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Columbia Chronicle (12/05/1980)

Columbia College Chicago

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Columbia Chronicle

Vol. 8, No. 4

Columbia College

December 5, 1980

Student eye construction of concert

By Maryanne Giustino

Arts and entertainment management students of Columbia College recently learned of the technical procedures involved in preparing for a rock concert. This was not through a classroom experience but, actually witnessing the set-up the Stevie Wonder concert at the Rosemont Horizon Stadium.

Saturday, Nov. 22, approximately 17 students from the 'promotion of pop rock concerts' and 'auditorium management' classes were waiting when truckloads of technical equipment arrived at the Horizon at 8:45 a.m.

The purpose of having the students attend this process was to have them learn how the technical rider contract applies to an actual concert. The rider defines the demands of an act, in this case Wonders' demands.

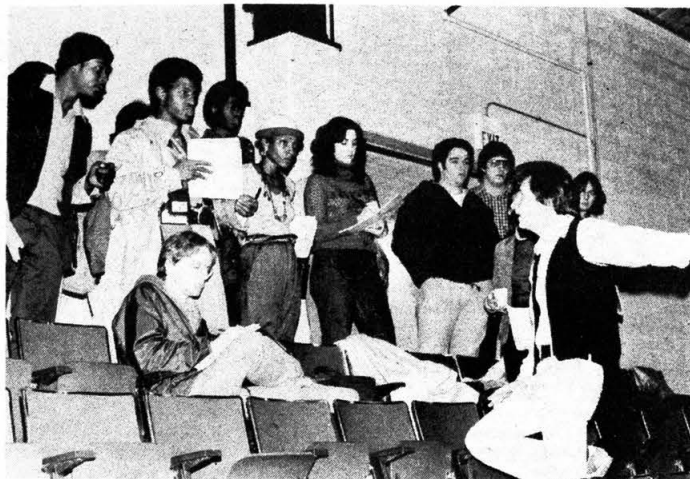
Riders cover the requirements for stage size, lighting, sound, and even what should be in the dressing room.

Wonders' contract for this engagement was 10 pages long and some of its requirements include: a full-length mirror in the dressing room, temperature set between 68 and 76 degrees, and snow removal in the case of inclement weather.

Gary Zullo, technical director of Rosemont Horizon, informed students as to what was exactly going on in the areas of sound and lighting set-up.

Zullo also conducted a question and answer session with the students.

They were able to inquire about the many aspects of operating a large arena such as the Horizon, whose seating capaci-



Arts and Entertainment students listen to Gary Zullo of the Rosemont Horizon explain the technical procedures of setting up a rock concert.

Photo by Bob Carl

ty happens to be 19,000.

Many of the questions were specifically directed at the current and future standing of the Horizon which was open on May 14 of this year.

One student wondered if the Horizon would put any of the city's other arenas out of business, mainly The Stadium.

"Only time will tell if one will kill another. I hope not, there is no reason to," Zullo said.

Zullo is very optimistic about the Horizon's future. He believes that it is ideally located. It is accessible from the Kennedy

Expressway and the Illinois Tollway. It is just minutes from O'Hare Airport and public transportation is currently in the planning stage for the area.

Horizon is currently the home of the new Chicago Horizons indoor soccer team and the DePaul Blue Demons. But, Zullo as well as a few students anticipate this as the future home of the Bulls and the Black-hawks.

"We could have them in here in 30 days," Zullo said.

Students also took interest in the maintenance of the arena.

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Psychics predict the future

By Dini D. James

As the year 1980 draws to an end, the coming year (1981) may usher in early death of the president, an economic boom, a new money replacing the old familiar greenbacks, elevator disaster, earthquakes on the East Coast and a black mayor for Chicago. So say Chicago area psychics Joseph DeLouise, Delores Luciano, Kimberly Starr and Liz Harris.

Joseph DeLouise 53, who has had many articles written about his predictions of the past, drew more people than any psychic present at the fair. A University of Illinois daily newspaper Spectrum, and the defunct Chicago Daily News have both attested to his past predictions. Prominent among his past predictions were the actress Sharon Tate murder clue and the collapse of the Silver Bridge across the Ohio River at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, in which several motorists plunged to their deaths. DeLouise is a Loop hairdresser with a shop at State and Madison Streets. His predictions for 1981 and thereafter are as follows:

1. **Economy:** The economy is going to turn around for the better. The Stock Market will rise to an all time high of 1300. The money crunch will be eased as early as 1981. More people will be provided with jobs.

2. **Energy:** The energy problem will be solved between 1981 and 1990 to the point of satisfying domestic needs and exporting the surplus abroad. Microwave is going to be an alternative to oil and gas heating. Smaller homes for the future are in the offing for the purpose of energy efficiency.

3. **Politics:** Ronald Reagan is going to die in the White House. Vice President George Bush will serve out his term and may even serve well into the next term because of an imminent political chaos.

4. **Welfare:** Welfare program is not going to be cut. Additional tax base from the non-for-profit organizations will help sus-



Reknown psychic, Joseph DeLouise, forecasts that the energy and the economic problems will be solved before the year 1990.

Photo courtesy of Joseph DeLouise

tain the fledgling program.

5. **City of Chicago:** More people will be coming back to the city. Inner City will be rebuilt. The suburban counties will be incorporated into the city for better tax base.

6. **Education:** Education as is today will cease to exist between 1990 and 1995. Mind programming is the next thing, whereby a present day method of computer programming will apply to human beings as well.

7. **Media:** People are going to be producing their own low budget T.V. video, cable entertainment — nonreliance on the network or cable services.

8. **Health:** Future generation will be its own doctor. People will be getting back to basic nature. No more junk food for the future. Health food will be the in thing. Even the fast food chains will be more health conscious.

9. **Clothing:** Clothes will, more than ever before, be made out of artificial materials.

10. **Marriage:** Will be more contractual in the future. Marriage will not be a big

thing in the future.

Delores Luciano, 48, has been a psychic for many years. She claims to regularly contribute articles in the Saturday edition of the South Town Economist newspaper, a South West Chicago paper, and Beacon newspaper. Ms. Luciano, who also teaches life dynamics predicts:

1. **Energy:** Laser beam, as seen in the futuristic movies, will be used in many areas of energy! More energy sources will be found and provided by the government.

2. **Media:** Cable television will run into a big snag in 1981. Cable television will be more of a disappointment to investors who will lose a lot of money. Channel 44 will be challenged in court and may fold operation completely.

3. **Chicago:** "Chicago will be peaceful in the coming year. In 1983 Jane Byrne will be challenged and defeated by a Black man."

4. **Drugs:** "Major groups of youth will be coming out of drug use."

Liz Harris of 532 E. 38th St. claims to be a professional psychic for about 10 years. Harris' predictions for 1981 were:

1. **Chicago:** C.T.A. elevator riders will experience a big train disaster in 1981, with many people killed or injured. In spring of 1981, tornados will strike the North West Suburbs of Chicago. C.T.A. fares will go up, but not as much as one dollar.

2. **Welfare:** Some high welfare program officials are going to have trouble with the police this coming year. A lot of welfare cheques will be missing in 1981.

Also predicting for 1981 is Kimberly Starr of 17 N. State. Starr says 1981 will bring:

1. **Racial Problems:** "A large number of racial organizations springing out in different parts of the nation. Racial violence of greater magnitude will be evident for 1981."

2. **Chicago:** Chicago will go bankrupt

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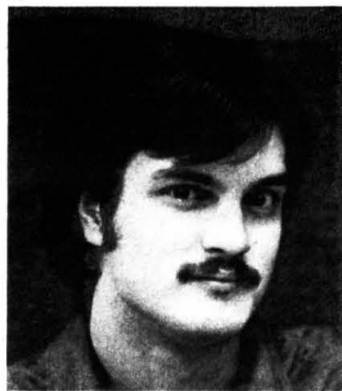
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BULLETIN

Opinion Poll

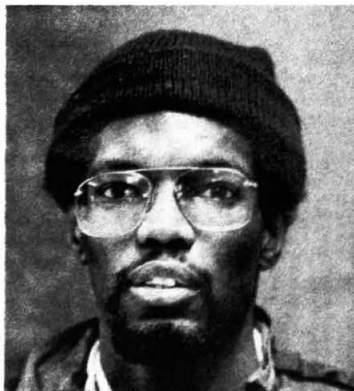
If there was one thing that you would change in your life, what would it be?



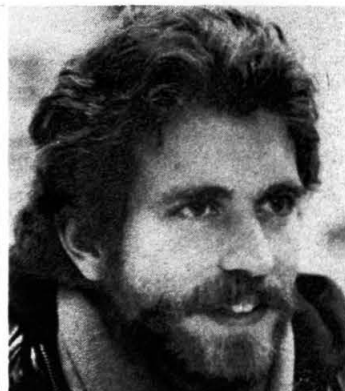
Brian Thomas, 20, junior: I'd like to get a raise so that I could afford the cost of living, dozens of women and a nicer apartment.



Ada Williams, 38, sophomore: I wish I hadn't started a family when I did because I would have finished school by now.



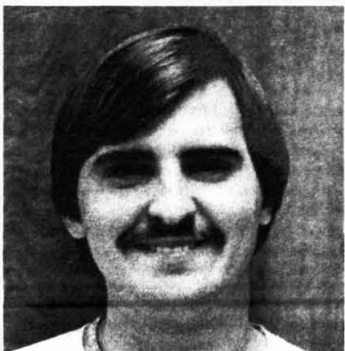
Paul Jordan, 31, freshman: I would change the negative opinion I have of myself. I grew up in a boarding school in Des Plaines where less attention was given to each child. It's better to know your roots if you care to know yourself at all.



