

1-31-2000

Innovator, 2000-01-31

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Recommended Citation

Governors State University Student Services, Innovator (2000, January 31). <http://opus.govst.edu/innovator/524>

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INNOVATOR

Monday

January 31, 2000

Volume 28 No. 16

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 universities 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 Gang, 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 contribu-

tion 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 Steunkl 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 Director 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 Sweetness 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 leave legends in the culture. In order to understand how sports effect 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 each 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

parents spend hundreds of dollars on Michael Jordan shoes and jerseys

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-

tionize 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.

According to Leonard Koppett in his book continued on page 2

Inside

Judy Simoni provides some interesting information and thoughts on *Campaign 2000* as it traverses the Internet on page 2

Join Sean Moody in a humorous view of abbreviations, page 3

The *INNOVATOR* has a sibling! the pond arrived this January. A mixed review on our sister publication, page 5

Check *This 'n That* for very important pond information on page 6

Looking for information on a club or organization? See page 8

Oops!

There were a few errors in the January 10th article *Energy boosted in Department of Public Safety*. Hannah Lee is a Public Safety officer, nota telecommunications officer; Colleen Busche is the new telecommunications officer, and Gilbert Rivers (the 's' was omitted from his name) assisted extensively during the Millennium Conference and Jean-Batiste Artistide's visit in October. The *INNOVATOR* apologizes for these errors and omissions.

Sports continued from front page
Sports Illusion, Sports Reality. "It is the public's perception of sports—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 consumers—the spectators—get the information that they need." Newspapers rely on sports for articles and sections as sports rely on newspapers for keeping the fan 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.

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 sport figure from the back-page or sports section of the newspaper move to the front page of the paper?

Most of us in the Chicago area and across the country were saddened by the death of Walter Payton; he was a legend of our time and his death was untimely. In reviewing the newspaper when Payton died, an obituary for Carolyn Brenner took only a paragraph in the paper. Carolyn Brenner, with quit a famous theater career, taught children with learning disabilities and founded Tikvah [Hebrew word meaning hope] Institutes for Children With Learning Disabilities. Brenner had dyslexia and was diagnosed with diabetes in her forties when she decided to leave the theater and teach. I feel it is a sad day when the newspapers have a sixteen-page tribute to a football legend but give only a paragraph to a teacher and 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 no longer 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, socially on a daily bases, television 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, he did not solve world hunger nor did he make peace with Iraq, but as a culture we surrounded ourselves in his daily life and let him influence our society.

Sports and 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 of sports has led to a commonality of American citizens.

The Olympics once known for a competition for the individual athlete has evolved into a display of pride for each country involved, sports bind us internationally to other countries by means of competition.

In today's American society sports play a major role in our culture. As spectators, we find ourselves dressing, speaking and acting like sports figures. The commercialization of sports stars has changed the economy and image of America. We no longer look to sports for entertainment but now for means of living our life. As we encourage the younger generation to seek good role models we must encourage them to find mentors in other places than sports.

When a 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.

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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 "Bobbie" Peterson, Maria D'Amecua, William McGee, Kristi DeLaurentiis, 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 I. 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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Campaign 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 direction, 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 chronicle critical quotes from various media.

On a more positive note, the site also give 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 survey showed that 63 percent of political elections in 1998 had a Web site. Almost 86 percent of campaigns with a budget of \$1

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Web continued from page 2

million had a site, whereas only 54 percent with budgets under \$50,000 had one.

Even so, politicians have just begun to use the power of the Net. Few of them use E-mail to communicate with constituents, probably because of the generation gap. Younger people are making more use of the Internet, for the most part. However, most politicians were not raised with the Web.

Political advertising on the Internet seems to work. Jesse Ventura won the election for Governor of Minnesota in 1998 largely because of his extensive presence on the Web. Now, there is a site to draft Ventura into the year 2000 presidential campaign. Ventura also has a site for the Reform party with opportunities to click on candidates Pat Buchanan and Donald Trump, as well as Republican John McCain. The site even takes orders for campaign buttons!

On a serious note, there is empirical evidence that online political advertising has a significant effect on the opinions of those exposed to it. Therefore, voters surfing the Net for information on candidates need to be aware of the negative aspects present in advertising there, as well as on the mass media. It is necessary to pay attention to the issues and ignore the negative inferences to make informed decisions. One of many sites that provide overviews of all candidates and their platforms, plus links to their sites, is policy.com.

In the future, Americans may even cast their votes over the Internet. There are pros and cons to voting on the Net. Critics warn that if a thumbprint is the only authentication necessary to vote, the opportunity for fraudulence is abundant. While supporters laud the convenience, not all constituencies have access to the Web. The poor, elderly and rural residents in particular may have their right to vote compromised.

