

# Prospectus

Monday, July 22, 1991

Vol. 25 No. 3

Should doctors  
be tested for  
AIDS?

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Learning to be disc jockeys

Dan Hughes, general manager, WPCD-FM, is at the controls of the Parkland radio station, as area elementary school students prepare to introduce records. The students were enrolled in College for Kids, and served as impromptu disc jockeys for the station.

PROSPECTUS PHOTO BY DAVID F. JACKSON

## GSL program loses \$3 billion in bad loans

BY GREGORY SPEARS  
FOR THE PROSPECTUS

WASHINGTON (KRTN) — After years of mounting losses from unpaid student loans, the Department of Education Wednesday began proceedings to bar 225 schools — most of them trade schools — from federally financed student loan programs.

Schools, like Debbie's School of Beauty Culture in Chicago, where figures released Wednesday show 90 percent of its students defaulted on their loans in 1987, could be stricken from the Guaranteed Student Loan program, the biggest financier of higher education in the nation.

Such a bar would be a death sentence for most of the schools on the list, whose students typically pay

their tuition and expenses from loans the government guarantees to repay if the student defaults.

And default they do — in droves. More than 542,000 students failed to make payments on their loans in fiscal 1989, an increase of 100,000 bad loans in one year.

Losses from loan programs have risen more than 12-fold in a decade, from \$252 million in 1981 to more than \$3 billion this year, according to the education department, which conceded Wednesday that it has failed to adequately oversee the loan programs.

The department "has got to do a lot better than it's doing, and has contributed to the mismanagement of the program," Acting Assistant Secretary of Education Michael J. Farrell said at a news conference.

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## Board approves \$200,000 to cover maintenance costs

BY DAVID F. JACKSON  
PROSPECTUS EDITOR

The Board of Trustees approved a recommendation to transfer up to \$200,000 from the Operations and Maintenance Fund to the Operations and Maintenance Restricted Fund at the July 17 meeting.

According to Kevin Northrup, vice president, Fiscal Administration, funds would be transferred when unexpected repairs need to be made. "We had several last year, and this year we already know some of the costs involved," he told the Trustees.

The Board also authorized the transfer of funds from the Working Cash Fund to the Educational and Operations and Maintenance Funds.

"This allows the chief financial officer of the College and the treasurer to transfer funds (from one fund to another) to cover costs in times of negative cash flow," Northrup said.

The Trustees also approved invoices totaling \$899,736.22 and Petty Cash expenditures totaling \$20,149.26 for the month of June.

Board members voted unanimously to approved the tentative 1991-92 fiscal budget.

The tentative budget, totaling almost \$35 million, will be considered by the Board, and any amendments will be made. The final draft of the 1991-92 budget is expected to be approved at the September Board meeting.

East Central Communications, Inc., Rantoul, was awarded a two-year contract to print the *Prospectus*.

The first year of the contract calls for the printing of 19 issues; during the second year, allowances were made to cover the printing costs of

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## Parkland leads other colleges in financial aid for students

BY TODD R. PLOTNER  
PROSPECTUS STAFF WRITER

Parkland students receive more financial aid than students at other Illinois community colleges, according to a report from the Illinois State Board of Higher Education (ISBHE).

"Parkland College leads community colleges in Illinois in terms of the amount of financial aid received by students," said Lyons. "That proves that funds are available for those who want to further their education."

The ISBHE report showed that Parkland leads the State's community college districts in financial aid received by students. Financial aid includes grants, scholarships, tuition waivers, loans, and student employment.

Almost 3,957 Parkland students received \$6,352,500 in financial aid last year. This is almost 60 percent

of part-time students. Almost 2,000 students received full-tuition scholarships and/or grants.

Grants are awards based on demonstrated financial need and do not have to be repaid.

Student loans are approved based on demonstrated financial need and they must be repaid.

Scholarships are based on a variety of factors and generally do not have to be repaid. Merit-based scholarships, for example, are based on a student's grade point average and class rank.

About 450 students received financial aid from service-related funds, including the Illinois Veteran's Grant and the Illinois National Guard programs.

For priority consideration, financial aid applications should be returned to the Financial Aid office by March 1 for the coming academic semester.

"It is never too late to apply for

financial aid. Students can apply anytime. The aid may not arrive by the time classes begin," said Lyons, "but it may arrive in time for the mid-term payment."

Lyons encourages students to "apply early and fill out the forms correctly. Never assume that you are ineligible for financial aid until you are officially notified that you are not eligible."

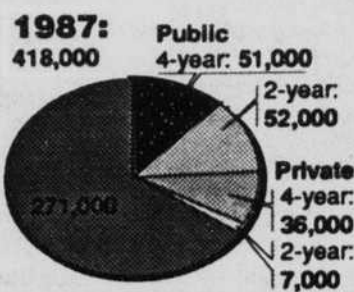
Don't listen to hearsay concerning financial aid. Lyons said a "major problem we have in the Financial Aid office is misinformation students hear through the grapevine."

There is no limit on income, according to Lyons, regarding a steadfast cut-off point for financial aid. He said there are many factors used to determine who receives financial aid.

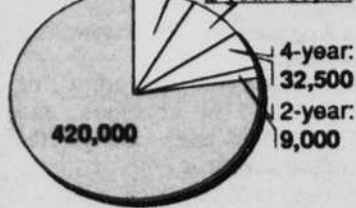
Students with financial aid or veteran's affairs questions should go to the Financial Aid office which is open from 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

## Bad student loans

Number of defaulted student loans, by school type:



1989: Public 4-year: 43,000; 2-year: 36,500



SOURCE: Education Department

KRTN

## Former dean innocent of sex assault charges

BY DAVID F. JACKSON  
PROSPECTUS EDITOR

Manuel Lee Holloway, 54, of Champaign, was found innocent of charges against him that he sexually assaulted a 16-year-old female Centennial High School student March 11.

During the trial, John Alumbaugh, assistant superintendent of curriculum and instruction for Unit 4, was the first witness.

Holloway was hired, Alumbaugh said during his testimony, as the acting dean of students in the fall of 1990. Part of his responsibilities as dean of students included monitoring the attendance of students as-

signed to him.

It was one of the students assigned to him that made the accusations.

According to her testimony, she went to Holloway's office to seek permission to leave school because she was suffering a headache and stomach ache.

In Judge Harold Jensen's courtroom on July 11, Holloway declared, "God is good" after hearing the judge say he was not guilty.

Holloway was reassigned to administrative work in the Unit 4 Administration Center when he was charged with the allegations. He no longer works for the school district. His contract ended July 15

## Board approves transfer of funds

Continued from Page 1

35 issues. According to Carol Steinman, interim director, Student Support Services, there is the possibility the *Prospectus* may begin weekly publication during the Fall, 1992 semester.

"The staff and I are considering the possibility of publishing the *Prospectus* on a weekly basis again," Steinman said. "Since last October, the newspaper has undergone many changes. I think it is very possible for the paper to revert to weekly publication."

The *Prospectus*, produced by Parkland students, began using desktop publishing equipment in January.

Proposals were sent to companies in the District for quotations on the cost of printing the newspaper. Two companies responded.