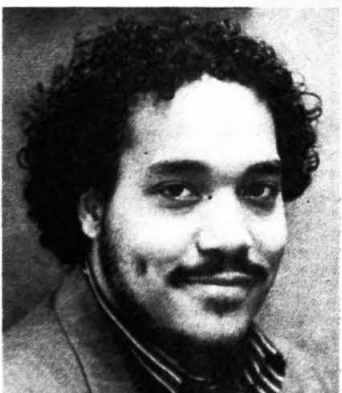
Bob Anderson, 25, senior: I'd improve my health so I could function better. I had a portion of my stomach removed and I'd like it back. I would have more energy to travel back-pack style across the country.



Doris Rolland, senior: I would change my profession from school teacher to architectural designer.



Tom Wille, 21, junior: I would have started college at Columbia as a freshman because this school offers a variety in radio.



Kevin Burford, 22, junior: I'd love to change my financial situation so I can pay for four years of tuition in one year.



Terri Costanzo, 21, junior: I'd become more assertive. I'm too passive when a favor is asked of me.



LaRonn Smith, 20, junior: I'd change my outer appearance, because I'm always stereotyped as being easy. I would grow a beard and mustache and get the urban cowboy look.



Theresa Wolford, 20, junior: I'd get a different job in my major instead of working a straight nine to five.

By Yonnie Stroger

Photos by Wai Chao Yuen

Letter to the editor

Dear Editor:

I am a fairly new student at Columbia College, and just getting over the basic "lock-jaw" many newcomers suffer from when entering a new environment. It just so happened that I grabbed copy of the Chronicle, hoping to get a feel for the needs of students along with viewpoints in the non-existent editorial section of the paper.

I read the one editorial printed in the Nov. 17th issue, and was shocked. I couldn't believe that along with my own apathy that half the school had nothing to say and no active interests in the goings on at Columbia College. I definitely do have opinions about the great activities that can happen at this school of communications.

The first being that the old book store on the eleventh floor should be re-opened and used as a resale store. As other students and myself will tell you, we run into the problem of getting books for classes previously taken by upper-classmen in the areas of the humanities, film, English, and contemporary studies classes. Those willing to donate these books back to the school under some tangible system would be providing a great service and easing the headache of being told "We're out of it". Its other function could be as a kind of

Ticketron, providing tickets for events given by the Theater and Music departments, and possibly events throughout the city and other schools. Lastly it can also be used as a products center for those innovative and creative students looking to sell their posters, buttons, cards, logos, graphic designs, etc., to the public.

I also think the seventh floor lounge can best serve the students now by providing more of a variety of packaged food items. We have enough battles to stay healthy, and there should be alternatives.

The school should sponsor a contest for talented designer/layout artists to come up with designs for a future lounge that includes a kitchen and a serving and eating area.

I realize all this cannot come about without money and the support of the administration and student body. I was shocked to find out that you only got three replies to your questionnaire. I felt that whatever gains an educational institution makes it is due to student action, unity, and the goals of making things work. Columbia College has all the tools to offer anyone willing to pull his own weight and more.

David N. Edmonds

Columbia Chronicle

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THE COLUMBIA CHRONICLE is the student newspaper of Columbia College. The opinions expressed are those of the editorial staff members and do not necessarily reflect the reviews of Columbia College.

Contact the COLUMBIA CHRONICLE editorial office at 600 S. Michigan, Room 621, Chicago, 60605; or call 663-1600, ext. 471.

OBSERVATIONS



Cindy Tucker, who graduated from Columbia College in 1979 now airs her own news show on WBEZ's "All Things Considered" early morning news edition which she writes and reads regularly. Prior to her working at WBEZ, Tucker was once the news director at WGCI, where she did an all night taped show and music show as well.

(Photo by James Stetson)

Columbia grad achieves success at early age

By John Dyslin

Cindy Tucker may not be a household name yet, but if she continues on her path to success it very well may become one. Tucker is only 22 years old, married and already is moving up in the radio business.

Tucker graduated from Columbia College in 1979, and now does the news reports on WBEZ's news magazine *All Things Considered* morning edition. "About a year ago I was asked if I would like to do the local news breaks for the new morning edition of *All Things Considered* and naturally I took the position," Tucker said. Doing that segment of the program means that she writes, edits, and produces the Chicago portion of the show. "I come in very early every morning and all the news is in tapes. If any news story breaks during the time of the show, a reporter calls in to give the facts."

Before coming to WBEZ, Tucker worked at WGCI for two years. There she started off as news director and later did all night taped show and on the weekends did a music show. "I've always been interested in radio broadcasting, but more interested in the news than being a disc jockey," she said. Tucker likes the news because something different occurs all the time. "You get the feeling you're achieving something and it's quite exciting."

Some of the courses at Columbia, especially Al Parker's broadcasting classes helped Tucker get where she is today. "I did the college radio news in which I was writing the news, and Al Parker's class helped me." Because of all that she has learned how to talk on a microphone, do commercials, and learn how to be responsible for producing your own news show. This, as she says, was her first major radio job. "I've now been in radio for five years."

Like most ambitious people, Tucker would like to move into other fields or higher up. "I'm also interested in TV and commercial work," Tucker said. In addition, she would someday like to be on the network news as a reporter.

But for someone who is involved so much into news, Tucker's dream of getting into commercials is a little odd. "It has nothing to do with news," she admits,

"but it has been a 'childhood passion' of mine." She indicated that she would like to be one of those "housewives" who determines whether Biz or bleach does the better job.

Naturally being a citizen of Chicago and getting her start here in Chicago, she would like to stay in Chicago or work in one of the three major cities being Chicago, New York, or Los Angeles.

Tucker seems to be quite happy with the way things are going for her. While many students just out of college are struggling to find a job, Tucker hasn't had any problems. In fact, she has worked at radio stations even before graduation. The benefit of doing the local news portion of a nationally syndicated news magazine program presents much valued experience. Plus, having the experience of working at two radio stations, having the love for doing news, and having an ambitious drive to attain success gives her the background needed. This all has already shown in her news briefs. They are informative and to the point. A news report one likes to hear to know what is going on as far as the latest news is concerned.

In addition to her interest in news and commercials, Tucker also likes photography. This, she says, is her favorite hobby. But for all practical purposes, photography too can be related to news and commercials.

For college students who are looking for the start needed for a successful career, Tucker says that, "if you're interested and set your mind to it, you can make it."

"There are many cities in the country, and there are millions of jobs opening today, and if you're interested in the news stick to it. Or, if you're interested in radio stick to it," Tucker said. For any job that a Columbia student is interested in, the magic words, as far as Tucker seems to be concerned, is to set your mind to looking for a job and being good, and there shouldn't be much trouble looking for the job.

The advice given by Tucker is good, sound advice. After all, she is still a young woman and already doing very well in her profession. At the rate she is going, it shouldn't be too long before that name is mentioned or heard in every house in the country.

Mime exposes different faces



Kathy Catalanotte the mime shows off her makeup.

By Janis Forgue

People love Gilda, Folly of Vanity; they hate her, envy her, sneer, laugh and glare at her—but she is never ignored.

Gilda, who struts in slinky dresses, flapper-type hats, gaudy jewelry and heavy makeup accented by bright red puckered lips, is a character developed and portrayed by Kathy Catalanotte, a mime artist and student of Jungian psychology who hosted the November meeting of the Chicago Women Artists' Forum. The group meets bi-monthly to discuss the members' underlying concern of the specific qualities of women's creative processes and women's aesthetics as these factors relate to what forces in life shape painting, sculpture, writing, dance, film making, choreography, etc.

The theme of the November meeting was "How Many Faces Are Hidden in Your Self-Portrait?" and Catalanotte lead the discussion with a synopsis of her mime work and how it relates to the subconscious play of the multi-facets of individual personalities. In attendance were health writer Janet Rubin; artist, writer and psychotherapist Gail Stern; portrait photographer Liz Fruszyna; writer Laura Mackie; painter and feminist performance artist Christina Kolm; artist Judith Loeb; and Marty Ray, who works with ceramics.

"Gilda represents the exaggeration of the painted, bold and bawdy woman,"

Catalanotte said. "I developed the character from a Morning clown workshop. There was a lot of energy directed to the character. I use heavy, exaggerated makeup."

As Gilda, Catalanotte said she has given performances and participated in workshops across the country, as well as traveling in public right here in Chicago with other mime performers, and she always gets strong reactions from passers-by. She said reactions have ranged from slight knowing smiles from women to unprintable comments from both sexes.

There has been a great decrease in the appreciation and potential of mime characters between the time of the jesters of Shakespeare's era and the present, Catalanotte said she believes. "In the past they didn't give a damn what the public thought," she said. "They were clowns and that was their job and if anybody didn't like it, too bad. Our clown potential (today) is just diminished. Clowns don't have the same effect and when they do, boy are they threatening!"

So that Loeb could present full-color slides of her portrait paintings, Catalanotte said she will schedule a session for individual face painting at a later date.

The Forum's meetings are open to all women artists and Catalanotte can be contacted at 248-4328 for more information.

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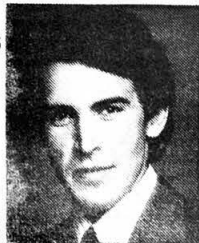
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SCOPE

Job outlook for the 80's

By Fatma Abdelaziz

Students of Columbia College will be faced with stiff competition when they leave the academic world for the world of business.

The United States Department of Labor projects the job market in the liberal arts-communications fields to be very competitive through the 1990's.

