in the noble work of educating our future Presidents, Senators and Congressmen."

Do those first and second excerpts sound like feminist oratory for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, the proposed 27th Amendment?

And if there is a radical feminist in this country, she probably is saying something quite like the third quotation.

Then, of course, there are all those women running around the country today, insisting on keeping their maiden names instead of adopting their husband's names.

We all have read about the uproar in the Church and synagogue over women becoming ordained priests, ministers and rabbis, thereby re-opening great discourses upon Biblical interpretation.

The last quotation surely argues against sex discrimination in employment as spelled out by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Well, the truth is, the first quotation is from a letter written by Abigail Adams to her husband John, as he sat in the Continental Congress in 1775.

Harriet Martineau, an English writer who toured the United States from 1834-36, wrote the second quotation as part of her observations of American womanhood.

Margaret Fuller wrote the third quotation in 1843. Even then, the Woman's Movement was born of anger, frustration and raised consciousness.

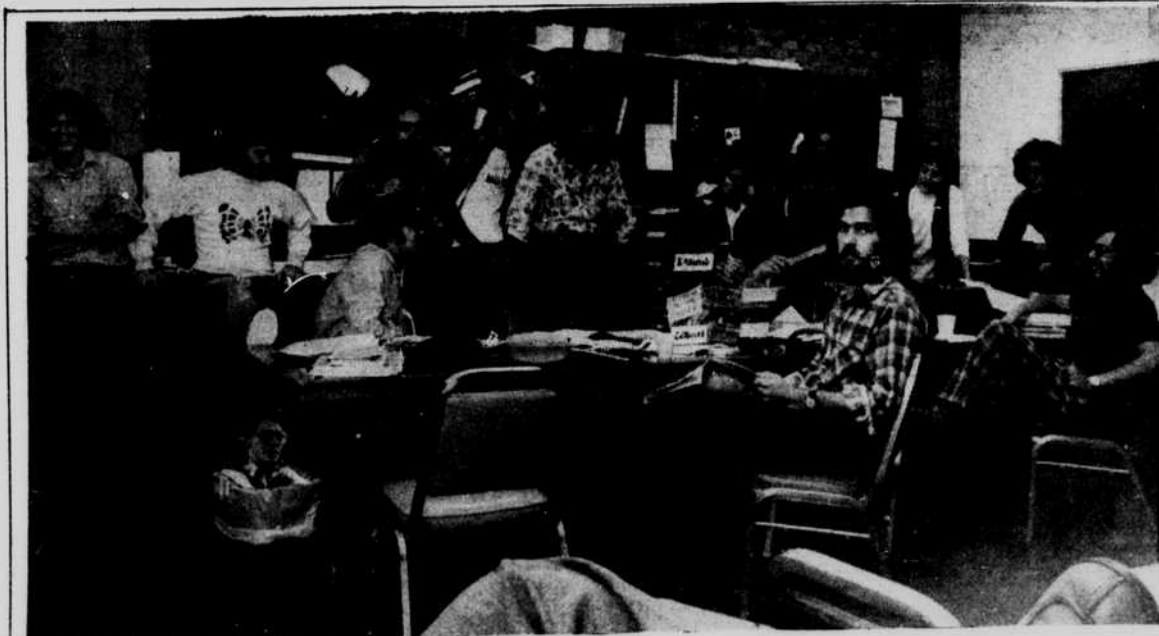
Elizabeth Cady Stanton, wife of Henry Stanton for 46 years, and mother of seven children, wrote the quotation on the custom of calling women by their husband's first names, in 1847.

The Grimke sisters, who wrote the next two quotations, were daughters of a slave-owning family in the South; they went North and worked for abolition. Sarah was 12 years older than Angela and Sarah was never married; yet, even so, their feminist speeches and writings were of one belief.

The last quotation was one that Susan B. Anthony made in a speech at a teachers' conference in 1853. You remember her: she attempted to test the Constitutionality of the law barring women from voting; she voted and promptly got arrested for it.

These women were just a very small group in the huge army who gave (and give) their energy to that body called the Woman's Movement. Energy in the Woman's Movement essentially is energy born of the needs woman finds in the innermost recesses of her soul. The needs are old, old as civilization. The drive to satisfy those needs is ageless.

"Alice doesn't . . ." Day, October 20, is being proclaimed by feminist organizations as the day women across the country will absent themselves from their workaday occupations. On that day, it is expected that tens of thousands of women will refrain from working as: secretaries and other office personnel, skilled and semi-skilled workers, charity organization volunteers, teachers and other professional people. Will we see an epidemic of female "blue flu" on that day?



Left to right, back row: Russ Posorske, Paul Coverstone, Ron Chrastka, Ward Page, Jeff Burk, Frieda Myers, Scott Brown, Maryjo A. McCabe, Jerry Lower. Seated, left to right: Tom Muehling, Bob Dees, Charles Gerbino, Tim Teran. In wastebasket: Wes Crum. (see Staff Box for staff positions.) Photo by Jerry Block

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PARKLAND MATH TEACHERS ALSO AUTHORS

"There are ten people in P.C.'s Math Department, and six of those ten have published textbooks—our Math Department is very active," Dan Anderson stated. Anderson is one of those ten, having co-authored the M141 textbook, "Finite Mathematics", with Joan Gary Taylor and G. N. Applebaugh. Other authors are Dr. Jim Hall, LaVerne MacFadden, Dale Ewen and Mike Topper. Diana Armstrong has aided her husband who has published a textbook. Armstrong and Taylor are the two women on the Math staff.

Anderson decided to write the book because "the book I was using (for M141) did not seem to warm up the students—it just jumped into the material. The problems were very difficult, and the book taught a sophistication that we really don't worry about here. The language was superfluous, was not necessary. Our textbook needed more examples for the students. Students have a tendency to skip most of the reading material and go directly to the examples and try to work the problems. I had two textbooks to choose from."

Anderson originated the idea of writing his own textbook—he was the only one teaching the subject at that time—and he approached Joan Taylor about helping with it. Anderson wrote the chapters on analytic geometry and probability statistics; Taylor wrote those on logic and set theory and Applebaugh wrote those on data processing math and statistics linear programming. It took about three years in their free time for them to write.

All of the major publishing companies now have a community college division; salesmen of textbooks would on occasion inquire at the Math Department if anyone were writing. So, the contacts were accessible. One of the problems of practicalities in writing a manuscript in conjunction with other people is that of coordinating the material and the writing style.

The authors got the manuscript together and had about eight copies duplicated, then sent them out to publishers. When the publishers receive manuscripts,

they send them to various reviewers who teach at community colleges. These reviewers go through the manuscript page by page, giving in a resume their comments and suggestions, and their opinions as to whether or not the manuscript is worth publishing. On the basis of that, an author is or is not offered a contract. In the matter of the comments of the reviewers, the authors either agreed with their suggestions and made changes and/or additions accordingly, or they decided to leave the book as it was, depending on the area.

"We went with Canfield Press because of its being with Harper & Row Publishers, and we had a fairly good contract," Anderson said.

Taylor noted that the chapters for their book were sent to the publisher in the early summer of 1971. A contract was signed in the fall of that year. The publisher's goal was to have it published in the spring of 1973. "We thought we had a lot of time," Taylor said. The revisions were done in 1971-72, and then turned over to the publisher. In the fall of '72, the troubles with the correction began. An example of trouble was the fact that the figures were marked differently by the printer, and had to be correlated by the author.

Then started the work with the "galley proofs"—the way the book is going to look in print. Those come back to the authors for very careful proofing, and, "at that stage it is too late to make major corrections. For example, if you left out a sentence, or you want to add a line in it—well, once they set this type, they don't want to change for a sentence or a line.

"Now, what happened in our case was that Applebaugh had moved to Kansas in the meantime, and we had to send proofs on to her. One of the bundles of galley proofs either broke apart in the plane, or was lost. That meant that the corrections had to be made by long-distance telephone calls; Canfield Press had a publishing date set, and the telephone calls were very difficult because of trying to "talk Math" on the telephone.

"Then the book came out and it has done fairly well. It has sold up to 6,000 copies, and is reaching for a second edition."

