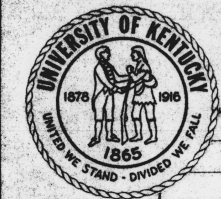


Stormy weather

The weathermen call for a 30 percent chance of thunderstorms today with highs in the mid to upper 80s. Tonight, partly cloudy are predicted with a 20 percent chance of thunderstorms with lows in the mid to upper 60s.

New system poses problems for workers

UK CLERICAL GRADING:



is the system flawed?

By LINI S. KADABA
Associate Editor
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Patricia Harris has worked in the philosophy department for 10 years as administrative secretary to the chairman. Her executive-level job is described as "highly responsible."

Harris' secretarial duties involve initiative, judgment, confidentiality and discretion. She types all correspondence, manages accounts and fulfills various administrative functions.

Her former department chairman, Ronald Bruzina, requested a reclassification of her job grade to reflect her increased responsibilities over the years in the Spring of 1980. The reclassification was denied, however, because of a campus-wide study to re-evaluate all personnel positions.

In July, 1980, Harris wrote a description of her job as part of the University Personnel Division's Office and Clerical study. An interview followed in the fall of 1981 in which she again described the details of her job to a Personnel Division employee.

The outcome was a grade increase of four levels to Staff Assistant IX, grade 0010. But that was just the beginning. In April, "My boss (Bruzina) called me in and said, 'Pat, I've got some good news and some bad news. Your position has been raised, but you get no pay increase.'"

Eula Moore has served as a secretary in the College of Arts and Sciences for 19 years, both in the statistics department and in the dean's office. "The complaint I found with the whole system is they do not have any means of handling longevity people. We seem to get the shaft every time they do something like this."

Moore was upgraded one level to Staff Assistant VIII, grade 0009. She does not have a college degree, but her experience qualifies her to do administrative-level duties.

"I know this campus wrong-side out," Moore said. "Heretofore, we could go into the administrative line without any college degree. Now they've done away with that completely. Top staff assistant is as far as we can go."

Harris and Moore belong to a majority of long-tenured clerical workers who did not receive any salary increments at the start of the 1983 fiscal year last week, although other employees still within the probationary scale got pay hikes corresponding to their upgraded levels.

"They've started to squeeze things, bring up lower ones to be competitive and not raise upper ones," Harris said. "There's no incentive to take on responsibility."

The failure to reward longevity has several clerical workers launching complaints about the new grade system, which has been designed to create equity among personnel positions.

Peggy McClintock, former personnel director, explained the purpose of the study, begun in 1980 and still underway, was, "to establish an equitable classification system. The intent was not really to impact the employees, but whenever you do something like this, it always ends up impacting the employees."

Fifty-five to 60 percent of the 1,800 clerical positions studied went up in grade; about 20 percent went down; and the remaining 20 to 25 percent stayed the same, according to McClintock.

Of the positions upgraded, however, only those salaries that fell below the end-of-probationary levels on the new scale received pay increases. "There's a 'hiring in' rate for every level and after you've been in the job for three months, you finish your probation and you get a three percent salary adjustment," McClintock said.

But those with salaries above the end-of-probation rate did not receive any monetary remuneration for their higher grades.

About 30 appeals have been made by employees who feel their positions have been underclassified, but Harris is the only clerical worker to attempt a formal grievance, and that grievance has been carried all the way to President Otis Singletary's office. She was denied a personal grievance hearing at each level — A&S Dean Michael Baer, former Personnel Director McClintock, Main Campus Chancellor Art Gallaher and Singletary — because her complaint was not "unique" — it

also affected other employees.

Harris pointed out a discrepancy in the administrative network. "In this particular instance, the persons who were making the decisions denying the validity of my grievance, from the director of personnel up, were the very ones who had approved and implemented the policy against which I was initiating the grievance."

"Let's hope that the University's reputation for being a 'turnstile' training ground for office and clerical staff — here to be trained, out to be paid for their services — can turn around to be a potentially satisfying career opportunity for those who wish to make their careers within the University," she said.

Main Campus Chancellor Art Gallaher attributed this to part of "the administrative chain of command."

He conceded the reclassification process worked against "a class of employees," mainly those with long tenure, but said it was a conscious decision made by the University administration.

"You do the classification system and you get dollars. You try to match up the reclassification system with the dollars. That's basically how it works," he said.

See GRADING page five

Mining head's goal: reaccreditation

By KATHIE MILLION
Staff Writer

Joseph W. Leonard, regarded by his peers as one of the better known mining engineers in the United States, has a novel philosophy concerning the field in which he has spent his entire career.

"This world is a big rock," Leonard said. "We're working with the very basics."

Leonard in the next two years will not only be working with the basics, but will also be teaching them to students in UK's mining engineering department.

Leonard, here since May 1, has been appointed as the department's new chairman. He has also been given a full professorship.

His plans to advance the program, which was denied accreditation last September, include working with the University's administration, the department's faculty members and

students and industry to "help upgrade mining engineering in the nation's greatest coal state."

"Found for pound we have a very good faculty," he said. "But we need to build it some. It's not big enough."

His eventual goal, he said, is help shape the department into a first-rate program.

"They (mining and civil engineering) are the granddaddy of them all," he said.

There are currently 110 to 130 students enrolled in the department, Leonard said, and his program's pressed for space," he said. "Space and room are important."

He said the additional 10,000 square feet will be used for teaching, research, and service facilities.

Leonard said the department has several plans in store to gain reaccreditation, including a revision of the curriculum, the hiring of another mining engineering professor at the doctoral level, and an expansion of current course offerings.

"What we do, we do very well, but we need to do more things to get re-accredited," Leonard said.

Leonard said that although many companies will not hire an engineer who has graduated from a school lacking accreditation, UK has arranged for optional procedures so that students will not have to get their degrees from an unaccredited program.

He said students can get accredited degrees in mining or civil engineering by adhering to a formula developed by the department. "No one needs to graduate with an unaccredited degree," Leonard said. "If they do, it's by their choice."

Leonard said no single action will guarantee reaccreditation for the department, but "we hope (the team) will see a very good faculty of seven members, the new building, some equipment and a new broader curriculum, like those in great mining departments and schools in the United States."

Leonard said the department's

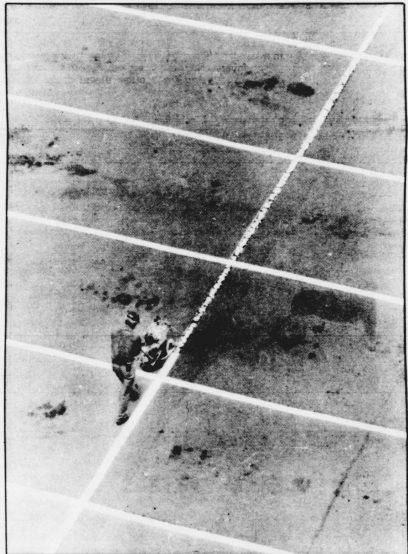
faculty members are "very hard working" and he is looking forward to working very closely with them to shape the program.

"I think the administration's untiring efforts are beginning to show fruit," he said. "We've come a long way, but we still have some way to go. The program is not yet etched in stone."

Leonard is a member of many professional and honorary societies, including a distinguished membership in the Society of Mining Engineers. He is also a Howard N. Eason award winner.

Before coming here, Leonard was at West Virginia University, where he was the director of a research group for 20 years, a chaired professor for 13 years and dean of the School of Mineral Resources.

Leonard also holds 25 foreign and domestic patents, the most recent one being a system for the rapid assessment of coal concentrating devices.



TODD CHILDERS Chief Photographer

Parallelograms

Physical Plant Director Leslie Tussey paints the stripes on the parking lot near the Lexington Technical Institute. PPD is eight-tenths through repainting the lot lines.

Sunday, Monday fairest Fair days

By ANDREW OPPMANN
Editor-in-Chief

If you want to attend the 1982 World's Fair but don't want to be inconvenienced by a large crowd, fair officials recommend that you do not schedule your trip on a Tuesday or Saturday.

"Our biggest days are Tuesdays and Saturdays," said Jim Friedrich, World's Fair communications manager. Weekend travelers seem to favor visiting on Saturdays. "People who plan to attend for a period of time usually start exploring the fair on Tuesday."

"This trend is pretty consistent with other theme parks around the nation," he said. "Although at times it's hard to predict."

Friedrich said Sundays draw the lowest attendance figures at the fair, followed by Mondays and Fridays.

Lines at the international pavilions, which feature exhibits from the participating nations, are shorter than when the fair opened because of a new "time ticket" system.

People wanting to visit a pavilion must wait in a line for individual tickets. Every ticket will be marked with an assigned time to visit the exhibit.

Friedrich said the exhibits from

China, Egypt, Japan and Peru draw the most visitors and take a bit longer to get into.