In the communication fields, there are likely to be more jobs for those who create messages—writers, commercial artists and camera operators, as long as they adapt to

new techniques. Offsetting this trend is the fact that jobs at the creative end of communications attracts more people than the available number of jobs.

One bright spot in the communications job market is the advertising field, where there is expected to be openings due to the disinterest in the field as a career during the 1970's.

The expansion of cable television will increase jobs for communication job seekers.

Also, there are always openings for qualified individuals with proper experience and talent.

Occupation	Estimated Employment in 1978	Average Annual Openings 1978-1990	Employment prospects	
Actors and Actresses	13,400	850	Employment expected to grow faster than average, but overcrowding will persist. Persons finding jobs may be limited to part-time work only.	Not Available.
Advertising Copy editors	NA	NA	There are bound to be job opportunities in the future due to the fact that fewer and fewer people chose advertising careers in the 1970's.	Starting salary for a copy secretary or a junior copywriter range from \$8,000 to \$12,000 a year.
Announcers	27,000	850 1,300	Employment expected to increase faster than average as new stations are licensed and as cable television stations do more of their own programming, but because of the increased use of automatic programming equipment, employment is not expected to keep up with the number of stations.	Beginners earned between \$215 and \$265 a week. Experienced between \$345 and \$575 a week.
Arrangers (Music)	NA	NA	Not applicable.	Estimate average Salary \$25,000.
Art Director	NA	NA	Competition is very stiff, but in the 1970's few people chose jobs in advertising, so there will probably be better job opportunities in the future.	Beginners in the mat room earned \$125 to \$150 a week. A junior art director \$10,000-\$15,000 a year; art supervisors earn a minimum of \$25,000 a year; a well established art director earned over \$50,000 a year.
Artists	NA	NA	There are a number of possibilities for advancement in commercial field, teachings and museums. For the artist who has concentrated on illustrations and graphic design there is the possibility of becoming an art director for a magazine, book publisher or advertising agency.	Not available.
Broadcast Technicians	40,000	NA	Employment expected to increase about as fast as average as new radio and television stations are licensed and as cable television stations broadcast more of their own programs. At the same time, technological developments are likely to limit future labor demands. Job opportunities are keen, however, and prospects are best in small cities.	Starting salary at a radio station was \$140 to \$150 a week. Technicians at television stations are paid higher than at radio stations.
Camera Operators	NA	NA	In both TV and film, there are more camera operators than there are jobs. It is very hard to break into feature films. Job opportunities exist in educational and industrial film making.	Minimum union wage was about \$90 a day. Directors of photography earned at least \$125 a day. Beginning camera operators made from \$170 to \$250 a week. Experienced between \$250 to \$400 a week.
Cartoonist	NA	NA	A very competitive field.	Freelance cartoonist earn from \$75 to \$300 for each cartoon. Staff cartoonist earn \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year. Salaries for beginning animators range from \$95 to \$150 a week, while the highest rated director of animation earned a minimum of \$700 a week and could earn more.
Commercial artists	60,000	3,600	Employment outlook is good, although competition is keen, there are always openings for good commercial artists. Television and corporate designs are growing areas. The new nonprint media calls for new design techniques which should cause the number of jobs to increase in this field.	Beginners salary range from \$150 to \$250 a week; artists with a few years experience earned between \$15,000 and \$30,000 a year.
Copy editors	NA	NA	More qualified editors than editing jobs.	Beginning editorial assistant \$150 a week. Beginning copy editor \$175 a week. Trained copy editor \$250 to \$350 a week.
Dancers	8,000	550	Although employment is expected to grow about as fast as average, applicants are likely to face keen competition for jobs.	Dancers in opera and stage productions earned \$275 a week; a single solo ballet performer earned \$150 per dance; in a group \$75 per dancer.
Darkroom technicians	NA	NA	The growth of amateur photography means a greater demand for darkroom technicians and assistants through the 1980's.	Inexperienced workers earned between \$3.50 and \$5.50 an hour. More experienced darkroom technicians earned between \$5.50 and \$11.50 an hour.
Directors	NA	NA	Very competitive.	
Film editors	7,000	NA	Outlook is not good. A few jobs will open up in fields like commercial production, but because of economic hardship there will be very little theatrical film editing jobs.	Unionized theatrical film editors earned about \$110 a day. A small number earned as much as \$1,000 a week. Nontheatrical film editors earned between \$250 to \$400 a week.
Lighting technicians	NA	NA	Competition is intense. There are always more beginners than there are starting positions. A few more jobs will open up in television because of cable, educational, and public television stations.	Union lighting technicians who did film work earned between \$75 to \$100 a day plus overtime. Union theater workers earned about \$200 to \$350 a week.
Literary and technical agents	NA	NA	Not applicable.	Beginners \$15,000 a year; successful agents - \$200,000. Base salaries usually range between \$15,000 and \$30,000.
Magazine editors	NA	NA	The job outlook is fair, but there will always be stiff competition for jobs on popular or national magazines.	Beginning editorial earned between \$8,000 to \$9,500; experienced \$12,000; executive editors earned between \$35,000 to \$100,000.
Musicians	127,000	8,900	Although employment expected to grow about as fast as average, applicants are likely to face keen competition for jobs.	Not applicable.
Newspaper editors	NA	NA	Not Available.	Starting salary for Newspaper Guild copy messengers was \$140 a week. A reporter in training earned \$180 a week. A 4 or 5 year experienced reporter earned from \$10,000 to \$25,000.
Newspaper reporters	45,000	2,400	Employment expected to grow about as fast as average. Best opportunities on newspapers in small towns and suburbs and for graduates who have specialized in news-editorial studies.	Average starting for Newspaper Guild reporter on a daily \$200 to \$275 a week. A 4 or 5 year experience \$370 a week. Top contractual salary was \$560 a week. Wire service minimum salary \$410 to \$430 a week.
Photographers	93,000	3,800	Employment expected to grow about as fast as average. Portrait and commercial photographers likely to face keen competition. Good opportunities in areas of law enforcement, scientific and medical research, and business and research.	Beginning photographic assistant earned about \$30 a day; experienced portrait photographers earned between \$15,000 and \$20,000 a year.
Photographic laboratory occupation	57,000	2,700	Employment expected to grow about as fast as average as due to increasing use of photography in business, government, and research and the rising popularity of amateur photography.	Inexperienced earned between \$2.90 to \$4.00 an hour. Workers specialized occupations earned from \$2.90 to \$6.00 an hour.
Producers	NA	NA	Few new producers are hired each year.	Not available.
Production Designers	NA	NA	Unpromising through the mid 1980's.	Established professional earned between \$10,000 to \$30,000 a year.
Public Relations Workers	131,000	7,500	Employment expected to grow about as fast as average as corporation, associations, and other large organization expand public relations efforts to gain public support.	Beginners \$8,000 to \$12,000 a year. Experienced from \$15,000 to \$25,000.
Singers	22,000	1,600	Although employment growth is expected to be faster than average, competition for longterm jobs likely to be keen. Some opportunities for part-time and short-term jobs.	Opera chorus members received \$45 to \$55 a performance. Opera and other singing stars made as much as \$10,000 a performance. Television singers earned about \$60 to \$220 for a half hour performance.
Sound technicians	NA	NA	Employment expected to be keen.	Union boom operator or recordist earned minimum of \$90 a day to start, plus overtime.
Stagehands	NA	NA	Experienced stagehands and apprentices can become property managers, electricians and carpenters. They may also move to stage management. Employment outlook is poor.	Not available.
Writers (script)	NA	NA	A growing market for television scriptwriters. New writers are constantly in demand and the situation is unlikely to change in the near future.	Not available.
Models	60,000	NA	Employment expected to increase due to rising advertising expenditures and greater sales of clothing, and accessories. Nevertheless, because the glamour of modeling attracts many persons, competition for openings should be keen.	Not available.

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UPDATE

By Janis Forgue

"Despite the billions of dollars

In 1976 Communist Party candidates won 43,000 votes in the Ohio U.S. Senate race, seven percent of the Washington, D.C. race for City Council, and ten percent of the vote in a Washington state congressional race. Pierson said he is encouraged by those results and believes the party did even better in 1980 races. He said that the Board of Elections had not yet released election results and that media representatives, who reported results of major party candidates, did not

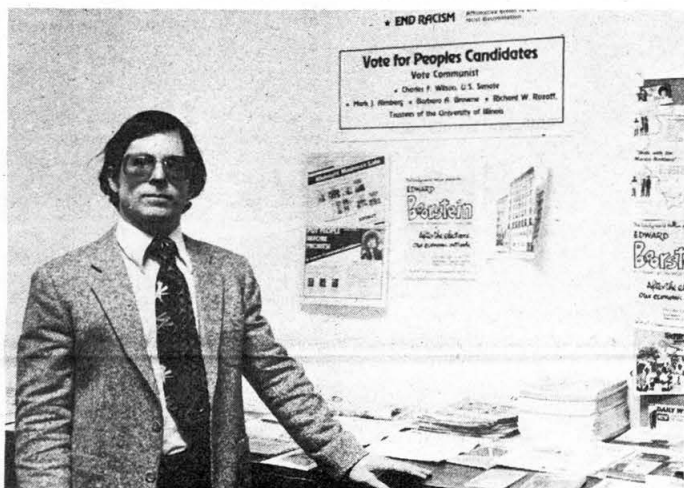
"Mainly our contributions come from

ties six fold in votes."

The Libertarian Party was founded in 1972 in Denver and became a national party in 1978, though this was its second presidential campaign. In 1980 they had candidates in 49 states, Guam and other U.S. possessions, and accomplished that



Jeff Sorrell said the Workers World Party reached millions during the 1980 campaign.
Photos by Wai Chao Yuen



Pat Pierson believes the Communist Party made gains in 1980 elections.

