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Governors State University reception honors former Governor Jim Edgar

by Cindy Kansoer-Schneider, editor-in-chief

Governor Jim Edgar, former Governor of Illinois, was among the guests honored at Governors State University's special holiday reception, Friday, December 10.

During Edgar's term of office, 1991-1999, Governors State University has seen an overall increase in enrollment of over 20 percent, of which over 28 percent are women and over 68 percent are minorities. GSU has added 11 new programs to the curriculum while eliminating programs that had become unnecessary.

Edgar supported separate governing boards for each Board of Governors university, giving them "grassroot" control in the university's local input and community pride.

"I believe strongly in higher education," he stated, "And I am very proud in what Governors State University has accomplished, especially in such a short period of time."

Former governor, Jim Edgar (left) with Sam Schneider, one of the many students he greeted and spoke with at the December 19th reception. Photo by Cindy Kansoer-Schneider

Governors State University President Paula Wolff unveiled a relief portrait of Edgar commemorating his term of office. The portrait is the newest addition to the Hall of Governors at GSU where the former governors of Illinois are recognized and honored.

Commenting on Wolff's retirement from the position of the university's president, Edgar said, "I don't have to tell you what a great job Paul Wolff has done and GSU will miss her."

Six other dignitaries were honored at the reception. Monsignor Ignatius McDermott, recipient of Honorary Doctor of Letters from GSU in 1998, celebrated a newly endowed Governors State University Scholarship in his name. He awarded John Cebukar, Jerri Hans, Tiffany King, and Victor Wabomner scholarships for continuing their studies in Substance Abuse Counseling.

Senator Lawrence Walsh and Representative John "Phil" Novak were acknowledged for their contribution to GSU. Novak spoke to the GSU audience stating, "I have traveled around the state on the Interstate (expressways) and almost every university has an exit."

He noticed that GSU had no immediate access to the Interstate and continued to say that $1 million has been allocated for studying and planning an exit off of the expressway at Stuukl Road near Exchange Avenue.

Commenting that more people were recognizing Governors State University, Walsh stated, "We know what a wonderful facility we have here."

The reception was also in recognition of Richard G. Gibb, retiring president of Governors State University Foundation Board of Directors and Frances Grossman, retiring member of the Governors State University Board of Trustees. In conclusion, Harry Klein's appointment to the Board of Trustees.

Several GSU students, staff, faculty, and administration attended the event, continued on page 2

Sports, society, and culture

by Stephanie Peterson

He was nicknamed Swenness in college for his sweet running style, known for his aggressive business style, his patience with fans, his heart, and as an all around nice-guy. Walter Payton, an American football hero—our football hero—will be remembered forever for his passion for the game and life.

Sports and sports figures influence and change our culture in a variety of ways; the legends of the game have led the way. In order to understand how sports affect culture, we must first look at how the mass media and sports have interacted with one another in the past.

Historically, sports and culture have changed enormously, each relying on the other for the change. "By 1990, sports had attained an unprecedented prominence in the daily lives of millions of Americans, and this remark-

able development had been achieved in great part through the steamboat, the railroad, the telegraph, the Penny Press, the electric light, the streetcar, the camera, the bicycle, the automobile, and the mass production of sporting goods," stated Jon Betts in his article The Technological Revolution and the Rise of Sport.

Urbanization of America lead to a need for commercialized spectator sports and industrialization allowed leisure time for players and spectators to enjoy the sport. As the spectator sport became popular, players and fans used steamboats to get to each event; sports brought about the income needed to change and revolu-

tization transportation methods in America.

As the mass media has moved from the telegraph, the newspaper, the radio and the television, so too have sports. Sports scores were transmitted by the telegraph system, statistics and scores could be found in every newspaper, and television and cable have several sports channels that operate around the clock.

As the newspapers started mass producing it became a common practice to dedicate a section of each paper to the news in sports. The art of sport writing developed in the early 1990's as did sports medicine and announcing. It was not until recently that studies proved that journalism and sports are linked together.