"Stop around and hit the line you want early," he said. Fifteen to 20 minutes is the "optimum waiting time" in obtaining exhibit tickets on low attendance days.

The fair opens its gates at 9 a.m. and the pavilions open their doors from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The "Stroh House," a old style beer garden popular among university students, stays open until midnight, Friedrich said.

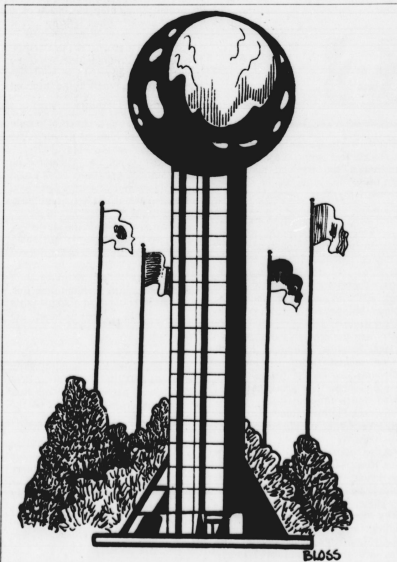
Tickets are \$9.95 for adults. Children under 12 can enter the fair for \$8.25; children under three can enter free.

Knoxville hotels have been falling short of their expected occupancy, sending once sky-high prices down a bit closer to earth, Friedrich said.

The two halls, available for \$20 per day, are located within walking distance of the fair, Friedrich said.

"A tremendous number of housing is available," he said. "The law of supply and demand has swung the other way and reduced the (hotel) rates. It's a buyer's market."

The University of Tennessee has made available two of its dorms — Hess Hall and the Apartment Residence Hall — for World's Fair visitors, according to reports from the Daily Beacon, UT's student newspaper.



The World's Fair Sun Sphere is the landmark attraction.

University Club provides 'retreat' for UK employees

By SHYAM NATHI
Reporter

Any UK full-time employee can become a member of the club. Patrons charge their meals to an account and are billed at the end of each month.

The menu has a variety of foods, offering a change from the standard cafeteria fare. Toasted club sandwiches, hot browns, roast beef, salad bar, soups, vegetables and desserts are just a sampling of the items available.

The club has a daily special. The club is noted for its toasted club sandwiches and the University Club hot brown. Meals cost from \$2.50 up.

The club has 3,000 members said Blanche Barker, office manager who is responsible for Billing and Memberships. The number of customers is about 300 during the academic year and about 200 in the summer.

Money is not exchanged at the University Club. Instead, members are issued a valdine card, similar to the meal card issued to students with meal plans, and a bill is tab-

See CLUB page three

SGA blunders on event financing measure

Politicians, when elected to office, often refer to their "mandate" — an authorization from a constituency to act with responsibility and competence, and with the constituency's best interest always in mind.

Tim Freudenberg, a first-term Arts and Sciences senator in the Student Government Association, has such a mandate. Along with three other senators, he has the distinction of representing the majors of the largest college on this campus.

Freudenberg has begun his political career here, however, by sponsoring a bill that might just alienate certain segments of his constituency. He and three members of the Student Organization Assistance Committee have legislated to deny supplementary financing to registered student organizations that attempt to conduct politically partisan or religious events.

The SOAC, founded last year by the late Student Association, has been a benevolent arm of student government, granting amounts up to \$150 to needy registered student organizations. The organizations, under the committee's rules, had to use the money to benefit students directly.

Groups receiving grants last year included the American Society of Interior Decorators, the Adult Student Organization, STRAY CATS, the off-campus student group and BACCHUS, an alcohol-awareness student group. The Honors Program was also accorded a \$150 grant, but did not accept the money.

This year's committee has \$5,000 to dole out between the eight-week session and the fall and spring semesters, with no maximum limit as there was last year. But Senator Freudenberg has in effect tied the commit-

tee's purse strings with his bill. His rationale, according to him, was for the SGA to deny support for any event "that might not be acceptable" to all who work and live here.

The committee's chairman, graduate school Senator Vincent Yeh, said the bill was intended to comply with University regulations governing SGA. The University and the state, Yeh said, views SGA as a quasi-state agency, and as such cannot provide the organization funding to promote religious or political parties. Those regulations also govern the SOAC, Yeh said.

The ramifications of the bill's language are far-reaching. Many prominent national political figures have begun their candidacies for their parties' nomination for president; the bill as it reads would prohibit a registered student organization from seeking SOAC funds to bring a possible candidate here for a public appearance.

A similar organization could not seek SOAC funds to lure to campus a figure in the religious world — such as Mother Teresa or Jerry Falwell — because their presentations would almost certainly contain promotions of particular religious beliefs.

The effect of the committee members' legislation smacks of the abrogation of freedom of speech, as well as an attempt to defeat this University's purpose — to expose every student here as much as possible to as many different and diverse elements of our society and our world.

The committee should have thought twice before they legislated away our freedom to learn. Such an attempt to control what we learn from our society is also known by another name — fascism. Any history student knows what that led to.



Life's philosophies are full of rebellion and bitterness

"Question authority." "Demand an explanation." "Do it your way." Many mottos that have found their way into our culture are more than just cute phrases. They are the expressions of philosophers raised up as our contemporaries.

The best way to communicate a philosophy is to make it simple and, like a Trojan horse, we allow a seemingly simple thing come in and change our lives.

What is the underlying theme of the thoughts being slipped into our minds? Who are we listening to?

It doesn't take a lot of intelligence to see rebellion is what permeates much of today's pop philosophy.

Advertisers pick up on the philosophy and use it in their ads: "How would you like to be free?" "How

would you like to be your own boss?"

A way of thinking is fed to us. We take it without any consideration and make it a part of our lives.



One area that shapes the thinking of individuals, and subsequently a nation, is arts and entertainment.

Since rebellion is the "in" thing right now, the institutions that represent authority have taken a back seat to such things as arts and entertainment.

In the world of entertainment,

music is by far the strongest voice, and more specifically, the music of rock and roll artists.

According to many rock stars, the key to their music is rebellion. Mick Jagger says, "Get them while they're young, and bend their minds."

The themes of the songs vary, but most express rebellion against something. If it's not against morality or authority, it's against society itself. (Notice I said most.)

So, whether you like it or not, you are being fed a steady stream of rebellion through the radio, television and stereo.

A good definition of rebellion, found in Webster's Dictionary, is "a defiance or opposition to any control." In my words, "everybody

leave me alone and let me do it my way." One enlightening fact about rebellion is the Hebrew word translated as rebellion comes from the root meaning bitterness.

In putting these two thoughts together we can see that rebellion is not wanting to be controlled by something because we are bitter toward that thing.

On the surface it is easy to see the causes of rebellion. Generally, people are hurt. They cannot trust parents, the government or the church. So, they hear the philosophy of rebellion and begin to live it.

The sad thing about it is that they become slaves to rebellion. Bob Dylan said in a song, "You gotta serve somebody," and he was right.

Because people cannot find true love and acceptance, they turn to re-

bellion and separation.

Man was created to love. Love is walking through life committed to someone. There is a need within every man to walk out this kind of love.

But, where can we find something worthy of our lives? Every authority seems to end up using us for its own good.

Let me make a suggestion. God has always acted in the best interest of man. The Bible says God is love. He paid the highest price to redeem man from what rebellion had done to the human race.

The greatest form of rebellion is against God. People do not know Him or His ways, yet they blame Him for their misery. Yet, I believe God's character is consistent with love.

You have got to serve somebody. Either it's rebellion, which I think leads to isolation, loneliness and fear, or it's Jesus — the way I believe leads to a life full of righteousness, peace and joy.

Billy Henderson is a pastor at Lexington Christian Fellowship, a campus ministry.

Some happenings are unexplainable

A friend of mine and I were recently discussing the University. I like UK a whole lot, but there are some things around here that are just plain unexplainable, and stupid to boot.

For instance: Why are the doors on Patterson Office Tower and Classroom Building so damn heavy?

Additionally, there are some things around campus that serve no purpose, such as the Flag Plaza. Is it primarily a bus stop? Or is it just a neat place with four flags — two state flags and two of Old Glory?

What about the silo adjacent to the Chemistry-Physics Building? Is there corn stored in there? Can President Singletary see inside of it from Maxwell Place? Why is it there?

Why are the rooms in the Chemistry-Physics Building numbered so queerly? You know it's a bad sign when there are maps to the building throughout the halls.

Will somebody explain about the system of making a bunch of people divide into two lines at K-Lair? And why are there two sizes of trays?

And why, when you asked for no lettuce, do you get it anyway? I also can't understand why they force you to say that you'd like your hamburger "undressed."

And while we are on the subject of K-Lair, why are there no salt shakers? Why are the fries never served the same way two days in a row? The fries are either wrapped in a wax paper baggie, or aluminum foil, or it varies between the small plate or the large plate (Chinet, of course).

