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FINANCIAL AID ISSUE!

Columbia Chronicle

Volume 14 Number 11

March 18, 1985

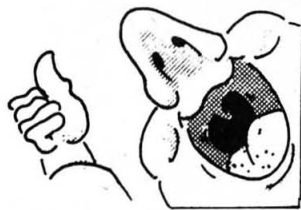
Columbia College, Chicago

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Slash! Cuts will hurt

By Rick Guasco
Chronicle Staff Writer

About fifteen percent of Columbia students who receive federal aid may be hurt by \$400 million in proposed cuts and changes in student aid programs.

While changes wouldn't go into effect until the 1986-87 school year, they have already sparked loud criticism as colleges try to assess the impact such cuts would have.

"It could be devastating," said Columbia financial aid director Ray Pranske. "Students are going to find themselves severely pressed."

Pranske gave a rough, "ball-park" estimate that 10 to 15 percent of Columbia students receiving federal financial aid could be hurt.

The proposals affect virtually every federal student aid program. An estimated \$7.9 billion will be spent on student aid this year. The Reagan Administra-

tion wants to reduce that amount next year, to \$7.5 billion.

Biggest of all aid programs is the Guaranteed Student Loan, with an estimated budget of \$3.7 billion for this year. The GSL would be slashed to \$2.7 billion for 1986, according to U.S. Education Dept. spokesman, Duncan Helmrich, in Washington.

Funding for PELL Grants would be cut from \$3.3 billion this year to \$2.7 billion for next year. The federal contribution to the Illinois Guaranteed Loan would vir-

lion. The two would be combined into an \$850 million program for next year.

However, if the budgets of Work Study and Supplemental Grants were totalled, they would amount to more than \$1 billion — meaning that over \$150 million would be trimmed from the two programs for 1986.

"When you add these (numbers) up, it's not an even trade-off," Pranske said. "It's going to mean considerably fewer dollars for the work study and grant program."

In addition, there would be restrictions in getting financial aid. All aid applicants would have to pass a "financial needs" test. Families would have to have an annual adjusted gross income of no more than \$32,500 to get a GSL. There would be a \$25,000 family income limit for students to get work study-supplemental grants.

See Graphics on Page 2

tually be eliminated. According to Pranske, Columbia received this year about \$3 million each from the PELL and IGL programs. The two make up Columbia's biggest sources of financial aid.

Work Study and Supplemental Grant programs would be combined. This year, Work Study is funded at \$593 million, and Supplemental Grants at \$413.8 mil-

Lotto may help Columbia

By Rudy Vorkapic
Chronicle Staff Writer

Colleges throughout the nation, including Illinois, may soon benefit from the profits of state-run lotteries as never before.

Lotteries have been more and more profitable to the 17 states that run them and as a result, colleges and universities have been seeking the advantages of those profits.

Columbia, which is a private institution and does not receive state funds directly, could still benefit from a lottery funding increase. "If lottery funding is directed to the Illinois State Scholarship Commission, for example, students would benefit and, in effect, that would benefit Columbia," said Columbia Vice-President of Finance John Sheibel. "Anything that benefits students (such as scholarships), benefits Columbia."

California and Iowa, which are expected to begin lotteries soon, have been asked to give most, if not all, of their lottery revenues to higher education.

California's budget calls for \$56.7 million in lottery funds for

colleges and universities next year.

California voters recently passed legislation, known as Proposition 37, which requires lottery funds to strictly supplement existing state funds and not replace them.

California's Governor, George Deukmejian has suggested that new programs be set up with lottery funds instead of the traditional revenue sources that higher education officials wanted in the first place.

However, opponents of lottery money used for educational programs warn that lottery revenues are subject to wide swings, particularly after the initial interest of the game is over.

These same people also point out that if lottery revenues do not "come in" for whatever reason one year, the state is not likely to replace the funds unless it has a large amount of revenue available.

College officials in Iowa share similar concerns but continue their efforts for lottery funding.

Representatives from the Uni-

versity of Iowa, Iowa State and Northern Iowa have asked their legislators for \$40 million of the \$43 million the state expects to make on their upcoming lottery.

The three Iowa schools have requested the \$40 million in lottery funding for non-recurring expenses such as, equipment and technology purchases, research programs and professorships.

In Illinois, the state lottery continues to reap huge financial benefits for the state, the requests for lottery funds towards higher education will become more heated.

In 1984 the state lottery, with help in large part to the success of the relatively new Lotto game, is now the fourth largest source of income to the state.

In a statement issued last year, Gov. James Thompson said, "The lottery is now the fourth largest source of revenue for the general revenue fund, providing support for programs that benefit millions of Illinois citizens, including education, health, human services, public protection, justice, natural resources and recreation."

Cuts in financial aid may cost students

By Rick Guasco
Chronicle Staff Writer

The Education Dept. says it wants students to pay a bigger share of their own college expenses, but some educators say proposed cuts in federal student aid mean a change in who can go to college.

"We're making a major philosophical shift on student aid," explained U.S. Education Dept. spokesman Duncan Helmrich. "We want to encourage parent and student responsibility in paying for college, and eliminate aid to higher income families."

But some colleges charge the plans mean more than just making the system efficient or making sure only needy students get money.

"It's fostering elitism," said Loyola University financial aid director James Dwyer. "I agree to reductions in (who gets) eligibility, but not on this massive a scale."

"I think it is an effort by the Reagan Administration to make education, specifically private education, directed to the elite of society," said Columbia College financial aid director Ray Pranske.

Students from middle-income or large-size families, as well as those going to private law or medical schools, will be most hurt by the proposed \$400 million in aid cuts.

Members of Congress are also up in arms about the cuts.

Financial loss feared

(CPS)— As many as 2.5 million college students could lose their financial aid funding next year if the education budget President Reagan sent to Congress February 4th passes, education proponents warn.

The budget proposals incorporate many of the worst fears expressed by educators since the November election.

And while education groups last year succeeded in pressuring Congress to overrule most of the president's education cuts, officials worry they may not be as lucky this time.

Reagan wants to cut next year's student aid budget by \$2.3 billion, a 27 percent decrease from the \$9 billion appropriated for the current funding year, according to Education Department spokesman Duncan Helmrich.

Under Reagan's plan, the entire education budget would be slashed by nearly \$3 billion — from \$18.4 billion to \$15.5 billion — for the upcoming fiscal year.

"But (the current \$18.4 billion budget) includes a \$750 million appropriation for payment of prior Pell Grants and Guaranteed Student Loans (GSLs) debts, so we're really only talking about a little over a \$2 billion cut," Helmrich says.

Student aid will suffer most of the decrease.

Under Reagan's proposals: • Students with family incomes over \$32,500 will be cut

"The changes and cuts in student loans would throw hundreds of thousands of students out of school," said an aide to Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) Simon is a member of the Senate's higher education subcommittee. "They would return economic segregation in higher education."

