# **Civil Liberties Union protects student rights**

By DEANNA SHELL Reporter

A small group of students discussed civil liberties and ways of protecting those rights at the University during the first meeting of the newly reorganized UK Civil Liberties Union.

Last Friday, 10 people gathered in the K-House for the meeting of the organization, which was originated by several UK law students.

Anne Nash, who served as president in 1981, said she became involved in the CLU because, "I was interested in civil liberties and working within the laws of the land and the Constitution."

The CLU got an approval by the Central Kentucky

Liberties Union to reorganize in May of 1983 after membership lapsed to only a few people. Vincent Yeh, president, said, "For most purposes we are starting new." Yeh said that the CLU "should promote and be a forum of discussion on what civil liberties are."

In its Guardian of Freedom brochure, the American Civil Liberties Union, the national chapter of CLU which began in 1920, said, "The ACLU is the guardian of the Bill of Rights which guarantees fundamental liberties to all of us."

Yeh said he hoped to have 30 dedicated members inside and outside of the law school to help him reach the CLU's goals, which are "to promote discussion of civil liberties, to promote he positive realistic image of the CLU, and to promote the members to engage in civil liberties activities of the ACLU."

the expertise to tell people where they should go for help."
In the meeting, members urged for cooperation and participation of all organizations to protect and inform students of their civil liberties that are guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution. "We (CLU) can be the spearhead to educate people" of their rights, Roy Gividen said.
CLU works with Amnesty International, which "attempts to free prisoners of conscious that don't advocate violence," Yeh said. He also acted as president of that organization and has been active in student government.

ment.

The next meeting of the CLU is on July 21 in the K-House at 412 Rose Street.

More buildings accessible to handicapped



Information for this story was also gathered by News Editor Scott Wilhoit.

In the early 1970s, UK wasn't an accessible place for handicapped students. For those in wheelchairs, concrete steps with no ramps left numerous buildings beyond

those in wheelcharis, concrete steps with no ramps left numerous buildings beyond reach.

"Even the library was pretty inaccessible," Jacob Karnes, director of Handicapped Student Services, said. "Handicapped students faced a monumental task, but the changes between then and now are like day and night."

Automatic doors, modified restrooms, more than 100 curb cuts, building ramps and special water fountains are installed to accomodate handicapped people on campus within the last decade. While a few buildings remain inaccessible, great strides have been taken in making campus life more comfortable for the handicapped.

Renovation of four campus buildings was completed in June 1982. The Journalism and Funkhouser buildings and Kastle and Erikson halls were renovated at a cost of \$715,109 as part of a project titled "Removal of Handicap Barriers." The work order, sent to White Construction Co. in Winchester included \$667,159 in construction costs and \$47,950 in architectural costs.

Most modifications include restroom renovations, elevator installations and building ramps, which enable the handicapped student to enter the building.

Decisions regarding which buildings. That in itself was a long process," Karnes said.

said.

The passage of a civil rights law Section 504 in 1973 assured handicapped students that they would be able to enter on-campus program being offered. "Before Section 504 became law, there-was little money for major modifications," Karnes said. "Section 504 mandates program accessibility.

money for major modifications," Karnes said "Section 504 mandates program accessibility."

Under Section 504, which went into effect in 1977, every program — but not every build: 2 — must be accessible to handicapped students. When inaccessibility becomes a problem, a class might be moved from one building into another.

The shuffling of classrooms does not always solve problems. One journalism student faced problems in Spring 1962 when renovation of the Journalism Building was scheduled to begin in the middle of the semester. The class could not be moved to another location.

"The decision was whether to stall renovation so the student wouldn't have to take an incomplete or begin renovation immediately for the future benefit of other students," Karnes said. The renovation was delayed.

Universities must provide housing for handicapped students. Before spring 1978, some students at UK had to commute from Cardinal Hill Hospital to campus. The students' need for hospitalization wasn't at issue; rather it was the

lack of campus housing facilities.
"In spring of 1978, a state grant received by the State Bureau of Rehabilitation Services enabled the University to provide housing and care for handicapped students," Karnes said. "Most on-campus students now live in Holmes Hall, Blazer Hall or Greg Page Apartments."

ments."
Problems facing handicapped students have often surfaced at Handicapped Student Services, located in Alumni Gym. Karnes studies the problems, makes a list and presents it to Jim Wessels in UK's Physical Plant Division. Before renovations are begun, further studies are made into the costs, laws and feasibility of the projects.

"Many of the ramps are just too steep to use in a wheelchair. You really take your life in your hands going up and down them."

> Roy Gividen social work freshman

Roy Gividen, social work freshman, has been confined to a wheelchair since 1980. He agrees that the University has done a "pretty good job" making the campus accessible to the handicapped. "Yeah, the University is pretty good, at least compared to the rest of the state," Gividen said. "There are still some problems around campus like the rames."