Further study needs to be done before Americans can begin to vote on the Web. Maybe the Internet itself will facilitate the discussion and decision making.

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 "Ole Sparky" to be executed 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 Thomas 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 the murders, but she was too young to be tried as an adult. She served seven years in a juvenile prison, the maximum penalty, until age 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 Appellate Courts are designed to prevent penalizing an innocent individual, but there are flaws, just like any other system.

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 electric 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, Tennessee, and Virginia. Strange, but true, seven states have a lethal gas chamber. 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 argument. 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 rehabilitation of an individual. If the person is released and commits murder again, the

officials come under fire for releasing a criminal to commit the same crime. If it is deemed that the person cannot be rehabilitated and serves life in prison, the taxpayers are screaming that they are being punished for the crime by paying for the upkeep of the criminal. It's a lose/lose situation.

Roach and Thomas freely admitted to their crimes. The uniqueness of their cases is that they were juveniles when tried and convicted. It is argued that as juveniles, they should not have received the severe penalties that they did; they could have been rehabilitated.

Roach, though penitent, did not know why he killed his neighbor and friend. He stated that his parents were going through a difficult divorce and he alleged that his father had blamed him for the divorce. Roach went to check on Hughes and when she opened her door, Roach shot her. He had no explanation for his actions.

Thomas admitted that what he did was wrong and he should be punished, but he stated: "But to pay the ultimate price while my co-defendant, who is just as guilty as I am, has been released to go on with a normal life... is a little extreme."

In another case of a juvenile being tried as an adult, Nathaniel Abraham was prosecuted and convicted of first-degree murder. Abraham, who will be 14 years old shortly, was 11 when he shot and killed Ronnie Greene, Jr., 18, in 1997. He was given a combination sentence of juvenile detention until the age of 21, followed by a decision of whether to send him to an adult prison. Prosecutors argued that it was impossible to know whether Abraham would be rehabilitated by the time he was 21.

We will never know if Roach and Thomas could have been rehabilitated, but the penal system has insured that they will not kill again.

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Abbreviations

by Sean Moody

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 abbreviations and the way we use them, especially when we are talking about our own field of expertise. When we gain knowledge in some field our language often changes to reflect that and often times without us even realizing it.

I recently heard an English teacher refer to the class, Literary Criticism as Lit Crit. She cut an eight-syllable phrase down to two syllables that rhyme. Very hip.

I worked at a butcher shop for

two years, and the butchers referred to baby back ribs (which were very good by the way) simply as "back ribs". Now this is, in my opinion, an unfortunate abbreviation because the phrase "baby back ribs" rolls off the tongue so nicely. But by abbreviating this phrase, they cut it from four syllables to two, so off went baby to the abbreviation wasteland.

What is interesting though, is that by force of habit I would refer to these ribs as back ribs even when I was talking to customers, who clearly knew them as baby back ribs.

I'll bet a few of the customers wondered what was up with me. Was I in such a hurry I couldn't take the extra half-second to pronounce the word baby? Certainly not. Was I trying to impress customers with hip meat department lingo? Doubtful. It just happens. Each and every job, field of study, sport, you name it, has its own

abbreviations, jargon, or lingo. Oftentimes we are not even aware we are using it.

Have you ever listened to a conversation between two people who work at the Board of Trade? It's like they're speaking another language. Just try to follow a conversation filled with puts and Oc's and Dows and teenies. I find it's best just to nod my head and play along. "What's that, you sold the Oc puts for eight and three teenies? Excellent. I would have done the same thing." Translation: I don't have the slightest clue what you're talking about.

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 thousands of MP3 files in every musical style with the possibility of achieving near CD quality audio.

The only thing 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 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 obtained; therefore, one may risk the possibility 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 ways to compress digital audio into less storage space.

MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group) Audio Layer III-MP3 for short, was one of the standards developed from these efforts. Uncompressed CD quality stereo sound requires roughly 10MB of disk space per minute, however, MP3 has the ability to lower audio's need for storage by about ten times this number. This technology works similar to the JPEG format.

JPEG compresses images by throwing away image data our eyes do not directly detect. MP3 works roughly in the same way; it relies heavily on perceptual coding techniques that eliminate those portions of an audio signal in which our ears do not hear well. 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 MP3 files and the staggering number of MP3 files available for easy downloading. The word free for some reason always did have a way of catching virtually everyone's eye.

It is believed by Chuck Lenatti, 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. Lenatti 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 of an impact MP3 has had on the music scene. However, a digital weekly called *MP3 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's costing on 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 received approximately 10% on 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. Artist will be able to sell 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 evens out the creative field and makes artist harder to pimp."