While Pranske gave a "ballpark" estimate that 10 to 15 percent of aid recipients here would be affected, Dwyer figured about as much as one-third of Loyola's student aid is in jeopardy. About 75 percent of Loyola students receive some form of aid. Guaranteed Student Loans there amount to \$15 million. Up to \$5 million of those loans could be endangered by cuts.

Most hurt would be students going to medical and law schools. One proposal would limit to \$4,000 the amount of grants students could receive. While basic undergraduate tuition at Loyola is \$5,090, medical school tuition is \$11,100 a year. The \$4,000 limit would mean only students who could afford to pay \$7,000 a year for college out of their own pockets could afford to go to school.

Dwyer attacked the proposed family income limits for GSLs and PELL Grants. Some large families have more than one child in college, said Dwyer. But the \$32,500 income limit for GSLs doesn't take that into account.

"Mr. Reagan is calling them a middle-income family," said Dwyer. "I don't think they are."

from the GSL program, beginning with the 1986-87 school year.

• Those with family incomes above \$25,000 would be denied Pell Grants, National Direct Student Loans (NDSLs), or College Work-Study funds.

• The State Student Incentive Grant and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs will be eliminated.

• Assistant programs for international education, foreign language study, and the fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education will be cut drastically or eliminated.

• Funding will be frozen for remedial education, block grants, handicapped education, bilingual learning programs, and vocational and adult education programs.

Needless to say, Reagan's proposals are drawing harsh criticism from education groups.

"We see (the proposals) as a very major assault on education and student aid" says Dallas Martin, executive director of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators.

More than one million students will be made ineligible by the \$25,000 ceiling on the Pell Grant, NDSL, and Work-Study programs," Martin contends.

"Roughly one million more will be displaced by the \$32,500 cap on GSLs, and another 300,000 will be affected by the cuts in state grant programs," he predicts.

Proposed Changes, Cuts in Federal Student Aid

	1985 (estimated)	1986 (proposed)
Guaranteed Student Loan	\$3.7 billion	\$2.7 billion
PELL Grants	\$3.3 billion	\$2.7 billion
Federal contribution to state guaranteed loans	\$72 million	\$0
Work study	\$593 million	\$0
Supplemental Grants	\$413.8 million	\$0

Work Study and Supplemental Grants would be combined into an \$850 million program.

(Source: U.S. Education Dept.)

Slash! That hurts

Also, students wouldn't be able to get more than \$4,000 a year in aid, and every student receiving a grant or loan would be expected to provide \$800 in "self-help."

Admits Education Dept.'s Helmrich, "We've had a lot of reaction."

And with reason. "If the guaranteed loan income ceiling went through," said Pranske, "of those that have incomes over \$32,500, I'd say probably around 10 to 15 percent of those students (would be affected). There are about 1,500 GSL loans for this year."

About 2,100 Columbia students received PELL grants this year, Pranske estimated. The proposed \$25,000 family income limit would affect four to five percent of those recipients.

"The only thing the government would encourage them to do, is take out loans," Pranske added, "I'm willing to bet many of these students are already taking out loans to help pay their transportation, living expenses and their books. Let's face it, the PELL Grant doesn't pay for much after tuition."

Young students living on their own may also be affected. Under one proposal, any student who is not yet age 22 by July 1 (the start of the government's 1986 budget year), would be classified as a dependent student — even if he is living away from home.

Currently, the proposals are in the education subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives. The subcommittee would have to make recommendations to a larger committee, which would decide if they should be voted on by the full House. Then the proposals would go through the same process in the Senate.

While the proposals have prompted attacks, educators do admit the federal student aid system needs change. Some well-to-do students get aid by getting around current rules. There are other abuses as well.

"I think everyone agrees there are some things we can refine and build on," Pranske conceded. "But we're talking about the wholesale destruction of programs that have been in existence since the 1950s."

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Study: students need aid money

MADISON, WIS (CPS) — Nearly 90 percent of all student financial aid goes to students who do need the money, says a new study which challenges the Reagan administration's claims that many students don't really need their aid money.

The study, undertaken well before President Reagan unveiled his proposal to slash student aid, contradicts Secretary of Education William Bennett's charge that too much aid money goes to students whose families don't need it, says University of Wisconsin Professor Jacob Stampen, who conducted the study.

In defending the proposed cuts at a recent press conference, Bennett said the cuts "might require (students') stereo divestiture, automobile divestiture and three-weeks-at-the-beach divestiture," but otherwise wouldn't hurt students.

Stampen dismisses Bennett's comments as "rhetoric targeted at the middle class."

The study shows very little aid money is wasted, Stampen says.

"If you run the administration recommendations through the study data base," he adds, "it shows how low-income aid recipients are hit by the cuts."

"We took an independent count of the recipients and can actually represent a more precise impact on the aid proposals," Stampen notes. "The government can't. They take aid estimates."

"Stampen did the study. Bennett talks off the cuff," says Scott Miller of the American Council on Education (ACE).

The study shows nearly 30 percent of all college students receive some type of federal, state, institutional or private financial aid.

Only about 10 percent of financial aid awarded in 1983-84 came from such "non-need" program as Veterans' Administration funds and merit scholarships.

About 22 percent of aid money students received came from Pell grant, Work-Study and Supple-

mental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) programs.

Students who got the grants usually were the neediest students, the study notes.

To get most other government grants and loans, students had to pass stringent needs analyses, which keep the money from students who don't need it, Stampen says.

"Each time experts look at these programs, they see two things," Miller adds. "First, the money goes to the people who need it, and second, the programs work."

"Without student aid, lots of these people wouldn't be in school," he says.

But, echoing the repeated criticisms of campus aid directors around the country, Stampen warns the aid system is changing even without more cuts.

The reason is that more aid money is being loaned instead of granted, leaving students deep in debt upon leaving campus.

Poorer students get most of the grants, he explains. As family income rises, more money is

awarded as loans.

Yet, compared to the results of Stampen's 1981-82 financial aid study, the amount of money awarded on the basis of need this year has plateaued.

"There's a drop in the number of Pell recipients from 81-82 to 83-84, and a drop in SEOG," he reports. "The Work-Study program is up, but Guaranteed Student Loans are down."

Consequently, Stampen predicts low-income students will be hardest hit if Congress approves the latest round of aid cuts.

"With \$32,500 limit on family income, graduate students and students from families with more than one child in college will be affected," he asserts.

The \$4,000 per student a year aid cap "depends on income, but at a very low average family income, say \$25,000 or less, it would be devastating to cut a student back to less than \$4,000 per year," Stampen insists. "That's not the middle class."

Stampen says the Reagan administration has yet to react to his data.

