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## Columbia Chronicle (03/04/1991)

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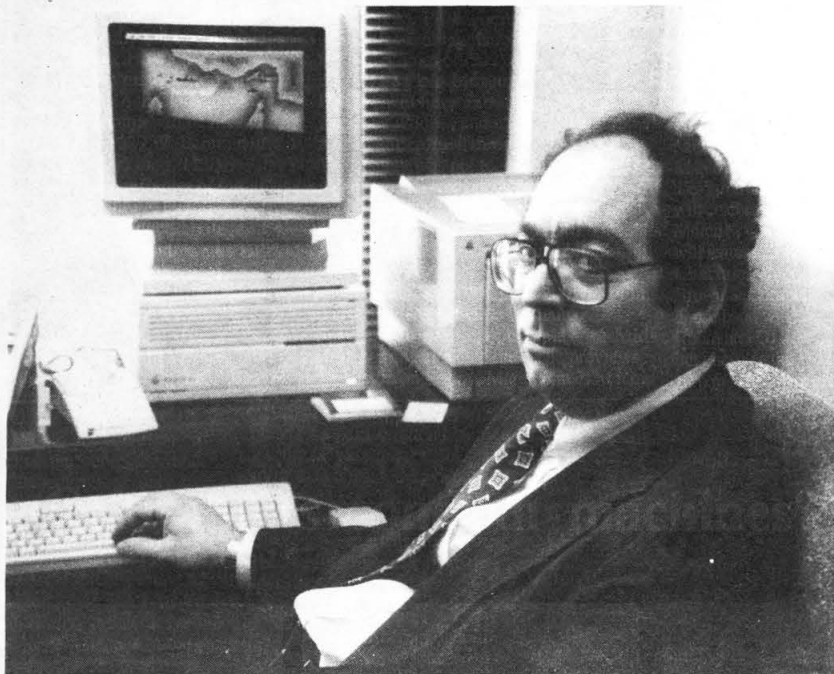
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# The Columbia Chronicle

VOLUME 24 NUMBER 12

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MARCH 4, 1991



Computer Arts Department Chair Jeff Goldbogen

Bill S. Dolan for The Chronicle

## Academic Computing, Computer Graphics departments execute 'merge' command

By Elizabeth Rodriguez  
Staff Writer

Academic Computing and Computer Graphics have merged to become the Department of Computer Arts and will be headed by newcomer Jeff Goldbogen.

Before arriving at Columbia, Goldbogen spent 10 years at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, an engineering science school in Troy, New York. "Rensselaer was one of the first schools in the country to establish a computer lab," he said.

Goldbogen was a microcomputer consultant at Rensselaer and directed a research program

that studied artificial intelligence in manufacturing which involves developing ideas and resolutions on how products can be manufactured.

Academic Computing and Computer Graphics had always been one entity, but functioned separately without a chairperson. Lya Rosenbloom, now Columbia's graduate dean, set the wheels in motion for the unification during her tenure as academic dean.

"Both areas have been experiencing growth in computer offerings but have not been a department," said Rebecca Courington, head of Academic Computing. "It was time for this

area to become a department and we needed a chairperson."

The growth of the department will also necessitate the need for more classes. "What the Computer Arts Department needs to do now is open up more classes," senior art student Stephanie Stone said. "I was lucky to get into the 3-D Model and Animation class before it closed."

According to Goldbogen, the shortage of classes is due to both limited space and computers. He expects to rectify the problem with new faculty, more labs and computers.

Unlike Roosevelt University's

See Merge, page 2

## Surreal registration procedures bewilder and frustrate Columbians

By Karen Sobus  
staff writer

You're tired of waiting in long lines. You feel like you're being spun around with blinders on. You grope your way to the next station, fending off the gladiators monitoring the halls. You make your way to yet another station, your path blackened by confusion. You have just entered the registration zone.

Most Columbia students dread registration. They wonder whether they will get the classes they need, at the times they need them, or have to settle for a four hour break between classes. Columbia students readily complain about the registration process. For them it is as frustrating as waiting in line for Splash Water Falls at Great America on the hottest day of the year.

Marvin Cohen, director of records at Columbia, doesn't think the registration process is a bad one. According to Cohen,

registration has improved greatly since new computers were installed three years ago. He said that students who have been at Columbia a long time know that the system works better, and that students who haven't experienced the differences don't realize how efficient it is.

"Students just don't understand why they have to do certain things at registration," said Cohen. "No system works well. We manage to stream registration so lines aren't that long. Anytime you register you know there is going to be some waiting."

The lines that Columbia students wait in before registration are not only long, but could be dangerous. According to Browning Mitchell, fire prevention engineer for the Fire Prevention Bureau, lines block exits needed in case of emergency such as a fire.

"It isn't desirable, but the problem is we have a lack of space. We need a big

auditorium," Cohen said.

According to Cohen, students choose to wait in line, and Columbia has no choice but to use the stairwells for lines. Lines begin to form as early as 7 a.m.

Cohen said the registration process is efficient, "but when you offer 35,000 class times, there will always be mistakes."

Mail registration is a possibility, said Cohen, but not for at least another three or four years. Phone registration is less likely to be implemented.

"Phone registration would need sophisticated computer hardware, which we don't have," Cohen said.

Mail or phone registration could save time for students who have busy schedules.

"Mail registration would be better for students and faculty. There could be a deadline for mailing in forms, and there would be no hassle of having to be there," said Nina Catanese,

See Bewilder, page 2

## Student accuses faculty member of gay-bashing

By Tim Berry  
Staff Writer

A Columbia student has filed a grievance against algebra instructor Ninnart Sathissarat, charging him with making jokes derogatory to homosexuals and demanding his resignation. The grievance was filed last December, and Sathissarat has since apologized to Dr. Samuel Floyd Jr., academic dean of student affairs.

Floyd would not comment on the status of the complaint, and responded to questions only by saying, "We're not going to tolerate that kind of behavior."

The student, who cited fear of future harassment in declining to be identified, disputes Floyd's statement. He claims that the matter has elicited little response from the administration. The student was informed by Floyd of Sathissarat's apology, and told that was all that could be done.

The student says that if no action is taken, he will take his story to Chicago gay and lesbian publications. He also says that the problem goes beyond his personal complaint. "I don't want to treat this issue as me against [Sathissarat]; it's gays against the school."

With respect to the larger issue, the student said he would like to see some sort of program in place to sensitize faculty to gay and lesbian student issues. That sentiment has been echoed by some faculty members.

Renee Hansen, who teaches Gay/Lesbian Literature, said that she believes there is, "less prejudice here than at other schools," yet she endorses the idea of a seminar or more courses relevant to homosexual issues.

Among class ideas she suggested are Gays and Lesbians in History and Gay/Lesbian Culture.

Bobbi Rathert, in Academic Advising, agreed. She said that while there are no specific plans, she would like to generate interest in somehow sensitizing the campus to these issues, and suggested a Gay Pride Week. She said that it is important for students to realize that it is okay to be gay.

Hansen suggested that teachers be paid to attend seminars on Gay/Lesbian issues as part of their jobs. Otherwise, she said, the only people likely to attend would be those already sensitive to gay issues, and not those most likely to benefit from the experience.

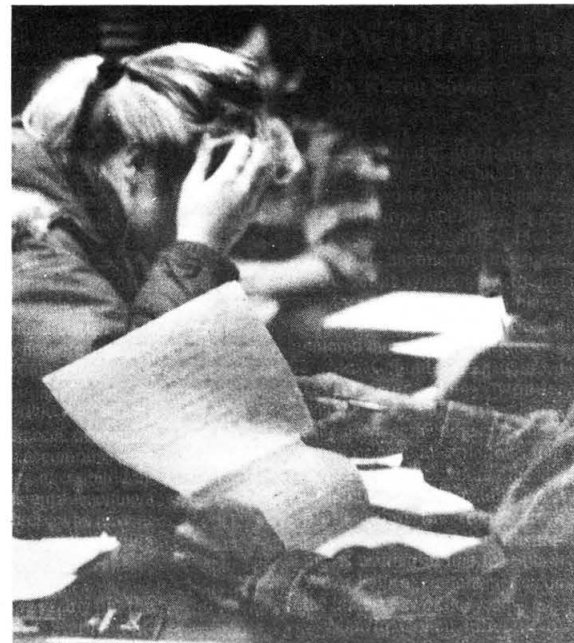
While it's impossible to know to exactly what extent homophobia exists at Columbia, the consensus seems to be that such sentiments are comparatively rare. The difficulty in any kind of quantitative study lies in the fact that homosexual students may be afraid to come forward for fear of harassment from either peers or administration.

"Historically, it is not in the persona of a gay/lesbian student to complain," Hansen said.

The student who filed the complaint agreed, saying that he feared not much would be done about the overall problem because, "not many of us are actually going to speak out."

The student said that people probably feel more confident making derogatory comments or jokes about homosexuals than making racial slurs because gays and lesbians are not as immediately visible or identifiable.

Sathissarat said, "I didn't mean to hurt anyone. I'm really sorry about that."



Why me? Distraught student overwhelmed by the low-down, waitin'-around-downtown-all-day registration blues.

Bill S. Dolan for The Chronicle

## Merge

from page 1

budget restraints, which do not permit replacement of all obsolete equipment at once, Columbia has been more fortunate. "The school has been extremely generous," said Courington. "We have a program with Apple Computer that helps a great deal because it allows the school and students to purchase computers at a reduced rate."

In return for Columbia's purchase, Apple has agreed to instruct teachers on how to use the computer equipment in the classroom, set up presentations and create lessons for their students. Goldbogen said that a similar program with IBM is in the works.

According to both Goldbogen and Courington, Columbia's computer equipment is solid and healthy.

## Bewilder

from page 1

senior. "Phones would be great, too. It would be just like buying tickets."

Scott Kilgert, sophomore, said registration is inconvenient. "You have to stand in line forever," he said.

"If you are not in the first couple of letters of the alphabet, you don't get classes you want. That is hard when you have to work around your work schedule," he added.

Lydia Howe, a junior, disagreed. "It's a hassle, but I'm used to it," she said. "Mail registration would be really complicated. I like knowing my schedule worked out right away. Mail would make me worry unless it was done far in advance."

Registering for classes in person is unpopular at Columbia, but it is more common than students may realize.

Roosevelt University utilizes two types of registration, mail and "arena set-up." The drawback of mail registration is that you have to pay part of your tuition right away. "Arena set-up" allows students to register in person and pay their tuition later.

Michael Schumer, assistant registrar for registration services, said that "arena set-up" is more popular, but mail is gaining ground.

According to Schumer, registering in person can take from 30 minutes to several hours. Students can register at any time; there is no priority system.

Computers have made registration a lot easier, Schumer said. Fewer errors are made, but errors from mail registration are more difficult to correct.

Roosevelt is working toward phone registration, but no definite plans have been made, Schumer said.

"There are always technical difficulties, but we always bring the equipment right back up," said Kat Bartel, a night lab manager for Computer Graphics.

Goldbogen expects to eliminate any delays in repairing equipment. "When we teach a class, every student should have access to a computer," said Goldbogen.

He expects to bring new curriculum offerings to the Computer Arts Department.

Goldbogen is also considering bringing an electronic mail system to Columbia. The system will allow communication via the computer between faculty and students as well as communication with their respective counterparts at other colleges.

"Columbia's Computer Arts Department is outstanding and may have one of the best computer programs," said Goldbogen.

