

3-7-1983

Columbia Chronicle (03/07/1983)

Columbia College Chicago

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Recommended Citation

Columbia College Chicago, "Columbia Chronicle (03/7/1983)" (March 7, 1983). *Columbia Chronicle*, College Publications, College Archives & Special Collections, Columbia College Chicago. http://digitalcommons.colum.edu/cadc_chronicle/47

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HELP END THE ARMS RACE



...SAVE THE HUMAN RACE

Dear Colleagues and Students,

On May 8, the Mother's Day Peace Walk & Festival shall take place in Grant Park, Chicago. The Festival will feature a range of events—music, theater, dance, mime, puppetry, art exhibitions and speakers.

As was the case last year, we need your help to allow Columbia College to contribute its talents to make this day of peace a most successful one.

A meeting to plan Columbia's participation shall take place on Monday,

March 7 from 5:30-6:30 p.m.

Room 325

All faculty, staff, administrators and students are welcome to attend this meeting.

Thank you,

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Concerned Faculty, Staff and Students for Peace

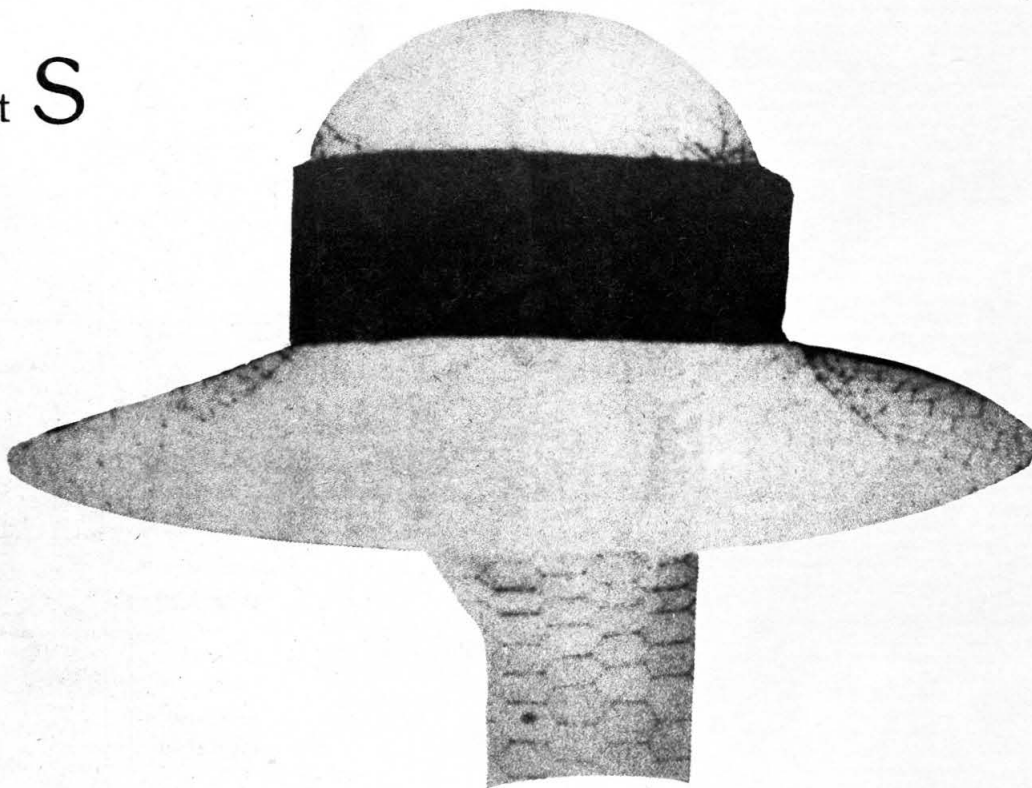
columbia chronicle

Vol. 13 No. 1

Columbia College, Chicago

March 7, 1983

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SPECIAL
IN THIS ISSUE
the FALLOUT
pull-out

COMMENTARY

Registration— Mayhem lives on

By Marianne Giustino

Registration is like the weather. Everyone talks about it, but little is done to change it. And they've been doing so for a long time.

Once again students and faculty

of Columbia College survived that exhausting process called registration. They've coped with computer breakdowns, long lines, class closings, and the overall lack of communication. Somehow they survived.

We were able to date complaints about registration back to Fall of 1974, when an article appeared in the student newspaper (then called C.C. Writer) titled "Mayhem: Columbia's Formula". The article reported the unexpected confusion that occurred during registration that semester. The "mayhem" was attributed to a sharp increase in enrollment. Enrollment has been on an upswing ever since.

Last Fall the Chronicle printed an editorial criticizing the registration process and suggesting the administration investigate other means of registration. "As the size of Columbia increases, so does the burden of administration... It's time for the administration to come to grips with the monster it's created."

In that same issue of the Chronicle students were asked to suggest ways registration could be improved. Some suggestions:

—"They should have chairs for people to sit in while waiting in line."

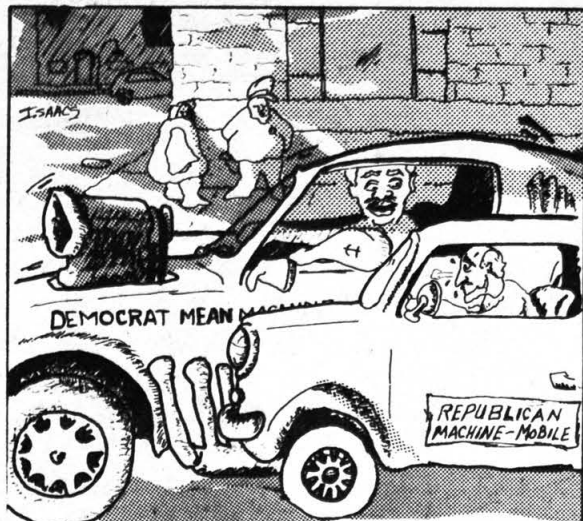
—"How should registration be improved? Door prizes."

—"I think the key to any good registration is the food. I think that a salad bar and possibly a tray of assorted cheese would be an asset."

In 1974 one of the major problems during registration was the lack of a hostess to serve coffee and rolls to the faculty.

Finally, a statement made by the writer of the 1974 article on registration still holds true about

registration in 1983. "The faculty and a majority of the students remained cheerful and all did their best to cooperate with one another." Some things never change.



"HEY EPTON... YOU SURE YOU WANT TO RACE?"



By Mark Merzdorf

Is the City of Chicago ready for a Black Mayor? Don't bet on it.

Since the Democratic primary, I have been asked for reaction to the mayoral election. I have tried to disguise my sentiments concerning the race, but time is running out. Harold Washington may lose the race for mayor.

Washington will not lose the election because he lacks intelligence. He has plenty of that. Intelligence is hardly an issue raised by most voters.

Washington will not lose the election for lack of issue orientation. He is a man of ideas and solutions. But solutions to problems rarely play a role in Chicago politics.

Washington will not lose the election because he is facing a candidate of superior quality. All of us realize quality has nothing to do with Chicago mayor candidates.

Washington may lose the election because he is Black. And any political observer in The City of Chicago knows that being Black is the greatest voter liability of all.

I remind you of the candidates repeating their pledge to keep racial matters out of the election. For the most part, they did. But that didn't stop party hardiners from dropping a "what if," line to their ward bosses; who in turn let the word filter down that a vote for Daley would be a vote for the Black.

The money is pouring in from everywhere. From Springfield to Washington. Bernie Epton never knew he had so many friends in high places. But then, no Republican candidate for mayor ever ran against a Black. A month ago Epton couldn't pay his own phone bills.

Offices are opening up as fast as Washington, "noire."

the Republicans can staff them. Why, it's almost like a New Years Eve party. But then, how many times has a Black run for mayor?

Some Washington supporters told me that, "the time is now." My response was, "great, how do you propose to throw out the racial question?" Those supporters stared at me in disbelief. How could I shatter their joy of a Black mayoral candidacy by suggesting he could lose?

Washington faces an uphill battle. The dirt which will be thrown in his direction may cause him to reflect on why he allowed himself to be drafted for this kind of abuse.

Washington needs help. Lots of help. If Bernard Epton does nothing controversial, or dumb; debating Washington more than once would fall into the last category, Epton can make history for the Republican party.

Little has been said about the Latino vote. These are the voters who hold the future of Chicago in their hands. If the Latin vote goes for Harold Washington, Chicago will have a Black mayor. If the vote splits, or is fragmented, the Republicans will be dancing in the streets.

Many politicians discount the Latino vote in this city. Harold Washington can't afford to discount anybody. If Chicago doesn't put a Black into the mayors desk in 1983, it may be another ten years before they get a chance.

For political writers, Chicago is always full of surprises. Who would have believed that the race for mayor would not only be racial, but racial.

Rarely are the issues of Chicago elections marked black and white.

This year there are no grey areas on the ballot. Please punch either Epton, "blanche," or

Letters to the editor

Dear Editor:

On January 12, 1982 we celebrated Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday at Columbia. I was impressed with the actualization of keeping his ideas alive because they are powerful, useful, loving.

I was impressed with the talent of our students and their active participation and thought. What touched me more was that we are so human. We forget our humanity, more correctly, have lapses. It springs out of the closet at benefits, lectures, parades, weddings, funerals and other extreme occasions we celebrate.

We suspend daily celebration, daily humanness. All of us drift into the forgetfulness of being half-awake. We forget to live the lives we value, to value ourselves, each other. We are rudely reminded of our intended philosophy by tragic interruptions in our uncon-

sciousness as the death of Dr. Martin Luther King.

I keep asking myself why we need to be moved by such extremes. How can we stay awake and be more alive, each one of us, so that we cease to continue killing, so that we value life collectively?

What will it take to keep us all conscious to prevent the next tragedy? Are we willing to commit ourselves to our ideas as a way of life or are we just playing with words?

Martin Luther King touched us because he chose to live his life in love, strength, softness, with exceptional insights spiritually and intellectually. How many of us have that kind of courage or commitment to ourselves, let alone to each other, to our world???

Answer me this.

Natalie Micheals



Columbia Chronicle editors were initiated in the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, Feb. 24. Above, Mark Merzdorf, Les Brownlee, faculty advisor, Marianne Giustino. Other members include Allyson Buckley, Kenneth Green, Dorothy Horton and Dan Pompeil.

Photo by Alex Taylor

The Columbia Chronicle welcomes comments, criticisms, and reactions from readers. Letters are subject to editing. All material submitted becomes property of the Columbia Chronicle. Drop off material at the Columbia Chronicle office on the sixth floor.

COLUMBIA CHRONICLE

Vol. 13 No.1 Mar. 7, 1983

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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 views of Columbia College.

Contact the COLUMBIA CHRONICLE editorial office at 600 S. Michigan, Room 621, Chicago 60605; or call 683-1600, ext. 263.

Student shapes downtown

By Robert Bergsvik

Jim Lee will soon be giving away the Loop. Unlike some Chicago politicians, however, Lee expects no cash for his efforts.

Actually, the 23-year-old Chicago fireman and former Columbia College student, seeks to donate a nearly-completed model of the Loop. Lee believes the Public Library or a museum would be a fitting site for his present to the city on its upcoming birthdays. Chicago was incorporated as a town August 4, 1833, and as a city March 4, 1837.

Starting in December 1981, Lee turned his interest in Chicago architecture and history into a scale model containing nearly 200 downtown buildings. The buildings rest on a hand-painted wood and cardboard base measuring 66 by 37½ inches. When completed, the border of the base will be inlaid with stones from demolished Loop buildings from Lee's collection.

Lee calls his model "Make No Small Plans" from the saying of Daniel Burnham, noted Chicago architect and planner.

"Make no small plans, they have no magic to stir men's blood," Burnham was credited with saying.

Contrary to the popular saying, "The more things change, the more things stay the same," the ever-present Loop demolition and construction has slowed the model's completion. A recently demolished block on State Street across from Sears, and the North Loop redevelopment area, at Wabash and Kinzie, are the last vacant lots on Lee's model.

"I'm losing a friend when they tear down a building," said Lee. Friends and cooperative architects anxiously await the project's completion. The firm of Fujikawa, Johnson & Associates, that Lee questioned about building heights, asked to see the finished model.

However, Lee's main concern is "just to get it done and as accurately as possible" before his creation's unveiling.

The young artist has accumulated a wealth of Chicago information, as well as a healthy dislike for painting the models, in the course of his project.

Four file cabinets contain 3,525 index cards listing the architects, dimensions and completion dates of Chicago buildings. For example, there are listings for the Marquette cabin, built near Damen and 26th Street in 1674; the 1893 Columbian Exposition and the 1933 Century of Progress.

A shortage of easily available information allowed Lee to indulge

in another hobby, photography.

Lee possesses 1,828 pictures of older or lesser-known buildings, preferring to photograph dated structures approaching wrecking ball age.

His photographic hobby grew from a Columbia College Family and Community History project featuring Hyde Park. Lee still enjoys camera trips through the University of Chicago area. "Some people call me an artist, but I'm just an amateur," said Lee.

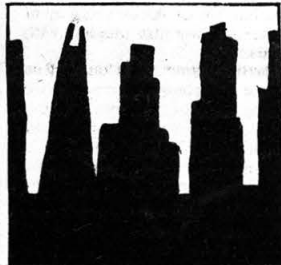
Still another result of Lee's fascination with Chicago is his collection of autographed books and campaign buttons and posters. His 532 campaign buttons and 25 Chicago coins followed from visits to campaign offices, abundant this election year, and to the Americana Trivia Shop near the Biograph Theatre. "It's hard to resist dropping \$30 or \$40 every time I see something for the collection."

A listing of contributors to his collection reads like a Who's Who in Chicago. Thanks to donors Harold Washington, Mayor Jane Byrne, Richard M. Daley, Cardinal Joseph Bernardin and Chicago Bears owner George Halas, Lee now estimates the value of his collection at over \$5,000, minus the photos.