Anderson finds that the students are getting into trouble with the Math that they have had in grade and high school. "In the eight years that I have been here, it is no doubt in my mind that the students are not as well prepared for some reason, as they used to be. I am not sure why. We cannot blame modern math totally because that has actually been out again for four to five years. It is not used as extensively as it once was, and it is good that it is not, because the students were not learning what they should have been learning. The trend has shifted back to traditional Math. Modern Math basically is a new vocabulary that was established.

"The biggest thing that came out of that was Set Theory, modular arithmetic, and clock arithmetic. Now about the only thing that remains is Set Theory, and I think it good that it has because it still relates to a lot of things, but it, too, is not being offered as in-depth as it was."

A teacher makes a decision to write a book initially because there is a need. An example is the metric system, which will have to be taught in the Illinois school systems by 1980. Right now, few textbooks are available for teaching metric systems.

"Finite Mathematics" was used in the quarter system, and is being used in the semester system now. Taylor explained that the book and Algebra for Business are combined into one semester of a four semester hour course; that is, 15 weeks at 4 hrs. equals 60 hours; whereas, in the quarter system, other areas were incorporated into each of the two subjects accounting for about 30 hours in one and 40 hours in the other, that is, 70 hours. But the pacing of the course is important, and the authors feel that it can be taught comprehensively and in its entirety in the 60 lectures of the course.

Joan Taylor is a graduate of Westminster College in Westminster, PA, and received her M.S. degree at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA. Anderson received his M.S. degree at Nebraska State, and has taught for 10 years, eight of them here at P.C.



Photo by Tim Teran

A Tom Swift Story

"There's one now!" exclaimed Associate Dean Tom Swift as he let his binoculars drop to his chest, and grabbed up his walkie-talkie. In a quiet, yet authoritative voice, he said tersely, "Parking Lot B dash 4, west southwest 90 degrees: male, Caucasian, needs directions and water."

Downstairs in C Lounge, runners waited, hushed, alert, dedicated, as the walkie-talkie crackled before Dean Swift's quiet, authoritative voice came across.

Quicker than one could say "mud pie", Runner B-4a.1 had checked his shoelaces, adjusted his water flask, and was slipping out of the door to the muted murmurs of "good luck" from his companions. He looked at his wrist compass, took a quick mental reading of the sun overhead and plunged in to the metal forest.

Upstairs in the Library Lookout, Swift (newly-hired Traffic Controller) was about ready to relinquish his watch to his young assistant Dean Jones; but he stayed at his post, authoritatively, quietly, until the clock struck ten.

Even as the clock indicated the hour, Swift spotted a fluttering shirt in C-3 Lot, then—nothing. Again the walkie-talkie crackled as Swift relayed orders: "Parking lot C-3, far northwest corner: person unidentifiable; needs water." With that, he authoritatively turned over his binoculars and walkie-talkie to Jones. He rubbed his eyes in a tired gesture and then, with a feeling of a job well done, went to his office.

It had only been six months since the Administration had taken him on to handle the nearly insurmountable parking lot problem, here on campus. Sure he had made some mistakes, but

compared to the situation when he first came, things were considered to be pretty well under control.

For example, six months ago, records of people working their way towards the building from parking areas included cases of disorientation, exhaustion, heat prostration, and in two documented cases, temporary insanity.

He had immediately sensed the problems faced and had acted upon them. The first matter of business was to impress upon the people on campus that there was no lack of parking spaces. That situation was solved by the simple expedient of sending out an order: that each person was to drive only one car at a time to the campus. The hope that more parking spaces would result from the directive had not appreciably materialized, but it had had the effect of quieting the dissenting voices.

The real problem as Swift saw it was to assure that all persons leaving the parking lots to enter the building actually arrived. This purpose was accomplished by a workable, simple plan of runners stationed at C, B and M Lounges, who, on signal from the Library Lookout, could reach those persons who had lost their sense of direction. Swift was especially proud of the really brilliant touches to his plan: water flasks issued to the runners for revival of those persons who had been lost for inordinate periods of time; and the checking of vital signs by the runners, for follow-up check if indicated, when the person arrived at the building.

Swift's ruminations were interrupted by the beep, beep of the signal he carried on him while on campus. He was needed in the Library Lookout stat. Quickly, authoritatively, Swift moved towards the library.

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SPORTS VIEWS

By Jeff Burk

Mighty Casey has struck out. Last week Casey Stengel died and left all of us in sports much poorer for it. It felt like part of my youth had died along with him. Casey represents the glory years of my youth and the Yankees. They won ten pennants and a bunch of World Series. Although when I was a kid the Yankees were not popular even the most diehard Yankee hater didn't hate Stengel. He had that rare ability to transcend all barriers with his smile and that incomprehensible "stengelese."

Stengel was in my mind one of the greatest if not the greatest manager who ever lived. He managed a huge array of Superstars, names like DiMaggio, Mantle, Ford Maris, Berra, Martin, Duren, Richardson and the list could go on. Not once did I ever hear or see him or one of his players bad mouth one another. Nor were any of them traded away because they couldn't get along. He had that rare ability to reach and guide men and still have and retain their respect.

Even with all his success he had his problems like the rest of us. When the Yankees fired him it almost broke my heart. I think that if Stengel had been less of a

man it might have killed him then, but not Casey; he decided on a life sentence instead. A life in baseball managing the "Amazin' Mets." Where he had the best with the Yanks he had the worst with the Mets. This didn't affect the way he handled his players although he treated them as men and they gave their best. One player in particular sticks in my mind, and that was Marv Thronberry. No field. No hit. Marv took his fielding instruction from Dick Stuart and it is said that Marv was every bit the fielding genius that Dick "Dr. Strangelove" Stuart was. I've seen Marv turn a routine fly ball to the infield into three of the most exciting plays you've ever seen. Somehow Casey got through all those years unscathed and if he had not broken his hip he might have been around for the glory years that the Mets had. Even out of active baseball, Casey dealt with life with the same flair that he had while he was in baseball. In the end, though, he met his match. No amount of "Stengelese" or maneuvering could get him out of this. He had the big "C" cancer. Mighty Casey has struck out.

Intramurals The People's Sport

"We have co-recreational programs in softball, volleyball, basketball, baseball. We have tennis tournaments in progress; the players select a partner and make arrangements with the Champaign Park District to use their courts. Their scores are kept on file here at the Recreation department. There are singles, women's singles and doubles. The tennis competition will be over on the 17th, at which time trophies for both women and men will be awarded.

"We want to set up an intramural program that will interest all the students; we are going to be adding swimming, and bowling, for example," Abbuehl stated. "We will find the facilities for those things people are interested in. Our problem is contacting those people." At the end of the year, major awards will be presented to the Outstanding Athletes, both men and women.

For any of you who have an interest in any of the above sports, and want to play for the fun of it, contact Bob Abbuehl in B130.

"We have a program in jogging; anyone who is interested may contact our office," Bob Abbuehl explained. "Records are kept on the number of miles joggers accrue every week. The program is to encourage people to run for health and enjoyment. Seventy-five miles is the objective for the semester; at the end of the semester, awards will be presented.

Abbuehl is in his sixth year of the Recreation program here at P/C. Formerly, he was director of the Champaign recreation program. James Reed has been at P/C for six years.

Football:

Men's I.M. Football Schedule

- Oct. 7 FlapJacks vs. Sport Print
Unknowns vs. Flap Jacks
Misfits vs. Uncle John's
- Oct. 8 BMF vs. Okaw
Wrecks vs. Divers
MoonDogs vs Barry's Bombers
- Oct. 14 Flap Jacks vs. Aces
Unknowns vs. Misfits
Sport Print vs. Uncle John's
- Oct. 15 MoonDogs vs. Divers
MBMC BMF vs. Wrecks
Okaw vs. Barry's Bombers
- Oct. 21 SportPrint vs. Aces
Uncle John's vs. Misfits
FlapJacks vs. Unknowns
- Oct. 22 Okaw vs. Wrecks
BMF vs. Moondogs
Divers v. Barry's Bombers
- Oct. 28 Sport Print vs. Misfits
Aces vs. Unknowns
Uncle John's vs. FlapJacks
- Oct. 29 Okaw vs. Divers
Wrecks vs. Moon Dogs
MB BMF vs. Barry's Bombers

Football: Yes or No?????