"Many of the ramps are just too steep to use in a wheelchair. You really take your life in your hands going up and down them."

your life in your hands going up and down them."
Gividen said non-handicapped students use the provisions made for students in wheelchairs. "A lot of the students (non-handicapped) use our ramps and electric doors which mean we have to wait."
Occasionally projects to aid the handicapped are delayed or dropped altogether. A curb ramp by the Medical Center was being considered, but the construction of the Lucille Parker Markey Cancer Center, scheduled to begin a week later, would have covered the area.
Twelve buildings are still listed by the Office of Handicapped Students as inaccessible, including the Administration and Mathews buildings.
"Some buildings are so inaccessible

See DISABLED, page 5



Slide on by

hanie Richie, 3, takes a rest on one of the slides in Woodland Park Richie and her family like the park because of its size and its proximity to randmother's house.

# **Questions surround UK police** in solving Blazer Hall incident

By SCOTT WILHOIT News Editor

Questions surround an incident involv-ing an unidentified student last Tuesday morning in Blazer Hall.

University police have yet to determine whether the occurance in the North Campus residence hall was an interrupted burglary or attempted assualt on a female student living in the residence hall.

The name of the victim is being withheld pending further investigation.

"A female subject was detained in Blazer Hall," P.R. Harrison, chief of University Police, said. "No physical harm was done resulting from the incident."

Harrison said his department was summoned at approximately 4:30 a.m. last Tuesday morning. He said, "No subjects

have been apprehended at this time. The case is still under investigation."

Bob Clay, north campus area coordinator, said it was "really unfortunate something like this happened."

'There was no physcial injury, but with something like this there are sometimes emotional injuries, 'Clay said.

Clay said incidents similiar to this areare at UK. "It was the first time something like this has happened in a long time."

thing like this has mappared.

But he said the North Campus area is more prone to such occurances than other areas of UK. Well, you know we have nothing surrounding us." (Lay said. "We are on the outskirts of campus, close to downdown. Look at South Campus, they have acres of open fields surrounding them."

Clay believes the campus police force gives the area excellent protection. UK's "police do give us real good protection for this side of campus. . . I don't have any complaints about the police."

# Thrifty \$1.6 million computer passing tests

A newly installed \$1.6 million computer system will achieve greater speed and accuracy with processing daily business at UK, according to James Heath, director of the computer central to James Heath, director of the computer, an International Business Machine 3086-E16, is suppose to save the University thousands of dollars each year, Heath said.

"The new computer will be faster, have a greater computing capacity, doesn't require as much power to operate and (have) a greater input-output capacity," Heath said.

"The new computer will take less energy to operate

Heath said.
"The new computer will take less energy to operate because it puts out less heat than the other computer, which will reduce air conditioning cost," he said. "The computer generates only one-fourth as much heat as the old computer, which will save the University thousands ner year."

per year."

UK will not officially own the computer until it passes the acceptance test and contracts are signed in Frankfort and Lexington. The acceptance tests are a series of programs that will determine whether or not the com-

puter meets specifications established by both IBM and UK.

UK.

Another feature which must pass inspection is its ability to handle the massive load of people who use the computer daily, including faculty, staff and students.

"The tests will take two to four weeks and after one week of tests the computer is doing fine," Heath said.

The computer features includes a processing unit, process controller, disc storage, system console and coolant distribution unit.

UK has wanted a new computer center for the past few years, but formal planning did not begin until June 1882.

few years, but formal planning did not begin until June 1982.

UK set up the committee on computer selection. The committee included members of the Medical Center, central administration and the community college. "All segments of the University had input into the selection of the computer," Heath said.

The committee received three bids from IBM, Amdohl and National Advance Systems. The committee evaluated the bids on a point system which included 19 different criteria. In May the committee selected IBM's bid.

"A couple of other Universities have the computer such as the University of Arizonia and a university in North Carolina. But UK is one of the first universities to have the computer."

The eight other community colleges in Kentucky will also be using the computer but, UK will have top priority on it.

"In the past, the other state universities have been using the computer and the State Council on Higher Education has been reimbursing the University for their use on the computer," Heath said.

use on the computer," Heath said.

"But, as of last year the council decided it could no longer afford to do this. Therefore, UK has not been paid for the use on its computer by the regional universities, but the regional universities are making plans to reimberse UK within the next year."

In case the computer breaks down, it is under a service warranty with IBM. Should the system break down, it should take no longer than one hour to resume computer functioning again, Heath said.

He said in case of a fire or water damage, all of the records are stored on magnetic tape off-campus.

"In case something happened to the computer, UK could use the Medical Center's spelling computer, but as the computer becomes more complex they will need a larger back-up computer, "he said.
"They are in the process of talking to Ashland Services and other companies in Lexington about arranging a contract in which they could use ther computer as a back-up computer."

# **Courses designed to help with entrance exams receive mixed grades**

By MARTHA REED PERRY

Shannon Schrader is a biology senior at UK. Recently, he took a test for which he spent three years preparing, a year worrying about and six weeks waiting for the results. The outcome could affect his future.

the results. The outcome could affect his future.

The test was the Medical College Admission Test. Many UK students take the MCAT and similar exams each year in hopes of gaining admittance to graduate school. Because the scores from these are used to evaluate prospective candidates, students need to do well. As a result, many enroll in the Stanley H. Kaplan courses, which helps students prepare for the tests.