Other contributors include Bill Veech, former White Sox owner; real estate magnate Arthur Rubloff; Alderman Roman Pucinski and all the Chicago newspapers and television stations.

Lee also collects autographs and has one for each of the city's current aldermen.

But now the collection is disorganized and fills his bedroom



By G. Caulson

sized museum. "As fast as I get cabinets and shelf space, it's filled up," said Lee. Consequently, Lee, a former Columbia College writing major, eventually plans to publish a book.

Curiously, Jim Lee is not even a Chicago native. His knowledge of Chicago history, architecture and trivia dates from his family's



Jim Lee with his Chicago City model

Photo by Sue La Porte

move to the far Northwest side six years ago. He is a graduate of William H. Taft High School.

Admitting to "overwhelming awe" when he first saw the Loop, Lee is disappointed that many locals are indifferent to the area. His prescription for that indifference calls for Chicagoans to accompany him on a walking tour of the world famous downtown area.

"Everybody refers to it as the Loop, even foreign travelers," Lee said.

What are his plans for the future? After "Make No Small Plans" is unveiled in April, "there will be an unveiling party." A model of the Robie House, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, is a possibility. But mostly, Lee plans to concentrate more fully on his collection.

A potential 1992 Chicago World's Fair has Lee and other collectors rubbing their hands in anticipation.

But first, can the city find a place for the Loop? Jim Lee may soon need the extra room.

and Bernard Judge, longtime newspaperman.

People from the legal community are, U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Harlington Wood Jr., District Judge Prentiss Marshall and Attorney General Neil Hartigan.

Also to serve on the board are several of Rooney's colleagues at Loyola, one of whom is Oliver Witte. Witte, a lecturer and freelance journalist, who has been closely involved with the project, called the center "a creature of need." He said, "We need to be constantly vigilant in our pursuit of access."

Despite the strong language both men use in discussing the need for the center, Rooney makes clear that it is a learning center and not an activist organization. However Rooney does expect the center to issue reports and studies on such topics as press/bar relations in Illinois.

Whatever happens, Rooney is determined to make the center a success. He summed it up this way, "I believe in it. I've seen the need for it. And I'm going to try as best I can to make this thing work."

If the shoes fit, it could payoff

By Cynthia Keenan

At one time or another each one of us has pounded the pavement for a job. Did you ever think you could get reimbursed for the wear and tear on those shoes you wore in your diligent search for employment? Well, if you can prove that you have substantiated your living by acting, directing or even working stage lights, the Actors Fund will donate \$20 a year to go towards your purchase of new shoes.

The "shoe fund" as it is called, was started "way back" and is just one of the services provided by the Actors Fund, according to Joan Phillips, Midwest representative for the fund.

The Actors Fund, which has its main offices in New York, was started 100 years ago as a charity organization that assisted unemployed ballet, opera, circus and burlesque showpersons with their financial responsibilities.

Today the fund donates approximately \$1 million a year to anyone who has made their living in theater, radio, television or motion pictures.

Although actors/actresses are their main consumers, the fund does not single them out as sole beneficiaries. Ushers, stage hands, and lighting crew members are just a few of the other theater associated personnel that benefit from the fund.

Phillips stressed that "not just anyone can walk in and get rent money." The potential

recipient must prove a substantial history of employment in show business in addition to a real need for money. He/she must then file an application along with a resume to the fund's representative. The representative interviews the applicant and sends a cover letter with the candidate's application and resume to the main office in New York for consideration. On Thursdays a meeting is held in New York to evaluate applicants' needs from all over the country. A decision is then made on who gets financial assistance.

According to Phillips, the candidate must "clearly have made reasonable earnings" in show business and that the fund does not "subsidize careers" but rather assists with the basic living essentials or emergencies. The exact amount of money donated is determined by the New York committee.

In addition to offering temporary financial assistance, the fund offers nursing home care to those elderly persons who were "in the business."

The fund receives money from theatrical unions, private donations and wills.

Although the fund is a century old, the Midwest bureau has existed for only one year and operates on a part time basis. In addition to New York and Chicago, the Actors Fund has been working out of Los Angeles for the last 12 years according to Phillips.

The Midwest chapter of the Actors Fund is located at 22 W. Monroe St., Chicago, IL.

National FOI Center Opens at Loyola University

A national center for Freedom of Information Studies has been established at Loyola University of Chicago, to help close the gap of ignorance surrounding the freedom of information issue. The project, which has been six months in planning, "is to be a repository for FOI related information," to "increase public awareness of the need to protect our first amendment rights," according to Edmund J. Rooney, Asst. Director of The Communication Department at Loyola.

As free elections are to a democratic society, so is the FOI Act to freedom of the press. In brief, the act provides for greater public access to government records and meetings.

The right to publish news is worthless if information sources are unavailable. Nonetheless, many people are unaware of the 1977 act's existence, let alone significance. Even journalists, familiar with the FOIA, have yet to take full advantage of it.

This situation can now be rectified. The new FOI center, located in Room 204 at 830 N. Wabash on Loyola's Water Tower campus, is open to students, scholars, profes-

sionals in the media, legal professionals and the general public. It is operable, but as Tracy J. Hedrick, deputy director of the center, put it, "There are still lots of loose ends that need tying."

Funding is one such loose end. Rooney is seeking outside funding for the center, which is currently operating on funds allotted the communication department. To celebrate the birth of the center and to raise money, a benefit/cocktail party will be held March 4 at the Chicago Press Club, 410 N. Michigan Ave. The money raised will go toward part-time salaries for the staff, travel and FOI related material.

Rooney is also working to establish a board of overseers, composed of professionals and academicians, to aid in the growth and development of the center. The idea for the board of overseers, he said, "was something I stole from Harvard. I thought if they had one, we should too."

Those invited to serve on the board are, Daryle Feldmeir, chairman of the Columbia College journalism department; Ralph Otwell, editor of the Chicago Sun-Times

Important!

The last day

to register

for June graduation

is March 18.

For information go to Room 519

C.C. Profile

Journalist, former priest McClory hopes to provide leadership for students

By Ron Wojtecki

Bob McClory doesn't fool around when it comes down to teaching journalism. Despite his great sense of humor, he is serious about molding students into top notch reporters.

McClory has been an instructor at Columbia for the past six years. He has taught courses in News Reporting, Basics in Journalism and Interpretive Reporting.

One of the more rewarding moments for McClory as a teacher is when a student gets an article published in a newspaper or magazine. "I think once a student gets something published, he or she will gain self-confidence," said McClory. "The student also has to keep up with what's happening in the world by reading newspapers."

McClory didn't make journalism his career choice until 1970, when he decided to attend Northwestern University. Before that, he was a Catholic priest assigned to two churches in a ten year period. Making the change from a priest to a journalist wasn't a hard transition for him. "I started at the Quigley South Seminary and then went to the St. Mary Seminary in Mundelein, where I was ordained," he said. "I then was assigned to St. Faith Hope and Church in Winnetka and then went to St. Sabina Church on Chicago's Southwest Side."

He believes that the Catholic Archdiocese in Chicago is going through a great change since the

death of Cardinal Cody and the arrival of Archbishop Joseph Bernardin. "Cardinal Bernardin is doing an excellent job," said McClory. "He is improving the morale of the priests and giving the archdiocese some leadership."

After leaving the priesthood, he enrolled at Northwestern for one year and majored in journalism. "I always loved to write but also wanted to report," he said. Then his big break came when he applied for a job at the Chicago Daily Defender as a feature writer. "Working at the Defender, I expected an anti-white feeling because of it being a black newspaper," McClory said. "But it was the opposite, the staff members were the greatest people I ever worked with."

During his seven-year stay at the "Defender," his positions ranged from a feature writer to a city editor. McClory covered meetings of the Black Panthers and the Afro-American Police League. He wrote a book on Renault Robinson, entitled "The Man Who Beat Clout City" which won him acclaim. "After covering Robinson and the league, I gained a lot of information to write the book," said McClory.

McClory's next big step in journalism was as a free-lance writer with the popular free paper the "Reader." Said McClory, "I had the opportunity to be a full time freelancer with the Reader, so I decided to quit the 'Defender' and take a stab at freelancing. It's not that I wasn't getting tired at the



Robert McClory

Photo by Rudolph Florence

"Defender," but I wanted to be a full-time freelancer with other newspapers and magazines."

It was then on to Columbia where he began his part-time teaching career. "The last time I taught a class was one on theology at Loyola in 1964," said McClory. "I get a thrill to teach students who are interested in journalism." McClory said that he likes to prepare the students by giving weekly quizzes on the news, which forces them to read newspapers. "You have to know the news if you want to make it in journalism," said McClory. "The only complaint I have about students is that they believe they're only in journalism to make money. They're in the wrong field if they think that way."

McClory uses a book that has become a bible for freelance writers. It's called "The Writers Market Guide" and it's published annually. It contains over 1000 pages of publications that need written material. Subjects and pay varies. "This is one book which I recommend 100 percent," said McClory. "The book gives a beginner a chance to get published." Getting published is what McClory expects from his students, and this book backs up his cause.

The future of journalism has colleges and universities worried. There are more students than jobs in the newspaper field. But the serious student who has experience will have a good chance of landing a newspaper job. McClory believes this is true but still thinks

that the field is competitive. "Ten years ago, experts said that this field would be less competitive by 1980, but it still is overcrowded," he said.

McClory has nothing but praise for the current Columbia College Journalism Department Chairperson, Daryle Feldmeir. "He has given students the opportunity of getting internships," said McClory. "Daryle also has contact with different editors throughout the country."

The fall of some daily newspapers in major cities is a sign that people get their news by television. A recent Gallup Poll survey revealed that 60 percent of the people polled get their news from television, only 35 percent read the newspaper and 5 percent get it from radio. "Television has more incentives to offer than newspapers because they have a lively audience," said McClory. "Cable television will be an area where there will be a surplus of jobs."

He had the opportunity of writing his second book entitled "Racism in America" dealing with racial problems in this country. Teaching has been a vital part of McClory's career. "I believe that when you are a priest you are also a teacher," he said. "The same goes for journalism."

"I hope with all my experience that I can provide some leadership to students who want to become future journalists."

Carriages Add Charm To City

By Terri McGuire

There is a storybook setting from the 1800's, or the bustling corner of Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. A line-up of horse-drawn carriages and tuxedo clad drivers await to transport you around the city.

There are two horse and carriage companies that use the cab stand area at Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street on the south side of the John Hancock Building. One is the Chicago Carriage Company and the other is the Coach Horse Livery Ltd. The Coach Horse Livery Ltd. was one of the first and is now the largest of liveries operating here in Chicago with a total of 17 carriages.

The Coach Horse Livery Ltd. is operated by Dan and Laura Sampson who moved their carriage business from Ottawa, Illinois to Chicago a little over two years ago.

Sampson is a registered farrier (horse shoer) and his wife Laura is trained in veterinary medicine.

According to the Sampsons, operating their busy livery service is expensive and takes hard work.

The Sampsons and their employees work at maintaining a "turn of the century" theme, and their efforts appear to be paying off because their drivers are spending more time on their routes giving rides, rather than trying to solicit prospective riders.

It takes three hours of preparation and grooming before horse, carriage, and driver are ready to go out on the street and present an appearance of authenticity.

During this time carriages are washed and polished, horses are bathed and brushed, and the drivers are getting into their costumes. Then there are two hours of grooming the horses and carriages again, after their shifts.

Carriages cost from \$4,000 to \$10,000, with an additional \$2,000 for restoration according to the livery operators who also have to rent space in the Prairie Ave. District where the horses and carriages are taken care of.

The horses that pull the "turn of the century" carriages are geldings and mares that have been bred in Midwestern Amish communities where their lifestyles were very similar to the work the horses now perform.

The horses are good natured and accustomed to modern traffic and the fast pace of city activities, says livery operator Laura Sampson.

She also said the horses are not startled by loud city noises, but there have been occasions when a horse will be frightened and jump onto the curb or try to run off course.

However, if you've ever seen one of the beautiful horses that lead the carriages on their route down Michigan Avenue it is obvious that the horses maintain their three mile per hour pace quite calmly and rather artfully, avoiding potholes and other faults or debris in the street.

All of the horses owned by the Coach Horse Livery Ltd. are 10 years old or older, according to Sampson. "When they are young, there's more of a chance they'll act up or get silly, so the older ones tend to be more reserved and reliable," she said.

The carriages operate year round, but are much busier during the spring and summer months because there are more tourists in Chicago then, and a lot more people outdoors in general. One horse and carriage driver said this past Valentine's Day was so busy, that people were lining up to take a ride.

To some people nothing seems as romantic as a ride in a horse-drawn carriage with their favorite person snuggled close to them. However, there are those who just like to sit back and enjoy the ride.

It's an ideal way for someone to escape from the fast pace of the city for a half hour or so.

The carriages starting point begins at Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street and costs \$15 for a half hour ride that covers a circular route of one-and-a-half miles. Riders must pay an additional \$15

for every additional half hour they want to continue.

The carriage rides run daily

from noon til midnight, depending upon the weather. On Saturdays they operate from 11:00 a.m. to

1:00 a.m.

The Coach Horse Livery Ltd. carriages can also be rented for special occasions such as weddings, birthdays or anniversaries. The cost of a rented van, carriage horse and driver is \$275 within the Chicago area and surrounding suburbs.

Liz Eubanks, a horse and carriage driver, has been working for Coach Horse Livery Ltd. for about three years. Eubanks said only driver applicants who have had prior experience with horses are considered for employment.

Eubanks said she enjoys her job as a driver because she loves horses and "there's never a boring moment!"

The drivers have to pay for the tuxedos that they wear while working, each costing about \$50. Drivers feel tuxedos add to the image they are trying to portray. The drivers said their tips range between \$5 and \$7.