Why does the water taste funny in McVey Hall?

What are those two black things in the fountain at the UK Medical Center? And why are we stuck with that mural that graces the side of the Medical Center?

These are just a few of the strange unanswerable questions that abound upon this University. I'm sure there are others that plague your minds.

Please write and tell me about some of the stupid, senseless things you see around campus. Or, if you have any answers, please, please tell me.

Barbara Price Sallee is a journalism senior and Kernel arts editor.

Time changes that hometown feeling

"They've got entertainment, that will open your eyes. You can sit in the park, and watch the grass die."

— John Denver
Saturday Night in Toledo, Ohio

I've been rediscovering some old feelings over the last few days — rummaging through my mind's attic, I suppose.

I decided to go back home over the fourth of July weekend, back to Hopkinsville, Ky. I really don't know why. It was a spontaneous, spur-of-the-moment decision.



But hometown-bound I became, braving a three-hour drive at the highest speeds my little Toyota would allow and under the constant threat of the Kentucky State Police.

Almost everyone has a unique inner feeling about the city they were raised in. But while I was rummaging, I discovered that my feel-

ings of Hopkinsville have undergone some revisions over the last few months.

When I left Hoptown to attend UK — with my high school diploma card in my wallet and my school yearbook and newspapers under my arm — I saw living in Lexington and attending the University as a move from inactivity to entertainment.

And on the whole, this assumption still holds true. Thanks to the countless thousands of UK students, along with the University's various activities and events, I have felt like my life has been shifted in the fast lane compared to my life back home.

BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed



Andrew Oppmann is a journalism and political science sophomore and Kernel editor-in-chief.

Sports

Will play six games in Japan

Lady Kats prepare a return to international competition

By ALICIA McDONALD
Staff Writer

The UK Lady Kats will return to the world of kimonos, chopsticks and pagodas next week to challenge the quick-moving Japan National Women's Basketball team in a series of exhibitions for the second consecutive year.

The Lady Kats will spend two weeks touring the Japanese islands playing a total of six games. UK will face off three times against the Japan National Women's basketball team, which is preparing for the Olympic games. The remaining three games will be played against teams sponsored by Japanese businesses.

The group, consisting of 11 players and seven officials, will visit Nagoya, Kobe, Hamamatsu, Tokyo, Funaohashi and either Yokohama or Kawasaki. The Lady Kats will spend

the final three days of the trip in Hawaii.

This trip to the Orient is highly regarded by the team members because the Lady Kats are the only women's team in the nation to play in another country and are expected to represent the United States in women's basketball.

"The Japanese just appreciate a good team," said Lady Kat coach Terry Hall. "We have a nice looking team that does a good job in presenting the name of UK."

Hall said the Lady Kats should be more successful this summer than last because "they know what to expect (from the Japanese players) and their style of play." The Lady Kats posted a 2-5 record on last year's tour.

"They are very dedicated and disciplined people," said 6-1 center Valerie Still concerning the Japanese style of play. "They want to give it their all and do the best they can."

"It made me more dedicated to see them play. I wanted to come

home and work harder," she said. Guard Patty Jo Hedges agreed. "I learned from them that you can go a lot harder than you thought. They have a lot of pride."

Some team members said lack of experience with international rules contributed to last year's poor showing. Still, a three-year All-American who has played in foreign competition each of the past four summers, was the only Lady Kat with previous experience in international play.

"The only thing about international

rules that is different is that (the game) is much quicker," explained Still. "The referee doesn't have to touch the ball (after a foul is called)."

In practice sessions the team is concentrating predominantly on teaching the two freshmen, Leslie Nichols and Karen Mosley, the "Lady Kat system."

"A lot of stuff has to be condensed into two weeks," Hall said, "(and) we must make them aware of the new rules."

Nichols, a 6-foot forward from Lexington, and Mosley, a 6-3 center from Toledo, Ohio, will add much needed height to the Lady Kat line up.

Nichols, who played for Henry Clay High School, said she believes the upcoming trip will give her a "jump on all the other college freshmen, since I'll be in six official games (before the season starts)."

On the other hand, the team encountered on last year's tour was an expected communication barrier, which affected the players when ordering food or disputing with an official's call. However, Still considered the communication problem more of a challenge.

"I think it's a lot more fun," she said. "You have to put a lot more into it if you can't communicate." Also during last year's trip, the Lady Kats lost the services of guard Lea Wise, who suffered a sudden attack of tonsillitis. Wise, who spent two days in bed and remained on the sidelines for all but one game of last year's trip, said the Japanese teams "run like clockwork. The coach snaps his fingers and they run."

The 5-7 blonde, who looks more like a model than a basketball player with her thin frame and wavy hair, was chosen to represent the Lady Kats on the cover of one of Japan's national magazines last year.

"I'm ready to play personally," Wise said about the return trip. "I want to show them I can play basketball."

Kiss it good bye!

Or how the home run makes baseball still the most exciting sport today

I don't know what it is about this game of baseball.

It just captivates me at some point during every season. Last year, it was at the dramatic close of the season with nearly eight teams vying for four extra playoff spots.



Steven
LOWTHER
Sports Editor

And this year, it happened just recently — watching the teams jockeying back and forth between first, second and fourth places and watching teams come back from what seems like insurmountable odds.

But there is one aspect of the game that has always fascinated me — the home run.

I was never a power hitter in my playing days, although I used to dream of the day I would hit that grand slam that would win the pennant. The home run, however, always remains one of the great feats of any athlete and still is one of the most exciting parts of the national pastime.

Take this past weekend. I was watching the NBC's Game of the Week pitting the Chicago White Sox against the Seattle Mariners. Seattle at the time was one of the hottest teams in the major leagues. The Mariners built up a five-run lead in the first two innings on a few timely hits and a few timely Chicago errors.

But the long ball turned the less than cheerful White Sox fans into a rambunctious cheering mob. The fourth inning started off normal enough, as do most home run innings. A walk and a base hit put runners on first and second with one out.

Greg "The Bull" Luzinski stepped up to the plate with his team behind 5-0 and hammered a mammoth blast into the deck in left field. A clout of Ruthian proportions is merely understating the drama behind that home run. The White Sox eventually won the game 7-6.

But the home run always has been the most exciting part of the game.

How about Babe Ruth's often controversial "called shot" at Wrigley Field? After a long, miserable encounter with the Cubs, taking untold

amounts of abuse from the Chicago fans, Ruth took the first two pitches over the middle for called strikes. He stepped out of the batter's box and brazenly pointed to the flag pole in dead center field and knocked the next pitch in the exact spot he had pointed.

And then there was New York Yankees' first baseman Chris Chambliss' home run against the Kansas City Royals in the ninth inning of the seventh game of the 1978 Championship Playoffs. With the score tied in Yankee Stadium, Chambliss stepped up and knocked a fastball into the right field stands and all pandemonium broke out in the stadium. Chambliss needed a police escort to go back and touch home plate to assure the Yankees' entrance into that year's World Series.

And the World Series has provided a few big home runs, including Bill Mazeroski's blast in the ninth inning of the seventh game in 1960 to give the Pirates the victory over the Yankees. It was the only time since the history of the series, dating back to

1903, that the fall classic was decided by a home run.

Who could ever forget the sixth game of the 1975 World Series between the Boston Red Sox and the Cincinnati Reds? The Red Sox came into the game in majestic Fenway Park down three games to two, and the two teams played to a 5-5 tie through 13 and one-half innings. Carlton Fisk stood at the plate with a 3-1 count, relief pitcher Pedro Borbon was on the mound.

The films of Borbon's next pitch still send chills up my spine as Fisk swings and hits a long fly down the left field line toward the screen above the left field wall, better known as "the green monster." The television cameras focused on Fisk as he danced up the first base line, coaxing the ball to stay fair. As it bounced off the foul pole and rested in the screen, it was the end of one of the greatest World Series contests in history.

Then there's the incredible home run that Reggie Jackson, then with the Oakland Athletics, hit in the 1971 All Star game in Detroit. It is rumored that the ball still hasn't come

out of orbit after "Mr. October" knocked it off the light standard on the right field roof of Tiger Stadium.

But the one home run that will always be the greatest of all time came on April 8, 1972 in Fulton County Stadium in Atlanta. I can still hear Curt Gowdy's voice as Henry Aaron connected on a 3-1 pitch from Los Angeles Dodgers right-hander Al Downing: "He did it! He did it!"

It was only fitting that a relief pitcher, Tom Hume, ran the ball in to give to Aaron, who heaved a sigh of relief and held the ball high for everyone to see. The 71st ball that Aaron had hit out of the park to break the record of the immortal "Sultan of Swat."

It was the end of a long ordeal for Aaron and just one of the many home runs that make baseball, the supposedly boring game everyone says it is, still today's most exciting sport.