INNOVATOR
Monday, January 31, 2000

Sports
continued from front page

Sports Illusion, Sports Reality, "It is the public's perception of sports that the general public's and the various specialized public's that counts. The business of staging games relies on the impressions of the customer, and those impressions are formed only through the connecting links of words and pictures. Only through newspapers, magazines, radio and television can the customers—the spectators—get the information that they need." Newspapers rely on sports for articles and sections as sports rely on newspapers for keeping the fans informed.

In recent years sports figures have had enormous effects on society. As Michael Jordan, the mega sports star of our generation, retired numerous local television channels stopped programming and moved to live coverage of his press conference. In the recent death of Chicago Bears legend Walter Payton, newspapers and local news used nearly seventy-percent of their time and space to cover his death.

Reception
continued from front page

held in the Hall of Governors. Also in attendance were several members of the Board of Trustees.

Members of the Governors State University Board of Trustees include Sally Jackson, president, Bruce Friefeld, Barbara "Bobbi" Peterson, Maria D'Ameuca, William McGee, Kristi DeLauriets, and Harry Klein. The Board is expected to reach a decision in the coming week to appoint a new president of Governors State University. The three candidates presented to the board by the Search Committee are Wilson Bradshaw, currently provost and vice president for Academic Affairs at Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, Stuart F. Fagan, currently the provost and vice president for Academic Affairs and professor of Political Science at Roosevelt University, and Beverly J. Schmoll, dean of Graduate Programs and Research in the Physical Therapy Department at the University of Michigan-Flint.

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In the recent death of Chicago Bears legend Walter Payton, newspapers and local news used nearly seventy-percent of their time and space to cover his death.

O.J. Simpson changed how we look at athletes in his highly publicized trial for the murder of his wife. As sports have evolved in the mass media so has the way in which we represent teams and athletes.

Michael Jordan, through basketball, has become an American hero; a legend of his time. Children of all ages look to him as a role model. They dream of the day that they will become the next Michael Jordan. How is it that a sports figure has moved from an athlete to a hero and a role model?

In our current culture, sports have not only built themselves an American institution but a major economic institution. Michael Jordan has promoted cars, cologne, jerseys, shoes, cartoons, telephone services, underwear, and even soap. We have lead Americans to feel, although we can not slam a ball or drive past Starks in the final game, that we can become Michael Jordan. We have taken the sport out of the sport figure.

Parents spend hundreds of dollars on Jordan shoes and jerseys. Teenagers and adults wear his cologne and pay thousands of dollars to drive a car with his name inscribed on it's side. Sports have influenced the society to search for materials to make us what we can not be.

A question that must be answered is why and when does a sports figure move from the back-page or sports section of the newspaper move to the front page of the paper? Michael Jordan's fatherhood area and across the country were saddened by the death of Walter Payton; he was a legend of our time and his death was unlimted. In re-reading this newspaper when Payton died, an editorial for Carolyn Brenner took only a paragraph in the paper. Carolyn Brenner, with a quick a famous theater career, taught children with learning disabilities and founded Tikkah [Hebrew word meaning hope] Institutes however, the N.H.L., Learning Disabilities. Brenner had dyslexia and was diagnosed with diabetes in her forties when she decided to leave the theater and teach. I feel that she is a sad example of how we have a sixteen-page tribute to a football legend but give only a paragraph to a teacher who is a founder of educational organizations. As a culture we thrive on prominence and are overwhelmed by celebrities especially sports figures.

O.J. Simpson is a prime example of a sports figure who will not be remembered for the game he played but rather his impact on our culture. In a year long televised trial covering the murder trial of his wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, stories of Simpson's trial were plastered in newspapers and television across the country. Simpson, an all-star football player, was never known for his sport but for the crime that he may have committed. Americans sensationalized the crime, dug deep into Simpson's life, and surrounded themselves in facts and opinions. Talk about Simpson was at work, at home, social on a daily basis, and newspaper shows centered on the case, and late-night talk shows made laughs about the trial. When Judge Ito gave a not guilty verdict, millions of Americans threw huge celebrations and when convicted in a civil trial, riots erupted. O.J. Simpson is only an athlete; however, in the wake of his death, he nor did he make peace with Iraq, but as culture we surrounded ourselves in his daily life and let him influence our society.

