

# THE CHRONICLE

Vol. 15 No. 24

November 15, 1991

## INSIDE:

Dog Bonding

Environmental Ink

Russian Visit

Decadence

DMACC  
Des Moines Area  
Community College

## Administration Seeks to Cut Losses in Day Care

by Phillip Morgan  
Staff Writer



photo by Phillip Morgan

Andrea Fox, 4 year-old daughter of DMACC student Lisa Ford, gets a little help with her sweater from the day care center's Barb Fox, a 1979 graduate of the child development program.

Members of the school's administration are considering alternatives to the present operation of the DMACC Day Care Center in Building 9 due to budget deficits the center has experienced in the past and may again incur this year.

The center's director, Child Development instructor Judy Dally, was told by Health and Public Services Dean Pam Van Ast that school officials were considering contracting out the day care to a private, for-profit agency or closing the it altogether.

Vice President for Ankeny campus, Curt Vandivier, says he is not considering closing the center, but confirms the possibility of a private agency taking over the operation of it. "There has

not been any talk about shutting down the child care center," says Vandivier. "There has been talk about contracting with a private child care agency.

"Vandivier says he has not been notified by Dally or Van Ast that the center may not meet its budget. He says the budget that he was shown by them last spring was balanced and appeared realistic so he can see no reason why they should be having problems.

Dally has told the SAB about the center's potential problems and has requested \$6,500 to avoid the budget shortfall. The board has not yet made a decision whether to award the money. Its investigation of the day care's finances has caused

continued on page 2

## DMACC: The Campus Safety Question

by Darcy Gardiner & Doug McHone  
Staff Writers

The tragic murders at the University of Iowa have made many of us aware of how vulnerable we all are. Campuses are certainly not exempt from criminal activity. Students are often victims of crime. Under a recent federal law, colleges are required to release all criminal reports as public knowledge.

"Every student has the right to attend classes in safety," said Curt Vandivier, vice-president of the Ankeny Campus. "Incidents like the one at the University of Iowa make you more aware of how quickly things can happen."

How safe is DMACC? Considering that DMACC is a commuter college with so many people coming and going, it is a remarkably safe environment according to Mark Baethke, assistant director of Physical Plant. "Students and staff should be aware, however, that no college campus is a safe sanctuary from crime and should always take precautions," Baethke said.

"We have an open-access campus. The administration wants students and visitors to have access to instructional and meeting areas. Unless we create a military base type of environment here, there is no way to check who walks in."

Baethke indicates DMACC has no formal disaster program, although there are specific procedures for bomb threats. For any serious crimes, the Ankeny police are contacted. He estimates a three-minute response time for police or rescue units deployed from Ankeny.

There have been very few instances of criminal activity on campus. In September, DMACC incident report records indicate there were two thefts from buildings and one auto theft.

The motor vehicle theft is the first one Baethke can remember in his seven years at DMACC. The car involved was left unlocked and apparently stolen for a "joy ride" Baethke said.

Later the car was recovered.

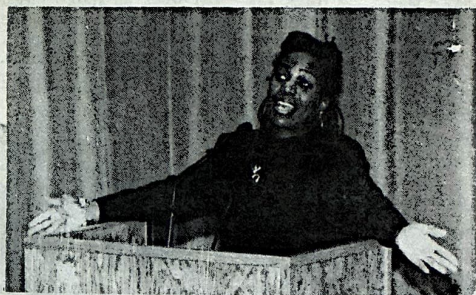
In October, there was one theft from a building reported. In addition, there was an "aggravated assault." Baethke described this incident as "horseplay between two students" which led to one student giving the other a cigarette burn.

In the fall of 1992, DMACC will distribute pamphlets describing security policies, crime prevention and campus crime statistics.

"You can't protect everyone all of the time," Vandivier said. "Everyone is responsible for each other's safety as well as their own."

More Information on  
CAMPUS SAFETY — see  
page 3.

photo by Phillip Morgan



Sociologist Bertice Berry, the keynote speaker for DMACC's Chemical Dependency Awareness Day on November 12, filled the house (the Building 6 Auditorium) and then brought it down with "healing laughter."

## Berry Funny, Berry Good

by Jason Hunter  
Guest Staff Writer

"When you and your boyfriend break up, don't reach for that drink -- get a new boyfriend. If you don't like your reality, change it. Don't escape it." This was some of comedienne Bertice Berry's advice as she addressed the crowd of DMACC staff and students for nearly 90 minutes, punctuating her remarks with zany facial expressions and animated lingo. Berry, who admitted she herself had never been chemically dependent -- but who is an adult child of an alcoholic -- opened her presentation by asking why someone would use drugs. Peer pressure was the common answer from the audience.

Berry, who holds a Ph.D., discredited the national "Just Say No" anti-drug campaign for not offering young people any creative options for living wisely. "What do you do after you say no?" Berry discussed alternatives to taking drugs such as community service, alcohol-free parties (she has friends read Dr. Seuss aloud in different dialects), or exercise such as dancing. She offered common sense strategies to live a happy and fulfilling chemical-free life.

photo by Phillip Morgan



Four-year-olds Elise Shiltz, left, and Stefany Gilliam enjoying their lunch. Meals for up to 49 children are prepared each day by a staff cook. Food and the staff salaries are two of the expenses involved with day care.

dean that the administration would close the day care or contract it out if the budget was not met.

Vandivier, on the other hand, said it "bothered him to some degree" that Dally went to the SAB for money before notifying him of the potential money shortage. "I can't handle this problem unless it's brought to me."

Dally says she assumed that what Van Ast told her had come from Vandivier, so to ask for more money would have been pointless.

**SAB Finance Controversy**

The issue has been a source of controversy within the SAB and among others involved. In the middle of the controversy is Dennis Dorman, chairman of the committee that was formed to look into Dally's request and make a recommendation to the full SAB.

Dorman's report on the day care center's finances indicated that it should be taking in more than \$340,000 per year in revenue, over four times what Dally projects. Several wrong assumptions led to Dorman's miscalculation.

The committee has been re-formed to look into the matter. It will meet with Dally again to get a more accurate picture of the center's finances.

Dorman says he has been subjected to "verbal abuse" and ridiculed by members of the SAB and parents involved with the day care center.

He says his "only intent and purpose" was to see if Dally's request was justified. Based on the information he gathered, he did not believe it was.

"I couldn't care less whether the damn thing closes or not," says Dorman, who believes that some people perceive him as being bent on closing the day care center.

The SAB has traditionally given money to the day care center. Dally was told by a former staff adviser to the SAB that the rationale for the board's contribution was to make up the difference between what students and staff pay for child care fees. That difference is currently \$15 per week per child -- \$60 for students and \$75 for staff. Prior to the last two fee increases there was a \$5 difference.

The SAB gave the center \$5,000 earlier this year. In recent years they have given between \$3,840 (1988) and \$6,500 (1985). Last year the board gave \$4,500.

Dally's original request

last spring was for \$15,000. If the board awards her current request it would bring this year's total to \$11,500.

**Acceptable Loss**

The fate of the center may not yet be decided. Actual figures at the end of the year may be acceptable to Vandivier even if there is some loss. That depends in part on future educational budget cuts from the state.

Vandivier says the center has lost from \$10,000 to \$25,000 per year in the past.

Dally continues to watch expenses at the center like a hawk. She has instructed her staff to re-use whatever they can and she keeps purchases to an absolute minimum. "I'm basically scrounging," she says.

"Judy's done a wonderful job on trying to keep a handle on costs," says Van Ast.

Indeed, if it were not for increased salary expenses and the rate discrepancy with state funding, both of which Dally says are beyond her control, the day care would be operating at or very close to its budget.

Dally's first priority remains the children and quality day care, she says, costs a lot of money.

She compares day care at DMACC to industrial day care, such as hospitals and corporations set up for their employees. "Any time you have industrial day care," says Dally, "your company must pay for some of the costs or it won't make it."

**Day Care Budget Problems** continued from page 1

friction between SAB members.

**Management Options**

If the budget is exceeded, Vandivier says he will have to review the day care center's financial situation at the end of the current fiscal year next June before making a recommendation to either President Borgen or the college's board of trustees.

Dally is opposed to a private agency taking control of the facility. She fears that the quality of both the day care service available to students and staff and the training program that works directly with the day care would suffer.

"My opinion of quality," says Dally, "is that the child comes first and that you're doing everything in your power to provide the very best for that child without cutting corners. I know you can't make money unless you really cut corners."

"Our center here is supposed to serve as a model to the community."

Although Vandivier has talked with a private agency that says it could operate the day care center at no cost to the college, he says he would prefer to keep the center operating as it does now, under DMACC management.