Registration takes three or four hours at Roosevelt, according to Henry Whitted, a junior, and there is too much paper work involved.

Registration at DePaul University may be a little less painful.

Julie Emil, administration assistant for registration at DePaul, raved about its system, which was implemented in the fall. Registration is done by mail or in person. "Coming in is better, it takes five minutes and there are no lines. It is excellent," said Emil.

The computers used at DePaul cut errors and lines tremendously, she said. Students drop off registration materials already filled out and signed.

Phone registration is a consideration for the future, but no plans have been made, Emil said.

Although Emil called DePaul's registration system perfect, others disagree.

Michael Daujotas, a senior at DePaul, said that sometimes students don't know they are closed out of a class until a few days before the class begins.

"Since we just drop off registration materials, we don't always know if we got the classes we wanted," he said.

Daujotas suggested that students be able to register themselves through school computers.

DePaul registers students by priority, starting with seniors, but sometimes their priorities seem to get mixed up.

"Seniors will mysteriously get closed out of a class they need to graduate, and later find out that sophomores are in the class," said Daujotas.

Columbia students may not be happy with their registration system, but they are not alone. The solution to registration ills, it seems, is as elusive as the cure for the common cold.

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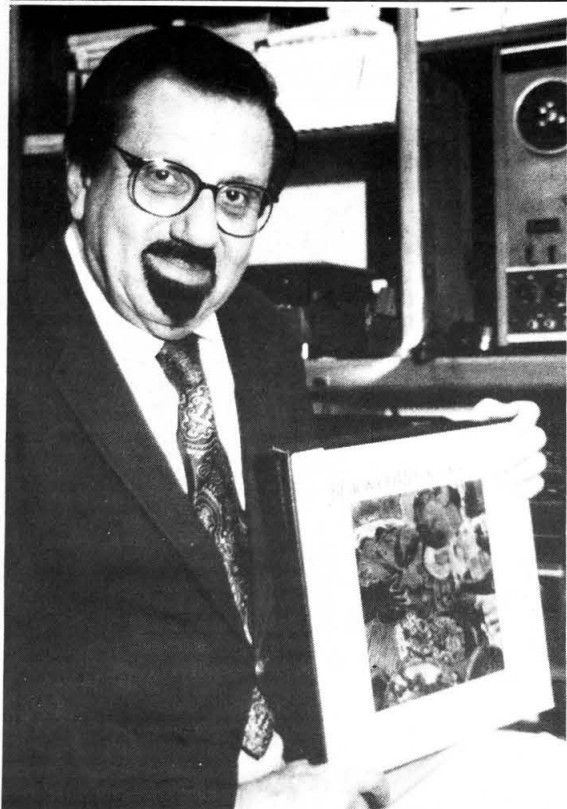
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CBMR's Dr. Dominique-Rene de Lerma Keith Strickland for *The Chronicle*

## Hidden treasure: Columbia's Center for Black Music Research is one of a kind

By Cynthia Dopke  
Staff Writer

Few students are aware that behind the door of Suite 623 in the Wabash building lies the home of the Center for Black Music Research (CBMR), one of the only resource centers of its kind in the nation.

The CBMR has been collecting and documenting black music and culture since 1983, and will have several additional developments to offer Columbia students next year, including a diverse music library with works by artists like Bo Diddley and classical composer Frank Johnson.

"We have to accept the responsibility of being the biggest resource center for black music in the world," said Dr. Dominique-Rene de Lerma, associate director of the CBMR. A few major music collections, similar to the CBMR, exist in the United States and Germany, but de Lerma said he feels they don't offer the same services.

One of the CBMR's goals is to make known the diversity of black music and show that it encompasses more than the rap and

pop songs on the radio, de Lerma said.

"I've met very few people who can define black music," he said. "Rather than consider the cultural story, most people define it by what's on the radio - the industry's story." He pointed out the wide range of musical styles including classical, jazz, blues, and folk music, represented in the CBMR's collection.

In addition, de Lerma teaches the class "Topics in Black Music History." He came to Columbia after having taught music history at Morgan State University in Baltimore for 15 years. He was also the coordinator of its graduate program and tried to establish a center similar to the CBMR at Morgan State without success.

The new library and archive, headed by Suzanne Flandreau, will also be on the sixth floor, and will contain a wide collection of recordings, musical scores and sheet music, as well as books written by or about black musicians. Flandreau said that Columbia plans to expand its black music curriculum in the fall.

CBMR was founded by Dr. Samuel Floyd, Jr., Columbia's dean of student affairs. It began in the 11th St. building and was transferred to the Wabash building in August 1989. It is now housed in five offices and is "out-growing them fast," said de Lerma.

CBMR's owes much of its popularity to the Black Music Repertory Ensemble, a 14-member group that toured the country for five days in early February, and performed at Orchestra Hall on Feb. 6. The Ensemble's national recognition has boosted CBMR's name in the world of classical music, according to de Lerma.

De Lerma describes the CBMR's future as "a resource center of education, performance, sociology, and economics. We are on our way to becoming as sophisticated as the public wants us to be."

The CBMR is holding a logo competition open to all Columbia students. The designer will be credited on center publications. Interested designers should contact Dr. de Lerma at x561 for further details.

### ATTENTION JOURNALISM STUDENTS:

Applications for the 1991-92 John Fischetti Scholarship are now available! Full-time Columbia students specializing in print, broadcast or photojournalism are eligible for the scholarship. Awards are based upon merit, financial need and service in the student's specialty.

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Perspective:

# Gene manipulation: boon or boobytrap

By Jerry E. Pott  
Staff Writer

In their continual quest for knowledge, human beings have an unfortunate knack for biting off more than they can chew.

The latest mouthful concerns medicine's attempts to treat and cure diseases with gene therapy, and the relative ease with which researchers are able to alter a person's genetic code. A group of scientists from the National Institutes of Health are currently monitoring the first federally approved tests on humans. A recent Chicago Tribune article reported that genes are becoming so cooperative researchers believe the use of altered genetic material will someday be used in aerosol sprays and direct injections. The possibilities are as terrifying as they are enticing.

We should be concerned that some geneticists may not be satisfied with merely curing and preventing disease. There will be the temptation to dabble with what we'll call 'The Frankenstein Factor.' This factor includes not only the attempts to re-animate dead tissue, but the manipulation and alteration of live tissue down to the DNA level.

Public fears, though, should not focus entirely upon the manipulation of genes that already exist, but also on the potential for the maddening creation of new genes. While those fears may be judged irrational or paranoid by some, the potential social side-effects of genetic engineering must not be ignored. If this technology becomes common practice, it will affect life in ways never before dreamed possible. The current barriers between upper, middle and lower classes will become one unbridgeable chasm between two classes, defined by the new genetic order.

If only the rich are able to afford the latest retrovirus, the middle-to-lower income population, the new genetic minority, will be relegated to the role of mobile laboratories.

Perhaps this sounds extreme, but it's simple economics. Those unable to afford gene therapy will be discriminated against. In terms of social status, the current obstacles of ethnicity, language, age, sex, religion, and sexual orientation will be nothing compared to a person's genetic make-up.

Try to imagine the day when genetic screenings replace annual physicals. Their results could be used to determine a person's eligibility for employment, insurance, and loans. A company could refuse to hire applicants on the basis of their genetically determined life expectancy or potential to develop disease. Such a person would place a burden on the company health plan. And someone whose genetic report indicated a susceptibility to any kind of chronic illness would be unable to get life or health insurance.

The result of un-regulated genetic engineering would be a frightening new Darwinism, the survival of the genetically fit.

Advances in medicine that prevent or eliminate disease should be welcomed. But, as with all things involving absolute power, there must be a strict set of controls to insure that the quality of life for all living beings is not determined by an oligarchy of genetic engineers.



**The Chronicle accepts student letters for publication. Letters must be typed, double-spaced, and contain the writer's class standing and major. Please limit letters to 250 words.**

## Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

In your Feb. 25 column, you say you believe protesters should be free to voice their opinions, but that you also believe protest should be invisible and silent. Why should we give up our first amendment rights because the Iraqis are watching us on TV? Is that what you advocate?

I attend panels, meetings, and write letters to my legislators. These activities do not make the ten o'clock news. The average TV watcher, therefore, might think there is not dissent at all, were it not for the occasional mention anti-war protesters get on the news.

I take issue with your statement that opposition is "disruptive, mean-spirited, and in this case counter-productive." Where would we be if there had not been voices raised against racism and other forms of oppression? How did women get the vote? How did the civil rights movement get anything accomplished? Not by merely sitting inside and writing letters and having nice, quiet discussions.

Finally, protest is not prolonging this war; our government does that. And let me remind you that

protest preceded the war by months.

In a college where thousands of young men have a stake in the possibility of a military draft, we read nothing in the *Chronicle* about that subject. It would be more useful to do serious reporting on the anti-war sentiment on campus than to try to convince us to be good Americans, wave our yellow ribbons, and fly our flags because we haven't got a chance of changing anyone's mind.

I don't buy your arguments. War is never a solution.

Elise G. Le Grand  
Senior

*Editor's note: I repeat that simply having a right doesn't make its exercise judicious in every instance. As to the statement that war is never a solution: Regrettably, simply making such a declaration doesn't validate its message.*

To the Editor:

All Americans are guaranteed the right of freedom of speech and the right of assembly. Not only those Americans who agree with

the issue in question, but all Americans.

All life is precious. To accuse peace demonstrators of prolonging the war because they can not silently stand by and see lives and the environment damaged or destroyed is grossly unfair.

To state that protests are unlikely to change majority opinion leaves me shaking my head in surprise. What about the civil rights marches, the suffragette marches, and above all, the Vietnam anti-war demonstrations?

I wonder how many more names would be on the Vietnam Memorial today if Americans of every age and color hadn't exercised their rights by crying out loudly and clearly to our government, "Enough. You've killed enough of our children."

Barb Tomko  
Television

*Editor's note: The question is whether mass demonstrations are a catalyst for political change, or symptomatic of an existing political consensus. I believe the former is dubious, and the latter lends an ultimate inevitability to demonstrator's goals in a democracy.*

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# Frankly Speaking:

## Ron Freund

By Nancy Thart  
Staff Writer

Ron Freund has been teaching for more than 10 years. He is an instructor at both Columbia and De Paul University. His U.S. Foreign Policy class at Columbia is particularly relevant now, in light of events in the Persian Gulf. Freund has spoken in the media on the subjects of Central America, arms control policy, and U.S.-Soviet relations. More recently he spoke at a symposium held at Columbia dealing with the gulf crisis, where he referred to "the means and not the goals" as his main opposition to the war.

### What is your position on the war in the Persian Gulf?

I support the United Nations resolutions. I believe that economic sanctions are the proper response in today's world. I think that when sanctions are effectively enforced and applied they can deter aggression, and I do not see the value of always using military force to try to resolve conflicts; it condemns us to an endless cycle of violence. I think that had sanctions been given a chance they could work.

### Has the U.N. been effective in its efforts?

At times, in different situations. I think it played a key role in the resolution of the conflict in Libya. International agencies have played a key role in Central America. We've had elections where the Sandinista government lost in a fair election and international agencies played a role in that. There have been peace keeping forces at different points in the Middle East that kept their troops between Egypt and Israel. The U.N. has played a key role in bringing the environmental issue to international attention. But obviously, it's not been what it could be. It hasn't prevented war. The U.N. hasn't stopped violence, hasn't stopped aggression. That's why I make the point

that today we have an historic opportunity because what had stopped the U.N. in the past was the antagonism between the Soviet Union and the United States. One or the other would veto resolutions that had any teeth to them, and therefore you couldn't make an effective response. Now we have the chance to have an effective U.N. And that's what I'd like to see happen.