In other action, Board members approved a letter of agreement with the Shimotsuke Gakuen, a college in Kanuma-shi, Japan.

Under the agreement, Shimotsuke Gakuen will make payment to Parkland College of 18,500,000 yen, approximately \$137,037 by August 17.

The agreement between Parkland and Shimotsuke Gakuen was instrumented by the Laurasian Institution, represented by Dr. Philip Palin. The Laurasian Institution will continue to provide assistance and coordination through April 3, 1992, when the agreement expires.

Parkland instructors will provide twelve credit hours of instruction during the Fall and Spring semesters, respectively, to 15-20 students who were previously enrolled at Green River College-Japan. Twelve credit hours equates to 154 contact hours of instruction.

A request was resubmitted to the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) for State funding to cover construction costs of an on-campus day care center.

Costs for construction of the day care center are expected to be approximately \$1,496,300.

Also submitted to the ICCB was a request for \$6,798,600 to cover construction costs of a Student Center/Support Services Area.

According to Northrup, the Student Center would be an extension from the main campus to the Physical Education building. The Center would provide room for additional food service facilities, as well as serving as an enclosed passage from building to building.

If approved by the ICCB, the requests will be forwarded to the Illinois Board of Higher Education.

If they are approved by the IBHE, the requests will then be given to the legislature. Prior requests, according to Northrup, have made it to the legislature, but have always been denied at that point.

The purchase of 17 IBM computers and related equipment, for use by department chairs, was unanimously approved by the Board.

The computer equipment will allow department chairs to have ac-

cess to the College's mainframe.

Total cost of the equipment is \$54,657, and will be purchased from IBM of Champaign.

The Board also approved the purchase of non-recycled paper at a cost of \$59,861.29 from six companies.

According to Northrup, purchasing recycled paper would have cost the College an additional \$4,000.

Northrup also indicated that many of the College's copiers, as well as equipment in the Reprographics department cannot handle recycled paper.

The Board also approved:

Δ Submitting a grant proposal to the U.S. Department of Education for funding of \$100,000 to be used to establish an endowment fund. The College must match the requested funding through private sources within 18 months of the grant award.

Δ Submitted a grant proposal to the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) in the amount of \$34,000 to continue the Sex Equity program. If approved, the funding will support continuing College efforts to increase enrollment of students in non-traditional courses.

According to Chuck Baldwin, acting associate vice president, Academic Administration, said it "would go to help individuals, as well as finance the Career Fair, and helping achieve male enrollment in no-traditional courses, as well as female enrollment in non-traditional courses."

Baldwin said females enrolling in electronics, or males enrolling in nursing are examples of non-traditional enrollment.

Δ Approved the use of funds awarded to the College from the ICCB and the ISBE—Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technical Education Act of 1990.

Parkland received \$48,517 from the ICCB and \$323,464 from the ISBE—Perkins.

Δ Approved the new policy regarding enrollment in Associate Degree-Transfer option programs.

Dale Ewen, acting vice president, Academic Administration, said that students who possess GEDs would have to meet the course requirements as determined by placement testing.

Δ Approved the Affirmative Action Plan.

Δ Approved payment of \$899,736.02 in vouchers, and \$20,149.26 in petty cash for the month of June.

Δ Approved the purchase of 12 IBM-compatible computers from Hy-Tek Manufacturing Co., Sugar Grove, Ill., at a cost of \$23,395.

The computers will be used in the Computer-Assisted Composition Lab in Room C-132.

According to Denny Elimon, director, Physical Plant, none of the required equipment was available for purchase locally.

The computers will be purchased with funding the Division of Adult, Vocational and Technical Education (DAVTE) Grant.

## Four faculty members teach class in Japan

By DORIS BARR  
FOR THE PROSPECTUS

Names of Parkland faculty selected to teach this fall and spring at Shimotsuke Gakuen, a private college in Japan, will be announced this week.

Parkland will provide a minimum of 24 semester hours of general education courses during the two semesters. Faculty will teach two credit courses in their fields of expertise. They also will advise students and conduct non-credit seminars or lectures, demonstrations, or workshops.

The contract with the Japanese college provides for faculty salaries, air fare, housing, and daily transportation for the Parkland faculty. Dale Ewen, acting vice president, Academic Administration, said.

Parkland is responsible for selecting qualified faculty, determining courses to be taught, providing textbooks, administering academic transcripts, and submitting periodic progress reports, according to Ewen.

The college is located in Kanuma-shi, an industrial city of 55,800 in central Honshu where brooms, hemp yarn and rope, and wood fittings are produced. Kanuma-shi is approximately 60 miles north of Tokyo.

Parkland faculty will be assigned

to two courses representing two different general education areas; the areas are social science, humanities, mathematics, and science. They must hold a Master's degree, be qualified to teach transferable courses in two general education areas, and be interested in international education.

"The College looks upon this as an opportunity for faculty development," Ewen said.

Parkland faculty interested in pursuing future international education assignments were asked recently to respond to a questionnaire concerning the geographical area of interest, types of academic activities, and additional responsibilities such as counseling and hosting exchange students.

"This is a wonderful opportunity for faculty members and for Parkland in its development of future international programs," Karen M. Koener, coordinator of International Education at Parkland, said. "It will also enhance faculty contributions to the College when they return."

Helen E. Kaufmann, English instructor, director of the Study Abroad Program, which offers opportunities for study in England, Austria, and Mexico, and Kathleen D. Frizzell, chair, Professional Development Committee, also served on the committee that made the Japanese college arrangements.

## The shrinking brain Men's shrink 20 percent; women's stay same size

By MARTIN MERZER  
FOR THE PROSPECTUS

Here's something new for men and women to discuss, calmly and rationally we trust:

A psychiatrist at a Canadian university reports that the brains of men shrink as they get older. Women's brains do not shrink.

In a letter published Thursday in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, Dr. Sandra F. Witelson of McMaster University in Ontario said that as a man gets older, the size of his corpus callosum gets smaller.

The corpus callosum, a bundle of 300 million nerves, connects the brain's two hemispheres.

Autopsies of 62 such structures found an average shrinkage of 20 percent between men of 25 to 50 years old and men of 61 to 70, she said. Female corpora callosa remained about the same size.

But don't chortle too much, females.

Here come the disclaimers: For one thing, the men started out with larger corpora callosa.

For another, "It is possible that changes may occur later in women, after age 70," Witelson wrote.

And there is no proof yet that the structural changes impair men's ability to think. So there.

## GSL losing money to bad loans

Continued from Page 1

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., said the department's action was an overdue swipe at trade schools that promise to open the doors of employment to poor inner-city residents and then fail to deliver the skills needed for jobs.

"While the department's action are in the right direction, much more needs to be done," said Nunn, whose Senate subcommittee on investigation held hearings into trade school abuses last year.

Stephen J. Blair, president of the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools, said the department's action — which was mandated by Congress last year — would result in "a significant drop" in future default rates.

But he warned that default rates

frequently reflect not the quality of the school but the composition of its students. "Institutions that serve a higher portion of low-income and disadvantaged students are simply more likely to have higher default rates," he said.