The opportunity for the artist to achieve exposure is much easier now, and definitely less costly. 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 engine with more than half million MP3 songs. Snap, Excite and HotBot also feature many MP3 search options.

Michael Robertson, CEO of MP3.com, an Internet site which has devoted its entire site to downloadable MP3 file songs, came across something that yielded him much success. Robertson has made this Internet Company, or e-commerce business, the only site where they ask for your security clearance says Mark Stevens, a general partner of Sequoia Capital and a director of MP3.com.

What Robertson has done is to come up with a new plan; one that seems to make MP3.com a marketing vehicle and record label that is much friendlier to the artist. When an 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 CD of that artist's music, Robertson presses 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 Jodi Mardesich, 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 thing 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 changes in the way we communicate today. Although the songs on the Web site, MP3.com are not pirated; there are hundreds, 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

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sites are illegal and which are not.

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

If someone has downloaded a free MP3 file from an official Web site or clearing house, such as MP3.com, or even created their own MP3 files from their personal collection of audio CD's, then it is considered legal as long as they keep the files to themselves. It is also legal to convert MP3's and burn them onto standard audio CD's, as long as the CD's are for their own personal use.

However, if one finds themselves downloading several commercial recording artists in MP3 format from other sites, chances are, they are obtaining pirated music. Even some of the legal Web sites like MP3.com are faced with lawsuits.

In the May 1999 issue of *Emedia Professional* magazine, Michelle Manafy stated, in hopes of controlling music downloads, IBM and all five of the major record companies are currently testing a secured downloading system called the Electronic Music Management System (EMMS), in up to 1,000 cable modem-connected broadband homes in San Diego.

Those who are participating in the trial have been asked to purchase EMMS protected CD-quality albums from the Internet and then burn the files to CD-R discs. The test is expected to last more than six months and seeks to ensure interplay with existing and future devices and to help prevent further piracy of music.

As Negroponte stated in his book, *Being Digital*, there would be a lot of piracy going on in the future, and piracy probably will always be a challenge for the industry as a whole.

MP3 has also made it possible for the big recording labels to possibly lose the edge they have which keeps them on top. In addition, one could easily believe that sites such as MP3.com have made great strides, thus giving this technology the ability to take some of the market share away from the recording industry and finally give it to the artist themselves.

But one must remember the most important question is who's getting paid.



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Students who work part-time at the UPS Palatine, Addison, Hodgkins and Chicago-Jefferson St. facilities can receive up to \$23,000* in college education assistance with the UPS Earn & Learn program!

Having been referred to UPS by a friend who worked there, Nicole soon discovered the many benefits beyond great pay and flexible scheduling. "UPS offers great financial assistance for students who are working and going to college. Unbelievable! That's what I said when I found out how much I could receive by just working part-time."

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Reflections

Literary Supplement

Book Review

Stephen King's, *The Green Mile*

by
Cindy Kansoer-Schneider

"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 sto-

ries more intensely...because they were rationed." This aside, I found his style pretty much the same by keeping the reader wanton to see what is around the next corner and, yet, at the same time, dreading acquiring 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 unpredictability of human behavior. Even Coffey, portrayed as a Christ-like figure, had his dark moments when dealing with Percy Wetmore and William Wharton—definitely two of three 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?

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 intertwined with a late-in-life romance, Edgecombe narrates the story of his last year 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 MOUSE ON THE MILE," "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 month for the next book to be published, but at least you'll be able to stew with anticipation until you can get back to the bookstore.

On golden pond

by Bill Olson

That glossy, blue, 8"x8" 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 at its much anticipated inaugural reception.

And it's about time. The political and bureaucratic maze 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, he 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 to life, 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 L trains and congested streets where exhaust fumes coat holiday shoppers with epidrean filling them with urban dimensia." This is University Park.

You will find personal accounts

in *the pond* of death, love, and date rape. You will enjoy playful reminiscences of a flight over Cuba, a first date, and a trip to the Cigar shop. There are even words of ludicrousness such as in Maurice Menocal's "For 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 along side your collection of favorites. Bound by time, culture, and geography, *The pond* delivers a powerful collection of poetry that anyone reading this review will enjoy.

Give Them the Legacy of Literacy

The Eleventh Annual African American Read-In-Chain

Monday
February 7, 2000
5-8 p.m.
Sherman Music Recital Hall

Sponsored by
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African American Staff Caucus
Black Student Association
College of Arts and Sciences
Integrative Studies
Student Life Division

Need more information?
Contact the Student Life Services Office
Extension 4550

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 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 buck does funny things when the does 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 number.
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?

This 'n That

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 ISP 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.

