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Contamination
Norton waste threatens surrounding communities

by Michael Callaghan
special to The Chronicle

Recent Environmental Agency studies also indicate that Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino is heavily contaminated with hazardous materials. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has listed twenty two possible contamination sites on Norton AFB, confirming that contamination has been found on numerous of these twenty two sites. The chemicals found on Norton include Trichloroethylene (TCE), Dichloroethylene, Vinyl Chloride, Benzene and even the confirmation of low levels of radiation on other specific sites.

Disturbing facts indicate that while government officials decide what course of action to take in the clean-up of this contamination, there is evidence that the communities around Norton are at risk. Furthermore, if the contamination continues in its southwestern migration pattern, the Santa Ana River basin will also be at risk of contamination.

The Record of Decision for the clean-up of soils and groundwater at Norton aren't expected to be signed until July 1993 at which time detailed specifications for the selected clean-up methods are expected to be developed. A qualified contractor will be selected to begin the clean-up according to specifications in the beginning of 1994. Groundwater contamination with TCE has been found to exist and the migration of this contamination has been detected in monitoring wells approximately three thousand feet southwest of the base boundary.

"Even though we believe the plume (contamination) is migrating southwest, we are examining the data closely, working with government authorities to ensure that local citizens continue to have clean water," said Alan Hunt, Remedial Project Manager for environmental clean-up studies at Norton.

Even more disturbing is evidence that the leading edge of the plume hasn't yet been identified and could extend further into the civilian population than previously expected. In this boundary of base, more immediately will be seen by the doctors. The fee will also allow the Health Center to service evening students by staying open until 6 p.m., instead of the current 5 p.m. closing time. There will also be enhanced services to women, available in the form of gynecological services and birth control. Ted Krug, director of the Financial Aid Department, is currently working on a Health Center Fee scheduled to take effect next Fall Quarter

by Adam Bailey
Chronicle staff writer

In the Fall of 1993 all Cal State, San Bernardino students will be required to pay approximately $26 extra as a health fee. According to Health Center director Dr. Jill Rocha, "This fee is necessary to ensure the very survival of the Health Center and the critical services that it provides for students here at Cal State."

The fee increase will enable the Health Center to expand its staff by adding a Nurse Practitioner, a medical aide, and a clerical person. "It represents a return to 90-91 staff levels and the enhancement of current services to allow us to more adequately cope with the size of the student body here on campus," said Rocha. "It is also a way to offset the budget cuts that have crippled us for the past three years."

The most obvious benefit of the Health Center fee is that it will allow students more access to medical services. With the added staff members provided by the fee increase, more appointments can be scheduled, more patients can be served, and the acutely ill will more immediately be seen by the doctors. The fee will also allow the Health Center to service evening students by staying open until 6 p.m., instead of the current 5 p.m. closing time. There will also be enhanced services to women, available in the form of gynecological services and birth control. Ted Krug, director of the Financial Aid Department, is currently working on a

see Health Center, page 5

Holocaust survivor Elaine Geller speaks from the heart

Speaker tells childhood Holocaust experiences

by Stacy McClendon
Chronicle staff writer

Elaine Geller, one of the youngest survivors of the Holocaust spoke at Cal State, San Bernardino on Wednesday, May 18. Po Chi, the Psychology honor society sponsored the event.

From the outset, the 75-year-old Jewish-American let her audience know that "I'm here as a survivor, not a victim." She decided to speak out about her experiences around 18 years ago when historical "revisionists" started saying that the Holocaust never happened, and if it did, then it was not as bad as people said it was. But Geller didn't just speak of her experiences, as horrible as they were. Before she will spoke about her own life, she spoke on racism in general.

"I do not like everybody and not everybody likes me, and that's fine...but I would defend with my life the right of everyone to be treated equally under the law," she said.

She sees a decline in commitment to the principle of equal justice.

"We're all concerned about the
Food options grow in new buildings

by Michael Slaboda
Chronicle staff writer

The dietary needs of CSUSB students may soon be augmented with the inclusion of several fast-food services. Such well-known names as Taco Bell and Pizza Hut will join a foray of other planned food services.

The Taco Bell "cart" is tentatively planned to be located in the (still under construction) Jack Brown hall building adjacent to the new Student Union hall. Pizza Hut is planned to have a food service area in the present Student Union hall with contingency plans to possibly locate into the present Pub.