But to be able to do that, Vandivier says the center will have to stay at or near its budget. "Maybe we're not going to be able to break even," he says. "All I want to do is narrow that gap down from where it is right now."

That "gap," by Dally's estimation, is currently \$12,500. That figure is based largely on projected expenses and revenues and may change before next June, when actual amounts will be known.

An earlier estimation by Dally had put the deficit around \$20,000. Her new approximation is based on

more accurate figures she has recently received from the college's business office.

**'Chewed Up' Budget**

Dally points to three items that "chewed up" her budget: contracted salary increases for permanent staff, the cost of substitute teachers, and a lower than expected rate paid by the state on behalf of financially assisted parents.

The state's rate for the day care is set at \$10.40 per child per day, or \$52 per week. The center's rate for students is \$60 per week.

Dally didn't realize the center was losing \$8 per week on state-funded children until after the current state contract went into effect last September. State-funded children currently comprise 1/3 of the center's enrollment.



Judy Dally

Although she is currently filing for a new state rate, Dally does not know how much it might be.

**Money From SAB**

It was the loss of fees due to state funding, which accounts for at least half of the projected deficit, that prompted Dally to ask the SAB for \$6,500.

Dally says she felt the SAB was a "logical source" since she was told by her

**Parents Fear Change in Day Care**

by Phillip Morgan  
Staff Writer

For 16 years the DMACC Day Care Center has offered high quality day care at affordable rates to students and staff. Although Ankeny campus Vice President Curt Vandivier says that won't change, day care parents are worried and upset -- very upset.

They've heard that the day care center may close or be contracted out to a private agency if it doesn't meet its budget this year.

"When you tell parents their child care center may close it brings them right out of their chairs," says Judy Dally, an instructor for DMACC's child development program and the director of the day care located in Building 9.

Vandivier wants to quell the stories of the day care closing. "We're going to have child care services at this institution whether it's by a private agency or a public agency."

But to some parents, private management of the day care is no better than closing it.

**Private Care Experiences**

Phil Halverson, a liberal arts student and single parent, says he would take his two-year-old daughter Monica out of the day care if it were to change management. He believes that would probably also force him to quit school since his school schedule wouldn't allow him to take care of Monica.

Karen Saunders, a DMACC employee and student, says she would likely quit her job before having her three-year-old daughter Holly go back to a privately-owned day care.

Saunders tried such a facility for four days prior to enrolling her at DMACC's day care. By the fourth day Holly was "kicking and screaming" in protest when Saunders tried to drop her off.

"You wouldn't believe how many day care centers you would not want to send your dog to," says Royce Stockton, whose son Sam and daughter Becca have both attended DMACC's day care.

**Early Education Programs**

DMACC not only has a good reputation for the quality of its day care, but for the quality of its training programs as well. The school offers one and two-year early childhood education programs. Students in the programs perform much of their practical training in the day care center.

Some of the students are also parents and often utilize the day care for their own children.

Jan Castagnoli is one of those student-parents. She says she has noticed a "tremendous difference" in the personality of her two-year-old daughter, Taylor, since enrolling her at DMACC's day care.

Castagnoli was afraid her daughter was showing signs of becoming a "problem child" when she was attending a day care in West Des Moines. She is now convinced that the problem wasn't the child but the child care.

"In most places they say they have curriculum, but they have no curriculum. Most of the teachers don't even know what curriculum is," says Castagnoli, who plans to open her own day care after graduating. "They just wind these kids up and send them home."

Some of the parents have gotten together and formed a student group called DMACC Parents in Partnership so they can raise money for the day care.

The group will also have a voice on the Student Action Board, which contributes money to the center.

The SAB is currently considering a request for \$6,500 made by Dally earlier this fall.

Dally is anticipating a \$12,500 budget deficit and she and DPIP are looking for sources of additional funding.

## Counseling Department: A One-Stop Shop

by Doug McHone  
Staff Writer

The counseling department has begun its adjustment to the move to Building 1 from Building 5, but the final alterations may take some getting used to.

"The counseling department and the Career Research Center are now more visible," said Counselor Arlan Twedt. "We still deliver one-stop service to the students."

Larry Clauson, another counselor, agreed with that statement. "If you are discussing career, educational and financial planning, you don't have to walk from building to building. It's a one-stop-shop."

There is someone available to help students from 7:30 a.m. until 8:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday and they are available through 5 p.m. on Fridays.

For your general needs, you need to schedule a week in advance at the most, but emergencies can be dealt with anytime.

Twedt also had an analogy to offer: "My job is similar to a librarian's. The students are free to use the resources here, and I am here to help them whenever they need it."

Though the counseling department has moved out of the mainstream of Building 5, the number of students using the facility doesn't seem to have changed. The only major change reported has to do with the reasons for visits.

People go to Building 1 for specific reasons and then return to their usual activities. Students stopped by the offices in

Building 5 for social calls more often.

But as Clauson remarked, "Different people use our services for different things."

All in all, the counselors seem to appreciate the move over to Building 1. Clauson remarked on this by saying, "I really enjoy having a window in my office."

## New Mac Lab for Building 3 a Success

by Greg Thompson  
Staff Writer

Last year, a state grant allowed DMACC to purchase 21 new Macintosh computers for Building 3 this fall. A total new design of Building 3 was constructed to meet the demand of these new computers.

"The new Macintosh lab has benefitted our students tremendously," commented Chuck McFarlin, Dean of Industrial and Technical. The new Macintoshes, which cost approximately \$5,000 a piece, are industry standard and are the most advanced computers on the market.

"The new Mac's have benefitted our architectural drafting, machine drafting and graphics students the most," said McFarlin. "The students can do so much more than ever before. We plan to expand our computer lab even further in the coming years."

## Background: Campus Crime Awareness Security Act of 1990

This act requires colleges and universities to distribute to all current students and employees and applicants for enrollment or employment two types of information: (1) descriptions of policies related to campus security and (2) statistics concerning specific types of crimes. Distribution must be made through appropriate publications and mailings on an annual basis. [DMACC is expected to be in compliance with the act by the federally required deadline of September 1, 1992.]

**Violent Crimes** as defined under this act include: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

**Nonviolent Crimes** -- Colleges will be required to report the number of arrests for the following nonviolent crimes: liquor law violations, drug abuse violations and weapons possessions.

Under this law the term "campus" refers to "any building or property owned or controlled by the institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or related to its education purposes; or any building or property owned or controlled by student organizations recognized by the institution."

The Campus Crime Awareness Security Act also amends an earlier act -- the Family Educational and Privacy Act of 1974 or more commonly known as the "Buckley Amendment" -- hence, higher education institutions are permitted but not required to disclose to alleged victims of any crime of violence "the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by [the] institution against the alleged perpetrator of [the] crime...."

## DMACC Installs Video Monitors to Safeguard Parking Lots

by Doug McHone  
Staff Writer

Video cameras have been installed at four separate locations on the Ankeny campus and at two on the Urban campus as a deterrent to crimes in the parking lots. All six of these cameras have pan, tilt and zoom capabilities and are videotaping 24-hours a day.

The cameras look very much like a light with a dark dome over them to protect them from the elements and any thrown objects. The domes also keep you guessing about where the cameras are pointing at any given time.

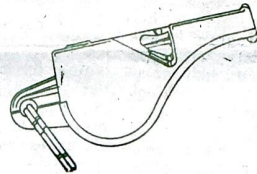
"You should use common sense when you leave your car," said Mark Baethke, assistant physical plant director. "When a thief sees the cord on a radar detector coming down from your sun visor to your cigarette lighter, he or she can easily see that there is something there worth stealing. The same is true with stereos that have large speakers in the rear windows. The less visible the objects in your car are, the less chance you have of them being stolen."

The cameras are not 100

percent effective in preventing crime, but they are rather impressive. They have very few blind spots and the picture quality is sharp. The monitors allow all four areas on the Ankeny campus to be watched simultaneously.

Baethke has this advice for DMACC commuters: "If you'd conceal your valuables and lock your car, you probably wouldn't have valuables stolen."

## Safety Devices: Two Options



**Whistle:** The Knowledge Knook Bookstore also has been selling safety whistles (just under \$5). The Fox-40 Whistle has been described by its manufacturer as providing a "sonically-designed, high-pitched trill that is more intense and penetrating than traditional whistles." It is designed not to malfunction and the manufacturer recommends the whistle be attached to keys, life jackets or other personal gear as an emergency signalling tool. A brochure with safety advice is available with the whistle. A videotape describing the advantages of the whistle and comments on campus security is set up near the entrance of the Ankeny Campus bookstore. The whistles come in a variety of colors and are imprinted with the DMACC logo.