Recently, there has been a lot of conversation and speculation about the possibility of making football a varsity sport here at Parkland. I will be the first to admit that the idea of having football appeals to me, but to be honest when I was first approached about the idea I was skeptical. If you have been reading my column you know that there is going to be a problem about money. As you should know the Athletic Department has taken a cut this year in some departments and the idea of spending the necessary money to start a football team is not going to set well with Administration or the Board of Trustees. Other problems are things like practice area, a place to play the games, and since we would have to play on other teams' fields, the day that we would play is something else to be considered, as well as how much we would have to pay for a field. Also, could a schedule

be made up of teams within a hundred-mile area? Since the Athletic Department is having trouble getting travel money now, just to take a carload of athletes to a meet, you can imagine the problems we will have taking forty-plus players somewhere.

However, none of these problems is insurmountable. All of these could be solved if a football program were approved and funded by the Administration and the Board of Trustees.

Okay, I've listed some of the hurdles we face. Now let's look at some of the reasons why we should have a team. The biggest reason would be that the student body wants one. After all, in the final analysis, the students pay the freight; and the School Administration and the Board of Trustees should accede to the will of the majority, especially since the money for the program would come from student activity fees.

Another good reason is that we now have an enrollment of over 6,800 students, and we are no longer a small school. We are one-fifth the size of the U of I and we attract quality athletes in other sports, most notably track, baseball and basketball. There is no reason to expect any difference in football. One more thing: if we were to have a good team, we would probably generate some revenue from the games that would benefit the student activities fund and the Athletics Program.

We have discussed both the pros and cons and if you're still with me and want to know what you can do to help it along, here it is.

By the time you read this paper, the referendum vote on whether you, the fan, want it or not, will be set for sometime this week. Get out and vote; it will only take a second of your time and it is one sure way for you to determine the way your money, the student activities fees, will be spent and to get a football team!

Parkland Cross Country, U of I clash



Photo by Jerry Lower
Don Groh in action

The Parkland cross-country team clashed with the U of I junior varsity Saturday, Sept. 27. Don Groh of Parkland took the top spot with a time of 26:24. Mike Hatfield, Pete Abbey, Terry Brewer, and Tim Smith, all of Parkland, finished 9, 10, 11 and 12th respectively. The score in the meet was U of I 20, Parkland 43.

Parkland Runners Place

Don Groh and Pete Abbey participated in the third annual Indiana Invitational, October 4, with some of the greatest runners in the United States. Many olympic hopefuls from the United States, including Craig Virgin, also competed. The meet was won by Nick Rose from the University of West Kentucky with a time of

Don Groh finished 100th, and Pete Abbey finished 137th out of a field of 162.

Don Groh's best mile this season is 4:16, but he is shooting for 4:08 before the end of the season.

Basketball Practice, Oct. 8-9-10 at 3 p.m.
Champaign National Guard Armory, 2nd and Park, interested see Ken Prichett.

Tuesday, Sept. 29, was the last day this fall that the players on the baseball teams got together for games and workout. They have played intramural and the U of I, the latter four times, since

their workouts started. Coach Bob Reed stated that the players go out in the fall to take advantage of the good weather; and at that time, Reed gives the

players a program of conditioning for the winter at the same time that he is getting a pretty good idea of the number of players who are interested. An organizational

meeting will be held the first week of the second semester and the program probably will carry around 20 players. Anyone who is interested in baseball, and who did not come out this fall for the workouts can contact Reed in Room B130.

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Coaches' Corner

By Scott Brown

If a good runner makes a good coach, Parkland College has a jewel in Lee LaBadie. Lee helps with the training of our Cross Country team on a volunteer basis while working toward his Master's degree in physical education from the U. of I.

If you've never heard of Lee, let me tell you a little about him. In 1968, competing at SIU, he became the first Big Ten undergrad to run the four minute mile. Three years later, in competition at the Astrodome, Lee, Rob Mango, Dave Kamerer and Ron Phillips tied the world indoor two mile relay record of 7:19.8.

As a Freshman in 1968 at the U. of I. he was not allowed to run varsity since the Big Ten waited one year after the NCAA rule change to open up varsity competition to the best runners be they Freshmen or Seniors. As a Junior he moved to varsity and stayed there for the next three years. Now he's compiling data on lactic acid levels and cardial activity which is where it's at in the training of athletes these days. It should make a nice thesis and hopefully land him a coaching job on a full time paying basis. Lee and I both hope Parkland will be the first to make him an offer.

Football Results

Perrin, Defense Shine U of I 27, Wash St. 21

Big 10 Standings

Conference	W L T			Overall				
	W	L	T	W	L	T		
Northwestern	1	0	0	1,000	2	1	0	.667
Illinois	1	0	0	1,000	1	2	0	.333
Michigan	1	0	0	1,000	1	0	2	.750
Indiana	1	0	0	1,000	2	1	0	.667
Ohio State	1	0	0	1,000	3	0	0	1.000
Michigan State	0	1	0	.000	2	1	0	.667
Iowa	0	1	0	.000	0	3	0	.000
Minnesota	0	1	0	.000	2	1	0	.667
Wisconsin	0	1	0	.000	1	2	0	.333
Purdue	0	1	0	.000	0	3	0	.000

Saturday's Games

Illinois 27, Washington State 21.
Miami (O.) 14, Purdue 3.
North Carolina State 27, Indiana 0.
Michigan 31, Missouri 7.
Michigan State 10, Notre Dame 3.
So. California 27, Iowa 16.
Minnesota 21, Ohio U. 0.
Arizona 47, Northwestern 7.
Ohio State 41, UCLA 20.
Kansas 41, Wisconsin 7.

Next Saturday's Games

Indiana at Northwestern
Iowa at Ohio State
Michigan at Michigan State
Minnesota at Illinois
Wisconsin at Purdue



If people ever said the Illini didn't feel a loss with Lonnie Perrin out, they must admit it was to Illinois' advantage to have him return. He chalked up over 150 yards in his return game against the Cougars of Washington State in Memorial Stadium Saturday.

Cougar's Open

The Cougars dominated the favored Illini squad early in the game until sophomore Bill Cerney intercepted a Cougar pass and ran it into paydirt. Bob Blackman then substituted Curt Steger (Jock's, September 23) for Kopatz and put in Perrin which keyed an Illini turnaround. Blackman had waited to replace Kopatz because in his words, "That seems to be when Kurt plays best."

Fuzzy Johnson and Lonnie Perrin comand'ered the Illini within striking range and Danny Beaver booted a record-tying 52-yard field goal. The Cougars received two chances to tie the score with a field goal but failed on a bad snap.

Offense Dominates

If the Illini dominated offensive play by riding a 13-point lead till late in the fourth quarter when Washington scored the final points on the Illini reserves.

The 27-21 victory brings the Illini conference record to 1-0-1 with a 2-2-0 tally over all.

Centennial Tops Jacksonville

In a third quarter flurry of scoring, Centennial accumulated 23 points to clench a capital conference victory Saturday night.

Urbana Downed by Springfield

Springfield play dominated the first half, scoring 30 points and then coasted to a 30-6 victory. Urbana will face unbeaten Lincoln in a home game Friday.

Central Drops Overtime

Bloomington squeaked by a tough Champaign Central ball club to defeat Central in their homecoming game in overtime, 20-19. Bloomington scored with time expired, to go into overtime. The last three plays of the game were touchdowns.

Baseball Team has last fall practice

According to Joe Abbey, athletic director here at P/C, the athletic program now available has evolved over the years since 1967. That year, "there were three of us on the staff," said Abbey. "We decided to, first thing, get an intra-mural program for all the students set up; a comprehensive athletic program."

In 1968, the students wanted competitive sports programs. At that time, there were between 500-800 students at P/C, Ddonald Swank was Dean of Students, and the athletic department went to him with this information. In 1968/69, intercollegiate basketball was implemented and, "went over real well." In '69/70, track, wrestling, golf, cross-country and baseball were added to the intra-mural program. There are also women's programs: basketball, volleyball, baseball and I.M. football. Students have indicated a desire for programs of tennis and swim, as well as the current call for varsity football.

Read the Classifieds!