Significant changes are in store to relocate all Pub services to the new Student Union hall which will include a cafeteria on the first floor, a "homemade" mexican-style food buffet along with a the relocated pub cafeteria on the second floor. The second floor also contains a large promenade deck in which tables will be strategically placed overlooking the student expansion area with an on-site platform that will be used for various types of entertainment.

The Taco Bell and Pizza Hut food service programs are in the final approval stages. Future services including gourmet coffee carts and hot-dog stands planned for the new Student Union hall along with other proposed locations are still under in the lengthy process of administrative consideration and subsequent approval.

Student escort assaulted

Cheryl-Marie Osborne
Chronicle staff writer

A student escort officer was assaulted by a resident of Arrowhead Hall in Serrano Village shortly after midnight on Friday, May 14.

Paul Chabot arrived in the Serrano Village quad area after he had finished escorting a student when he was approached by John Kaiser.

According to Chabot, Kaiser was yelling obscenities at him like "screw the police." Chabot said he initially tried to ignore Kaiser and continued on his way but Kaiser followed him yelling vulgar statements and pushing him several times. It was at that point that Kaiser struck Chabot in the mouth with a clenched fist said Public Safety Officer Nigel Smithers. After being struck, Chabot immediately radioed Public Safety for assistance.

Kaiser was placed under a citizen's arrest and transported to the San Bernardino Police Department where he was booked on battery charges. He has previous battery charges on his record.

Chabot was examined at the Health Center the following day and referred to a dentist for apparent damage to his teeth.

Despite the fact that the two were neighbors in Arrowhead Hall, Chabot says Kaiser's aggression did not seem to be directed at him personally but rather at his position as an escort officer.

"He basically didn't like any authority figure," said Chabot. "It wasn't personal, he was also giving the two Community Service Officers problems."

Chabot was removed from Arrowhead the following day and unofficial reports indicate that he has since dropped all of his classes. Student Services Counselor Craig Henderson was not able to confirm this report calling it "confidential information."

Chabot said this type of incident is very rare and has not deterred his enthusiasm for the job.

"This type of thing rarely happens to an escort officer," he said.
We're trying to afford classes; New sports fees? Oh, please!

The state determines what our tuition is; the university, through mandatory fees and student initiatives, determines what our fees are. Together, they make up the amount of increased from 17 to 1 to 27 to 1 in the last three years. Additionally, services such as implementing a $20 per quarter mandatory fee to keep the Student Health Center open.

In the next three years, our tuition will increase to where we will pay for one-quarter of our time to attend classes.

Letters to The Chronicle

Reply to "Stop Illegal Aliens" letter

Editor, The Chronicle: I am writing this letter in response to Susan Albee's letter encouraging us to "Stop Illegal Aliens" (May 12). I do not agree with the sentiment expressed in the letter.

One issue that is often overlooked in discussions about illegal immigration is the contribution that many of these individuals make to society. Many illegal immigrants are hard-working individuals who contribute to the economy.

In conclusion, I believe that we should focus on finding a solution to the problem of illegal immigration, rather than relying on scare tactics.

Sincerely,
John Andrews

Reply to 'Gay Perspective'

Editor, The Chronicle: I would like to comment on the letter to The Chronicle entitled "One Gay Perspective" (Boone S. Jordanlee, May 19 issue). I am writing this letter not for myself, but for those who consider themselves to be gay.

In my opinion, the author of the letter to The Chronicle is not accurate in his portrayal of the gay community. He seems to believe that all gay men are the same and that they are all homosexual. However, this is not true. Gay men come in all shapes and sizes and have different sexual orientations.

In conclusion, I believe that the author of the letter to The Chronicle is not accurate in his portrayal of the gay community.

Sincerely,
John Andrews
In response to the Revisionists who she said started playing ‘mind games’ in the 1970s, she noted that the Nazis were ‘meticulous about keeping records,’ which are now available in German archives. In addition to the 6 million Jews who were killed in the camps, 5.1 million gypsies, gays, and political prisoners were killed. Of the 6 million Jews killed, 1.1 million were children.

Geller made very clear that “the plan was genocide for the Jews,” and while “Hitler did not vote into office.” Taking a look at the remains of killed Jews; they were killed in the camps. 5.1 million were children. 1.2 million were gypsies, gays, and political groups.