Pierson said the Communist Party in the U.S. was founded in 1919 in Chicago by people from the Socialist Party and other labor leaders who saw a need for another socialist party. The three major founding principles of the party were: (1) the belief that workers didn't want war, capitalists did, and that capitalism as a system is evil and doesn't work for the needs of the great masses; (2) the advocacy of racial equality and national control and not waiting for a social revolution but working for it presently; and (3) the Rus-

Perhaps Sorrell's belief that elections are rigged explains his reluctance to discuss his party's membership figures. "We consider that internal information."

The Libertarian Party is encouraged too by its political gains, according to Mike Hepple, who managed that party's Illinois senatorial candidacy. "We have two seats in Alaska, local (politically won) offices in Arizona and Wisconsin, a mayor in Bakersville, California and a dozen more (local offices) that we picked up," he said. "If you compare these results, we out pulled all other third par-

"We're going for grass roots," Hepple said of the party's philosophy. "The individual is supreme. The individual has the natural right to make decisions (about controlling his life) so long as you don't harm other people."

The party's 1980 vice presidential candidate is wealthy and supplied one-third of the party's \$3-\$3½ million presidential campaign costs, Hepple said. Their remaining financial backing comes from contributions from members and supporters, which average between \$10-\$60. There are approximately 300 dues paying members in Illinois. "But membership is less important than votes," Hepple said.

"We didn't win any (offices) this time," Mark Severs, a Chicago organizer of the Socialist Workers Party said.

However, the party, formed in 1938, fully intends to carry on and is encouraged by the public exposure it received during the 1980 campaign. "We got much more publicity than ever before," Sever said. "Part of that is that people are more open minded. Wages stay the same. One out of ten people in Illinois is out of work. This type of economic condition makes people look for other alternatives. Half the voting population expressed their feelings by not voting. A labor party is the next alternative."

The basic principle of the party centers around enhancing the worker's position in society. "We know we need a workers party," Severs said. "Workers in the U.S. need a party of their own. Canada and Britain have labor parties to represent the interests of working people."

"What we have now is decisions being made based on what is profitable for a very small number of people. We need to reorganize our society so that the majority should make decisions based on needs of the individual. Power needs to be taken away from the ruling class and placed into the hands of the majority of people." The Socialist Workers Party is also concerned about the government's involvement in the nuclear arms race. "The type of system we have now aids nuclear power, which threatens the existence of life more than at any time in history," he said.

In 1980, the party ran candidates in 35 states at all government levels. As with the other third parties mentioned above, the majority of their funding comes from contributions of members and supporters, Severs said.

Though the central theme of promoting the rights of the individual in our society is shared by all of the parties mentioned here, Severs sees no need at this point for third parties to band together to promote that common cause. "That's not necessary," he said. "Other parties' (existence) are not in contradiction."

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PUNK + NEW WAVE = ROCK CHICAGO

By Dan Quigley

A lot of people are confused about what is going on in Punk and New Wave music in Chicago. This could be partly because of the hard-core punk's appearance, and partly because punks themselves are a very diversified audience, and are pretty confused themselves. In any case, Stage's, a punk bar on north Clark Street, is a logical place to meet and mix with punks of every description.

The band for the night was called the Stranglers, a British band with a strange attitude consisting of boredom, with a sense of urgency injected with a large dose of heavy metal. The band wore black, and not one of them cracked a smile during the whole set. Still, their lyrics are full of vivid imagery, coupled with a sarcastic sense of humour, as exemplified by the song "You can drive your own tank", a take-off on the joint-the-army commercials that are shown on TV whenever a teen-aged audience is watching. The Stranglers are one of the most exciting and intelligent punk bands around, and like most punk bands, their lead singer and guitar player swears they aren't a punk band.

Trick and Dude are brothers with aspirations of starting their own band. They don't know exactly what kind of music they'll be playing yet, but they're sure "it'll be something different."

Trick says that he always dresses punk, wearing Italian wrap-around sunglasses and dark, Peter Gunn-type raincoats. "If you listen to punk, you gotta live it," Trick is disappointed in the fact that a lot of punks have become fashion-conscious; "I hate to see all the leather jackets with thousands of but-

tons." He plans his dress, but likes to appear different every night he goes out.

When asked why so many hippies were attracted to punk bars, Trick said that there are many different kind of punk, and a lot of it uses psychedelic sounds from the sixties.

Trick's brother Dude says of punk that "you have to develop an ear for it. It's not something you can just listen to. Bands like the Imports are playing music called Post-Modern, which means they are so far ahead of time that you just can't listen to it."

Johnny Virtue used to be in a band called Johnny Virtue and the Virginettes. He explained his dress — a boy scout uniform with an American flag pinned on the hat — as "a national fervor that has come over me since the election of Reagan."

Virtue is now a member of an underground group in Chicago called the "Fashion-ettes", which he explained, has nothing to do with fashion. Virtue said there was no way to describe what exactly the "Fashion-ettes" were: "you have to experience it. You can't describe it." He did say that they played an underground role, "kind of like truffles."

In keeping with his nationalist fervor, Virtue has moved to the suburbs, which he calls the "bible-belt", and has nailed a 7 foot oil painting of Jesus on his bedroom ceiling so that now "it's like the Sistine Chapel."

A guy named Tommy, also fashionably attired in wrap-around sunglasses, said that he was turned on to the progressive music scene by taking a course at Northern Illinois University (NIU) called the History of Rock 'n' Roll, where his instructor was a punk.

He likes punk because for the most

part "there's no band exactly like another."

Buster is a black former Columbia student, who was originally born in Jamaica. He likes punk and New Wave because "I don't think music is therapeutic. I don't feel like I have to move, so the music has to move me."

He also likes punk because so many bands are tied into the same themes as reggae music, anger and frustration. "These things developed in England and Jamaica because the un-employment is so high, the economy is shot, and like the Sex Pistols say, they have 'no future'."

Buster's main music is reggae, because he feels "you can't hate blacks and like reggae music." He says of reggae's difficulty in breaking the Chicago market that "Chicago is the problem, not reggae. Once the American economy goes down the tubes, Americans will dig the Trenchtown and Clash ideals." He predicts that reggae will be very big in Chicago.

Sue, a punkette dressed in tight, shiny satin pants, seconded the notion that "punk in Great Britain is serious. In the U.S. it's just a fad, with the middle-class basically deciding they'd like to be in the avant-gard."

In describing punk music, Sue says that "everything has to keep circulating around, and we're really just back to the sixties, with a few quirky changes." Sue illustrates her opinion with the example that in the early sixties the Beatles used a 2 minute song format, which the punks used for awhile in the late seventies', although "now they jam more."

Keith is dressed in a torn T-shirt, and says he dresses like that all the time. "It's a lifestyle, not Halloween, like some punks think." Keith considers people who do consider a punk night out on the town as Halloween "teeny-boppers."

Like most punks, Keith feels that the radio scene in Chicago is "lousy", but that the honest nature of punk lyrics prevents them from being played during prime-time listening hours.

Keith feels that punk has become too fashion-conscious, to the extent where many people are not really dressing the way they feel inside. But he still feels that "anyone belongs in a punk bar."

Tim Fox is the man who handles promotions at Stage's, and has a lot of experience in all different areas of the music scene. He used to work for WXRT, handled the blues stage at the ChicagoFest, and has handled bookings and advertising for numerous bars in Chicago.

Fox says that the punk scene is really not as destructive as they have been portrayed, stating that a rowdy blues audience is much more destructive of bars. He gives the example of the Plasmatics, a band that has incorporated destruction into their stage show, drawing an audience that had no problems.

He did say, however, that perhaps the punk crowd is more inventive in their vandalism. An example of this occurred during Skafish's recent gig, where someone filled all the ashtrays with flash powder. Fox said that the punks have more justification on the surface, because their lifestyle dictates certain patterns of behavior, but that all crowds have the same capacity for destruction.

When asked if there was a difference that could be pin-pointed between Punk and New Wave, Fox felt it was confusing. "Is punk any different from straight ahead Chuck Berry rock 'n' roll? Is New Wave any different from the original British invasion? It's a label, but it don't mean anything. Where do the Pretenders fit in, with punk credentials, but pop appeal?"