Talbott in a 'rotten' biz, but no regrets

By Julie Haran

Chronicle Staff Writer

Basil Talbott, Jr., political editor of the Chicago Sun-Times, decided many years ago that he would never get into the newspaper business like his father before him because it was such a "rotten" trade.

Now, some 20 odd years later, he still thinks it can be "rotten," but he doesn't regret being a part of it.

Talbott graduated from the University of Chicago in 1961 with a bachelor's degree in philosophy. In 1962, he joined the Sun-Times as a police reporter. He talked about his experiences at the Sun-Times and in journalism on Wednesday, March 6, as a guest in the journalism department's Front Page Lecture class.

Talbott said his time spent as a police reporter and staff reporter on the City News Bureau was an education.

"It was great because I was thrown out into the streets where the news was being made," he said.

While he considered experiences valuable, Talbott said, "The only thing lacking was writing experience, the kind you can get in a classroom."

Talbott said that 20 or 30 years ago, it was easy to break into the media field without an education in it as a background, but he added, "Now because of the great number of applicants, some criteria must be used to thin out...it's good to have as many credentials as possible. A degree in journalism is one of them."

Talbott is known for going beyond the obvious and breaking down complex political issues in a way that all of his readers can understand.

He was at the Sun-Times when Rupert Murdoch took over the paper and, unlike some of his fellow Sun-Times writers, opted to stay on despite the belief of many that the paper would become sensationalistic.

"It hasn't changed much at all in the one year and two months since Murdoch took over. The most gossip story we've covered in that time was the bugging of the mayor's office," he said.

Talbott criticized the Tribune's involvement in the story of the bugging of Mayor Harold Washington's office.

the story in a damaging way. There really wasn't any more to it than a little gossip. Nothing illegal went on in the office," Talbott said.

"Our position (at the Sun-Times) was that the Tribune's

first story was out-of-context," he added.

Talbott, a middle-aged man with a head full of curly, grey hair, and a moustache was quite at ease before his audience. He stood, hands in pockets, throughout his entire lecture. His demeanor can be attributed to his television and radio experiences.

"Even though I work for a newspaper, I spend half of my time on television," Talbott said. He is a frequent guest on many local news shows as well as a panelist on "Chicago Week in Review."

Talbott distinguishes himself as "a columnist who writes stories. I have to wear one hat one day, and another hat the next." He explained that a columnist gives more of a point-of-view, while a good reporter strains out the opinion from a story.

"I could bash people all of the time in my writing if I only had a column, but I have to be a little more careful with attacks because I have to deal with these people on a daily basis," said

Talbott.

He readily answered questions posed to him by his audience. When asked about Jane Byrne's chances in the next mayoral election, he replied, "The big odds are against it."

Talbott had better things to say about the incumbent, Mayor Harold Washington. "He has satisfied some of his campaign promises, which in itself, is something most politicians don't do," Talbott said.

ington's performance in office with that of Byrne's. "Washington is highly superior," Talbott concluded.

Mention of the next mayoral election brought up queries about Alderman Edward Vrdolyak's possible candidacy. Talbott said that Vrdolyak told the press that he wasn't interested in running, but before his involvement in the taping incident, he had changed his lifestyle completely.

"Fast Eddie had become a real PR man. Now he's begging. He looks like the same old, dirty trickster...his chances are ruined," Talbott said.



Basil Talbott

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More Student Cuts

Amid all the campaign rhetoric that the nation's problems were vanishing, we knew it would only be a matter of time before President Reagan would again ask Congress to sever the lifeline of the needy college student. A growing defense is fed with the funds of social programs; the financial aid program would not be an exception.

A lot of Columbia students felt the first blow of Reagan's financial aid cuts passed by Congress in 1981. Guaranteed Student Loans and Pell Grants were reduced or frozen across the board whereas Illinois State grants were guaranteed for only one semester. Columbia launched a campus-wide letter writing campaigns to Congress demanding more federal funds we allocated to student needs. Similar efforts by campuses around the country curbed further cuts, and many grants and loans were restored.

We students may not have anyone to fight our financial aid "war" this time. If Congress considers reducing the federal government's skyscraping deficit over: vetoing Reagan's student aid proposal, next year that war will leave 2.5 million casualties, CPS reports—needy students who will lose their college funding.

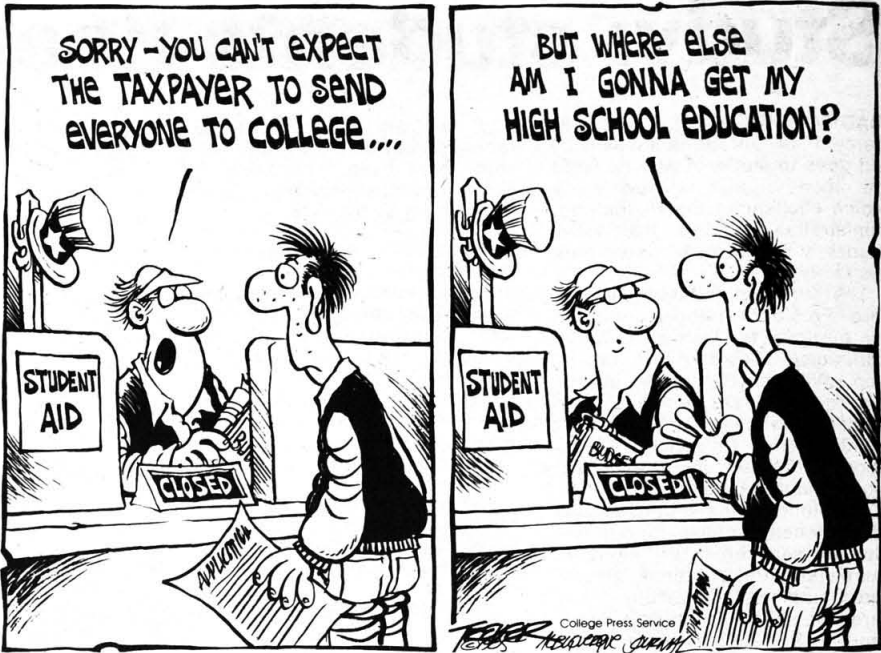
Most ruthless in Reagan's proposal submitted in February is the call to freeze funding for remedial education, handicapped education and bilingual learning programs. How will these special Americans ever function in our fast-paced society without such basic help?

The Reagan administration wants to reduce the amount of federal funds used to subsidize banks which make loans to students. This money would keep interest rates to students low while allowing the banks to make a profit. Without the subsidies, students loans will become few and far between.

Students with family incomes would be denied Pell Grants, National Direct Students Loans and College Work-Study funds. When you consider a base tuition rate of over \$10,000 for Northwestern University, a pre-med student with a family income at \$25,100, could not afford to attend even on a work-study basis, now eliminated. Rather this student would have to attend another college and even be forced to change majors. College drop out rates would soar.