Farrell said that as a first step toward reform, a group of 76 schools where student loan defaults exceeded 60 percent in 1989 "are going to be subject to immediate ... termination proceedings."

Another 149 schools where more than 35 percent of students defaulted on their loans in 1987, 1988 and 1989 will lose eligibility for loan programs unless they can prove exceptional mitigating circumstances for the high loan losses, Farrell said.

According to figures provided by Alice Pfeffer, vice president, Aca-

demic Administration, 15.3 percent of Parkland students default on loans. At Congress' direction, historically black colleges and universities, tribally controlled community colleges and Navajo community colleges are exempted from the new loan loss standard until 1993.

Most of the schools targeted for action are trade schools. Also on the list are 11 two-year public community colleges and three private four-year colleges.

The Guaranteed Student Loan, or GSL, program has made loans to more than 22 million Americans since created by Congress in 1965. Farrell said as of fiscal 1990, about \$104 billion had been provided to students since the program's inception, of which about \$52.9 billion is still outstanding.

## Anti-cancer drug causes cancer

By PATRICIA ANSTETT  
FOR THE PROSPECTUS

A drug thousands of American women take to stop breast cancer from recurring — and soon to be given to thousands of healthy women under a federal program — puts them at a slightly higher chance of getting endometrial cancer, a new study has found.

Tamoxifen also doesn't offer women any greater protection against cancer occurring in their other breast, according to the Danish study of 3,500 women published in the July 17 issue of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*.

However, U.S. experts said at least five major studies had found tamoxifen effective in prolonging the lives of women with breast cancer. The higher risk of endometrial cancer — which occurs in the mucous membrane lining the uterus — wasn't significant enough to make it likely, they added. The Danish study also used larger doses for shorter periods of time than used here.

"I tell my patients that at the doses we give here that it appears safe,"

said Dr. David Decker at the Wayne State University School of Medicine.

He estimated that perhaps half the 175,000 American women diagnosed yearly with breast cancer take tamoxifen.

The Danish study mostly raises questions for healthy women with family histories of breast cancer, said Dr. Barbara Weber at the University of Michigan Medical Center.

Such women are the focus of a federal study, expected to begin late this year, that will give tamoxifen to an estimated 16,000 U.S. women. The University of Michigan Medical Center hopes to participate in it.

Discussion is under way about which women would benefit most, she said.

Currently, some healthy women undergo surgery to remove all or portions of a breast to minimize their risk, said Dr. Susan Nayfield of the federal National Cancer Institute.

Using tamoxifen as a preventive medicine gives them an option to disfiguring surgery or "waiting it out," she said.

The Danish study followed women with breast cancer who had modified radical mastectomies for at least five years. Of 1,700 patients considered high risk for recurrence, half were treated with radiation; the other half were given 30 milligrams of tamoxifen daily for a year. The typical U.S. dose is 20 milligrams a day, usually for two or more years after surgery.

The study also found that women with breast cancer who undergo radiation treatment have a slightly higher incidence of leukemia 10 years later.

Researchers said the increased risk of endometrial cancer was statistically insignificant.

The risk of getting cancer in a second breast also was not lower compared to those who didn't take the drug. "That's the big attention-getter in this study," Nayfield said. Most studies have found a "striking decrease in breast cancer in the opposite breast."

To find out about participating in the federal study or other tamoxifen questions, call 1-800-4-CANCER, 9 a.m.-10 p.m. weekdays.

### Oops!

In the July 1 issue of the *Prospectus*, an article on Page 1 indicated that the full-time equivalent (FTE) is 1,071. The article indicated the Summer Semester FTE is based on the number of students enrolled in 6 or more credit hours.

According to Jo Davis Williams, director, Enrollment Development and Management, the FTE is "figured the same was for all semesters. The number of credit hours are divided by 15." This summer, students enrolled in 16,070 hours.

The *Prospectus* regrets the error.

# National AIDS testing of doctors questioned

BY LORETTA TOPANI  
FOR THE PROSPECTUS

PHILADELPHIA (KRTN) — "Dr. Doe" was young, talented and unsuspecting.

On May 19, he had himself tested for hepatitis B and the AIDS virus in Harrisburg Hospital, where he worked.

It was a decision that has ruined his career.

Two days after he was tested, a nurse told Doe that he was infected with the HIV virus, which causes AIDS.

That was depressing enough, but 24 hours later he learned that his name and the AIDS-test results were listed in Harrisburg Hospital's medical-records computer. More than 100 secretaries, registered nurses and physicians had access to that computer information, Doe later testified in court.

Word of his infection — which he considered personal and confidential — was out.

Today, he is on a leave of absence from his joint residency program at Harrisburg, Pa., Hospital and the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center.

He is contesting, in a Philadelphia court, whether the hospitals had the right to notify all of his patients that he was infected with the AIDS virus.

He is not practicing medicine. His future appears bleak.

And his case illustrates what can befall physicians when they learn they are infected with the AIDS virus — and when the hospital they work for also learns of that uncomfortable fact.

It also has ramifications for other physicians and health-care workers infected with the virus, said Robert Sharrar, Philadelphia's assistant health commissioner for disease prevention.

Arguing in Doe's behalf, Sharrar testified: "If this is the way ... we are going to, quote, manage these cases, I think it would become more and more difficult, in the years to come, to even get health-care workers to submit themselves to an HIV-antibody test."

The underlying issue is a physician's career and his value to patients versus the risk that he might infect one or more of those patients, however small it might be.

But also at issue is a hospital's desire to protect its reputation and guard against lawsuits.

In this instance, the hospitals contend that they could not afford to keep quiet about the presence of an HIV-infected doctor on their staffs, that they were obligated not only to deal with the problem internally but also to inform all of Doe's patients that a physician who treated them was infected with the AIDS virus.

The hospitals had to avoid "the impression that we are hiding anything or stonewalling any information," testified Hershey Medical Center's associate dean, G. Victor Rohrer.

The day after Doe got back his test results, he discovered that the information was stored in the Harrisburg Hospital's computer. That day, he said, he asked that the information be removed. The hospital

refused.

Soon after that, one of his superiors at Harrisburg, Dr. Frederick Curcio, approached him in the hospital and "told me that he had been informed ... that I had a positive HIV test. He then asked me what I intended to do."

Doe said he was awaiting the results of a second test — known as a Western Blot — hoping it would show that the first test was inaccurate.

Doe testified that he also had assured Curcio that he was staying out of the operating room.

A couple of days later, another doctor informed him that the Western Blot was positive. This was the final proof.

Two days after that, on May 30, Doe said, he received a phone call at his home from the director of the residency program in obstetrics and gynecology at Hershey, Lamar Ekbladh.

"He wanted to know if everything was all right," Doe testified.

Later that day, Doe visited Ekbladh and told him he was infected with the AIDS virus.

Ekbladh said he did not know what to do. He asked Doe to speak to the chairman of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Hershey. Doe agreed.

The chairman, Rodrigue Mortel, told Doe that it was "hospital policy that I discuss my HIV," Doe testified, and directed him to talk to two hospital officials. Those officials suggested he get a lawyer to protect his interests.