They also said that the Chicago carriage rides cost less than they do in New York City where it is \$17.50 for a half hour ride.

During a time when the cost of everything is rising, it's comforting to know a carriage ride in Chicago is still \$15.00.



Photos, above, By J. Vazquez. Below, By P. Rindskopf



Columbia Roots still growing

By Dorothy Horton
and Theresa Wufford

Columbia traces its roots back to the Columbia College of Oratory, which was founded in the 1890s in conjunction with preparations for the 1893 Chicago World's Columbia Exposition.

A pioneer in speech arts education, it became Columbia College of Expression in 1907, and in 1944, Columbia College.

In the years to 1920, the College had a small campus and residences on the city's south side, and women made up almost the entire student body. Until then, the college's main interests were speech-teacher education, platform presentation and lecture. By the 1930s, there was no place for a specialty college of speech arts, but the college survived because of its interest in the then newfangled medium of radio.

A growing GI population and the development of television in the 1950s led to broadened education in mass communications, a specialization that has continued and expanded to include the arts. Columbia's radio-tv courses were ideal for the growing field of electronic communication. But the boom ran its course, and by 1963 Columbia was on the ropes.

At the time, it was down to 150 students with a part-time faculty of 25, no library, limited facilities, and an undependable \$100,000 budget. It had no patrons, affiliations, endowments, subsidies, public supports, or visibility. The college's new president, a young psychologist named Mirron Alexandroff, was worried. Added to the internal problems, there was an explosion of public colleges, all of which were competing with private colleges for students.

In that same year, Columbia moved from cramped quarters on South Wabash Avenue to a more spacious — though not ivy covered — commercial building at Lake Shore Drive and Ohio Street. A self-study prompted the college to aim for less affluent urban students who didn't want the traditional college structure.

Using its own version of marketing research and development, Columbia started academic departments in areas where there was student demand: English/writing in 1967, film in 1968, photography in 1969, dance in 1969, graphic arts in 1971, Arts and Entertainment Business Manage-

ment in 1978 and Liberal Education in 1976.

Columbia took another step forward in 1974 when it received full accreditation from the North Central Assn. of Schools and Colleges.

Boasting today an enrollment of 4,114 students, and a permanent residence in the old Fairbanks Morse building, several staff members added that Columbia also has a more comprehensive study plan. "It has a stronger basis in science," said Horace Jimerson, Head of Instructional Media Services.

"We're here to stay," commented Tony Loeb, film chairman. "Columbia has the same essential neurosis, we're still looking over our shoulders. 'But,' according to Loeb, 'there is nothing to worry about, because Columbia has become an institution over the years and enrollment will continue to go up.'"

Loeb attributes Columbia success to Mirron Alexandroff, "one of the last educational god-fathers," he said. "He's unique...he's one of a kind...he created the environment."

The student body is much younger now than it was ten to twenty years ago. In the 1960s, many of the students were army veterans. Today, most come right out of high school, said Bert Gall.

Gerry Gall, Bert's brother, who was a student himself from 1969 to 1973, is now in his tenth year of teaching in the Print Production/Art Department. Completing his studies on a Friday in January, he began working at Columbia that following Monday. "It's not as likely to happen that way now," said Gall.

"There has been a 'non-stop line of growth' ever since I started in 1965," said Bert Gall, the administrative dean.

He stated that Columbia had several hundred students and a 9,000 sq. ft. area at 540 N. Lake Shore. Today it contains 280,000 sq. ft. with 4100 students. There were seven full-time staff members and now 140, he said. The ten to fifteen graduating students have turned into 400.

There were no art, photo or film departments, all courses were two credit hours, and 136 credits were needed to graduate instead of 124. There were more required classes which included visual communications, speech and a large liberal arts requirement, he said.

The library had no chairs and 85



to 90 percent of the students worked, leaving right after class; yet there was "a great sense of community," said Gall, "everyone knew everyone."

Those interviewed agreed that Columbia's facilities have improved over the years. According to Peggy O'Grady, a C.C. bursar, there were "no computers" when she came in 1973. When Bert Gall arrived the theatre and T.V. dept. shared the same studio space. But when Thaine Lyman, chairman of Broadcast Comm., came in 1949 there was no T.V. equipment at all.

Today Columbia has seven T.V. editing suites, two quality broadcast color studios, better cameras and lights and more students in the T.V./radio dept. than there were in the whole school in 1949 and the 1950s, said Lyman. Now the department has 900 students. Lyman, the first to teach T.V., said the department's two T.V. instructors have grown to 80.

The students have changed too. John Mulvany, chairman of the Photo Dept., stated that students are more prepared to do college work. "Columbia is getting better and the students are getting better," he said, adding that Columbia is getting more of a reputation as a good arts and performing arts school which attracts better prepared students.

As student needs grow because of a changing environment, Columbia College grows. We're just "keeping up with the times," said Carroll Bingham, executive secretary for the Broadcast Com-

munication's Department.

Amidst all the changes Columbia has undergone in past years, there are still some things that remain. We still have a high quality working professional faculty, said Bert Gall, and we are committed to the

individual student.

A number of other staff members added that Columbia still aims to recognize and service particular needs.

"The things that made it special are still here," said Gall.

Homogenized S.E. Chicago

By Myrna Daley

Southeast Chicago may occupy a small section of the Windy City, but it is rich in memories and full of history.

Now, through the Southeast Chicago Historical Project's exhibit at the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicagoans can relive an era when America was young and Chicago was just beginning to develop.

The exhibit is one-third of a three part project the Historical Project has undertaken. Over the past two years the Project has been working on the exhibit as well as a feature length film, and a book, which will be released in the fall.

Columbia College for two years has been undertaking the recording of the historical background of the people, and neighborhoods of Southeast Chicago. These neighborhoods under study, include South Chicago, Hegewisch, South Deering and East Side. Jim Martin, Project Director of the

southeast Chicago Historical Project is also Co-Director of the Urban Culture Program at Columbia College.

The exhibit is located on the top level at the museum, in an alcove by itself. Enlarged pictures of the past and present day life in the four neighborhoods takes up the major part of the exhibition. But, with two video displays, and a slide presentation, and other pieces, including a pair of steelworkers boots, the exhibit is a well-rounded one.

All four neighborhoods grew up around the steel mills which overshadow the display.

There is vitality in the display which only a diverse population of Poles, Hispanics, Blacks and other nationalities live in the "four neighborhoods."

Provided this, along with a thriving business district, makes the area unique in the Chicago area.

The exhibit is on display at the Museum of Science and Industry until March 31.

Hocus Pocus

Washington spins magic

By Robert Bergsvik
and Sondra Brigandi

...And you heard it here first!

In the Dec. 5, 1980 issue of the Columbia Chronicle, Delores Luciano, psychic and writer predicted

"In 1983 Jane Byrne will be challenged and defeated by a Black man..."

There was a feeling of victory in Ferguson on Feb. 21 when this Black man spoke to a large enthusiastic audience.

Rep. Harold Washington was introduced by Herman Conaway, dean at Columbia who said,

"I'm going to step out of my official role to welcome Harold Washington."

Washington praised the city as "good, and diverse" and added that the city is still powerful, but poorly led.

"In the eyes of the world this city is a joke," he said.

Washington called Chicago the "most segregated city in the country and charged that it has the third highest infant mortality rate in the U.S. Also, only one per cent of the city contracts are held by black firms.

He alleged that funds for black area schools and public transpor-

tation may have been cut to balance the city budget, while the mayor uses excess for her personal budget. Washington then gave the following examples of excess:

"Firecrackerfest, sunfest and funfest," referring to Byrne's festivals.

Washington called the national legislature a "supine Congress", a Congress which lies upon its back. He said that the Reagan social cuts mean "200 thousand blacks will never see the inside of a college," despite a formerly "lavish" educational system.

The candidate promised an "open, non-biased" administration with a "reasonable" proportion of races involved.

Washington sought to reassure his tentative support by labor, and business, saying that they and the community will have input on the spending of U.S. grants.

"The community offers 80% of the jobs. The city can't grow unless those institutions are functioning well," he said of schools, business and labor.

"I don't have to apologize to anyone for running" for mayor, said Washington. "I'm not contagious," he added, drawing laughs from the excited crowd.

"I am the first legitimate draft

candidate of blacks and Hispanics," said the congressman, speaking of the minority coalition that developed around him.

"No one has championed them," referring to blacks, Hispanics and whites on welfare.

Referring to himself as the "founding father" of state bilingual education, Washington answered a student's question. He introduced legislation into State Senate on which current state and city programs are based.

Saying Hispanics "never had representation," Washington "resents slippage" on bilingual priorities currently.

"Only 19% of city employees are women (and) that's got to be eliminated," he said, adding that his record supports his statement.

Washington said his experience, "black experience is unique to black," is helpful to his candidacy.

Patronage "will no longer exist" as it is now, he said.

"We will not have any hocus pocus, dominocus," he said of patronage, adding that he will attempt to pass on anti-patronage ordinances.

Also, Washington called for "almost totally" open bidding, condemning Payoffs from would-be city contractors.



Harold Washington, Democratic candidate for mayor talks to a Columbia student after a visit to the college on Feb. 21st.

Photo By Tony Perez

The candidate won't dismantle the party, but will remove "the low license-plate" people.

"That's the way to talk to a politician," Washington responded to a student skeptical that he already had a plan to alleviate child malnutrition.

Washington gave a tenants bill of rights "first priority", citing the need for a public tenants forum.

He recommended "massive heat" will be kept on unresponsive aldermen and that there were "five aldermen who should be fired" in the 1st Congressional District."

Calling public housing a "cement canyon," Washington said the Chicago Housing Authority should be reconstituted, tightly audited and not "Swibellized."

Washington also recommended an audit for the R.T.A. so that he won't be blamed for any past problems.

It would take a bank of psychics to predict the outcome of the general election on April 14, since the old order of Chicago politics has changed so in the last four years.

*who would make Luciano's prediction correct.



What is a hat?

Something that protects your head from rain, cold, sun or snow?

Not according to two people who know hats, and know people. When you design and sell hats you must know people almost as well as you know your hats.

"A hat is worn half on the inside and half on the outside," said Raymond Hudd, nationally renowned Chicago milliner, as he moved around his light and airy shop at 2425 N. Clark St. The white walls of the shop allow the hats to make the statement of elegance.

"A woman buys a hat to lift her spirits, to give herself a new look," Hudd said.

"Sometimes I see a woman trying on a hat that I would consider wrong for her. But there is something inside her that is being expressed by the type of hat she buys."

Perhaps there are a lot of spirits that need lifting or things happening on the insides of people that need to be expressed these days, because Hudd says that in the past two years there has been a tremendous renewed interest in hats.

"Young women, as young as sixteen, think they have discovered hats," he said, giggling at their innocence.

At Edward's, a 63-year-old business specializing in men's hats on the corner of Lake and Wells, manager William Lynch, says that they get between 60 and 100 customers a day.

"People wear hats to make a statement about themselves, or to change something about themselves, or to hide," Lynch said.

"Not everyone who comes in here buys something, but in the last two years there has been a big increase in traffic in the store," said Lynch. At the same time a woman came in to pickup seven straw hats for a Dixieland band.

After the hats were boxed, Lynch continued by saying, "All kinds of people come through here. Lawyers, musicians, businessmen, young, old, blacks, whites, students and an increasing number of women are coming in to buy what at one time was considered men's hats."

Lynch seemed an unlikely expert on hats. He is 25 years old, a musician and artist. He throws the hat jargon around as if he invented it.

"Crack the brim this way," he says to a customer, who wanted to wear the felt brim of his 'big-brimmed clipper' down all around.

Story By
Sondra J. Brigandi

"A hat is worn
half on the outs

Ha



FALLOUT

pull-out



FALLOUT SHELTER

The Ultimate International Challenge

By Mark Merzdorf

The threat of nuclear war strikes at the heart of mankind around the world. Nuclear survival has become an issue of international prominence. It is feared that without attention, the escalation of the arms race will render humanity ultimate death.

Most Americans are confronted with a vast amount of information concerning the arms race. Some of this information is taken out of context, while in other instances, the information is incomplete. It is my objective to discuss the nuclear question on several levels:

- Nuclear war as a moral issue
- The alleged need for an intensified arms build-up
- The workability of a total freeze on the further testing, manufacture, and deployment of nuclear weapons.

One of the greatest myths perpetrated by the government and the "military industrial complex" is the assertion of Soviet superiority in the area of nuclear arms technology. Former CIA Deputy Director, Herbert Scoville, points to the fallacy of this notion: "One of the greatest myths that is being perpetrated on the American public is the story that the Soviet Union is ahead of the U.S. in military nuclear technology. This is just plain nonsense. The U.S. has always been ahead of the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons technology, but you would never hear this because the myth of U.S. inferiority is being spread to try and panic the public in the U.S."

Americans would like to know who holds a strategic advantage: the Soviets or the U.S.? The Department of Defense in its report for fiscal year 1982, suggested that, "...while the era of U.S. military superiority is long past, parity — not U.S. inferiority — has replaced it. The United States and the Soviet Union are roughly equal in strategic nuclear power."

This statement contrasts sharply from the onslaught of fear being dispensed to the American public by the State Department. The promotion of fear is an issue tantamount to the escalation of the arms race.

Ron Freund, Professor of Political Science at Columbia College in Chicago, addressed the issue of nuclear fear when he said: "Most Americans find themselves torn between their desire for peace, and their belief that the Russians can't be trusted. They fear a Soviet nuclear strike against us."

The issues of military superiority and fear are one and the same. The aspect of trust appears significant in the minds of Pentagon chiefs, and those fears are transmitted to the people who, in the end, have little to say about the advancement of the arms race.