This could hit home to Columbia students as well. With a per semester tuition rate of near \$2,000 this year, students of large families, within this family income bracket would find it hard to attend here.

We have a suggestion for the Reagan administration. We challenge any one of them to give up their wealth and put one more of their college-aged children through plus four years of college while maintaining the rest of their family. All of the rules applying to low and middle-class income families will apply to this trial situation, including inflation and job scarcity. We bet the student aid proposal now before Congress would be recalled and more compassionately written.



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Full-timers get the shaft!

Columbia College tuition costs continue to escalate year after year. It has almost come to be expected.

For some students these increases may mean tightening the proverbial belt a few extra notches. For others, the effect may be as extreme as looking elsewhere for an education.

Many surveys have been conducted. Columbia is not the only institution of higher education raising tuitions. Rising college expenses are analyzed almost daily in the media. Columbia itself has used various forums each year in an attempt to explain and breakdown rising tuition and fee costs.

It is no longer an issue for negotiation. But what is perplexing for Columbia students, is the fact that maintaining part-time status can result in a savings of in excess of \$500.

The financial aid office lists full-time tuition (12-16 hours) as a flat-rate of \$1,908 per semester. Each additional hour over 16 is an extra \$109. Part-time tuition (nine hour maximum) is listed as \$130 per credit hour per semester.

Where does a student carrying 10 or 11 hours fit into this tuition breakdown?

One Columbia student's tuition was issued as \$1,832.60 for 12 hours (with no class fees included.) That same student's tuition costs were issued as \$1,255 for 10 hours (class fees excluded.) That's a difference of \$577.60.

Why would such a student bother to pick up two additional hours at a price of nearly six hundred dollars?

It just doesn't seem to "pay" to go to school full-time. Students who are just under the 12 hour limit for full-time status are

making a killing, while students anxious to graduate are getting the shaft.

Of course, there are those who will argue that full-time students can just as easily take advantage of the situation by always taking the maximum load each semester.

Why take only 12 hours when 16 are equal in costs?

The answer to this is simple.

Most students do not have the time to go 12 hours plus each semester because they are busy working to cover the ever-rising cost of tuition. And this expense is made even more enormous when they opt to attend school full-time. It is a never-ending battle.

The only possible solution to such a battle would be for Columbia to establish one set rate for each credit hour taken each semester and charge students ac-

cordingly.

The economy is shaky. Students are not the only ones to suffer because of it. Food, transportation, utilities, medicine, clothes, everything has sky-rocketed. And there doesn't appear to be an end to the rise in the cost-of-living in the near future.

The only hope is for an administration to take over and stabilize the economy. The students of today may very well be the ones in such a position to do this tomorrow. That is if they are ever given the opportunity. Rising education costs, cuts in financial aid and inconsistencies like that in Columbia's tuition policies may make this an impossibility.

By Julie Haran

Chronicle Staff Writer

Do you want a dating service?



"Hey, baby, what's your sign?"

"Pretty nice out tonight, hey?"

Tired of hearing or saying those lines? Been long since your last date? Haven't met somebody at Columbia with your interests yet?

Well, how about a computer dating service?

"Hey, Denny baby, what-da-ya-mean, a computer dating service?" you ask.

With the ears of a watch dog and eyes of an eagle, I've heard and seen many Columbianites grumble about the girls being too Madonnaish or the guys too opaque to even consider going for a drink with one of them.

So, never at a loss for an idea (I confess, I watch those late-night reruns of *The Dating Game*; love that Jack Lange), and being the helpless romantic I am, I decided to play matchmaker.

Being the most accessible media outlet on campus, the *Chronicle* can help you meet that Mr./Ms. Right. That's if you are interested.

The *Chronicle* will soon be putting together a questioner, and depending on the response, will find the one that's right for you.

Drop us a line at the *Chronicle* Office (Room B-106 in the Main Building) if you are interested.

"How would this work?" you ask.

Simple. With a nominal fee (to cover the cost of production and the computer program) you would fill-out a questioner, send it in and wait until the computer spits out your true love.

We will be testing the waters of our neighboring colleges, DePaul and Roosevelt, to see if they would be interested in joining the *Chronicle* in this endeavor.

So let us know if you are interested.



TV lecture series draws top stars

By David Moll

Feature Editor

The Television Department of Columbia College has invited many TV industry leaders to participate in its 1985 "Star Series" during the Spring term.

Classes began Feb. 20, and over 60 television professionals have agreed to participate, according to department chairperson, Edward L. Morris.

The series consists of two back-to-back, two-hour sessions on Wednesdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. in Columbia's Ferguson Theater. The course, which continues through May 29, is a tradition at Columbia that is in its 11th year. It was started by the late TV chairman, H. Thaine Lyman.

"I'm just following in his (Lyman's) footsteps," says Morris. "He did it effectively and I just want the program to stay that way."

For the first session, following Morris' introduction, the subject was "Electronic Journalists: The Team," and guests included WMAQ-TV anchor person, Carol Marin, WMAQ-TV commentator, Jim Ruddle, and WMAQ-TV news director, Dick Rheingold.

Other previous sessions have dealt with television community affairs, women in news, film and video, television interviews, cable television and public television.

"The class will give students an idea of what goes on in the industry, how these people got where they are now, and how they worked their way within the field," says Morris.

"It's also an opportunity to give these 120 students as broad picture of careers in television as we can."

There are many highlights within the 30 panels set to speak during the series including



Curtis Simmons, representative from ESPN and Jan Pollock, production manager of Multimedia speak to students in Columbia's Star Series program. (Photo by Robb Perea)

"View from the Top," which will bring together seven of television's top general managers; "A Bright Picture: Columbia Alumni Speak, featuring technical engineer, WLS-TV Charlie Braico; mini-cam crew, WLS-TV, Katie Carillo; associate producer, WBBM-TV Phil Wolf; and Angel Hawthorne, ABC-Network; and "Television Jobs: or How to Get In!"

Students who take the course will learn things that are related to television, including community affairs, advertising, promotion and publicity, entertainment and music, sports,

investigations, editorial and corporate and industrial TV.

At the end of the course, students are required to write a 1000-word paper on their interpretation of what one individual panel does and how it will affect their own work in the television industry in the future.

"It's very valuable for the students to hear top people in the television business talk to them," says Morris.

"It enables the student to get a good overview of the industry and help shape and define their goals."

Finland grad opens own show

By Tonya Thrower

Chronicle Staff Writer

A former student in Columbia's Interdisciplinary Arts Graduate Program has taken her class skills and used them by performing around the world.