Fast Freddy Winners Announced

John Boerman winner

Fast Freddy's Forecast with

11 of 12 correct

Fast Freddy's football forecast

RULES OF THE GAME

1. Everyone, except newspaper staff members, their families and Fast Freddy, is eligible.
2. This official entry blank must be used.
3. Only one entry per person will be accepted; multiple entries will be disqualified.
4. No individual can win the contest prize more than twice during the season.
5. All entry blanks are due in the *Prospectus* office by noon (12:00) on the Friday preceding the games. No entries can be accepted under any circumstances after this time.
6. Winner will be announced in the *Prospectus* (with a picture) and will receive a cash prize of \$5.00.
7. To enter you must circle the team you think will win in each game. Circle both teams for ties. Pick a score for the tie-breaker game. This game will be used only in case of ties and does not count in the total of ten games to be predicted. Winner will be the person who selected the most games correctly.

GAMES OF OCTOBER 11

- Game # 1 Minnesota at Illinois
- Game # 2 Indiana at Northwestern
- Game # 3 Iowa at Ohio State
- Game # 4 Michigan at Michigan State
- Game # 5 Wisconsin at Purdue
- Game # 6 Northern Illinois at Indiana State
- Game # 7 Southern Illinois at Illinois State
- Game # 8 Eastern Illinois at Tennessee Tech
- Game # 9 Western Illinois at Mankato State
- Game #10 Notre Dame at North Carolina
- Game #11 Oklahoma at Texas
- Game #12 Oklahoma State at Missouri

TIE BREAKER

• Kansas () at Nebraska ()

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
PHONE _____

womensports

In the Women's I.M. Football lineup, there are about 8-10 women on each team, and these teams play a round robin schedule, after which playoffs are scheduled. Champions last year in women's football were the champs, fittingly enough. The players in this program have opted for T-shirts for the winners. The first game this season is scheduled for Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 11:15 a.m., on the field immediately west of the C parking lot.

Women's I.M. Football Schedule

- Oct. 7
B. Bruisers vs. O.T.s
Tenny Twisters vs. Champs
- Oct. 14
Q.T.s vs. Champs
B. Bruisers vs. Tenny Twisters
- Oct. 21
Q.T.s vs. Tenny Twisters
B. Bruisers vs. Champs

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Computers Reproduce

by Mike Marlowe

Everyone knows that a computer can produce. It can produce bills, often annoyingly incorrect, and grade reports, sometimes painfully accurate, and virtually anything else. But did you know that a computer can reproduce? Yes, it's true (we're even thinking about boarding up the College Computer Center for that reason). So says John G. Kemeny, a mathematician, philosopher, current president of Dartmouth College, and pioneer in the computer field.

Kemeny has written a book, *Man and the Computer*, which is divided into two parts the first part having been entitled "The New Symbiosis" and the last part, "The Symbiotic Revolution." Symbiosis, he explains, is "two organisms of different kinds (species) living in intimate union and to the benefit of both... such as termites and flagellates, or the hermit crab and sea anemone." The symbiote of the computer is man, of course. What's that, you say? A computer is a machine, not a species: Ph, but you're wrong. A computer is a species. It can do anything a species can—even reproduce itself. Professor Kemeny explains it all in the book (along with the status of his current research project—an investigation into whether Ara Parseghian and King Kong are symbiotes to each other).

Kemeny continues in a more believable vein to topics such as division of labor between man and computer, nationwide computer networks, computers in education, automated libraries, computers as management tools, computers in the home, and solving the problems of society.

The division of labor topic is done especially well through the use of an analogy. The analogy is that of a man lost in space who encounters a race much more intelligent than human beings but with a metabolism so slow that it takes them months to perform routine calculations. The lost

spaceman subsequently goes to work for these creatures as their "con.puter."

The author addresses the problem of storage in libraries by recommending that books that are seldom check out be stored in a nationwide data bank so that the computer can be used to call out these books and reproduce them upon request. This would also mean that individual libraries would not have to buy nearly as many books. He doesn't feel that the problem of royalties traditionally having been paid on the basis of books sold is prohibitive—the system could be changed so that royalties are paid on the basis of times checked out. Even if the current system for paying royalties could be changed there is another significant problem which is summarily brushed aside, that of the great expense involved in having the computer reproduce books upon request.

Professor Kemeny would have us set up a national network of computers and store any information on it that we have. The data stored would include such items as credit information, criminal records, automobile registration, and literally every piece of information that is kept by government and business. Even though this would be quite efficient it presents the serious problem of maintaining privacy. We are assured in the text that safeguards can be built in which would prevent people from getting at information which is none of their business. The fact is however that it has already been frequently demonstrated that the privacy safeguards built into the already existing computer networks can be bypassed.

If you don't know much about computers (but would like to) be sure to read *Man and the Computer* by John G. Kemeny. You can find it in the Parkland College library, call number QA 76.5 .K382. Just remember its weak points: cost and privacy.

STU-GO FISCAL BUDGET APPROVED

STUDENT ASSOCIATION BUDGET 1975-76

Parkland College

		8.50%	\$ 6,375
Student Senate			
Equipment	200		
Telephone	400		
Postage	200		
Office Supplies	300		
Sign Machine Repairs	200	600	
Posters	400		
Salaries		1820	
President	250		
Vice Pres	250		
Treasurer	250		
Secretary	250		
+ 10 hrs/wk at \$2.05/hrx40 wks =		(820)	
Leadership Workshop	400		
Leadership Conferences	200		
Alpha Omega Certificates	100		
Community Services	700		
Travel and Conferences	1255		
High School Visitation	200		
		11.36%	8,525
Campus Organizations			
Allocations	3,750		
Fall Semester 25 orgs at \$75			
Spring Semester 25 orgs at \$75			
Halloween Party	100		
Christmas Decorations & party	175		
Spring Carnival	1,800		
Awards & Recognition Program	2,300		
Club-a-rama	100		
Office Equipment & Supplies	100		
Miscellaneous	200		
		9.60%	5,100
Publications			
Prospectus	5,100		
Sprinkler	400		
Student Directory	400		
Publications Workshops	400		
Pictorial magazine	900		
		14.67%	11,000
Convocations			
Lecturers	2,500		
Films (entertainment & academic)	3,500		
Exhibits (arts)	1,500		
Concerts & Bands	3,500		
		8.40%	6,300
Student Services			
Student Activity Day	1,700		
Field Trips (\$6,000 exp - \$3,400 inc) =	2,600		
basketball games, hockey games			
baseball games, canoe trips,			
ice skating parties, etc.			
ACU-I game tournament participation	500		
Region 9 tourney (Indiana & Illinois)			
Game Room Operations			
\$4,500 exp less \$3,000 inc =	1,500		
		5.74%	4,300
Student Projects			
Bi-Centennial Program	200		
Computer car pooling program	300		
Emergency baby sitting program	2,300		
Other	1,500		
		22.00%	16,500
Varsity Athletics			
Intercollegiate program for Men and Women			
		5.86%	4,400
Intramural Program			
		1.00%	750
Drama and Theater			
		3.00%	2,250
Debate			
		3.00%	2,250
Individual Events			
		1.00%	750
Agriculture Judging			
		1.33%	1,000
Summer Programs			
		4.53%	3,400
Evening Program			
		Total	\$75,000

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Jerry Eads, Treasurer
Student Government

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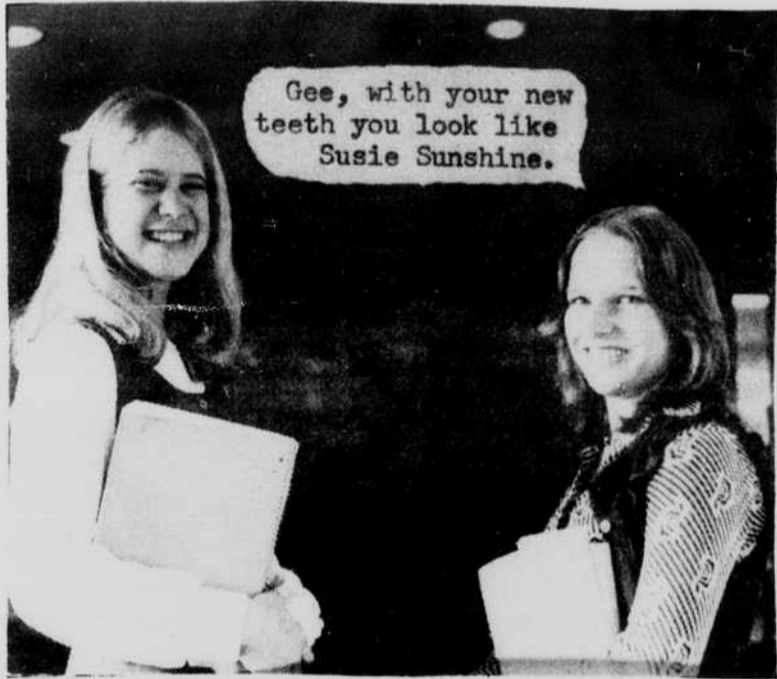


IMAGES

Parkland's Literary Magazine is now accepting short stories, poetry, and artwork. (Submit work to X159, Student Activities office.)