Steven W. Lowther, journalism and finance senior, is sports editor of the Kentucky Kernel.

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Arts

Dreamy settings create Pagan Babies

By MARGO RAVEL
Staff Writer

"A camera in the hands of a poet becomes an entirely different thing, three little dots are an art form."
— Tennessee Williams on "Pagan Babies."

Bob Morgan demonstrated, in the John Ashley photographs of him, what Williams described as "the tragedy of the outcasts and their poetic fantasies: men living and dying with compassion." Morgan, the model, and Ashley, the photographer, have reincarnated the misty images of mythological and romantic figures.

"My favorite group of artists are the pre-Raphaelites and the symbolists. Ever since I started dressing up, I fancied myself as being like the people in their paintings," explained Morgan.

The collection of pictures is titled "Pagan Babies." The collection appeared at numerous universities and in the magazine Camera 35 and The Boston Soho News.

The live adaptation, called the "Pagan Babies Revue," pioneered a new concept in entertainment for charity. The Revue was performed at both the Kentucky Educational Television and Bluegrass Land and Trust benefits. The collection received critical acclaim.

Morgan, who said he got most of his ideas from his dreams, was first photographed by Ashley about seven years ago. The photograph, called "The Last Days of Pompeii," is considered by Morgan to be the most successful photograph because of the spectacular backdrop.

The picture is dream-like, showed

a peeling fresco with a woman in the foreground reclining on a sofa waiting, "to be charred to a crisp." What was most surprising was the picture was taken in Morgan's living room. Morgan said he spent much of time and patience looking for suitable places to shoot pictures.

"I can make the background and images just the way I want them at home, and it certainly doesn't have to look like a normal home. It can look like a cave or the middle of a jungle, I like a very controlled environment."

Morgan, who used 20th century images as well as mythological images, explained, "The back seat of a car can be just as nice as an ancient rotting swamp." The pictures, which Morgan named so he can assume the role, are primarily of people either dying or looking very fatal. "They are either going to kill you or they are just withering away."

In his pictures, Morgan hoped to show even evil images have a delicate touching side to them. In one picture, "The Water Nymphs," Ashley's technique, surrounded them with smoke and "mystery softening the focus."

Another picture, explained Morgan showed what an apparition would look like if it agreed to pose in a haunted house for a picture. Usually shown as blurs Morgan wanted to show how good an apparition could really look.

Morgan felt although the photographer's technique is an important factor, the image is more important.

"People in the photography scene don't feel like the image is the most important thing, it's the technique. You can photograph a twig and big shit. I don't agree with that at all, I'm a symbolist. I think the image is the most important thing. I'd rather look at a rotten picture of something

interesting anyway than look at a fabulous picture of a twig."

Female images work better for Morgan because they are more flowing.

"Male images are more of a stand and deliver image. The whole feminine idea is more fluid, it moves well especially in dreams. I was more concerned with the spirituality and the mythology of the picture than the sexuality of it. Seduction is very important in a lot of the pictures. The pictures are more a seduction to death or worse things than sex."

The more 20th century pictures incorporated more modern imagery, such as broken appliances, wires, television sets and beer cans.

"Broken appliances, wires and TV sets remind me of ant and termite hills and social insects because of the wires running through them."

"Ship of Fools" is one picture where a television set was used. The backdrop was made up of two life-sized paintings done by an artist friend of Morgan's. The artist and his wife are pictured with Morgan. "I wanted us to look like one of Jimmy's (the artists) paintings."

Morgan thought of using this picture on the cover of a possible book on "Pagan Babies."

Presently, Morgan and Ashley have met with a Canadian film director who hopes to make a documentary on Morgan and the Pagan Babies.

The name "Pagan Babies" was Morgan's idea. "When I was in grade school we used to contribute our allowance to buy 'Pagan' babies overseas. When we got enough money a 'Pagan' baby would be saved and made into a christian. I always thought of my friends and I as the 'Pagan' babies we were trying to save in grade school. We sent all our money to foreign country to try and save the 'Pagan' babies and we grew up to be the Pagan Babies."

"Pagan Babies" will be presented at the Theater Downunder at Levas' Restaurant. Levas' is located at 141 West Vine St. "Pagan Babies" will follow the world premiere of a one-act play, "Quivering Heights," on July 8 through 10 at 8:30 p.m. Admission is \$3. The number for reservations is 233-1512.



JAMIE DURBIN (Photo Editor) The cast of That Championship Season. The play begins tonight and will continue tomorrow night and July 14-18. Tickets are \$3 for students and senior citizens, and \$5 for the general public. Reservations may be made by calling 258-2680 from 5 p.m. until curtain time on performance nights. Curtain time is 8 p.m. for all performances. The play will be presented in the Lab Theater, which is located in the Fine Arts Building on Rose Street.



Bob Morgan as a "Water Nymph," taken from the photo collection, "Pagan Babies." Bob Morgan (inset) as he appears when he is Bob Morgan.

Reviews

NO FUN ALOUD—Glenn Frey

Frey's first album since the breakup of the Eagles is lightweight stuff. Although there is a good bit of soulful and bluesy influence on the album, it doesn't seem sincere. Frey's clean, southern-California voice doesn't have the grind or guts to handle hot-blooded soul.

Frey's cover version of the tune "Sea Cruise" nearly drowns because of its no-energy treatment. "Partytown" features a background of pur-

portedly drunken yodelers, including such celebrities as Jimmy Buffet and John McEnroe.

Even though they're fine pop tunes, they sound familiar — like maybe you've heard them on an Eagles' album once or twice before. This album is catchy and fun, but the overall feeling is one of glibness. You might want to file this album away somewhere, and hope for something more substantive from Frey on his next album.

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The Communicator

July 1982

A publication by and for the minority students at the University of Kentucky

Urban Journalism Workshop
Special Edition

Urban Workshop is like college

BY CLARENCE S. MILLER JR.
Editor in Chief

"It's like being in college," was the general agreement of the 1982 Urban Journalism Workshop students.

"There is more pressure, and people expect more out of you," said Yung-Hsing Wu, a student in the workshop.

The first two weeks, participants undergo rigorous journalism training. They have daily classes in newswriting, photography, editing, and newspaper design.

"The Kentucky Urban Journalism Workshop is one of the hardest to be accepted into in the whole country," said Tom Englemen, head of the Newspaper Fund, one of the sponsors which is a subsidiary of the **Wall Street Journal**.

This year 14 participants had to submit writing samples, pass a series of exams, be interviewed, and have good grades to be accepted into the Workshop.

After the students have finished two weeks of intense study, they work with reporters and photographers at the **Lexington Herald-Leader**, the **Courier-Journal** and **Louisville Times** for two days.

The program was started in 1962 at American University in Washington D.C. and then expanded to other colleges and universities around the country. Thirteen years later, the workshop spread to Louisville and was in operation there for one year before it moved to UK, because the sponsors believed that living on the school campus would "create a better atmosphere for learning."

Nancy Green, director of the Kentucky Urban Journalism Workshop, said that the quality of students gets better every year and so does the



Photo by Lee Dorsey

The Urban Journalism Workshop pauses after putting the finishing touches on their edition. Front row L to R: Angela Hardison, Kathy Thorton, Rochelle Bond. Second row: Kim Cameron, Lee Dorsey, Jill Duncan, Shelonda Stewart, Clarence Miller, Jr. Third Row: James Harris, Mubin Syed, Brenda Dinkins, Laila Masri, Barry Fields, Yung-hsing Wu.

publication. This is Green's last year with the workshop because she is accepting the position as General Manager of Student Publications at the University of Texas.

Many social events were planned for the students, such as movies, parties, trying out restaurants, and the fireworks display on Independence Day.

After a day of hard studying, the students decided to make a great evening by going to

dinner, seeing a movie, and topping it off with the Fourth of July fireworks show.

"Going to the celebration gave us a chance to see more of Lexington," said Shelonda Stewart, a Louisville native.

The workshop is sponsored by the **Lexington Herald-Leader**, the **Courier-Journal**, and the **Louisville Times**, the **Kentucky Kernel**, the **Wall Street Journal**, and the **Newspaper Fund**.

Student Government head disagrees

Blacks feel discrimination still exists at UK

By JILL DUNCAN
Reporter

"RACIST? NO, I think racism and prejudice has calmed down and been put aside for good. You just don't see some of the things you did in the past."

That was Jim Dinkle, president of the Student Government Association's, reply to the question: "Is the University of Kentucky a racist campus?"

Marlon Sampson, a junior computer sciences major, said that when he came here in 1980—when the majority of black students enrolled—there were signs in the cafeteria that said "Reserved."

"There was nothing that really said 'No Blacks,' but everybody just knew what it meant. The white students sat at the 'Reserved' tables, and the black students sat anywhere else they wanted to," Sampson said.