### Will the current coalition in the U.N. last after the war in the gulf is over?

Well this coalition is obviously temporary in the sense that it involves different groups of forces that have not come together before: Syria, Turkey, Western Europe, Japan, the United States, Soviet Union, China very marginally, though China did not block the resolution. Those things will change all the time, but it would have been a much better

precedent for future conflicts if sanctions had been given an opportunity to work.

### What are some of the advantages to the United States involvement in the war?

I think it's positive for us to be involved through the U.N. and using the U.N. and international agencies.

### What are the disadvantages?

The negative role is too much reliance on military force to bring about a solution. And if it continues, the loss of life will be enormous both in Iraq and the United States. I think it could be avoided; you have to go the last mile always for peace. I don't want to see other generations of victims for a war that might not be necessary.

There was a very optimistic feeling towards the war when it started. Their were predictions it would only last a few weeks.

### What do we need at this point to bring the war to an end?

Obviously Iraq should agree to pull out. That would make life easier, and it may happen. This would be a good, safe, face-saving move for the Iraqis. They could use the Soviet offer as a way out. If they accept it and begin to pull out and the United States continues to reject it, it's going to isolate us and splits will develop in this coalition.

I think the Germans and the French may support the Soviet plan. I heard the Italians support it. Certainly the Soviets do. And if the Germans are suppose to be contributing a ton of money to this, I don't know what the Japanese will do. It's going to make the Bush administration more isolated, and then the war becomes harder to sustain. Again I think we will see people in Congress speaking up, saying 'So we promise at some future time to hold a conference on the Middle East. Is that too big a price to get this war over?' No.

### What will happen once the war is over and it comes time for Iraq to rebuild?

It's going to be very tricky. Again, I hope it is done through an international effort. It depends how it happens, obviously. If Hussein is still in power, I don't think there will be a significant U.S. commitment to rebuilding Iraq. Congress probably wouldn't vote for it.

### Why was the United States the one to take the initiative in the war?

I think we're the only country with the military power. And I think it's part of our historical conscience; we are going to play the major role in the global community. We're going to try to set the rules, basically.

### Would we do it again?

Yes, I think so. It depends on the circumstances. You have to have a large amount of public opinion supporting that kind of military action. Grenada and Panama were different because they were over with quickly and the cost was minimal. But with commitments like this one in Iraq, you can't do it very often, so if you do it has to be done very carefully. Here you had a lot of elements that do justify a strong reaction.

That's why I don't rule out the need for intervention under certain circumstances. I just think any intervention should be done through the U.N. and not unilaterally. And now we can do it because we don't have this veto argument which used to be, 'Well your not going to get anything through the U.N. because the Soviets will veto it.'

### Do you discuss the war in your Foreign Policy Class?

I try to use it as a symbol of many issues that involve policy. I talk about the relationship between the executive and legislative branches. We talk about the historical approach to foreign policy, the role of environment and energy issues in foreign policy, the role of different sectors of society, public opinions, all these things. They are an example of U.S. foreign policy in a world of opinions.

### Do you present your own opinions to the class?

Yes, I think it's part of my role. But I don't present them in a way that says people must agree with them. I try to downplay my opinions to a certain extent. I see my role primarily as a facilitator of discussion and solicitor of responses from the students. I want to bring out the knowledge. Students have the ability to think analytically, so they may take data and organize it in a way that allows them to understand and explain events.

### Do you notice a difference in attitudes toward the war between the students at De Paul and those at Columbia?

I would say there is more division at De Paul. I don't know how divided it is here because the students I've come in contact with are students who seem to be opposed to U.S. intervention. They may not be representative. When I'm at De Paul I get a real cross section. There is a lot of support for the war among my De Paul students. They're older though; they have different experiences. Maybe they're more representative of public opinion in general. Certainly public opinion is in support of the war, at least so far. It will change if it goes on much longer.

### Does the activism of the students, either for or against the war, surprise you?



Ron Freund

Omar Castillo for The Chronicle

No, I wouldn't say it surprises me. I've seen students active here on different issues. What surprises me is the perseverance of continued panels and discussions. It positively surprises me. It's good that we keep doing things on campus. I imagine it can get frustrating after a while. I don't know how many students are getting involved. I see 100 or 200 students at an event, but what do we have, 6,000? And many are commuters so it's hard.

### For many young people today, not having lived through Vietnam, this is the first war they have lived through. Do you think they really understand what is going on?

My students do. Last semester they were getting very upset about the possibilities of a draft. It may effect men and women. That's one of the arguments that's seen as discriminatory. While the military has so far opposed women being drafted, I wouldn't rule it out forever; it's possible. Women are there now, right? I think it makes it more acceptable to people. I think maybe the parents are beginning to change their minds, too.

### Are the protests we're seeing against the war reminiscent of protests in the '60s against Vietnam?

Protests have occurred throughout history. I think what we had with the Vietnam war was just more massive. But we've had civil rights protests, we've had the women's suffrage movement, labor union strikes.

They all used similar tools—picketing and boycotting and civil disobedience—throughout history. In the '70s, there was South Africa, in the '80's South Africa is still an issue. What I don't like is that it somewhat trivializes current protests to compare them to the anti-war protests of the '60s, as if that was some special thing; each issue is legitimate in its own way.

### Has media coverage made it easier or more difficult to fight the war?

It's probably made it slightly easier in the sense that because of the focus on military tactic and technology it tends to get more support from public opinion. In my class we talk about the deeper issues. The mass media is largely, the way it's organized, incapable of dealing with the depth of an issue, except for the "MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour," which has an hour every night to interview people at length. But most newscasts, as you know, are done in one minute or 30 second spots, and they want visuals. So when you've got computer warfare, that makes for beautiful visuals. You've got bombing and strafing, troop movements, planes, and it's exciting visually but it doesn't really deal with the underlying issues which are more complex. I think right now the media are focused primarily on the military because that is where the action is, so they're interviewing military experts.

### Do people really want to know the details, or are they satisfied with brief sound bites?

I think people want to know what's going on. I've dealt with a number of editors and programming directors over the years and they seem to subscribe to the mirror philosophy of media; they just reflect what is going on. I don't agree with that. I think they create a lot of what's going on.

### So you see their role as more than just reporting?

Sure, the media is the selector of information. Their decisions about what gets on TV and what gets printed determines what society understands and knows about a situation. Most people will not take the time to read a history book about the Middle East, and lets face it, most people didn't know where the hell Kuwait was before the war started. Similarly, they didn't know where Vietnam was and still many don't know where Vietnam is now that we're not in Vietnam anymore.



# Faculty panel examines African influence on American culture

## Black history celebration extends into March

By Art Golab  
Staff Writer

You need look no further than the Grammy awards to realize that the connections between America and Africa are far greater than many realize, according to Dr. Bernard Power, an African-American History instructor taking part in a Columbia College faculty panel discussion on Africa, Feb. 26, at the Hokin Center.

According to Power, African influence on our culture extends much further than popular recordings, and African culture began to have an impact on American society from the time the first slaves were brought over.

"It is a misperception to believe that Africans were imported as slaves merely to provide labor," Power said. "Some slaves were brought over specifically because they had skills, such as growing rice and tobacco, which were unfamiliar to Europeans."

These crops, according to Power, were an important factor in financing the American revolu-

tion. From that time to the present, the hybrid African-American culture has been a major influence on American society as a whole, Power said.

Another panel member, psychology instructor Dr. Harriette Richard, discussed the psychological impact of slavery and racism on African-American women.

"As a result of the dehumanizing effects of slavery," Richard said, "African-American women have been labeled 'matriarchs,' and occupy the lowest rung on the socio-economic ladder. Racism has divided black men and women, making each group believe that the other is the enemy. This was not the case in pre-colonial Africa."

Other faculty members on the panel explored such issues as current political and social problems in Africa and the difficulty of reconciling tribal traditions with contemporary American life.

The panel discussion of Africa was one of many events commemorating Black History Month at Columbia College

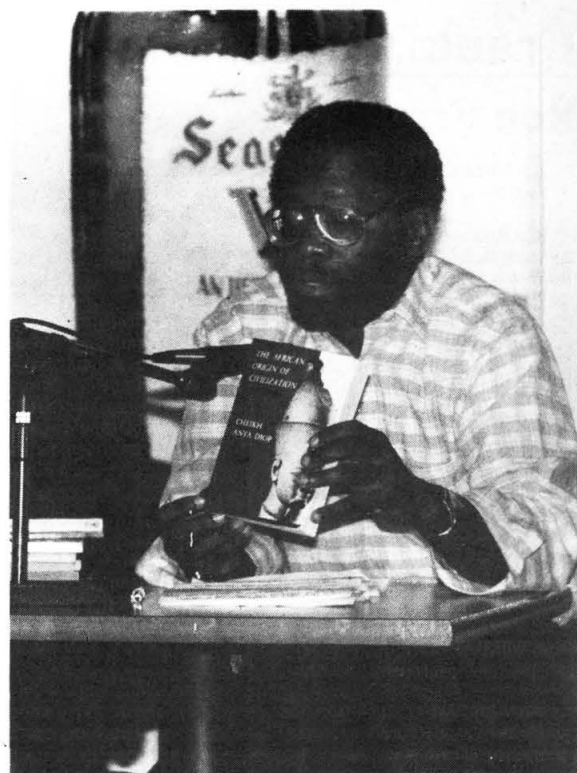
during February. It was sponsored by the African-American Alliance, which will continue to present similar programs through March 5.

Diane Willis, the president of the African-American Alliance said her organization is sponsoring these programs because it is important for black people to know their history and their origins.

"It's nice to have Black History Month, but as far as I'm concerned, it should be Black History Year," she said. Willis' organization extended Black History Month slightly by putting on black history events until March 5, to make up for the fact that the spring semester did not start until Feb. 11.

Musical programs, poetry readings, a panel on black history in Chicago and the panel on Africa have already taken place, but several more events remain on the schedule. All will take place in the Hokin Center.

\*Mon., March 4, 2:00 p.m. Student Panel Discussion: "The



English Instructor George Bailey informs Omar Castillo for *The Chronicle* Black History Month celebrants about African-American culture Future of the African-American Student." \*Tues., March 5, 6:00 p.m. Musical Presentation: The John Work Chorale, a nationally known a cappella group specializing in slave songs and dirges.