Ann Thurn, co-administrator of the Kaplan Educational Center in Lexington, said there are between 25 and 30 courses offered, designed to help a student prepare for the MCAT, the Law School Admissions Test, and the Graduate Management Admissions Test. Courses are

offered to help those taking college en-trance exams and professional exams, such as the Certified Public Accountant

Exam.

Thurn said some of the courses have class sessions with instructors, tapes and test materials, while others are more individual with no classroom instruction. The McAT has class lessons, home study and supplimentary exercise material.

"Our center enrolls about 275 people ayear." Thurn said. The average length of a course is six months to a year and average cost is \$350. At the Lexington center, she said the most popular courses are in law, medicine and the GMAT.

"We let people know the material is all

are in law, medicine and the GMAT.

"We let people know the material is all good," Thurn said. "It offers a good, thorough review which can maximize a student's) potential." She said about 80 percent of the students who enroll are from LIK.

Some students who took the course think the classes were not worth the

money.
"Personally, I don't think it was worth
the money," Janet Loy, biology senior,
said. One of her complaints with the

MCAT course was that she thought the material was too involved.

"The material went into depth, but in the MCAT, you just needed the basics."

"I got the most out of the four-hour classes on Saturdays. We would take a test, then go over it. That helped." Loy said the time she spent on the course was "probably more than most."

"It's up to the individual to put in the time and effort," Terrence Leigh, assistant dean for academic affairs for the UK College of Medicine, said. He said the results he hears on the effectiveness

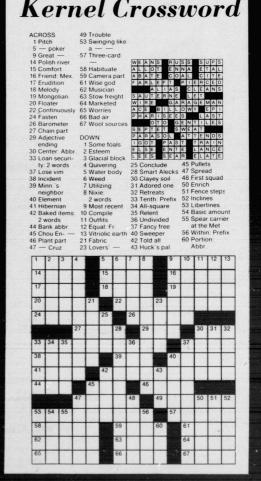
of the courses are mixed.

"Some students give rave reviews and some say it's a waste of time," he said. While Leigh said he avoids making judgements on whether students should take the course, he "hesitates to recommend them."

"It's a very expensive proposition," he said. "A lot depends on student motivation and participation."
"Our successful students are the ones who use the courses the way they're to be used," Thurn said. "There's a lot of work to be done."

Kernel Crossword





# The voice of punk

#### The Lost provides Lexington's underground with its own brand of bizarre journalism

By JOHN GRIFFIN

Editor's note: This is the second in a three-part series on publications originating in Kentucky.

The punk and New Wave movement in Lexington seems to be heaving its last breath as commercialization has steered its course toward an inert middle ground. And with its demise goes The Lost.

After 11 editions in three years, Lexington's only punk/New Wave magazine will cease regular publication. According to editors Keith Coleman and Bill Widener, the amount of time required to put out each issue was becoming too great to handle.

"I never knew it was going to get this big," Coleman, who founded The Lost as a hobby, said. "Basically, it's just wearing us out.
"It was three years ago about August when I came up with the idea."
Coleman had originally conceived of the magazine as

"It was three years ago about August when I came up with the idea."
Coleman had originally conceived of the magazine as a political forum to express his feelings about such topical issues as nuclear power and war.
But he had just become involved with the punk scene that was growing in several local bar, and he decided that The Lost would be a voice for this new movement.
With a contributions from Ellen Bush, Paul Kopasz and Carole Paine, The Lost has covered concerts by such local groups as The Thrusters, The Chinese and Dementia Precox, reviewed recently released albums and interviewed members of the underground scene.
The Lost also has delved into different aspects of the media through Lost International, Coleman's mini-corporation, which has broadcast videos of The Thrusters and The Red Interiors over the public access channel. They are also preparing a tape of The Chinese to be televised later this year.
The Lost "is for all types of punk," Coleman said. "Real underground originally wasn't just local but national, too,... and we had our audience when we were localized."
Coleman, who writes under the pseudonym "Dr. Smallhead," retained the political aspect of The Lost on that could be considered its editional nate."

localized."

Coleman, who writes under the pseudonym "Dr. Smallhead," retained the political aspect of The Lost on what could be considered its editorial page. "The only political stuff is my articles when I deal in the abstract," he said, pointing out his articles on the war in the Falkland Islands.

With the first few issues, the identity of Dr. Smallhead was becoming a big mystery throughout the punk scene.

scene.

Even Widener didn't know until he began to work on the magazine's sixth issue. "I read The Lost all the time," he said. "I knew Keith but I didn't know he was Dr. Smallhead."

Coleman's cover was supplied.

time;" he said. "I knew Keith but I didn't know he was Dr. Smallhead." I knew Keith but I didn't know he was Dr. Smallhead." Coleman's cover was eventually blown when he was seen delivering copies of the magazine to its only distributors — Bear's Wax and Cut Corner Records.

"I like the idea that it's for a select group of people," Coleman said of his choice to sell the magazine only around the UK campus, "It makes you feel like you better run and get it quick."