By now, the hospitals had de-

ecided to notify all of Doe's patients about his condition and to offer them AIDS tests. To do this, the hospitals had to go to court, to show that there was a compelling need to override Doe's privacy rights under the state of Pennsylvania's Confidentiality of HIV-Related Information Act.

The Common Pleas Court in Dauphin County, Pa., ruled that the hospitals had a right to tell the patients but that they could not refer to Doe by name, only as a resident in obstetrics/gynecology.

Doe is appealing in Superior Court in Philadelphia.

But whatever the Superior Court decides, it will not change Doe's fate. The hospitals have already mailed letters to 532 patients. Doe's name was not included, but he was described as a resident in obstetrics and gynecology — a description, his lawyer argued, that would help

people identify him, breach his privacy, and damage his career.

Years ago, the common wisdom among public-health professionals was that patients had no need to fear AIDS-infected physicians.

Research still seems to bear this out, but the recent case of the Florida dentist with AIDS, David Acer, who transmitted the virus to five of his patients, has changed the rules of the game.

As a result of Acer's case, the American Medical Association recommended earlier this year that physicians infected with the AIDS virus not perform surgical procedures.

Such procedures carry a 1-in-48,000 chance of transmitting the AIDS virus to a patient when the doctor is AIDS-infected, according to Albert Lowenfels, a physician at the New York Medical College. He delivered his estimate in Italy, during June's International Conference on AIDS.

## Yaxley scholarship awarded to two

BY DAVID F. JACKSON  
PROSPECTUS EDITOR

The William D. Yaxley Scholarship Award has been presented this year to two Parkland students, Suzanne M. Johnson and David A. Day, both of Champaign.

Johnson has been accepted into the University of Illinois's College of Commerce. She has maintained a 4.0 grade point average at Parkland while taking general accounting courses.

She works part-time in the PLATO lab, the Learning Lab, and at the Limited Too, Champaign.

Day received his Associate Degree in Accounting from Parkland in May. He plans to receive his Associate Degree in Business Administration in May, 1992.

He eventually hopes to own a certified public accounting firm. Day is presently employed as a part-time accountant at Hoke Construction Company, Tuscola.

The scholarship is presented each

year by the Yaxley family in memory of their son, William D. Yaxley, who was a graduate of Parkland.



Suzanne M. Johnson

## Dallas' J.R. could not get away with as much as Busch family

**Prospectus**

Goodnight, Love

Romeo and Godiva

Prolem's Thoughts

Star Battles

What Now?

Dreams

Mystery

War and Beyond

**Books In Review**

BY DAVID F. JACKSON  
PROSPECTUS EDITOR

**Under the Influence: The Unauthorized Story of the Anheuser-Busch Dynasty** by Peter Hemon and Terry Ganey (Simon and Schuster, 1991, \$24.95). Available at Pages for All Ages Bookstore, Old Farm Shoppes, Kirby and Mattis Aves., Champaign, IL.

It is easier to believe in the events that happen on television shows such as *Dallas* after reading *Under the Influence*.

The book clearly illustrates the fact that money can buy anything you need, from a personal railroad car to a politician, as well as part of a police department.

Hemon and Ganey, both *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* reporters, have examined the inner-workings of the Anheuser-Busch empire. Busch III, and the many problems that his son, August A. Busch IV is having with the authorities.

While working on the book, the authors had a unique challenge. They had to convince employees at the brewery to talk with them, despite the fact that August A. Busch III told all employees that mum was the word. The fear that he has branded into the employees' minds worked against him when the two reporters approached

various Busch company employees.

The authors note in the book that it appeared to them that employees were willing to talk with them because they were tired of nodding their approval at everything August Busch III says.

At first, the book is shocking, as the authors recount the many problems and tragedies that have plagued the Busch family for more than a century. Equally shocking is the amount of money the family earns and spends for many things.

The book chronicles how the Prohibition hurt the brewing family, as well as displays how the Busch family worked to get the Prohibition repealed.

In the book, Hemon and Ganey relate the story of a heated debate between Tony Buford and August A. Busch, Jr. over seating arrangements at the inauguration of the late President John F. Kennedy. Buford worked as the personal "gopher" to Busch.

Buford arranged to obtain tickets for the Kennedy inauguration from former Missouri Senator Stuart Symington. When Busch, Jr. and Buford arrived in Washington, D.C. for the event, Busch decided he did not like his seating.

Busch said to Buford, the authors write: "You're supposed to

have a lot of pull in Washington. Buford. I want to be up there!" Busch pointed to the presidential box. Buford told Busch that would be impossible, and Busch shot back that if he could not sit where he desired then he would send Buford back to Jefferson City, Mo., "Where I found you!"

The authors have taken exacting steps to recount the tragedies that have plagued the First Family of Beer from the start of the company in the 1860s to the present.

Information detailing how Adolphus Busch managed to purchase the brewery during a bankruptcy is one of several interesting things about the man who started the empire. The book also details how he used his influence with American presidents and the German kaiser to promote and protect fortunes made by his brewery.

August A. Busch, Sr., a shy man who led the brewery through the Prohibition, helped his family through a series of marital mishaps and tragedies. He eventually took his own life.

August A. Busch, Jr. is the father of 11 children, was married three times, and had money, power, yachts, a personal railroad car, a baseball team, and a brewery in his control. He suffered the death of a daughter and the arrest and guilty plea by a gun-wielding son who killed a friend, and was later removed from the top position at the brewery by another of his sons.

August A. Busch III is a very aggressive man. He is a workaholic whose ambition led to the toppling of his own father from the reigns of the brewery. He has targeted the world as his market and is looking forward to his son being his successor.

The book presents a very intriguing look at how money can help one family in America.

## Vo-Tech volunteer award to Trinkle

BY DAVID F. JACKSON  
PROSPECTUS EDITOR

Mike Trinkle, Champaign, was among 30 individuals honored for his contribution to vocational-technical education at the "Salute to Illinois Volunteers in Vocational-Technical Education" luncheon in Springfield on April 26.

Trinkle serves on Parkland's Fire Service Technology Advisory Committee.

The awards ceremony was held

at the Springfield Ramada Renaissance Hotel and was sponsored by the Illinois State Board of Education, the Illinois Council on Vocational Education, the Illinois Vocational Association and the Illinois Community College Board.

"Mike's efforts have helped to ensure that vocational education and training is providing students with relevant job skills and knowledge in order to build a world class workforce," said Bob Leininger, Illinois superintendent of education.



L to R: Lynn Burger, Illinois Community College Board; Debbie Fotts, Illinois Vocational Association; Ronald Moorehead, Illinois Council on Vocational Education; Mike Trinkle, Parkland Fire Service Technology Advisory Committee receiving his award; Dr. Cary Israel, Illinois Community College Board, and Dr. Richard Miguel, Illinois State Board of Education.

# editorial & commentary

**Prospectus**  
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## Illinois still without budget; politicians create big deficit

By failing to approve a budget, for 17 days, our representatives have created a deficit of almost \$245,000. **editorial** This deficit was created by each one getting \$77 a day while working on the fiscal budget.

Until this year, the longest the State has been without a budget was twelve days in 1985.

