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Columbia Chronicle

Volume 14, Number 8

Monday, May 20, 1985

Computer Dating

Taps has been officially played for the Chronicle's computer dating service.

In a final notice printed in the April 29 edition of the Chronicle, we put out a call to recruit more people. We said that we needed at least 100 responses. At that time we had 34.

Guess What? We got eight more. So it is gone and buried. Sorry, the Editors.

Mrs. Carter sells book

**By Tonya Thrower
Chronicle Staff Writer**

Secret service men swarmed the main Building as they escorted Rosalyn Carter, wife of former President James Carter, into the college to be interviewed about her book, "First Lady of Plains."

On Thursday, May 9, Mrs. Carter was at Columbia, where she was interviewed on WBEZ radio. The interview was conducted by Host Bob Cromie who interviews authors. The program was produced by Ed Morris, T.V. Dept. chairperson.

During the interview, Mrs. Carter discussed her newly published book about herself and her family's life in the White House. Morris said the program's presentation was underwritten for national radio on 130 stations by Columbia College.

Carter has been on a tour to promote her book in Los Angeles, New York, Atlanta and St. Louis: Chicago was her last stop.

When asked how she feels about being an author, Carter replied, "I

feel that this is one of the greatest accomplishments of my life, since this is my first time writing a book."

She said that writing is very hard work. Carter added, her husband should take some credit for the existence of her book because he

was writing a manuscript containing information that was very helpful to her.

"I'm going to be doing work for the Carter Center (a school of Emory University in Atlanta), it will be on the site of the Carter Presidential Library, which is now under construction," she said.

Mrs. Carter was born in 1927 in Plains, Georgia. She attended Georgia Southwestern College from 1945-47. After College, she married James (Jimmy) Carter, Jr. July 7. They had four children: sons James Earl III, John Williams, Donnel Jeffrey and daughter Amy Lynn.

Mrs. Carter was a CLERK AT THE Plains post office in 1975 and is known world-wide for her excellent work in mental health services, for which she is chairperson and has been working with patients since 1971.

Mrs. Carter is a member of the board at the National Mental Health Agency. She and her family still reside in Plains.



Class tells both sides of abortion

**By Rick Guasco
Chronicle Staff Writer**

Abortion is a controversial issue handled carefully by the news media, but an Advanced Studio Production class at Columbia is trying to prevent both sides of the emotional debate.

Led by instructor Rob Bernard, the class is producing two talk shows, and has invited both anti-abortion and pro-choice groups to appear.

Last Wednesday's show featured guests from the Illinois Right to Life Committee and Women Exploited By Abortion, a group made up of women who have had abortions.

Barbara McFall, a former nurse at Children's Memorial Hospital and now a member of the Right to Life group, talked about the morality of abortion.

"As a nurse, it didn't make sense," McFall said. "We believe the fetus is a human being, biologically speaking, from the time of conception."

McFall stated that an abortion takes place in the United States every 20 seconds and the 4,000 abortions are performed daily.

Gloria Ponziano and Kathy Derma are two women who had abortions and are now active members of WEBA. The two discussed first-hand the problems—both physical and emotional—they had after their abortions.

"We were lied to," Derma charged. "We believed the propaganda that (said) it's (the

fetus) just a blob of tissue."

"I had no self-esteem. I had nightmares and guilt," said Ponziano.

Although Ponziano was opposed to abortion, her husband demanded she have an abortion, saying a child would threaten their marriage. Ponziano already had another child from an earlier marriage. The abortion almost destroyed her second marriage.

"I told him, 'I did this for you,' and now that I've done it, I hate

you," she said.

During the talk show, Ponziano and Derma held a mock counseling session, with Derma trying to talk Ponziano out of having an abortion. Derma is also a part of WAIT—Women's Abortion Information Team—which provides sidewalk counseling.

While state law requires abortion clinics to provide counseling services, Derma claims she received no counseling from the clinic. The clinic had nothing to do with her after the abortion, she

charges. Ten years after the abortion, Derma says she still suffers the physical effects—including a low-level infection—from the operation.

McFall described some of the ways abortions are performed—providing unpleasant information. For example, the suction tube often used to suck out a fetus is strong enough to tear apart the tiny body. Fatal saline solution is injected into the womb, and the woman gives birth to a dead child.

"A woman has a right to do whatever to her own body," McFall said. "But it's not her body she's killing."

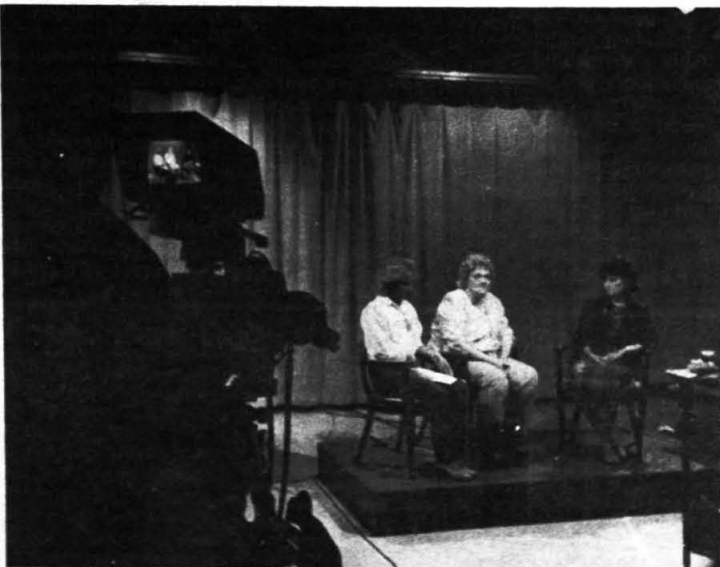
McFall praised, "Silent Scream," a film which used ultrasound techniques to photograph an abortion. If abortion was banned, McFall believes it would make women think twice about becoming pregnant.

"If abortion wasn't so available, I think people would be forced to be sexually more responsible," she said.

Derma offered adoption as the best alternative to abortion. She pointed to long lists of foster parents waiting to adopt a child. Also, not all infants which may be aborted come from poor families, but could support the children.

Ironically, Bernard's own wife is expecting in October.

This Wednesday, members of Planned Parenthood are scheduled to guest on the talk show.



(l-r) Gloria Ponziano, Kathy Derma of Women Exploited by Abortion and Barbara McFall of the Illinois Right to Life Committee, discuss their views against abortion during an Advanced Studio Class production (Photos by Robb Perea)

Cable news network hires Columbia grads

By Nicky Chelois
Freelance Writer

Cable News Network, under the umbrella company of the Turner Broadcasting System, might have hired a video journalist right off the street five years ago, but these days they can afford to be selective, said Columbia Radio & Television Placement Coordinator Walter Gallas.

When the company was first launched, it was in dire need to hire people to fill spots such as camera operators, floor directors and writers. Now the waiting line seems to be getting longer and longer.

However, Columbia College grads seem to have a cutting edge when it comes to landing jobs with CNN.

Gallas visited the Atlanta headquarters March 25-27 to meet face to face with his contacts and to discuss the growth potential of the company.

To set the record straight, the Turner Broadcasting System consists of Cable News Network, CNN Headline News, and Superstation WTBS, an independent station like Chicago's WGN.

In the last three years several Columbia grads have gone to CNN when first entering the job market on a full-time basis. According to Gallas, they have established a good reputation for both their quality work and impressive production skills.

CNN, which operates under no union in Atlanta, has both its advantages and disadvantages for newcomers. In Chicago, if you are a member of the union, you are very restricted as to the types of equipment you are allowed to handle. However, at CNN, entry-level employees who do not necessarily operate certain types of equipment during their working day are encouraged to observe and learn such skills as videotape editing during or after working hours. "This way a beginner can familiarize himself with the entire studio," Gallas said.

New-hires usually start out as video journalists. (VJ's) which is



Columbia College alumni presently employed with Cable News Network in Atlanta: from left to right, Nick Charles, sports anchor; Fern Hoppenstand, video journalist; Eric Stilt, technical director; Frank Besenhofer, technical director; Scott Rosenthal, technical director; Frank Prizeslicke, video journalist.

basically another name for a production assistant. This position allows one to work as a camera operator, floor director, teleprompter or tape play-back operator in the studio. After working six to eight months in this position, the video journalists have the opportunity to vie for positions which may include: video tape editor, technical director or possibly becoming a part of the remote newsgathering crew.