Associated with the fear of a nuclear strike by the Soviets is the continuing myth that the Soviets do not adhere to agreements. With the signing of the SALT II Treaty, the Carter administration attempted to convince the public that the pact should be ratified. The State Department prepared documents demonstrating the Soviets' track record on arms control, but the information was never presented because SALT II was never voted on.

Curiously, the chief arms control negotiator for the United States under the Reagan administration, General Edward Rowley, testified at his confirmation hearings in the Senate that the Soviets had lived up to the letter of past treaties. It should be noted that the Reagan administration opposed SALT II, believing it would leave the United States at a serious military disadvantage despite evidence to the contrary.

Trust is a major issue in the arms race because of geo-political differences between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. There exists a perpetual myth that suggests the global goals of the two nations are far apart. In reality, however, evidence does not suggest that. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was viewed as another incident of Soviet expansionism. Conversely, U.S. involvement in Vietnam, El Salvador, and much of South America can hardly be referred to as passive interference.

While the tactics may differ, both countries have, since World War II, engaged in activities far beyond their shores. To suggest that the Soviet Union is more apt to engage in the use of nuclear weapons than the United States, is to ignore the ultimate consequence of any such confrontation between the nations.

We are bombarded with rhetoric from officials pointing to the Soviet quest for nuclear superiority, when in fact, Soviet ideology differs strongly from its military might. A high ranking Soviet official, Lt. General Mikhail Milshtein, said that, "...in reality, our doctrine is that we will never use nuclear weapons unless an aggressor uses them first. We believe that nuclear war will bring no advantage to anyone, and may even lead to the end of civilization — and the end of civilization can hardly be called victory."

Adding to the information gap triggering more fear in the minds of Americans, is the media, which in some cases, ignores or dismisses statements by the government of the Soviet Union. "Statements by Soviet leaders are frequently not reported or are dismissed as propaganda by the media. It is understandable that many Americans would not take these statements seriously. However, many experts in this country do," according to Professor Freund.

Does the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. have an advantage over the other in terms of nuclear superiority? The most recent evidence supports the conclusion of a 1982 Defense Department report suggesting "a roughly equal balance."

Much of the confusion surrounding the arms race stems from lack of knowledge of weapons systems and their given capability. There are two criteria by which nuclear weapons are measured: number and strength of warheads, and the type of delivery system, i.e. launchers, the destructive force and mode of transport and disposal.

In testimony in a report, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK ON THE U.S., former Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, pointed out the enormous destructive force of the United States and the Soviet Union in the following facts:

— Total explosive power of warheads are 800,000 times the force of the bomb dropped on Hiroshima

— Only 400 United States warheads are needed to destroy one third of the entire Soviet population and two thirds of its industry.

The U.S. is far ahead of the U.S.S.R. in the number of nuclear warheads. The U.S. has more than 30,000, including the NATO ready equipment also in inventory. The U.S.S.R. has 16,000 warheads. In strategic warheads of long range variety, the U.S. has a substantial lead with 9,536 compared to 7,730 for the Soviets. The total of long range warheads, including the ICBM - Intercontinental Ballistic Missile - and the SLBM - submarine launched basing missile - numbers more than 12,000, an advantage of almost 4500 over the

Soviet Union.

The Reagan administration has cited the fact that we are "weaker" than the Soviets in terms of warheads. Unfortunately, that statement is only partially correct. As one can see by the figures, we have a significantly greater number of nuclear warheads than do the Soviets. The administration is apparently referring to the fact that the U.S. has only half as much megatonnage (explosive power) in its arsenal of warheads as has the Soviet Union. This stems from the fact that the Soviets started at a significant deficit in the arms race, chose to build fewer warheads, but increase their strength.

While the Soviets have a quantitative advantage in terms of firepower, the United States and its NATO partnership have a strong qualitative edge. "NATO still retains its qualitative edge," according to the Department of Defense Report, fiscal 1982.

The fear that parallels the ever increasing battle for nuclear superiority appears endless. The Reagan administration intends to spend 1.5 trillion dollars on the military capability of the armed forces in the next five years. However, the vast amount of dollars will not be spent on improving existing conventional forces. Rather, they will be used to develop more sophisticated nuclear weapons and delivery systems. In real economic terms, the increase will be 13% higher than that of the adjusted inflation rate projected for the coming five years.

The advantage held by the U.S. rests in its delivery systems which are far more sophisticated and accurate than those of the Soviets. The U.S. has ten times as many Intercontinental bombers, (warheads on bombers), as does the Soviet Union.

The U.S. leads in terms of the percentage of its warheads, which are located on invulnerable submarines, by a margin of more than eight to one.

The Soviet Union's advantage lies in its land-based ICBM's which outnumber those of the U.S. by almost 400. The result of this disparity is known as the "window of vulnerability". The theory assumes the Soviets would launch half of their ICBM's in a difficult, untested attack on our land-based ICBM silos. The intelligence community believes that Soviet officials feel the U.S. would not launch its more than 2500 warheads from invulnerable submarines, which, according to estimates, would obliterate the entire civilization of the Soviet Union.

In light of the frightening arsenals possessed by both the

Soviet Union and the United States, it may indeed be labeled insane to further escalate the arms race during the 1980's. The rationale is not only aggressive by increasing paranoia on both sides, but additionally, such escalation proves to have a significant negative impact on the economy of both countries.

During the congressional testimony last fall, former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said, "The worst thing that can happen is for the nation to go on a defense spending binge that will create economic havoc at home and confusion abroad; and that cannot be dealt with wisely by the Pentagon."

The United States plans to construct during this decade, according to the Department of Defense fiscal year 1983 report, a vast new arsenal of tactical nuclear weapons. The President has suggested that these items will "keep the peace". During the recent debate on the MX missiles, the President went to the extreme of referring to the MX missile as the "peace keeper".

The construction of more than 17,000 nuclear warheads is part of the new escalation. If the basing mode can ever be worked out to the satisfaction of Congress, 100 MX missiles will be added; each of these missiles has a computer-based tracking system which is highly accurate. The cruise missile is highly favored by Pentagon officials due to its ability to land a first strike at the U.S.S.R. silos.

Trident II missiles will be employed on conventional submarines in an effort to make the entire fleet of American subs capable of first strikes.

Thousands of cruise missiles are to be manufactured during the new defense build up. These missiles have the advantage of unparalleled accuracy, and fly low enough to avoid detection by radar.

NATO forces will be granted the new and more deadly Pershing II missiles in Europe. The construction of these missiles created an uproar in Europe this past summer, when the President said during a press conference at the Cancun meetings, "Yes, I can see the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe." The United States delivery system will not suffer under the massive defense build up. Close to 100 B-1 bombers will be constructed, along with the new "stealth" bombers, designed to carry heavy explosives without the hindrance of radar detection.

Damage to the American and Soviet economy has been staggering due to expenditures on nuclear armaments. In a speech delivered at Harvard's commencement ceremony, June 5th, 1981, Thomas J. Watson, Jr., former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, said that,

"In 1952, when we exploded our first H-bomb, we had a ten month lead. The Soviet Union closed the gap despite having a country severely torn by the ravages of a war of a ferocity never visited on our country. It has kept up the pace, despite the burden of a hopelessly inefficient economy, by ruthlessly channeling its resources and by calling upon the Soviet people for an endless acceptance of sacrifice."

Our intelligence community tells us of the grave suffering of the Soviet people. No doubt, an ailing industrial sector, coupled with a staggering farming shortage, can only lead to human suffering.

But what about the United States? In most every measure of economic strength, the U.S. now trails the Germans and the Japanese. Since 1970, productivity in the United States has increased only half as fast as in Germany and Japan.

World Priorities, a non-profit information service which monitors defense expenditures and their relation to the economics of nations, said in its 1981 report that, "The major arms contractors, anticipating lavish new weapons contracts, are touting the American military build up as a shot in the arm for the American economy. But, increased military spending will worsen, not cure, our economic ills."

Representative Ted Weiss, (D-N.Y.) analyzed the proposed MX missile system and concluded that every one billion spent on the mobile missiles would create 53,000 jobs. However, one billion spent on energy development could create 64,000 jobs. If a billion dollars was allocated to mass transit, more than 79,000 people would find employment.

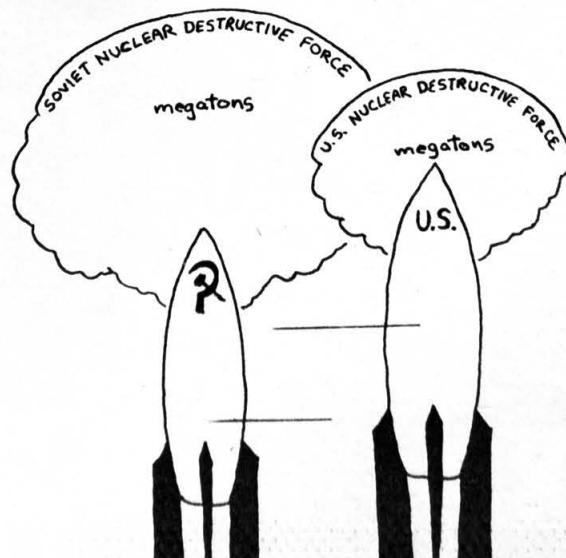
A recent congressional study on arms expenditures and the economic consequences concluded that, "the engineering talent that was devoted to television in this country after World War II is now devoted to developing precision-guided munitions. The equivalent technicians in Japan have been working on TV and stereo equipment. The result: we import television sets from Japan, and even the Air Force uses a Sony TV in its guided missile systems."

John Kenneth Gailbraith, Professor Emeritus, Economics, Harvard, in a speech in Chicago this summer said that, "No other form of government spending is as inflationary and counterproductive as spending by the military. The impact of such spending creates havoc in every area of the economy."

The newly created Office of Management and Budget, released the following information on the percentage of federal outlays earmarked for defense. President Carter's budget, fiscal year 1981, totaled 657.2 billion, with 24.3% targeted for defense spending. President Reagan's budget for fiscal year 1983, totals 757.6 billion, with defense spending representing 29.2% of the budget. But with the 5 year Reagan defense build up, the budget estimate for fiscal 1987, is 978.9 billion, with defense holding a 37.2% allocation of Federal dollars.

1982 was the year of development and growth for the most broad-based grass roots movement in the history of the United States. It was the year of the Nuclear Freeze. Not since the Vietnam era, had America witnessed thousands of people marching hand in hand, from all different walks of life in pursuit of a common goal: the cessation of the nuclear arms race.

The proposal for the freeze is as follows: "to improve national and international security, the United States and the Soviet Union should



continued on page D

Action can stop the arms race

Concern over the insanity of the arms race is one thing — action is another. We urge everyone to support the numerous Freeze organizations on the local and national level. Our future depends on the actions of all.

A simple letter to your representative or senator can make the difference in reducing the nuclear arms arsenals. A list is provided for all interested students and faculty on the sixth floor of the main building.

The list below contains various organizations fighting for the cause of nuclear disarmament.

Organizations

Action for Nuclear Disarmament, P.O. Box B, Arlington, MA 02174. AND its sister organization, **WAND** (see below), maintain a print and audio library and offer courses on issues concerning the arms race.

Alliance for Survival, 1503 N. Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90027. This group, which has 50 chapters in the greater L.A. area, including Artists for Survival, promotes the Freeze and organizes against nuclear weapons and power.

American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102. AFSC is a Quaker-founded group with 30 regional and area offices that support local disarmament activities and economic conversion programs.

Bay State Conversion Project, 120 Bellevue Road, Watertown, MA 02172. Organizes and lobbies for conversion of aerospace plants in Massachusetts.

Business Alert to Nuclear War, 639 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139. A new coalition of businesspeople trying to educate their colleagues about the issues of nuclear war.

Center for Defense Information, 303 Capitol Gallery West, 600 Maryland Avenue S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024. A non-partisan research group that analyzes U.S. military programs, publishes *The Defense Monitor* and distributes *The Nuclear War Prevention Kit* (\$1).

Communicators for Nuclear Disarmament, 44 Hunt Street, Water-

town, MA 02172. A coalition of radio, film and graphic artists and writers who offer their services to other disarmament groups for peace work.

Council on Economic Priorities, 84 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011. Supports the Conversion Information Center and in-depth studies on military economic issues.

Council for a Livable World, 100 Maryland Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20002. The council actively lobbies on nuclear arms control and runs an anti-nuclear hotline (202-543-0006) with updates of congressional voting on freeze issues.

Council for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze, 2161 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02140. An umbrella organization with an extensive list of affiliates nationwide.

Disarmament Resource Center, 942 Market Street, Room 708, San Francisco, CA 94102. Publishes a calendar of disarmament events in Northern California and is publishing a regional resource directory.

Fund for Peace, 345 East 46th Street, New York, NY 10017. The fund advocates a no-first-use-of-nuclear-weapons policy.

Ground Zero, 806 15th Street N.W., Suite 421, Washington, D.C. 20005. Operates a nonpartisan information center on the hazards of nuclear war (see Books).

Interfaith Center to Reverse the Arms Race, 132 North Euclid, Pasadena, CA 91101. The center advocates a bilateral freeze and maintains a resource center that includes a film and print library.

Jobs With Peace, 2990 22nd Street, San Francisco, CA 94110. Sponsors referenda that ask for employment through peaceful enterprises rather than weapons production. (See page 12.)

High Technology Professionals for Peace, 52 Walker Street, Newtonville, MA 02160. The organization serves to educate about the arms race and to act as a referral/employment agency for professionals looking for alternatives to defense work.

Lawrence Livermore Lab Conversion Project, 944 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94102. The project is developing alternate-use plans for

the U.S. nuclear weapons laboratories at Livermore and elsewhere.

Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project, 867 W. Dana No. 203, Mountain View, CA 94041. The oldest and probably most sophisticated local conversion group, the project works with the Silicon Valley community and publishes the bimonthly *Plowshare Press*.