But Dinkle said that because the SGA is the only campus organization recognized by the UK Board of Trustees, it must be "very concerned" with the needs and problems of all the minority

students on campus. "We are an avenue by which the minorities can voice their opinions to the board."

Dinkle pointed out that minority includes blacks and other groups such as Arabs, Hispanics, Orientals, Indians, international students from 70 different countries, handicapped students, and the Donovan Scholars, a group of elderly students, as well.

"Thought has to be given to the individual needs of each group. There are a lot of organizations set up for that purpose," he said.

The organizations that deal with problems of the minorities are the Department of Minority Affairs, the Interact Program, Third World Affairs, The Cosmopolitan Club, the Muslim Student Union, Handicapped Services, the Black Student Union, The Black Voices, and a student chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Dinkle said that \$4,000 was used to sponsor the observance of Black History Month on campus in February. The money made it possible to get

the editor of **Ebony**, a leading black magazine, to be guest speaker. An additional \$800 was set aside to subsidize **The Communicator**, the campus' minority newspaper. He also said that efforts have been made toward getting a black history professor on the UK faculty.

"More emphasis is given to black students, of course, but that's because there are more of them," Dinkle said.

Dinkle explained that there is a problem with the labeling of the various organizations. "The NAACP is not restricted to only black students, but I don't think many white students know that they don't have to be black to join. And we want more minorities to participate in our (SGA) administration, but not too many are seeking election. That's unfortunate."

According to him, the minority students have no reason to feel alienated. "It's just a matter of adjusting and getting involved. Everything at UK is desegregated."

What is the definition of a minority at UK?

By LAILA MASRI
News Editor

When the subject of minority students is brought up, people tend to think of one particular ethnic or racial group. The group they picture differs depending on the area in which they (the minorities) live, geographical location, their skin color, hair type, their language, and other characteristics.

According to various sources, minority is also defined as the smaller number of people held together by ties of common descent, physical characteristics, traditions, and religion, or combinations of these, whereas they are subject to differential treatment (discrimination).

Here at the University of Kentucky, minority, according to information tapes released by the Minority Student Affairs, means black students. Jerry Stevens, assistant to the vice chancellor of the Minority Student Affairs said that they "deal primarily with black students because they are the major minority attending UK."

Stevens said that since there are a large number of black students at UK, they are recognized as a group whereas there are a smaller number of other minority students so

they are dealt with more on an individual basis. In addition, he made it clear that any other minority needing their services would be helped and the reason that the Minority Student Affairs was not called Black Affairs is because they do not want to give the impression of exclusion.

Furthermore, the Minority Student Affairs provide these services to black students (and other minorities seeking their help): support, orientation, academic advisers, counseling, cultural education programs, brochures, etc...

Foreign students have differing needs from minorities living here, including black students. Therefore, the Human Relations deals and provides mainly for international students. The Human Relations Department deals with 550 foreign students, from about 70 countries. They offer services ranging from aid in housing, employment, etc... and also provide academic advisers to meet their needs, and enact an orientation program. There are private funds and emergency loans available to foreign students who have to prove that they can pay (which black students do not).

The Human Relations Department has recently formed a group where international students could meet one another, called INTERACT. Doug

Wilson, Human Relations, who was involved with INTERACT, said, "INTERACT was a learning experience for us, though it was hard to get going because the numbers (participants) were few."

There are also many nationality clubs on campus such as African, Arab, and Chinese. The main objective of these clubs, said a member of the Cosmopolitan Club (another foreign student organization) is to "try to bring isolated foreign students into campus life," by assimilation of international students sharing somewhat of the same problems.

Most foreign students reside in Cooperstown or Lyndon Walk. The reason for this is that the dorms are closed during vacations and holidays, thus they would not have a place to stay and would not be provided with campus services.

Black students have recently formed their own fraternities and sororities. One of the reasons for this is that there is a certain number of residence required for a group to start a house. The small number of minority students may be considered insufficient for residential requirements.

Black students have also formed their own newspaper, THE COMMUNICATOR, with the help of funds from the student government.

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Cartoonist/Photography

The Urban Journalism Workshop is sponsored by the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Lexington Herald-Leader, Kentucky Kernel, UK School of Journalism and The Newspaper Fund. The Communicator is a regular publication of black students at the University of Kentucky. This issue is a product of the workshop experience and is published as a supplement to the Kentucky Kernel.

EDITORIAL

Blacks not the only minority at UK

By YUNG-HSING WU
Editorial Editor

I have always considered myself different even if I am a native American. I am Chinese. To me, the word "minority" means anyone who is not white in the U.S.

Not so at the University of Kentucky--here at the campus, minority means black. Because of the demographic region where the school is located, blacks are the predominant minority. However, that is no reason for other minorities to be ignored.

On an information tape put out by the Human Relations Department on the Office of Student Minority Affairs, the only minority mentioned was the black students; it seemed as if the administration did not know of the other minorities at the university. But how could they not notice these students? Although their numbers are small compared to those of the black and white students on campus, these minority students represent 70 different countries and should be given an equal number of scholarships as blacks receive. However, the number of scholarships given to the other minorities compared to those received by black students shows how important these other students are to the administration. This exclusion is realized by these "minority" minorities, for as one member of a nationality put it, "We feel neglected."

The Office of Student Minority Affairs is a

place where all students supposedly can receive special services such as advice, orientation, and financial aid. However, at UK, the main recipients of these services are the black students. In fact, when I called the minority office, they referred me to the International Office, saying that they dealt with black students more. Should the Office of Student Minority Affairs be renamed the Office of Black Student Affairs?

Perhaps the problem is deep-rooted in the past, for until 1948, black students were not allowed to attend UK no matter how good their grades were. Even when desegregation was introduced, Kentucky had a hard time doing so because of it being a Southern state. Since then, all sorts of funds and aid have been established to help the aspiring black student on his way. But is this the administration's way of making amends? If it is, they are doing a great job.

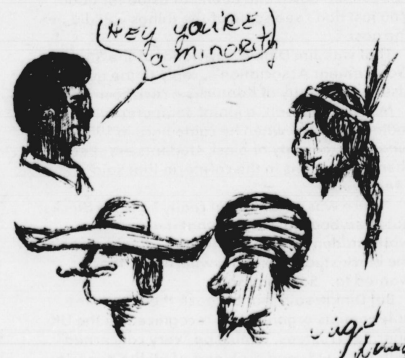
However, by funding and giving away money to these students, I feel that the university is trying to appear unbiased. But by constantly emphasizing the black problem, UK is actually showing itself to be biased still.

Consequently, relations between the different racial groups are not on the friendliest terms. Although open conflicts are very uncommon, one does not see peoples of different backgrounds mingling freely with each other very often.

Fortunately, there are people who are trying to bring these student groups together. The Human

Relations Department is one. They set up an organization called INTERACT which encourages the students to learn about each other by attending meetings. Unfortunately, attendance to these meetings is not high--only 25 to 30 people come to the meetings, according to Doug Wilson, director of the organization.

The word "minority" does mean anyone who is different because of their race, color, language, or religion. Just because there are few other minorities, it is no reason for the UK administrators to overlook them. Black students are not the only minority.



Blacks playing catch-up in Greek world

By KIM CAMERON
Reporter

White fraternities on the University of Kentucky campus were established in the late 1800's. Black fraternities have only been around for about 20 years. White sororities at UK began in the 1930s. Black sororities have been here for only 10 or 15 years. Today, black organizations have still not caught up.

The white Greek organizations are generally rated higher by themselves and the majority of the students at the university. One reason may be that UK is a predominantly white university; therefore, white organizations are larger and more abundant. The average membership for white fraternities and sororities ranges from 30 to 100 members, while the average membership for blacks ranges only from about 15 to 30 members.

If a fraternity or sorority has a sufficient number of members, they may be able to obtain a house. If someone was to compare the houses of the black and white Greek organizations, they would probably assume that white organizations have larger and better housing. According to Mike Palm, dean of students, housing facilities are issued in accordance to the size of the organization. He said, "Sometimes it is hard to obtain housing for black fraternities because some get started and then diminish." Dean Palm said that he tries to obtain "real-property housing," which are homes that will be

demolished after a period of time to build other homes. Houses are rented for 12 months and leases are renewed if needed.

The Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity has had its own house since the fall semester of 1980. It was the first black Greek organization to acquire and maintain a house at UK. No financial aid was provided for the lease of the house, and the fraternity pays all bills. They have had no problems with upkeep, but Dean Palm did speak of suspicions that were expressed by some neighbors. Another fraternity that has a house is Alpha Phi Alpha. The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority also has a house.

The fact that the white Greek organizations are rated higher than black organizations is not a major concern of the black fraternities and sororities. Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity member James H. Bland Jr., a political science major, said, "Our main concern is to strive for continuous achievement and brotherhood; we have the strongest bond on campus."