As sports figures influence our society in both good and bad ways. Children find role models in Michael Jordan, Tiger Woods, and Mark McGwire. They look to them for ways to act and perceive them as the ultimate hero, the broadcasting sports for entertainment but now for money, or even wars. We must encourage the younger generation to seek good role models we must encourage them to find mentors in other places then sports.

When twelve year old child can recite Michael Jordan's statistics but can not tell you who Bill Clinton is we must question the value of what we are teaching our youth. Sports figures are good role models but they are not the only role models.

Campus 2000
on the Web
by Judy Simoni

In addition to television and mass media, the Web will have an effect on the year 2000 election. This election promises to be one of the most important and interesting in recent history because there are many important issues to debate, and with no incumbent running, there are many candidates. It is expected that more of these politicians will campaign on the Web because it is cheaper.

However, the speed of news traveling on the Internet will leave little time for candidates to respond to their opponents attacks, switch campaign directions, and change their advertising.

Also, candidates who have been attacked may then use the speed of the Web to counter-attack negatively instead of communicating important information needed by the public.

Confused voters may be left without a clear picture of where candidates stand on the issues.

According to an "E-Voter 98" study on the reactions of New York Times readers to ads on the Internet, online negative political advertising is already out there. Those exposed to negative political banner ads found the candidate less favorable than those in the control group who had not seen the ads. The banner ads had a greater impact on independent voters and on those who were frequent Web users than on voters who did not use the Web often.

Even the award winning New York State Democratic Party Web site enables users to click on what is called "The Bush Report." These pages compare the Republican candidate to a brand of beer and chronic critical quotes from various media.

On a more positive note, the site also gives voters the ability to link with other campaign Web sites. Vice President Gore's site offers a click through to his stand on issues, complete with options for video. It also provides access to membership in GoreNet, a youth group, a children's page, "Just for Kids," and registration for campaign updates.

Gore's Democratic opponent in the primaries, Bill Bradley, has a site which offers a clickable map of the United States to access information about voter registration. Users can interact with campaign staff and contributions are accepted online with a credit card.

Republican candidate George W. Bush provides similar menus to the Gore and Bradley sites. His site also allows users to personalize their own Web page with campaign information that is important to them. Both the Bush and Gore site are also available in Spanish.

The number of these political sites are growing. A "Campaign & Elections" magazine showed that 63 percent of political elections in 1998 had a Web site. Almost 86 percent of campaigns with a budget of $1.
Beyond Stephen King
by Cindy Kansoer-Schneider, editor-in-chief

“Dead man walking” did not precede Steven Roach like it did in King's, The Green Mile. Nor was he escorted to “the chair” to be exe­
cuted on January 13th, but a flurry of controversy was still triggered in the media.

Roach, 23, admitted to the shotgun slaying of his 70-year-old neighbor, Mary Hughes, December 3, 1993. After he shot her, Roach took $60 and credit cards from Hughes' wallet and took her car. He stayed in different areas in the North and South Carolinas.

Three days prior to Roach's execution, Douglas Christopher Tho­
mas received a lethal injection. He was 17 years old in 1990 when he shot and killed the parents of his 14-year-old girlfriend, Jessica Wiseman. Wiseman was also convicted of eight murders, but she was too young to be tried as an adult. She served seven years in a ju­
venile prison, the maximum penalty, until she was 21 and was released in 1997.

Since the reintroduction of capital punishment in 1976, heated debates of great magnitude have risen. Of course the issue of whether the condemned individual truly committed the crime is at the forefront. The Ap­
pellate Courts are designed to prevent penalizing an innocent individual, but there are flaws, just like any other sys­
tem.

The governor of the state, in which the execution is to take place, can commute a death sentence to life imprisonment, but this rarely happens. The aforementioned courts are sup­posed to determine if a person received a fair and just trial and if the sentence fit the crime he/she was charged with. Thus, the last minute telephone call giving the person reprieve is seen more in the movies than in real life.

Morbid curiosity prompted me to seek information on which states did or did not have the death penalty. Of the 50 states, 33—Illinois is one of them—have the death penalty. But some strange information as to the method of execution surfaced and, in some cases, dumbfounded me.