Including today, each legislator will have collected \$1,694 in per diem. This is more than some of their constituents earn in one month.

Legislators are saying they are concerned about the State's economy. Perhaps they will return their per diem pay. This would add

\$245,000 to the budget.

If the legislators returned this money, it could be applied to programs that benefit children, such as Medicare, welfare, and education. There has been talk in Springfield that these programs will suffer funding cuts.

If the legislators began working on the budget in March, after Gov. Jim Edgar submitted his proposal, Illinois could have had a budget now.

Since they are unable to produce a budget, why should the taxpayers pay for food and lodging of politicians who earning an average annual salary of \$36,000?

— David F. Jackson, editor

'Gag ruling'

editorial

## Blatant violation of America's First Amendment

Few people realize that a federal "gag ruling" has taken hold on many agencies and clinics that provide family planning services. The "gag ruling" restricts any organization receiving Title X funds from mentioning, referring to, or discussing the issue of abortion as an alternative to an unplanned pregnancy.

By allowing the "gag ruling" to take effect, the government has displayed to the world that the Bill of Rights is nothing more than a piece of paper with a value that is strictly historical.

Restricted by the ruling are agencies receiving family planning funds from the federal government. These agencies, such as Planned Parenthood, are no longer permitted to mention abortion nor refer a client to a physician or other clinic for abortion counseling if the agency desires to continue receiving the funds.

There are many forms of birth control available, even though no form is 100 percent effective. Physician-prescribed and over-the-counter birth-control methods number in the hundreds, and some women, it seems, live by the adage that "It can't happen to me." Unfortunately, many women become pregnant each year and do not want to continue with the pregnancy. In this instance many women choose abortion as their alternative.

The federal government bowed to the protests of lobbying groups and placed restrictions on what agencies receiving Title X funds may tell clients. With this action, the government has methodically taken the first step toward eradicating the First Amendment. It has managed to do what the Founders of this Nation attempted to prevent: censoring speech in American society.

Abortion has been legal in the United States since 1973 when the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its ruling in the highly publicized Roe vs. Wade case.

Since abortion is legal and Americans are guaranteed freedom of speech, the government has infringed on the constitutional rights of Americans in regard to the First Amendment.

The "gag ruling" should be temporarily lifted and carefully re-examined by Congress as well as the Supreme Court. The agencies which have been silenced by the ruling should initiate legal action to protest and challenge the constitutionality of the ruling.

Since abortions are still legal in the United States, these steps would only be logical.

— David F. Jackson, editor

## Is Bush a closet liberal?

# Appointment of Thomas makes him appear so

MIKE ROYKO

How I see the world

© 1990, Tribune Media Services



President Bush a closet liberal? That has to be the biggest political shocker in modern times. But it appears to be true.

Despite everything he has said, it's now clear that Bush believes in racial quotas and affirmative action, which are almost obscene words to most of his fellow Republicans.

It has to be assumed he believes in these measures because he has just practiced affirmative action and observed a racial quota.

As you surely know, he has nominated Clarence Thomas, 43, to replace Thurgood Marshall on the Supreme Court.

Why Clarence Thomas? Does he possess the finest legal mind in the land, the keenest intellect, the broadest vision? Is he the best qualified lawyer in the United States to sit on our highest court? So far, nobody has accused him of these qualities.

He's been a federal appellate judge for a little more than one year. In sports terms, he's just finishing his rookie season.

Also in sports terms, he hasn't been rookie of the year. Those who follow the courts say he has written no significant opinions.

A distinguished legal career? A reputation as a great trial lawyer, a renowned professor, a brilliant state judge? Not really. His major career accomplishment was being a bureaucrat in the Reagan administration.

As one acquaintance put it: "He may not be the brightest bulb on the bench, but he's not the dimmest."

Not the brightest and not the dimmest. Sort of somewhere between. It's not what you would want on your tombstone.

So why did Bush choose Thomas?

The only apparent reason is that Thomas is black. Marshall, who is retiring, is black, and Bush decided to replace one black man with another black man.

If that isn't following a quota, I don't know what it would be called. A coincidence maybe? Forget it.

And since Thomas's career hasn't been nearly as distinguished as countless judges and other lawyers who are available, his appointment could be considered affirmative action, at least by Republican standards.

Ask any Republican why he objects to affirmative

action hiring programs, educational admission policies, and other measures that are designed to help minorities and he'll probably say: "Because the best qualified person might be passed over, and that isn't fair."

Even Thomas dislikes quotas and affirmative action programs. In fact, that's what he is best known for.

He is that rare creature, a conservative, Republican black man.

And when he was in the Reagan administration, he achieved a certain degree of fame for his stern opposition to affirmative action policies that were designed to help blacks, Hispanics, women, and others who had been the victims of discrimination.

His attitude was that nobody should be given favorable or unfavorable treatment because of race, sex, or ethnic background.

In other words, may the best man or woman win.

Now he is the beneficiary of a quota mindset and an affirmative action appointment.

Before he goes to the Supreme Court he's going to be grilled by members of the Senate, which must approve the appointment. That should be entertaining.

A senator might ask: "Judge Thomas, you are on record as opposing affirmative action programs that give a member of any group an advantage. Now, do you believe that you would have been nominated for the Supreme Court if you were blond, blue-eyed honky?"

Or: "Judge Thomas, based on your disdain for affirmative action programs and quotas, wouldn't you have been justified in telling President Bush that you could not, in good conscience, accept this nomination because people would be saying that you don't practice what you preach?"

And maybe: "Judge Thomas, doesn't this situation make you feel just a little bit foolish?"

But Thomas could snap back: "Look, senator, it happens that I was born a small black child in Georgia and I managed to get myself a good education and become a lawyer. Maybe not one of the best known legal minds in America, but I'm pretty good."

"If I had been born in some upper-class suburbs with wealthy parents, hell, I might have wound up in a big, fancy law firm, made a big legal name for myself, and you would be sitting there thinking what a fine choice I am."

"But the fact is, by the accident of birth and the history of racism in this country, I did about as well as I could under the circumstances. So, yes, I think I am qualified to be a Supreme Court justice."

Which might be true. But if he says something like that, then it would mean that he believes in affirmative action and quotas.

Of course, he might just say: "Hey, guys, those things I used to say, I was just kidding."

And why not? It appears President Bush was kidding us, too — the liberal scamp.

# editorial & commentary

## Religion in classroom encourages dialogue

Two men approached their religious leader and asked him to decide which of them was wise.

"I know what is right," said the first man.

"I know what is wrong," said the other.

"Together," said the teacher, "you make one wise man."

If there is any topic that stirs up disagreements about religion, it is Bible study. And it is this kind of rancor that makes up the heart and soul of a college or university.

Parkland College has joined the ranks of schools that provide courses in Bible studies. Last year it began to offer two courses. The Program for the Study of Religion at the University of Illinois offers 75 courses and an undergraduate major in religious studies.

What benefit is there to studying the Bible in an academic setting?

One of the most important in-

sights of the scholarly approach to the Hebrew Scriptures is in the differences between a Jewish and Christian approach toward interpreting the Bible.