SPORTS FANS

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University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, Summer Sessions

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

Medical Position

Seeking a part-time medical office assistant, approximately 20 hours per week.

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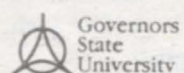
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Ethnic Heritage Ensemble

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



For additional information, please contact the Student Life Services Office A-1120

Phone: 708-534-4550
Fax: 708-534-8955
Email: events@govst.edu

Thursday, February 3, 2000

7 p.m. Admission Free

Sherman Music Recital Hall

ARCAMAX

Humor
Cartoons

"Dog lovers are right-- I'm not independent. I'm dumb."

Crossword 101

" Millennium Meandering " By Ed Canty

ACROSS

1 1920's Yankee legend

5 Building plans

10 1881-1963 John XIII

14 Labor law inits.

15 Region in the Alps:Var

16 Seed covering

17 Shakespeare's soon

18 1836 siege site

19 Peddle

20 1901 radio man

22 1960's pop group

24 Roulette bet

25 Class

26 Fanny 1891-1951

29 Substitute:Abbr

30 Sousaphones

34 Take heed

35 Whitney 1765 -1825

36 Almost not

37 News org.

38 Gutenberg's 1455 job

40 Title:Abbr

41 1950's TV star Sid

43 Lifeguard's fringe

44 Big theory

45 Reykjavik money

46 Mortar trough

47 Recipient of a gift

48 1950's Bridge expert

50 Al Gore, for one

51 1885 auto pioneer

54 1610 star gazer

58 Civil rights org. of 1920

59 Zealous

61 parmesan

62 Leg bone

63 Creep away

64 Stake

65 Master & Mistress lead in

66 Borderlines

67 1776 seamstress

DOWN

1 Wander

2 Coll. established in 1845

3 God of thunder

4 1776 signer

5 Follows fruit or vegetable

6 Hairlike structures

7 1972 U.S. proposalAbbr

8 June 17, 1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, e.g.

9 Blackthorns

10 1822-1895 biologist

11 1980's pitcher Hershiser

12 Heap

13 Building wings

21 Ludwig's 1823" to Joy"

23 Rose petal aroma

25 1817 Erie Canal builder

26 Actor Lee 1940 to 1973

27 Give back

28 More slippery

29 1964 boxing champ

31 1923-1964 Irish author

32 Only

33 1871-1909 Irish author

35 Goof

36 1776 signer Franklin

38 Oral statement:Law

39 Small amount

42 Freud of 1856 to 1939

44 Simon of 1783 to 1830

46 1835 Birth of NY

47 100 cts.

49 Actress Della born 1931

50 Bert , Ms. America MC

51 100 yard run

52 Painful sensation

53 Pelvic bones

54 1907-1998 cowboy Autry

55 1990's TV host

56 Consumes

57 Barcelona cheers

60 Musician's job

Quotable Quote

" Youth has no age. "

... Pablo Picasso

By GFR Associates E-Mail : EDC9432@aol.com

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CHESS

(Syndicated by the U.S. Chess Federation)

A Hundred Years

J. Drtina

White to move and mate in three

Chess changes with the times despite its seemingly timeless rules. That was true back then and is true now. The great challenge is to change to what will keep the game fresh and appealing to a new audience without losing what has made the game so popular for so long.

Our problem is from that World Almanac. It was composed by J. Drtina. The solution, as given in the 1901 Almanac, is 1. d8=N Rxf6 2. Nde6 Rfxe6 (or 2. ... Bxe6 3. Bxe5 mate) 3. Nb3 mate.

A happy and prosperous New Year to all our chess friends and their families.

—Pete Tamburro

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 cable 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 things have changed! Apparently, many states used Washington's Birthday to hold their annual state meetings. Our own Jackson Showalter split two matches with the Polish powerhouse David Janowski.

Emanuel Lasker was king at the "great International Tournament held in London." Everyone was looking forward to another great tournament to be held at Paris in 1900 as part of the Exhibition there.

Chess was on a different scale then. It is necessary for us to see this because we need a perspective on how far we have come.

For free information about how to play, read and write chess, or receiving Chess Life, contact the not-for-profit U.S. Chess Federation at 1-800-388-KING (5464), or write USCF, Dept. 71, 3054 NYS Route 9W, New Windsor, NY 12553. You can also visit us on the World Wide Web: <http://www.uschess.org>

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 truly 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."

"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!"

"Yes WAY!"

"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 so!"

"DID NOT!!!"

Having 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?

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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 the old-fashioned way in the production of a newspaper from the editorial process to piecing together the publication that will be printed and distributed.

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

This event is open to GSU students from any college and any major. Reservation sheets are available in the Student Life Service Office. Only 50 seats are available.

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 A2134. 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 cyndil@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!