Up until this January, Florida used the elec­
tric chair—named “Old Sparky”—as its sole means of execution. At present, all 33 states have lethal injection and it is the preferred method. But inmates may choose an­other method. Electrocution can still take place in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Ten­
nessee, and Virginia. Strange, but true, seven states have a lethal gas cham­
ber. Stranger yet is that a person can still be hanged in Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire, and Washington. But three states, Idaho, Oklahoma, and Utah have the strangest alternative method: firing squad.

Aside from how humane a method of execution is, opponents to capital punishment argue that killing is wrong. They have a viable argu­
ment. Does it make sense to convict someone of the crime of murder and turn around and execute that person? This is a contradiction of what the law states.

But government officials are under the pressure of the rehabilita­
 tion of an individual. If the person is released and commits murder again, the

To assist the physically challenged students, a charitable trust fund has been created to assist students with physical disabilities seeking a higher education

Tax deductible contributions may be made to:
Samantha Ann Schneider Trust
account number 40006228-6
St Paul Federal Bank
8811 West 159th Street
Orland Hills, Illinois 60477

Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRC</td>
<td>Millennium Rehabilitation Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITP</td>
<td>Inpatient Treatment Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>Outpatient Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>Community Placement Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAP</td>
<td>Transitions Assistance Program</td>
</tr>
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</table>

When I was shoe shopping recently, I heard a saleswoman refer to a pair of Timberlines as "Tims".

I had never heard them called that before. I thought it was kind of cool.

It got me thinking about ab­

Abbreviations are a tool

The nation's leader in college marketing is seeking an energetic, entrepreneurial student for the position of campus rep.

- Great earnings
- Set your own hours
- Part-time
- No sales involved
- 5-10 hours per week

American Passage Media, Inc. Campus Rep Program
Seattle, WA
800.487.2434 Ext.4651
campusrep@americanpassage.com

I recently heard an English teacher refer to the class, Literary Criti­
cism as Lit Crit. She cut an eight-syl­

Abbreviations are a cool as­pect of language that just naturally happens when we gain knowledge in some field. They function as a linguis­tic membership card that lets others know that we’re in the know.

And, I’ve gotta tell ya, I’m re­ally digging my new Tims.
Technology

What is MP3? by Adriana Smith

The term MP3 can be defined in a variety of ways. The most commonly used definition of MP3 is a format for compressing and storing sound. It is also a way to download free music from the Internet.

MP3 is a promotional vehicle for musicians, as well as a piracy threat to the recording industry. In fact, MP3 just so happens to be one of the hottest discussed topics in the Internet music scene today according to the July 8 issue of Rolling Stone magazine. A person can literally download load thousands of MP3 files in every musical style with the possibility of achieving near CD quality audio.

What makes MP3 truly unique is the fact that a person would need to take advantage of the benefits of MP3 is a semi-fast Internet connection and a free player. MP3 allows a person to digitally download music free of charge, where as in the past, it had to be purchased. However, with every good thing there comes the possibility that there is a negative lurking somewhere on the horizon, and MP3 is no stranger to this possibility. Not all of the files on the Internet are legally obtainable; therefore, this brings the risk of infringing on copyright laws.

MP3 is not really a new technology. MP3's origin dates back to the late-eighties, when researchers began exploring techniques that eliminate those portions of an audio signal in which our ears do not hear. With this type of technology, enabling one to store so much music in such a small file or even customizing their own music free of charge, one could almost see why MP3 has taken off like a rocket.

What makes MP3 magic is the free, or nearly free, tools for playing and making MP3s and the staggering number of MP3 files available for easy downloading. The question of where MP3s really came from is, however, not as clear as having to catch virtually everyone's eye.

It is believed by Chuck Lenz, in the August 1999 issue of Upside magazine, that college students could have a lot to do with the explosion of MP3 on the Internet. Lenz said college students are using e-mail to indiscriminately send recording industry products free to fellow revolutionaries all over the globe.

One can only guess how deep theMP3 impact has had on the music scene. However, a digital weekly called Music Impact, was quoted as saying in the July 1999 Rolling Stone magazine, that in early May, the song entitled “My Name Is,” recorded by artist Eminem, was the most pirated song on the Internet and it was downloaded more than 221,000 times in a single week. This type of practice could cause the recording industry to go into a panic.