Geller was born in Poland in a town with 4,500 people including 2,000 Jews. She was the youngest of four children and four years old when the Nazis came into her town. Her father had arranged to give her to a Christian family when and if the Nazis came. However, when they did come, they found out that the child was Jewish they shot him or her on the spot. Taking a chance, her father decided to keep Geller with him.

The Jews were required to be on their hands and knees in the town square. Her grandparents and mother were shot in the square. Geller and her aunt were sent to a camp separate from the rest of the family. From time to time the family would be reunited at various camps.

At most camps, mothers with small children were told they were going to “children’s homes,” a pseudonym for the gas chambers.

“Mothers went quickly, gratefully to ovens and gas chambers. They died with their babies,” she said.

Geller was kept as a “pet,” she was one of about ten children in the camp. But she wasn’t even treated as well as the guard dogs. In fact, at one point she was a toy for the dogs.

She was “chewed on, bitten, and mauled,” while the guards laughed in riotous laughter. When her screams got too loud, they called the dogs off. To this day, the sight of a dog causes her to have flashbacks.

Mainly she survived by hiding and keeping quiet. She was forced to watch hangings. Her hair was repeatedly shaved because the guards told her it was “too pretty” for a Jew. She ate tooth paste and drank urine. Her teeth never grew beyond those of a seven year old. She could not be taken to a health facility because an ill prisoner, especially a sick child, was a dead prisoner.

Her most horrible memory from the period is that of being on a railroad car being shuffeld from camp to camp, when the other hungry prisoners eyed her. She remembers her Aunt screams when she begged the other people not to eat her.

At one camp, where prisoners from all over Europe were held, she asked various mothers whose children had died, to teach her songs of their native lands. She would practice the song until she had it perfect, and then sing it to the heartbroken mothers with her hand outstretched, begging for the scarcest food.

She was liberated by the Allies shortly after her ninth birthday. Her aunt, father, and two brothers had survived. Her sister was gassed in Auschwitz.

Geller speaks at colleges and church groups around the country. One time she was on a panel of survivors; she was a 50-year-old Holocaust survivor, also on the panel was a 40-year-old Vietnamese survivor and a 20-year-old Austrian survivor. “Each of us had been tortured in different locales. Each of us had been tortured by our fellow human beings.”

While it is frustrating to see the cycle repeat, she also notes that somehow it has taken place.

“If there were no Holocaust, there is no way a Jewish woman would speak in church and save school as ldo,” she said.

“The issue of decency is one which we will work on all of our lives,” she said.

“A democracy is the hardest place to live,” she said, noting again that Hitler was elected in such a system. “The minute Berlin was unified, they had their first racist march.”

During the question and answer period, someone asked if education was the answer. While not dismissing the value of education, she pointed out that the Holocaust “happened in the most educated culture.”

The “spiritual pollution” taking place in this society is worrisome, she said.

“I have found such enormous tolerance for hatred. Anytime anyone speaks about a group of people and uses ‘they’ we’re in trouble.”

She also responded to a question on the situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia.

“When I saw those trucks filled with women and children being shot at...” she said, pausing for composure, “that was me.”

“Ethnic cleansing—how much stronger can it be? We can’t be silent.”

Geller said that in the Holocaust, there were good people. But there weren’t enough. She implored people not to tolerate hate in any form, saying that now there are enough good people and that there won’t be a next time.

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The Chronicle

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Contamination at Norton AFB continued from page 1

the Gage Canal well system has several production wells located between the southern boundary of Norton and the Santa Ana River wash basin. Low levels of TCE have been detected in these wells. However, higher concentrations of TCE have been detected in samples from the Norman Road number two well, an inactive well just west and south of the Gage Canal wells.

Trichloroethylene is a volatile organic compound primarily used as a degreaser and cleaning agent. TCE was used on Norton as a cleaning solvent for aircraft maintenance activities. It is known to cause cancer. 

Contamination is commonly expressed in parts per billion (ppb). In other words, one ounce of TCE in one billion ounces of water is one part per billion. The state and federal maximum contamination level (MCL) for TCE is five parts per billion.

In the Gage Canal well system TCE has never exceeded the regulatory agencies MCL of five ppb. These particular wells are owned by the city of Riverside. While in the Norman Road well, which is owned by the city of San Bernardino, TCE has been detected above the MCL.