Some opportunities also exist outside of the CNN Atlanta headquarters where grads can work as reporters or remote camera

CNN prefers graduates in television production or broadcast journalism who have had an internship in which they have become familiar with what their line of work involves. "I cannot over-emphasize the importance

of an internship before applying at CNN," Gallas said. crew operators for a number of the CNN bureaus based all over the country.

CNN plans to expand its operations in September by adding a European service which will beam news and information to Western Europe via satellite. This will mean that the company will continue to search for qualified individuals to fill spots in various departments. According to Gallas, Turner Broadcasting plans on producing more of their own television programs which will include television series and movies operated under the authority of the Turner Program Services.

"As CNN grows, so will their studio production, sales and syndication," Gallas said. "More people will be needed to fill spots both locally and possibly

overseas."

Presently, the employees of CNN are satisfied with their positions. The overall experience one can get with this company compensates for the low wage, Gallas said.

Gallas also said that it's not impossible for a recent graduate to start out in Chicago with a major television or radio station, but that is more the exception than the rule.

Most graduates entering these fields start off in small towns and gradually as they gain the experience, come back to a major market television or radio station.

For those that are interested in obtaining employment information about possible positions with CNN, call Walter Gallas, placement coordinator at Ext. 282 for an appointment.

Students live for ten bucks a day

By Tonya Thrower
Chronicle Staff Writer

Do you want to go to Hawaii and stay for \$10 per day?

A new program called Student National Nationwide that has been established in Chicago can help you do it.

Ross Helfund, program coordinator with help from others designed this program to provide college students in the program to share living quarters with other students in the program for \$10 a day.

Although the concept has been around longer than a year, the services has just recently gotten into full-swing.

Services are mostly used by independent students who are on their own. Students who are seeking job leads in Chicago or cross country. Students who may have landed an intern in the city they live

in or another state and students who just want to travel.

Living quarters are provided by students in the program, who want or need extra money. Even though some students volunteer to be accommodators, qualifications don't require you to be one. There are accommodators in every state except Alaska, said Helfund.

Any student who attends an institution which offers a graduate, B.A.'s or professional degree can qualify. This includes visiting and part-time students and students on leave. All alumni students up to one year out of college qualify also.

To join there's a \$35 membership fee required. (This money is used to pay for the program's large phone bills, said the coordinator.) A photostat copy of a photo I.D. is required before a perspective member fills out an application and

preference information sheet. The preference information sheet is used to evaluate living conditions a person likes or dislikes. It is also used for giving additional information to the accommodator a member will live with. "A member's living preference is guaranteed," Helfund said.

A student traveling with another student who also needs a place to live will cost \$10 per night per member. The accommodator can charge a maximum of \$20 per person if he/she wants to. Most of the time this price isn't charged. You can also bring a friend whose not a student if the accommodator approves.

"There's one thing I don't like that most people think and that is the quality of our living quarters," said Helfund. The program coordinator

said, "The cost is cheap because of the nature of the program, not because living conditions are bad."

When asked what were some of the students reactions to the program, he replied, "actually negative and positive reactions were given. Anyway the member will have a pretty good idea what the program is about before entering."

Plans for future are to try and have a resource center put in Columbia, so students can become more familiar with the program and fill out applications there.

If you want to join, you can call Ross Helfund at 251-2496, or write to Student Travel Club Corporation at 2421 W. Pratt Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60645. You can also write to P.O. Box 8346 Northfield, Ill. 60093.

NEWS

Officers explain NATO Treaty

By Rick Guasco
Chronicle Staff Writer

They were hundreds of miles away from the nearest ocean, but four NATO military officers visited Columbia College last Wednesday as part of their mission.

The four men were in the Chicago area to meet with students and other groups to discuss the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Wednesday's discussion with Ron Freund's U.S. Foreign Policy class provided some background information and answers about the Western alliance.

"We are here to brief the public on NATO, and to explain to people exactly what it is," said Group Capt. Michael Peaker, a British officer with the Royal Air Force.

Joining Peaker were Commander Angelo Lattarulo, of Italy; Cmdr. Uwe Becker, an intelligence officer from West Germany; and Lieutenant Cmdr. Phil Cronk, from the U.S. Navy. The four are stationed at NATO's Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic headquarters in Norfolk, Va.

Formed in 1949, NATO is a group made up of 16 nations. Among the more important members are the countries the four men represent. (France is also a member, but has no official military role in NATO.) Member nations offer part of their own defense and arms to make up NATO forces.

NATO claims its zone of responsibility as being from the North Pole to most of the northern half of the Atlantic Ocean, down to about the tip of Florida, across to northern Africa and Western Europe.

Under NATO's charter, the group is charged with protecting its ships within these waters. On any day, there are 3,000 merchant ships at sea and another 3,000 in part within the area.



Four NATO military officers spoke with Chronicle staff writer Rick Guasco last week: Lt. Cmdr. Phil Cronk, USN; Cmdr. Uwe Becker; Group Capt. Michael Peaker, and Cmdr. Angelo. (Photo by Robb Perea)

"North Europe depends on shipping for its economic activity and survival," explained Cmdr. Becker.

NATO's counterpart is the Warsaw Pact, led by the Soviet Union and made up of its East European allies. The two forces stand virtually face to face in the water. As ship traffic by both groups of countries increases, the two groups become increasingly concerned over disruption of shipping as well as over the other side's political and military moves.

NATO's originally strategy was one of promising retaliation for any attacks against members. The policy has evolved into one called, "flexible response," retaliating in

the same manner as any attack.

"If they (the enemy) send one man over the wire, we're certainly not going to drop a nuclear bomb," explained Peaker.

While the strategy is aimed at avoiding use of nuclear weapons, NATO doesn't rule out resorting to nuclear weapons if necessary. Such an order, however, could only come from the President of the U.S. or the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

"If we were unable to prevent the Warsaw Pact from crossing (the border), we would have to demonstrate limited nuclear force to show a firmness of purpose," Peaker said.

However, Becker explained Soviet policy: "If the Soviets ran into a wartime situation that couldn't be handled with conventional weapons, they would turn to chemical weapons, which would cause as much damage to human lives as nuclear bombs. If the situation still could not be handled with chemical weapons, then they would very quickly forget any word said about no first-use of nuclear weapons."

Also mentioned were expansion of the Soviet navy, NATO efforts in early detection of enemy forces, and lessons learned from the British Falkland Islands War with Argentina.

National Science Week fizzles

National Science Week began May 13-18.

The Chemistry & Daily class participated by making extract nylon from a mixture of two solutions. Linda Rosen is the instructor for this class.

Although the Chemistry & Daily class participated, there was very little response from the rest of Columbia's students.

"We tried to get some publicity, but unfortunately we couldn't,

said Jeff Wade in the Science Dept. The reason may be because Columbia is a school of arts and the general public doesn't involve us with science." Wade is a lab manager and he helps arrange the events in the program.

There was a proclamation signed by Congress proclaiming May 12-18 as National Science Week.

Next Monday the Science Dept. will start planning for next year's Science Week. (Photos by Rob Perea)



Shut your trap

Last week our Opinion Time asked students to name three ways in which Columbia College could improve the student lounge, and there were some good suggestions made.

Now, we have a suggestion; if Columbia students cannot restrain from screaming at levels which shatter glass when playing games in the lounge, then the college should set and enforce a comfortable noise level for at least the first half of the lounge, namely the area outside of the Chronicle offices.

Every Thursday our staff produces the final layout of this paper before going to the printer. Because our offices are small, we spread out onto the lounge area to work, often with success.

Yet, on a few occasions, we and other students who are relaxing in that area have been disturbed by the annoying bellows of six Trivial Pursuit players. The noise level on these days has been comparable to a bar full of partying drunks.

We are no angels, so we understand students wanting to have some fun during class breaks. On occasion we have raised the roof.

But, whereas the lounge is not meant to assume the atmosphere of a library, nor is it to take on the form of soldiers busting out on shore leave.