Without question, MP3 is on the verge of changing the entire face of the music industry. With CD costing on average an average of $14.00 each, certainly the clue word here would be free music. However, recording artists do not seem to be complaining about the transition to MP3. In fact, some artists see MP3 as a great opportunity.

Up until now, it is noted that artists only released approximately 10% of the dollar, if that. MP3 is not as much of a threat to the artist as it is to the recording industry. The reason for this is that the industry would not reap the financial benefit from mass downloading of MP3's, whereas, the artist receives all that much more exposure and popularity.

As the MP3 move picks up, more and more artists are finding that they do not need to endure recording a dozen songs just to sell one album. Artists will be able to sell their songs by the piece and thereby working out a better deal for themselves.

The Web has presented an excellent channel for advertising and promotion at a small fraction of the cost charged by the traditional media. No longer will a smaller, less popular artist have to stand at the mercy of the demands of the recording Industry.

According to Chuck D of the popular rap group, Public Enemy, in the March 1999 issue of Wired magazine, “the execs, lawyers and accountants, are now running scared from the technology that events out the creative field and makes artist harder to support.”

The opportunity for the artist to achieve exposure is much easier now, and definitely in February of this year, many of the well-known Web-wide search engines introduced MP3 search features to make their users happy.

Startups have begun launching MP3-specific search engines and portals. Lycos has introduced one of the largest search engines with more than half million MP3 songs. Excite and HotBot also feature many music search options.

Michael Robertson, CEO of MP3.com, an Internet site which has devoted its entire site to downloadable MP3 files, commented about the thing that yielded him much success. Robertson has made this Internet Company, or e-commerce business, the one site where they ask for your security clearance says Mark Mardesich, author of Soquatia Capital and a director of MP3.com.

What Robertson has done in the past is set up a plan; one that seems to make MP3.com a marketing vehicle and record label that is much friendlier to the artist. With every artist signs up with MP3.com, they must agree to give away one song which visitors can download free of charge.

If a visitor decides to order a full portion of that artist’s music, Robertson pressures the CD and ships it to the buyer. The artist is allowed to set the price of the CD, and therefore get 50% of the price of every CD sale. This practice allows the artist to keep full control of his master recording.

Thanks to the free songs, Robertson has built one of the most popular MP3 sites on the Web. According to Jordi Marcedes, author of Fortune magazine May 10, 1999 issue, MP3.com now has approximately 250,000 hits per day. So far, they have downloaded 18 million songs and have yet to pay a penny for one.

As previously mentioned, with every good comes the possibility that there is a negative lurking somewhere on the horizon. Even in light of all the great assets that come along with MP3, controversy still runs wild.

The Internet has brought about many problems which struggle with this in the way we communicate today. Although the songs on the Web site, MP3.com are pirated; there are hundreds of thousands, maybe even thousands, of sites that are. Piracy appears to be a major problem with MP3 technology according to the recording industry. The Internet is not really regulated, therefore, it is quite difficult to ascertain which sites are Illegal and which are not.

Now comes the question: is MP3 legal? The answer to this question could vary depending on where one might obtain their MP3 files.

If someone has downloaded a free MP3 file from an official website of a recording clear house, such as MP3.com, or even created their own MP3 file from their personal collection of audio CDs, it is considered legal as long as they keep the files to themselves. It is also legal to download MP3’s and burn them onto CD’s. However, if that music is sold for a dollar’s cent as long as the CD’s are for their own personal use.

However, if one finds themselves downloading several artist’s in MP3 format from other sites, chances are, they are violating copyright laws, as some of the legal Web sites like MP3.com are faced with lawsuits.

In the May 1999 issue of Entertainment Weekly magazine, Michelle Manafy stated, "If you are violating copyright laws, download music, then pay a penny for one.

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"John Coffey—like the drink but not spelled the same" is indelibly etched in the reader's memory of Stephen King's, *The Green Mile*. But there is much more to this story than what first seems to greet a person first meandering through the first few pages.