According to Air Force News Releases, in order to further define the extent of TCE contamination, the Air Force installed 55 monitoring wells in the Central Base area of Norton AFB. Two sampling rounds were performed from these wells in June 1991 and December 1991. Results from these samples were filed and coordinated on Jan. 30, 1992 with local, state and federal officials.

EPA studies indicate that assuming no clean-up occurs, risk of being exposed to cancer is one in 1,000,000. To be considered protective of human health by the EPA, the cancer risk of a compound should be between one in 10,000 and one in 1,000,000.

Studies by the EPA also indicate that TCE and other chlorinated solvents in groundwater, and Chromium in soil on Norton AFB are the most significant contaminants of concern for clean-up. Vinyl Chloride, a known human carcinogen, was detected in groundwater, and results from the natural degradation of TCE. Vinyl Chloride is a gas, and is present in soil vapor below the base. Benzene has also been identified as a contamination of concern for base clean-up.

There are two preferred methods of clean-up that the EPA has considered. One method is called air stripping in which extracted groundwater is pumped through the middle of a tower where air is pumped upwards against the flow of the groundwater. The distribution of water vapor at normal temperature and pressure, and move from the water into the air stream and are released into the atmosphere. The other method is called activated carbon treatment in which the extracted groundwater is filtered through particles of activated carbon. The treated water would then be used on Norton, reinjected back into the well supply, or literally discharged back into the Santa Ana River. This could only be the tip of the iceberg. Especially when one considers that radiation studies have recently been conducted at Norton to more fully examine the potential radiation sites on base.

According to U.S. Air Force news releases, Hurt, when questioned about the radiation issue stated, "Our continuing research of historical documents indicate there may be some additional sites on the base where radioactive wastes may have been buried and later exhumed for disposal elsewhere."

These tests are concentrated on the golf course, and a aircraft washdown area where planes were washed down after completing flights over the nuclear test sites in Nevada. The results of whether radiation is in the underground water supply or in the Santa Ana River basin are due this summer.

According to law, the public can become involved in the selection of the clean-up method of Norton and nearby civilian properties, as is required in section 117 (A) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Detailed explanations on the extent of the contamination at the site, possible health risks to the community by the contaminants and all methods considered for cleaning up the site are contained in the Central Base Area Operable Unit Remedial Investigation Report. Also available are the Risk Assessment, and Feasibility Study. These documents are available for review along with other site related documents in the Administrative Record at the Norman Field Agency library located in downtown San Bernardino, and at the Base Disposal Agency located at building 35 on Norton AFB.

When you add the Health Center fee to the tuition increase and the proposed athletic fee all together it represents a substantial amount of extra money that students will have to pay for their education in Fall 1993. For students who value the many services the Health Center a $26 increase is one that they can live with. When compared to the $75 average cost of one Emergency Care visit the $26 for unlimited use in a quarter seems very small. The Health Center fee insures that all students will continue to benefit from the many services the Health Center offers such as reduced-cost prescriptions which may be purchased here at Cal State even if prescribed off-campus by another doctor. Over-the-counter drugs, lab tests and X-rays are also provided by the Health Center at substantial savings over a Urgent Care or clinic facility.
A SENIOR'S PERSPECTIVE:
Staying sane in the home stretch

by Angelea Brooks
Chronicle staff writer

Many seniors are struggling to maintain their sanity as we approach the mid-point of the Spring Quarter. If you look closely you will see the light at the end of the tunnel. Teri Smith is one senior that is looking forward to graduating this June. Graduation holds a special bonus for Teri, on her robe she will have a gold braid that signifies her position as a member of the honor roll. In order to qualify for honors you must have at least an overall grade point average (GPA) of 3.5 or above.

This Sociology major is the single mom of an active 3 1/2 year old son. Even with the opposition of negative people telling her she should quit, Teri has managed to keep her commitment to obtaining her education. In addition, to her job as a mom, Teri also works at the Outreach Center on Campus. The Outreach Center helps graduating High School Students to ‘get in school’ or begin their college career.

When asked, what the key to her success has been Teri stated that Dr. Boudreaux (in the Sociology Department) inspired her. “Dr. Boudreaux became Ten’s mentor. Teri highly recommends that students find a teacher to be a mentor to them, someone to encourage when they are down, as well as scold them when they get out of hand.

The one thing Teri would do differently, if she were a freshman coming in, is go in for more counselling. Like many others, Teri changed majors. If she had talked with more teachers and counsellors she would have known from the beginning that Sociology was her ‘cup of tea’ and saved herself the stress of academic probation.