As adults, let's respect others when using the lounge. It is there for all students, those who want to work and play. Isn't it better that we restrain ourselves now than if later, because of our lack of common courtesy, the one place we students have to unwind is taken away from us? We think so.

Columbia Chronicle

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The Columbia Chronicle is a student-run newspaper published weekly and released every Monday. Views expressed here are not necessarily those of the advisor or the college.

All opinions meant for publication should be sent to the Chronicle in the form of the typewritten letter to the editor.

We ask that you restrict your comments to those related to this publication, the college, or issues concerning college students.

Letters without legitimate surnames, addresses and phone numbers will not be considered for publication. All material will be subject to editing.

Smokers need vent...

Smoking may not be a very attractive habit, but it is indeed a habit. Habits can be defined as anything as commonplace as a pattern of behavior acquired by frequent repetition or something as unusual as an addiction. For many smokers, the practice is both.

The question is not whether majority rules or whether the rights of the minority should be considered. The question simply is—Do smokers have a right to smoke in an area where non-smokers will be present? The answer is not as simple as the question.

Many instructors at Columbia allow smoking in their classrooms. Oftentimes, the teacher is a smoker as well, but in many instances the teacher allows smoking as a means of loosening the atmosphere of the classroom, especially in those classes where teacher and students meet for two hours straight without a break.

Non-smokers do have rights. They should not have to be subjected to the smoke of those around them when it is at all possible. But designating a small section for smokers in the back of a classroom is not what one would call cruel and unusual punishment. Permitting smoking in closed quarters like the school elevators would be considered outrageous. But little smoke in the back of a well-ventilated room, with usable windows and space enough to breathe is something entirely different.

The fumes at the local gas station are worse. Exhaust inhaled while riding the bus to and from Columbia is more dangerous. Simply taking a deep, deep breath once one steps outside into the pollution-filled city should be more of a concern than a minute amount of cigarette smoke floating to the front of a classroom.

Probably the best solution to such a problem would be taking a vote at the start of the semester in each class. The vote should be based on the question—Should those individuals with a habit be permitted to practice it freely in a designated section of the room? Or should they not be allowed to indulge?

Pro

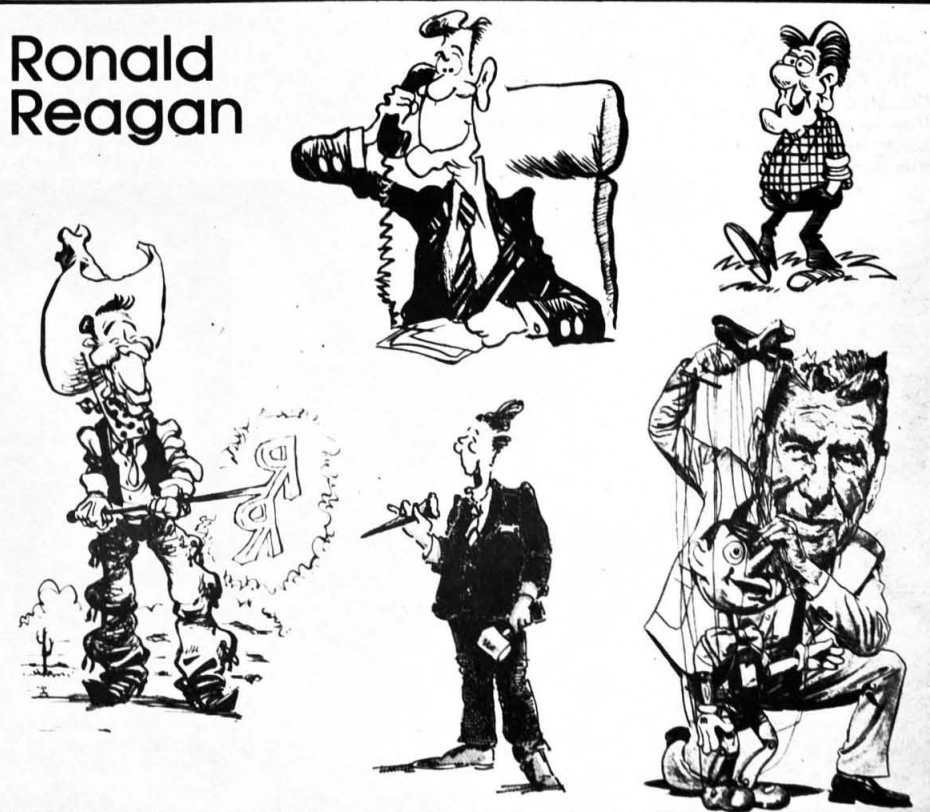
I have a feeling that the vast majority of the classes would ban such indulgences. If this were the case then all smokers, nail-biters, gum-chewers, food addicts, caffeine junkies, pencil-tappers, nose-pickers, in fact all students with a habit would be forced out into the halls leaving the classrooms empty. Unless of course, a few non-smoking, faultless students still remained.

Julie Haran
Assignment Editor

Columbia's Cal



Ronald Reagan



...but smolder in wrong place

Smokers are the first ones to tell you they have a right to smoke. They lament about being discriminated against when they are forced to smoke in designated areas in work places and restaurants.

A good example came up in the Chronicle offices this semester. A few of the staff members smoke regularly while others fan away the fumes. After several of the non-smokers began complaining about the foggy air, including our advisor Les Brownlee, I put up a sign on one of the inner office doors. It read: "No smoking in these offices. All nicotine fits can be fixed out in the student

lounge." This seemed like a simple request. All of those on staff who smoked merely had to walk a few feet outside of our offices to light up. But, from the response I got, you would have thought I had raised the price of cigarettes. The smoking stopped for a week; eventually the sign vanished. Those of us who do not smoke are back to swimming our way through the smoky layers for a retreat into a room of somewhat clear air.

Students are complaining about the smoking in their classrooms, too. Unfortunately there is little help for Columbia's non-smoking students.

According to Velicia McMillian in Columbia's Administrative

Dean's office, there is not supposed to be any smoking in the classrooms. The city's fire inspector has warned that the classrooms are not equipped to extinguish cigarettes. McMillian points out that there are not any ashtrays in the classrooms (but in a lot of the rooms there are few fire extinguishers visible either).

Con

The no-smoking policy is left up to the instructor who wishes to enforce it. The fifteen minute break instructors allow between classes are for when students want to smoke, however in some classrooms there is still smoking.

McMillian says classrooms cannot be divided into non-smoking sections because, of course, smoke roams to all sections of the room.

So what is a non-smoking student to do during classes where the instructor and half of the class smoke? I have several suggestions:

Politely bring the smoking policy up to vote in class. Hopefully the smokers will have some compassion and gracefully decide to use the break time for smoking.

If that doesn't work, protest loudly telling smokers that you as a non-smoker are more susceptible to lung cancer. Threaten to sue them when you become ill if you are subject to asthma or another respiratory disease. Threaten to bring in your prescription bills for them to pay for the extra sinus medications you have invested in during the class.

You can always sit by an open window, but having the non-smokers take intermittent breaks to escape the smoke during class periods may force instructors to apply the no-smoking rule.

Also, if the smokers get careless to the point where you think a fire may start, contact the Administrative Dean's office and the nearest fire department via their non-emergency number to report the incidents.

All of these or none of these suggestions may work. But, we non-smokers have to do something to impose our rights on the smoker; they have imposed their right to smoke on us long enough. My idea of a non-smoking utopia at Columbia would be to have classes in all departments separate from smokers taking the same classes. Like all utopias, this one couldn't work. I'll bet in no time there would be cries of discrimination in Columbia's hall ... all from smokers.

Pamela Dean
Editor-in-Chief

Letters to the Editor Teacher apologizes

Dear Editor:

As the typing instructor, in which class Jim Rusnak is a student, I find it necessary to answer his complaint.