Mobilization for Survival, 853 Broadway, New York, NY 10003. A coalition of 140 organizations, the mobilization promotes the nuclear freeze and works against the use of nuclear power.

Association of Atomic Veterans, 1109 Franklin Street, Burlington, IA 62601. NAAV works with veterans exposed to nuclear weapons testing and specializes in radiation exposure issues.

National Peace Coalition, P.O. Box 5789, Fresno, CA 93755. A coalition of grassroots activists that works with other peace groups toward a bilateral freeze.

Nuclear Information and Resource Service, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington D.C. 20036. NIRS is a clearinghouse for materials and information on nuclear power and disarmament. Call toll free for urgent information requests (800-424-2477, 1-5 p.m., EST) or write for its publications lists.

Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign National Clearinghouse, 4144 Lindell Boulevard, Suite 404, St. Louis, MO 63108. Monitors nuclear freeze activity nationwide and maintains lists of organizers by state and summaries of freeze victories.

Nukewatch, 315 West Gorham Street, Madison, WI 53705. A public education project of the Progressive Foundation, it serves as a catalyst for local action and as a nationwide information clearinghouse on nuclear issues.

Parenting in a Nuclear Age, c/o Bananas, 6501 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, CA 94609. Sponsored by Bananas, a parent resource center. It has handouts and speakers available for parent education.

Physicians for Social Responsibility, 639 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139. This nationwide group of health workers and laypeople is committed to public

and professional education on the hazards of nuclear war.

Puget Sound Conversion Project, 6532 Phinney Ave. North, Seattle, WA 98103. Works on conversion of Boeing's defense work and the Trident program.

Riverside Church Disarmament Program, 490 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10027. A national program to educate the religious community on peace issues and to organize conferences and workshops.

Rocky Flats Conversion Project, 1660 Lafayette, Denver, CO 80218. Studies and publicizes the health and economic effects of DOE's Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant, which tools the plutonium components for nuclear warheads.

St. Louis Economic Conversion Project, 438 North Skinner Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63130. Studies and publicizes the socioeconomic effects of McDonnell-Douglas and nearly 500 other defense contractors in the St. Louis area.

SANE, 711 G St. S.E., Washington D.C. 20003. The leading national organization in conversion planning and lobbying. SANE publishes *The Conversion Planner* bimonthly.

Union of Concerned Scientists, 1384 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02238. The union has traditionally focused on nuclear power, but has sponsored more than 500 convocations and teachings on nuclear war at college campuses in the past year.

War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, NY 10012. Established in 1923, the league actively works toward unilateral disarmament and the development of economic conversion of military production. It has a disarmament kit (\$3) for organizers, which includes resource list, action guide and more.

Wilmington College Peace Resource Center, Pyle Center, Box 1183, Wilmington, OH 45177. The center has a collection of printed, graphic and audiovisual resources, including comprehensive holdings of print and film on the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings.

Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament, 691 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, MA 02174. WAND is a political action committee dedicated to ending the nuclear arms race. Founded by Dr. Helen Caldicott, it now has affiliate groups nationwide.

Women's Strike for Peace, 145 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107. WSP is a 21-year-old organization campaigning to end the arms race through political action and public education.

Books

Common Security: A Blueprint for Survival. A report from the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues. Simon & Schuster, 1982. \$5.75. Proposes a nuclear-free Europe, nuclear-arsenal reduction and other strategies for long life.

The Effects of Nuclear War. A report from the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment. Allanheld. Osmun & Co. 1979. \$10.95. Includes glossary, bibliography and charts comparing projected damage from nuclear attack on both Detroit and Leningrad.

The Final Epidemic. A report from Physicians and Scientists on Nuclear War. Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science. 1981. \$4.95. Collection of papers presented at symposia on the medical consequences of nuclear weapons and war.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki: The Physical, Medical and Social Effects of the Atomic Bombings. A report from the Committee . . . on Damage Caused by the Atomic Bombs. Basic Books. 1981. \$15.95. Study of immediate and long-range effects of nuclear bombs on the only victims to date.

Killing Our Own. By Harvey Wasserman and Norman Solomon. Dell, 1982. \$12.95. Details the

dangers of both peaceful and military applications of atomic radiation, with appendices that catalog U.S. nuclear power plants, organizations and a summary of atomic bomb tests.

Nuclear California. Edited by David E. Kaplan. Greenpeace/Center for Investigative Reporting. 1982. \$5.95. Investigation of military and civilian application of nuclear technology in California. Special directory of pro- and anti-nuclear groups and regulatory agencies.

Nuclear Culture. By Paul Loeb. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1982. \$13.95. Absorbing profile of the Hanford Nuclear Reservation and the workers and civilians whose lives revolve around it.

Nuclear War: What's In It For You? A report from Ground Zero. Pocket Books. 1982. \$2.95. Discusses the history of weapons development, consequences and deterrence. Includes glossary and U.S./Soviet arms race chart.

Progress in Arms Control? W.H. Freeman and Co., 1979. \$9.95. A compendium of articles from *Scientific American* on arms control and nuclear strategy. Includes bibliography.

Waging Peace: A Handbook for the Struggle to Abolish Nuclear Weapons. Edited by Jim Wallis. Harper & Row, 1982. \$4.95. A guidebook for action that includes U.S. and Canadian resource listings.

Film Guides & Films

The Nuclear Film Guide. By David Brown. Lists more than 100 films on nuclear issues, including the nuclear power/weapons collection. An offshoot of the Nuclear Film Forum held in San Francisco last year. Order (\$5.50) from *Nuclear Film Guide*, 2114 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94118.

Reel Change. Lists 500 social-issues films, including 20 on militarism. Order (\$8.20) from Film Fund, 80 East 11th Street, New York, NY 10003.

War and Peace Film Guide. By John Dowlings. This guide to 100 films is available for \$2 from the author, c/o Physics Dept., Mansfield State College, Mansfield, PA 16933.

The Atomic Cafe. Produced by The Archives Project; directed by Kevin and Pierce Rafferty and Jayne Loader. A funny and frightening look at the "duck and cover" days of the atomic age. New Yorker Films, 16 West 61st Street, New York, NY 10023.

Dark Circle. Produced by Judy Irving and Ruth Landy; directed by Judy Irving and Chris Beaver. The film juxtaposes footage of an arms bazaar with the stories of radiation victims. Hiroshima survivors and activists working to close down the Rocky Flats nuclear arsenal. Contact Independent Documentary Group, 394 Elizabeth Street, San Francisco, CA 94114 for more information.

No Place to Hide. Produced and directed by Tom Johnson and Lance Bird. A story of growing up in the Cold War years, when fallout shelters and school desks meant safety. Includes some formerly classified footage. Directed Cinema Limited. P.O. Box 315, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417.

Prescription for Survival. Produced and directed by Anita Casalina and Linda Sanderson. Documents the physicians movement in the U.S. and worldwide against nuclear war and how that has affected individuals' work and personal lives. Envisage Productions, 307 Shotwell Street, San Francisco, CA 94110.

Strategies for Survival. Produced and directed by David Brown. Scheduled for airing on PBS in the fall, this film addresses the issues surrounding the nuclear freeze debate, disarmament, and U.S. and NATO nuclear policies. Energon Films, 2114 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94118.

AN OPEN LETTER TO CONGRESS ON THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

From American Colleges

As members of the faculty, staff, and student body of

Columbia College
Chicago, Illinois

we share the concern of most Americans over the accelerating

nuclear arms race between the two superpowers, and over the

increasing danger of nuclear weapons in the hands of other

governments.

We therefore urge all members of Congress to move toward reducing

the risk of nuclear war in any part of the world, and toward the

eventual abolition of nuclear weapons, by accepting and implement-

ing the following proposals.

1. The United States should vigorously negotiate, with the Soviet Union and other nations, and subject to appropriate verification: first, a mutual moratorium on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems and following that, a substantial reduction of existing weapons systems.
We accept the view of most experts, including the Department of Defense, that "the United States and the Soviet Union are roughly equal in strategic nuclear power."
2. The Congress of the United States should as an indication of good faith, and as a test of the good faith of other nuclear powers, during the negotiations specified in clause 1, refrain from appropriating funds for the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.
3. The United States should join the Soviet Union and other nuclear powers in declaring a mutual policy of no-first-use of nuclear weapons, in any circumstances and in any part of the world.
4. The United States should resume negotiations with other countries leading to a comprehensive nuclear test ban in accordance with the provisions previously agreed upon by the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom.
5. The United States and the Soviet Union should work vigorously with other nuclear powers to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to countries that do not now possess them.

* Dept. of Defense Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1982, page 43.

Name

Address

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Arms Talks: The answer to arms race

continued from page B

stop the nuclear arms race. Specifically, they should adopt a mutual freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons. This is an essential, verifiable first step toward lessening the risk of nuclear war and reducing the nuclear arsenals."

The freeze movement is gaining strength in all areas of America, as witnessed in the November elections. This election year, the freeze resolution was up for a vote in ten states and thirty counties and cities across the country. The freeze resolution won an astounding 38 out of 40 races. Significant support for the resolution can be seen in the average margin of victory which was better than 60%.

The city of Chicago, known for its unique brand of politics, supported the resolution with a plurality of 75%. This victory in Chicago can be considered significant, as far as trends are concerned, since the city is composed of many different income and ethnic groups, demonstrating the broad-based support for such a resolution.

To date, the combined total of cities and states that have passed a freeze resolution equaled 276; 56 counties have given support to the freeze, and 17 state legislatures have endorsed the movement.

At the Federal level, 203 congressmen have signed a resolution calling for a plan of action to bring about a "complete halt to the nuclear arms race."

The spread of the freeze movement has been a rapid one. Interest on a small scale, mostly among pacifists and academicians, rose slowly during the late 1970's. It was not until plans for the MX missile were unveiled by the Carter administration, that the citizens of this country began to take an interest in the nature and scope of the arms race. Statements by officials of the Reagan administration have furthered the development of the freeze movement. On November 3rd, 1981, Defense Secretary, Casper Weinberger, said, "We set out to... achieve improved capabilities to enhance deterrence, and U.S. capabilities to prevail should deterrence fail." Such statements, and those by the President himself, have aroused a fervor in the American people propelling the movement across the nation. "When the Reagan administration started talking about the possibility of the U.S. surviving and winning a nuclear war, people really got scared," said Professor Freund.

To understand the degree of activism involved in the freeze movement, consider the affluent community of Winnetka, Illinois. In this traditionally conservative town, on the evening of March 21, 1982, more than 1100 people gathered in a crowded school hall to hear a panel discussion on the nuclear arms race.

National polls measure the support for the arms control movement. Most recently, Gallup pointed to the fact that more than 60% of all Americans believe that both the Soviets and the Americans have too many nuclear weapons.

The poll also demonstrated that the same percentage felt that both countries should seek a broad-based reduction of their nuclear arsenals.

On December 5, 1982, the Gallup pollsters further demonstrated the far reaching scope of the freeze movement. The results showed that 71% favored a total freeze. What is most significant about the results is the wide-spread support among all areas of the country, including various age groups.

The Eastern portion of the United States favored the freeze by a margin of 75%. The Midwest had the same percentage of endorsement. The West Coast reported a



70% support factor, with the Southern states showing approval with better than 65%.

A startling revelation, as far as political trends go, can be found in the support for the freeze between the age groups. Few social issues in this century have showed unity and support across the age gap. Yet, the freeze seems to have little weakness on either side of the spectrum.

In the 18 to 29 age group, 75% showed support for the resolution. Only 2% less showed support in the 30 to 49 age bracket. Those citizens 50 years and older approved of the resolution by a margin of 67%. Only a margin of 8% separated the 50 and older group from those in the 18 to 29 group.

The Gallup poll also found little support difference between the voters of major parties. Independents approved the freeze by 74%. Democrats showed support with 73%; Republicans trailed with 67% support. Again, the margin separating independents from Republicans was only 7%, demonstrating the universal support among Americans from all walks of life.

Why then, with all of the grass roots support, has the American government forged ahead with the most massive military arms build up since the height of the Vietnam War? An answer may be found in the December 5th Gallup poll. When asked if the freeze was adopted, respondents were asked if the freeze could be verified to prevent the Soviets from cheating. 47% responded that it was not possible, with 39% saying it was. 14% had no opinion.

These polls seem to support my original contention that arms escalation correlates with the fear of destruction both in the common man and the government official.

Is the nuclear freeze verifiable? Could both the Soviets and Americans trust that such a treaty was being complied with?

Nuclear arms expert, Randall Forsberg, Director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies, says that, "A variety of non-intrusive on-site verification measures can supplement satellite observation. They can take such forms as occasional, unannounced inspections, or continuously monitored, sensor equipped secure 'black boxes,' installed in shut-down or controlled factories."

Many Americans do not know that the United States and the Soviet Union currently rely on satellite observation and detection to preserve the terms of various nuclear treaties approved in the past. The Defense Monitor reported that satellites are accurate enough to read a license plate in Moscow.

Despite the evidence demonstrating the effectiveness of such

verification, the administration continues to play on the fear of the American citizen, hinting at Soviet "misdeeds", and their record of compliance with treaties and the like.

Careful examination of the issue does not support the contention of the White House operatives not those of the Pentagon. History tells a different story. During the past 21 years, the United States and the Soviet Union have entered into, and signed, 14 constructive and lasting agreements which have not been violated by the Soviets. The Department of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, State Department, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated in the summer of 1980 in a joint position paper that, "Soviet compliance performance under 14 control agreements has been good."

Each treaty was a significant step towards the limiting, and/or testing of certain types of nuclear weapons. These include:

- 1963 nuclear test ban
- 1967 ban on nuclear weapons in outer space
- 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty
- 1972 SALT II Treaty.