Costs have kept circulation at a bare minimum. Although the cover price is now 50 cents, each copy costs over 90 cents to produce. With a press run of about 100 copies, Coleman said they stand to lose \$40 on the last edition alone. But losses don't bother them much because neither works on the magazine for the money.

"The original (edition), we thought there would be an audience of no more than 25," Coleman said. "But we went from 25 issues to a hundred."

"The magazine has a small circulation," Widener said. "But for every person who buys a copy, we've heard of about isty people who read it."

Both had intended to cease publication several months ago, but they changed their minds when they met a boy who started his own magazine for his friends after-reading The Lost.

"He ran home and put out Swindle, which his father

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or somebody must have Xeroxed for him. He was 12 and he did the whole magazine himself," Coleman said. "That's what convinced us that we should goon." As the magazine has become more involved with the underground scene, both Coleman and Widener have tried to maintain some distance between them and the artists they cover. "I always wanted to keep some distance," Coleman said. "I wanted the magazine to be objective... not gossipy."

Another reason Coleman started the magazine stemmed from his growing disappointment with Rolling Stone, which has become, in his opinion, too commercial and too staid in its views of new music. "I bet they cringe if the colors don't come out right on the cover," he said. "Rolling Stone has become the Time of the '68g generation."

But Coleman and Widener readily admit that The Lost fell prey to the same pitfall. Because Widener is an arrist, he took great pains to make the magazine look as good as it possibly could.

The magazine's appearance got slicker with each subsquent publication. Widener's covers got more bizarrea she spooded everything from Vogue to 16 and Mad. The latest edition even included its first centerfold — a shot of one of its female writers clad in a tiger-skin bathing suit. "I had to keep telling Bill that this is a punk magazine and not Time," Coleman said. "That's the real secret to the success of The Lost," Widener added. "We seem to have the right kind of conflict where everything comes out right."

"We used to color the cover," Coleman said. "We'd have parties, get drunk and color the covers in different colors."

With the attention given New Wave and punk by the media — especially Music Television — Coleman said. "I think a few bands are going to seep through and these kids are going to seep from many groups' attempts to get "that perfect sound to match your stereo speakers."

"I don't know what to classify the "76s," he said. "Svill, "co

tempts to get "that perfect sound to match your stereo speakers."
"I don't know what to classify the '70s," he said.
"Swill, 'coma.' "Widener interjected.
"That's right. (Punk and New Wave) could be one of rock 'n' roll's last big chances. If we allow the Billy Joels and the Barry Manilows to be classified as rock 'n' roll, we're perverting it," Coleman said.
"All that junk really is Las Vegas for the post-est, nouveau-riches," Widener said.
Both expressed disappointment in the stylized sounds, typified by Steely Dan and Pink Floyd, that grew out of

rock 'n' roll, which Coleman said originally was "street

"Punk brought it down to the street level again," he

"Punk brought it down to the street level again," ne said.

Widener explained his theory that punk as well as crocodile-clad preppies in America grew out of the disintegration of the middle class, "he said. "The punk found middle class society boring, false and pretentious... The preppies wanted to behave properly, be rich, drive fancy automobiles and say, 'We may be able to be middle class to the end of our days.'

"Punk is still a middle-class movement." Widener said, 'but an alternative middle class movement.
"In the late '70s, the preppies were saying, 'We've got to hold onto this world which "Animal House" brought back,' "Coleman said. "The preppies ran to the frats because they wanted to do that. .. punks hated the middle ground" that it represented.
"Preppies wanted to live in the 'Happy Days' universe and the punks wanted to live in 'The Addams Family,' 'Widener said.

#### Student found dead at duplex

James Stillman Brown, Arts & Sciences freshman, 20, was pronounced dead early Sunday of an apparent drug overdose.Lexington-Fayette/Urban County Police found Brown's body outside his 433 Euclid Ave. duplex at 2:25 a.m. Sunday morning. Fayette County Deputy Coroner Louis Hager is continuing his investigation to determine the exact cause of death. "The final autopsy won't be in for another three





# Persuasion

James A. Stoll Editorial Editor

Bryan Baylor Chief Photograph

# Carter's book briefs **America on politics**

In recent weeks, the media has tried to stir a huge controversy over the 1980 Reagan cam-paign's use of President Carter's

over the 1980 Reagan campaign's use of President Carter's papers, which may have helped him win the debates.

The debates themselves probably could not have won the election for Carter regardless of Reagan's innovative (perhaps illegal) approach to pre-debate preparation. But the entire situation reflects on the ethics of politics and a status quo to which Reagan would rather soft-pedal than own up.

If it is true that campaign spying has reached a point where an acquisition of the nature of the briefing book would not even be brought to the acquiring candidate's attention, or more importantly if the American public thinks it is true, then the moral speeches of all candidates may ring more hollowly than ever.

If such a hollow tone exists.

For some people the very idea of stealing the briefing book of your opponent in a debate is

among the most dishonest things one can do. It is not only deceiv-ing the opponent but also the public who are interested in see-ing who is the better man.