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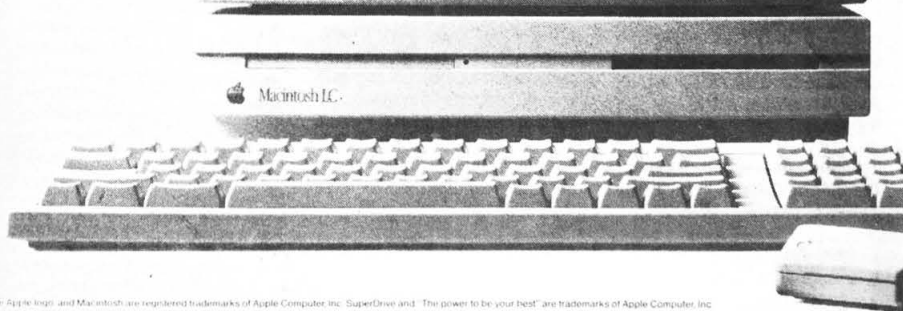
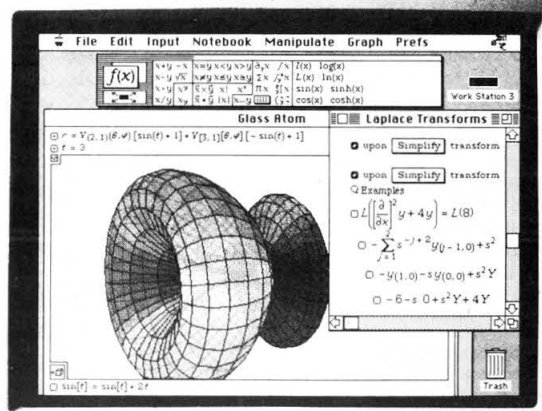
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# From Russia with love: Film/video chair, student co-produce 'Soviet Women'

## Soviet filmmakers plan Chicago exchange

By Julie Sachi Moriki  
Staff Writer

Few Americans have the opportunity to experience Russian *perestroika*, which makes the invitation Anthony Loeb, film/video department chairperson, and graduate student Diane Weyermann received to shoot with the Soviet national film school VGIK in Moscow unique. Loeb and Weyermann left for the Soviet capital on Feb. 23 as participants in a collaborated film to be co-produced by Columbia and VGIK. They are expected to return in the spring after spending eight weeks in Moscow researching and shooting a documentary on the "culture and aspirations of Soviet women."

Loeb will be working as the film's producer, while Weyermann will serve as director.

"The collaboration is part of an exchange in which the Soviets will come to Chicago in the fall to produce a film with corresponding themes and viewpoints," Loeb said. "The result will be a coalescing of two film episodes documenting our cultures, reflecting opposite worlds."

VGIK agreed to supply a student crew, equipment, 16 millimeter film and a laboratory on the Moscow shoot in exchange for similar provisions when their two representatives come to film in Chicago.

"The exchange is the first of its kind between two film schools in the United States and Soviet Union," Loeb said. He worked for two years planning the production.

He and Weyermann will be provided with a translator, food, and housing by their hosts. The co-production is being financed by both schools. The Eastman Kodak Company donated some of the film.

According to Loeb, the documentary's length is not known but he suspects it will run at least an hour. No release date has been set for the film, whose working title is "Soviet Women," but he guaranteed that it will be

filming, his duties will be temporarily fulfilled by senior faculty members Chap Freeman and Michael Rabiger.

"It is magnificent that this film production is happening," Weyermann said. "To be associated with a project like this will be a rewarding experience and will benefit the school. It is something that has the potential to receive nationwide exposure."

Weyermann credited Loeb with organizing the co-production. "The whole idea for the film came out of a trip Tony made two years ago to Moscow to attend a VGIK conference," she said. "After spending ten days there, he made arrangements with the head of the Soviet film school to collaborate on this project."

On the recommendation of an VGIK representative who attended his directing seminar here, Loeb was invited to the school in September 1989 to serve as a consultant and instructor in Moscow and Vilnius, Lithuania. He accepted the invitation and brought then graduate student Dennis Frank along.

"It was an honor to be a consultant to the VGIK," Loeb said. "Film reveals the universal human process yet we rarely get the opportunity to share our evolution of thought about the filmmaking process."

Columbia donated copies of "Citizen Kane" to the VGIK film library on Loeb's visit. According to Loeb, many of the Soviet film students had never seen the classic film and appeared eager to learn more about American filmmaking.

Loeb was inspired by his visit to VGIK. "The students are the most alive people in the society,"



Emmy award-winning Diane Weyermann is currently in the Soviet Union, with Film/Video chair Tony Loeb to direct a documentary on Soviet women. She won the Emmy in 1990 for "Eddie's Chaccone."

he said. "They are young and full of hope."

He telegraphed his VGIK friends after his stay to organize a joint film production together and a student exchange program.

Irene Vodar, who has studied film here for over a year, is a VGIK participant in the exchange.

Loeb said that film students who wish to participate in an exchange with VGIK, must speak some Russian.

Working in a foreign nation is nothing new to Loeb. He traveled to the People's Republic of China in June 1989, to the Beijing Film Academy. He was the first American to teach directing there.

"Directing is a very personal process. You have to know how to push people to a very vulnerable point," Loeb said. "Getting a performance can often be volatile."

"Although I found enthusiasm among the VGIK faculty and students, I also found a marked sense of self-doubt and pessimism," he said. "They are just beginning to trust, so the task of working together is a very delicate one."

## Classifieds

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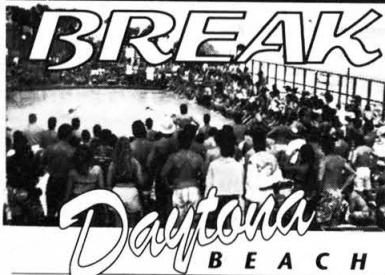
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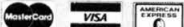
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**The Interview/Front Page Lecture Class** will host Chicago Tribune deputy associate managing editor, Michael McGuire for a special morning lecture on Monday, March 4. McGuire will speak on media coverage of the Gulf War. The lecture is scheduled for 10:45 a.m. in Room 817W. All students are welcome.

**The Cleo Parker Robinson Dance Ensemble** will perform at the Dance Center, 4730 N. Sheridan Road, at 8 p.m. on March 7, 8 and 9. The Denver based ensemble will perform contemporary dance influenced by the African-American experience. For ticket information call (312) 271-7928.

**The Counseling Services Office** will hold a workshop entitled, "Is Time Money? A Time Management Workshop," on Tuesday March 5, at 12:30 p.m. in Room 317W. The Hokin Center will have a student board meeting on Wednesday, March 6, at 12:30 p.m. in the Annex conference room. Everyone is welcome. **Students For a Better World** will meet on Wednesday, March 6, at 12:30 p.m. and 5 p.m. in Room 202W.

## Meetings, Music, and Miscellanea

By Laura Ramirez, Calendar Editor

**Women In The Director's Chair**, 3435 N. Sheffield Ave., will hold its 10th Anniversary International Film And Video Festival from March 7 through 10. The four-day event will include screenings of more than 70 films and videos by independent women directors from around the world, including U.S. and Chicago premieres. The screening will be held at Chicago Filmmakers, 1229 W. Belmont, the Community Film Workshop, 1130 S. Wabash and at the Film Center of the School of the Art Institute. Highlights of this year's festival include "Privilege," by filmmaker Yvonne Rainer and "Eight Tales Of Gold," by Hong Kong filmmaker Cheung Yeung-ting. For festival information call (312) 281-4988.

**Chicago Filmmakers** is also currently calling for entries to the first Chicago Student Film & Video Festival. The festival is

scheduled for April and will highlight a wide variety of locally produced work by student filmmakers. The deadline for entries is March 20, 1991. For more information and for festival regulations call (312) 281-8788 (daytime) or (312) 561-8153 (evenings). **The Field Museum of Natural History** will have a special exhibit of works by wildlife and nature photographer **Jim Brandenburg** through May 12, 1991. The display was put together by the American Museum of Wildlife Art and will include photos from Brandenburg's latest book "White Wolf: Living With An Arctic Legend." For more information call (312) 922-9410.

**The Goodman Theatre**, 200 S. Columbus Drive, will preview William Shakespeare's most popular play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The previews will begin on Friday, March 8 at 7:30 p.m.

The play will run through April 20. For ticket information call (312) 443-3800.

In music this week: **Rollover, Chainsaw Kittens and Cellophane Ceiling** will headline Wednesday night's "Rock against Depression," at the Cabaret Metro. The show starts at 10 p.m. Thursday, March 7. Also, the **Inspirial Carpets** will play a 7:30 p.m. all ages show and on Friday. **Falling Joys, Pedaljets and Poorboys** will hit the stage at 11:30 p.m. For ticket information about any of the Metro shows, call Ticketmaster or 549-0203. **The Ohio Players** and **Still Life** will play at **Biddy Mulligan's**, 7644 N. Sheridan Road, on Friday, March 8, at 10 p.m. Tickets are available at Ticketmaster. The Avalon, 959 W. Belmont, will celebrate its fourth anniversary, on Friday, March 8, with a blow out bash. The celebration will feature **The New Duncan Imperials, The Charming Beggars**, and **Down Town Scotty Brown & Company**. **The Junkie's**, Avalon's house band will be performing in the Cabaret Room and DJ Sean Johnsen will be entertaining guests in the Dance Room. Doors open at 10 p.m. The cover charge is \$5.

By Keith Strickland  
Staff Photographer

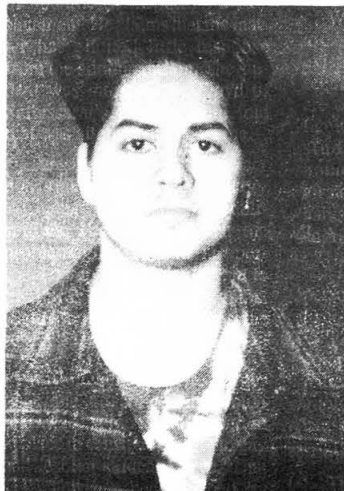
## Face Value:

### Do you patronize Columbia's condom machines?



Maria Daniels  
Senior  
Advertising

No, I do not use the condom machines here at Columbia, but I do practice safe sex. I think they are a good idea because everyone should practice safe sex if it is in the Hokin Center.



Scott Nava  
Junior  
Illustration

I was not aware of the machines in the restrooms, but now I'll make it a point to use these facilities whenever the time is right. Condoms are good.



Jade L. Williams  
Junior  
Journalism

No, I don't believe in using condoms. If I can't have sex the natural way in which God intended I don't have it at all. Pulling out a condom on me is not protection, it's an insult.



Oloyah Johnson  
Freshman  
Interior Design

No, because no one knows if they are old or new. They might even be tampered with.

### Health/Science Update

## Norplant: a safe, reliable alternative to 'the pill'

By Kathleen Troher  
Science Writer

American women now have an unforgettable birth control option that's nearly as quick and painless as getting your ears pierced.

The contraceptive, Norplant, is composed of six, tiny, flexible rods that are implanted in a fan-like pattern through a small opening under the skin in a woman's upper arm. Available in Scandinavian countries for 20 years, the contraceptive was approved by the Food and Drug Administration in December, and takes only a few minutes to insert under local anesthesia in a doctor's office.

"It's a quick, safe office procedure," said Dr. Phillip Markowitz, an osteopathic gynecologist at Lutheran General Hospital. "It's good up to five years and has proven to be 98-99 percent effective—just as effective as the pill."

Norplant, like the birth control pill, contains the synthetic hormone progesterin, which causes the body to behave as it would during pregnancy. Low doses of the hormone are continuously emitted into the system, preventing the ovaries from releasing an egg.

As with the pill, Norplant has potential side-effects. It can cause menstrual irregularities, including spotting in between

periods or complete cessation of periods. Additionally, Norplant's distributor, Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, warns that this contraceptive is not recommended for women with a history of blood clots, breast cancer or liver disease. Smokers who use Norplant face an increased risk of heart attack.

One significant benefit of Norplant is that women don't have to remember to take it. Once inserted, nothing else has to be done, aside from regular yearly exams. Upon removal, fertility returns immediately.