Jim and all of my students were told why I was not in class, and I did provide a substitute for the days that I could not be there. Jim failed to explain in his complaint that my mother had been rushed to the hospital, and was in Intensive Care. For three days and nights, I only left the hospital to go home for the necessities, so I was there with her when she passed away. She spent one week in the Intensive Care Unit and then she passed away. My mother was and will always be so very dear to me. I would gladly teach my course, for a year, and never miss a day, if I could just have my mother back with me. When you spend your whole lifetime with your mother, in my case 51 years, and some months, it hurts to lose her. Not only did I not come to class, I did not even leave my house for four weeks. I was under the doctor's care because my loss was so great.

The only students who had to double up on the work, were the students who had not turned in the assignments on time. As far as my being "enraged because someone called to complain on me" is untrue. I was never told that there was a complaint against me, so I could not have been "enraged" about something I knew nothing about. I

have taught typing here for five years, and I have never yelled nor screamed at any of my students. If that had been the case, I'm sure that I would have been, at least, called in to discuss what the problem was. My students are up-to-date with their assignments, plus they received their first timing from the substitute. Their papers were turned in, for class work and home work, to me for corrections. Every class day the students were given class-work and homework.

It's so sad that a young person such as Jim, could be "so upset that I left the classroom" because his instructor was not present, but showed no compassion nor understanding that his instructor's MOTHER had passed. Perhaps Jim does not have a closeness with his family, I do not know. But, my family means everything to me. I just hope that he never has to go through what I went through, and I am still going through.

I find it very hard to understand why he did not come to me or called me (I give my number where I can be reached to any student who wants it). But, then again, he never once expressed any form of sympathy to me, as all of my other students have.

HERE AND NOW, I APOLOGIZE TO ALL OF MY STUDENTS FOR NOT BEING IN CLASS, AND, I ALSO APOLOGIZED TO THEM ALL, WHEN I RETURNED TO CLASS.

Barbara J. Carter



'Criticism unfair'

Dear Editor,

I am the instructor that was editorialized in your April 29th issue. In that column a student of mine wrote to you criticizing his instructors (myself included). He wrote and I quote... "he will be absent from the next two classes. Therefore, we received a months worth of assignments and a promise for some kind of substitute." I think what's being alluded to here is that I'm not doing my job. As an editor and to arouse your sense of fair play, both sides of this issue should be aired. Students have a voice, so do instructors. I would therefore appreciate your printing my reply.

To begin with, as with most instructors here at Columbia I am a part-time instructor, but I have never ignored a student or a class. This criticism leveled at myself is unfair because not only did I inform the class of what I was doing but they ok'd it. I excused two classes one because of a business meeting and the other

because it fell on the day before Easter Sunday. Nonetheless, I substituted one class with a very qualified instructor and scheduled an additional class at the end of the semester for the other. I don't think that I have in any way short changed anyone.

In the classroom, courtesy and rapport are necessary. Students who want to be critical of something should be able to discuss it with their professor. If someone wants to use the school newspaper for his or her sounding board, fine. I should think, however, that the more courteous and intelligent route would be to confront one's professor.

One of the obligations we instructors at Columbia are committed to besides teaching, is to impart some kind of professional attitude. In this particular case, I didn't do a very good job.

Albert Zappa
Drafting Instructor
Art Department

"Abolition" hits arms race issue

by Greg Walker
Freelance Writer

"From now on, it is only through a conscious choice and then deliberate policy that humanity can survive."

The above quote is from Pope John Paul II, as he addressed a group of people in Hiroshima. It is also a quote referred to in a new book about preventing nuclear genocide. "The Abolition," by Jonathon Schell.

Many may remember Schell's painfully passionate and forceful work "The Fate Of The Earth," wherein Schell shakes us into full awakening about the nuclear plight

of the world. Now he is back, and what he writes in "The Abolition" will strengthen many who refuse to even think about nuclear war, and uplift those who have succumbed to the hopelessness of fatalism.

Schell, 42, is a veteran writer for the New Yorker magazine. His previous book "The Fate Of The Earth" and his latest, "The Abolition" were originally printed as a series of articles for the New Yorker magazine.

The Abolition is a small, two chapter book. The first chapter looks at the current nuclear situation, its history, and some proposed solutions. Schell mentions the attitudes of some major nuclear power creators and policy makers, from Einstein to Casper J. Weinburger.

Schell shows us just how slow political doctrine has been in catching up with the reality of a nuclear world, and how international politics much change.

War, Schell points out, is no longer the final arbiter in a nuclear world, for it is now synonymous with suicide.

Schell takes us on a trip through solutions set forth by various writers and thinkers, inevitably hitting on that step which almost everyone agrees would halt the nuclear war madness: World government.

Schell writes of the chilling power that a world government would have to possess in order to enforce its rulings, to avoid becoming

ing a symbolic body of law. (Such as the World Court, whose ruling on the US mining of Nicaraguan harbors was ignored).

But he goes past that. We are not willing to give up our sovereignty at this point, writes Schell. We have instead taken up the policy of nuclear deterrence, with its consequences of living in fear of dying in suicidal conflagration.

Schell takes a hard look at the peace movements.

The main fallacy with these outcries, writes Schell, has been their lack of a clear goal.

What do we do after the freeze? Do we reduce? If so how much?

Schell probes the pastoral letter, which denounced nuclear weaponry and welfare at the onset, but later admitted that to be safe we must keep a nuclear arsenal in a nuclear world. He also mentions the nuclear war winning thinkers, now in power under the Reagan administration, who obviously think whoever has bombs left, (not people) will be the winner of a nuclear conflict.

Schell writes of the futility of the imagination to conceive of a world after the 50,000 odd bombs the world possesses go off, and of how a show like "The Day After" does not even come close to portraying the aftermath of a real nuclear war; for the television would have to, according to Schell, "display nothingness on the screen, and last forever."

According to Schell, "display nothingness on the screen, and last forever."

At this point the reader of "The Abolition" will probably think just as I did. We know where we are and it is dreadful. Where do we go from here?

We go to the second half of the book, wherein Schell offers a deliberate policy to abolish nuclear weapons. It is an abolition agreement between nations to ensure mutual survival, the exact opposite of the agreement (Mutual Assured Destruction) that exists today.

One provision is the use of what Schell calls "weaponless deterrence." This would be accomplished by dismantling all nuclear weapons, while at the same time building more factories with the capacity to make them. In this way, deterrence would still be in use, but it would no longer be the hair-trigger situation we now rely on. There would be time to negotiate, while the weapons were being constructed.



Another part of the abolition agreement would be to propose a system of national alliances. If some madman were to covertly construct nuclear forces, and use them, the aggressor would pay an unbearable price. The cheater could not hope to escape retaliation from the attacked nation's allies, and quite probably the attacked nation, in the long run. The lead time to destruction would only be increased.

One provision of the agreement would be the use of "Star Wars" and other anti-missile technology. The situation that exists today ensures that President Reagan's space based defense would not be feasible. The number and power of the missiles would overwhelm it. Not so under the provisions of Schell's abolition agreement. Any nuclear arsenal small enough to have been accumulated through cheating would be threatened by anti-missile technology, and to build nuclear weapons in numbers sufficient to overwhelm the system would likely be discovered. This would signal other nations to arm, and the venture would be as self-defeating to an aggressor as it is today. Therefore, Schell writes, the aggressive nation would not bother even building, much less

using, nuclear weapons. That nation would be deterred.

Another provision of an abolition agreement would be for the scaling back of conventional forces to truly defensive levels. For instance, Schell writes, a small amount of tanks and planes, but many anti-tank and anti plane weapons. The aggressive nation could not flood another country with conventional forces after a nuclear attack, and would then be vulnerable to retaliation.

Under an abolition agreement, Schell writes, a rational leader would come to the same conclusion he would come to today. That the path of aggression leads to suicide. This is the basis of Schell's policy:

If "pushing the button" means that the deadly weapons will be going into production, instead of into some country's population centers, then the situation will have improved immeasurably. There would be time for reason to prevail, and less chance for a mistake to cause catastrophe.

As Schell gives us his policy, he points out that the nuclear genie is out of the bottle forever. We cannot

repeal modern physics, therefore we will always be at risk of nuclear disaster of some sort. But if taken seriously, Schell's policy would be a gigantic step away from where we are now, which is hanging by our fingernails over a dark nuclear abyss.