Kappa Alpha Psi is a community- and campus-oriented organization. They have sponsored Christmas toy drives, talent shows, counseling for incoming freshmen, and are also a part of the Lexington Big Brothers Program. They are also active in Guide Right, which is a national program that introduces high school students to the college atmosphere. When asked why he pledged Kappa Alpha Psi over the other fraternities, Vincent Walker, a finance major

replied, "The Kappas showed me more in the images that they portrayed."

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority member, Margaret Davis, also said that having a group housing facility is not the most important feature of the organization. Ms. Davis, a marketing major, stated, "The main ingredient in our organization is heart. It has to come from the heart." According to her, togetherness, sisterhood, and character are also major factors.

The Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority participates in many other activities sponsored by other sororities and fraternities. They also do volunteer work at working homes.

Although none of the fraternities and sororities on UK's campus are restricted to one race membership, no black Greek organization have any non-black members.

Campus minorities find summer life a bore without recreation

By KATHY THORNTON
Feature Editor

What's going on this summer in campus recreation? Nothing as far as many minority students at the University of Kentucky are concerned.

"Things are dull around here in the summer," said Orlando Goodwin, president of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Marlon Sampson, another fraternity member said, "We just sit around our frat house." Both said that UK does not provide enough recreational activities for minority students, and as a result, minorities, especially blacks, do not participate in the activities on campus. "The university should meet the needs of both the majority and the minority," said Sampson.

According to Russ Pear, director of Intramural Sports, "There are probably still some types of conflict, but I haven't heard any complaints yet." He said that the university is limited in the numbers of events they can offer because of the size of the school's facilities.

"If we had more space, we'd open it up to the public," he said. Pear said that minority intramural teams are doing well, especially in basketball. Sports such as soccer and flag-football, are also part of the activities.

When asked about discrimination, Pear said, "there is no type of favoritism, but if a group needed help, be it black or white, I'd try to help."

Most fraternities and sororities, give dances, and other activities at the Student Center. But they say funds are low, so they do not have them very often. For the best turn-out, the organizations usually have "step shows". These are mini-talent shows in which black fraternities and sororities do a dance or step, trying to put down the other clubs. Each group does a chant while performing their routine. Cookouts and swim parties are also popular among the groups. Kappa Alpha Psi (a black fraternity) had a wine and cheese party for the members, faculty, and staff.

When asked what they would do to change things around the campus, most minority students said they would try to have more minority-oriented programs. But Goodwin, said, "I'd change the people, make them more exciting."

Housing shortage creates problems for everyone

By JAMES HARRIS
Photo Editor

Minority students at UK are not any different when it comes to the housing crunch, according to Jean C. Lindley, director of University Housing.

"Freshmen are all accepted by the date of application," she said. If returning students turn in their applications by April 15 for the fall semester, then they receive preferential housing. However, this does not guarantee an assignment. "As of June 18, there are 943 students on the waiting list," she said. "We recommend that students apply for housing about a year in advance because of the shortage."

The cost of housing depends on the type of meal plan the student wants. Meal contracts for the school year run from \$1,090 for three meals a day, seven days a week, to \$452 for one meal, five days a week. Room and board rates for the resident halls could run from \$1,942 to \$2,220.

The university also owns 675 apartments. "Medical, dental, law, fifth year pharmacy and fifth year architecture students are eligible for single-graduate housing in the university apartments," Mrs. Lindley said. These students are also assigned on a first come first serve basis. These students have twelve month leases rather than a lease that spans the school year since professional school students have classes that frequently overlap summer periods. The apartments cost from \$145 for efficiencies that are not air-conditioned to \$195 for one bedroom air-conditioned apartments.

Roommates are assigned by the date of

application. A student may request a friend as a roommate, but must be requested by that friend. The students are also required to send their applications in the same envelopes.

There is also fraternity and sorority housing available. There are 17 sororities and 26 fraternities on campus, according to Michael Palm, the Assistant Dean of Students. "Probably a thousand students are housed in fraternities and sororities around the campus," he said. "Chapters set their own requirements," said Palm. Most members are sophomores and juniors because freshmen usually have contracts with resident halls to fulfill. Some fraternities house 36 people, but others house only four or five. This happens because some fraternities, such as Kappa Alpha Psi, have not been in existence as long.

The cost of living in fraternities and sororities is almost the same as living in resident halls. "It costs from \$650-\$1,200 a semester, including fees," Palm said.

A fraternity or sorority which can house 36 people make cost from \$500,000 to \$1 million. There are different types of housing plans. One type is a bond plan issue. The chapters charge people rent to pay for the issue. Another type is when the bond is already paid for. The rent paid by the members is used in any way the chapter decides.

Students who have not already made plans for housing may want to consider staying with friends or relatives this fall.

Proposal may affect minority enrollment

By Mubin Syed
Managing Editor

This is it. Today, John has to take the American College Test (ACT). He is particularly worried because he is black and he knows that the average black student scores below average on the test. Already, his hands are clammy and his heart is beating faster. Apprehension about the test increases by the moment. Although John has been working much harder in school to improve his grades, he still has to take this one last test. It is not just another test; it will determine his future education.

There will be many cases like John's because a new policy to raise admission standards at the University of Kentucky may take effect this fall.

The selective admissions study committee's plan was accepted by the UK Board of Trustees on June 22 and was sent to the University Senate for approval.

Right now, it is in the Senate Council's Committee on Admissions and Academic Standards. For approximately the next six weeks, the committee will work on the details of the Selective Admissions Policy.

After the Senate Committee approves the plan it is presented to the Senate Council and the University Senate as a whole. Following Senate approval, President Otis Singletary will present it to the UK Trustees for a vote.

If the Trustees accept the plan, it will be sent to the Council of Higher Education. If approved by the Council, UK will be free to implement the policy.

"We want to improve the quality of the University by improving the quality of the students who enter. We want this to be one of the best universities in the Midwest."

- Art Gallaher, Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs

The proposed plan would require students to meet specific guidelines, UK officials said. These criteria will consist of grade point average, class rank, and score on the ACT, a test used to determine academic ability. Applicants also would have to follow a college-preparatory curriculum in high school, which has not been specified.

The policy would have exceptions for students who would not normally be admitted. Such exceptions would include disadvantaged and minority students as well as students with outstanding talents such as high musical, artistic, athletic and leadership ability.

Current requirements for admission include an application, graduation from an accredited high school, and an ACT report. Out of state applicants must have at least a 2.0 grade point average. At the graduate level there is already a selective admission policy in many areas of study.

Among the effects of such a policy would be general decline in enrollment levels of freshmen and sophomores, according to Dr. Elbert Ockerman, dean of Admissions. "It should not be the business of the University to offer remedial courses," said Ockerman. "I am generally in favor of the policy, however, if the admission process is so complicated that no one can get in then I would be concerned."

This departure from the traditional open admissions policy of state colleges and universities, which has existed for over a decade,

is part of a nationwide trend resulting from high education costs and from state and federal government cutbacks in aid. Tuition does not begin to cover the University's cost in providing an education for students, Ockerman said.

minimum ACT score, may cause students with marginal scores not even to attempt to apply for college and resign from higher education.

University records for 1980 show that the mean freshmen black students' ACT scores were lower

"There will be many black students who should be here and won't be allowed to come."

- Darrell Williams, President, Black Student Union

Development of a selective admissions policy was recommended to UK by the Council on Higher Education. The Council offered these recommendations:

1. "Kentucky's universities should move toward establishing admission criteria in addition to the high school diploma that are relevant to their individual missions and that reflect their different functions."

2. "The University of Kentucky shall place special emphasis upon its upper division undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels. In cooperation with the Council on Higher Education, the University of Kentucky shall adopt policies of admission including limitations upon enrollment, that contribute to that emphasis."

3. "The community colleges should continue their current 'open admissions' policies to provide access to all Kentuckians."

4. "The state's universities and colleges should encourage and support remedial programs; however, these programs should not become a permanent part of the university

than the mean scores of the freshman student body as a whole. This indicates a potential problem for black students in meeting the higher admissions standards.

The following table shows the UK 1980 ACT scores of black freshmen as compared to the average scores of freshmen:

	Mean Black Freshmen Score	Mean Freshmen Score
English	15.0	19.2
Math	13.6	19.2
Social Studies	13.1	18.8
Natural Science	17.6	22.6
Composite	14.96	20.1

Byars said the discrepancy in scores may be due in part to "test sophistication," such as whether or not to guess and black students are not coached in this. "Black kids are just as productive and talented. If you expect nothing, you get nothing."

Presently, there are 789 black students at UK representing approximately 3 percent of the student population of 21,000. Kentucky has a population that is 7.5 percent black. Byars said, that the discrepancy can be explained if the total college student population in Kentucky is compared with the total black college student population. In this case, the percentage of black students is more in proportion to the black population.