Pick, a native of Finland, has a bachelors degree of business administration from Helsinki School of Economics and Business Administration. Pick married an American and then moved to the United States in the 1970s. She earned her masters of art degree here at Columbia.

During her studies over the years, she concentrated on creative writing and performing.

Her course work included, drama, dance, mime and the history of art and literature.

After earning her degree here in the states, Pick went back to Finland to visit her relatives for the Christmas holidays. While she was there, she ran into a couple of friends who are dance artists and choreographers. Her two friends, Liisa Lahdenmaki and Oili Aaltonen Liljeberg, asked Pick to perform there in Finland.

Pick is the writer and choreographer of her piece "Constant Variables," an interdisciplinary work of art about money and love, which received excellent reviews from the people in Fin-

land. One week after her show in Finland, she did the same piece in Chicago at the Randolph Street Gallery.

Pick's work is described as being a work of performance art, an art form that has its origins in visual arts, especially surrealism. She has a natural way of delivering her work as a living picture by using methods used in the performing arts. It is like the artist has jumped from the painting onto the stage, said critics.

Pick was recently invited to participate in an exhibit entitled, "Reflections: Women in Their Own Image." This piece was performed at the Ceres Gallery. Pick said that she was very honored to be invited to this exhibit. There were some interesting people there, said Pick, such as Louis Bourgeois, who is well known in visual arts, and Elaine de Kooning.

Pick did her first collaboration piece entitled: "Six Uncommon

Works," which she performed at the 11th Street Theatre. She was accepted to participate in an exhibit juried by sculptor, Mary Stoppert. She has also received an invitation to do another performance in New York City.

"In the United States many artists have devoted themselves to this art form for the past 15 years, but it is not until recently that performance art has been acknowledged as an art form in its own right," Pick said. "One art form only is not sufficient for me to create the kind of work I want to. Combining several art forms into new entities, breaking new ground by doing away with the categorization of art is a challenging and endless task."

Pick's goals for the future are "to keep working on creative new performance art work and to keep the international channels open. The universal language of art is a great bridge builder," said Pick.



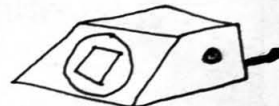
Eija Pick, a Columbia College graduate from Finland, performs her play *Constant Variables* at the Randolph Street Gallery in Chicago. (Photo by Don Likovich)

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Calendar

ART GALLERY— The exhibition "Leitungs Scherben" Sculpture in Glass, Works by David Huchthausen, opens Friday, March 8, in the Columbia College Art Gallery, Eleventh Street Campus, 72 E. 11th St., Chicago, first floor, and will be on display through Friday, April 12.

For further information on this and future exhibitions, please telephone the Gallery at (312) 663-1600, ext. 110.

DANCE— Mordine & Company celebrates its 16th anniversary season as part of DANCESERIES '85 with the introduction of three new dance pieces into its repertoire. The spring season of six performances began Friday, March 15 and continues with Friday and Saturday performances through March 30 at the Dance Center of Columbia College, 4730 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago.

All performances are at 8 p.m. Admission is \$9 for the general public and \$7 for students and senior citizens.

MUSEUM— Two new exhibitions open Friday, March 22, in the Museum of Contemporary Photography of Columbia College, 600 S. Michigan Ave., first floor, and will be on display through Saturday, May 4. A reception for the Chicago artists is scheduled for Friday, March 22, from 5-7 p.m.

There is no admission charge to these exhibitions. Museum hours are Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturdays Noon to 5 p.m. The reception on Friday, March 22, from 5-7 p.m., is free and open to the public. Many of the artists will be in attendance.

For further information on these and future exhibitions, please telephone the Museum at (312) 663-1600, ext. 104.

THEATER— The Association Advancement of Creative Musicians (A.A.C.M.) will put on a jazz concert at The Eleventh Street Theater at 8 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, March 23 and 24.

FINANCIAL AID— On Tuesday, March 19, a workshop will be held. "Walk Through the Financial Aid 85-86 Form" For more information contact Financial Aid extension 140.

LIBRARY— The Library hours for this semester will be: Monday through Thursday - 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Friday - 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturday - 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Are your library books overdue?

Classifieds

To place a classified or personal ad, contact the Columbia Chronicle advertising manager in Room B 106, Chronicle mail or call 663-1600, ext. 343.

Submit all personals and all classified ads typed, double spaced on typing paper, or 4X5 index cards. One message per sheet or card.

All classifieds will remain confidential. Deadlines for submitted display ads and classified will be 3:30 p.m. on Mondays. The same applies for other materials submitted for publication.

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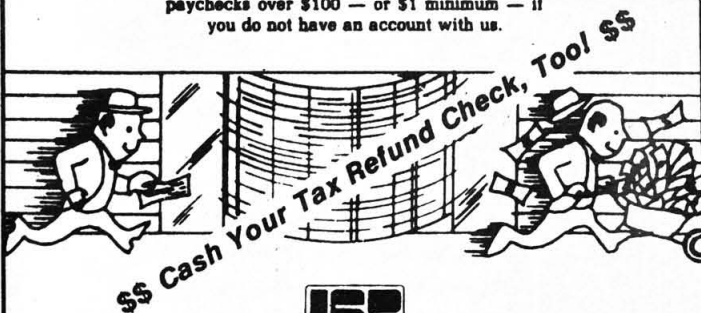
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Presented as a Public Service Announcement



Calvin: a master of the mix on WCRX-FM

By Julie Haran
Chronicle Staff Writer

He began working in a steel mill making, as he put it, "megabucks." Now he is the host of the hottest radio show on Columbia's WCRX-FM.

"Everyone was telling me I had a radio voice when I was spinning records at clubs during high school," said Bob Calvin, a radio personality on WCRX's **Masters of the Mix**.

In 1982, Calvin started at WCRX, broadcasting news. Calvin said, "I was all nerves at first. When I look back at it now, it's kind of funny. My audition tape and my first show were bad, but after a while I loosened up and began to develop an on-the-air personality."

Calvin said he has been quite satisfied with his classes at Columbia. And he cites individuals like Al Parker, Richard Pegue, Herb Kent and Jerry Mitchell as some of his biggest influences.

"The faculty here is great," said Calvin. "They all have major backgrounds in the radio business."

Calvin considers WCRX one of the best college stations in the city. "We have great equipment, and rotation and operations are run just like a commercial station," he said.

Calvin should know about the running of a commercial station. In addition to attending Columbia, he is currently interning at WBMX-FM in Chicago.

"BMX has been a great extension of my experiences here at Columbia," said Calvin. "It is a opportunity for me to listen to conversations and learn about the commercial aspect of the business."

His position at WBMX is assistant to the program director. In this capacity, he works on promotions for contests and public affairs. WBMX is an adult station geared to black audiences.

"BMX started the hot mix craze," said Calvin.