If trust is to be considered a significant factor towards acceptance of a nuclear freeze resolution, consider that the SALT I Treaty was signed in 1972; and, despite the fact that it expired in 1977, there was not one recorded violation by the Soviet Union to date.

Ironically, the country which seems to have the lowest level of trust between the two nations, the United States, has not kept within the boundaries of many of its signed pacts. 1928 saw the signing of the Kellogg-Briand Pact renouncing war, yet, we committed acts of aggression, as defined by the terms of the treaty, more than a dozen times during the next decade. That, like the Soviet treatment of political dissidents, is not an isolated instance of non-adherence.

Former Soviet Ambassador, Thomas J. Watson, Jr., in his Harvard address, June 1981, said, "Let us be clear; there are major differences between our two countries. Soviet values are diametrically opposed to ours...Suspicion is the keynote of our relations. But, having said that, let me add this; on the evidence, the Soviets do keep agreements."

Why then, has there been a failure to reach meaningful and progressive arms control agreements? Robert Johansen, President of the Institute for World Order, and author of *The National Interest and the Human Interest*, suggested three reasons for the failure of such an agreement between Soviet Union and the United States. "First, the leaders of the world's greatest military power

will play a diminished role. Careful examination of U.S. proposals over the past three decades demonstrates that U.S. officials do not favor reducing military strength except under world conditions which are economically, politically, and militarily so advantageous to themselves, that rival governments cannot reasonably be expected to accept them."

In addition to the overloaded proposals offered by the United States, there exists a contradiction between the goal of arms reduction and the political dominance gained from expansion of the nuclear forces. "It is not possible to halt the arms race, and at the same time rely on arms for security and diplomatic influence. In addition, no government in competition with another is satisfied with equilibrium. Each wants a predominance in its favor," according to Johansen.

The final area of failure in arms reduction rests in the inability of those who seek arms reductions to carry out the objectives sought; many times supporting reductions in old nuclear equipment which does not detract the growth of new weapons. Johansen writes, "Arms reduction seldom occurs because the people who want them often unintentionally waste their time and money by supporting the government's arms control policies, even though these are not likely to reverse the growth of armaments. As a result, many well-intentioned persons have concentrated their efforts on a journey that turns out to be a political dead end."

Robert Jay Lifton, and Richard Falk, in their book, *Indefensible Weapons*, point out the realities of 20th century war and the rules by which it is played. "Modern militarism is not a professional enterprise entrusted to small armies that carry out state policy. Since the Napoleonic wars of the early 19th century, the prosecution of war depended on the ideology of nationalism, on mass mobilization of support for costly war efforts, and, increasingly, on the blurring of combat distinctions between what is civilian, and what is military."

The ideological mindset that Lifton and Falk speak of is the culmination of fear which has been perpetuated by the U.S. government since World War II. "This nurturing is especially necessary for the United States, with its Democratic political forms that include accountability of leaders by way of elections and with a cultural identity that emphasizes the goodness of the nation," wrote Lifton and Falk.

I have mentioned the relationship of fear and the arms race several times in this piece, for I believe that unless America

recognizes its fears, the arms race will continue.

Perhaps our fear as a nation is the result of our own actions in Nagasaki and Hiroshima; a fear that we may not be spared the hell thrust upon a generation of Japanese.

Our defensive boards are weakened, and our minds appear to be geared for what many perceive as inevitable. Lifton and Falk suggest that "Prior to nuclearism, the United States indulged in 'peace' without appearing to jeopardize its national security. Our oceans no longer offer us much of a buffer and, indeed, are an arena of danger, patrolled by enemy submarines capable of delivering nuclear warheads to our cities in a matter of minutes."

There are those in America who dismiss the realities of nuclear war deeming it a form of sensationalism; as if to suggest that sanity within the government will prevail, preventing regrettable actions such as Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Americans might feel somewhat relieved if they had confidence in the leaders of the world to demonstrate restraint; but the knowledge that we entrust an elected few to control our very existence becomes a disturbing challenge to the sensibilities of mankind.

Information exists showing that every president from Truman and up to Nixon had actually threatened, using secret communication, the use of nuclear weapons to control the actions of adversaries. As Lifton and Falk suggest, "The nuclear advantage was definitely being 'used' as a weapon in the cold war."

Randall Forsberg writes, "the freeze would not eliminate the existing capacity of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to bring about a global nuclear holocaust. As few as 100 nuclear weapons on each side, half of one percent of the current arsenals, could devastate the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. beyond any previous historical experience. The freeze would terminate the technological arms race and shut down entirely this wasteful and dangerous form of human competition."

For those who scoff at the possibility of thermonuclear war, consider the following passage from a child of Hiroshima, age 10. "The mere recollection of the scenes in the hospital makes me shudder even now, (five years after the bomb was dropped). Nearly all those who were in the hospital had bad burns. They were groaning, shrieking, sobbing, and writhing like mad people. It was a Hell on earth. What a horrible scene it was! The patients overflowing the great hall died one after another. A sudden cessation of groaning from the next bed meant that another soul had departed...."

The success of the freeze movement will depend upon the degree of political accountability held over the heads of America's leaders, Frank Carlucci, Deputy Secretary of Defense said, "I think that we need to have a war-fighting capability."

A special thanks to those who contributed to the FALLOUT pull-out.

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The 'big-brimmed clipper' was shown in the movies 'Pennies from Heaven,' 'Body Heat'; and 'Raiders of the Lost Ark.' There are several versions of the 'clipper', according to Lynch as he pointed to the wall of display hats.

Edward's is a dusty corner store that has hats stored in stacks of tall boxes. It has hats stored on metal racks and in wooden drawers. Lynch and Ed Sedlak, 22 year old salesman, know where every hat is and how to prepare that hat to be worn.

Before the hat leaves the store, it is brushed, steamed, to 'bring up the color' — and if you want, you can have your initials punched in the inside band by a medieval looking contraption that clinks and squeaks.

Unlike Hudd, who makes all of his stock by hand from supplies that he selects in New York twice a year, Edward's stock comes from all over the world. But all the rabbit and beaver pelts used in the felt hats come from France.

Now, let's learn that there is a proper way to handle a hat. "Just picking up a hat can change the whole design," Hudd said. A hat should never be picked up by the brim. There is a wire in there and once it is bent you can never get it back in the original shape.

So, pick the hat up by the crown, palming the crown a little, like Magic Johnson would a basketball. Place the hat on the head, then adjust it, gently by the brim.

Now for the proper way to wear a hat...

"Most young women want to wear hats on the back of their heads, like they're going on a hayride," Hudd said. The hat should be worn, with the design of the hat in mind, of course, on the top of the head. Experiment with a rakish tilt, perhaps, to the side, but never plop it on the back of the head.

And finally, there is a proper way to rest a hat...

"The hat should be rested on its crown," said Lynch. The crown is the most sturdy part of the hat and the heaviest. The hat should never be placed with the brim down on the surface of the table or shelf. The weight of the hat will ruin the brim.

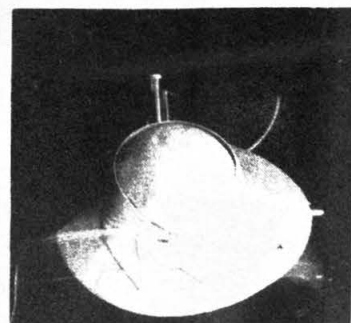
At Edward's, there is a Mike Royko column which says, "It's a scientific fact that there are only two kinds of males in the world — those who look funny in hats and those who don't."

It all depends, Royko, on what is inside that needs expressing.

Layout Design By Alexander Taylor

f on the inside

tS



HOW WELL HAS COLUMBIA PREPARED YOU FOR THE JOB WORLD?



John Hand - Radio - Junior
I'll find out when I graduate.



Michael Allison - Arts & Entertainment Management - Senior
It has prepared me well; better than I expected.



Loretta Darren - Photo - Freshman
It's given me a different outlook on things.



Tom Lewis - Radio - Senior
So far, fine.



Paul Lark - Television - Freshman
Quite well.



Dana Penaherrera - Declared - Freshman
I think it will prepare me pretty well.



Diana Monroe - Radio & Television - Junior
Well enough to face the real "job world."



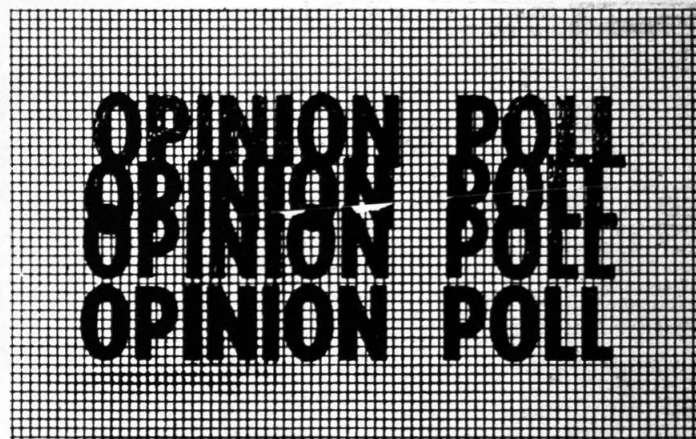
Ann Berry - Radio - Sophomore
Hopefully quite well; I'll find out after I graduate.



Miriam DaCosta - Television - Sophomore
I don't know yet.



Derrick Lowrance - Television - Freshman
It prepares you very well but you get out of it what you put into it.



BY JUAN T. TOVAR



Lisa Melton - Sophomore - Radio & Theatre
I learned a lot about radio and hope to learn more about theatre but as far as the future goes, I really don't know.



Linda Lampert - Radio - Sophomore
It prepares you very well because of the first hand experience given by professional instructors.

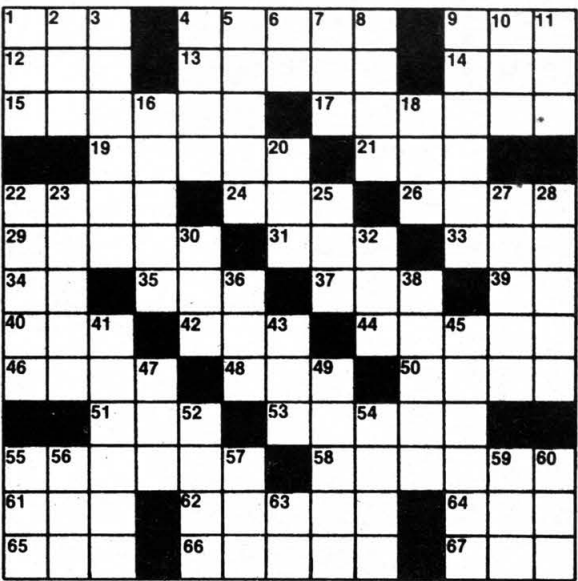


Chuck Rowan - Radio & Television - Sophomore
Professional ability by the teachers and the strong emphasis on class participation and open communication seem to make a realistic to the communications field.



Paul Mpistolarides - Television - Freshman
It's built my confidence and I won't be afraid to test myself in the market.

Crossword Companion



ACROSS

- 1. Flaw
- 4. Plebe
- 9. Cap
- 12. Metal
- 13. Odor
- 14. S.E. State (abbr.)
- 15. Household (Literary)
- 17. Beetle
- 19. Happening
- 21. _____ Carson
- 22. Wise
- 24. Help
- 26. Tableland
- 29. Utilizers
- 31. The Raven (Poet)
- 33. Green
- 34. Inanimate pronoun
- 35. Price
- 37. Tree
- 39. Eastern State (abbr.)
- 40. Number
- 42. Water barrier
- 44. Pro
- 46. Great Lake

DOWN

- 1. Mother (slang)
- 2. Form of be
- 3. Back out
- 4. Close in
- 5. Stadium
- 6. Perform
- 7. Uncle (Prov. Eng.)
- 8. State
- 9. Former
- 10. Indicating ileum (comb. form)
- 11. Daughters of the American Revolution (abbr.)
- 16. Veer
- 18. Goal
- 20. Edge
- 22. Group of rooms
- 23. Flower
- 25. Male deer
- 27. Flavor
- 28. Knowledgeable
- 30. Unhappy
- 32. Fairy
- 36. Sack
- 38. Clubbed
- 41. Carefully
- 43. Chart
- 45. Luggage
- 47. Age
- 49. Flower
- 52. Number
- 54. Carol
- 55. Relative (slang)
- 56. Feline
- 57. Bed
- 59. Edu. Group (abbr.)
- 60. Ever (Poetic)
- 63. Exclamation



CLASSIFIEDS

FOR SALE
For Sale—Free standing teak bookcase 6 ft. x 5 ft, drop-down desk open shelves and closed cabinets bought from Scandinavian Design for \$500, will sell for \$300. Call Janeen day (975-9003), evening 621-6422.

100% silk blouses mint green color. V-neck long sleeves. Sizes 8-16 for \$10. Call Vonnie 943-6062.

Beige imitation Lambswool bucket car seat never used. Great for compact cars, \$15. Call Vonnie 943-6062.

LOST AND FOUND
A blue spiral notebook was left in Rm. 401 Wednesday February 16. The notebook is very important, contact Marge at WCRX on 7th floor.

CLASSIFIEDS
Female musicians ages 20-24 wanted to form all girls R/B band. Must have own equipment and able to practice four nights a week. Only serious minded musicians should apply. Call 864-8906.

Typing, \$1 per page. Pick-up your typing at Columbia, 525-5302.

Looking for poems to be submitted for chapbook. Limited to Columbia students. For contest guidelines, contact Richard Meade, Arts Management Department.

PERSONALS
To the guy who was reading G.Q. during the lecture 3/1/83: I love the way you wear pink!!