Williams said that even if the percentage of black students increases from 3 percent to 5 percent it might not mean anything except that the number of black students did not decrease as fast as non-minority numbers because of selective admissions and it would still mean the loss of black students who came for academic reasons he said.

For blacks who could not meet admissions standards Byars said the only option would be to attend a community college.

Williams said the potential influx of blacks would cause more overcrowding and there would be less help than at UK. "I hope they (UK) are considering that they're talking about peoples' futures. I don't know why they don't pump money into UK instead of community colleges. Dumping people somewhere else isn't going to solve the problem."

Although there are many concerns, officials agree that a selective admissions policy would motivate students to try harder and improve the quality of higher education.

structure that serves a majority of the student's needs."

Chancellor of the Main Campus and Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs Art Gallaher said he was in favor of the move. Gallaher said, "We want to improve the quality of the University by improving the quality of the students who enter. We want this to be one of the best universities in the Midwest."

Some university officials interviewed said they did not foresee any effects on black enrollment. Gallaher said, "I foresee no negative impact on blacks." Chester Grundy, director of Minority Student Affairs said, "It would place UK in a competitive position to attract the best prepared, highest caliber, black students." Don Byars, director of Admissions for Minorities and Community College Services, said, "It will be a self selection process for not attending a particular college or university. All students should rise to meet the criteria of higher education institutions. Students need to be aware at junior high school and high school levels, of what competition means."

However, others said it could have a negative impact. Darrell Williams, president of the Black Student Union, said, "There will be many black students who should be here and won't be allowed to come." For example, Williams mentioned a black student with a low ACT score who is now working on a Master's Degree. Byars predicted that admissions criteria, such as a

Recruitment is answer for college degree

By **BRENDA DINKINS**
Reporter

Student grants and financial aid are not enough to take a student through four years or more of college.

The condition of the economy is constantly deteriorating and parents are finding it is difficult to give their children everything they need. In many instances a college education is out of reach for lower income families.

"Federal cuts are expected to hurt minority enrollment at the University of Kentucky this year," according to Alvin C. Hanley, director of Minority Recruitment. "Many youngsters are looking for summer jobs to help pay for their college tuition."

Although he works with other minority students, Hanley deals mainly with black

students because they are most often referred to him by guidance counselors and administrators.

Students considered for recruitment must have an outstanding grade-point average, good scores on the Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test, Scholastic Aptitude Test, and the American College Test, and have a high ranking in his or her class.

If UK is indicated as the college choice on the ACT, the student is recommended by the counselor, and Hanley will visit the minority student. He will get to know the student and invite him and his parents to the campus. While on this visit he can see places of interest, audit classes, and go through a typical day of college life. Then Hanley directs the student to the financial aid office where he can apply for a loan, grant, or scholarship.

"The selective admissions policy due to take effect in 1983 will hurt the total enrollment," said a university official. "Minority enrollment is expected to decrease also." The policy will raise the standards of admittance to the college and

force students who do not qualify to apply elsewhere.

Hanley said, "I am taking a wait-and-see attitude. I am not making any pre-judgments about it."

One black student due to attend UK this fall was recruited by Hanley and was given a full scholarship in journalism. The student, Diane Guess of Louisville, told how she was recruited. "My counselor, Mrs. Quire, contacted Mr. Hanley when I told her I wanted to go to UK. He came to my school, visited me, and invited me and my parents to visit UK." When she came here, she audited classes and talked to other students. "I liked what I saw and I decided to go, even though my mother didn't want me to because of the rumors about prejudice."

"Certain characteristics have developed within black students who attend UK," Hanley said. "These students become role models in their community and develop a sense of competitiveness that will help them when they graduate and enter the job market."



Tommy Smith and David Schaufuss finish the Bluegrass 10,000 together with a time of 31:46.



Urban Journalism Workshop members model their favorite souvenirs from the celebration.

Independence Day

By **LAILA MASRI**
News Editor

Saturday, July 3, was one of the few days when Urban Journalism Workshop participants could sleep late. On this day instead of the usual wakeup time of 6:30 a.m., the participants were allowed to sleep until approximately 8:30 a.m.

The students walked downtown to watch the Bluegrass 10,000 Race and see the exhibits ranging from pottery to hand carved toys.

The most popular souvenir among the female students were wiggly-boppers (headbands topped with glittery ornaments) and Smurfs.

Several workshop participants joined in the city's festivities by dancing to the music provided by a local band.

The weather, as predicted by dorm counselor Carol Bogle and instructor Tawny Acker, refused to cooperate. The rain and wind combined to ensure a happy but wet crew of workshop participants at the end of the day. Besides the weather being nasty the group just missed the fireworks at Masterson Station Park. Missing the fireworks did not lessen the fun the students experienced.

Kim Cameron and Kathy Thornton had this to say, "We had fun even though we did get caught in a sandstorm and a downpour."



Fans cheer Bob Watts as he finishes the Fourth of July race.

Photos by Clarence S. Miller Jr.
and
James T. Harris

The Black Voices

UK gospel group is still alive after 14 years

BY SHELONDA STEWART
Staff Reporter

The University of Kentucky's Black Voices, a gospel group consisting of 30 to 35 members last semester, is still together after 14 years.

The Black Voices started in 1968 to bring blacks closer together, said Vernon Johnson, former director of the group. They were the largest black association on the UK campus. It was so large because it was the only organization available that black students could really relate to, he said.

Even though The Black Voices is made up of black students, it is not limited to blacks. Throughout the years "only black students at UK

have been interested," said Chester Grundy, advisor of the group and director of Minority and Student Affairs.

The only qualifications for joining The Black Voices is a "C" average and an audition for the director.

This year the group has continued its tradition of performing in churches around the city and the state. Church donations are used to fund the group's activities.

From 1957 to 1979, the group made two albums. The first made a \$2,100 profit, but the money was spent on production of the second album, which had some problems selling. At this time the group has no plans to record another album.

"I feel that the group has been one of the best things that ever happened to blacks and I am very proud to have been a part of it," said Johnson.

The officers for the 1981-82 school year were Vivian Landrum, director; Monica Thomas, president; and Vincent Walker, vice president. The members of the group choose their officers, as well as the adviser.

The role of the adviser is to help arrange travel, reserve places for rehearsals, as well as the concerts. The adviser also administers the budget and is available for any help needed by the officers and members.

Like all groups, they have had their ups and their downs. But they have stood together and, Walker said next year The Black Voices want to be stronger than ever before.

NAACP: Having problems on University campus

by ANGELA HARDISON
Staff Reporter

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has worked since 1909 in the support of minority advancement. Nationwide, there are NAACP chapters whose purpose is to create unity among minorities, and work together for the political, educational and economic advancement of minorities.

However, the chapter at the University of Kentucky has not been as successful as other NAACP chapters.

The UK chapter was defunct last semester according to Shirley Hayden, president of the chapter. The local chapter in Lexington did not recognize the UK chapter as an active part of the NAACP. Low membership and lack of money had contributed to the group's problems.

According to one NAACP member, abuse of leadership was a major problem last year.

One example cited was a fund-raising chili supper last year. The group had agreed to have a chili supper, and preparations were made. On the day of the supper, one of the head officers decided against it. The group had the supper without the officer's help.

There were also charges that a former officer had misused the chapter's funds, but another officer said the money is now being refunded.

According to both Shirley Hayden and Garry Spotts, a former NAACP vice-president, another problem is the Black Student Union (BSU). Spotts

said that because the BSU and NAACP have the same purpose, the NAACP "had no chance of establishment without duplicating BSU."

But Darrell Williams, president of the BSU, said the two organizations don't have the same purpose. "NAACP deals with advancement of all minorities everywhere. We focus on black students on the campus."

Williams said that the reason for the success of the BSU is its productivity. During the past year, BSU has done such projects as an awards banquet in honor of Lyman T. Johnson, the first black student to attend UK, and a memorial service in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King. BSU also provides tutoring for those students who want it, and sponsors a religious program each month called Spectrum.

Williams said, "BSU is about what all black students are about."

Ms. Hayden said the NAACP is working to improve itself. Ms. Hayden is handling the political aspects of the organization and says she wants more blacks in the student government. The NAACP is trying to break down the barrier of the whites and minorities segregating themselves, and is also concerned about the problem of racial prejudice. The NAACP has held protests against racial prejudice and has worked to give the blacks a more comfortable environment at the University.

Spotts said the reason there is lack of participation in the NAACP is that many blacks think racial prejudice has been overcome.



Photo by James T. Morris

"It's a headache," was Shirley Hayden's reply when asked about being president of UK's NAACP Chapter.

Blacks are not the only minority for which the NAACP is working, but the group focuses on blacks.

Spotts summed it up: "As we are advanced, so are other minorities."