Foto-Funny's

A Teran-Coverstone production



Gee, with your new teeth you look like Susie Sunshine.



Now if I can find a handsome MAN to sink them into..



WOW!! Hey, Hey, Hey!!!



YUECHHH !

Vinyl Love

By Ron Chrastka



After cruising down an hour's worth of I-74 (America's most scenic highway) the twin cities of Bloomington-Normal loomed in the distance remarkably like another pair of cities I had just left. Sufficiently airborne, I arrived at ISU's Horton Fieldhouse and immediately noticed its similarity to airplane hangers I have known and loved (was that Blue Cheer or the Beatles playing through the P.A.?). Fighting my way through crowds of adolescents and armed security guards, I make it to my \$6.50 bleacher-seat-with-no-back just in time to see opening act Ted Nugent. (His band USED to be called the Amboy Dukes, the only band around with more personnel changes than Savoy Brown.)

What can I say? Good old Ted is stuck in a rut, playing his strange wild-man-just-out-of-the-woods act (circa 1970) to the hilt. Kind of like a cross between Mark Farner and Euell Gibbons. Totally unmemorable songs featuring Ted's famous repeated use of feedback... all on the same note. Totally dispensable stage antics consisting mainly of Ted throwing himself on the ground, mumbling insults to the audience (they loved it) and choking himself while howling at the moon. Read masochist rock. I found myself rapidly losing altitude so I fortunately missed Nugent's mandatory encore as I refreshed myself in preparation for one of America's foremost rock and roll experiences. I was not disappointed.

Mini-Concert Series Opens

By Bob Dees

A small but enthusiastic crowd gathered Monday, September 29, in the College Center to hear a slightly different type of music than what Parkland students usually find confronting them as they wander the halls of this institution. The program was the first of a Mini-Concert series which is being initiated by a Parkland Music faculty member, Carol Christell, choir director.

The music heard by those students was of the classical variety with Ms. Christell playing piano and Valerie Christell playing flute. The selections were from Sonatas by Handel, Telemann, and Hindemith. The latter two composers are of the contemporary scene and Handel goes back a few years before that.

Ms. Christell, who performed admirably last Monday, felt that a more diverse program of musical exposure was needed at Parkland and decided to do something about it. She said, in an interview with this writer a short time ago, that in a college atmosphere an enlightenment toward new ideas and concepts was very important and that this Mini-Series was a way to that end.

Aerosmith live is about as gentle as the punch of a rusty needle into a collapsed vein. They come across with a certain rock and roll "attitude", and that attitude usually defeats any technical difficulties or shortcomings in a hall's acoustics. So even though lead guitarist Joe Perry repeatedly had trouble being heard and the group sound was sometimes unbalanced, their pile driving brand of music came through loud and strong.

Starting with a rousing version of "Walkin' the Dog" from their first album, vocalist Steven Tyler led the crowd by the crotch through energetic Jagger-like moves and courses in ass-jiggling, strutting and mike stand twirling. They blazed through material from their three Columbia albums, concentrating mainly on tunes from their latest, "Toys in the Attic".

Squeals of delight from a myriad number of tiny females filled the air during "Sweet Emotion" and the whole crowd continued to clap enthusiastically offbeat. Effective lighting and smoke machines did their stuff during the moody "Dream On" and Joey Kramer did his obligatory drum solo during "Train Kept A-Rollin'" (sans drum sticks no less).

Although the audience greeted each song with increasing frenzy, there was only one encore—"Toys in the Attic". Maybe they were having a hard time recovering from Tyler's reemergence on stage through a huge ball of fire and accompanying explosion. Fancy stuff. . . The house lights went up during the last couple of verses of "Toys" and revealed the main floor bobbing and swaying like Times Square on New Years Eve.

But it was getting past curfew for many of the young people in attendance, so as all good things must pass, the concert came to an impressive end. A cloud of smoke amongst the basketball nets in the rafters and a huge Aerosmith logo hanging behind mountains of equipment were all that was left to mark its passing.

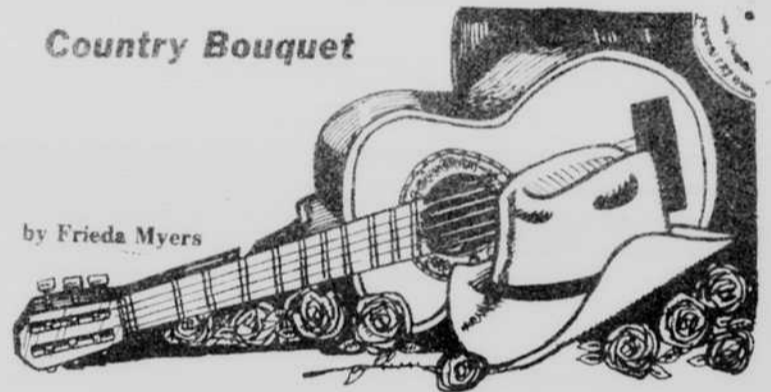
Four hours on a bench seat left me with a hefty backache (nothing that couldn't be taken care of by a nice four-hour massage). But the young punks from Beantown did it right—put on an extremely tight, super-energetic show, and I was left truly entertained. Of course the trip back home was a challenge to stay awake that I just couldn't pass up.

More refreshments please.

Next week . . . capsule reviews.

Country Bouquet

by Frieda Myers



1. Daydreams About Night Things—Ronnie Milsap
2. The First Time—Freddie Hart
3. Blue Eyes Crying in the Rain—Willie Nelson
4. I'll Go to My Grave Loving You—Statler Bros.
5. Rhinestone Cowboy—Glenn Campbell
6. If I Could Only Win Your Love—Emmylou Harris
7. Feelins—Loretta Lynn and Conway Twitty
8. Hope You're Feelin' Me (Like I'm Feelin' You)—Charlie Pride
9. You Never Call Me By My Name—David Allen Coe
10. Bandy the Rodeo Clown—Moe Bandy

No. 1 country performer this time is Ronnie Milsap, whom we all know as "Best Male Vocalist of the Year" in the Country Music Awards last year. His first country release was "(All Together Now) Let's Fall Apart"; the other side "I Hate You," was also a hit. Others followed, like

"The Girl Who Waits On Tables" and "Pure Love." Another single hit, "A Legend In My Own Time" furnished the title for his latest RCA album.

Ronne was born blind, but it surely hasn't slowed him down any. He played rock, jazz, and, now, country and has done well in it all. He has traveled with the Charlie Pride road show, too. In all he's done pretty well for himself.

Hey, Country fans, do you know that the 28th of November is the 50th birthday of the "Grand Ole Opry"? In the beginning there was a one hour show, with DeFord Bailey playing a harmonica M.C.ed by the "Solemn Old Judge" (for you youngsters, the man's name was George D. Hays). The National Life and Accident Insurance Company sponsored the opening of Nashville radio station WSM, and are now owners of the "Grand Ole Opry."

Since that one hour, one guest show fifty years ago the "Opry" has grown to be a multi-million dollar a year business. Some people say the "Opry" is dying, but any place that can get people like Charlie Pride, Waylon Jennings, Glenn Campbell, and Tammy Wynette, and any number of similar stars for only \$60 a performance, it has to have something going for it. Of course, there are some performers who would be tickled to death to appear on the "Opry" for nothing. The "Opry" may die someday but right now it's going strong and I, for one hope it will last another 50 years.