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Jamil Othman

Coffee supports peace movements

By Kristine Kopp
Associate Managing Editor

To 32-year-old Kevin Coffee, a Columbia College art instructor, having a college degree isn't the most important thing.

Coffee attended the School of the Art Institute several years ago but never earned a degree.

"I am an artist," said Coffee. "College is valuable in terms of shared experience between students. It concentrates on that shared experience and it provides a facility. I think college can be very valuable but a degree doesn't make you an artist."

Coffee teaches part time at Columbia on alternating semesters. When he isn't teaching he serves as an art department administrator. He also works with the independent study students.

In addition to his art department duties, Coffee is well known on campus for his involvement in peace movements.

Coffee became interested in peace movements during the 60's when people were protesting the war in Vietnam.

"I have vivid memories of watching the news and seeing anti-war demonstrators being clubbed

in the head," said Coffee.

Since then Coffee has tried to stay informed on what's going on in the world and why those things are happening.

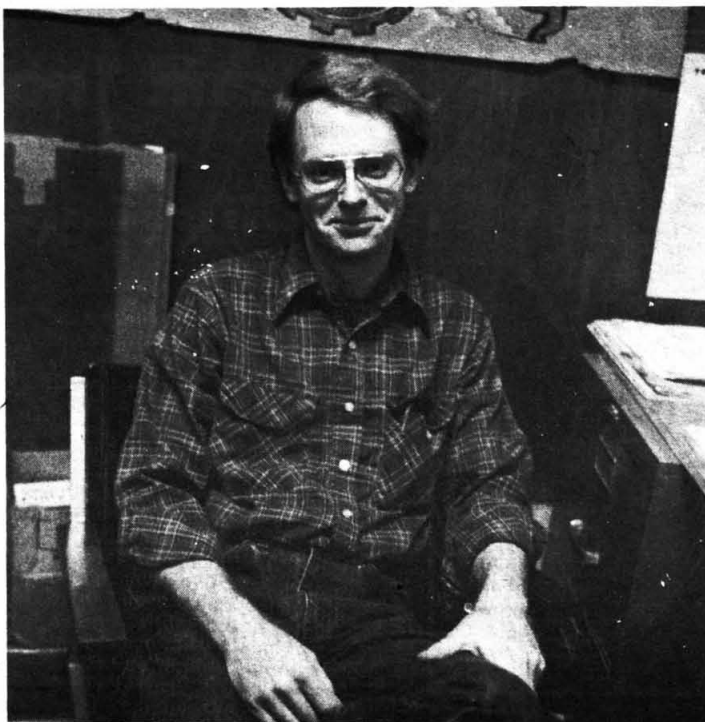
"I personally can't stand aside from what's going on in society and I don't think other people should stand aside from what's going on in the world today," said Coffee. "You have to dig around; it's not easy to be informed accurately or else everyone would know what's going on and the situation would be different. You have to seek out this information; it's not going to come to you."

To Coffee, who became involved in No Business As Usual, a peace organization, the best way to understand what's going on is to get involved.

"One of the most important ways of getting a better understanding is becoming involved because it isn't just a case of collecting facts. You need to go behind the facts," said Coffee.

"People need to be aware that the media in this country plays a role of disinforming people," said Coffee, "they choose what they want to report."

Although Coffee says that the Chicagoland papers did cover the



Kevin Coffee
(photo by Robb Perea)

No Business As Usual week, he adds that there was no way they could avoid it. Coffee feels that the press does not cover protest movements to the full extent.

Coffee said that several dozen Columbia students were involved in the No Business As Usual Chicago activities but that more should have become involved.

"The potential exists at Columbia for a lot more than that," said Coffee, "the point is not to play the numbers game. This isn't like the

Clairol commercial where you tell two friends and then they tell two friends....things develop more irregularly and abruptly."

Coffee says that his art work, like most other artists, portrays his political attitudes.

"I see a similarity between artists, writers and scientists. They are persons that are trying to confront reality on a number of different planes and they practice it intellectually."

Calendar

THEATER — The 1984-1985 season at the Columbia College Theater/Music Center concludes with Brecht's *THE CAUCASIAN CHALK CIRCLE* which previews May 21 - May 25 and runs from Sunday, May 26 through Sunday, June 8. With an original score by Doug Post, this musical folk tale is directed by Sheldon Patinkin, artistic director of the Theater/Music Center and chairperson of the Theater/Music Department.

GALLERY — Two new exhibitions open Friday, May 10 in the Museum of Contemporary Photography of Columbia College & will be on display through Saturday, June 15. The exhibition, "Wide Perspectives: 9 Viewpoints," will be presented in the Main Floor Gallery. In the Upper Level Gallery, photographs by Skeet McAuley will be exhibited from his series "Native American."

There is no admission charge. Museum hours are Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturdays noon to 5 p.m.

FINANCIAL AID — It is estimated that in Illinois between 6,000 and 7,000 students will be denied Illinois State Scholarship Monetary Award dollars because they applied too late. The financial aid offices urge you not to be part of this unfortunate group. Secure your future - apply now. Financial Aid Applications are available in the Financial Aid office room 603-05.

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An exhibition of eighteen original works entitled "The Art of Arab Calligraphy", created by Mohamed U. Zakariya will be on display from May 18 through June 29, in the West Gallery of The Chicago Public Library Cultural Center, 78 East Washington Street. This exhibit was coordinated by The Georgetown Design Group, Washington, D.C. and is presented through the cooperation of the League of Arab States, Chicago Office and co-sponsored by the Chicago Public Library and the Chicago Office of Fine Arts. The free exhibit will be open to the public during regular library hours. For more information call 346-3278.

One-hundred black and white photographs by the noted German photographer Herbert List (1903-1975) will be on display May 18-July 13, 1985, in the East Gallery on the first floor of the Chicago Public Library Cultural Center, 78 East Washington St. The exhibit was

organized by the Goethe Institute, Munich, Germany, and is presented through the auspices of the Goethe Institute Chicago. It is free and open to the public. For more information dial 346-3278.

SCHOLARSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

Announcing a 1985-86 Scholarship for Polish American Students sponsored by the Polish Women's Civic Club, Inc. See Janet Graves at the Financial Aid Office for more details.

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Chicago Public Library's Special Collections Divisions will exhibit rare first editions by master composers Johann Sebastian Bach, George Frederic Handel and Domenico Scarlatti, May 8-29 in the G. A. R. Rotunda on the second floor at The Chicago Public Library Cultural Center, 78 East Washington St. The traveling exhibit was organized by BMI (Broadcast Music Archives, Inc.), the world's largest music licensing organization, to celebrate the tricentennial anniversary of the births of these three renowned Baroque composers. The exhibition is free and open to the public. Hours are 9 a.m.-7 p.m., Monday-Thursday; 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Friday; and 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Saturday. For further information, phone the Special Collections Division at 269-2926.

Electronic shopping is the subject for the next "Computer Smarts" lecture, at 12:15 p.m., on Thursday, June 6, at the Chicago Public Library Cultural Center, 78 East Washington Street. The free program is part of the Library's continuing "Business Smarts" lecture series. The guest speaker will be Thomas Ray of KEYCOM Electronic Publishing. A question and answer session will follow the program. The series is presented by the Library's Business/Science/Technology Division. Phone 269-2891 for more information.

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CC starts center for black music

By Tonya Thrower
Chronicle Staff Writer

Columbia College's New Center for Black Music Research announces a National Conference on Black Music Research, and a concert to be held Sept. 27 at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Samuel A. Floyd Jr., director of the Center for Black Music Research, said he had a personal invitation to come and start the new program from Mirron Alexandroff, the president of Columbia.

Five main topics will be talked about by scholars who are experts in their field. Each topic will focus on the critical and emerging issues in black music scholarship, which are essential to the continued growth and development of the field. Each topic will be followed by comments from a respondent and a ques-

tion period in which the audience participates.

"Biographical studies of Black Musicians" which provides insight into personalities, accomplishments musical influences and education will be presented by Richard Long, noted author and professor of English-Afro American Studies at Atlanta University. Geneva Southall, this panel's respondent, is author of *Blind Tom: The Post-Civil War Enslavement of a Black Musical Genius* and *The Continuing Enslavement of Blind Tom*.