Dave: Do Jewish guys always drop their pants in class? — Joan Rivers III

FREE AD SPACE!

in the
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CHRONICLE
CLASSIFIEDS

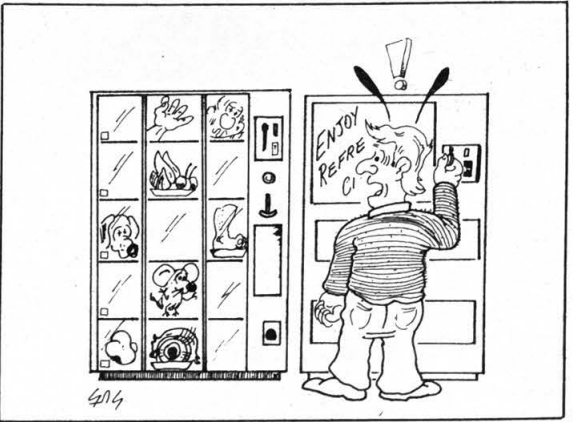
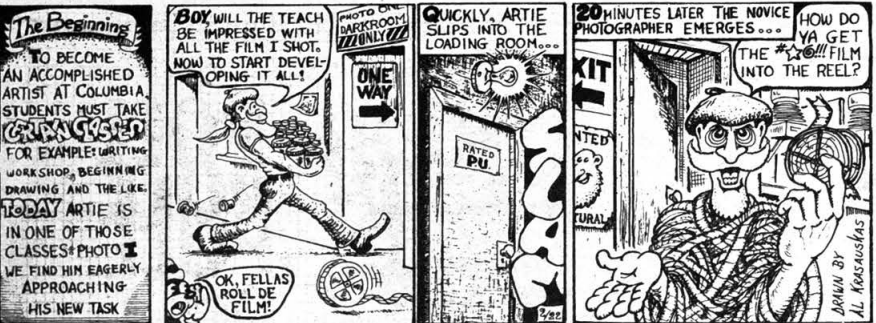
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arts



By Jolene Jones

Welcome back fellow students! Hope your "vacation" was indeed a vacation.

Notice anything different about the column? Yes, you've guessed it...the name has been changed to "View From The Balcony", which seems appropriate for an entertainment column.

Speaking of entertainment...let's get down to "biz"ness...

Instead of singing *How Deep Is Your Love* the BEE GEES are singing "How Deep Is Your Love" after losing a copyright infringement suit Feb. 23, here in Chicago.

RONALD SELLE, a Hazel Crest antique dealer, maintained that his song *Let It End* copyrighted in 1975, was stolen by the Brothers and transformed into their 1977 blockbuster hit, "How Deep Is Your Love" from the *Saturday Night Fever* soundtrack.

The Brothers Gibb insisted that they didn't steal his song, that "How Deep Is Your Love" was, in fact, their own composition.

Obviously, the middle-aged, three man, three woman jury,

didn't believe them.

The jury voted unanimously for the plaintiff, as the oldest Gibb brother BARRY, sat motionless in his chair obviously shocked and stunned, while Selle triumphantly pranced around the courtroom.

Even the trial spectators, made up of some of Chicago's finest reporters, gasped in amazement at the verdict as the Gibbs were led out of the room yelling "The verdict is a lie...it's a lie."

The damages awarded to Selle will depend on how much the popular Bee Gee classic made, and will be determined by another trial to be announced at a later date.

There's only two questions that remain...How did they (Bee Gees) "steal" Selle's song and why in the world would they?

The Bee Gees plan to appeal the decision because as an angry MAURICE GIBB pointed out on Grammy Night, "We want our song back!"

In HOORAY FOR HOLLYWOOD NEWS - The awesome mini-series "Winds of War" has ABC and PARAMOUNT still smiling almost five weeks after it premiered.

The 18 hour, \$40 million dollar epic captured a national average rating of 38.6 and glued some 53 percent of the viewing audience to the series.

Producer/director DAN CURTIS says there probably won't be a sequel because the next book "War and Remembrance" is too long, and the author Herman Wouk hasn't sold the TV rights to it yet.

But for those of you who are dying to know what happens, you can read all 1,382 pages of the continuing saga of the Henry family in "War and Remembrance."

"The Thorn Birds" a steamy novel brought to life by ABC-TV, starring RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN, is set to air the last week in March.

Comedian DANNY KAYE has been recovering nicely from quadruple coronary bypass surgery, especially since he has been named winner of the 1982 Screen Actors Guild Award for excellence in the acting profession.

On the SILVER SCREEN, we'll have JULIE ANDREWS co-starring with BURT REYNOLDS in BLAKE EDWARDS' "The Man Who Loved Women"...

DUDLEY MOORE, NASTASSIA KINSKI, ARMAND ASSANTE and ALBERT BROOKS star in a comedy "Unfaithfully Yours".

"Return Of The Jedi" comes to the theaters in May and "Superman III" zooms in with RICHARD PRYOR during the summer months.

TIMOTHY HUTTON is featured with ED ASNER, Screen Actors Guild president, in "Daniel".

PAUL NEWMAN is back on the screen again in "Harry and Son". Incidentally, he'll be co-starring with his wife JOANNE WOODWARD.

"The Honorary Consul" boasts about its stars MICHAEL CAINE and heartthrob RICHARD "Officer And A Gentleman" GERE.

SLY STALLONE is currently directing "Saturday Night Fever II" starring none other than JOHN TRAVOLTA. Rumor has it that Sly might direct, star in and produce "Godfather III".

ON PRIME TIME - There'll be singer SHEENA EASTON in her concert special taped for HBO. Singer KENNY LOGGINS will also tape a concert special for HBO...The OSCARS will be telecasted on April 11 with DUDLEY MOORE and LIZA MINELLI as two of the four hosts.

TOM SELLECK star of "Magnum P.I." is suing the "NATIONAL ENQUIRER" for a cool \$36 million in a Los Angeles Superior Court.

BACK ON THE ROAD AGAIN - RUDOLPH NUREYEV, the superb Russian dancer, is coming to the Auditorium Theater May 10-22. Tickets are \$10-\$30. Call 922-2110 for more information.

Singer DIONNE "Heartbreaker" WARWICK is coming to the Rialto April 8 and 9. The price of admission is \$13.50-\$16.50. Dial 242-7171 for times.

"Zorba the Greek" comes alive again through the magic of terrific actor ANTHONY QUINN, March 22-April 17. Ticket prices are

\$8-\$23.50 and can be obtained by calling Arie Crown Theater at 791-6000.

Down at Chicago's number one nightclub Park West, there'll be an array of entertainment the next few weeks...ALVIN LEE and GRAND ALLIANCE on March 12.

Tickets are \$11.50...WLS's hot DJs STEVE DAHL and GARRY MEIER will be appearing with TEENAGE RADIATION. Tickets are \$12.50...For more information on these performances call 559-1212.

If those entertainers are not hot enough, you can drive to Indiana to Holiday Star Theater where there'll be plenty of variety...NATALIE COLE, daughter of singer NAT "KING" COLE, will be featured on March 12 and tickets are \$14.95...On March 11 you can see BLUE OYSTER CULT for only \$12.95...JOHNNY CASH appears at the theater on March 18-20. Tickets are \$12.95...For more details on these and upcoming concerts call 734-7266.

ON STAGE is "PORGY AND BESS" at Arie Crown Theater till March 13. The price of admission ranges from \$11-\$25. Dial 791-6000 for details..."42nd STREET" is enjoying a nice long run at the Civic Opera House. Tickets are \$13.50-\$37.50. Dial 853-8000 for information.

Now it's time to close another chapter in the continuing saga of a "VIEW FROM THE BALCONY." Till we meet again..."HERE'S LOOKING AT YOU KID."

Film captures audiences, 11 Oscar nominees

By Zachary Gordon

The movie "Gandhi" transcends its very medium. It is not just a movie, it is a tale of one of the few men in the world who actively sought independence for his people and, using non-violence, gained their support.

Seeing Gandhi struggle, and yet gain recognition from British authorities both earlier in South Africa and later in India, gave one an overwhelming feeling that there are other alternatives to war.

With his charismatic abilities and desire to reach all of India's castes, a revolutionary idea at the time, he told the nation they could become independents by working together as a single force. Gandhi expressed his desire to be one of

the masses by leading a simple life and wearing what he called "home spun" clothes.

Gandhi stressed throughout major parts of the film that India should rely more on its own production than on any other country's. He discouraged Indians from wearing western styled clothing because much of its materials came from their oppressors. Gandhi also felt a need to return to a more traditional Indian culture.

When young Gandhi lived in South Africa, he wore western clothing and used his newly developed tactics at civil disobedience to fight racism against Indians and other minorities there. He especially resisted a law making Indians always carry a pass with them. Gandhi and his sup-

porters were successful in appealing the law after some dramatic encounters with local constabularies.

But at that time Gandhi thought of himself as a subject of the British Empire. Later on after returning home with support and encouragement from leaders of the Indian National Congress, he finally decided to turn his practices toward creating an independent India.

Not only was the historical accuracy of "Gandhi" appealing and exciting, but there were other outstanding factors which contributed to the success of the epic nominated for 11 Academy Awards.

The cinematography was done beautifully, particularly the Indian countryside scene where Gandhi and his wife passed through by train. It gave a visual idea of the size, scope, and grandeur of India, along with a better understanding of what an accomplishment it was for Gandhi to unite his people.

Richard Attenborough's direction and John Briley's screenplay come together cohesively to form a great work. Its greatness is displayed in their ability to combine Gandhi's philosophy and the action scenes that put it to the test.

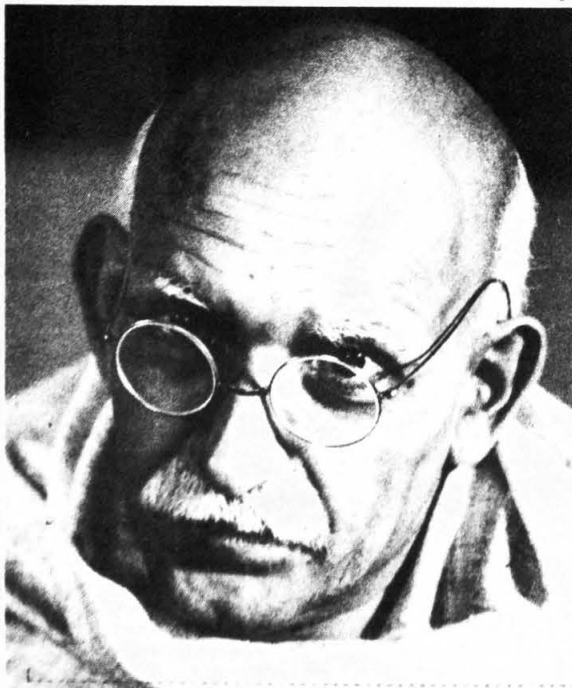
Ben Kingsley, who plays the title role, draws mainly from his experience as a Shakespearean actor and portrays the role realistically with sincerity, he even strikingly resembled Gandhi. Kingsley, in his first dramatic film debut, was magnificently overpowering, so much so as to capture an Oscar nomination as Best Actor.

I think that, though this film is superb in almost every way, it lacks some philosophical points that may have more to do with Gandhi than with the movie itself. This had to do in particular with a scene where Gandhi was asked by a photojournalist, played by Candice Bergen, what he would do if faced with someone like Hitler. His answer was vague, yet from what I could discern, he probably would have handled him in much the same manner as the British.

In my opinion, that is a naive statement, for Hitler would have had him immediately executed or sent to a concentration camp to face almost certain death. And don't kid yourself, all of Gandhi's followers would have went with him, too. While war is one of the most horrible things imaginable, circumstances, nevertheless, can force opposing nations into conflict. And in the case of World War II, some nations were forced by

both practical and humanitarian reasons to fight the axis powers. If they did not resist their mad conquests whole races would have been exterminated. Of course, that does not say that we shouldn't try to prevent the causes of war before they happen, but if the causes are already there then we must deal with them, even if it means war.

If you plan on seeing this movie, I hope it will provoke as much thought in you as it did in me.



Ben Kingsley as the Indian Leader "Gandhi"

Photo courtesy of Columbia Pictures

one

The driver of my cab was rude, so I asked him for his badge number.

"You want my badge number, do you?" he growled, "Well, work it out for yourself. If you divide my number by 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 you'll find there's always one left over, but if you divide it by 11 there's nothing left over. What's more, there isn't any other drive with a lower number who can say the same."

So, what I want to know is, what's this guy's number?

t a x i

The Solution

For the answer to this week's puzzle visit one of Columbia's free math tutors (schedule posted outside rm. 1113). And while you're there, find out how math tutoring can help you in math, science, art, and more!

See those dancin feet

"42nd Street" hits Chicago

By Jolene Jones

Broadway in Chicago? Could it be possible? Would it work? Well, yes it can and does thanks to the magic of one of Broadway's top theatrical productions "42nd Street."

David Merrick's "42nd Street" has successfully graced the stages of New York's top theaters on Broadway for quite a while and finally, the Windy City has been blessed with this slick 'song and dance fable' of Broadway.

The smash hit musical is enjoying a nice long open run at the magnificent Civic Opera House, and for about \$30 one can enjoy gorgeous costumes, lavish sets, lively and exquisite music and lyrics, and impressive and outstanding dancing that would make Gene Kelly proud.

No words in the human language can express the quality of this entertaining production. To say that "42nd Street" was magnificent, outstanding and unique seems an injustice.

"42nd Street" is the story of a young girl from Allentown (the

name of Billy Joel's current pop single) who wants to make it big on Broadway. She hears about auditions for a new musical called "Pretty Lady" and tries out. Finally, after some hard work, she makes it and becomes a "star."

This play is so engrossing that it involves the audience completely in a mixture of music, dialogue and dance which are the major forces of communication.

But the major force behind the success of "42nd Street" is the cast. They are nothing short of superb.