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Living on Borrowed Sunlight

The trouble with energy is that there is plenty of the stuff around but it is hard to catch. Each day the radiant energy from the sun which lights on his modest planet totals about 29,000 times the amount of energy which is presently required to turn the wheels of industry and autos, keep us warm or cool, wisk us through the stratosphere, etc. and totals about 5,000 times the energy available from all other sources (nuclear, geothermal etc.).

The way this solar energy is disbursed takes a huge bite out of the total before it even gets through the atmosphere. Even so, there is plenty left to keep the wheels turning. About a third of incident solar energy is immediately reflected back into space. One-half, more or less, is directly converted to heat. (Put your hand on a black automobile standing in the mid-day sun, and you get the idea). A bit more than a fifth evaporates water from oceans, lakes, rivers, and the land; and this sets in motion the "weather-machine" which grinds out the good days and the bad. Only about 1/4,500th of it is trapped by green plants via photosynthesis, and is in part stored as cellulose, starches, sugars, etc. This is the energy which keeps the biosphere whirling — feeding four billion human beings, and countless trillions of animals of all shapes and sizes from zooplankton to blue whales — from paramecia to minnows, mice, men, and elephants.

To get some idea of the vast quantity of energy perpetually poured on us by the sun, just consider that a garden-variety tropical hurricane releases during its week-long frenzy as much energy as would be produced by the explosion of a half-dozen hydrogen bombs.

And here is a paradox. Engulfed as we are in this swirling sea of energy, few of us realize that nearly all of the energy which now sustains the activities of the modern world is indeed solar energy, but of an unimaginably antique vintage. It has been in a planetary dee-freeze for hundreds of millions of years. The sunlight we depend on to provide the energy to maintain the voracious demands of today's industrial world was laid down over the past 600 million years. A major part was stored away during the Pennsylvanian Period which lasted for some 40 million years between 320 and 280 million years B.Q. ("Q" being the Quaternary Period in which we now live.).

If the exploitative phase on which the world is now operating continues at the present rate, the rich energy-lode which now powers the world economy will not last for three centuries more. This constitutes only 180,000th of the time required to entrap this solar abundance among the rocks.

This "barrelled sunlight" came into existence at an important stage in the evolution of the planet and of life. All of the major divisions of the animal kingdom were extinct half a billion years ago, except the vertebrates, but they were mainly limited to the sea. The atmosphere of the planet before the Pennsylvanian Period appears to have been a thick super-smog rich in methane and other carboniferous residues, but deficient in the amount of oxygen which the advanced air-breathers required. It has been speculated by the late Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner and others that the luxuriant vegetation which appeared at this point in time cleaned up the atmosphere and packed away much of the excess carbon into coal seams and petroleum pools,

which were being held in trust, as it were, to implement man's sudden shift from muscle energy to heat energy in the 19th Century.

Coal began to be mined about nine centuries ago, according to Dr. M. King Hubbert, the noted energy authority with the U.S. Geological Survey. By the 17th Century it was increasingly used to warm houses and to smelt iron. But the age of inorganic energy, which was introduced by the invention of the steam engine, marked the take-off point for the modern age, when the muscles of draft animals and human beings were replaced by the steam engine, and eventually by the internal combustion engine.

Heat energy is produced to turn the wheels of industry and to keep us warm, etc. by a very simple chemical reaction. The quantity of fossil fuels which are being fed into this reaction is enormous. In 1970, more than 16 billion barrels of crude oil were consumed worldwide and, in addition, 3 billion metric tons of coal were consumed, all of which Dr. Hubbert calculates constituted about two percent of the quantity originally present when the exploitation began.

The fossil fuels are absolutely non-renewable. Coal began to come into massive use early in the 19th Century; and petroleum entered the field in the late 1850's in Romania and Pennsylvania. By 1975, it is the reasoned conviction of almost all authorities that between a third and a half of the total liquid and gaseous fossil fuels in the U.S. have been consumed. About a sixth of the estimated world resources of fossil fuel have been used. Hubbert present this situation in graphic form in a diagram which has been called "Hubbert's Pimple." Though the chart shown here was published in 1962, its significance has only recently begun to be generally understood.

Complete cycle of world consumption of fossil fuels on a time scale of 5,000 years before and after the present.

If we plot the complete cycle of the consumption of the fossil fuels on a time base extending from 5,000 years in the past to 5,000 years in the future, the result is a curve which begins to rise from near zero about 1800 to a sharp crest about 2000 and then returns to near zero in the narrow span of between three and four centuries. According to Hubbert, "The entire epoch of the fossil fuels can only be a transitory and ephemeral event in human history — an event, nonetheless, which is unique in geological history and which has exercised the most drastic influence experienced by the human species during its entire biological history."

The shape of the 'pimple' could be altered to tail off more slowly to the right by sharply curtailing the use of fossil fuels. It cannot possibly be greatly changed, however.

Coal and crude oil are important in many other ways than simply igniting them in the presence of oxygen to produce heat. The whole vast and astonishingly varied developments in what was once called "organic chemistry," but is now more accurately described as "the chemistry of the carbon compounds," profoundly affects the lives of all of us, very much for the better in many respects — and for the worse in some others: e.g. carcinogens. Pharmacology today is based increasingly on the synthetics which have been fabricated by playing tricks with the compounds derived from fossil fuels. Plastics in all their

ramifications come predominantly from the same source — fossil fuels.

As the fossil fuels begin to disappear, other precursors will no doubt be developed. Charles Lamb's fable of how roast pig was discovered may point a moral in this connection. It seemed that a family had almost as a member a pet pig, dearly beloved even by some of the neighbors. Sad to say the simple home of the family caught fire and in the confusion, the pig was trapped. The victim was so situated that he did not burn to a crisp, rather to a nice tender brown on the outside. And the aroma was so marvelous as to tempt savoring the remains. The family was not in an experimental mood, but some of the neighbors were. And thus was roast pig discovered. It took a little time to learn that it was not necessary to burn the house down to create this delicious comestible, and perhaps that was where ovens were invented.

Here we are today — hell-bent to combine as much as possible of the irreplaceable fossil fuels with oxygen to turn the wheels and all — and to keep us warm. This cannot go on very long under any circumstances. And there is the sun, up yonder — at just about the right distance to flood us with energy without burning us to a crisp like Charles Lamb's porker.

Without having to really put their minds to it, the plants do quite well with the 1/4,500th of the sun's energy striking the earth that they latch onto (though they actually use only about two percent of that miniscule amount in the photosynthetic process!) Since we did make it to the moon and back several times, maybe we could manage to capture two or three times as much of all that rampaging energy that the plants catch and store. Then we could relax about the Arabs, perhaps avoid a global atomic war, and have some prospect of living happily forever after.

There is nothing, really, which says that this cannot be done. The spacecraft heading for the outer planets and the communications satellites lofting scenes of festivity, solemn assemblies, and assorted carnage from the ends of the earth to our living rooms are powered by directly-converted solar energy. The way this is done now is enormously expensive, but the principles are well established.

Once the technology reduces what knowledge we now have "to practice" (as the patent applications say), energy will no longer be such a problem. We can then turn our minds and energies to such really important matters as giving our endangered fellow creatures a break (and we are frighteningly close to needing one ourselves) and taking constructive steps to make this planet a verdant and perpetually inviting place to live.

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Energy and Automation

Energy shortages and the soaring prices of fossil fuels will reverse our country's long-established trend toward automation and produce a resurgence of manual (but not necessarily unskilled) labor.

This thesis is being advanced by a number of scientists and economists, including Dr. Bruce Hannon of the University of Illinois' Center for Advanced Computation.

Hannon maintains that the pattern of replacing men with machines has already begun to slacken. He cites government statistics which show that in the 1960s the 20 percent increase in overall energy use resulted from sheer growth of population and consumption, not from greater utilization of fuel by technology. In fact, technology's rate of energy use was slightly less by the end of the decade.