For college students who feel

grades are more important than conscience, dealing with exami-nations in much the same man-

rer is a standard practice.
Furthermore, President Carter's campaign was tipped that Reagan's camp had the material but judged the tip to be "preposterous." Even if the book helped, it was a winer existence of the control of the co terous." Even if the book helped, it was a minor assistance when added to the mountains of documents and paperwork obtained during the campaign.

Why then are the members of the press so hot on the president's heels?

The only angle of any true importance is, plainly and simply, the basic ethics of knowing your opponent's hand in the middle of the biggest hand of the night. The way the American public is considering this angle and and considering this angle — amid their own disclaimers that the



briefing book itself is smaller po-tatoes than the news media can afford to admit — is that while the actions of the Reagan camp cannot be considered right, they may well be considered standard

American politics.

Along with politics, this may cast Reagan himself in a new light, a light which may not be illuminate characteristics in line with a reelection campaign.

# AIDS should concern non-risk groups

Many people are under a misconception that Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is a matter of concern only for Haitians and homosexuals. But the concern may be as great for others.

Labeling AIDS specifically to those two groups isn't particularly accurate, considering the second highest group affected is users of intravenous drugs. A limited number of hemophiliacs and children have also been touched by AIDS.

And the inability to detect AIDS in blood tests might allow the disease to invade the nation's blood supply, leaving the average citizen vulnerable as well.

The odds are minimal, granted, but they are still there and growing at an incredible rate.

For example, if you required a transfusion — as three million Americans do every year — you could contract AIDS and would probably die within three years after diagnosis.

And for the nation's 20,000 hemophilacs there is no other choice than to risk the odds — because the disease is often undetectable until seven months after infection, some transfusion patients could develop AIDS within the next year.

Precaution is the only known deterrent available today to keep AIDS out of the nation's blood supply. People with a high-risk background have been asked to refrain from donating blood. In one California clinic about 400 professed hormosexuals were requested not to donate blood because of risks of AIDS infection.

But what about the other hundreds who may not have admitted to their homosex ualts were requested not to donate blood because of risks of AIDS infection.

But what about the other hundreds who may not have admitted to their homosex ualts were requested not to donate weekly at paying plasma centers? Those being paid may be a surgary and contact as well as blood donations. The future of this disease to death and there are no answers with the proper of the patients o



to indicate that it will take the same short lived course as Toxic Shock or Legionnaires disease. If we're lucky, the government will decide to fund research for AIDS in a more efficient manner than past experiences.

Federal funding for AIDS may prove to be the deciding factor in the disease's life span. Many feel that Reagan will veto a bill calling for an additional \$15 million in AIDS funding. A member of a key health subcommittee, Rep. Henry Waxman, is requesting \$25.5 million on AIDS-related research and although the amount is probably exaggerated, the interest should alert the public that the topic is indeed receiving serious consideration within the government.

The government, however, has gone so far as to institute a toll-free holline to help inform interested persons on the disease, a step in the general direction of informing the public. By the way, for those uninformed yet interested readers, the number is (800-342-AIDS).

Margaret Heckler, secretary of Health and Human Services, said, "AIDS is our number one health concern and the epidemic is our number one priority."

Now, if a government organization has been moved to such drastic action, than the concern of those people outside the risk groups is long overdue. Tying the burden of AIDS just to those groups affected is insensitive as much as it is in-accurate.

Those of you who have refused to consider yourself vulnerable to AIDS, should

Those of you who have refused to consider yourself vulnerable to AIDS, should wake up and realize that the odds are getting worse not only for high risk groups, but for all of us. Stephanie Wallner is a journalism sopho-

phanie Wallner is a journalism sopho-e and a Kernel senior staff writer.

# LETTERS

#### Radical context

Radical context

First of all, my name is Carol Sommer — is no "s" on the end; and my major is psychology — not history. I am writing this letter in hopes of clarifying and correcting some information that appeared in the Kernel last Tuesday ("Magazine concentrates on women's rights") regarding Emergence, an ewly organized group on campus that distributes a women's newsletter of the same name.

I was quoted as saying that Emergence is a radical publication. Perhaps I did use the word "radical," but taken out of context it would appear that all women connected with Emergence are extremists, bra-burners and whatever other negative connotations that are connected with "radical" women. The sense in which I used "radical" was that of new or different. And by this definition Emergence is radical because we are providing an outlet for women's news unavailable, regardless of what Kevin Milburn may think.

The alleged requirement stating that all articles submitted must take a "eminist slant" is erronous. The editorial guidelines we have established deal with libel and slander, the basics. Any woman can submit an article and depending on its pertinence, grammar, credibility and space available, it may or may not appear in the newsletter.

Initially, Emergence was operating with a "skeleton crew," but now approximately 14 members are actively involved in preparation of the next issue which is distributed during the first full week of classes next fall.

I am sorry and surprised that some women view Emergence as "degrading." I do agree we need more work and organization, but that is true of most new groups. If either of the women who expressed the above views would be interested in expanding on them or offering constructive criticism, we would be pleased to have them at the next meeting, which is at 7:30 p.m., July 18 at 271 Lafayette Parkway.