First published in 1996 by the Penguin Group, New York, *The Green Mile* was unknown to most readers—other than those who are avid King followers—until the release of the story-based film by the same name. It was first presented as a six-book serial that made you wonder what was running through the publisher's mind. But King pointed out that people become an equal participant with the writer while trying to guess the next twist of the story. He also stated that "one read and experienced these stories more intensely...because they were rationed." This aside, I found my style pretty much the same by keeping the reader wanting to see what is around the next corner and, yet, at the same time, needing to acquire the knowledge.

The *Green Mile*, however, is more than a battle of good versus evil. It is a complicated read that deals with personal issues of right and wrong and everything that falls between the two ends of the spectrum. Mostly it shows the frailty of people and unre-dictability of human behavior. Even Coffey, portrayed as a Christ-like figure, had his dark moments when dealing with Percy Wormswoon and William Wharton—definitely two of the villains of the story. I’m not sure if there is a hero to the story, but if there is, it has to be Paul Edgecombe. He was the E block super—"head screw"—but that is not what makes him the hero. Edgecombe treated people with dignity and respect and accepted their errors in judgment and behavior—even in himself—without passing judgment.

But the most lovable character is Mr. Jingles who shared an extraordinary gift with Edgecombe—or curse, depending on your point-of-view—that Coffey bestowed on the two of them: nearly eternal life. I wonder if outliving most of your friends, family, and loved ones could be considered a gift when you are left alone with only your memories to keep you company whiling away the hours. Does this make Edgecombe the hero of the story or the author the villain?

On golden pond by Bill Olson

That glossy, blue, "8 x 8" booklet you may have heard of or seen floating around on campus of late has officially been made available—free of charge—to students and faculty of GSU. The first issue of the *pond* made its campus debut last Thursday as it much anticipated inaugural reception.

And it's about time. The political and bureaucratic mazes that your new university literary magazine has traversed has taken its toll. The Fall 1999 issue has arrived just in time for University Park's winter, and, thus at times, seems a bit out of season: The first poem, "Jazz Serenade" by Michael Woods, sets the reader among "a soft gust of wind, on a hot summer night." Hey, it's cold outside!

Perhaps, though, this is just what we needed at this latitude in January. The first issue of the *pond* deserves commendation though, perhaps, its funding has been at the cost of the function of the school newspaper. Your new medium received three new complete MAC systems while your newspaper received one incomplete MAC that no one can use even if they were allowed to touch it. With that said, and this author's biases made known, I recommends the *pond* as an enjoyable piece of literature you all should read. You will enjoy it today, tomorrow, and for years to come.

The *pond* is a living document, a testament of the here and now, and its collaborators have effectively brought life to through their words, the thoughts and emotions of students, faculty, and residents of the university community. In Robb Dunn's "Common Ground," "We go on Sundays to visit the wilderness...far from I, states and congested streets where exhaust fumes coat holiday shoppers with epidermis filling them with urban dimensia." This is University Park.

You will find personal accounts

From: lucent.com

No wonder the English language is so very difficult to learn:

We polish the Polish furniture. He could lead if he would get the lead out.

A farm can produce produce. The dump was so full it had to refuse refuse.

The soldier decided to desert in the desert. The present is a good time to present the present.

At the Army base, a bass was painted on the head of a bass drum. The dove dove into the bushes. I did not object to the object. The insurance for the invalid was invalid.

The Green Mile is not the typical prison story filled with brutality from inmates and guards, though there is scenes of beatings and abuses from both. There is also one section of gore, "The Bad Death of Eduard Delacroix," that anyone with a weak stomach and vivid imagination should be wary of. But while interwined with a late-in-life romance, Edgecombe narrates the story of his last years at Cold Mountain prison and the many relationships that would change his life.

King invested much more than just his imagination in this piece of literary work. The research involved had to be massive. Set in 1932, the details, down to the most minute, were very accurate lending credibility to the story. Though *The Green Mile* is a work of fiction, it is a safe bet that many of the incidents could—and probably did—occur within the penal system of that time.