Right now, Norplant costs from \$600—\$1,000. Though costly, it is less expensive than taking the pill for five years.

Currently only about 120 doctors in the United States have been trained in the Norplant insertion procedure, but by June, that number is expected to reach nearly 8,000.

Frigid winter temperatures and flesh-biting winds may discourage some students from discovering the health rewards of running. But according to Podiatrist Paul Taylor, advisor to the American Running Association, running can be a year-round activity if participants dress properly, prepare for wind direction, and increase distances gradually.

Strange as it may seem, the real problem in dressing for

winter running, according to Taylor, is overdressing, which causes overheating. He advises participants to wear several layers of lightweight clothing rather than one bulky layer. He also suggests that runners protect their extremities. Mittens are more effective than gloves, wool socks will absorb moisture and retain heat, and since 40 percent of body heat can be lost through the head, runners should always wear a hood or cap.

Runners, according to Taylor, should plan a course carefully in relation to the wind. If runners start out heading into the wind, they may find themselves fighting the wind upon their return. This could cause them to slow down, producing less body heat, and more sweat.

Finally, Taylor points out that it's important to gradually adapt to the cold, and work up to long distances over time. He says it's unwise and unhealthy to try to accomplish long distances initially. He recommends that beginners build up mileage by running a little more each week until reaching a satisfying distance. Also, he cautions that those who have or suspect they have heart or lung problems should consult a physician before beginning a running program.

"Health/Science Update" will be appearing in the *Chronicle* throughout the spring semester. Students interested in having health or science questions answered in this column should direct them to the *Chronicle* office, room 802 Wabash.



# The Columbia Chronicle

VOLUME 24 NUMBER 13

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MARCH 11, 1991

## Faculty faction seeks second try at vote on rank

By Julie Sacharski  
Staff Writer

At least 50 members of Columbia's full-time faculty recently voiced their dissatisfaction with last October's vote on the issue of rank by petitioning for a second chance to vote.

A letter sent to President Mirron Alexandroff last Wednesday petitioned him to call another election during the Spring 1991 semester. Composed by photography instructor Peter LeGrand and liberal education instructor Louis Silverstein, the letter charges that the two-thirds majority voting requirement was unconventional and should therefore be re-evaluated.

The petition was circulated within each of the college's departments, with a signature sheet attached for the names of all full-time faculty interested in petitioning for a new vote. LeGrand said that he felt the 50 sig-

natures on the petition were sufficient to warrant sending the letter.

During the week of Oct. 1, 1990, all full-time faculty members and chairpersons were invited to vote on the issue of

"...21 people who didn't vote were...considered to have voted against rank, which isn't necessarily the case."

—Peter LeGrand

faculty rank at Columbia. Positions of rank would categorize all full-time faculty members as either Instructor, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor or Professor. These titles would be based on professional and teach-

ing experience, as well as length of service at Columbia.

A Committee on Faculty Ranks was established several years ago in an effort to research the idea of rank at Columbia. The ten-member committee, appointed by the president, created a document detailing the proposed rank system and presented it to Alexandroff in May of last year. In the months following, Alexandroff approved the document, inserting a clause which required a two-thirds majority for the rank proposal to pass. This requirement, according to LeGrand, is the source of the current controversy.

"The committee itself never discussed what the approved procedure for their document would be," LeGrand said. "So when the president returned the document with the voting requirement inserted, there was no time or space for a discussion on the insertion." Alexandroff's clause stated

that two-thirds of all 126 eligible voters were required to vote in favor of rank in order for it to pass. Accordingly, 84 affirmative votes were necessary to secure faculty rank. However, only 65 faculty members cast a pro-rank

require a 51 percent majority vote, as do most other elections. In this situation, the 21 people who didn't vote were automatically considered to have voted against the rank issue, which isn't necessarily the case."

In an Oct. 9 memo to all full-time faculty, the president disclosed the results of the vote on rank, stating that of the 105 faculty members casting a vote, 65 voted in favor of rank, while 40 were opposed. Using this standard, 51.6 percent of those eligible to vote favored rank, 31.7 percent were opposed, and the remaining 16.7 percent didn't vote.

In response to the voting results, LeGrand and several other pro-rank faculty members discussed the idea of petitioning for a new vote in which a simple majority, or 51 percent, would be considered adequate to pass the proposal and institute a system of

See Rank, page 2

"There needs to be a larger number of faculty with participatory desire, to reduce the probability of bad blood on the inside."

—Leslie Van Marter

vote, a simple majority of 51.6 percent but not enough to satisfy the president's requirement.

"The problem lies herein," LeGrand said. "In only extreme instances is a two-thirds vote required. Presidential elections

## Beehives return, sans stiffness

By Elizabeth Rodriguez  
Staff Writer

Although the '60s may seem like a recent memory to some, 30 years is time enough in the fashion world for that decade to become a nostalgic trend.

Bright, vibrant colors, prints, patterns, short skirts and dresses and, yes, even the beehive hairdo are examples of '60s styles influencing fashion today.

According to Dennis Browzynski, department coordinator for the Fashion department at Columbia College, today's fashion draws on elements of the '60s, but is not recreating the exact look. "Today's fashion is using some of the prints, colors and shapes from that decade, but it's a different interpretation which must remain contemporary," Browzynski said.

Students in the Fashion department are not designing duplicate clothing from the '60s, but may choose to incorporate

elements of those styles in their designs. Browzynski encourages his students to create designs that reflect their originality and creativity.

"It was time for color boldness to reappear because the color of clothes has been very sedate," said Cynthia Simms, television production major, wearing knee-high leather boots and a partial print swing coat. "The look of the '60s is appearing on this campus and other college campuses," Simms said.

Marshall Field's State Street store is currently displaying fashions reflecting the '60s in its windows as part of its 'modern geometry' promotion.

The mannequins are clothed in short dresses with bold patterns and bright colors, patterned slacks, wide headbands and beehive hairdos. Lava lamps in each window complete the look.

"The '60s fashion is here,"

See Beehive, page 2



Mannequins positioned in the State Street Marshall Field's store window display modern fashions created from elements popular in the '60s era, when beehives were the rage. Jill S. Dolan for The Chronicle

## Bailment law eludes mention on parking garage stubs

By Theresa Volpe  
Staff Reporter

You drive into the lot. You park your car. The guy hands you a little yellow or green stub. You walk away, praying that your car and its contents will still be there when you return.

The disclaimer on your ticket stub leaves it all in God's hands.

Many students who park in the lots around Columbia may believe that the disclaimer lets the parking garage off the hook.

That's just not true. The words printed on the stub tell a different story.

For example, the disclaimer at Loop Auto Park, Inc., 524 S. Wabash Ave., states: "This ticket licenses the holder to park one

automobile in this area at holder's risk. Licensor hereby declares itself not responsible for fire, theft, damage to or loss of such automobile or any article left therein. Only a license is granted hereby and no bailment is created."

But Ed McClarty, a parking attendant at Loop Auto Park, said "We're responsible if damage is done to the car if it can be proven the damage took place here."

At Loop Auto the keys are left inside the car after the customer parks it, allowing the attendant to move the car when necessary.

Allen Toma, manager at Harrison Garage, 605 S. Wabash, said something similar.

"We're liable if damage occurs because we're the ones driv-

ing it in the lot. We get the car fixed at our body shop because we're responsible."

At Harrison the attendant drives the car to an elevator, which carries the car to the upper levels. The car is parked and the keys are left in the ignition.

"No one can get up to the cars except the attendants," he said, "so the security of the car is very good."

According to Park Forest attorney Steve Beck, a disclaimer

would offer a garage no protection in court.

"They print these disclaimers on tickets to make people think they're not responsible for damages," Beck said. "It's just a bluff."

Beck said that attendants are liable for careless and unnecessary driving.

The disclaimer on the back of the ticket is essentially meaningless and will not hold up in court, he said.

The person who holds the keys is responsible for damage to the car, but not its contents.

"Put (your valuables) in your trunk and take the trunk key with you," advised Mead Hicks, attendant at Miller Parking Company, 618 S. Wabash.

So how safe is your personal property while you're in class all day?

"There is always someone here," said McClarty. "We keep an eye out for the cars to make sure nobody tries to go inside."

Juliana Walker, a junior, prefers parking in the lots to feeding the meters. Walker parks at South Loop Parking because it is the only lot where her car has not been damaged.

"At other lots I'd find nicks and scratches. Nothing major but enough to switch lots." When Walker reported the damages to the attendants they told her they didn't know how it happened or if it happened at the lot.

"I went from lot to lot," she said, "only to find the best service because the prices are all the same."

Parking attendants said they have had very few complaints or damages within the last year.

"Maybe a bent antennae here and there," said Toma.



# Beehive

from page 1

said Amy Meadows, manager of window display at the store. "We're re-examining the culture of the '60s, and fashion is included."

Meadows said her store will continue to carry '60s style clothing for as long as it sells.

Margaret Vinci-Heldt, who is credited with originating the beehive hairdo in the '60s, said the beehive is definitely back and has been for the past two years. "The models in Spring fashion shows are wearing the beehive," she said.

Vinci-Heldt works part-time at the Caryl Richard Salon in Oakbrook where customers are requesting the beehive. The salon was recently approached by a fashion house to take part in a high school prom fashion show. They want Vinci-Heldt to style the models' hair in beehives.

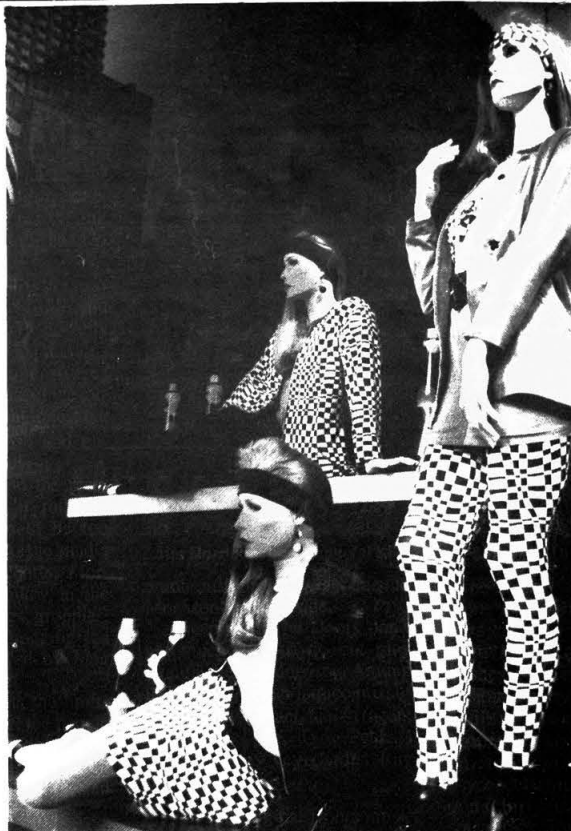
There is a difference between the beehive of today and the beehive of the '60s, according to Vinci-Heldt. The modern version is a softer look with strands of hair falling around the face and at the nape of the neck.

It is not unheard of for current fashions to borrow heavily from the past. Some might go so far as to say that nothing really original has

come out of the fashion industry in decades.

"Early '70s fashions approached a '20s and '30s style of clothing with loose clothing and long trousers," Browzynski said. "The late '70s brought back the shoulder pads of the '40s. The '80s had both a '40s and '50s look and by the time we arrived at the late '80s and early '90s, the decade left to choose from was the '60s."