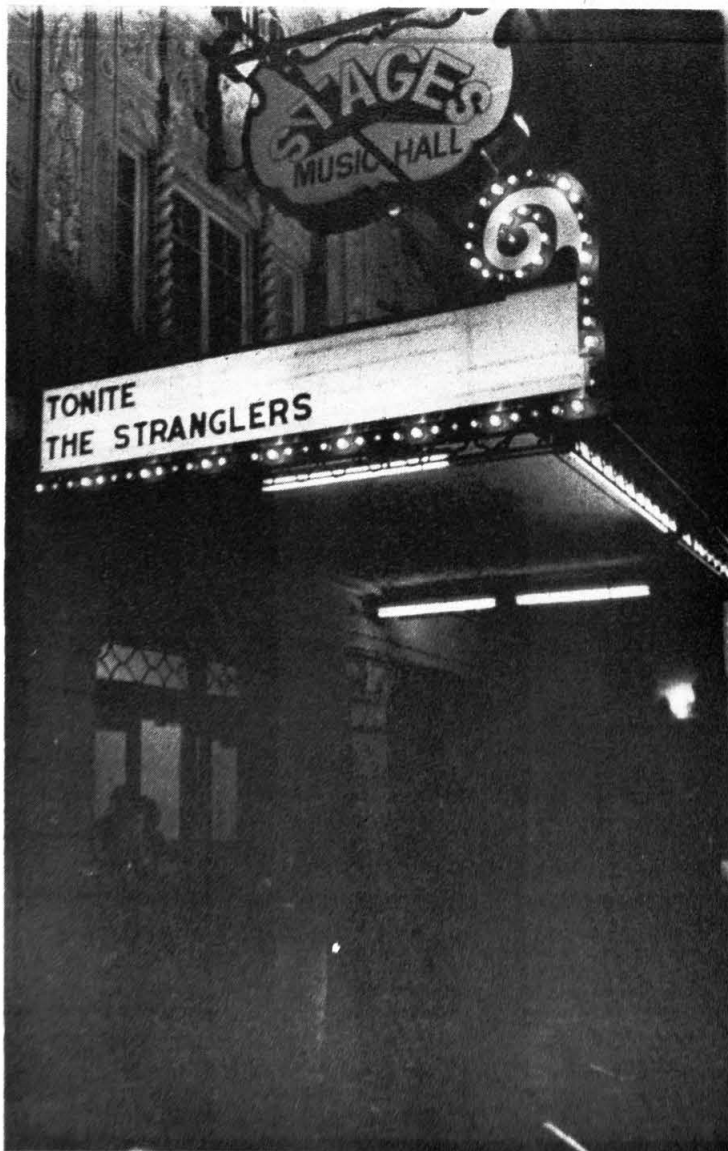
Tim Fox's theory of rock 'n' roll is that a lot of naive people are being taken in. "Even back when Rock began in the fifties, there were a lot of people in the background making a lot of money. This supposedly anti-establishment medium was already a business. People don't understand that rock and radio are big business, and I think it would be a kick in the head to many people if they knew that the images they build of these bands aren't right at all. And it becomes an even bigger kick in the head when the bands start believing these images their audience has built for them."



Everyone belongs in a punk bar.



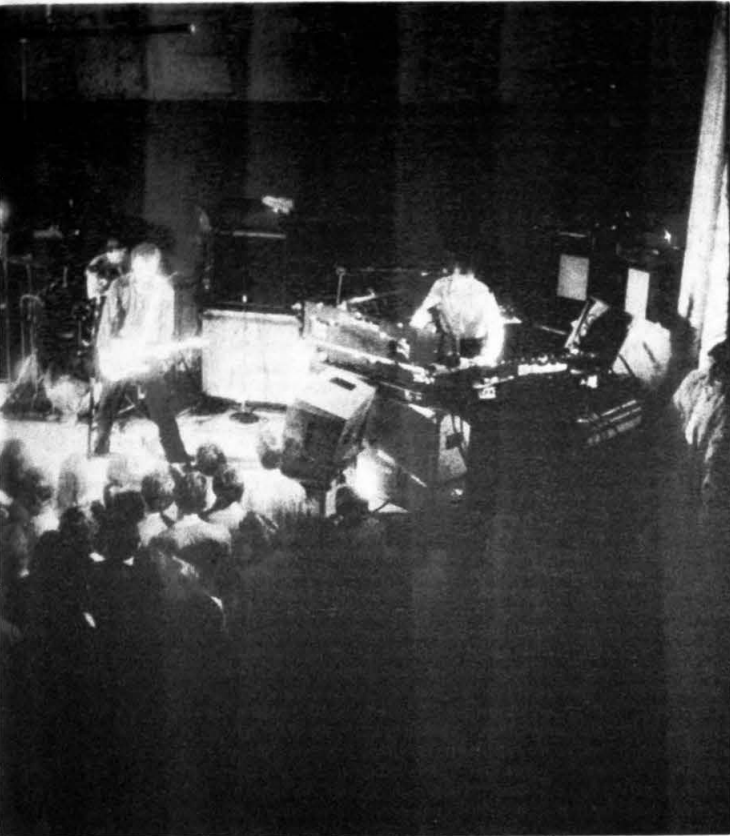
Here she is, nattily attired in her chic and sexy wet-look slicker.



Stage's, right across the street from Wrigley Field, is a perfect punk playground.

WHAT DOES THE PROGRESSIVE ROCK SCENE MEAN?

Photography by Ray Riese



The Strangler's frontal assault rock n roll had Stage's packed. The band, left to right: Bass, Gene Burnel; drum, Jet Black; guitar, Hugh Cromwell, and keyboards, Dave Greenfield.



Guitarist and lead singer Hugh Cronwell works it out of his system. Hugh, the "brains" of the outfit, has a lead guitar style that sounds like he's been chewing on fresh adrenal glands.



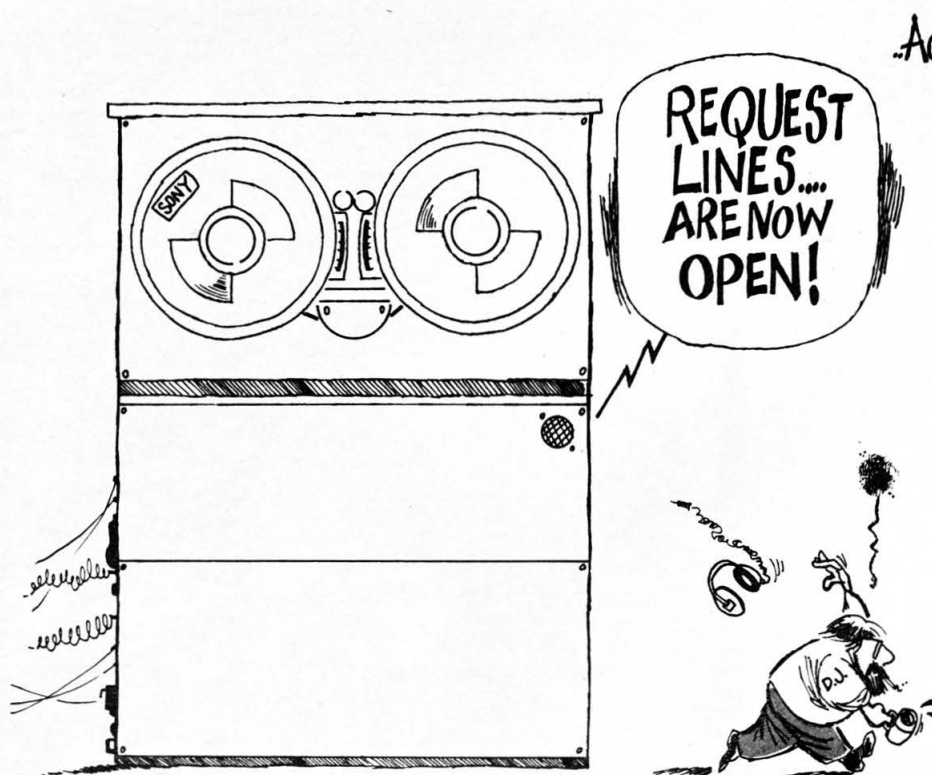
Living proof that all punks are not ugly.



The life of the party strikes the pose for the 80's. "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."

CATCH THIS

Robot dj's takeover radio air waves



By Dan Quigley

Something's been happening to the Chicago radio scene over the last few years. It's called automation and consolidation, and it's arrived to the point where out of the 31 stations large enough to be measured in the Arbitron surveys, radio's equivalent of TV's Nielsen ratings, there is only one major station left that makes its own decisions as to what songs will be played here in Chicago.

Most Chicago stations have outside consultants making decisions as to what categories of music and what songs are played now often. Examples of this are WLUP and WMET, who are consulted by firms in Atlanta and New York.

The rest of the Chicago stations are owned by large corporations in New York, and are controlled to a large degree by them. Examples of this are WLS, owned and operated by CBS, which is controlled by the Rockettellers in New York, and WBBM, also New York owned.

Although WGN, the number one rated radio station in Chicago, is one of the few Chicago-owned stations, their programming is syndicated and nationwide, to the extent that they do not truly represent Chicago's best community interests.

In view of these alarming statistics, WXRT's standing as the only truly independent music station in Chicago might appear shaky. Out of the 31 stations large enough to make the Arbitron ratings, WXRT rated 21st with a 1.5% share of the market.

But station manager Seth Mason is not

worried about the future of the station or its progressive format. "We're pretty secure," Mason said. "We've been here for seven and a half years, we know the audience, and we know the numbers. Our audience is a good place, demographically, to sell things like racketball, imported cars, and imported beer, for example."

Mason said that the progressive music audience is limited, and that it can probably only support one station. In other words, WXRT has their turf staked out. In addition, Mason feels that the 35% to 40% of the teen-agers that listen to WLUP and WMET are going to tire of the repetitiveness of those stations music as they get older, and become WXRT's future market.

What this all means, and what a lot of people are unaware of, is that with one exception, listeners must hear music chosen for them by someone outside Chicago, with very little feedback.

And it's all very important to someone looking for a job in radio. With the advent of all these automated and consultant stations, DJ input into what gets played is nearly nil.

In stations which merely have a consulting firm directing their musical tastes, the market for an up-and-coming DJ is severely atrophied. Since the DJ doesn't need to know anything about the present day music scene, all the old DJ's from the sixties have come out of retirement and taken a large portion of the jobs available. All they need to know is how to talk and read lists of the music being played that is prepared for them.

Even more scary to the serious music

listener, as well as individuals looking for jobs in radio, is the spectre of consulting firms that are automated to the point where a station can fire all their DJ's.

Century 21 is the best example of this kind of firm, since they are the most successful, nationwide.

In the last year, over 50 stations have switched their format over to Century 21's, making them the fastest growing in the business. They send out fresh tapes to all their client stations every week, making their two announcers the DJ voices for 175 stations nationwide.