Carol Sommer Psychology junior

Carol Sommer Psychology junior News Editor, Emergence

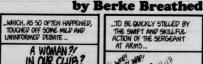
#### **BLOOM COUNTY**

And so it came to be that one yaz pistachio was to enter the dubious world of meadow politics...



...AND WITH MODERATE FANFARE (AND NOT JUST A LITTLE TREP-IDATION ) THE PRAFTEE WAS PRESENTED TO THE PARTY FOR ACCEPTANCE INTO ITS RANKS ...









# 'Minor changes' occur in business college

By LAURA ASHBY Reporter

The College of Business & Economics is undergoing reorganization without any additional funds, Dean Richard Furst

said.
Furst said the changes were "all purely programatic" and not because of any increase in the college's budget. He said he was not expecting to receive any more money because the budget for the 1983-84 school year has already been appropriated.

1983-84 school year has already been ap-propriated.

The reason for the changes, Furst said,
was because "we were not organized like some other business schools." As a re-sult, the college has returned to more traditional methods to improve its qual-

ity.
Furst said there have been "minor changes" in the undergraduate program, but the main problem is the difficulty in

staffing it.

"UK's College of Business & Economics is right at the margin of national accreditation standards," Furst said. If the college were ever appropriated more money, he says his first priority would be to hir more faculty.

The college has the highest student-teacher ratio in the University at slightly less than 30-1. In the 1982-83 school year, the college had approximately 3,000 undergraduates, 300 to 350 in the masters program and 60 to 70 doctoral candidates.

In Fall 1981, the college limited its ad-

organ and we to be decided called the samissions by requiring a 2.3 grade point average to be able to enter upper division courses. Furst said this was needed to "level enrollment."

Beginning this Fall, students enrolling in the college will be required to take a computer science course as a prerequisite for upper division courses. In addition, the Management Information Systems course will be required for business

Furst said the college has "completely overhauled" the masters program by making "major changes."

The college has spent the past year in studying the advising program. Furst said the study was "very successful."

As a result, the college will be hiring a full-time advising center director to coordinate throughout the college. Also, each department within the college will have their faculty serve as advisors. Joseph Massie, professor of business administration, will serve the program's coordinator.

Last year the college found opposition when it tried to increase the class size in lower-division classes and reduce the size of upper-division and graduate classes. This idea was presented in order to reduce faculty members' teaching loads and increase their opportunities for research

research.

Furst said the college has tried this several times on an experimental basis

"It seems to work well with some courses and not well with some others. We're still working on it."

Overall, Furst said he believes the undergraduate program is in "good shape."

J.R. Lang, associate professor of management, said, "The changes allowed for more focusing in each of the departments within the school," referring primarily to the business administration department which is divided into marketing, management and finance.

Joe Cronin, assistant professor of marketing, and the changes were good.

"It allowed the college to be cohesive in its goals, aspirations and academic lifestyle," he said.
"In addition, the reorganization has enabled departments to be developed where the necessary planning, organization and evaluation procedures can be overseen by individuals with common backgrounds. This greatly enhances the understanding."

# Disabled

Continued from poge 1
and expensive (to renovate) that very little can be done at a reasonable cost," Karnes said.
Problems related to such building inaccessibility are sometimes easily solved. Much business directed through the Administration Building can be done by mail or phone.
There is some concern with the inaccessibility of the Mathews Building, where the Counseling and Testing Services are located.
"Business that would normally be done in the Mathews Building is sometimes done in the Student Center or in any other available building," Karnes Said.

Some problems with individual build-ings can be solved without major reno-

"In Frazee Hall and the Chemistry-Physics Building, elevator panels that were too high were a problem," Karnes said. "The panels were later flipped around.

said. "The panels were later flipped around.

By readjusting the panels, the handicapped students could more easily reach the elevator buttons.

Many handicapped students are assisted by the Kentucky Department of Education Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation. Of more than 700 handicapped students at UK, approximately 150 are severely handicapped — those who are in wheelchairs and those who are blind.

"The program is a source of financial aid and may pay for tuition, books, room and board, wheelchairs and special devices a handicapped student might need," Karnes said.

Under the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation program, a professional counselor works with clients to develop an individualized plan to secure employment. The program includes:

Medical, psychological and vocational

evaluation to determine abilities and limitations.

\*Counseling and guidance to select a vocational goal and determine the objectives toward that goal.

\*Placement in an occupation suitable to the skills and abilities of the client.

"The basic concept is that by giving the handicapped the special training that they need, they will become functioning members of society," Karnes said.

\*Begun in the early 1978s and a writter.

Begun in the early 1970s and revita-lized last spring, UK's Handicapped Student Union is "more issue-oriented than socially oriented," according to

Student Union is "more issue-oriented than socially oriented," according to Karnes.

In the past HSU has dealt with problems such as seating at Rupp Arena, attended in the 1982 Fall semester. Such severely handicapped students are actended in the 1982 Fall semester. Such severely handicapped students are often given special consideration during campus registration. For example, Karnes says, "if a class is filled to capacity, and there are no available seats in the classroom, the student in a wheelchair doesn't require a desk and would probably be admitted into the class.