Certainly, fashion trends are cyclical. Perhaps designers in the next century will look nostalgically to the '70s for inspiration. Hopefully, they'll have the wisdom to look forward rather than backward.



Mannequins in another window at Field's  
Jill S. Dolan for The Chronicle  
sport nostalgic designs from Modern Geometry and the Botanica Collection.

# Rank

from page 1

rank at the college.

As a result of their deliberations, a letter was sent directly to the president, stating: "The unconventional voting requirement—66 percent of the eligible voters were required to vote 'yes'—was so weighted against change that any objective observer would conclude that it was the voting formula that won the referendum, not the will of the faculty."

The letter goes on to note that "...it was the introduction of this unconventional voting requirement at the last minute and

without public discussion, that made it so onerous." One member of the Committee for Faculty Rank group, however, disagreed with this charge, stating that the president's decision for a two-thirds vote was not a hasty measure.

Leslie Van Marter, chairperson of the liberal education department, was one of the faculty members appointed to serve on the rank committee. Van Marter believes that from the beginning, the president made very clear his position on the rank issue.

"From early on, the president made his opinion public; it was no secret. He took the position that because a college that has never had rank would be taking a major

step forward, one doesn't just want it to be decided by 51 percent of the voters. There needs to be a larger number of faculty with participatory desire, to reduce the probability of bad blood on the inside. If 51 percent of the voters are in favor, with 49 percent opposed, that doesn't give a strong enough basis for conversion," Van Marter said.

Although the letter sent to Alexandroff directly petitions the president to call for a second vote during the current semester, LeGrand is unsure what the president's response will be.

"My own feelings are that the president, because of his upcoming retirement, will defer the petition and let his successor make the decision," LeGrand said.

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## Columbia to begin recycling glass, aluminum

By Julie Sacharski  
Staff Writer

Phase one of the Columbia College desk-side paper recycling project was so successful at the administrative and departmental levels that the program is currently expanding to include the recycling of glass, aluminum and newspaper throughout the school.

The campus-wide project aims to improve both the college and global environments, according to Frank Maugeri, recycling program co-coordinator.

"My hope is that the program will be beneficial as an educational tool. I want people to realize what recycling is all about, instead of just doing their little part by tossing paper into bins," he said.

Maugeri has been involved with the recycling program at Columbia since its beginning. Formerly an all-volunteer project of the Students For A Better World group, the recycling program is now a school-sponsored program in its third semester of operation. This semester, the college has opened two work-aide positions for the project, enabling the program to expand and improve its efforts.

Louis Silverstein, a faculty member in the liberal education department and advisor to SFBW, was pleased to see the positions made available.

"When Students For A Better World utilized only the volunteer efforts of the students, the young men and women were running

themselves into the ground and literally getting sick. Most were carrying full-time class and workloads, and it just got to be too much. The program was almost too successful. There was a greater demand then could be handled, Silverstein said."

Maugeri and program co-coordinator Cheryl Magiera currently fill the two work-aide positions and are responsible for pick-up, gathering, sorting and leg work associated with the program. Recyclable waste is picked up three times a week. The collected waste is then transferred to large alley receptacles, which are emptied by Recycling Services, a private Chicago company.

Silverstein credits alumnus James Cahillane as one of the originators of the recycling program. Cahillane borrowed ideas from the University of Chicago's program to help start Columbia's project, Silverstein said. Cahillane is currently working as the coordinator of the U of C recycling program.

Because the paper recycling project proved so successful during its first year in operation, the administration recently approved plans to expand the program. Trays and bins used for recycling glass, aluminum and newspaper should be appearing campus-wide in about four weeks, Maugeri said.

"The first step, though," Magiera said, "is to initiate the paper recycling program at the Torco and 11th St. campuses. From there, we will begin the glass and

aluminum recycling, and then on to newspapers."

Magiera believes that student response to the project will also be positive. "The program has been extremely successful with the faculty and administration," she said. "but it will be a whole new ballgame when students are involved. I can't see any reason why it wouldn't be just as successful."

So far, the only problem is rooted in miscommunication.

"People really need to get accustomed to the bins. They'll just walk by and toss anything in, even though the containers are clearly marked," Maugeri said. "We've found just about everything in the bins — envelopes, paper cups, cigarette wrappers, even pieces of food."

Thus far, the program has not generated any income, as the boxes and recycling bins are still being paid for. But if and when profits are made as a result of the program, Maugeri says he hopes that social causes in the South Loop area, such as homeless shelters and child day-care centers, can benefit from the money.

In the past, it has not been clear exactly how much paper at Columbia has been recycled, but in the future, Magiera said, that will be different.

"The administration had been taking care of all the receipts for the waste collected, and so far, they haven't shared that information with us," she said. "But this semester, I have asked for copies of receipts so we'll know exactly how successful we really are."

## Tribune editor laments 'Desert' censorship

By Tim Berry  
Staff Writer

Debate will continue for some time about the U.S. government's handling of information and the press during the gulf crisis, according to Michael McGuire, deputy associate managing editor for foreign and national news at the Chicago Tribune.

McGuire spoke to Nick

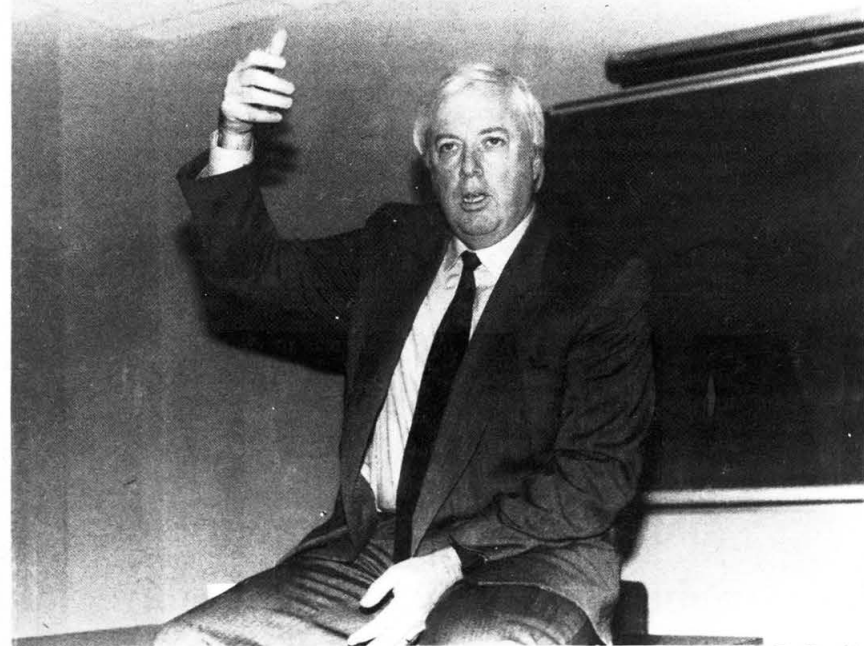
Shuman's News Interview/Front Page Lecture class on March 4, about his life as a foreign correspondent.

In reference to U.S. military censorship, McGuire said, "The pool system went on far too long. It may have been practical in the beginning, but once the war started it should have disbanded."

McGuire said that because of the tight control on information,

reporters could not get their stories out while the news was still fresh. With reporters locked into the pool situation, a lot of material was delayed 24, even 48 hours.

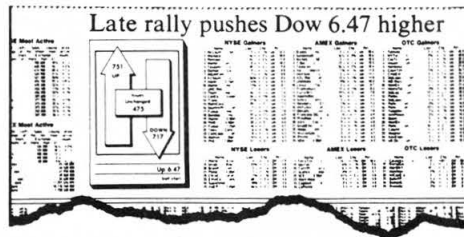
"The problem was with senior officers who remember Vietnam, and still, to this day, blame the American press for the U.S. failure in Vietnam," McGuire said.



Chicago Tribune foreign and national news editor Michael McGuire speaks to Nick Shuman's News Interview/Front Page Lecture class about press coverage of the gulf war

Tim Berry for The Chronicle

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This space provided as a public service.

He was not entirely critical of military censorship, saying that Saddam Hussein got most of his intelligence reports from CNN.

"It was certainly better than Grenada, where (the military) just left the press out completely. I think it was even better than Panama, where they did take the press with them, but made sure that the press stayed confined to an airport and didn't let them leave until the situation was fairly wrapped up."

McGuire said he had been surprised by the accuracy and detail of information handed down by senior military commanders at press briefings. "I think they were conscious of maintaining credibility by providing the most accurate information that they could give," he said.

A veteran of three stints as the Chicago Tribune's Moscow correspondent, McGuire recalled some of the heartwarming encounters he'd had in the Soviet Union. "People who, throughout their lives, had been taught so carefully to hate the United States—the capitalists—were so surprised to see that (I was) someone just like they were."

After one tour of duty in the Soviet Union, McGuire spent some time working in Iraq, and found it to be a disconcerting place. Iraq was then a Soviet client state and was using typically Soviet techniques to control the populace.

"In essence, the Soviet Union was setting up a miniature KGB in Baghdad. I don't think I ever

felt as much fear, apprehension and unease as I did there," he said. "It seemed that, even more than in the Soviet Union, people were reluctant to talk to you. They were terrified."

Even foreign diplomats were cautious in Iraq. About two weeks before McGuire arrived in Baghdad, the Swedish ambassador had been picked up, badly beaten, and dropped in a traffic circle. "It terrified the hell out of the diplomatic community," McGuire said.

While discussing the gulf war, McGuire commented on an American phenomenon he found disturbing.

"There are governments and there are people, and Americans are a little slow to recognize this. We tend to hate the Japanese, hate the Germans, hate whoever it is that's giving us trouble. We don't distinguish between the rulers of these people and the common people themselves, something that (citizens of) other countries are able to do."

McGuire said that Americans and American journalists are often treated as welcome guests in countries hostile to the United States because the people are able to differentiate between individuals and their government.

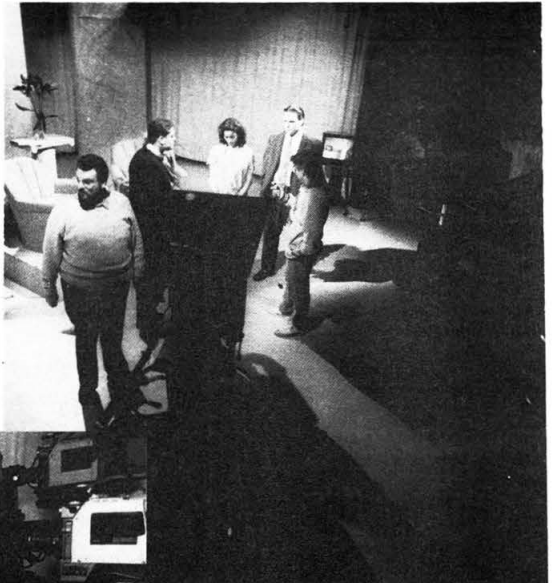
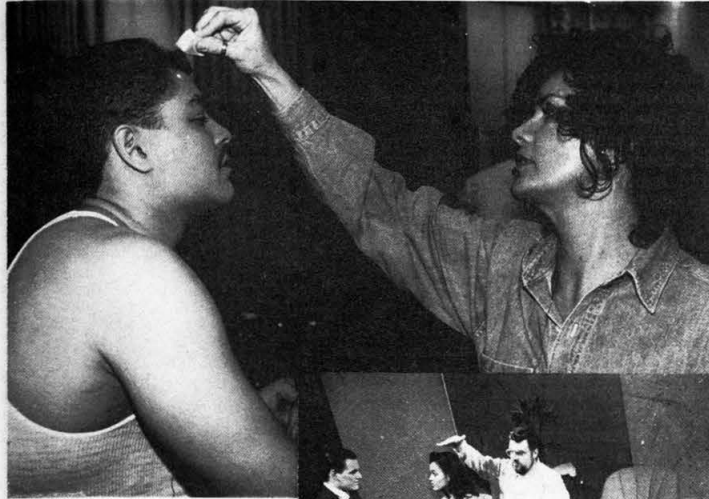
McGuire said he is very pleased that George Bush has made a clear distinction between Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi people. "He has said again and again that he has nothing against the Iraqi people, but rather with their government."