A message from Teri, “Remember it is better to sacrifice 4 or 5 years of your life for an education, than to sacrifice your whole life struggling without an education”.

A word to all those Negative People who offered many a discouraging word to Teri, good thing she ignored you, because now she is seeking the light at the end of the tunnel.
**WARNING: 'Sex and Violence in Film'**

Fall class isn't for all CSUSB students

by Anthony Bruce Gilpin

editor in chief

"Warning: Materials studied will contain adult themes, sexual situations, graphic violence and explicit language."

Contrary to what experience might lead one to expect, the preceding disclaimer did not come from an ad for the latest film of Sharon Stone or Arnold Schwarzenegger. Instead, this polite caveat comes from a poster for a class offered next Fall at Cal State, San Bernardino.

"Sex and Violence In Films" will be the topic for The Camera Eye, the Theater Arts Department's annual film analysis class. Registration is now open for the special upper-division elective course, TA-445, which will be held in the Fall quarter, Mondays and Wednesdays from 4-6 p.m.

Team Professors Margaret Perry and Lee Lyons will use film screenings, examinations of critical writings and class discussions to explore erotic and brutal images and themes in motion pictures, and their impact on society and individuals. The class will address such issues as the difference between sensual art and pornography, whether film violence influences violent behavior in real life, and the validity of censorship in a democratic society.

"We're going to try to look at the phenomenon of explicitly violent and sexual films from a number of different standpoints," said Perry. Standpoints will include filmmaker's arguments for artistic freedom, the views of government and civic leaders who favor censorship, the feminist perspective, etc. "(We're) trying to go into without a preconceived notion as to whether these things are necessarily good or bad. One reason Lee Lyons and I are teaching it together is because we want to have a gender-balanced view of this," said Perry.

"One of the teaching techniques Perry and Lyons will use is montage, in which students will view related scenes from a number of films in order to identify trends and styles. "Perhaps (we will assemble) a montage of violence and a montage of sex, and to have students figure out which was the "X" rated film, which was the "PG", (etc.)"

In the past, The multi-topic Camera Eye program has explored such film genres as Westerns, silent films and acting for the camera.

"One thing I hope students get out of the class...is their own set of standards," said Perry, "so that they are not just blindly accepting what is being handed to them, but they are making a conscious choice."
Womens’ Basketball plans to take division next year

by John Andrews
Chronicle editor in chief

Athletes who have trouble meeting academic requirements while in college or even those necessary to get admitted are not without options designed to get them on track.

"Red shifting" is common for student-athletes trying to adjust to the academic demands of their first years of college. The athlete is allowed to practice with the team but is prohibited from playing in any games and does not lose a year of eligibility. As is most often the case, however, an athlete will use a "red shirt" year to learn the system of his or her designated sport so they will be more useful to the team during their years of eligibility.

For those that do not meet admission requirements, there is NCAA Proposition 48. This controversial measure was designed to ensure that athletes unable to meet certain academic standards (700 SAT score, 2.0 GPA) coming out of high school have a mandatory adjustment period to college level academics. The athlete has the option of siting out a year (costing him or her a year of eligibility) if they accept a scholarship or playing at the junior college level for a year (two years for Division I schools). In contrast to "red shifting," a Prop 48 student is not allowed to practice with the team during his or her probationary year.

Notable college coaches such as Georgetown's John Thompson have condemned Prop 48 as racist and denying many impoverished youth the hope of getting an education. Suenram says the system seems to be working but could use some amending.

"I think there's merit in a system that brings in athletes of a marginal academic level for practice but not allowed to play," said Suenram.

Evidence from the Fullerton and Long Beach reports indicates that the probationary period required by Prop 48 produces positive results.

Graduation rates among student-athletes at Fullerton increased by 13% when transfer students (under which most Prop 48 students are classified) are included in the three-year enrollment period covered. At Long Beach, an increase of 9% was reported when transfers were included.

On one hand, the NCAA appears concerned with the education of the athletes that bring it millions of dollars a year. The mandatory reports and eligibility options show academics on the same level of importance as athletics. A look at the initial requirements for admission and "good academic standing," however, make one wonder why these measures are even necessary.

"I think there's merit in a system that brings in athletes of a marginal academic level for practice but not allowed to play," —David Suenram.