Presenter of the "Musico-Iconographical Studies" portion of the program is Fredrick Crane, author of *Extant Medieval Musical Instruments* and numerous articles on iconography. Respondent is Edmund Barry Gartner director of The Museum of the National Center of Afro-American Artists, Inc. This topic addresses previously uncharted cate-

gories in the field of black music.

"Critical Studies of Music by Black Composers," to be presented by Orin Moe, author of articles examining songs of William Grant Still and Howard Swanson, shows the need to document the presence and activities of black composers of concert and recital music and reveal to the public and the scholarly community the effective and powerful nature of this body of literature. The respondent for this topic is Olly Wilson, noted composer of concert and recital music and author of articles on black music analysis.

"Oral History," the fourth presentation of the conference, illustrates how the effectiveness of oral history studies depends on the development of sound techniques and procedures and the competence of the investigator. The presenter is Ron Welburn,

former coordinator of the Jazz Oral History project of the Institute of Jazz Studies at Rutgers University. The respondent is Harriet Milnes, director of the Duke Ellington Oral History Project at Yale University.

"Black Music Lexicography," presented by John Goldman, editor and lexicographer of Webster's *New World Dictionary*, will define the need and procedures for accurately and precisely defining the terminology and concepts of the field. Respondent will be Dr. Samuel A. Floyd, Jr., director of the program.

This first-of-a-kind national conference on black music research is supported with funds from Columbia College, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Committee on Cultural Diversity of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

continued on page 9

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Dirty lyrics are a trend again



Arts Editor

It seems that every few years, almost like clockwork, there is a renewal of the debate over the sexual content of rock and pop songs. Recently, USA Today devoted an entire page to the issue while Newsweek ran a guest commentary on the subject.

From Elvis, through the Rolling Stones and up to Frankie Goes To Hollywood the debate has raged, the battlelines been drawn. On one side we have the concerned parents and preachers looking out for our moral well-being and on the other there are the stars them-

selves and others in the music biz spouting off about how their music should not be regulated, for to do so would amount to the government dictating morals to the people.

Rock and roll, as well as other forms of music and art, has always contained a high sexual content. However, sex is once again big business in America. From Calvin Klein perfume ads (allegedly depicting scenes from a manage a trois) to TV's old standby — T & A — we are assaulted by subtle, and not so subtle, sexual overtones.

Critics of this present trend in pop music cite such songs as "Obsession" by Animotion ("What do you want me to be?/To make you sleep with me), "Like A Virgin" by Madonna ("Feels so good inside") and Prince's "Darling Nikki" ("I met her in a hotel lobby/masturbating with a magazine") as evidence of this sexual proliferation.

On the surface, I would agree that there seems to be more blatant imagery and lyrics in today's pop songs, but that might not be for the reasons we think. Simply, a lack of tact and finesse has gripped today's songwriters when it comes to the subject of sex.

This can be attributed, in large

part, to the MTV mentality that has gripped every aspect of the music business. Nothing is left to our imagination anymore. We can no longer listen to a song, having watched the video, without images of that video jumping into our consciousness for even the briefest second.

We are no longer given the chance to exercise our imagination and drift off into wondering what songs like the Rolling Stones' classic "Satisfaction" are really about. Was Mick really complaining about how he couldn't get what he wanted or was it an expression of unhappiness with bourgeois society and its hypocritical morals?

Instead what we get is everything thrown onto our plate at once and no time to pick and dissect while we enjoy the taste. For every brilliant sex song like Prince's "Little Red Corvette" we get told to "Relax, when you wanna come."

Sex has always played a big part in rock (Anybody remember Little Richard?), but it was usually dealt with in a playful and sometimes naive way with a wink and a smile. Often it was used as a device — as with the "threatening" sexual image of the Rolling Stones and the androgyny of David Bowie — as a

means of getting attention.

Now the sexual content we get is the product of jaded, unskilled songwriters who feel they must shove their meaning down our throats because we're too numb to get it otherwise. We get concrete, video images to go with our songs and we get concrete, lyrical images to go with the sex in our songs. Neither requires much imagination and neither leaves much room for imagination either.

Rhythm 'n' Views

Black music center

continued from page 8

An evening concert on Sept. 27, which is free and open to the public, features William Brown, powerful interpreter of the black music song tradition; the Peabody Conservatory Chamber Group of the Baltimore Music School; Delois Barrett Campbell and the Barrett Sisters, the internationally-acclaimed gospel group; Sparky Rucker, folk-blues singer and bottleneck guitarist from Tennessee; and vocalist Ben Holt, an impressive recitalist.

The Center's director, Dr. Samuel A. Floyd, Jr., formerly professor of music at Fisk Universi-

ty, has been affiliated with Columbia since August, 1983. Among his many grants and awards, Dr. Floyd has received grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Illinois Arts Council, Newberry Library, Southern Illinois University and the Tennessee Arts Commission. He was also awarded a Justin and Valere Potter Foundation Grant in 1979 to develop the Institute for Research in Black American Music at Fisk University.

An author of numerous books, monographs and articles for professional publications, Dr. Floyd

served on the board of directors of the Nashville Institute for the Arts and the John W. Work Foundation.

The purpose of this center is to collect, classify, preserve, and distribute information about the musical heritage of black Americans and to document their contributions to world music.

This purpose will be accomplished through five programs: a research library; publications; conferences; and teaching; performances; and research projects.

"I hope that the material that we are collecting serve as resources for the entire student body especially those interested in black-related areas", said Dr. Floyd.



Dr. Samuel A. Floyd, Jr., director of the new Center for Black Music Research. (Photo courtesy of Public Relations Relations)

COLUMBIA COLLEGE SEEKS FULL-TIME FACULTY

Arts, Entertainment & Media Management Dept. of Columbia College invites applications for a full-time faculty position to develop and teach management curriculum, coordinate undergraduate and graduate computer management faculty, provide assistance to other management faculty to develop computer applications for their classes, and related faculty duties.

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Students view pictures from the Museum of Contemporary Photography's new exhibit, "Wide Perspectives: 9 Viewpoints" which opened May 10. (Photo by Will Shears)

Radio sock it to House

By Robert Brooks
Sports Editor

Otis Owens, captain of the Radio team, went to his fielding position yelling, "How many times do we have to beat them House boys. I'm telling you that we are the best," but words often backfire.

Not that time. Radio defeated House 11-8 in a game that was almost totally uneven. Like before, strong winds blew dust seven feet in the air.

Unlike the previous matchup between Radio and House, few errors were made. Again, Radio had the edge in offense with Greg Pryor batting .600.

But it was defense that decided the game. Radio's outfield made only two errors, and pitcher Gwen Thomas was awesome on the mound for seven of the nine innings of play. She fanned a six in a row and never lost control of the game.

"I kept the ball in the air, so when they hit the ball, it would stay in the air," Thomas said. "I knew that keeping the ball high would make them (House) swing up and make it easier for my outfield to catch it."

Thomas pitched in coed softball games. She successfully faced hitter after hitter. So why the change? Another former softball pitcher arrived in the eighth inning. It was Lisa



Greg Pryor (Radio) slugs the ball. (Photo by Robert Brooks)

Rogers' turn to do an impression of Lee (Le-Le) Smith.

The score remained 11-5 until the top of the ninth inning. The House team finally got the offense moving. Bases were loaded with no outs. A score was inevitable and the situation left few to wonder if the pitcher change was a good move.

Rogers got two outs but, the House team picked up a run in the process. Carolyn Hamilton, who didn't have a hit before the eighth inning stepped up to the plate. The game relied on her bat. After two strikes, Radio's catcher Javier Varas said, "I'm not worried at all." Hamilton beat out a throw to first and Varas' confidence was

shattered. "Oh no, I think I am worried," he said.

Tony Antoszek flied out to center, finishing 1-for-5.

The House team's captain and relief pitcher Robb Perea entered the game in the eighth inning, not allowing a hit or run but the House was unsuccessful with runs.

In an earlier match up, Writing ousted Television 16-5.

"The Writing team is pretty hot," said league manager Liz Conant. "They can hit just about anything you throw to them. They'll definitely be among the final four."