**Tear Gas:** Secure Self-Defense Spray is available at local True Value Hardware stores (about \$14.95) for a small vial in a vinyl holster with key ring attachment. This particular spray is manufactured by Personal Safety Corporation in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The company's toll free number is 1-800-3SECURE.

The package claims the spray will incapacitate an individual within seconds and the individual will remain incapacitated for about 20 minutes. Combined effects of the product include: burning of skin; stimulated nerve endings, involuntary closing of eyelids, difficulty in breathing, secretion of mucus membranes, and an overall feeling of panic and fear. Spray also contains a dye which makes police identification easier. Manufacturer recommends that the spray be tested periodically to make sure it is functioning properly. Range of product: 6-10 feet. Can contains approximately 20 one-half second bursts. [The canister the Chronicle staffer purchased recently expires in May 1993.]

Note: The DMACC Chronicle has no commercial interest in either of the safety products described above.

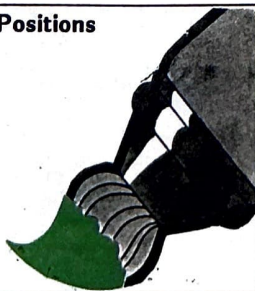
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# Green Perspectives

Focus on the Environment

## An Iowa Resource Finds a New Market Use of Soya-Based Ink Increasing

by Phillip Morgan  
Staff Writer

**Editor's Note:** On October 25 in the second edition of the Chronicle, a page entitled "Green Perspectives - Focus on the Environment" first ran. Since that time it has been decided by the Chronicle staff to make Green Perspectives a continuing effort. There are many reasons for the necessity of having news related to the environment. The main reason is simply awareness.

The more people know about the world around them, the better they can treat it and the quicker they can repair the damage being done to it on a daily basis. Man is the only creature capable of destroying the earth and creating an uninhabitable world for all living organisms.

For decades industries, countries, and people have acted in a wasteful manner. No longer can people afford to live uninformed and unconcerned. We must leave the hell-bent for destruction lifestyles behind us and move on to repairing the land we have raped, pillaged, and plundered.

I'm not saying that everyone in the world should become activists, though it wouldn't hurt. I'm merely trying to suggest that society needs to do what it can, regardless of how minuscule it seems, to better the world. Too many people practice environmental concern one day a year on Earth Day and feel they have done their part. The Chronicle used to act in a similar manner, but has adopted a new frame of mind. It is time for the world to adopt a new frame of mind.

- Aaron C. Petty

The introduction of soya-based inks to the commercial printing industry has gone unnoticed by much of the public. But since its endorsement by the National Newspaper Publishers Association in 1987 it has attracted considerable attention from printers, environmentalists, and soybean growers.

The Iowa Soybean Promotion Board estimates that one-third of all daily newspapers across the nation and one-half of all Iowa papers use soya inks.

They have also received international attention since being made available for high quality sheet-fed printing in 1989.

Regular printer's inks use a petroleum base with which to mix dyes and various ingredients that give ink its color and other properties. Soya ink is made by mixing oil processed from soybeans with petroleum to form the ink's base.

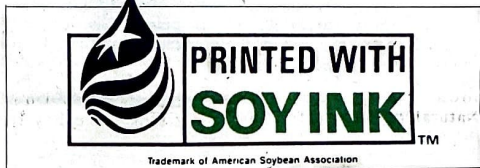
The percentage of soybean oil in the inks depends on the color and properties desired, but in order to call an ink soya-based, a minimum of 25 percent soybean oil must be used. Typical soya inks may use 50-80 percent soya oil. Although some claim to, no soya ink uses 100 percent soybean oil as their base.

Supporters of the inks tout them as having a number of advantages over the straight petroleum-based variety, which still dominates the market in the United States and overseas.

### Better Air Quality

As far as the public is concerned, the chief advantage of soya inks is environmental. They reduce the amount of petroleum consumed. Supporters say that has the effect of conserving a valuable fossil fuel and reducing air pollution as well.

Todd Ratigan, a salesman for Wikoff Inks in Omaha, says that the issue of air pollution is particularly important in places like California where stringent air quality regulations can mean large fines for violators.



Printing companies are regulated for the amount of volatile organic compounds their chemicals give off. In a pressroom there are three major producers of VOCs, alcohol, solvents, and inks. The use of soya inks can cut a printer's VOC levels in half, says Ratigan.

While these inks offer no environmental advantage over petroleum-based inks on paper that ends up in landfills, Ratigan says, they do pose less of an air quality hazard if the paper their printed on is incinerated.

### Industry Views

Some in the industry argue that soya inks, which are available for all types of printing, give

superior results to those with an all petroleum base.

Others say that the soybean oil in soya inks is better for presses because of its higher lubricity.

Printers may also be able to print more pounds of paper per pound of ink.

While not everyone agrees that soya inks are superior to the petroleum-based inks, most agree that they are at least as good.

Jerry Cateron, pressroom manager at Acme Printing in Des Moines, says the soya inks

reduced considerably in the past few years and will likely be reduced to the same level as petroleum-based inks, or possibly lower.

Cost is the primary reason that more foreign printers are not using soya inks. Ratigan says he talked with several printers from countries like Australia, England, and Switzerland who were all very interested but unwilling to bear the additional cost.

Acme Printing opted to soya inks as a means of helping farmers and the environment, says Cateron. He believes it is worth the higher cost.

### Substantial Bean Market

Because the production of soya inks provides a significant market for soybean sales, their use in Iowa and other Midwest states is fast becoming a public relations necessity.

Printers need to be able to offer their customers the option of using soya ink so they can display the soya ink symbol on their printed material and show support for farmers and other agricultural businesses.

Dan Johnson, a field representative for the Iowa Soybean Promotion Board, says that estimates show a potential for the consumption of 30-40 million bushels of soybeans just for newspaper printing. The sheet-fed market could consume up to 70 million bushels more. Added together, these figures equal one-third of Iowa's annual soybean production.

## EPA Funding Increased

White House Press Release

On October 28, President Bush signed the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Appropriations Act, 1992.

Funded by the Act are a range of environmental protection programs. The operating budget of the Environmental Protection Agency, which includes funds for implementing the Clean Air Act, enforcing environmental laws, and improving the science base for environmental protection, will grow by approximately 11 percent.

The Act also funds special grants to accelerate progress in meeting sewage treatment requirements in Boston Harbor, New York Harbor, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Seattle.

President Bush was discouraged that congress has again reduced his request for funding Superfund cleanups.

[Green Perspectives]

# Public Hearing Gives World Voice to Midwest Environmentalists

by Phillip Morgan  
Staff Writer

Environmentalists from around the Midwest gathered in the House Chambers of the Iowa Capitol earlier this fall to offer testimony at the Public Hearing on Environment and Development.

The purpose of the hearing was to gather public input prior to the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June of next year.

UNCED is the first such meeting of its kind. Also known as Earth Summit '92, it is scheduled to include delegations from 159 nations and will attempt to address some of the world's pressing environmental issues.

Jennifer Procyk, a DMACC liberal arts student, spoke as a witness at the Des Moines hearing for Earth Care, a local environmental organization.

Procyk was excited about implications of the hearing. "It says something about what we're trying to

do [for the environment] as people in the 90s."

**Issues Addressed**

The hearing, which was sponsored by the United Nations Association of Iowa, was split into two sessions. The morning session heard testimony on issues dealing with sustainable agriculture while the afternoon session concentrated on energy problems. Public questioning of the witnesses followed each session.

The panels hearing testimony were made up of state and federal officials from agencies such as the Departments of State, Energy, and Justice as well as college professors from ISU and Grinnell College. An Iowa dairy farmer also sat on the agricultural panel.

A total of 29 witnesses from organizations and agencies like the Nature Conservancy, the Iowa Audubon Council, and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources offered their testimony.

U.S. Senator Albert Gore Jr. gave the keynote address between the morning and afternoon sessions. Maurice F. Strong, UNCED Secretary-General and former U.S. Senator Edmund Muskie were also on hand.

Diplomats attending UNCED next June are likely to face difficult problems in reaching a compromise between environmentalists, countries of the Third World, and commercial interests of industrialized nations.

In order for any treaty resulting from the conference to receive popular unilateral support, it must effectively address environmental issues without retarding the development of the Third World or proving too restrictive to commercial interests.

All testimony from the last month's hearing will be compiled and forwarded to various U.S. agencies who are responsible for determining U.S. policy at the Brazil conference.

# Iraq's Environment After the War

by Aaron C. Petty  
Editor

On October 29, "Frontline -- The War We Left Behind" aired on PBS. It showed that after six weeks of a massive air assault, a number of environmental problems were created in Iraq.