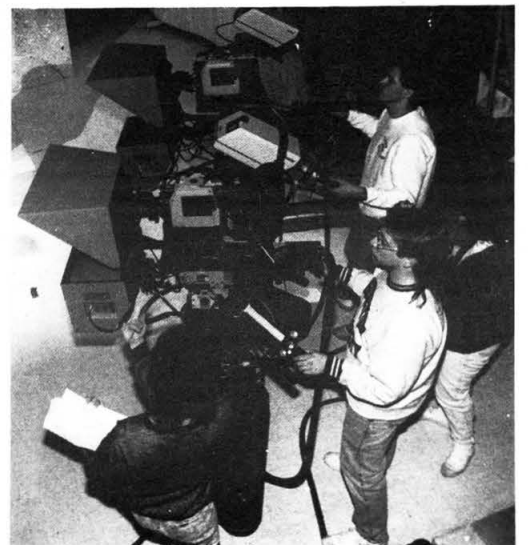
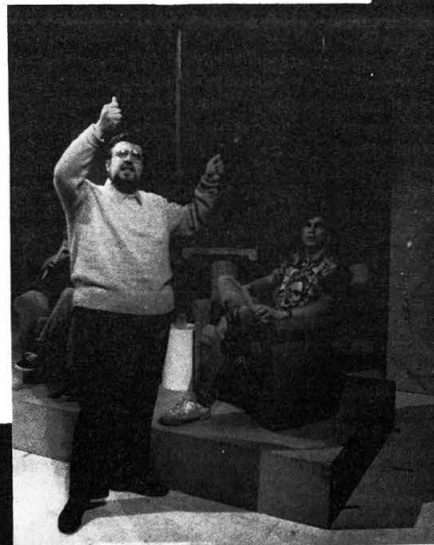
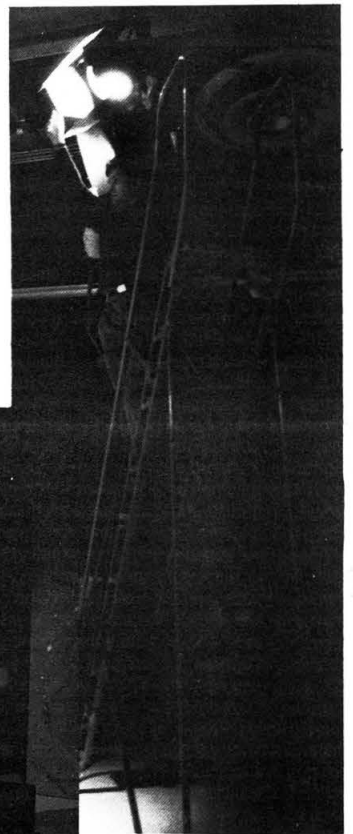




# Columbia's Soap Bubbles

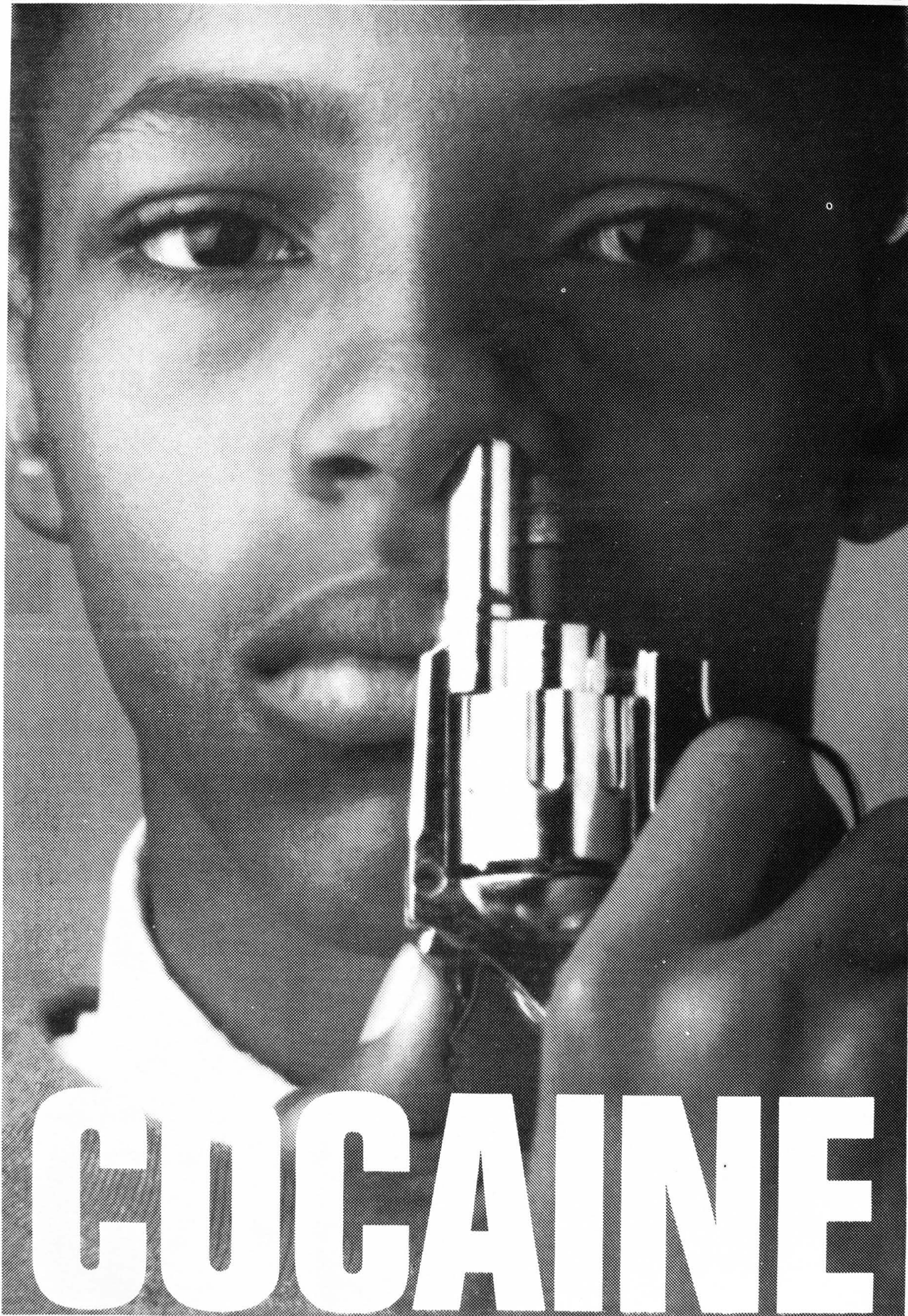


The 23rd episode of "Behind The Screen," a soap opera produced by students in Columbia's television department, is currently in production. In this semester's premier, the plot thickens in this serialized drama about an inter-family rivalry at two small Chicago television stations.



Photos by Omar Castillo and Keith Strickland





**COCAINE**



# 'Doors' chronicles idealism, disillusionment of the '60s

By Art Golab  
Staff Writer

"The Doors," is not a movie about a rock group. It is about the sixties, the loss of innocence, the corrupting influence of fame and money, and the dark side of the drug culture.

Like "Platoon," and "Born on the Fourth of July," "The Doors" is Oliver Stone's metaphor for an era. It is an extremely sensual movie, occasionally uncomfortable, but ultimately an entertaining look back to a time when war, music and drugs revolutionized then disillusioned a generation.

The focus throughout the film is on Jim Morrison, the charismatic singer and poet who, in the course of his short life, managed to turn self-destruction into an art form.

The film begins in 1966, when Morrison, played by Val Kilmer, is an idealistic film school student who recites poetry to girls he meets at the beach. He wants to change the world through his art but is troubled by visions of death.

He quits the UCLA film school when his surrealist, poetry-filled film projects are ridiculed. Later, he hooks up with Ray Manzarek, who convinces Morrison that rock music would be a better outlet for his talents.

They call the group they form The Doors, inspired by a line from a William Blake poem: "When the doors of perception are cleansed, things appear to us as they truly are."

Morrison's method of choice for opening the doors of perception is LSD, which he introduces

to the rest of the band.

The Doors' dark music and lyrics, combined with Morrison's good looks and sexy performing style, soon catapulted the band to stardom.

Val Kilmer's visual resemblance to the real-life Jim Morrison is uncanny. He not only gets the gestures and expressions right, but he also captures Morrison's spirit—that of the tortured genius, likable at times, but also capable of offish and obnoxious behavior.

Fame, fortune, and the pressure of being a rock 'n' roll sex-symbol soon prove to be too much for Morrison. As the band's records climb the charts, Morrison begins his wallow in the mire of alcohol, drugs, groupies, and black magic, dragging his girlfriend Pam, played by Meg Ryan, down with him.

He constantly tests the limits of his mind, his body, the people around him and society in general. His morbid fascination with death gradually becomes an obsession.

Morrison winds up a bearded, overweight, burned-out drunk. I don't think I'm giving anything away by revealing that he dies at age 27 of alcohol-related heart failure.

Although all the other characters in this film are overshadowed by Morrison, Meg Ryan is great as the long-suffering girlfriend who is the first to warn Morrison against drugs and alcohol but winds up caught in the same trap herself.

Kathleen Quinlan is also excellent as a sexy radical-chic journalist whose sideline as a



Jim Morrison, played by Val Kilmer (far right), with The Doors in a scene from Oliver Stone's latest movie.

witchcraft priestess appeals to Morrison's darker side.

The rest of The Doors don't get much else to do but play straight men to Morrison. Among them, however an unrecognizably blond Kyle MacLachlan (agent Cooper of TV's "Twin Peaks") stands out as keyboardist Ray Manzarek.

Though original Doors music was used throughout the movie, Kilmer's voice is heard during the concert scenes and I could hardly tell the difference.

You can't have drugs and rock 'n' roll without sex, and there is plenty of sex in this film.

The concert scenes, though recreated with great flair, show an unusual number of frenzied women dancing topless and many stripping completely and climbing up on the stage to dance. I have to wonder how realistic this was.

Though he may have taken

some license with reality, Oliver Stone's acid-trip directing style suits the subject of his film. He mixes flickers of past events with flashes of things yet to come. Visions appear out of nowhere. Indians, conjured up from Morrison's subconscious, dance on stage during concerts. The psychedelic music of the Doors is constantly throbbing on the soundtrack. The camera is always moving, whirling, and zooming.

Time-lapsed film of the moon rising over L.A. to haunting Doors music is nothing short of spectacular, and only one of many special effects used to make this film a visual feast.

Documentary snippets of JFK, Bobby Kennedy, Martin Luther King, the Haight-Ashbury neighborhood during the "Summer of Love," and the Vietnam War help convey the atmosphere of the period.