They are successful in reaching a commercial audience, too. The ratings on stations they control have all jumped 28% in the last year, according to the latest Arbitron ratings. In fact 65% of Century 21's clients are #1 or #2 among all FM stations in their respective markets.

Dave Scott is one of the main men behind Century 21's success. He not only helps run the firm, but is also one of the two voices you'll hear being the DJ for stations all across the country.

Scott says that their format is very flexible to the needs of every customer, but incongruous to that statement is the fact that Century 21 will only take on one station in a given market, unless they are totally different kinds of music.

Century 21 programs six general kinds of music: album rock, top 40, middle of the road, country rock, beautiful music (otherwise known as elevator music), and regular commercial rock. They work inside these general structures to tailor a program as much as possible to what the client wants.

Therein lies the rub. Century 21 uses a computer to do its music programming. The computer is fed certain songs, and then selects a play order. The computer also does some selecting of songs itself, drawing on record sales tabulations and requests, to form some idea of musical success.

This removes the human element of a DJ selecting music and putting it together in a cohesive, interesting, or humorous manner.

Radio department head Al Parker's is "not at all happy" with the idea of national conglomerates taking over what should be a community's radio station, saying that "it has been shown many times that they do not reflect a community's interests or needs."

Parker says that Century 21's claims to flexibility "are nonsense", and that "these are not radio people. Their in-

terest is purely investment. They are taking the easiest way to satisfy the greatest number of advertisers, not the listeners."

Gary Deeb, prize-winning media critic for the Sun-Times, also has an emphatic comment on the matter. "There's something wrong with the whole idea of some great white father choosing music and playing it thousands of miles away in a bland, bloodless manner." And Deeb is speaking from personal experience. "I've worked for stations like that, I hated it then, and I hate it now."

Dave Scott at Century 21 has an interesting opinion, which doesn't differ very much from Deeb's or Parker's. "It's like a franchise. If you are thinking of opening a restaurant, you can make more money with a McDonald's. I would be the last one to argue that McDonald's has better food, but we are not gourmet radio programmers. We just want to satisfy most people most of the time."

"The day of the mom and pop radio station is gone in the cities that matter. It's sheer economics now, and big business."

Scott said that statistics point dramatically towards supporting his opinion. In discussing the Chicago radio market, he said that every major station in town has a consultant that controls to a large extent what is played, and that the decisions as to what will be played are not made in Chicago.

When asked whether some cities might have special listening tastes, Scott said that major cities are all the same, "by and large."

A classic example of a Century 21 take over occurred this summer at WJCL FM in Elgin. WJCL used to be all the things that WXRT is always patting itself on the back for. They had the most progressive, electric, rock radio station in the Chicago area. Their DJ's used all kinds of humorous ways to choreograph their music. An example of this was one of their favorite gimmicks, reading a short human interest news story, and then playing a set of three or four songs that explore the issue. In addition, for the serious listener they were educational, playing music that no other radio station would touch.

But WJCL had problems. To begin with, being located in Elgin with a low wattage transmitter, they could only be picked up in Chicago around Cicero Avenue, or when the weather conditions were just right. Because of this, not only could they not plug into Chicago's huge advertising market, but also they couldn't be included in the Arbitron survey, which left them without the all-important "book" to point to.

The only feedback that WJCL received was listener phone-ins and their advertisers. Station manager Rick Jakle said that people actually phoned in to complain that the music was "too wierd." On top of that, the advertisers' feedback was all negative, too.

Jakle personally prefers more sophisticated music, but now believes, since his experimental format failed, that radio is strictly a commercial enterprise, and that there is no place in the radio market for a progressive format. "This popular format is what the people want. Maybe there will be room in the future in public radio, but right now our advertisers tell us we are selling more with the new format."

Jakle has still retained special programs on the weekends. On Fridays they play New Wave, Saturdays jazz, and Sundays all acoustic and reggae music. But he's "beginning to wonder if that is something we should waste so much time on. Audience response to these few progressive formats has been dismal, and Jakle is considering dropping them as well."

Still the most important question, though, is just how many people are really aware of what has happened to our radio stations, and how many people are really happy with the commercial programming? And will anyone ever do anything about it?

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POTPOURRI

Singles talk about present lifestyles



Princess Herold, here with her son Percy, feels her present status is not by choice, but because of it she has become a stronger person.

By Mary Herold

For many being single is a chosen lifestyle. In this the second of a five part series, singles talk about their enhanced status.

The once thought of great institution of marriage is losing its enchantment. In the 1970's one in every four Americans was single, and the numbers continue to rise, the Census Bureau reports. Singles who argue convincingly that theirs is a chosen lifestyle share a common desire to remain free of traditional marital confines.

"I think women no longer feel that a house with a white picket fence, children, and a husband who provides them monies and respectable sex is life's utopia," said Princess Herold, a divorced mother. She married at the young age of 17 then moved from California to Chicago after her six year marriage ended. "I've managed to do things for me and my son that I never dreamed possible," she said. Prior to her separation and relocation she had never been employed. She is now a Licensed Practical Nurse at Columbus Hospital and is taking courses at Harry Truman College.

Though she has numerous responsibilities to keep herself busy, Herold admits that she doesn't relish her present state of singlehood. "It's a time when I've had to be strong and I've learned to be that without falling into a depression because I'm without a spouse," she said.

Herold's life represents a change in attitudes about marriage being a sound institution. These days people are divorcing more often and marrying later. The number of singles increased 25 per cent over the last decade. Consequently, singles are no longer frowned upon as social failures. Quite the contrary, they are socially accepted and admired for their productive existence in a dominantly dual society. Economical, social and political possibilities are not as limited to the single person as opposed to 10 years ago.

Many single persons who insist that his or hers is a lifestyle of choice, offer strikingly similar explanations for their status. What they have most in common, aside from the absence of a mate, is their seemingly precious freedom.

Ronald J. Johnson, a 38 year old former pharmacist for Westside Veterans Administration, talks humorously about his reason for remaining single. He said that being single allows him all the "freedom(s) that he would not have if he were married.

"I have the freedom to buy electronic equipment rather than living room furniture, to take gambling trips rather than buy washers and dryers, to party hard, or

to party whenever I want to, the freedom to freak off my bedroom opposed to freaking off the nursery for the new arrival," he said.

Most singles agree that they are not adverse to marriage, provided the right person wanders along. Johnson said that he is a unique type of single because he has accepted it as a permanent state. "In order for me to be happy, I need to have the freedom to plan the course of my life," he said. "Two things can make that difficult. One, would be the inability on my part to facilitate my plans, and secondly, the terrible misdirection that can be caused if I were to allow myself to become entwined with another person. Once this happens, the things that I have been making preparations for can be hampered or altered by the unpredictable actions of the other person."

For most singles, such as Johnson, who say they are happy, their unattached status isn't of primary concern. They work, spend time with family and friends, make long term investments, and generally worry about the same things that concern married people.

Contrary to popular belief, not all singles view themselves as "free spirits", or totally unattached from someone who may be very special to them. The "swinging singles" don't all swing. Most of them agree that the only difference between them and marrieds is that they are without a spouse.

With divorce rates at an all time high people are becoming more hesitant to make vows that millions of others are disavowing. Singles are convinced that they have what marrieds have—security, respectability, responsibility, stability, and more, freedom.

"Since traditional marriage roles can no longer be found in many households, why should there be any upset about no marriages," asked a 21 year old accountant who said she might consider marriage in her late 20's.

Velmira Ponds, a vivacious, attractive woman, is more concerned with the welfare and future of her daughter than with her single status. For her, financial hardship has been a major upset. "Being single and also being a mother and the head of my household is a tremendous responsibility," she said. Ponds said that she feels comfortable with her lifestyle and would not marry for the sake of being married or to resolve any problems she might have.

More things than meet the eye are involved in the surge of single lifestyle.

Young adults are striving for better careers and fatter bank accounts. Women have adapted careers that demand a large proportion of their time. Consequently, they can't be full time mommy and wife. Men are beginning to feel that their sole purpose for being here is not to provide

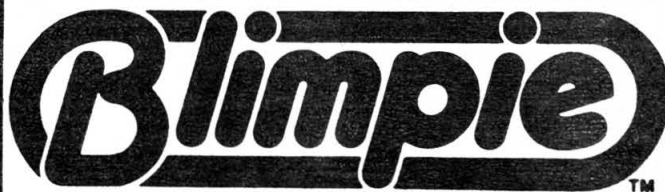
homes and monies for women.

Singles no longer feel and no longer are considered life's lonely losers. They have quietly emerged and for the most part feel quite pleased with themselves.



Velmira Ponds, says the only difficulties of being a single parent are the financial hardships she faces.

Photos by Wai Chao Yuen



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Career awareness seminar

Twenty-five professionals representing the fields of television, video, film, art, writing, advertising, public relations, journalism, theater, dance, photography and arts management will talk with new students regarding prospective employment in their fields of interest at 1:30 a.m. Wednesday, Dec. 10 at the Pick Congress Hotel, in a career development program sponsored by the office of Career and Professional Placement.

NOTICES

Foreign studies attract students

By Debra Meeks

Like to travel? Enjoy meeting new people from different countries while at the same time obtaining college credit?

It's possible! Students interested in studying their perspective careers abroad may do so through careful researching and planning of their goals.

Although Columbia has not established a Student Exchange Program, Academic Advisor Esther Ruskin has had experience in that area, because of her own children studying abroad.

"Students are always looking for new ways to learn. It's good learning experience to study abroad. Experience is part of your education", Ruskin said.