On the second night of attacks the largest power plant in Southern Iraq was bombed. The plant was destroyed beyond repair by the first attack, but was bombed in twelve more air assaults. The bombing was intended to cripple military communication, but the military still communicated on generator power.

The destroyed power plant served over 3 million people in Southern Iraq. Now those people live without water. The water supply cannot be pumped without electricity. Because of the need for water, people cracked open pipes allowing sewage to seep into the water supply. This has resulted in sewage exiting the pipes and flowing through the city streets.

Sixty percent of the people in Southern Iraq are drinking contaminated water. The only way to get fresh water is to buy it. A bottle of water costs \$9.

Without electricity sewage cannot be properly disposed. 15 million gallons per hour of raw sewage is being drained into Iraq's two major rivers. Iraqis rely on the rivers for water.

Frontline cited a U.N. report on Iraq that stated: "The ultimate threat is posed by the large quantities of sewage from up river cities that flow untreated into the country's two major rivers. Much of the population is now obliged to drink this untreated water straight from the rivers."

Since the war child mortality has tripled. Individually, hospitals treat nearly 3,600 patients daily and an average of 2,000 of those treated have developed typhoid.

It will cost an estimated \$20 billion to repair the entire power supply system. In the meantime sanctions continue to cripple Iraq's economy.

# Bringing Good Things To Life

G.E. managed the Hanford Nuclear Weapons Reservation in the state of Washington for almost 20 years. It is now one of the most radioactive areas in the world. People living downwind have suffered catastrophic illnesses: cancer, leukemia, thyroid disorders. G.E. refuses to acknowledge any responsibility for radiation releases at Hanford. G.E. wants taxpayers to pay the \$64 billion clean-up bill.



In a secret experiment at Hanford in 1949, G.E. intentionally released 7,789 curies of radioactivity, an amount hundreds of times greater than that at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania.

At Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory in upstate New York, G.E. knowingly put an employee parking lot on a site contaminated with 110 times the state's radiation safety levels, and allowed employees to park there for 20 years without notification of the dangers. G.E. has threatened and demoted workers who have attempted to point out dangerous conditions at this facility.

In November 1990, G.E. announced it was pulling out early from a contract to run the Pinellas Florida Neutron Devices plant where the company had made the neutron generator "trigger" for hydrogen bombs for 17 years. G.E. stated that they did not want to be held liable for environmental cleanup at the plant.

For more information write to:

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Minneapolis, MN 55409



INFACT is an international grassroots organization of concerned people organizing effective campaigns to stop the life-threatening abuses of transitional corporations. INFACT is engaged in a Nuclear Weaponmakers Campaign focusing on G.E.--the leader of the nuclear weapons industry.

## Save the Earth

Editor's Note: *The tips below come from the book "2 Minutes a Day for a Greener Planet" by Marjorie Lamb, Harper & Row, 1990. The author explains that most of her tips will take less than two minutes to put into practice. She believes "in the great benefits offered by people who make small, personal commitments to the environment."*

**Lamb's recommendations about WATER:**

Turn the tap on briefly to wet your toothbrush and turn it off until it's time to rinse.

Keep a bottle of water in the fridge [thus saving tap water by running it until the water gets cold enough.]

Take a five-minute shower.

Turn off the shower while you lather your hair and body.

Learn the cold water hand wash.

Fill a large plastic yogurt or cottage cheese container with water and put on the lid. The slide it down into the space in the toilet tank behind the flush handle. North American toilets used about 4.5 gallons of water per flush. The filled cartons will keep the water level in the tank high while enabling you to use less water per flush.

Collect and use rain water for common household jobs where purity is not critical.

Only do the laundry when the washer can be filled or if you have a setting which allows you to control water usage for smaller loads.

"Think of saving water this way: What if you had to carry home all the water you needed every day -- in jars on your head?"



# INTERNATIONAL Page

Alton Frye spoke at the November meeting of the Des Moines Committee on Foreign Relations about arms control. Mr. Frye, a Pulitzer Prize nominee, is a consultant on national security and foreign policy to various organizations.

## Toward A New World Order

by Helen Kresse  
International Editor

Hiding under your desk during a "duck and cover" exercise may seem like an alien concept to you, but a generation of Americans grew up with a fear of Soviet invasion. After 42 years the Cold War is over. President Bush has agreed to cut back much of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. His goal now is to persuade the Soviet leadership to make similar reductions in their nuclear inventory.

Vice President and Director of the National Security Council Alton Frye, described the current world situation as a "dramatic period" and also said we are in a state of "perilous transition." Frye stated, "The world situation requires continued attention, or we could lose the basic foundations of a safer world." He quoted Ambrose Bierce, an American journalist and Civil War veteran who once said, "Peace is a period of cheating between fighting." Despite the seriousness of the world situation Frye is optimistic that we will have "a safe world for the next generation."

Non-proliferation may be the first step in achieving peace. Frye described three criteria needed to regulate countries possessing nuclear weapons: 1. International inspection teams 2. Test bans 3. Safeguards on production capacities.

Many people argue there is a need to test the reliability of nuclear weapons, but Frye contends that manufacturers should be able to make weapons dependable enough so testing is not necessary. Already 140 nations have signed the test ban treaty. If the U.S. does not sign, we will be charged with hypocrisy.

Frye also suggested "planned obsolescence" as a safeguard on production capacities. The U.S. can retain control over nuclear weapons as other nations will have to rely on U.S. for periodic maintenance and parts.

Frye expressed concern for advanced conventional weaponry that unregulated commerce has presented. To help combat similar problems Frye proposed the "deliberately provocative concept" on an International Weapons Bank. The weapons bank would function as a supplier of similar weaponry to neighbors of countries that had acquired advanced armaments, thereby eliminating any military advantage. The bank would also act as a weapons purchaser, which would undercut profits and make it less lucrative to enter the black market. Finally the weapons bank would restore regions destabilized by trade in conventional arms. The weapons bank would effectively remove both strategic and commercial superiority in such a region.

### New Political Reality: Problems & Opportunities



Illustration by Jeff Hanson

While strongly supportive of Bush, Frye implied his "bank proposal" illustrates the need "to put more teeth into the arms agreements" through the use of an objective global entity such as the arms bank.

Frye outlined the U.S. security agenda: 1. To contain the spread of nuclear missiles (anti-proliferation). 2. The U.S. should not recognize successor governments in the Soviet Union unless they accept: NPT, ABM Treaty, and other security agreements. 3. Enact unilateral formal agreements to subject these regimes to compliance with nuclear weapons verification. 4. New governments must accept limitation of armed forces based on population size. 5. U.S. needs to ratify the Start and CFE Treaties.

With the disintegration of the Soviet Union, thousands of nuclear weapons are outside the Russian territory and control. Currently there are no legal requirements to which all the new successor governments can agree. Newly independent countries want to retain control for bargaining power. No longer does the "marvelous glue of fear" bind Russia together.

Specific steps must be taken to ensure that successor governments are not the source of nuclear proliferation.

Frye stated that the new political reality "presents a large array of problems and opportunities" but he is worried that too many people are taking the news for granted. Frye closed with advice: "We need to keep exploring ideas responsive to a whole different international environment."

### IMPORTANT ARMS CONTROL TREATIES:

**NPT** Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968 -- countries that have nuclear weapons agree to share nuclear power technology with "have nots" in exchange for their pledge not to acquire nuclear weapons capability.

**ABM** Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty -- agreement not to develop, test or deploy sea-based, air-based ABM systems or their components.

**CFE** Conventional Armed Forces in Europe -- NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization attempted to make reduction in conventional forces from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains in the Soviet Union.

**START** Strategic Arms Reduction Talks -- aims to reduce long-range nuclear warheads up to 50 percent, but actual reductions are inaccurate due to counting rules that favor bombers.

**SALT I & II** Strategic Arms Limitation Talks -- established indirect limits at a very high level on the number of number of nuclear warheads in the two superpowers' arsenals and was never ratified.

Information above from U.S. Senator Tom Harkin's book **FIVE MINUTES TO MIDNIGHT**, co-authored by C.E. Thomas, Birch Lance Press, 1990.

## Federal Grant Funds DMACC-Soviet Exchange

-- 'Building Communities' and Colleges --

by Phillip Morgan  
Staff Writer

On August 19, as reports of the apparent coup in the Soviet Union dominated the media, DMACC history instructor John Liepa feared that years of research and grant writing had been made vain.

Liepa and political science instructor Tom Beck had teamed up with Ann Schodde, vice president of Development Services, and Daryl VanderWilt, director of Grants and Contracts, to prepare "Building Communities," a grant proposal that the United States Information Agency has chosen to fund over dozens of others.

Fortunately, the coup did not last and "Building Communities" is well under way.