Δ Judaism, since the time of the rabbis, has viewed the Hebrew Scriptures, together with the corpus of Rabbinic literature known as the Talmud, as equally authoritative. In Rabbinic lore, the Bible is called the written law and the Talmud is referred to as the oral law. Moses brought both sets of literature down from Mount Sinai.

For centuries, the committed Jew would study the Hebrew Scriptures in the context of the Talmud. As a result, the value of study of both literatures became a religious obligation itself. Ultimately both Hebrew Scripture and Rabbinic literature have taken on the authority in Judaism as the word of the

living God.

Δ Christianity, on the other hand, has interpreted the Hebrew Scriptures — the Old Testament of the Christian Bible — through the literature of the Christian Scriptures, or New Testament.

According to this view, the Hebrew Scriptures are a prelude and prophecy to what will be fulfilled in Jesus' ministry. Classical Christianity created its own sacred literature and tradition, which spoke the word of God to the people in combination with the Hebrew Scriptures.

The opportunity to explore different ways in which each tradition views the Hebrew Scriptures requires a neutral environment — such as Parkland College or a university — for dialogue, debate and discovery.

Modern scholarly research has also taught us several other important lessons about the history of the Hebrew Scriptures. We have learned more about the cultural environment of the Israelite religion that produced the Hebrew Scriptures. The idea of studying the Bible in its own historical environment as a unique religion in the ancient Near East provides an exciting opportunity for both Christians and Jews to learn together and explore their roots in a common religious tradition.

Modern biblical archaeology also has contributed to our knowledge about the Bible. Archaeological research opens up new vistas for greater understanding of the historical backdrop for the development of Judaism and Christianity. The idea is that if we learn more about how the ancients lived, what they gain further insight and the meaning of

the religious tradition that the bequeathed to us.

The opportunity to have religious leaders teaching in the seating of a college encourages greater interfaith dialogue. In such courses, Christians, Jews, and members of other faiths can learn together about differences in religious tradition. This kind of dialogue is what makes for better understanding between religious groups in the community.

Studying the Bible in a church or synagogue provides the foundation of our understanding. Studying the Bible in college affords an added dimension that affirms a philosophy of pluralism which will increase, not diminish, our knowledge and enrich, not dilute, our faith.

Brad L. Bloom is a rabbi at Sinai Temple, Champaign. He is a former president of the Champaign-Urbana Ministerial Association. This column originally appeared in the News-Gazette on March 15, 1991.

### You're asking me?

**The federal government has said the U.S. is no longer in a recession. What do you think, and how long will it take for the U.S. to recover economically?**



*Absolutely — the federal government's spending is way out of control. Everything is artificially okay — as long as the government spends money on people's employment. People keep buying things and everyone's happy but me. My generation will be the one's having to pay back George's (Bush) spending habits.*

Lee Peacock  
Champaign  
Freshman, general studies



*I think we are in a recession and probably always will be in one the way our government runs things.*

Mitch Kief  
Paxton  
Freshman, Construction Technology

**Write a letter to the editor!  
Deadline for the August 26 edition is noon, August 16**



*I believe the United States is still in a recession, and it should take approximately five years for us to recover.*

Lori Hylbert  
Paxton  
Sophomore, Nursing major



*I think we are still in a recession. The interest rate dropped again. I feel the recession is still going strong, and probably will last until the end of 1991.*

Sharon Dillman  
Sidney  
Sophomore, Nursing major



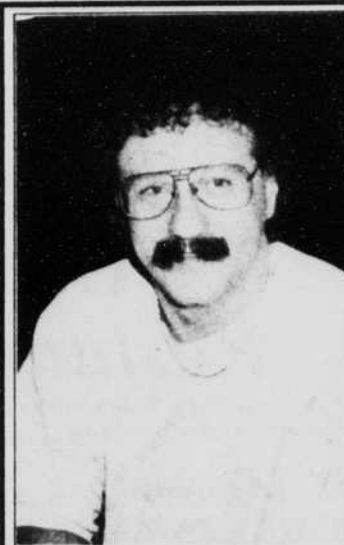
*I don't think it shows very much at present. People are still spending money as they did five to six years ago.*

Marliou Withers  
Champaign  
Sophomore, Nursing major



*I believe that we are still in a recession. I think it will take a very long time for the U.S. to recover.*

Cheri Green  
St. Joseph  
Freshman, Legal Secretarial major



*I think we are not in a recession. The government wants to encourage the American people to spend money, but we are being cautious. I think this summer people will be wanting to spend the money they have been afraid to spend.*

Rodger Withers  
Champaign  
Sophomore, Nursing major



*I think the U.S. is definitely still in a recession. People are getting laid off everywhere you look.*

Kelli S. Alexander  
Fisher  
Sophomore, Information Processing major

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# Boyz offers strong message

BY LINDA C. HUTH  
PROSPECTUS STAFF WRITER

*Boyz N the Hood*  
Country Fair Cinemas  
Country Fair Mall, Champaign  
☆☆☆ out of ☆☆☆

It is really tragic that people are being shot while waiting in line to see this movie; doubly so because John Singleton, writer and director, makes the point throughout the entire film that blacks need to stop killing each other.

The opening sequence contains two statistics: that one out of every 21 black males will be murdered, and that the murderer will often be another black male.

With that arresting beginning, Singleton sets the tone for the entire film, which depicts the reality of the black experience in South Central Los Angeles. It is not, however, a gang film. It is, instead, a film which concerns itself mainly with rela-

tionships. Especially intriguing is the father/son relationship between Furious Styles (Larry Fishburne) and Tri Styles (Cuba Gooding, Jr.). With patience, understanding, love, and discipline, Furious attempts to teach his some the kind of self-respect that will eventually help him leave Los Angeles.

Tri's relationships with his not-so-fortunate friends, Ricky (Morris Chestnut) and Doughboy (Ice Cube), are equally engrossing. All of the acting in this film is superb and convincing, as is the film work. This is definitely a message movie.

At one point, a young Tri informs his class that the bones of the oldest person ever found were discovered in Africa, implying that the human species originated in Africa.

Through Furious' character, Singleton makes the statement that the Army is no place for a black

man. Furious also proposes that the reason there are so many liquor stores, gun shops, and drugs in and around the inner city is that "they want us to kill ourselves," although the "they" is never defined.

Some of the abusive language and attitudes seemed excessive, particularly involving the treatment of women, but it did serve to maintain the feeling of intensity that was the undercurrent of this film.

This film contained relatively little violence. The point, instead, being that there are alternatives to the almost casual violence of the streets.

*Boyz N the Hood* holds up on all technical levels, and was enlightening, honest, direct, amusing, and educational.

According to Singleton, blacks saving black lives must become a higher priority. As he states in his final shot — Increase the Peace.

# Surfing, skydiving, and bank robbers make 'Point Break'

BY LINDA C. HUTH  
PROSPECTUS STAFF WRITER

*Point Break*  
Savoy 10 Theatres  
Rt. 45 South, Savoy  
☆☆ 1/2 out of ☆☆☆

*Point Break*, one of the latest mid-summer releases, offers up an electric mix of plot diversion—if you're into surfing, the FBI, bank robbers or skydiving, there's something in it for you.