Veteran actress Elizabeth Allen as Dorothy Brock, the aging Broadway star, is simply amazing. She definitely has that certain "presence" that makes all heads turn in that direction. Perhaps it is the commanding power of her voice that would give Barbra Streisand a run for her money.

Ron Holgate as Julian Marsh, the hard pushing producer, is absolutely wonderful. You may remember him as patriot Richard Henry in the movie "1776." He still possesses that charm and brilliance that made him a star.

Nancy Sinclair plays Peggy Sawyer, the young girl with big dreams. She plays her role with such reality that it plucks the heart strings of everyone who knows what it's like to pursue a dream. Sinclair may not have a very loud and powerful voice, but her sensational dancing ability makes up for it.

Finally, Bibi Osterwald who plays Maggie Jones, one of the writers of "Pretty Lady", is a natural performer. She is so gifted that it makes one cringe with envy. Fans of the ABC hot daytime soap "General Hospital" may remember her as Holly Sutton's (Luke's new love) nanny. She left the show for her role in "42nd Street" and what a marvelous decision.

Those are just a few of the brilliant stars shining bright in "42nd Street." All of the show's performers are excellent, but it would take up too much space to name them all...and as all reporters know, newspaper space is limited.

But let's get down to the nitty-gritty. The show is a winner

because the sets, music, and cast are winners.

Now you may ask, "O.K. So you liked it, but will I? Should I pay \$30? Is it worth it?"

Sure, \$30 is a lot of money...and times are tough. But it seems a crime to pay such a low price for two fun-filled hours of dazzling, glittering, hand clapping, finger

snapping, and toe tapping entertainment.

Yes, Broadway may be a long way, technically, from Chicago, but with the likes of "42nd Street," Broadway seems a bit closer.

"Come and meet, those dancing feet...on the avenue I'm taking you to, 42nd Street."

AGAINST THE GRAIN

By Peter Rindskopf

EDITOR'S NOTE: Against The Grain is a new column that will review LPs, EPs, and singles that are in the alternative, new wave's, vein of music.

Echo & The Bunnymen, "Porcupine", Korova Records. Early music by Echo & The Bunnymen is defined as being neopsychedelic and instrumental. Their latest LP is very much the opposite of either of these. They have a new sound that is unique and quite good.

"Porcupine" was released as an import about a month ago from the U.K. There are 10 tracks on the LP, two of which were previously released as singles.



The opening track on the first side is the "The Cutter", a marvelous dance track with lots of energy and vitality. The song is like a breath of fresh air. The new sounds of Echo & The Bunnymen exceeds their past efforts.

The second track is the "Back of Love", a dance club hit from last summer. It was then that the Bunnymen's new sound was first recognized.

"The Cutter" is also the title track to a three-track EP that was released a few weeks before the "Porcupine" LP. "Back of Love" was released last June as a single. Both of these tracks go very well together and are the only real dance track on the LP. Unfortunately, this is where the fun stops. The remaining eight tracks aren't as happy as the first two, but are just as good depending on what mood you're in.

"Porcupine", the title track on the LP is very depressing, to put it bluntly. The picture on the album cover goes well with the title track. The picture was shot somewhere in the Arctic, or somewhere where it's very cold and deserted.

As a whole, the "Porcupine" LP is very good and is currently doing very well on the British Independent Charts. Cheri Pugh of WNUR loves the album so much that it hurts. (You have to be a real Bunnymen fan to love it that much.)

Many of you may have no idea who the Bunnymen sound like or

better yet, have never even heard of their name. Perhaps buying the LP would be a mistake. Against The Grain doesn't want its readers to buy a \$10 record they may not like. A word of advice is to buy the "The Cutter" EP (a \$5 investment) first or buy the single (a \$3 investment). And you decide from there. Just recently The Bunnymen decided to include a non-LP four-track cassette with the "Porcupine" LP absolutely free and a full color poster with the "The Cutter" EP. Now wasn't that nice of them?



Bauhaus, "Lagartiji Nick", Beggars Banquet Music. This song kicks in at the beginning just as good as the "The Passion of Lovers" (Now that's really good.) "Lagartiji Nick" is the latest from Bauhaus. The title track on the four-song LP is an exciting slam dance song about a devil cracking his whip. (ouch!)

The other three tracks on the EP are pretty good but not as good as the title track. The second track on the A-side is "Watch That Grand Daddy Go." This is actually Bauhaus' first song using a saxophone. Daniel Ash, guitarist, who has his own band, "Tones On Tails" is playing the saxophone. "Watch That Grand Daddy Go" really isn't what Bauhaus is all about. It's too happy. The B-side opens up with "Paranoia, Paranoia." This really isn't a song. It's more like hearing a radiator going "tap, tap" in the night. It's instrumental and quite interesting. Bauhaus must have spent a good 10 minutes writing this song. The last track on the EP is "In The Flat Field", recorded live in Paris. This song is also the title track to their first album. The recorded live version is much more violent and distorted than the studio version. Peter Murphy on lead vocals sounds like he wants to kill someone. The recorded live version is much better than the title track, especially if you want to run your car into a brick wall. (Editor's Warning: Don't be holding a knife when listening to this song.)

The "Lagartiji Nick" EP comes as a surprise. Bauhaus released an EP, a double album set, and a single in less than six months. They've been keeping themselves busy these days. Bauhaus came to Chicago last December and put on two good shows at the Metro.

Singles Pick of the Week: Fiat Lux, "Feels Like Whiter Again", Coteaux Records. Seven-inch.

The Cure, "Let's Go To Bed", Fiction records, 12-inch extended play.

Orchestral, "Manoeuvres In The Dark", "Genetic Engineering", Virgin, seven and 12-inch.

Trio, "Anna", Mercury seven and 12-inch extended play.

Sly's back with style, Sass

By Jody Waldmen

Sly (of the Family Stone fame) and his band "The One Eyed Jacks," performed at local music spot Haymaker's In Prospect Heights, Thursday, February 24, bringing waves of nostalgia to all fans.

The group's appearance wasn't promoted much. Very few people knew of the show until the last minute. The ones that did hear about Sly's appearance, however, were indeed true fans, at least of the old familiar sound of Sly and the Family Stone that many of us grew up listening to.

Anxious fans awaited that night for the entrance of Sly in a night club. Some were beginning to get restless and exasperated. "Where's the music?" was heard repeatedly. Some were saying that he wasn't going to show. It's happened before.

A cheer went up when Sly arrived through the back door. "The One Eyed Jacks" took the stage at approximately 11:20 p.m. After a couple songs, including a Stevie Wonder song sung incredibly well

by the bassist, Sly joined the band.

Sly went on the stage in the middle of the second number and sat down behind a Korg electric piano. "You Can Make it if You Try," was performed with Sly singing lead vocals to the enjoyment of the crowd. The song was played with a low-down funky feeling that would have moved the coolest of souls.

Sly sang in his characteristic throaty growl, reaching octaves many singers wouldn't dream of reaching. Sly is truly a shining tribute to the band with his own style. He seemed very ill at ease and slightly uncomfortable on stage. Each member, except Sly and keyboardist, Jack Sweeney, were constantly looking at each other in disbelief and amazement, acknowledging the applause of the roaring crowd.

The band consisted of a three piece horn section, guitar, bass drums, and an elaborate set of keyboards, which are the backbone of Sly's music. With the help of such instruments the band was open to endless possibilities musically.

The band thrilled the audience

for two sessions, most of Sly's hits were played, including "Hot Fun in the Summertime", "Stand", "Family Affair", and the well known "Dance to the Music", and "Thank You for Lettin' me be Myself", was done with charm and spunk, which made the crowd rise to their feet while cheering.

It was an enjoyable evening. Everyone present was treated to some fine vintage music by a singer who is fondly remembered and respected by all.

WCRX

TOP 20 LPs

1. (Thriller) All Cuts...Michael Jackson...Epic
2. You're In My System...System...Mirage
3. Hip Hop Be Bop...Manparish...Importe 12
4. No Stoppin That Rockin...Instant Funk...Salsoul
5. That's When We'll Be Free...State of Grace...Profile
6. Fast Cars...Z Factor...Mitchbal
7. Baby Get's High...Peter Brown...RCA
8. Living In My Life (LP)...Grace Jones...Island
9. 1999 (LP)...Prince...Warner Bros.
10. We Got The Juice...Attitude...
11. Reach Up...Toney Lee...Radar
12. Do It Any Way You Wanna...Cashmere...Philly
13. Body Mechanic...Quadrant Six...Atlantic
14. Work For Love...Ministry...Arista
15. Keep The Fire Burning...Gwen McCrae...Atlantic
16. Love's On Your Side...Thompson Twins...Arista
17. Ride On The Rhythm...Mahogany...West End
18. Life Is Something Special!...Peech Boys...Island
19. Wonderful (LP)...Klein & M.B.O...Atlantic
20. Heavy Vibes...Montana...Philly Sounds



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sports

Hard work, competition make fight worthwhile for Ochoa



Drake Ochoa

By George Howe

With spring in the air, and baseball fever the topic of discussion in many jock infested pubs throughout town, there seems to be more talk concerning player's contract disputes, or a questionable arbitration attempt, (to increase an already hefty salary), or when a particular player's picture will appear on a baseball card. Most professional athletes today seem to have forgotten the real reason behind the particular sport that they participate in. Money, certainly has made the spirit of competition take a back seat. The days of competing for a cause to win, have now seemed to have been cast away, or enshrined with many great, former athletes, whose playing days will always be

remembered, not how many cadillacs they owned.

For 21-years-old Drake Ochoa, the hard work that goes along with competition and the thrill of winning, are the two most important factors in his quest to become a boxing legend. "I enjoy the working out, going down to the gym," said Ochoa, "aside from the pride of winning that goes along with it."

Ochoa's pride carries him outside the ring as well. Growing up in a neighborhood which is only a mile away from Cook County jail, there is alot of trouble in the streets to get involved in. The gangs, and the bloodshed that follows them is something that Ochoa is glad to steer far from. "Boxing has given me discipline for my everyday life," explained Ochoa, "it constantly occupies my

time and I serve no threat to any rival gang, I have no ties." With an impressive amateur record of 18-4, Ochoa has no trouble getting ready for another day's training. A change of workout has been added to his routine, traveling South to Davis Square Park to get a chance to be worked with more closely.

Ochoa's new "Coach Frank" as he refers to him, had told him that right now he could beat alot of guys in his division, (139 lbs welterweight), but with continuous hard work and dedication, he would be unbeatable, and at the top soon.

The top is something that Ochoa is striving for, be it in boxing or whatever he chooses to do. Confidence is something that beams from Ochoa when talking about his future. "I plan to turn professional," Ochoa said, "right now I'm still learning, I don't want to be able to beat just a few guys for the money involved, I want to be the best."

A boxer doesn't have big muscle bound guys to block a barrage of punches aimed at him, only his mind, hands and feet for protection, and the work-out ring to find out if that right hand of his is too slow, or his footing is wrong. Once you step through the ropes, you're all alone in front of a strange crowd, and there is no one to help you. If you haven't done your homework, you could quickly find yourself in jeopardy of being sent into the middle of next week, thanks to a left-hook by your opponent, while the fans hiss and boo, and talk about the wobbly things you call legs.

With quite a few boxing related deaths over the past couple of years, Ochoa's feelings are that the crooked end of boxing contributes to alot of the problem. "A lot of guys have corrupt money hungry agents, who treat them like a piece of merchandise, not caring if they are handled properly, and they end up getting really hurt."

The Duk-Koo Kim tragedy spurred new life into finding better ways to protect boxers. The WBA (World Boxing Association) went right to work and cut its 15 round championship fights to 12 rounds. There are plans to make all

fighters (pro and amateur) wear protective headgear. Ochoa has other thoughts on these rule changes. "I don't like the new WBA rule. Many fights are determined in the 14th and 15th round," said Ochoa, "this could also be a disadvantage for the more experienced fighter whose strategy is built around the latter part of the fight. As far as the headgear rule that they are trying to enforce, the headgear really doesn't help that much. Many times it can distract a boxer and he can get hurt (hit more) just worrying about the thing being too tight, falling down in your face, or untying, you're still going to get hit with it on or not."

It seems that right now, boxing is receiving that right kind of help that can change its bad image, and give it something that it never earned, and that is respectability. For many young guys who dream of floating like a butterfly and stinging like a bee, boxing's self proclaimed "new image" will give them hope to get involved in something where they can feel a sense of accomplishment and

hope, and not be a typecast as a big dumb punching bag who beats up on other people for kicks and gets paid.

The tough image is also something that Ochoa lives without. "I don't want to have a tough guy image, I just keep to myself," said Ochoa. "I go into the ring, do my job and that's it. I don't hate a guy because I'm boxing against him. I never take it with me when I leave. A lot of people think that boxers are dumb, they're wrong."

Ochoa, who is a junior and majoring in television here at Columbia, takes his schooling as seriously as his boxing. "Most guys who get into fighting stay strictly involved in it," said Ochoa, "school means a lot to me, I want to apply my brains in and out of the ring, that stereotype won't follow me!"

Ochoa just finished competing in the 1983 amateur Golden Gloves, where he made it to the semi-finals, losing his second fight by a close decision. "I was disappointed, but I'll bounce back," said Ochoa.



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Male ☐ Female ☐ Age Year in school

Area of residence

1. What type of transportation do you use to get to Columbia?
2. Do you own a portable stereo of any kind? (example-Sony Walkman)
3. What radio stations do you listen to? How often?
4. How often do you listen to WCRX (and at what time of day)?
5. What is your favorite type of music? (Ex.-R & B, rock, etc.)
6. Which recording artists would you like to hear on WCRX?
7. List some favorite songs you would like to hear on WCRX.
8. What type of records do you buy?
9. Where do you purchase your records?
10. Are you aware that WCRX is now on the air outside of Columbia College?

WCRX would like to thank you for your time and help. We value your opinion so feel free to put additional comments on the back.