"Hox mixes" are what Calvin's show on WCRX is all about.

"A hot mix uses a lot of rapping and breaking music," said Calvin. "I rap by using words to

emphasize the rhythm of a song."

Calvin's show airs every Friday evening from 8-12 a.m. Based on the number of "call-ins," it is the most popular show at CRX.

"I try to get people in a partying mood...by merging two songs with the same beat, I create a certain sound," said Calvin.

All of the d.j.s comprising the **Masters of the Mix**, encourage listeners to call in.

"Basically, people call in to 'get into' the mix," Calvin said. "I try to respond to my listeners, say 'Hi' and play the songs they request."

Calvin explained that mixes like his began in 1976 when rapping originated. "It's a 'hip-hop, be-bop' sound, a composition of energy."

"I'm happy that people dance

to and enjoy my show," Calvin said. He considers break dancing a statement of the youth of the '80s. "It separates the youth from the system. They can compete with each other but in a non-violent way unlike the street gangs."

Calvin's show and all of the efforts of the **Masters of the Mix** have become so popular that some of the listeners have formed a fan club called the Masterettes. As can be gathered by their name, the club is made up of all females.

"The Masterettes came to one of our parties last semester, and we all autographed their shirts," said Calvin.

Calvin graduates this June. Although he refused to disclose his secret, he said he has big plans for "selling" himself after graduation. "I'm going to show a gen-

eral manager how to make a lot of money...money is what it's all about," he said.

"By the time I'm 35, I'll be the owner of two radio stations," Calvin said with confidence.

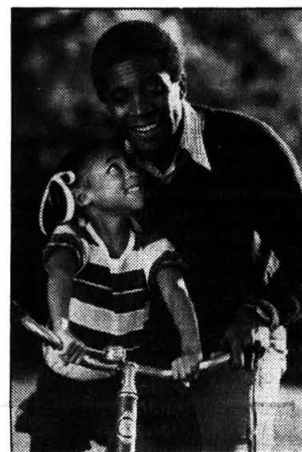
He offered some advice to aspiring disc jockeys, "Make sure you have the desire and the determination to be in radio, even with talent, you cannot survive without these."

All d.j.s should like a variety of music. "It can limit a person, if they don't," Calvin said. Some of his favorites include: Journey, Shalimar and Anita Baker. And he revealed that he can't start his day without listening to a little classical music in the morning.

Calvin summed it up best himself, "I'm going down in history, as the 'baddest' d.j. that ever be."



Bob Calvin, WCRX d.j., aspiring to become "the baddest d.j. that ever be."
(Photo by Rob Perea)



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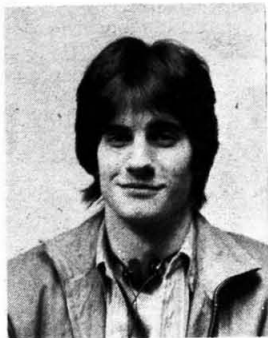
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Richie beats a Prince, a Boss and a Queen



By Keith Wesol
Arts Editor

Fellow Columbia students, for the next eight issues of the Chronicle I will be writing this column, "Rhythm 'n' Views," offering commentary on the world of pop/rock.

I will confine myself to the pop/rock genre because that is all I feel I am qualified to comment on. I will attempt to cover a wide variety of topics including both the business and creative aspects of what effects the music.

I am proficient on the guitar, can bang out a few tunes on the piano and understand some basic (and some not so basic) elements of music theory. So much for my credentials. So let's get down to business and deal with the subject of the day: the 27th Annual Grammy Awards.

The awards, broadcast to the world on Tuesday, Feb. 22, had

been billed as something of a showdown between the R&B slash funk slash soul slash rock slash blues slash God knows what else whiz kid, Prince, and the industrial strength blue-collar rock 'n' roller himself, Bruce Springsteen. Also, entering the fray were Tina Turner, Cyndi Lauper and Lionel Richie in contention for the top categories.

Last year's Grammy extravaganza had been dreadfully predictable as the Gloved One swept eight categories and the crowd just yawned. This year it seemed that there might actually be a little suspense and, I don't know about you, but the tension was just killing me.

Despite the fact that the show was hosted by John Denver, a man who gives new meaning to the word smarmy and makes me not want to admit to being an American, I was looking forward to the results because there was some music that actually appealed to my tastes (Prince, Springsteen and Turner) in the running.

I should have known better from the National Academy of Recording Arts & Sciences and its 5,000 voting members. What did we get for Album of the Year? It wasn't Prince's semiautobiographical pop masterpiece, *Purple Rain*, it wasn't Turner's stunning overdue comeback, *Private Dancer*, and it wasn't Springsteen's powerful overview of Ronald Reagan's Ameri-

ca, *Born In The U.S.A.*

What we got for Album of the Year was Richie's underwhelming *Can't Slow Down*. One of the worst purveyors of adult contemporary swill, the black Kenny Rogers, had beaten out a Prince, a Boss and a Queen for the big money.

Which brings us to the question of the day: What does NARAS do? Do the Grammys really reflect the worth of the winner? Most of the albums and acts that were nominated were, for all their pseudo-controversial opinions and appearances, million plus sellers. (Is the only requirement for a Grammy the fact that it was sold?)

If all the 5,000 voting members of NARAS do is take the top sellers what is the purpose? Why not just take the top selling albums off the Billboard charts? Even the category of Best New Artist contained some pretty predictable names: Frankie Goes to Hollywood, Cyndi Lauper, etc. All have had their hits and big exposure from the music press and all of them very obvious choices.

Ultimately, maybe all awards are unfair because you run into the personal opinions and biases of the judges and it is not really a reflection of the record buyer's tastes. But the Grammy is to the music business what the Oscar is to the movies and we should have come up with a better Album of the Year than *Can't Slow Down*.

Rhythm 'n' Views



Prince: the awards that weren't.