MINORITY STUDENT PARTICIPATION FOUND LACKING

by LEE DORSEY
Cartoonist / Reporter

"Any student can participate in any organization registered with the university," said Frank Harris, dean of Student Affairs.

Harris is in charge of the process of registering organizations with the University of Kentucky. Some of the organizations have special

interests. For example, the Handicapped Students Organization tries to help students with problems concerning their handicaps and aid in making students feel comfortable with themselves while on campus.

However, there is a lack of minority student participation in the organizations and their activities, according to Jim Dinkle, president of the Student Association. Some students said there is, at times, a great amount of prejudice in certain organizations as far as who is and who is not allowed to take part in activities.

One student commented that "there is an air of

tension when talking about campus activities."

The students who were interviewed said that the newly adopted Selective Admissions Proposal will mean a lot fewer minority students thereby bringing more bad feelings toward minority students participation in campus activities.

Some of the students who take part in the activities said that to break the tension surrounding these activities you have to become a part of things, so you become known as "a student, not a minority student."

UK MINORITY ATHLETICS

Coaches, athletes speak out

BY ROCHELLE BOND
Sports Editor

Effley Brooks, a defensive guard for the University of Kentucky football team, had a hard time adjusting to campus life. He said he had to show self-dignity and pride in himself to get along on a mostly white team.

That was four years ago, he is now a senior, and some of his feelings have changed. He now believes that in order to win, the whole team has to get along.

"You can't win if the team doesn't work as a family," Brooks said smiling. "I don't like losing at all!"

Many minority athletes have the same feelings as Brooks. They say that if there are racial problems on the team, then it can't function as a whole.

Some people on campus look up to athletes. The students think they are the shining stars of the university and have no problems. But many athletes say they have problems like everyone else. There is lack of activity and communication.

"A lot of pressure is on you if you don't communicate to each other," said Bethal Ward, a senior who triple-jumps on the men's track team. "I just try to get along with everyone no matter what color they are."

The football coaching staff at UK is predominantly new. Coach Roderick Sharpless is the only black coach on campus. He previously coached football at the University of Richmond, Virginia.

"It doesn't phase me at all being the only black coach," Sharpless said firmly. "I'm here to win . . . I want to get the best out of it that I can. I don't go on the field and count all of the minority players. They are here to play and that's all!"

Coach Sharpless said he believes that whatever university a person chooses to go to, whites will always be in the majority. He said he hopes one day the universities will have a more even ratio of whites to minorities. That would lead to both a smooth transition and a healthy campus atmosphere.

Coach Devilan, also a new football coach, said he believes that minority athletes may experience problems if they were raised, and attended school in a predominantly black environment.

"I'm very surprised at the number of blacks coming to UK. There should be more coming in the near future," Devilan said.

Track coach Pat Echeberry said he believes that the only problem his track team members have experienced, is adjusting to campus life. He has five black women and four black men on his track team.

"More black athletes are coming to UK than four years ago," an enthused Echeberry said. "I'm getting nine black athletes on the track teams next year."

The athletes themselves experience some minor problems by being a minority.

"Yeah, pressures, and being a minority, sort of get you down," said Alan Watson, a senior on the football team. "You set goals for yourself. You have to be more competitive at UK."

"I've never really experienced any problems, only some pressures from being an athlete. These pressures are concentrating on winning,



Photo by James T. Harris

William Burse said he believes the only pressure he has experienced is being an athlete and trying to play to the fullest of his potential.

and getting a position in every game. You don't have time to worry about any racial problems," said William Burse, a junior and defensive tackle on the football team.

Senior Chris Jones has his own views about the racial climate at UK. "There really isn't any pressures, we are here to play ball, the pressure is on yourself. You shouldn't have to worry about anything else but concentrating on working together. Blacks nor whites receive any special treatment around here, that I know of. I just wish that more blacks would come to UK. I believe a lot of qualified blacks go to Eastern or Kentucky State because of rumors they hear about UK being a racist school."

Scott Goggin, a sophomore, who plays tight end on the football team laments the lack of activities for blacks around campus.

"Activities? There are hardly any, if any at all. There is no comparison to the white activities on campus."

Other athletes feel the same way about activities both on and off campus. "Not enough at all," was Johnny Jones' opinion of activities for students. He's a junior and defensive end on UK's football team. "I guess it could get better, it can't get any worse."

Oliver White, a sophomore on the football team, has adjusted quite well since he came to UK.

"I've really haven't experienced any pressures on the team. I came from Knoxville High School in Barbourville, Kentucky. The readjustment was fairly easy because I was the only black football player on the team."

Burse said, he has the answer to the problems of minorities on campus as well as in sports.

"It doesn't really matter what color you are. You have to believe in yourself and you can be whatever you want to be!"



Photo by James T. Harris

Rod Sharpless said he's here at UK just to win and doesn't care how many minorities are on the team.

Carol always takes time to smile



Photo by Clarence S. Miller Jr.

Workshop participants give dorm counselor Carol Bogle, a surprise birthday party.

By **BARRY FIELDS**
Copy Editor

When you meet her you think you see a bright-faced, young girl of 16. When you get to know her, you find a warm, kind-hearted person mature for 21 years.

"Carol always has time to talk to workshop participants about their problems and is always willing to take time out of her schedule to take the participants on trips that are not required," said Tawny Acker, an instructor in the Urban Journalism Workshop and associate of Carol Bogle.

Bogle has a philosophy which explains her dedication. "If I can bring a little sun into anyone's day, in return I receive a bright ray."

A dorm counselor for the Urban Journalism Workshop, Bogle has a very hectic schedule. Her day as a dorm counselor starts at 6:30 a.m. when she places wakeup calls to the participants. Then at approximately 7:30 a.m. she delivers their meal allowance and goes to her classes in the Health-Science Building. At noon she goes to the Journalism Building where she and the workshop students go to lunch or just chat. After a hard day, dinner is usually spent together at McDonald's, or Common's Cape or Red Lobster. When a few hours of study are over, she makes a bedtime check at 11:30 p.m.

"Carol cares about our problems and our welfare and even though we don't always realize it, her concern is natural," said Laila Masri, a participant in the workshop. "She acts just like my mother, but she also is a friend."

Besides her workshop duties and attending school, Bogle, a biology major, works as a lab technician at the University of Kentucky Medical Center.

She is involved with the UK branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She also is vice president of the Kernel Corporation, a member of

the Phi Beta Sigma Sweetheart Club and Editor-in-Chief and upcoming adviser of *The Communicator*, the campus minority newspaper.

Carol is the daughter of John and Maurice Bogle of Louisville. She is the youngest of four children including two sisters, Angela and Debra, and one brother, Johnny.

She first heard about the Urban Journalism Workshop in 1977 from her English instructor at Thomas Jefferson High School in Louisville. She applied and was accepted.

The structure of the program she attended and the one currently being held is about the same, she said. Although the advance in computer technology since has made it far easier to put out a paper.

In the summer of 1980 Carol became a dorm counselor for the Urban Journalism Workshop. What does it take to watch 14 teenagers on a college campus for 11 days? Carol said, "It takes a lot of time and patience and one must be able to communicate well with others."

After she graduated from high school, Carol came to UK. In 1980, Nancy Green, adviser of the Kentucky Kernel and director of the Urban Journalism Workshop, came to her and asked her if she would be interested in helping start a newsletter dedicated to the school's minority population and she accepted. The first issue of the newsletter, called *The Communicator*, was published in the spring of 1980. It has since then grown into a tabloid and its staff has increased from 5 to 14.

The paper is primarily distributed through the mail. However, there are several distribution points around the campus as well as in the community. The newspaper staff hopes that the paper will become an insert in the Kentucky Kernel this fall.

Although Carol has spent a considerable amount of time working in journalism, her goal is to be a neurosurgeon, one who specializes in surgery of the nervous system. She hopes to do this by "faith in God."



Photo by Clarence S. Miller Jr.

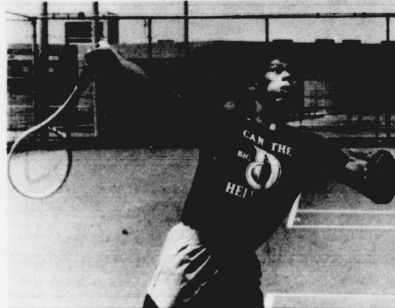


Photo by Barry E. Fields

8 The Communicator



Photo by Clarence S. Miller Jr.

The 1982 Urban Journalism Workshop began with 14 participants, each one with his or her distinct personality. Some quiet, others loud, but somehow, we put aside our differences and produced this paper.

After that conflict, we became very close and began to enjoy the workshop to the fullest.

We did a variety of things such as going to the movies, out to eat, and just sitting down and talking. This is an example of what people can do when they set aside differences in personalities.



Photo by Barry E. Fields



Photo by James Harris