Radio and Writing met Saturday at noon. A win could mean an automatic playoff berth.

Blue Demons sign Greene

Terence Greene, a shooting guard from Flint, Mich. who has been labeled as one of the top 50 prospects in the nation, signed a national letter-of-intent with DePaul University.

Greene's decision to play for Head Coach Joey Meyer and the Blue Demons makes him the third high school senior to commit to DePaul. Rodney Strickland of Bronx, N.Y. and James Hamby of Elgin, Ill. signed with the Blue Demons last November.

"One of the first things people will see in Terence Greene is the high level of intensity he plays with," says Coach Meyer. "Terence is a fighter and possesses tremendous athletic ability. His scoring average of 24 points a game proves he can score and he comes from an outstanding basketball program."

A senior at Flint Central High School (the school that current Blue Demon center Marty Embry graduated from in 1982), Greene wrote a storybook athletic career. A split end and free safety on the varsity football team and off guard on the varsity basketball squad, Greene earned All-American recognition in both sports. A member of the 1983 state championship basketball team, he averaged 24 points and 11.5 rebounds a game as a senior.

The 6'3" Greene, who was

sought after by a host of Big Ten schools and Georgetown, announced on the eve of the NCAA post-season tournament that he would attend DePaul. Coached in basketball by Stan Gooch, he was named All-State and team MVP twice. Parade magazine named him a football All-American after a superb senior performance on the gridiron.

With the signing of Greene to a national letter-of-intent, DePaul's Class of '89 has swelled to three members. Taking advantage of the early signing period last November, high school seniors Rodney Strickland and James Hamby elected to play college basketball at DePaul.

A 6'2" point guard from Bronx, N.Y., Strickland attends the Oak Hill Academy in Mouth of Wilson, Va. A superb prospect, he is regarded as one of the premier players in the country and was named the MVP of the recently played Dapper Dan Classic in Pittsburgh, where he scored 20 points. Strickland averaged 17.8 points and 9.2 assists a game as a senior.

The 6'11½" Hamby, who attends Elgin High School, averaged 12.7 points and 9.3 rebounds a game as a senior. He blocked 116 shots in 29 games last season and with an intensive summer weight-lifting program, Hamby could become a major factor at the Division I level.

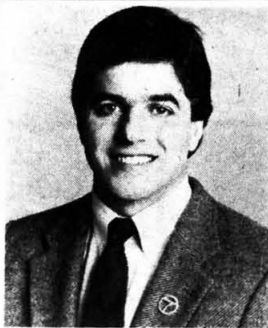
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Channel 7 sportscaster, Mike Adamle will be hiking, as a guest, with members of the Chicago Association of Life Underwriters during their 11th annual HIKE FOR HEART, at 10 a.m. Wednesday, May 22. The ten mile walking/jogging event will follow a lake shore course that begins and ends at the east end of Navy Pier. Joining CALU members, and Adamle, are Chicago Tribune sports writer, Linda Kay and Sun-Times sports reporter, Len Ziehm. Proceeds from the HIKE will support Heart Association research, education and community programs throughout Cook, DuPage and Lake counties. To sponsor Adamle, contact Sylvia at Chicago Heart Association, 346-4675.



1944-When the players wore bras

In 1944, women were only a few drafts away from playing in the major leagues. The drafts weren't beer or gusty winds, but military.

With World II in full gear, Phillip K. Wrigley, then owner of the Chicago Cubs, had fears of all of his ball players being drafted. He wanted something, anything to put people in the Friendly Confines.

The answer to his fears was the National Girls' Baseball League. Though Wrigley never had to use the phillies, the league's history is worth noting.

Wrigley needed club owners and with the help of advertising mogle Arthur Meyerhoff, the two went out to find their marks.

One of their targets was Mel Thillens, Sr., who owned a check cashing company and a baseball field—Thillens Stadium at Devon and Kedzie Avenues.

"When Wrigley told me about his idea, I thought it was a good opportunity," says Thillens, who in his early 70's still runs his check cashing company and Thillens Stadium, which was then known as North Town Currency Stadium. "When the league did start going, Meyerhoff was on cloud nine all of the time."

"He and Wrigley had no money invested, only the 10 owners did. Meyerhoff had a lot of high fulltun' ideas on how to spend our



money."

Some of those high fulltun' ideas were spring training trips to Cuba, chaperones, and countless trips to beauty shops. "All at our own expense," Thillens said.

In 1948, three years after the war, the league was still kicking with its 10 clubs still in tact. The clubs including Thillens' club in Chicago, and one each in Rockford, South Bend, Ind., Grand Rapids, Mich., Racine, Wisc., Springfield, Peoria, Fort Wayne, Ind., Muskegon, Mich. and Kenosha, Wisc.

The players came from all over the U.S. and Canada. According to a brochure put out by the league, "(The women were) all selected for their athletic and baseball ability as well as femininity, character and deportment."

They made a good buck back then, more than did her sister, Rosie the Riveter. "We had a weekly salary of about \$3,000 per club," says Thillens. "A pitcher got about \$300 per week and the others got about \$100 to \$150 per week." For perspective

league investors, the league's figures were quite lower—\$55 to \$100 per week.

But how good were the women? "They were very good," says Thillens. "They weren't as good as the pros were, but they were really good. And they all threw overhand, not underhand."

The players were as colorful as any Billy Martin or Casey Stengel could ever be.

• Infielder Lois Roberts of Thillens' Checachers was one of the league's many mothers and played barefooted.

• Bernadetta Maxwell had some complimenting words for an umpire one night and shortly after she wound up becoming his wife. Hopefully you won't find that happening in the big leagues.

• Unlike men's baseball, owners and managers had to worry not so much about broken nails or mussed hair, but of maternity leave. In 1948, heavy hitter June Boroway missed the entire season due to a bun in the oven. But she returned the next year and set a league re-

Locker Room Lines

Dennis Anderson



cord by collecting 147 base hits.

The women, who ranged from 15-to 35-years-old, wore colorful blouses, shorts knee-length socks and metal spikes. Those uniforms must have done a number on the sports writers of that time.

Charlie Einstein wrote of the top female hurler of the time, "Wilda Mae Turner, a shapely miss who pitched the Bloomer Girls to the pennant last year (1949), has been dubbed by fond patrons as 'the lady Walter Johnson,' Curves, in baseball sense abound." What a chauvinist.

Even the great late Chicago Sun-Times' sports columnist Jark R. Griffin got into the act. "The bench usually sounds like a cross between the ladies' powder room and the White Sox dugout," he wrote. And, "Umpiring is no dream...the girls aren't a bit ladylike when it comes to a close decision."

The league brought out some of the top names in sport. Its first president, Max Carey, a veteran major league player,

coach and manager for 24 years, was replaced by football legend Red Grange in the late '40s. Several former major leaguers, mostly former Cubs and Sox, were managers and coaches.

In the early '50s, popularity and money soon began to dwindle. Expensive spring training trips, low attendance and the lack of new talent put a crimp into the life blood of professional women's baseball. Not to mention stunts like this: "We have stagedoor johnnies who comb out of the girls' hair," said the owner of the Queens, Edwin Kolski.

Kolski also pointed out a problem that hurt the league's 'looks.' "This...probably will get me murdered. But girls get fat faster than men, and you've constantly got to keep after them on their diet."

"A lot of owners got tired of spending money for no return," Thillens said. "There was nothing to off-set our expenses. We lost money, we all did."

And the men came back from a second war—the Korean conflict.

WIU coach clings to Klingler

MACOMB, Ill. — The Western Big Six leading scorer and consensus first team all-state basketball player, Jeff

Klingler of Quincy High School, has signed a scholarship letter-of-intent to attend Western Illinois University.

The 6-3, 185 pound All-Area (Quincy Herald Whig)/All-West Central Illinois (Moline Dispatch) selection, who averaged 22.7 points

and 9.0 rebounds this past season, was his team's Most Valuable Player and became Quincy's second all-time career scorer with 1,650 points.

"Jeff is a winner," said WIU head coach Jack Margenthaler. "He comes from one of the elite basketball programs in the state of Illinois and brings a wealth of outstanding basketball experience with him — we believe Jeff can adjust to any level of basketball competi-

tion and will be an excellent Division I player."