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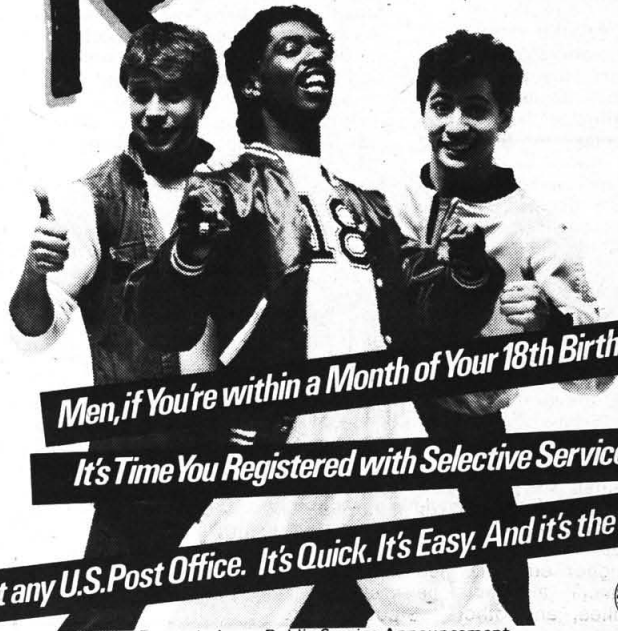
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BLACK HISTORY PROGRAM MARCH 1985

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY
TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH	1:30 - 3:20 PM	FASHION-SHOW "BOUTIQUE AFRICA"
THURSDAY, MARCH 21st	5:30 - 10:00 PM	FILM SHOWINGS: CABIN IN THE SKY: ETHEL WATERS LENA HORNE STORMY WEATHER: LENA HORNE BILL ROBINSON
TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH	1:30 - 2:30 PM	PLAY/By "CHOCOLATE CHIPS"
	2:30 - 3:20 PM	DANCE - TROUPE VICTOR CLOTTEY
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27TH	1:30 - 3:20 PM	JOSEPH HOLMES DANCE COMPANY
THURSDAY, MARCH 28TH	5:00 - 6:30 PM	LECTURE KEYNOTE SPEAKER DIANE NASH (FOLLOWED BY RECEPTION IN FACULTY LOUNGE 5th FL. 623 S. WABASH)

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FYI

Materials from The Chicago Public Library's Neighborhood History Research Collection will be showcased, beginning March 16, 1985, in a traveling exhibit scheduled to visit 15 library locations over the next 14 months. It is titled "Early Chicago Neighborhoods." The exhibit begins its tour at the Mount Greenwood branch library 10961 S. Kedzie Ave., where it will be on display March 16-April 3, 1985. Then moves on to 11 more branches, the two regional libraries and The Chicago Public Library Cultural Center. It is free and open to the public at all locations. For more information on the exhibit or on the Neighborhood History Research Collection, please phone the Library's Collections Division at 269-2926.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE PARTICIPATES IN FINANCIAL AID AWARENESS WEEK

Formally proclaimed by Governor Thompson, Illinois Financial Aid Awareness Week (Feb. 11th - 15th, 1985) supports Illinois' commitment to higher education by providing financial aid facts to students, families, and other interested individuals.

Since many students were still enjoying the term break during this designated week, the Financial Aid Office has designed three workshops during Spring semester which includes: "A Walk-Through of the 1985-86 FAF", "Financing Your Education" and "Special Circumstances and How They Affect Your Financial Aid".

"A Walk-Through of the 1985-86 Financial Aid Form" will highlight changes in this year's form, common mistakes to avoid, and the steps used in processing your form. We strongly recommend this workshop for those who have not yet filed their

The Planning Committee of Chicago Communications announces the availability of the 1985 Albert P. Weisman Memorial Scholarship applications. They are now entering their second decade and are hoping for a record turn out in application submissions this year.

The Weisman Scholarships are designed to provide seed-money to Columbia College students who are working on specific communications-related projects in such fields as photography, film/video, graphic arts, publishing-printing, and many others.

Eligibility is really quite simple. Each student must be enrolled at Columbia for no less than 16 credit hours during the current 1984-85 academic year (not per semester) and working on a project that will be completed no later than November 1, 1985. The project must be endorsed by at least two Columbia College faculty members and one outside source and must have a sound budget proposal. (Preference is given to projects that are already underway.)

To date, the Weisman Fund has distributed over \$100,000 to 131 students. Many of these students have since received other prestigious awards including one Academy Award.

1985-86 FAF's.

At the workshop, "Financing your Education", we will show a video produced at Columbia on various options in financial assistance. The impact of loan indebtedness on your future will also be discussed.

Students are encouraged to participate in a discussion on "Special Circumstances and How They Affect Your Financial Aid." We will address many questions, such as:

- My parents are divorced/separated; who should complete my FAF?
- My family's financial circumstances have changed since I filed the form; how do I make the changes?
- Will I get more financial aid if I am an independent student?

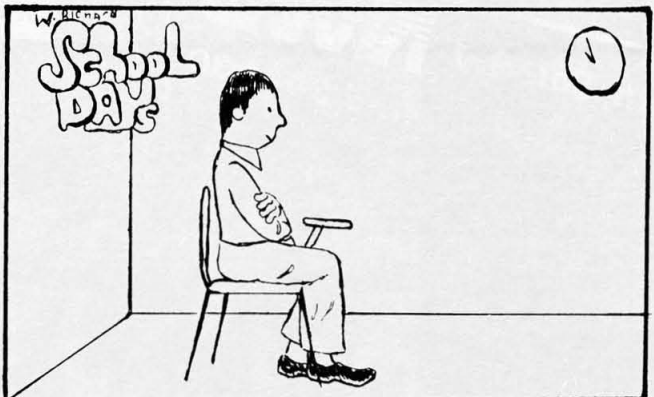
Watch for the dates and places of these workshops!

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Spring training news?-'So what!'

This is the time when major dailies smother sports fans with the most useless poop ever to hit the sports pages: spring training.

It's not enough for those poopshooter baseball writers to just tell you who looks good, who might win a spot on the 25-man roster or which rookie isn't going to make the team again. These sun worshipers who tote a pencil and notebook under their faded polo shirts have no mercy for us snow ridden arm chair managers.

Be it frustration or envy (OK, envy), 90 percent of the ink on the sports page leaves us to blurt, "So what?!"

So, to those sports scribes with the tans that leave the North Shorers, who only had one week of spring break to brown, blushing, I send this column of my own "So what's?!"

So what if the Cubs invit-

Locker Room Lines



Dennis Anderson

will do an adequate job in the field, but we want to know when he will retire. I've got even odds on him making the Hall of Fame on the first ballot.

So what if Montreal third baseman Tim Wallach missed a team workout because he had a tooth pulled (the scribes got technical: extraction)? Wallach's still going to hit 20 home runs and make 20 errors whether he has 31 teeth or 32.

ed shortstop Chris Speier to their spring camp? The journeyman hasn't been a regular since 1981. And could he possibly beat out Larry Bowa and Shawon Dunston? Experience or youth win every time.

So what if Reggie Jackson is going to play right field for the California Angels this year? Reggie

fielder Doug Baker and reliever Bill Scherrer had the 24-hour flu and missed a Detroit intrasquad game? Don't the Tigers have shortstop Allen Trammell and bullpen ace Willie Hernandez written in stone?

So what if a half dozen Latin ball players are late reporting to camp because

of visa problems? I have Visa problems every month.

So what if New York Met outfielder George Foster, who does not feel comfortable against live pitching early in spring training, would not bat in intrasquad games? Foster still won't slide since he got a boo-boo on his leg in little league, let alone help the Mets much this season.