*The Green Mile* is now published in a complete novel (approximately $12.00) and on audiocassette (approximately $30-$36.00). But somehow having the story all in one book diminishes some of the suspense. It is still available in the six-book series (average price is $2.99 with the last book priced at $3.99). In order, they are: "THE TWO DEAD GIRLS" "THE MOONSHINE MILK" "COFFEY'S HANDS" "THE Bad Death of Eduard Delacroix," "NIGHT JOURNEY" and, lastly, "COFFEY ON THE MILE." Reading each book, rather than the complete volume, would enhance the anticipation of the twists and turns of the story.

For those who thrive on cliffhangers, I would suggest purchasing the individual books one at a time. You won't have to wait a year to see your surroundings in another light. There are even words of luminousness such as in Maurice Moncada's "'Fve What It's Worth," where he characterizes a young female music store patron as "a second generation, non-stop marathoning MTV idiot." This little book will make you laugh, cry, and see your surroundings in another light.

The pond is an original, innovative, and daring endeavor: the bits and pieces paraphrased here do not do it justice. Take it home, read it, and place it among your collections of favorites. Along side your collection of favorites, along with the pond delivers a powerful collection of poetry that anyone reading this review will enjoy.

The bandage was wound around the wound. There was a row among the oarsmen about how to row. They were too close to the door to close it. The back does funny things when the doors are present. They sent a sewer down to stitch the tear in the sewer line. To help with planting, the farmer taught his sow to sow. The wind was too strong to wind the sail. After a number of Novocain injections, my jaw got num. I shed a tear when I saw the tear in my clothes. I had to subject the subject to a series of tests. How can I intimate this to my most intimate friend?
Odd news

If you think theft only applies on a physical basis:

The bad news is...........

Cyber police in Sacramento, CA, said that a band of teenage hackers allegedly used thousands of stolen Internet accounts to gain access to computers at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Sandia National Laboratories, Harvard, and six other sites. Capt. Jan Hoganson of the Sacramento Valley High-Tech Crimes Task Force told Computerworld that the kids used the accounts stolen from ISPs in Australia, Romania, and the United States to scan for vulnerabilities at Oak Ridge and Sandia. Police were notified by one of the Internet service providers in December that they had received complaints of an account that had been compromised. The alleged perpetrators are still being sought.

If you think that miracles do not include disasters:

The good news is...........

A suburban Cleveland grocer told the local newspaper that his store had a lot of bottled water left over from Y2K and they were pondering how to get rid of it. A solution soon presented itself when a 36-inch water main burst in the downtown area, disrupting water service in the city and suburbs. Taking no chances, residents bought more than 500 cases of bottled water from the store. The assistant manager stated, "It was amazing. Like lions on a buffalo."

That goes to show you that your pocket isn't the only thing that can be picked. Also, be careful of what you wish for—you might get it.

Missed it?

If you missed the pond's coming-out party, you can still get your copy of the newest Governor State University publication. Copies are available in the Student Life Service Office, first floor of 'A' wing.

Stop by and get your copy today!

Anyone interested in submitting to the pond or joining their staff can contact them at pond@govst.edu

Good homes needed for a female and a male gray tabby.

Healthy
Lovable
Playful
Approximately 12 weeks old

Call (708) 429-2036
M-Th. before 12:00 noon

Ethnic Heritage Ensemble

The music reflects both the African and African-American traditions with a dramatic sweep despite its simplicity. The group was founded and is lead by Chicago percussionist, vocalist, teacher, and arts activist Kabib El'Zabar.

There will be a guest performance by our own diverse Children's Workshop Ensemble on handmade instruments of African origin. Bravo!

Thursday, February 3, 2000
7 p.m. Admission Free
Sherman Music Recital Hall
CHESS
(Syndicated by the U.S. Chess Federation)

While everyone is celebrating the end of the millennium, which is really December 31, 2000, it might do us some good to think about what was going on in American chess 100 years ago.

We looked in the World Almanac for 1900. On the chess page (imagine that) they reported the results of the 1899 American–British, chess match, then in its fourth edition. We won 6-4. The American and British universities also took advantage of the relatively new technology, with the British winning that contest.

The universities that were dominant in 1899 were Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton. No surprise, but how times have changed! Apparently, many states used Washington's Birthday to hold their annual state meetings.

"Great International Tournament," looking forward to another great year to all our chess friends and families.