Not only did Klingler score in double figures for his final 54 games, but set a Quincy High record for most consecutive free throws with 33. He played on Quincy teams which compiled a 96-19 record and set a Wharton (Moline) Fieldhouse scoring record this past season with 41 points.

The recent USA Today Honorable Mention All-American, who was named Most Valuable Player for the second straight season of the Quincy Invitational, will graduate in the top ten percent of his class.

Klingler was named first team All-State by the Associated Press, the United Press, the Illinois Basketball Coaches Association (IBCA), the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Sun-Times and the Champaign News Gazette.

The Quincian becomes the Leathernecks' first QHS basketball signee since Marvin Sprague came to WIU in the early 70s.

The Western Illinois incoming freshman is the son of Lyle and Frieda Klingler, 1413 Curtis Creek, Quincy, IL.

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Monday, May 20, 1985

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Hawks slow down Gretzky & Co.

By Rudy Vorkapic
Associate Editor-in-Chief

The Chicago Black Hawks and Edmonton Oilers best of seven playoff series was reduced to a best of three match after an 8-6 victory by the Hawks last week at a jam-packed Chicago Stadium.

Coach/General Manager Bob Pulford & Co. evened up the Campbell Conference semifinal series at two games apiece and proved that they could not only play on the same ice with Wayne Gretzky & Co., but beat them.

Troy Murray, who was assigned to defend Gretzky most of the season for the Hawks, shadowed the Oiler's star center throughout the entire game, limiting Gretzky's productivity.

Hawk goaltender Murray Bannerman was outstanding in the nets. The Oilers had 35 shots on goal compared to only 25 by the Black Hawks, including 14 in the final period.

In front of nearly 20,000 ecstatic hockey fans, the Hawks burst to a 5-3 lead after one period of play in the roughest game of the series so far.

The Hawks and Oilers combined for 110 minutes of time in the penalty box.

At 1:42 of the first period the Hawks' Behn Wilson and Oiler's Dave Semenko slugged it out in the Hawks zone which resulted in a grand total of 48 penalty minutes.

In the subsequent three-on-three, Gretzky opened the scoring on a breakaway at 2:52.

Hawk captain Darryl Sutter charged back a minute and a half later to even the score assisted by Jack O'Callahan and Bannerman.

Sutter ran his point-scoring streak to nine games with the goal. He has scored seven goals and assisted on four for 11 points in his streak.

The explosive offense of the Oilers could easily have buried the Hawks early. Edmonton had two four-on-four and a three-on-three chances, as well as two power-play advantages.

Halfway through the first period, rookie Ed Olczyk gave the Oilers a taste of what type of night the Chicagoans had in store for them.

At 9:50, Olczyk took a feed pass from Troy Murray and broke past defenseman Paul Coffey and blasted a shot past goalie Grant Fuhr for a short-handed goal and a 2-1 Hawk lead.

The Oiler's Mark Messier came back to tie the game at 11:02 when he walked in on Bannerman unassisted.

The Hawks stayed one step ahead of the defending Stanley Cup champions when center Dennis Savard notched his eighth goal of the playoffs and his 46th of the season.

Savard crossed into the Edmonton zone. He then faked a slap shot and dropped a soft pass between his legs to Steve Larmer. Larmer quickly passed back to Savard who skated his way past the Oilers defense. Savard easily beat Fuhr to make the score 3-2 Hawks.

However, 15 seconds later Edmonton's Jaroslav Pouzar beat Bannerman and scored with a Hawk hanging on him to tie the game at three.

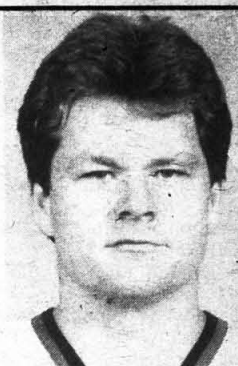
The Hawks scored two more in the final two minutes of the game.

Curt Fraser scored his sixth goal on a deflection of a centering pass by Olczyk to make the score 4-3 Hawks.

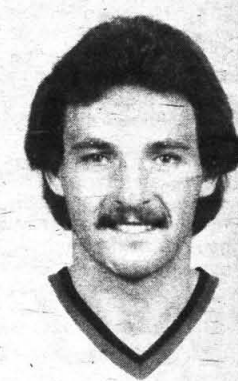
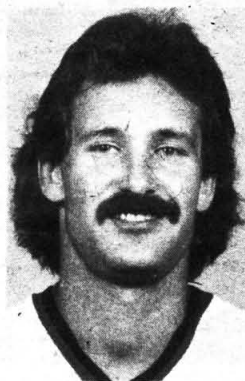
Then following a slashing penalty to the Oiler's Lee Fogolin, Al Secord scored on a rebound of a Savard blast with 25 seconds remaining in the period.

Secord's goal was the first power-play tally in the Edmonton series for the Hawks.

Savard posted a club record by notching his 16th



Ed Olczyk (far left) assists on goal. The Hawks: Coach/General Manager Bob Pulford (top left), Behn Wilson (top right), Murray Bannerman (bottom left), and Denis Savard (bottom right).



assist of the playoffs on the play.

The first period ended with the Hawks on top 5-3.

In the second period the two teams continued to slug it out by posting 36 minutes of penalties.

The Oiler's Willy Lindstrom brought Edmonton within one at 10:20 when Mike Krushelnyski worked the puck from a jam inside the Hawks zone to set up Lindstrom.

Larmer made the score 6-4 by scoring the Hawks second power-play goal of the game.

Larmer took a pass from defenseman Randy Boyd, who is filling in for injured

defenseman Doug Wilson, and broke up the left side of the Oiler's zone and simply walked in on the already battered goaltender Fuhr.

Edmonton came out for the third period looking as if the Hawks two-goal lead would never hold up.

The only thing that stopped the Oiler's from scoring at least three quick goals was the fine goaltending of Bannerman.

The Hawks quickly regrouped, and, at 4:52 Larmer scored his second of the game with assists by Savard and Sutter.

On the assist, Savard tied another club scoring record of 25 points in the playoffs which he now shares with former Hawk great, Bobby Hull.

Less than a minute later the defenseman Bob Murray scored the Hawks eighth goal on an assist by Rick Patterson and Secord to give Chicago an 8-4 lead.

Oiler Coach and General Manager Glen Sather pulled Fuhr out of the game and replaced him with injury-plagued veteran Andy Moog.

The Oilers scored two more goals, one by Glenn Anderson and their sixth by Messier to make the final 8-6, Hawks.

WIND SURFING— Wind surfing will be permitted at specific Chicago Park District locations from Memorial Day to Labor Day.

The sites where board sailing launching will be allowed are the buoyed area on the south side of Montrose Beach (4400 North) and the buoyed area on the South Side of Rainbow Beach (7800 South).

Season permits for \$60

or a daily permit for \$10 will be available Monday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the cashier cage in the park district administration building, 425 E. McFetridge Drive. The daily permit may also be obtained at the launching sites on Saturdays and Sundays. The permittee will be issued a decal to apply to the top of the sail board. No one will be allowed to use the facility

Chicago Park District Calendar

without the decal.

The daily hours of operation will be from 9 a.m. to dusk daily.

Joe Pecoraro, director of beaches and pools, stated that the following rules and regulations will be enforced:

The board must be paddled out past the bench safety markers 100 yards from the shore before the sail can be raised and the boards must stay beyond the standard beach area

(buoyed off-100 yards). When coming back to shore in the launch area the board must be paddled in from the 100 yard beach markers to the shore line.

All board sailors are prohibited from sailing into the mouths of all park district harbors and sailing in the harbors.

All board sailors launching off park district launching areas must wear proper Coast Guard approved P.F.D. life jackets; be responsible for their own safety and obey the

Coast Guard Marine Law regulations.

The Chicago Park District reserves the right to revoke permits and issue fines if these regulations are violated.

The lifeguard captain at Montrose and Rainbow beach have the authority to close the launch area in the event of any dangerous conditions, similar to conditions that would call for the closing of the swimming areas, i.e. very rough waters, thunderstorms, pollution.

For further information call 294-2333.