The grant funds the exchange of delegations between DMACC and the Stavropol State Pedagogical Institute in the city of Stavropol, Russia, to promote closer ties between the two schools, including the possibility of regular exchanges of faculty and students.

### 'Desperate Need'

A major goal of the program, says Liepa, is to help build a "prototype" or "model" community college in Stavropol.

"They are in desperate need in some areas where community colleges have functioned very well here."

Two areas of particular interest to the Russians are retraining displaced



A twelve-member delegation of educators from Stavropol and Pyatigorsk visited DMACC from October 20 through November 2.

workers and opening their education system to non-traditional students. "Those approaches to education are almost alien to them," says Liepa.

In recreating a community college in the image of DMACC in Stavropol, educators involved in the program hope to plant the seed of a Western-style higher

educational system that could grow to service all of Russia or even the Soviet Union.

With such a system in place, Soviet students could attend a community college for two years before transferring to a university -- an option long available to American students but not yet possible in the Soviet Union.

### Benefits of Exchange

Liepa admits that at this stage of the "exchange" SSPI benefits more than DMACC, but he believes that is only natural.

"I think we're serving as kind of a mentor institution for them, and it almost has to be that way because they just don't have the facilities, the equipment -- a lot of things."

SSPI has the advantage of short term gains, but long term benefits are definitely mutual. "It's not a one way thing," says Liepa.

Potential benefits for DMACC are more indirect. Liepa believes the inter-

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photo by Heather Spurlin

# Applying American Approaches in a Russian College

by Phillip Morgan  
Staff Writer

The Soviet educational system is often described as "rigid," even by the Soviets -- especially by the Soviets.

Soviet educators want to open up their system to a wider range of students and to new ideas and approaches. They're anxious to bring *glasnost* to their classrooms.

As one of those educators, Dr. Boris Zhogin, vice rector of research at Stavropol State Pedagogical Institute, in the Iowa's sister state of Stavropol, is taking a close look at American community colleges -- at DMACC in particular.

"I think your system of education is quite effective," says Zhogin, who visited the college for

the second time as a member of the recent SSPI delegation.

He visited DMACC last fall with hopes of establishing an exchange program between the two schools.

Photo courtesy of Institutional Relations



Boris Zhogin

The Soviets want to create a modern community college in Stavropol. DMACC is more than willing to help out.

With money from a federal grant, DMACC brought the SSPI delegation to Iowa for two weeks and will send a 15 to 20-person delegation of its own staff and faculty members to Stavropol next May.

### Meeting Special Needs

Zhogin says he is specifically interested in the organization and support systems that DMACC employs. He believes the Soviet educational system can learn much from the way the American system

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### Traveler's Notebook:

## Decadence

by Ron Gabaldon  
Editorial Columnist

German holidays are truly special and wondrous occasions -- of course, during my military service in Germany I never really knew what the holidays were about, but, boy, did I celebrate them! And there were so many holidays I couldn't possibly remember them all -- much less what they were celebrated for. Being an American in Germany meant never having to learn what was going on.

I never really needed an excuse to go out and get hammered in some nameless pub, but it was nice to know a reason existed. I imagine the Germans felt the same way because at least two or three days of the month all the stores would close early and the pubs would be packed with stein-swinging Germans in the tortured throes of some celebratory folk song.

And there I was, stein raised with all the others at the bar, bellowing out wordless sounds that may or may not have gone with the music and not having the least of an idea why. Whether I knew why or not, from what I remember I had a good time.

By far, one of the wildest and most decadent occasions was the intense experience of what the Germans call *fascching*. This is an event comparable to New Orleans' Mardi Gras and similar holidays. From what I've been told by a few German citizens (all of them good decent women -- really) *Fascching* is the period of time -- a few weeks as I understood -- when Germans can really let their hair down before they have to give up all their vices for Lent. I saw this as rather strange as many of the Germans I spoke to were not very religious anyway, nor did they give up any of their vices once *Fascching* ended. But every year at the same time there they were, steins swaying to and fro, beer sloshing onto the bar, and strained voices proclaiming their ascension to *himmel* because they were so good and pious on earth.

Costume parties were a dominant event during *fascching*, especially at dance clubs. Endless progressions of garish and gaudy characters passed by my friends and I as we stood by our usual table in our usual dive at "the Fifty." Glancing up at the mirrored wall behind the DJ booth, I could make out the words, "Sat. 14 Costume Contest!" Imagine my friends' surprise when I, having seen the sign earlier in the week, had told them about it -- about a half hour before leaving for "the Fifty" on Sat. 14. (Don't ask what month it was. That entire two years is still a kind of blur.)



Illustration by Jeff Hanson

"Gab, you're out of your mind. We're just about ready to go and you wanna get costumes?" Miagan was always a rational person which explained why he was never promoted.

"How we gonna get costumes anyway?" I could tell by his raised eyebrows that Alderson was considering the option. Alderson would try anything once ... and if it got him in trouble he would try it again and again.

I was on the spot with his query. My mind racing, I noticed that I hadn't made my bunk (which wasn't surprising because I never did anyway) and the white sheets were lying in disarray. The idea was so obvious, so enticing, so self-destructive that I had to blurt it out.

"Togas!"

"YEAH!" Flannagan had a head start on the drinking aspect of our outing and was agreeable to just about anything. The debate having been concluded, we attacked our bunks and ravaged our sewing kits for safety pins. The end result (complete with shades and high top tennis shoes) was sort of ... well ... Sid Vicious meets Socrates.

I'll spare you the details of the night's decadence and complete excess, but I will say I don't know what happened to my underwear.

# Russian Religion Through the Ages

by Helen Kresse  
International Editor

### Moscow Churches

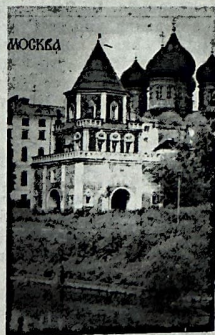
The history of the Russian Orthodox Church dates back to the Byzantine Empire. Byzantine missionaries spread the gospel to the Slavs which resulted in Russian conversion to the Greek Orthodox Church in the tenth century. The Byzantine missionary Cyril, using Greek characters, invented the Cyrillic alphabet, which is still used today.

The Byzantine influence can still be seen in Russia. St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow's Red Square is an excellent example of Byzantine architecture with its colorful onion-shaped domes. Tradition maintains Ivan the Terrible blinded the architects so they never would again produce a comparable achievement.

The church was inadvertently split in 1652 by the patriarch Nikon. He strived to bring Russian methods of worship up to par with the Greek Orthodox model. Millions seceded from the official religion. The intensely religious -- "Old Believers" -- formed illegal communities. Their presence was seen by Peter the Great as hindering advancement towards modern thought which he desperately wanted. Many were persecuted and as many as 20,000 burned themselves alive rather than submit to minor differences in ritual such

as crossing themselves with two instead of three fingers.

After the split the Russian state came under the authority of the Church. In 1721, Peter abolished the position of patriarch and established a synod headed by a layman to rule the Church. In reality the Church became an arm of the secular government.



Cathedral of the Protection of the Virgin, 1672.

The revolution of 1917 resulted in the demise of the Romanov dynasty. The members of the clergy and the congregation were persecuted by execution, deportation, and heavy taxation. These measures sought to deprive them of their means of influencing national life, which was to be built on anti-religious grounds.

The Russian church postcards were given to free-lance photographer Heather Spurlin.



Church of the Trinity in Moscow, 17th century.

Recently, under Mikhail Gorbachev's *glasnost* policy, many changes have been made concerning the church. A new law of religious freedom ended the official policy of atheism. Churches, mosques and synagogues have been reopened and many have been built. All enjoy equal status in the eyes of the government. Also the Soviet Union has renewed diplomatic ties with the Vatican.



Cathedral of the Saviour, 16th century.

# Dogs and Men

by Aaron C. Petty  
Editor

November 10-16 is National Pet Appreciation Week. Not wanting to disregard such an important week of the year, on Saturday November 9, I vowed that on the next day and for the entire week I would truly appreciate all of the creatures that bless my daily life. Then I went to sleep.

It was late Sunday afternoon when I was brought from my slumber with a kiss. It was a wet kiss, but I didn't care. I was still lingering between conscious and unconscious. I managed to smile and was kissed again. It was another wet kiss and I began to feel like a victim of some cruel joke. I opened my mouth to ask my fiancée what was going on and was immediately subject to a romantic moment of French kissing with Oliver Wendell Holmes, my ever-faithful Rat Terrier.

Because of years of brainwashing from Charles M. Schulz, the American public suffers from the Lucy Van Pelt syndrome. I am no exception. My initial instinct was to scream "ACK" and then run around searching for a disinfectant. Then I remembered the date -- November 10, the first day of National Pet Appreciation Week. The first day of what apparently was to become a week from Hell.