As Hannon visualizes it, the decrease in accessible, concentrated fossil fuel deposits will continue to drive the price of energy upward. Automation, which has relied on "cheap," plentiful supplies of energy to produce goods and services with low overhead and without the drudgery of manual labor will lose in like degree its attraction. The wage a worker receives for his services will once more become price competitive with the cost of operating a machine.

To combat the energy crunch, industry will increasingly practice energy conservation. This will reduce output substantially unless additional workers are hired to fill the void left by idled or phased-out machines.

Thus, industry's energy conservation is not expected to create unemployment but rather will increase the number of available jobs.

Hannon has documented this pattern in a number of instances and is corroborated by a study of Data Resources Inc. conducted for the Ford Foundation's Energy Policy Project. Data Resources projected various levels of energy conservation during the next 25 years and found that increased employment would result in relation to the reduction of energy use.

These reductions would not be without their social and economic costs. There would be more jobs but at lower salaries. Companies' profits would fall. The nation's output would diminish, though Data Resources thinks not to the point of a major economic upheaval.

On the other hand, environ-

mental degradation would be reduced and the rate of depletion of our natural resources would be slowed.

Hannon warns that the shift from energy-intensive to labor-intensive activity will not always be easy. He cites the example of substituting returnable bottles for throwaway containers. Such a transition would create additional unskilled, low-paying jobs but eliminate a much smaller number of trained positions in which workers were highly organized. Unions, with their frequently considerable influence, might oppose the change in order to protect the relatively few jobs of their members.

Consequently, Hannon believes that a smooth shift to energy conservation will often depend on what jobs will be lost and gained and what fuels will be used as substitutes.

He says our economic system will use less energy and create more jobs if consumers concentrate their spending on food (for home use), clothing, health services, insurance, charity, and education. They should travel less (particularly by car and plane), stay home more and reduce their residential heating and lighting consumption.

Hannon also proposes that the federal government divert its spending from energy-intensive construction projects such as highways and dams to improvements in mass transit, postal services and health, education and sanitation facilities.

Government funding of energy-costly goods and services would be permitted under Hannon's thesis, when the investment resulted in a net energy gain. He believes, for example that the manufacture, shipment, and installation of home insulation consumes a lot of fuel but would save even more over the years.

So Hannon's scenario has us all someday being a little poorer, working a little harder, consuming a little less, and conserving a little more.

Should this sound a little oppressive, Hannon would reply that we don't have much choice in the matter. "If our resources are really running short," he declares, "the only equitable way to redistribute them is through the preceding formula."

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4 nights a week Tuesday thru Friday

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Lost in the main lounge: One dk. brown suede coat on Monday, Sept. 22. Decent reward offered for the coat or information. Please call Viki Hilferly at 253-2982 or leave a message at PROSPECTUS office.

3 HOUSE TRAILERS FOR RENT: 3 bedrooms each. Located in Urbana. Available on, or 23 Sept. Call Donna at 1-815-945-7368.

2 TRAILERS FOR RENT: 3 bedroom, furnished. Natural gas heat, 1 with washer, might consider putting in washer and dryer in others. 1 has hot water heater. 1 for \$150 a month and 1 for \$160 per month. Available on or about 7 Oct. Call Donna at 1-815-945-7368. Located in E. Urbana.

TRAILER FOR RENT: 3 bedroom, furnished. Natural gas heat. \$120 month. Also, would like Male student to share trailer furnished with washer and dryer, \$75 a month. Call at 1-815-945-7368. Located in E. Urbana.

LOST: Paper back book, "No More Masks," Tues., Sept. 30, probably in Math building; maybe in C Lounge. Please return to switchboard operator. Thank you.

FOR RENT: 3-room, 1st floor apt., private bath and entrance. \$85 a month and utilities, separate meters. Make student years lease. 352-2050, Mrs. Koss.

1974 HONDA CL360, low mileage, good condition. \$950 or best offer. Call 485-5491 after 5:30.

GARAGE SALE sponsored by the Parkland College Veterans Association. Enormous selection. Clothes, furniture, sporting goods, toys—also hot dogs and baked goods. FREE COFFEE. Oct. 18-19, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. 1316 Hedge Road, just north of Bradley Ave.

1972 PLYMOUTH "CUDA" 340 4 barrel, new 650 holley carburetor and air shocks. 37,000 mi., good shape. Would like \$2,600 or best offer. Call: 485-5491 after 5:30.

PART-TIME JOB: The art department is seeking studio models, female and male. \$2.00 per hour. Tues. and Thurs. 1:00-4:00, wear leotard or swim trunks, requires some physical strength and ability to take directions. See Mr. Lake in C-226 at noon hour, Tues. or Thurs.

Anyone wanting to join the Circle K Club can call Robert Kirby at 359-5277 for more information.

Dishwashers/Busboys: Part time people wanted. Good working conditions. \$2.25 to start plus later raises. David Peters—401 Evergreen.

Need EXTRA Income? We need people to demonstrate our products. Earn \$200 per month and up, working part time. No obligation. Free training program if you qualify. Shaklee Distributors. Call Rick at 356-7647 or 328-1003.

FOR SALE: 70 Maverick, power steering and brakes A/C New tires, good condition. 352-7519 after 6:00 p.m.

FOR SALE: 1969 TEMPEST—4 door, 350 V8, air conditioning, radio, \$100 under market. 1971 GREMLIN—Hatchback, 232, 6 cyl., good gas mileage. \$150 under market. Call 762-8071.

Free Classified in Prospectus

A Lease that lets you Sleep

It's a slow, hot trudge up a long flight of stairs at the end of the first of what could be many days of apartment-hunting. At least the sign downstairs didn't say "No animals or students." Head, feet and hand pounding in unison, you knock on what you've promised yourself will be the last manager's door of the day.

Then, suddenly, there it is: the ideal apartment, a veritable \$100-a-month nirvana to your weary eyes. Out comes the lease, on goes the signature. The landlord-tenant sterility dance is finished before you even notice what legal and financial potency you've lost for the next 12 months. But after all, what are a few rights in return for no roaches? Perhaps only a little peace of mind or no heat until December or a couple hundred dollars or a surprise eviction.

If you've survived or avoided the black plague of mandatory dorms, get ready for the trial by tenancy. With the possible exception of students purchasing an education, no class of consumers are more oppressed than tenants. In 25 states tenants must still pay rent even if their landlord doesn't provide them with a livable apartment. In 30 states a tenant can be evicted in retaliation for reporting a housing code violation.

For info about the specific dearth of rights in your state, see your local tenant's union (or start one: write the National Tenant's Organization, 1346 Connecticut Ave., Room 202, Washington, DC 20036). In the meantime, here are a few basics for your next lease-signing ritual.

1. The ball and chain lease. Contrary to popular belief, you do have the right to enjoy your apartment. Even with the current housing shortage in some college communities, you're signing a rental agreement, not a release for involuntary confinement. Nevertheless, you'll probably find clauses which prohibit parties, stereos, guests, pets, air conditioners, repainting, remodeling and other things people usually associate with a home. At some point the protection of your landlord's property nudges your right to privacy out of the picture.

Aside from signing away your lifestyle, you may also be asked to unwittingly give up other legal rights. Buried in the fine-print legal jargon may be clauses which give your landlord the right to enter your apartment at any time, to lock you out, or to seize your belongings and throw you out for late payment of rent. Under many brave new leases you also agree to pay your landlord's attorney's fees if he sues you or allow him to appoint an attorney on your behalf to plead guilty.

Here's some Orwellian gobbledygook I signed a few years ago, again from a standard lease: "This lease and the obligation of the Tenant to pay rent hereunder . . . shall in nowise be affected, impaired or excused because the Landlord is unable to supply or is delayed in supplying any service expressly or impliedly to be supplied or is unable or is delayed in making any repairs, additions, alterations or decorations . . ." Translation: you must pay rent even if the landlord doesn't provide heat, electricity, repairs or any other service he promised—quite a switch from the universal consumer axiom that you don't pay for what you don't receive.

2. The insecurity deposit. To prevent your security deposit from becoming your landlord's permanent bank deposit, try to

include in your lease a clause stipulating when your money should be returned and requiring an itemized accounting of all deductions made.