"Most handicapped students who attended UK in the early '70s are astounded' at the improvements UK has made, Karnes said. "Not that there are no more problems, but many of the major ones, such as building inaccessibility, have been alleviated."

The Office for Handicapped Students has a guide available listing buildings in categories of accessible, inaccessible, and "accessible but avoid." Approxiamately 35 are now listed as accessible, while 2 are listed inaccessible, marcessible but avoid." Approxiamately 35 are now listed as accessible, while 2 are listed inaccessible. Karnes says the numbers in those categories might easily have been reversed just a decade ago.

# Free speech areas give people chance to relate their opinions

By TRACY WHYTE Reporter

For those that want to share whatever is on their minds, there are two free speech areas on campus.

Frank Harris, director of the Student Center, said the most popular area is located by the Student Center. The other area is located by Limestone between the Student Center and Alumni Gymnasium. The more popular area is available 24 hours a day.

hours a day.

Tim Freudenberg, Student Government Association vice-president, said students frequent the patio more than the Limestone Street area, possibly because of popular speakers — such as evangelist Jed Smock. Other groups that have used the area include: Socially Concerned Students, the religious group Marantha and students supporting or opposing the mandatory health fee.

Freudenberg said all students can use the area if there are no time conflicts. These are resolved by the Dean of Students Office or the Student Activities Board. He said there are no time regulations or limits.

The only regulations on the area are listed in the Rights and Responsibilities handbook. The speaker must proceed in an orderly manner and may not interfere with traffic, classes or other scheduled meetings. The speaker must also be a student at the University. Outside speakers may lecture if they are invited by a registered University group or organization.

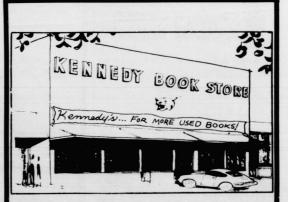
Freudenberg said many students com-

tion.

Freudenberg said many students com-plain about the preaching in the area.

They feel their rights are being violated because they re being yelled at (about their lifestyles). They say their space is violated.

But Freundenberg said audience rights are a problem and no solution on how to regulate the area has yet been found.



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# Pastimes

## Heads' album offers fresh, new sound

Speaking in Tongues
Talking Heads/Sire Records
For Talking Heads fans who have been
anxiously awaiting the first release of
the restructured band, the news is good.
Speaking in Tongues shows a greater variety in the music, although the original
style is faithfully preserved in several selections.

charismatic relelation, but it does adequately describe the garbled style of the lyrics, in which the irrelevant and meaningless are juxtaposed with the vital. The subliminal threats of our everyday world lurk beneath a veneer of society's polite but empty phrases. In the gibberish of many tongues, the insanity of our society is evident.

The mention of things religious does occur, sporadically throughout the album. (This may well be the first rock LP on which the word "transubstantiation" appears). The devil himself, in the guise of a millionaire executive, delivers the album's most outstanding number "Swamp." "Spitt those atoms," the devil urges evilly, because "ev'ryone wants to explode."

Subtitled "Playin" with the Devil/Fxestyle is fainting preserved in the control of things religious does the new, which features more complex percussion sound and greater use of background singers.

The group has definitely not lost it's anti-establishment message and the lyrics, composed entirely by lead singer David Byrne, are as scathing as every lost of a millionaire executive, delivers the music, a product of the whole band, is also entirely original.

The provocative title "Speaking in Tongues" does not portend a Christian of the product of the whole band, is also entirely original.

all-time bests. Byrne's raspy vocals and the music's drastic punctuation give the song an exceptionally heavy sound which marks it from the other cuts.

Another unusual work on the album is "Slippery People," a cut which features the incredible vocals of Nona Hendryx in the background. Her soulful Motown/Gospel style is a surprisingly smooth mix with Byrne's choppy New Wave voice. More in the vein of the Heads' former works is the first cut "Burning Down the House." If is title reveals the ultimate solution to the "songs about buildings," as the cut fillows the style of that series.

Also in the established style is "Moon Rocks/Man in the Moon." The song calls into question the same moral dilemma as Hugh Haynie's award-winning cartoon. The still depicted a hungry, impoverished child staring at some moonrocks



(obtained, of course, at an exorbitant price) asing if he could eat one. As a bi-zarre twist on the same theme, Byrne has his persona "the human corpora-tion" eat a moon rock. The result? — Total absurdity. "There's a moon in my

Total absurdity. "There's a moon in ..., throat."

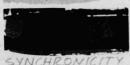
The album ends in what is called a "naive melody" — "This Must Be the Place." Here the album, which has shown the dangerous threat of naivete throughout, underlines the rare beauty of innocence (reflected in the soothing melody and hopeful) lyrics. But in the bliss of ignoring the world's dangers, the singer is greeted at the end of the song with his reward—death.