So what if Philadelphia manager John Felske named third baseman Mike Schmidt, shortstop Ivan DeJesus and second baseman Juan Samuel to his starting infield? The three combined for 88 errors in 1984.

So what if the St. Louis Cardinals heard National League umpire Ed Vargo explain the balk rule to them? If they don't know it by now, the minor leagues need some major revamping.

So what if Detroit manager Sparky Anderson doesn't have to think very

long to tell you who he thinks will be the most improved Tiger regular this year? It's Larry Herndon. Herndon hit only seven home runs and 43 RBIs in 1984. In 1983, Herndon had 20 homers and 92 RBIs. Believe me, 1983 is more his form.

So what if Boston gave pitcher Tom McCarthy permission to fly back to Boston where his wife was expecting their first child? I want to know who McCarthy is going to name the kid after.

So what if Texas general manager Tom Grieve may have to put infielder Toby Harrah on a permanent emotional high? Harrah's jubilation reportedly hasn't dwindled since he was traded to the Rangers from the New York Yankees in late February. "I couldn't be happier," Harrah said. "I'm just happy to be back in Texas."

And I'm just happy that spring training is almost over.

Red West, Red South, to collide for title shot

By Robert Brooks
Sports Editor

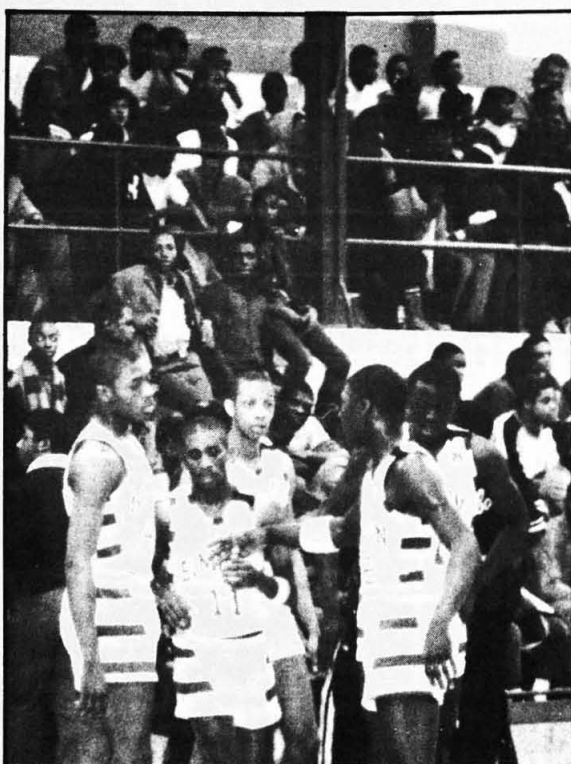
As predicted, the Red South and Red West Divisions have representatives among the Public League's final four, with Simeon (26-1) as the favorite to meet Proviso West in the Illinois High School Association Basketball Championship.

The big shock is that Crane and King didn't make it.

"I wouldn't say we were favored to win," Simeon coach Bob Hambric said. "The four other teams in the playoffs have the same chance at winning."

The death of Ben Wilson left many to wonder if Simeon could repeat 1983-84 championship season. Early in the season, Hambric stressed Simeon's lack of leadership. Despite it all, the wins continued.

As the season progressed, David Knight (16 points per game), 6'3" senior, and Eric David showed signs of leadership. Early in February, Nelson Anderson, 6'5" junior transfer from Prosser, made his debut, providing Simeon with good scoring from the bench. Deon Butler, 5'10" sophomore, provides Simeon with speed, a passing attack and scoring. Together, along with the efforts of the other players, they formed



Prep Basketball '85

The Wolverines huddle together to discuss game plans. (Photo by Robert Brooks)

something greater than leadership. They formed teamwork.

Tim Hardaway, Wade Jenkins and Caleb Davis provides Carver (21-6) with the best scoring among the four teams. Hardaway (19.5 p.p.g.), Jenkins (14.9 p.p.g.), and Davis (14.5 p.p.g.) ranked among the Red South six leading scorers.

However, Red West teams can not be deleted. For almost a decade, West Side teams have represented the Public League in the State Championship. History could repeat.

Manley (22-6), Red West

champions, heads into the semi-finals with Kenneth Shannon (17 p.p.g.) leading the Wildcats in scoring. If Shannon, Mike Mitchell, John Dusley, John Nance and Carlos Harris play an excellent game, Manley could be the surprise team of the tournament.

Collins (18-9) has been a power in the Red West ever since 1980. Although the Cobras have no players ranking among the top or leading the league in scoring, Henry Scott, Michael New and Cedric Howlett could be the ingredients to Collins first city championship.

Questions mark in Cubs, Sox camp

By Joseph Spatafora
Chronicle Staff Writer

With the Cubs coming off a banner season in 1984 and the White Sox fans slipping from their 1983 caliber, Chicago baseball fans have a lot to watch this spring.

CUBS REPORT — Returning this year from the National League Eastern Divisional Champions are MVP second baseman Ryne Sandberg, Cy Young Award winner Rick Sutcliffe and all-stars first baseman Leon Durham, catcher Jody Davis, third baseman Ron Cey, relief pitcher Lee Smith and left fielder Gary Mathews.

WHITE SOX REPORT — With veterans ace-pitcher LaMarr Hoyt and slugger Greg Luzinski gone, young stars outfielders Harold Baines and Ron Kittle, first baseman Greg Walker and pitcher Rich Dotson have to prove they can return the White Sox to their winning form.

The Cubs appear to be strong contenders, and the White Sox could be the surprise of the American League. However, there are still a few questions Chicago fans would like answered before opening day.

Who will start at shortstop?

The Cubs will have to decide whether to stick with the aging Larry Bowa at shortstop, or give touted rookie Shawon Dunston the call.

If the White Sox start rookie Ozzie Guillen at shortstop, how expendable are Scott Fletcher and Jerry Dybzinski?

Which position will Luis Salazar play?

The White Sox will probably start Salazar at third base; however, Salazar can play the outfield and steal bases. And speaking of the outfield, White Sox manager Tony LaRussa said there was a "50-50 chance" that the White Sox will trade for an outfielder who can hit in the middle of the lineup and drive in runs.

What about pitching?

Last year, Chicago fans thought the White Sox had a solid pitching staff and considered the Cubs' pitching staff a joke. In a year, that has reversed.

This year, Sutcliffe and Dennis Ekersly will (hopefully) be around for the whole season, and Scott Sanderson and Dick Ruthven, both plagued by injuries last year, are healthy. Along with Steve Trout, the Cubs should have a fearsome starting rotation.

If Dotson can come through on the mound, like Hoyt in 1983, and get help from the bullpen, the White Sox could move to the top.

With opening day less than a month away, time will soon answer.