So you only pay for your own holes in the wall after finals, make sure you and your landlord inspect the place before you move in and make a written inventory of all damage. If he refuses to take the tour, take along a disinterested witness, have your inventory notarized and give the landlord a copy. Although legally shaky, such tactics have a "don't tread on me" effect which can prove valuable.

For more clout try using the model inventory checklist and security deposit contract available free from the Sacramento County Consumer Protection Bureau, 816 H. St., Sacramento, CA 95841. The model agreement resulted from a survey of landlords in the Sacramento area which found that of an estimated \$1.7 million in security deposits, over half the money was being withheld illegally. Confirming what many students know from experience, the bureau concluded that security deposits had become "an incredible ripoff."

3. The lease of least resistance. Although negotiating may be traumatic, you should try to change your lease before you sign it rather than rely on long and expensive legal action to vindicate you. In many places, local law hasn't yet caught up with basic human rights or the Constitution. Remember that any lease changes your landlord agrees to, as well as remodeling or repairs he's promised to make, should be written into the contract and initialed by both of you.

One factor in your favor: most landlords don't write their own lease, they just use whatever the local legal form supplier happens to carry. To take a dim view, this means they may not exactly be gyping you, but not exactly how. With some knowledge of your housing law, (or better yet a group of tenants) can win back a few rights and survive until feudalism is officially declared dead.

One last tactic or symbolic protest, depending on your negotiating strength, is to present your landlord with your own lease. Try to let him sort through the winding language and fly-speck print. A good pro-tenant model lease is available free from the National Housing and Economic Development Law Project, 2313 Warring St., Berkeley, CA 94704.

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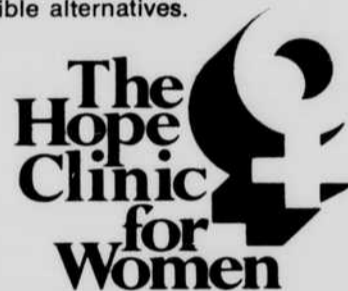
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FAR OUT PLANET by Wes Cunn



★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SKYLINES

By Dave Linton



The early evening skies have been void of bright naked-eye planets since Venus passed into the morning skies last August. Now, looking eastward within an hour after sunset, we can observe the giant planet Juniper low above the horizon, easily the brightest object in the evening sky. Jupiter is so large that a thousand objects the size of the earth could be made to fit into its volume. Even though its size is tremendous, its distance (386 million miles at present) causes Jupiter to appear as a point of light, albeit a very bright one. If you look at Jupiter through binoculars or a small telescope, you will see up to four points of light along a line passing through the planet. These points of light are reflections from the four largest moons of Jupiter, each larger than our Moon. Try to imagine how far away from the full Moon you would have to travel for the Moon to disappear from view.

able to see Jupiter move rapidly up from the eastern horizon and across the sky. Shortly before sunrise, Jupiter will be close to setting in the west. At this time however, Jupiter is no longer the only planet visible. Venus is now hanging brightly over the eastern horizon while Saturn and Mars appear toward the south, but high in the sky. There are many bright stars visible in the morning, and these last two planets will consequently be more difficult to pick out than Jupiter and Venus.

The fifth naked-eye planet can also be seen in the morning sky later this month. Within one week either side of October 24th, look for Mercury low in the southeast before the beginning of morning twilight. Binoculars will help, but are not needed in clear skies.

If you view in the evening, watch the crescent moon make its appearance low in the west this week. Follow its path eastward among the stars from one night to the next as it slowly grows from crescent to full moon.

During the night, you will be

Back to Basics - Eng 100 Evaluated

by Robert Dees and Charlie Gerbino

A new program of basic English instruction is being initiated at Parkland this fall. Its title is English 100 and according to Loren Kotler, who co-authored the course along with John Cardwell and Sally Wallace, it seems to have done its job. The idea for an approach to basic English instruction at Parkland was necessitated, according to Kotler, by pressure from members of the business community, teachers in other areas of the college and by members of the English faculty itself.

"That pressure directed our attention to the inadvertent disservice we were rendering to students, who rightfully expect—or ought to—that they be given the chance to prepare themselves to handle standard written English with some ease, confidence, and skill," the English department stated.

The problem of basic English grammar comprehension is certainly not limited to Parkland.

Many universities including Harvard have received widespread publicity when it is discovered that freshman compositions are clearly not up to minimum standards. Parkland's program, however, may be the first of its type on a community college level.

Karen Keener, coordinator of English, may be given credit for the impetus in development of the new program but the effort has been a collective one with the entire English staff involved.

"We realized that our haphazard diagnostic procedures and uncoordinated teaching methods were not getting the job done well enough. Not all students who were counseled into our basic freshman composition course were ready to perform two tasks at once: to honestly explore their experience, which we thought would open up their minds and loosen their writing fingers, and to gain leverage on the handles of grammar that they would need to meet our objectives but that we were—sometimes by oversight, sometimes by choice—failing to give them. The result was frustration all around—in students, who discovered that they were unprepared for their next English class that required them to write research papers; in English teachers, who knew they had to pass unqualified students simply because they had met our

main objective; in other teachers, who began to wonder what our English classes were all about; and in the residents of District 505, who as employers, were faced with graduates whose formal educations were ostensibly complete but whose sentences obviously were not," the Department stated.

The first diagnostic phase of the program is now completed. All new students are required to take the 100 class, where they are channelled into one of the four other classes in the program. These are: English 099, 101a, 101b, and 109.

Of the roughly 1100 students participating in the program, the largest part of the combined classes have been channelled into either English 101a or English 101b. Up to 250 new students have been placed in the English 099, writing skills review, and 30 have been placed in English 109, an accelerated composition course. These figures indicate that a higher percentage of students than one might have expected actually need the skill review.

Kotler warned that it is really too early to be absolutely sure as to the program's outcome. "We'll have to wait until the end of the semester and then we'll see how well the students do, but the way it looks now makes me feel that the program has done the job that it was intended to do."



Josh McDowell, traveling representative for Campus Crusade for Christ, spoke at Parkland September 30.

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<p>Monday, Oct. 6— C118, 7 p.m. "The Sting" (movie) South Lounge, 9 a.m., U.S. Navy job recruitment L117, 1-2 p.m., Student Nurses Assoc. meeting</p>	<p>Wednesday, Oct. 15— X150, 8:30-9 a.m., Prayer Group</p>
<p>Tuesday, Oct. 7— C118, 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., "The Sting" (movie) X231, 11 a.m., Newman Club X227, 11 a.m., Disabilities Unlimited X148, 11 a.m., Recreation Club Outside, south side of Campus, 11 a.m., Tug-of-war Tournament X226, 11 a.m., Cheerleaders Tryout meeting X161, 12 noon, IOC meeting X150, 3:30-5 p.m., Phi Delta Kappa X150, 5 p.m., Rifle and Pistol Club</p>	<p>Thursday, Oct. 16— X148, 12 noon, Recreation Club X230, 12 noon, Campus Crusade for Christ</p>
<p>Wednesday, Oct. 8— X150, 8:30-9 a.m., Prayer Group</p>	<p>Monday, Oct. 20— X202, ALL DAY, HEALTH SERVICES BLOOD DRIVE, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY BLOOD BANK</p>
<p>Thursday, Oct. 9— C246, 11 a.m., Publications Board meeting X148, 12 noon, Recreation Club X230, 12 noon, Campus Crusade for Christ</p>	<p>Tuesday, Oct. 21— X231, 11 a.m., Newman Club X227, 11 a.m., Disabilities Unlimited X148, 11 a.m., Recreation Club C118, 1 p.m., Bicentennial Movies: "Equally Free," "Mary Kate's War," "The People vs. Job Shattuk" X161, 12 noon, IOC Meeting</p>
<p>Tuesday, Oct. 14— College Center, 11 a.m.-1 p.m., Band concert, "Coal Kitchen" X231, 11 a.m., Newman Club X227, 11 a.m., Disabilities Unlimited X148, 11 a.m., Recreation Club</p>	<p>Tuesday, Oct. 28— 11:00 a.m., College center, taffy applies (dip your own); and Mr. Pumpkin contest.</p>
<p>Thursday, Oct. 30— Bobbing for apples, 11:00 a.m., beside the fountain.</p>	

PROSPECTUS

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