Ruskin said that students must first decide where they want to study, what they want to study and why they want to study it. She also stated that it's very expensive to travel and study abroad, so one must be financially prepared and consider transportation costs, board, food, miscellaneous expenses and language barriers that may occur.

"The library is the best place to get information on foreign student study," she said. "There are also books on available scholarship programs for students studying abroad."

The process of studying abroad should begin at least a year ahead of time. Students must present a letter of recommendation from a faculty member, a letter of accreditation, character references and for some institutes an essay of why you wish to study in that particular area.

From there Ruskin assists the student in completing the application form for admission to the school of your choice and thus reviewing the courses the student wishes to study to be sure that the credit hours earned will transfer back to Columbia.

The duration of studying abroad is usually about a year, or for some students, during the summer months. Ruskin says she has received some positive responses from students who have returned from foreign countries. Ruskin's views on traveling across the country is, "See America first, It may be just as exciting!"

On the other side of the tracks there is an International Student Center called Crossroads, 5621 S. Blackstone for international students and scholars from around the world.

Crossroads was established in 1951 by a group of people who saw the need to help foreign students adjust to American life. Louise Gerardy, Associate Director and one of the founding members of Crossroads, migrated from Belgium to Chicago in 1951, and now has a master's degree in social work and a cultivated interest in international relations.

"Crossroads is like a home away from home," she said. "Inside you'll find the comforts of home, good friends and recreational fun."

Some of the feature attractions of the student center are Saturday night dinners, language classes for the wives of foreign students, discussions, slideshows



Academic advisor Esther Ruskin says, "careful research and planning is needed before studying abroad."

Photo by Wai Chao Yeun

and movies.

Crossroads, a non-profit organization, is funded by a group of Chicago businessmen in the area and is open to all foreign students and American students.

Gerardy says, "There are about 19-20

nationalities here from Latin American to African students and between 300-400 regular participants."

Crossroads is open on weekdays from 10:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. On Sundays from 1:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., closed on Thursdays.

Transylvanian Ambassador visits CC

By Maryanne Giustino

Just like Clark Kent slips into a phone booth to become Superman, Larry Baker slips into fish-net stockings and a garter belt to "trans"-form into Dr. Frank N. Furter, the notorious Transylvanian transvestite of the 'Rocky Horror Show'.

Baker, a theatre student at Columbia, is currently popping up at various Chicagoland locations, promoting the upcoming live on stage performance of 'The Rocky Horror Show'.

He was hired by a Chicago public-relations company after he auditioned for the job as Dr. Frank N. Furter. He is Chicago's own Transylvanian ambassador.

Bakers' portrayal of Dracula in a play while attending Morton West High School may have offered him some useful experience which he has now applied to his exhilarant and luminous characterization of Dr. Frank N. Furter.

But, Bakers credits in theatre go much farther than Count Dracula in the high school play. He has been in several commercials for Domino Pizza, Meadow Gold Ice Cream, ChicagoFest 1978, and Heywires singing telegrams.

In 1979 he received the 'Promising New Actors/Artisan Award' from the Academy of Theatre Artists' and Friends. He is currently in the cast of 'Dames at Sea' in a north suburban theatre.

Baker recently visited the 'contemporary male sexuality' class at Columbia as Dr. Frank N. Furter. He spoke of the upcoming show and of his experiences as the doctor.

He has turned up in some of the most unexpected places. Like Aaron Golds' office, the lobby of the Shubert Theatre during a performance of 'Evita', and area college campuses. Whats' next? The cover of 'Gaylife' magazine, sitting on Santas' lap for the Christmas issue.

"We're sneaking up on people a lot. You never know where we'll turn up next,"

Baker said.

Baker, who is accompanied by two bodyguards during his appearances, has received his share of puzzled looks. But, most of the response has been good and amusing for him.

While visiting local bars like Coconuts, O'Banions, and Neos' he became aware of all the 'Rocky Horror' fans. Women are especially fond of the Dr. Frank N. Furter character.

As one woman at O'Banions' expressed her admiration of Dr. Frank N. Furter, "I just love men in garter belts."

Uptowns' flare, style projects in new book

Bordered on the east by the lake, on the west by Clark Street, on the north by Foster Avenue, and on the south by Irving Park Road is Chicago's most well-known neighborhoods, Uptown.

It may well be the home of many Columbia students who are well aware of its current standing. But, these residents may be unaware of its multifaceted history.

Thanks to the combined talents of Jacki Lyden, a former Columbia instructor, and Chet Jakus well over a hundred years of the flare, elegance, depression, and change of Uptown is within a fingers reach in their new book, 'Landmarks and Legends of Uptown'.

Three years of research by Lyden and Jakus focuses on the many historical points of the area and offers its readers a chance to decide for themselves how Uptown's past created the Uptown of today. One may even make some decisions as to where the future of Uptown is headed.

"For us, Uptown's Landmarks are the physical foundation of the neighborhoods emotional history... We got to know a side

of Uptown that is tough, wasted, and ignorant. We also discovered a neighborhood that is democratic, kinetic, and educational. We came to delight in its contradictions and possibilities." Jakus and Lyden said, in the preface of their book.

'Landmarks and Legends of Uptown' covers a vast amount of locations, from the Uptown Station which was patterned after the Grand Central Terminal to the famous Aragon Ballroom, "wonderland" of the 20's, 30's, and 40's.

The information the book supplies is useful as well as fun for its readers. For example, what do Dr. John Foster, early trustee of the Board of Education, Captain J. W. Gunnison, and Charles B. Lawrence, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1869 all share? They all take claim to having their names attached to the many street signs of Uptown.

To order copies of the book send \$10 plus \$2 for postage and handling to 'Landmarks and Legends of Uptown', PO Box 3620, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, IL 60654.



KALEIDOSCOPE

'Incredible Komar' performs unbearable acts

By Dini D. James

If suppressing pain actually means inflicting one, then Vernon Graig Komar alias "Komar The Hindu Fakir" fits well in the mold.

Komar 48, short but broadshouldered stands to weigh about 285 pounds. All of this weight has been tested and balanced on several beds of six inch nails and a ladder of swords.

He has several other blood chilling acts or performances in his "bag of tricks." As walking on a hot bed of coals bear foot does no harm to the soles of his feet, so is breaking a slab of concrete with a sledge hammer, while lying down in between two nail beds, proves harmless to his chest.

Many times, however, Komar has performed before live television audiences, demonstrating how pain can be "subdued through the power of concentration, relaxation and consciousness," says Komar. Komar has also appeared on the Mike Douglas Show and he still remains the holder of Guinness Book of World Records on Pain Control.

"I turned down several appearance requests from the producer of the 'Real People' program," says Komar. Why?

He doesn't perform free, of course, "...those guys always want something for nothing," says Komar.

One might have thought of Komar as a steel worker, judging by the demonstration of his ruggedness or through his paraphernalia of pain demonstrations, such as the beds of nails, ladder of swords, coals and sledge hammer to mention a few. But actually, Komar is a cheese factory worker in Springfield, Ohio, where he was born and raised. He still lives in Springfield, where his formal education ended in the 9th grade.

His father exercised a great deal of influence over him while growing up. He learned the act of concentration and relaxation through his father who was a reknown psychic in the Ohio area. He

claims to have been performing since he was eight years old, which translates to 40 years in this incredible demonstration.

Sporting a trimmed goatee that is turning white with age, Komar dresses like a Hindu magician complete with head turban, big baggy pants, and satin tunic. On top of this, he calls himself Komar "The Hindu Fakir" which he translates simply as a "beggar" in Hindu.

"Pain, like anything else, can be contained or controlled," says Komar. "It really doesn't matter what type of pain - headache, arthritic pain, backache can all be controlled through relaxation, consciousness and concentration."

However, Komar is capable of walking through a bed of red hot coals about 20 feet long, five feet wide and about 1 foot deep without bruising or hurting the soles of his feet. This particular feat was demonstrated on the lawn of the Holiday Inn in Elmhurst on the 18th of November at the workshop of Life Without Pain conducted by Komar. The measured temperature of the red hot coal bed was about 1400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Also, Komar climbed the Ladder of Swords which stands 4 feet tall and about 3 feet wide. The feat itself is capable of damaging one's feet permanently given the sharp edges of five swords methodically arranged as the normal wooden steps are. Komar climbed the ladder and topped his act with a fire eating stunt. His feet were a little bloody with little or less visible marks.

"I am neither a holy man, nor a superman, but one who has learned simple techniques for circumventing pain," announces Komar before and after each performance. He claims everybody is capable and can control pain through his doctrine of relaxation and concentration. "Just as I learned to master pain so that I can walk unharmed through hot coals or lie unmarked on beds of nails," says Komar, "so can you learn to control the pain of backache, arthritis, headache or any other affliction."



The Incredible Komar subjects his body to severe pain while performing dangerous stunts.

AEM students visit 'Horizon'

Continued from page 1
nance of the arena. The municipally owned Horizon runs up a \$16,000 monthly electric bill and after each rock concert between 15 and 50 chairs are destroyed which get repaired at the promoters expense.

Horizons' future is promising in the eyes

of Zullo.

"People come to the Horizon. It's no gamble."

With over 200 dates scheduled for its first year, the Horizon is expected to house over 300 acts and sporting events a year in the near future.

Psychics predict the future

Continued from page 1

between 1980 and 1983.

3. U.F.O.s: People will be seeing so many strange objects as Unidentified Flying Objects."

Finally George Chapman of Boulder, Colo. predicts some unusual things:

1. "By 1982, the green money in currency or dollar, will be changed to 'red' money."

2. "A Black man will assassinate Presi-

dent Reagan in 1981."

3. "Equal Rights Amendment will never be passed."