I stumbled out of bed to avoid any more kisses and noticed that Oliver looked very fidgety. He appeared to be on the verge of losing bladder control. My fiancée was still asleep so I grabbed my puppy and we were on our way to bond. On the way out we stopped and invited Riley, my sister's Cocker Spaniel, a worthless mean beast that sleeps all day and attacks anyone and anything that moves. It was National Pet Appreciation Week, however, and I was on a mission to bond with beasts.

I had gathered two of the four-legged monsters and we were on our way to find a third. I felt like I was serving a great cause, like I was part of an important event. I was celebrating animal captivity with billions of others around the world and it felt good. It didn't matter where people went or what they did with their pets. What mattered was the bonding that was occurring. Soon my comrades and I made it to the back yard, home of Shadow, the Black Lab.

I stood outside with three dogs looking up at me.

"Forget it," I said. "I shall give you no commands. I am no longer your master. I am one of you for a week. Run. Play. Be free."

It felt good to say those words. To drop my superior human title of "master" and become one with my canine friends. The more time I spent in that back yard with the dogs, the more fun I had. I began to see the dogs as equal. I understood for the first time the bond that ties men and dogs together. The bond is stupidity.

Men and dogs are creatures of habit. We do not reason, nor do we plan. We live for the moment. By living in ignorance we remain happy. We eat too much, sleep too much, smell bad, slobber, drool, and live our lives trying never to be trained. Men and dogs share two common concerns, those of continually obtaining sex and dinner. Those concerns dominate our minds and our actions -- most likely the leading causes of stupidity and the driving forces that so greatly differ us from females.

I felt suddenly bad for all I'd ever done to take the wild inclinations from my dogs by training them. I realized they were my brothers. Man's missing link.

What I learned on that first day of National Pet Appreciation Week has changed my life forever. Society must alter its perception of the canine. We must lose our Lucy Van Pelt fears and learn to exchange slobber more freely. Man is in direct relation to dog in mind and action. Let us now grow together with the knowledge gained from this experience.

I say to you men of the world, do not train your dog -- for he is like you and me. Accept dogs as you accept your neighbors.

I say to you women of the world, please forgive us for we cannot help what we are.

# Prison Reform: Drastic Proposals

by Cory Nyberg  
Guest Editor

One of the biggest problems we face in America today is our prison system. It is overcrowded and understaffed. Something has to be done. What needs to be looked at, however, is what our current prison system is designed to do and if it meets these goals.

Our prisons are supposed to take the roles of reformation and deterrence. Not only are they supposed to make people not want to commit the crimes that put them there, they are supposed to reform them once they are there. Does the current system accomplish this?

No. If there is deterrence and reformation occurring, why such a high incidence of repeat offenders? Not only have they been to jail before, but they commit the same crime again, knowing that they will go back. There doesn't seem to be any deterrence there. Obviously the person has not been reformed either or they would not have committed a second crime.

I contend that it is impossible for a prison system to perform both deterrence and reformation simultaneously. How do you deter someone from committing a crime by telling them that prison is punishment if it is a place they are treated well and receive help? You don't.

Speaking of deterrence, let us take a look at capital punishment. Chew on this: a man kidnaps a young girl in Iowa. He takes her to Missouri and kills her. Iowa has no death penalty, Missouri does. Some deterrent. If capital punishment is supposed to keep people from committing crimes, why would this man travel to a state that has it to commit his crime rather than stay in a state that does not have it?

Third issue. Do people who commit white collar crimes belong in prison? Many people say yes. Take for example Jim Bakker. He steals loads of cash from his ministry, and gets thrown in jail for forty years. Not only has he not paid back the people he stole from, he is now leaching off society, because it costs over \$20,000 a year to keep someone in prison. That comes to \$800,000 to keep Jim in prison those forty years.

Now, would it not be better to get him into some kind of job to help pay back what he stole to begin with? Have him work in a shelter. Or, instead of rotting in a prison cell, he could be picking up trash in our streets. As long as the government regulates his income, he is no danger to America. Or, maybe he is, but that's another editorial entirely.

Many people were outraged when they found out Eric Brandstad got the big \$34.50 for a charge of improper passing when he killed a couple of people on the road. But, how much is enough? Does he belong in jail? I say no. It was obviously a mistake; he did not plan on killing anyone. He will probably be sued, and rightfully so, but he does not need to take up cell space.

Now that I am completely off my topic, let's get back to prisons. If prisons are not reforming our criminals, and they are not keeping people from committing crimes, what needs to be changed? We need to either use the prison system to reform criminals, or use it to deter criminals, not both.

Ideally, we should be able to screen criminals to decide whether they are reformable or not. This would be very costly, so probably not a realistic venture. For those that are reformable, though, we should do our utmost to help them be productable members of society.

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# Inalienable Rights

by Ron Gabaldon  
Editorial Columnist

Home -- it's where the heart is, where you hang your hat. Home is a safe place that we retreat to when the world gets to become too much. We can relax and unwind from the pressures of the work day in privacy, comfort and warmth. Surrounded by familiar objects and scenery, we can nuzzle into our little enclaves of protection. Home -- a place where we can lie back in our Lazy-Boy chairs next to a gently crackling fire in the hearth and read a well-written book. Our home gives us a sense of security and safe haven -- a sanctuary that we will find in no other place on earth. Home is where we sink our roots.



Imagine, then, that safe haven shattered asunder as you, terrified, are dragged away by unknown forces. Imagine that your skin is ripped from your body and you are held over a whirling mass of gleaming blades descending slowly to your doom. You have no say and are powerless to do anything but await your gruesome death of horrid mutilation. As the razor edges carve into your flesh, the world is oblivious to your silent scream.

You now have an idea of what a common carrot goes through in the duration of its short, meager life. How would you feel if the only reason you existed was to be part of a Caesar salad?

Now I know what you're thinking. You're thinking, "Geez, what a loon!" But I have a point. Each year millions of innocent vegetables are wrenched violently from their humble earthen homes only to be skinned, shredded, chopped, pureed, ground, squeezed, boiled, deep-fat-fried, sauteed, et cetera and so on.

It's easy to laugh it off and say, "They can't feel a thing" or "They're only vegetables" when you're on the safe end of a Veg-o-matic. For your information, plants are sentient beings. Yes, sentient beings. Studies done at (where else?) the University of California at Berkeley have shown that not only do plants think, but also possess limited forms of ESP. Here are the details of the study: Several plants (ferns, small trees) were placed in one isolated room and fitted

with various monitors to measure temperature, movement, and brain waves. These monitors were all hooked into an EKG-like graph machine.

In another isolated room, a beaker of live brine shrimp was placed precariously over a vat of boiling water so that when a timer went off (set at random) the shrimp would be tossed into the scalding water by an electric arm and killed instantly. At the very moment the shrimp were dumped in and killed -- sometime after the scientists left for the day -- the readings from the plants (still in the other room) went off the scale.

Strange, but true. Vegetables do think and feel. I wonder how you would feel if you were yanked out of relative safety, run through a Mouli and chewed to pieces simply because someone was too squeamish to hack out a good lifeless steak. Or better yet, how would you feel if you were thrown in front of a 60-foot-tall hungry turnip with a paring knife?

Vegetables are our friends. They provide oxygen to replenish our atmosphere which is better than what those nasty methane-flatulent cows are doing for our environment. We may even learn some valuable lessons from vegetables. Imagine the volumes of knowledge that could be gained from a single parsnip! I say we forget those stupid squeaky whales and learn to speak with a beet.

How can we say we are superior just because we're so highly mobile? All that gives us is the power to walk away from what we destroy. What vegetables lack in mobility, they make up for in mental prowess. Who's to say they aren't developing mind control this very minute?

There are several alternatives to vegetables -- the main one being MEAT. Meat is an excellent source of protein and other vitamins and minerals which everyone says are good for you. And if those pesky animal rights groups get in your way, we could always kill and eat them instead.

Simply because we have the ability to pick on helpless, non-mobile life forms doesn't mean we have to be so cruel. There is plenty of space on this planet for humans and plants to grow side by side in natural harmony. Next time you get the craving for a good stir-fry or a scoop of coleslaw, think of the fragile little homes of the innocent helpless vegetables and tell the chef you'll take a big juicy burger . . . without tomato.

## the other side

by Doug McHone  
Staff Writer

I was trying to think of a theme to write about for this column when I remembered a phone call that I was supposed to have made. I picked up the phone and was dialing when I found the topic of this segment right in front of my eyes. My mind was boggled. Why do we put our own phone numbers on our own phones?