But this film shows us that there was another dark side to the

sixties besides assassinations and Vietnam. Like many then, Morrison believed in the liberating power of sex, drugs, and rock 'n' roll. But, he found out too late that total freedom is a double-edged sword.

On a more positive note, the musical legacy of The Doors was captured superbly in this film. The eerie, innovative music—though sometimes overwhelmed by the legendary figure of Jim Morrison—holds up better than ever, 20 years after his death.

It seems that every woman in the movie and some of the men want to get it on with Morrison. A lot of them succeed. At least ten per-cent of this long film is comprised of sex scenes, some of them the most graphically erotic I've seen outside of an X rating.

Watching this movie, I couldn't help but think of some brilliant people I have known whose minds have been wasted by drugs and alcohol.

# Science dept. inquiry drags into fourth month

By Jerry E. Pott  
Staff Writer

Columbia College administrative officials remain tight-lipped about any decisions they may have reached regarding the future of the Science and Mathematics department and its chairperson, Dr. Zafra Lerman.

An announcement had been expected by Feb. 15 of this year—three months after the start of the official inquiry into Lerman's rule, and her differences with at least one department faculty member.

Several sources within the college community cited promises from the administration to the department that "things would be different this semester," and "prompt action would be taken."

"Executive Vice President Bert Gall refused to comment on the current status of the inquiry saying, "I'm absolutely prohibited against talking about that sort of thing." Then he added, "I'm sure that doesn't surprise you."

According to information obtained by *The Chronicle*, all par-

ties involved in the inquiry are bound by a similar gag order while the investigation is in process.

In a memo to the Science department last November, Gall and Dr. Samuel Floyd stated they would be observing a pledge of confidentiality, and they expected the faculty to do the same.

Since no one is talking yet, it could be presumed a final action is still pending. Unofficial reports, however, indicate the administration has informed Lerman of its decision, and she has provided a rebuttal, but details of those communications are not being made public.

Other information acquired by *The Chronicle* provides a summary of the guidelines to be used during the investigation.

Those guidelines include: reviewing the teaching/learning environment in the Science and Mathematics department; focusing the inquiry on academic matters and the professional relationships of relevant personnel; a list of topics of inquiry relating to specific department faculty and staff; the outline for a summary

report of specific areas including morale, all-campus image, and the mission of the department; a timetable in which the investigation would be conducted; and the procedure whereby Gall and Floyd would interview relevant faculty, staff, and students.

Sources say prior to the official inquiry some Science and Math faculty members attempted to mediate the problems internally and avoid any outside intervention. Faculty members reportedly arranged a meeting between Lerman and the full-time staff in late October to settle the issues.

*The Chronicle* also learned that faculty members signed a petition and made a number of other individual and joint efforts to resolve the problems—efforts that, according to one source, only made the situation more uncomfortable.

The official inquiry began approximately Nov. 16. The "prompt action" allegedly promised by the administration has, to this point, gone well beyond the maximum eight week period drafted in the inquiry guidelines.

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**THEATER:**

"Sing Black Hammer," a production by William F. Mayfield, will open on Thursday, March 14 at 8 p.m. at the New Studio Theater, 72 E. 11th St. The play tells a story of African-American construction workers in Detroit during the 60s. "Sing Black Hammer," is the winner of the Fifth Annual Theodore Ward African-American Playwriting Contest. It is directed by Catherine Slade and will run through March 23 with morning and evening performances. For information and reservations, call (312) 663-9465.

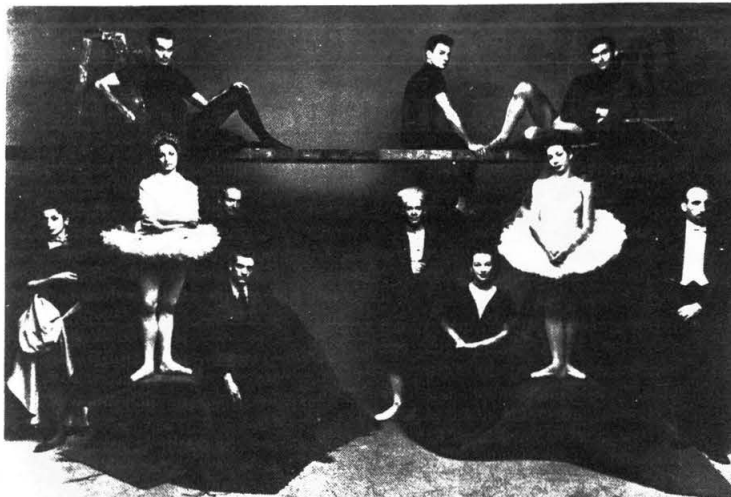
David Henry Hwang's award winning Broadway sensation, "M. Butterfly," will open on Tues. March 12, at 7 p.m. at the Chicago Theater, 175 N. State St. The play, based on a true story, recounts the tale of a shy, married French diplomat assigned to Beijing in the 1960s, who, upon attending a performance of the Chinese opera, falls madly in love with its diva. What follows is a 20-year love affair of mystery and intrigue, culminating in a shocking revelation. "M. Butterfly," will be in Chicago for two weeks. Tickets are available at Ticketmaster.

**DANCE:**

"Two Women's Tales," choreographed by Jan Bartoszek/Hedwig Dance and Amy Osgood, will open on Thurs., March 14 at 8 p.m. at the Columbia College Dance Center, 4730 N. Sheridan Rd. The performance will be repeated on Fri., March 15 and Sat., March 16 at 8 p.m. For more information call (312) 271-7928.

**Meetings, Music and Miscellanea**

By Laura Ramirez, Calendar Editor



"Ballet Theatre-New York", from the Irving Penn: Master Images exhibition at Columbia's Museum of Contemporary Photography, March 30-May 25 1991.

**MUSIC:**

The Squids, featuring Joe Spatafore, will headline Wednesday night's "Rock Against Depression," at the Cabaret Metro, 3730 N. Clark. The Squids, whose latest cassette is called Bingo City, will share the stage with Boom Hank and Busker Soundcheck. The show begins at 10 p.m.

Quaker Youth Ensemble and Grind will perform at Lounge Ax, 2438 N. Lincoln, on Wed., March 13. Showtime is 10 p.m.

**MEETINGS:**

The Counseling Services Office will present a workshop entitled "Look Before

You Leap: Career Planning," on Tues., March 12 at 12:30 p.m. in Room 317-W. All students are encouraged to attend.

Independent Writers of Chicago will present a seminar entitled "Gimmie Shelter: Financial Planning For Independent Writers," on Tues. The seminar is scheduled for 6 p.m. at the Inn of Chicago, 162 E. Ohio Street. Admission is \$8; for more information call (312) 508-0799.

**MISC:**

The Student Services Office and the Student Organization Council have initiated a new program to provide students with discount movie tickets. "We wanted to help students stretch their entertainment dollar to the fullest," said Irene Conley, Dean of Student Services. Tickets to any M & R Loews Theater are available to students, faculty and staff for \$4. They can be purchased Monday through Friday at the cashier's window of the 600 S. Michigan building between 1 and 4 p.m. For more information call X458.

Coming Soon: Soupline Productions will be holding open auditions for their 1991 talent show. They encourage singers, dancers, comedians and anyone else with a talent to audition. The auditions will be held in Room 307 of the 11th St. building on March 22, at 5 p.m., March 23 at 10 a.m., March 29 at 5 p.m. and March 30 at 10 p.m. There will be a \$100 cash prize for the winner, so hurry and prepare.

**Face Value: Describe a new class that should be offered at Columbia.**



Elizabeth Field  
Junior  
Fiction Writing

A class on natural healing and the history of natural healing. The class would cover the rituals that are associated with natural healing, and the actual healing that uses herbs and plants to cure illness, instead of modern medicine.



Bambi Ferguson  
Sophomore  
English

The school should offer community service programs, like tutoring kids in grammar school, for credit.



Evelyn Tardy  
Freshman  
Undeclared

A class should be taught on Native American Indian culture, with an emphasis on art.



Latonja Smith  
Freshman  
Dance

A class that teaches an in-depth study of Egyptian culture.

By Jill S. Dolan  
Staff Photographer

**Science/Health Update**

**New techniques aid dentists, patients**

By Kathleen Troher  
Science Writer

If you're tired of the same old grind at your dentist's office, brace yourself for some high-tech changes that are revolutionizing the way your teeth can be treated.

The days of painful and time-consuming dental procedures are on their way out. New techniques and instruments, such as DNA probes, lasers and computers, are beginning to be used to diagnose gum disease, remove excess gum tissue and manufacture crowns.

The leading cause of adult tooth loss is gum disease, a condition in which pockets form between the teeth and gums. Bacteria trapped in these pockets deteriorates the bone and tissue supporting the teeth. Since dentists believe gum disease can be treated more effectively if it's detected early, great strides have been made in the development of diagnostic techniques. One of the most innovative developments is a test called the DNA probe.

To use the test, a dentist takes a sample of bacteria from the space between the patient's tooth and gum. The sample is then sent to a lab where the DNA probes are administered. If the DNA sequence in the probe binds to the sequencing in the sample the patient has gum disease.

"The DNA probe is a diagnostic aid," said Robert Pick,

associate professor of periodontics at Northwestern University's School of Dentistry. "The sample tells us what bacteria is present. We then know how to help treat the patient with certain antibiotics."

In some patients the gums are healthy but excessive, producing what Pick called a "gummy smile." One of the most effective ways to remove the excess gum tissue is to vaporize it with carbon dioxide lasers.

"The CO<sub>2</sub> laser seals blood vessels as it cuts the gum, provides instant sterilization, decreases the required treatment time and, in 90 percent of the cases, can reduce a tremendous amount of pain," Pick said.

Furthermore, since lasers don't cause bleeding, the likelihood of transmitting infectious diseases such as AIDS or hepatitis is decreased.

Although laser technology is highly effective on soft tissue, its success rate on hard tissue is questionable. Researchers in France are experimenting with lasers to treat cavities, but Philip Weintraub, manager of media relations for the American Dental Association, said the Food and Drug Administration has yet to approve lasers to fight cavities in this country.

It would be nice if lasers could replace the dreaded dentist's drill. However, according to Pick, there are still some things a drill can do that a laser can't. He said that the

lasers used today don't cut through enamel or work well on bone. However, he estimated that this may change in the future as laser technology advances.

Computers, among other things, have served to cut down on appointments with the dentist. Advances in computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing (CAD-CAM) are allowing dentists to prepare crowns in one visit, and making the practice of using molds and impressions almost obsolete.

CAD-CAM technology allows an imaging device to read the contours of a prepared tooth. A 3-D computer image can be created by tracing the tooth's surface. Once this image is on the screen the picture can be enlarged, flopped over, and viewed from different angles. The computer then generates a magnetic tape that transfers the image to a machine that uses cutting tools to carve out the finished crown.

Due to the high cost, lasers and computers are currently being used only sparingly across the country. However, Pick said he believes that within the next five years, the prices of the equipment will drop, making them more readily available.

These innovative procedures and others have been developed to cause less pain, consume less time and give a more precise treatment. But on its own, technology can't lead to a healthy mouth if you don't do your part.

Experts recommend, as they have for years, that you floss regularly, visit a dentist at least once a year, and brush after every meal. Consider bringing a tooth brush and tooth paste to school and work. Don't worry about looking like a geek — your teeth and gums are worth it.