4. "Series of earthquakes will erupt on the West Coast - the biggest ever."

5. "More people will be coming to live in Chicago."

6. "In 10 years, Chicago will lose its port as Lake Michigan continues to flow into the Gulf of Mexico."

7. "China and Japan will go to war with one another."

The library warns that students visiting the library should be extra careful in regards to their belongings. Recently, a rash of thefts have been reported. The library also announces new hours: 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mon. - Thr.; 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Fri.; 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Sat.

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PUBLIC EYE

Winter alternatives for shaping-up

By Debra Meeks

Winter winds keeping you shut-in? Do you miss all the summer sports you played to keep in shape? Are you physically fit? Sports such as tennis, bowling, and racquetball are some of the many ways to stay in shape during the cold winter days. Also everyone either enjoys watching or participating in some kind of sport. Sports are becoming widely prosperous all over the United States. Americans spend over \$4,000,000,000 each year to buy sporting equipment and to attend sports events. The most popular of the athletic sports is basketball, boxing, tennis, swimming, wrestling and football.

Tennis is played by millions of people and is excellent for body shaping, flexibility and balance. Tennis also stimulates endurance if vigorously played. If playing singles tennis, the average individual could burn up to 420 calories per hour.

Bowling, one of America's #1 indoor sport, has become worldwide in scope and enjoyment. Bowling has also rapidly become a family sport. Bowling, a pleasant recreational sport that requires skill and coordination is not useful in enhancing fitness. As a matter of fact you may eat and drink more calories than the activity burns.

Racquetball, a similar imitation of tennis but is played at a much faster pace. Racquetball, if played intensely burns about 1,000 calories per hour. Mr. Gordon Weng of the Chicago Tennis Association of America says "Because racquetball is a very fast paced game and burns a tremendous amount of energy, it is played by the young."

Men resist accepting women boss

By Fatma Abdelaziz

With the growing number of women in the job market, there is an increase in the number of women with male employees. This reversal of roles has caused friction between employers and the employee who cannot accept a woman as his boss.

"Male employees don't adjust too well to women supervisors," said Dorothy Holmes, supervisor of staff services at Market Facts. "Male folks have to prove themselves and when they don't, they get resentful," continued Holmes, who was referring to three former male employees.

Resentment was also expressed by a vice president of a large corporation as one of the reasons for the friction between employer and employee.

"They were resentful because they couldn't move upward unless I moved, and women didn't move fast six years ago," said the Equity Investment Vice President. "One employee never got over the resentment, so he evaded me. He went around me to get raises."

Some female employers have had better result with their male subordinates.

Mrs. Simmons, office manager of public information at the University of Chicago, said she has always had a "good rapport" between her and all her employees.

"Supervisors have to work hard to achieve this rapport, in order to have a smooth operation. They have to give a little extra, but not to bend over backwards," said Mrs. Simmons.

She stressed that this was to be achieved regardless of the employer's sex.

Holmes, who was previously employed at Spiegel Inc. for eleven years with approximately five male employees at one time, has also had a good compatible relationship with these employees.

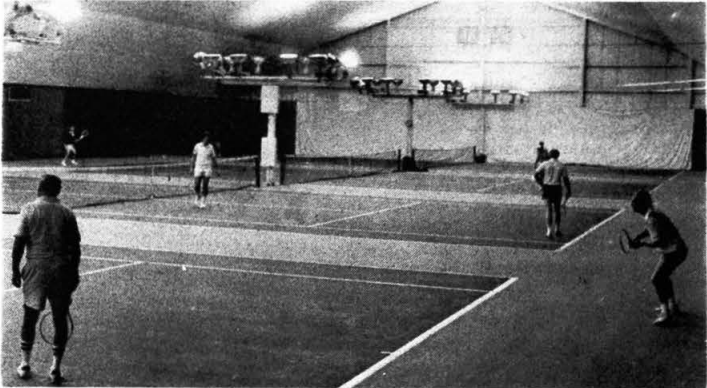
"It depends on the job position. Male employees feel they have to work better in this field (typist) and prove themselves and when they don't, they get resentful," restated Holmes.

Mr. Weng also stated that the percentage of sales in tennis has risen over 20% compared to last year's sales. "Tennis has great staying power and has been an ever widening game with the general public," says Weng.

Handball is also growing in popularity as a conditioning sport. Competitors usually lose several pounds in one strenuous match. Handball is excellent for endurance and stimulation. It is also demand-

ing on the leg ligaments and joints which may cause problems in later years. Handball if properly played provides a maximum of exercise in a minimum amount of time, it also burns about 1,000 calories per hour.

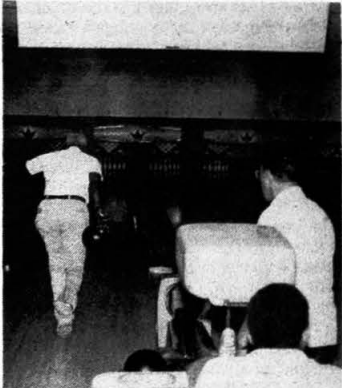
Swimming, an all-year round sport is good for body conditioning. Swimming is primarily an endurance exercise depending on speed and stroke used. Swimming burns an estimate of 500 calories per hour.



Tennis is a good alternative to keeping in shape this winter. Many indoor courts are located in the city.

Photo By Debra Meeks

hour. Skating has enjoyed steady growth as a recreational and a mild form of exercise as well as a sport that requires a high degree of skill plus years of training and practice. Today according to The Chicago Skate Co. and Roller Skating Foundation of America, there are about 20,000,000 people who enjoy roller skating's healthful benefits. The participants are of all ages although the majority of people who skate are between 18-25 years of age.



Bowling is a relatively inexpensive sport which can be played year-round.

Photo by Debra Meeks

Intramural B-ball underway

By Dominic Scianna

The Columbia College sports program is underway for the 1980 season, as intramural basketball has started things rolling. Registration was held at the end of October and eight departments entered the competition. Those eight teams have been split up into two divisions. Leading the way in division one is the Photo/Film department with a perfect 3-0 record, in division two the Television department and the Advertising/Journalism team are both deadlocked with 3-0 records.

On Monday, November 17, the intramural sports program officially began for Columbia students at the Chicago Avenue Armory gym located at 234 E. Chicago. In the first game of the night, the Advertising/Journalism squad defeated the Art department 52-34. In a dramatic contest between the TV department and the Radio/TV team, it all boiled down to the final seconds before TV pulled out a squeaker 20-19, and Broadcast Communications rolled over CCIMAP (Columbia College Intramural Athletic Program) by a score of 29-13. The final game had the Faculty/staff forfeiting to the Photo/Film department.

The second night of action saw the Radio/TV department bounce back to even their record at 1-1, with a 19-8 victory over CCIMAP. The Photo/Film squad finally got a chance to play after their forfeit win, and they improved their record to 2-0 with a 43-27 rout of the Art department. The Art squad playing with only 5 men, had to play almost the entire second half with only 4 when one of their team members fouled out. Game three pitted two undefeated teams from division two, but Broadcast Communications dropped to a 1-1 mark at the hands of the TV department by a score of 38-15. Adver./Journalism upped their record to 2-0 and a tie with TV for the division two lead, after winning a 37-10 decision against the Faculty/Staff.

Winners in the third nights action were Photo/Film, Adver./Journalism, Television, and Radio/TV. All games were forfeited on the third night of play. So after one full week of the season here are the standings as of Nov. 24.

Division 1	Division 2
1. Photo/Film (3-0)	1. Adver./Journ. (3-0)
2. Radio/TV (1-2)	2. Television (3-0)
3. CCIMAP (1-2)	3. Broadcast/Com. (1-2)



Intramural basketball starts off the new season at the Chicago Avenue Armory Gym.

4. Art (0-3) 4. Faculty/Staff (0-3)

Members of the division one leading Photo/Film squad are: Gary Brown, Ronnie Lott, Robb Kline, Eric Abrams, Alphonso McKenzie, Dwayne Currie, Melvin Banks, Tawne Day and Tracy Mayberry. The Television department is tied for first place in division two play with a 3-0 record, the members of their team are: Red McPharland, Pompey Hicks, Walter Echols, Nathaniel Carter, Jimel Metcalf, Donald Kyger, Frank Reed, John Metcalf, Michael Bailey, Michael Clay. The other first place team in the division two race is Advertising/Journalism with a (3-0) mark. Here is the Adver./Journalism squad: Kenneth Collins, Marcus Brown, David Gober, Lathan Hodge, Dominic Sci-

anna, Roshon Barnwell, Gregory Earl, Vincent Boyd, Daryl Edmond, Kevin Thornton.

The new revised schedule for the end of the intramural basketball competition are as follows: Friday, Dec. 5: 4:15 Faculty/Staff vs. Ad/Journ. - 5:15 Broad./Comm. vs TV - 6:15 Photo/Film vs. Art - 7:15 Radio/TV vs. CCIMAP. Monday, Dec. 8: 6:15 CCIMAP vs. Art - 7:15 Radio/TV vs. Photo/Film - 8:15 Ad/Journ. vs. Broad./Comm. - 9:15 TV vs. Faculty/Staff. Wednesday, Dec. 10: 6:15 Faculty/Staff vs. Broad./Comm. - 7:15 Photo/Film vs. CCIMAP - 8:15 TV vs. Ad/Journ. - 9:15 Radio/TV vs. Art. Friday, Dec. 12: 4:15 TV vs. Photo/Film - 5:15 Faculty/Staff vs. Radio/TV - 6:15 Broad./Comm. vs Art - 7:15 Ad/Journ. vs. CCIMAP.