The first possible solution I've come up with is the fact that we may forget our own numbers, but that doesn't make any sense. How could someone just up and forget their own phone number? I don't know. Your phone number is used more often than your social security number and it only has seven numbers compared to nine. No, I don't think forgetfulness is the reason.

The next possibility is that you may call your number frequently, but that makes even less sense. Why would anyone call their own number. Would we get a kick out of pranking ourselves? Do we think we may need to call and remind ourselves of any important information lest we forget? No, I don't think so. Anyone who puts their own number on their phone for these reasons needs some serious help.

I then considered the thought that a cellular phone could get lost quite easily outdoors while the family is picnicking or enjoying any other outdoor activity. That kind of makes sense. But what about the person who finds the phone? The number may be written on the phone, but how is this person supposed to contact the owner of the phone if they have it? If they dial the number, the owner won't receive a ring because they don't have a phone. What a headache! So if these possibilities aren't the actual reasons for this idea, what is?

Does it just seem right? Is it the cool thing to do? Does it feel good? Are you trying to keep up with the Joneses? What is the answer? I have my phone number on my phone, but I don't know why and this is really getting on my nerves! Help! I need some possible solution to this before I drive myself crazy asking this same question over and over. What is the purpose of your own number on your own phone? If you know, drop off the answer in the Chronicle drop box in Building 5. You will be doing me a great service. These are questions that really need to be answered.

### Prison Reforms continued from page 8

Most prisoners should work. It is extremely wasteful to keep people alive and healthy if they are giving nothing back to society. There are many things that need to be done in this country that prisoners would be perfect for. They could pick up trash, help the homeless, do all kinds of building and restoring of this country. The Egyptians had them build pyramids. Americans could have them rebuild cities.

Obviously not all criminals are qualified for this. Some are too dangerous or mentally ill to be safe in society. This will get some people very angry but here goes: get rid of them. I am speaking for the good of society and I don't like to have to say that but unreformable violent criminals are absolutely no good to society. There is nothing to be gained by keeping these people alive.

This brings us to the death penalty. I don't like it for one reason: what if the person is innocent? Polls

show that most people in this country like the idea of capital punishment. I will concede the point. I don't like it but I am a realist; it will never go away. So, if we are going to have it, then kill swiftly. The Constitution grants criminals appeals so they are entitled to them. But let's limit them to two or three. After the third try, kill them the next day; or the next hour. And make them public. Only this will get the message across. There was a lot less crime when we had public hangings and there will be less if we have public electrocutions. Show people what it is like and it will stick in their heads.

Obviously, I can't solve the country's prison problems here in this editorial. All I have attempted to do is get some people to think about the fact that we need to do something drastic to solve the problems we face. If we don't, I am afraid America is in a lot of trouble.



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Contact R.Hoffman at 964-6362 for interview.

Artwork by Chris Ferrar of the University of Idaho Argonaut. Reprint rights courtesy of National Student News Service.

photo by Phillip Morgan



Russian delegates prepare for a final question and answer session with DMACC administrators and faculty. Discussion focused on the visitors' impression of the college and possible benefits of the exchange.

**American Approaches** continued from page 7

addresses problems and seeks solutions for people with special needs.

Members of the SSPI delegation said they were particularly impressed with the degree of care and attention given to people with handicaps and to non-traditional students in American schools. Both groups are severely disadvantaged in the current Soviet system.

Non-traditional students face both institutional and social barriers in returning to school. The primary means of entrance into Soviet colleges is through entrance exams given in high school. Options for higher education are extremely limited for students who do not pass those exams.

Tatyana Pantyukhina, a world history instructor and member of the SSPI delegation, said that higher education for most non-traditional students means correspondence courses.

Educating non-traditional students will likely be a growing problem for the Soviet system since the number of displaced workers may grow rapidly in light of political changes and a move toward a free-market economy.

Until recently there was technically no unemployment in the Soviet Union because the state guaranteed the "right" of all citizens to a job.

**'Interchange of Ideas'**

Zhogin sees the exchange program as an "interchange of ideas" with both short and long-term goals.

In the short term, ideas that can be adapted immediately into the Soviet system will be sought.

These could include the establishment of "remediation" or "learning" centers that could prepare displaced workers and non-traditional students for college. For those who don't want to pursue a degree, continuing education courses might also be offered.

The restructuring of the educational system, with an emphasis on "in-depth service," is the long term objective of the exchange, says Zhogin. He estimates such change could be made in two to five years.

In order for real progress to be made, Zhogin believes that the science and humanities faculty must be involved in all aspects of the program -- a view shared by his American counterparts.

After observing the DMACC faculty and students, members of the SSPI delegation believe they have ideas to offer as well. Several of the Russian visitors agreed that their methods of updating teachers, group teaching, and developing

creative abilities in students might be useful to DMACC educators.

Tom Beck, political science instructor at DMACC, believes the Soviets may also offer new insights to teaching methodology and possibly offer more efficient ways of operating within the bureaucracy typical of educational institutions.

**Classroom Observations**

Although he was very impressed with American education, Zhogin did see some problems: "You rely too much on the self-initiative of a student."

Offering some insight to the difference between Soviet and American classrooms he said, "From time to time I did watch students who were half sleeping ... paying no attention to what the instructor was telling them."

He also saw things he liked in DMACC classrooms. "Your instructors, they try to involve students in the discussion -- very often they even stimulate disputes, and they are very clever in doing it."

Zhogin says there is some open discussion in Soviet classes but he would like to see much more: "I firmly believe that any notion should be approached from all possible angles, there shouldn't be just one-track perception. The diversity of opinion, the diversity of approaches -- it's one of the most important assets."

**Soviet Exchange** continued from page 6

national experience that individual faculty members gain will allow them to bring new ideas and approaches to their classrooms.

Community colleges have a reputation for their "parochial" perspective, with little or no international programming, says Liepa. With educational connections in Japan and France, as well as Russia, he thinks DMACC is breaking out of that stereotype.

Liepa considered it the "ultimate compliment" when he heard a prominent Iowa businessman a few years ago say that out of all the community colleges he had seen, DMACC was the only one with a "foreign policy."

**Two-Part Exchange**

The SSPI delegation that was here from Oct. 20 to Nov. 2 constituted the first half of the grant's exchange. The second half takes place when a delegation of DMACC faculty members and staff visit Stavropol next May.

Liepa and Schodde left for Stavropol on Nov. 8 for a 2 1/2 week stay to prepare for the May visit.

The agenda for the exchange was planned so that the visiting Russians would have a chance to meet, work with, and stay in the homes of the people who will comprise the DMACC delegation that will visit them next May.

With personal relationships already established, everyone can "get down to work," says Liepa. "The grant is really designed to get to know them on a personal basis so that professionally we can keep this thing going."

Schodde says that the visit also gave the DMACC members of the exchange a better perspective of the situation in the Soviet Union. "We learned through real association with our Russian friends, the depth of difficulty they're facing in their country."

With a first-hand look at the American system of education, the SSPI faculty now has a better idea of what change can be presently implemented in their system.

**The Language Barrier**

International programs pose many problems, the most obvious of which is the language barrier. Liepa says that will be a more significant problem for the DMACC delegation traveling to Stavropol than the other way around.

Out of the 12 SSPI delegates that came here, Liepa thought five spoke very good English and two others spoke some. Out of the 15 DMACC delegates that have been decided upon, two speak Russian.



Tatyana Pantyukhina, an American history instructor at Stavropol State Pedagogical Institute, answers questions about Soviet education in John Liepa's American history class.

photo by Phillip Morgan

"If we're going to keep [the exchange program] going we need Russian offered here," says Liepa. He, like many educators, believes that more foreign language and cross-cultural education needs to be offered in U.S. schools.

**Soviet Classrooms**

Soviet instructors are traditionally more formal and authoritarian. One of the goals of the exchange program is to show them how to provoke more discussion among students.

Liepa says he has read about the Soviet educational system but is anxious to see for himself what actually takes place in their classrooms.

"I hope [to see] students who've studied their lessons, who are involved in good dialogue," says Liepa. "I hope it's not an exercise in rote memorization. ... I don't want to see that; I hope I don't."

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The Arts & Entertainment Page



## Middle Eastern in the Midwest

by Melinda Near  
Arts and Entertainment Editor

Variety is the spice of life and 7 Stars packs a palate-full of spice. This authentic little restaurant serves all-natural Greek and Middle Eastern food.

Located at 6935 Douglas Avenue in Urbandale, 7 Stars looks like Mel's Diner with a Middle Eastern influence. Colorful rugs hang on the walls around small tables and a long counter in front of the kitchen where you can see gyros and other dishes prepared before your eyes. To complete the atmosphere there is Mid-Eastern music playing in the background completing the mood of an international restaurant in a midwestern state.