This FBI caper, involving the California surf culture provides a study in contrasts on more than one level; however, the story line is sometimes paled beside the spectacular cinematography, particularly the extremely well-shot surfing scenes.

Gary Busey plays a veteran FBI agent disgruntled by not having caught a group of notorious bank robbers that he has all but buried his theory of who is committing them.

The robbers call themselves the "ex-presidents," as seen on bank security tapes, and are dressed as Reagan, Nixon, LBJ, and Carter. The robbers themselves were a strong point of the film—it seemed refreshing somehow to observe politicians blatantly, as opposed to covertly, committing crimes. Nixon yelling out during one robbery, "I

am not a crook" (though obligatory), worked.

Fresh from Quantico comes a young novice agent played by Keanu Reeves, who teams with Busey and encourages him to reveal his secret theory. Busey deduces that the bank robbers are a group of surfers who rob banks to support their "endless summer."

Reeves' character must, of course, infiltrate the surfing scene, and does so with the help of Lori Petty, who plays an appealing and strong-willed surfer girl. Her expressive eyes and believable character to hold the film together.

Patrick Swayze's performance as a deep-thinking, philosophical surfer also was credible, although his "us against the system" lamentations became a bit tiresome and seemed outdated.

Eventually the surf-robbers are identified, and a number of chase scenes and violent shoot-outs ensue.

This film is effective, mainly as a visual feast, though the story itself is generally supported by intriguing dialogue. Although Busey's overly aggressive acting style can be grating, and Reeves seemed wooden at times, the performance of Swayze and Lori Petty held up throughout.

# A 'Partridge' gets plucked

(KRTN) — An attorney for former child star Danny Bonaduce said Monday that he was "real close" to negotiating a plea bargain on charges that Bonaduce robbed and attacked a transvestite prostitute.

Judge Joseph Howe of Maricopa County (Ariz.) Superior Court on Monday granted defense attorney Richard Gierloff a motion to continue Bonaduce's trial until Aug. 12. Howe also set a hearing for Friday to consider a possible change of plea by Bonaduce.

The trial had been scheduled to

start Monday. Gierloff said he was unsure what the plea bargain would entail. "We don't know yet," he said. "That's why we didn't enter a change of plea today (Monday)."

Gierloff said Bonaduce was eager to reach an agreement because publicity "has already cost him his job."

Bonaduce was fired last month as a disc jockey at KKFR.

Outside the courtroom last Monday Bonaduce said he "was not happy to be involved with any of this" and that "time is no longer a

luxury ....

"I need to get on with my life and get a job," he said.

Bonaduce, 31, a former cast member of the television series *The Partridge Family*, is charged with assault, robbery and fleeing police.

It is alleged that he paid 25-year-old Darius Barney \$20 for a sex act March 31 and then was rebuffed when he asked for another sexual service. Bonaduce then allegedly assaulted Barney and took back his \$20. Bonaduce's car was seen leaving the scene, police said, and he was arrested at his home.

Write a letter to the editor for the August 26, 1991 issue — Deadline for letters is August 15 at noon

# What's Great at Grandy's and Parkland College?

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### Limit 1 entry per person, please!

From the completed games, we'll draw 15 names to win a Summer Fun Special, and mail the winners a certificate. Certificates good at either Grandy's location, Market Place Mall or Country Fair Dr., Champaign.

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- technology labs
- art gallery
- dental hygiene
- planetarium
- WPCD Radio
- theatre
- library
- Prospectus
- nursing
- breakfast
- salad
- nuggets
- sandwiches
- hotcakes
- country steak
- roast chicken
- sinnamon roll
- mashed potatoes
- dine
- in
- drive
- thru
- carry out

A N T E N I D T U O Y R R A C C  
 B R N S T H R U W A S T O S O L  
 S E O T A T O P D E H S A M U E  
 I B R A E F C O H E I L M O N A  
 N O A V Y D K C L N A U U E T B  
 D E I L R P I A N D N T I A R S  
 I R K A Y W A A E I G G R U Y U  
 D A D C D G M R T R Y L A M S T  
 Y I S N I O O Y T H B G T T T C  
 O R A E N H C L L G N O E E E E  
 V S A R K O C A O I A G N R A P  
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The Prospectus cannot be responsible for more than one issue's incorrect insertion. Report errors immediately at (217) 351-2216. A corrected ad will appear in the next edition.

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8-26

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8-26

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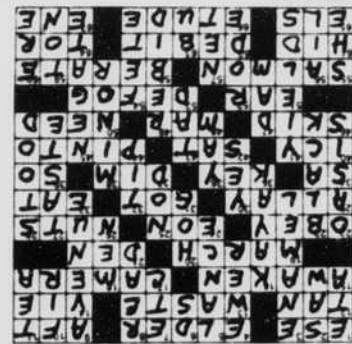
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ACROSS

DOWN

- Direction (abbr.)
- Senior
- Ship's stern
- Brown by sun
- Garbage
- Contend
- Bring to consciousness
- Lightproof box
- Month
- Lion's lair
- Pay heed
- Age
- Seed
- Alleviate
- Receive
- Consume
- Continent (abbr.)
- Opens lock
- Dull
- As
- Cold personality
- Sit (past tense)
- Spotted horse
- Slide
- Damage
- Want
- Auricle
- Remove condensed moisture
- Fish
- Scold
- Hide (past tense)
- Money paid out
- High craggy hill
- Elevated railways
- Musical composition
- Direction (abbr.)

- Estimated arrival time (abbr.)
- Carpenter's tool
- Outer layer of tooth
- Vase-shaped jug
- Spear
- Document signed (abbr.)
- Et cetera (abbr.)
- Peruse
- Street
- Evergreen tree
- Brewed drink
- Eskimo canoe
- Man (plural)
- Pig
- Desert fertile area
- Ebony
- Move head
- One of the senses
- Stand (past tense)
- Affirmative
- Edge
- Sweet potato
- Under age
- Gains
- Small amount (colloq.)
- Deny existence
- Water barrier
- Reoffer
- Ride (past tense)
- Lavish outdoor entertainment
- She
- Sick
- Fisherman's need
- 2,000 pounds
- Ever (poetic)
- Bushel (abbr.)



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Paid \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC  
NEWS SERVICE

NEW MADRID, MO. — Almost eight months after the last television news satellite truck rumbled out of this small Mississippi River town, Tom's Grill on Main Street is still selling "quakeburgers."

The town museum offers buttons bearing the slogan, "Visit New Madrid — While It's Still Here."

Things will never be the same here after the great earthquake scare of December, 1990, town officials say. Neither, say earthquake experts, will be the public's complacency about the threat of a major earthquake east of the Rocky Mountains.