By GFI Amelie E-Mail: EUC453@Bell.net Mail: GFI, PO Box 461, Schenectady, NY 12301

Crossword 101
"Millennium Meandering"

Across
1. 1900's tennis legend: 4 letters
2. Building plan: 5 letters
3. 1881–1923 John Dilly
4. Labor Law title
5. Region in the Alps/Var
6. Seed covering
7. Shakespeare's son:
8. 80th siege site
9. Paddle
10. 1901 radio man
11. 1997's pop group
12. Roulette bet
13. Chess
14. Fanny _1891–1951
15. Substitute Abbr
16. Soup spouters
17. Take heed
18. Whitney 1785–1825
19. Almost not
21. Gutenberg's 1455 job
22. Title Abbr
23. 1930's TV star Sid
24. Li­Eng's fringe
25. Big ___ theory
26. Rey/hyver money
27. Mortar t­ough
28. Recipients of a gift
29. 1930's Bridge expert
30. At Gons, for one
31. 1885 auto pioneer
32. 1910 star­gear
33. Civil rights org. of 1920
34. Zuluos
35. ___ per­cran
36. Leg bone
37. Grass away
38. Bake
39. Mister & Mistress lead in
40. Borderlines
41. 1776 seamstress

Down
42. BORRY
1. Wender
2. Conf. established in 1845

Quotable Quote
"Youth has no age."
-Pablo Picasso

Humor

Humor... from: lucent.com

Subject: Great Writer
There was once a young man who, in his youth, professed his desire to become a great writer.

When asked to define "great" he said, "I want to write stuff that the whole world will read, stuff that people will react to on a purely emotional level, stuff that will make them scream, cry, howl in pain and anger!"

He now works for Microsoft, writing error messages.

Subject: The Kid Cycle
Whenever your kids are out of control, you can take comfort from the thought that even God's omnipotence did not extend to God's kids. After creating heaven and earth, God created Adam and Eve.

And the first thing he said to them was: "Don't it."
"Don't what?" Adam replied.
"Don't eat the forbidden fruit." God said.

"Forbidden fruit? We got forbidden fruit? Hey, Eve... we got Forbidden Fruit!"

"No way!"
"You WANT?"

"Don't eat that fruit!" said God.

"Why?"
"Because I'm your Creator and I said so," said God, wondering why he hadn't stopped after making the elephants. A few minutes later God saw the kids having an apple break and was angry.

"Didn't I tell you not to eat that fruit, the first parent asked.

"Uh huh," Adam replied.

"Then why did you?"
"I dunno," Eve answered.

"She started it!" Adam said.

"Did NOT!"
"Did NOT!"

"Had it with the two of them, God's punishment was that Adam and Eve should have children of their own. Thus the pattern was set and it has never changed. But there is a reassurance in this story. If you have persistently and lovingly tried to give them wisdom and they haven't taken it, don't be hard on yourself. If God had trouble handling children, what makes you think it would be a piece of cake for you?"
Join the INNOVATOR staff's Cut 'n Paste Party
Saturday
February 26th
Student Lounge
8:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.
Get an inside view of how a newspaper is produced. Participate in the old-fashioned way in the production of a newspaper from the editorial process to piecing together the publication. This event is open to students from any college and any major. Reservation sheets are available in the Student Life Service Office. Only 50 seats are available.

Refreshments will be available including a continental breakfast and ‘Wake up call!’ ‘I gotta take a break’ lunch, and ‘Putting it to bed’ celebration.

Further information will be provided at the time a reservation is made.

The club listings are made as a courtesy to the students and club members at Governors State University. We wish to present as accurate information as possible to the community. Please feel free to make corrections directly on this page and submit it directly to the INNOVATOR office, room 2A134. Corrections will be made immediately upon receipt.

The INNOVATOR welcomes submissions and understands that the office and mailbox may not be convenient to find. Though the INNOVATOR is not an online publication, it can accept submissions at the email address of oneill@worldnet.att.net. Of course, submissions can be delivered by snail mail, inter-campus mail, or slipped under the office door, however, other than meeting announcements of day, date, time, and place, submissions must be on disk, preferably MS Word 6.0 or lower. Articles not on disk cannot be accepted for publication.

Thanks!