All dinners are served with salad (I had Greek), soup (lentil), and pita bread. The Greek salad was an ordinary salad with feta cheese and an out-of-the-ordinary, tangy dressing that packed quite a wallop to a person not accustomed to this type of food. The soup was an excellent blend of lentils in a creamy type broth with a hint of what tasted like cloves and maybe some ginger. The pita bread was a different touch to the meal, replacing common bread or dinner rolls. The entree was *souvlaki* cubes of lean tender lamb and spices broiled to perfection and *besmatee* rice. The lamb was excellent and interesting served with what tasted similar to salsa. The rice was the highlight of the meal, a bright yellow color, tangy in flavor seasoned with the heavy influence of cloves. It was wonderful. The dinner was ended with Baklava, a delicious, raspberry-filled pastry made fresh daily. She also serves the more traditional version of Baklava filled with walnuts and sweetened with honey.

Zohra Kadmiri took over ownership of 7 Stars about a year and a half ago after running a clothing boutique downtown. She cooks all the food herself, with help from her daughter and eats it everyday as well. Zohra grew up in Morocco, but has lived in Iowa for 22 years. She describes her food as natural, good food that "makes your tastebuds come alive."

Trying different places is always an adventure. This could be a first for any restaurateur goer or an undiscovered treasure for someone who has had Middle Eastern food before. But consider purchasing Roloids for later in the evening, it may come in handy.

## The French Quarter: Alternate Dining for the Audacious

by Doug McHone  
Staff Writer and Food Lover

I recently dined at The French Quarter for the first time and immediately felt compelled to share this experience with all of the readers of the Chronicle. Much like a critically-acclaimed movie, The French Quarter is spicy, gracious, and it leaves you wanting more, even though you have definitely gotten your money's worth. Also like a movie, The French Quarter is fairly expensive with a full meal ranging anywhere from \$9.95 to \$27.95 with a \$15 meal being rather average.

But don't let the prices scare you away from a very worthwhile meal. The memories of this unique restaurant are sure to remain long after you leave. They have a very wide variety of appetizers and meals prepared in ways you just can't find anywhere else this side of the Mason-Dixon line. In fact all of the meals they make there are prepared as they would be in New Orleans.

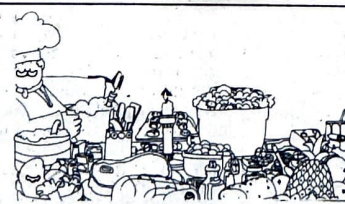
I happened to order the alligator sausage as an appetizer (That's right, alligator) and mahi mahi, a white shark as my main course. The alligator sausage was actually made in the kitchen of the restaurant from fresh alligator meat and the mahi mahi was shipped from Hawaii. Everything was seasoned to perfection in a way I had never experienced before. The food was spicy hot, but not to the point of burning your mouth or throat. Also if you have any questions about the food or anything else regarding the restaurant, the waiters there are some of the most helpful I've ever seen.

Our water glasses were continually being filled and we were often asked if any assistance could be given with anything. As our basket of breadsticks got low, we were given fresh ones without having to ask. The waiter never tired of my long string of questions about the spiciness of the various selections or whether real alligator was used in the sausage I was served. If he was annoyed at my constant barrage, I never knew it.

The atmosphere of the restaurant is very casual and relaxed. The room is dimly lit and has many tables. It is a very nice place to eat, but not so elegant that you feel uncomfortable. I believe that it is a perfect place to go for any occasion or just if you're hungry for something other than the same old thing.

The French Quarter is located at 100 Court Ave, not far from Jukebox Saturday Night or Spaghetti Works. There is a courtyard at ground level where they often have live entertainment in the summer, but the restaurant and bar is actually on a lower level. Handicapped access is available to anyone who needs it.

The French Quarter may look low-key from the outside, but take my word for it, the short search for this eating establishment is well worth your time.



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### Palette of Cuisines Represented at Food Fair

International Food Fair, sponsored by the Council for International Understanding, will be held from 11:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Sunday, at Veterans Memorial Auditorium. Admission is \$2 for adults, \$1 for students and seniors and free for children under 6.

## Arts Update

The Des Moines Symphony and the Iowa State University Festival Chorus and the chorus of the Ames International Orchestra Festival Association will join together for a Thanksgiving Celebration at the Des Moines Civic Center on November 16 and 17. The two choruses will perform Brahms' Song of Destiny, opus 54, and two works by Charles Ives, Circus Band and Thanksgiving. The symphony will also perform Shostakovich's Symphony No. 5, Opus 47. Tickets can be purchased by calling the Civic Center.

Two Rivers Art Expo — "the winter art in the park" will be open to the public on Saturday, November 16 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday, November 17 from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Des Moines Convention Center. Admission is \$3 for adults with special rates for children.

The Des Moines Barbershop Chorus proudly presents "The Best of Barbership" in their LET HARMONY RING fall concert on Friday, November 22, at North High School. This show will also feature a performance by the North High School Chorus. General admission tickets \$5. Tickets may be ordered in advance by contacting Larry Warrick at 967-4213.

The Botanical Center's holiday celebration begins November 29. The day consists of holiday lights display, 20,000 sparkling holiday lights set the dome aglow. Also featuring a Thanksgiving plant sale, holiday toyland, and children's trees decorated for the holidays.

Living History Farms Traditional Dinners — Dinner guests arrive every weekday evening at 6:30 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday at 1:30 p.m. The meal begins with a horse-drawn wagon ride to the farmhouse. Lap robes keep the visitors warm on chilly evenings. Dinner is served at the kitchen table by the woodburning range. Old-fashioned entertainment and a lantern-lit tour of the 1900 farm follows. Reservations are necessary. Call 278-5286. \$30 per person. This program runs through April 1992.

### Campus Paperback Bestsellers

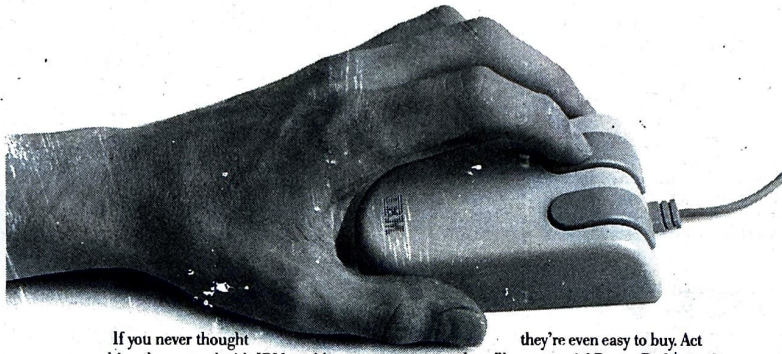
1. Four Past Midnight, by Stephen King. (Signet, \$6.98) Late-night hours filled with horror and terror.
2. Scientific Progress Goes "Boink," by Bill Wallerson. (Andrews & McNeil, \$7.95.) Latest Calvin & Hobbes cartoons.
3. Seven Habits of Highly Effective People, by Steven R. Covey. (Freeside, \$9.95.) Guide to personal fulfillment.
4. The Burden of Proof, by Scott Turow. (Warner, \$5.95.) A lawyer tries to solve the mystery of his wife's death.
5. You Just Don't Understand, by Deborah Tannen. (Ballantine, \$10.00.) How men and women can understand each other better.
6. Memories of Midnight, by Sidney Sheldon. (Warner, \$5.99) Vengeful Gypsy tycoon haunts the destiny of an American woman.
7. The Woman in the Life, by Barbara Taylor Bradford. (Ballantine, \$5.99.) Story of a corporate ruler and the woman who love him.
8. The Joy Luck Club, by Amy Tan. (by, \$5.95.) Destinies of Chinese immigrant women and their Chinese-American daughters.
9. The Education of Little Tree, by Forest Carter. (Univ. of New Mexico, \$10.95.) Growing up with the Cherokee way of life.
10. 101 Uses for a Dead Cat, by Simon Bond. (Dutton N. Potter, \$5.00.) Cartoons.

### New & Recommended

- The Wishing Hour, by Anne Rice. (Ballantine, \$14.00) Grand sage as much about love as alchemy, family secrets as the occult.
- Hercules and the Sea of Beasts, by Salmaan Rustida. (Penguin, \$6.95.) Hercules, a 12-year-old boy sets out on an adventure to rescue his father and return to him the precious gift of gab.
- Home Before Dark, by Susan Cheever. (Bantam, \$10.00) Moving chronicle of John Cheever's success and failure as a son, brother, husband, and father.

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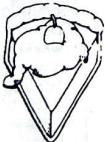
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