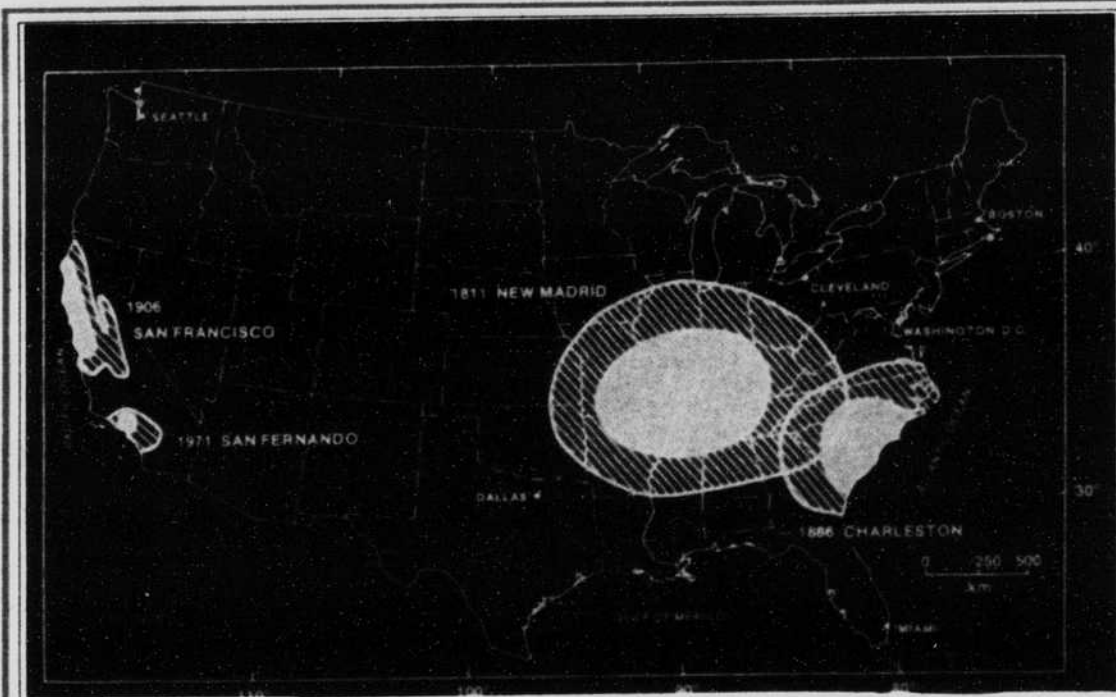
"We're back to normal, but what's normal now wasn't normal before," says Angie Holtzhouser, director of the New Madrid Chamber of Commerce.

The first defining event in the town's history was a series of earthquakes that shook the pancake-flat land under it during the winter of 1811-12. The shocks not only destroyed frontier New Madrid; they temporarily caused the Mississippi to flow backward and set church bells tolling as far away as New England.

The second event occurred last year. Iben Browning, a climatologist in New Mexico, predicted that a similar earthquake could occur December 3, potentially sowing tragedy across a seven-state area, including such major metropolitan centers as Memphis, Tenn., Little Rock, Ark., and St. Louis.

Browning's singling out of a specific date was disputed by many scientists and government officials. But everyone agrees that someday another catastrophic earthquake will hit the New Madrid fault zone.

Dec. 3, 1990 just didn't happen to



Earthquakes in the eastern United States have been known to affect far greater areas than those in the West, as shown in this depiction of four major tremors: San Francisco (1906), San Fernando, Calif. (1971), New Madrid, Mo. (1811), and Charleston, S.C. (1886). Areas of most severe damage are depicted in the inner shaded areas, moderate damage in the outer areas. Seismic waves travel further in the East because of the composition of the Eastern rocks.

COURTESY NCEER, ADAPTED FROM O.W. NUTTLI

be that day.

Dangerous fault zones lie under areas from New York to Charleston, S.C., where a quake that could have measured 7.7 on the Richter scale occurred in 1886. Scientists estimate a 75 to 95 percent probability of a destructive ground-shaking somewhere in the eastern United States in the next nine years, and nearly 100 percent before 2010.

In countless earthquake conferences and exercises, experts have been saying that a major eastern quake will be far worse than anything California has seen in recent years. Few structures in the region

have been built to withstand earthquakes.

Few people listened to any warnings before Browning came along. His prediction was the subject of newspaper headlines and talk shows through-out the seven-state fault zone region, and beyond.

"It was very helpful in alerting people to the threat," Walter Hays of the U.S. Geological Survey tells *National Geographic*. "Nobody ever has drawn the attention this guy drew, so we have to say that's a plus."

Browning's prediction and the

media storm that followed were a "dramatic, life-changing event," says Harley G. Ryland, executive director of the Central United States Earthquake Consortium in Memphis, a conference of officials from the seven Southern and Midwestern states in the fault region.

"Before, you could ask people in the street where earthquakes occur, and they would point to California," Ryland said. "They'd never even heard of the great New Madrid quake. Now they're at least aware of the risk."

University of Delaware sociolo-

gist Joanne Nigg has demonstrated the increased public awareness of earthquakes in the region.

Nigg, director of the university's Disaster Research Center, points to surveys conducted before and after the 1990 episode. In 1985, she had found only 5 percent of her sampling in Memphis believed it "very likely" that Memphis would sustain damage in an earthquake.

The number increased to 58 percent in a second survey she conducted last November, a month before the date Browning had projected, but in the midst of the intense public discussion that he had touched off. An additional 30 percent thought damage would be "likely."

"So you've got almost nine out of every 10 people saying now it is likely or very likely that Memphis would be damaged," says Nigg. She determined that 98 percent of her respondents had heard about Browning's prediction.

Some experts cite moves to toughen state building codes as one consequence of this heightened public awareness.

Arkansas adopted a major new earthquake code in March. Missouri has toughened its standards. Ryland believes that both actions were spurred by Browning's prediction.

As for New Madrid, Angie Holtzhouser says the "media quake" was a major economic bonanza for the town and many of its 3,400 inhabitants. The Chamber sold \$10,000 worth of souvenir t-shirts alone to swarms of journalists and to the simply curious who passed through New Madrid during the height of the scare last October, November, and December.

"We're expecting a really big tourist season this summer," Holtzhouser says. "In the end, I think we'll come out very well."

## Support group to be launched this Fall; open to everyone

BY KOLIN ERB  
PROSPECTUS STAFF WRITER

Just what does S.T.E.P. stand for? No, it is not those things that get you to the library. It stands for Students Teaching and Encouraging Peers.

The program will be introduced in the Fall, and members for the

S.T.E.P. Club will be recruited, said Doug Davis, Student Government vice president, who will be taking an active role in forming the support group.

The purpose of the S.T.E.P. Club is to provide support to students, staff, and faculty members with any kind of problem, whether it be family, boyfriend or girlfriend, drug, or alcohol. "It will also provide a

chance for individuals to talk with someone without feeling a lot of pressure," said Davis.

Students and faculty members involved with the club, chartered in June, will participate in a training program to help familiarize themselves with methods of speaking with others who are having problems. The students and faculty members involved will not act as

counselors, said Davis. They will provide information on places where individuals may turn to in times of crisis.

"Don't think the club is here just to send students somewhere else," said Davis. "We are here to listen and attempt to help."

Training sessions for students and faculty members are currently be-

ing organized. Members will be trained how to recognize certain behaviors, how to talk with people, and where people can turn for further advice.

The club is open to all students and faculty members.

Students and faculty are encouraged to become involved. For more information, contact the Student Support Services office at 217/351-2505.

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