ANNALIESE GRIFFIN

#### 'Synchonicity' provides rehash of old themes







CHROMIUM P. TIDE AUDIOPHILE

Synchronicity
The Police /A&M Records
Synchronicity, the latest release by
The Police, offers the same melodic vocals and upbeat tempos which have
made the group one of the most popular bands today. In keeping with the
norm of what's popular, the stundity of
the lyrics is, at times, indigestible.
The format and slick packaging seem
to promise a thematic album, one
which develops an idea and then presents a solution or, at least, a conclulooking for that message, however for
the only thing that underlies these
smoothly produced numbers is a jungle
of obvious, yet jumbled ideas.
The second and third cuts, "Walking
in Your Footsteps" and "O My God'
report modern man's sense of alienatons, and his ignorance of the past. Notions of man are offered. The lyrics thy
Sting) are particularly pathetic: "Hey
inginty brontosaurus/Don't you have
a lesson for us" or "My God have
the biscuit." Breaking into his seeming continuity is "Mother," a particularly obnoxious song. The repetition of

inane lyrics combine with the grating vocals to produce the sound of the nightmare of a "poor boy" who is afraid his mother will devour him each time the telephone rings.

Side two offers a slightly better selection of songs. It begins with "Every Breath You Take" a number which is already No. 1 on the charts. Immediately following is "King of Pain," the album's best offering.
"Tea in Sahara," with Sting's somewhat existentialistic lyrics offers the nolly thought-provoking part to the LP. The lyrics provide an exotic voyage into what the entire album could have been:

My sisters and I
Have this wish before we die And it may sound strange
As if our minds were deranged.
We want our tea in the Sahara with you.

The last selection, "Murder by Num-

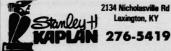
you want our team your point as selection, "Murder by Numbers" falls flat as well. The words, again by Sting, and music, by Andy Summers, don't mix. The result is a schizophrenia. If only that was the name of the album, then part of it would be sincere.

ANNALIESE GRIFFIN

#### 'Mahalia' returns

"Mahalia" — an original musi-cal, written and directed by Uni-versity of Kentucky graduate student Trent Tucker, will be student Trent Tucker, will be presented again this weekend at Haggin Auditorium on Lexington's Transylvania University campus. The musical is based on the life of the late renowned gospel singer Mahalia Jackson.

Performances on July 15 and 16 are scheduled for 8 p.m. A 4 p.m. matinee is scheduled July 17. All seats are reserved at \$7.50, \$6.50 and \$5.



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# Sports

# Etcheberry's camp helps athletes get into shape

By BILL BARKER Reporter

Pat Etcheberry has reason to be enthusiastic about the sixth annual Pat Etcheberry Wildcat Strength Camp.
This year's camp has a record attendance of 85 participants between the ages of 10 and incoming high school seniors. Etcheberry said in past years he

has pulled in about 50 campers, with many returning annually. The campers are divided into three groups which go through a two-hour session of running, intervals, agility, flexibility and weight lifting. Etcheberry, who is strength coach for the UK football and basketball teams as well as track and cross country coach, said, "The camp is ideal for football players." Last year three participants from Lexington Bryan Station received football scholarships.

Many football players attend the camp to accustom themselves to the strenuous

to accustom themselves to the strenuous workouts.
"They are trying to teach kids at a young age good training habits and eating habits," Etcheberry said, because by the age of 12 most people have already developed these traits.
"We try to teach the kids the proper form for lifting the various weights and how to do it to prevent injury," he said. "We teach the campers to take pride in themselves."

Todd Daugherty, a senior-to-be at Bryan Station, said, "I have a goal to bench 190 three times and to squat 250. I believe I can do it if I really work hard." Lemont Smith, a junior-to-be at Bryan Station, said, "T've had great success with the camp, it's a lot of hard work and Coach Etcheberry really makes you work."

"The East Germans and the Russians and other countries in Europe test the kids at six years of age to determine the sport that they would be the best at., 'Etcheberry said.' If the kid is good enough in a certain sport, they are sent to a special sports school, where the best coaches in that certain sport will train the young athlete.

"Americans are starting to realize that for the athlete to be a world-class athlete that the kid must start at an early age to develop the form for the sport."

In the camp's first couple of days, the counselors ask the campers why they are there and what their goals are.

"We teach the campers to be self-disciplined, goal-oriented and to take pride in themselves,." Etcheberry said. "In this camp we try to show the kids what it takes to be a good athlete. We teach the kids that to be a good athlete that "key train 12 months of the year."

Etcheberry said more professional teams are becoming aware of the importance of a weight program. "Many professional teams are hiring strength coaches — something that was unheard of 10 years ago."

The program at the camp is about the same for the football and basketball programs and the same for the football and basketball programs at the same for the football program. "Bach albete has a different program."

more than the upper body, as does the football program.
"Each athlete has a different program because no two athletes are alike," Etcheberry said.
"The athlete has to learn how to budgeth is time and this takes self-discipline.
"You don't hear about the athlete who works hard every day, such as Scott Schroeder, who has come back after two knee operations and became academic All-American and a leader on the team. Or a Kevin Clein, who has worked hard everyday and earned a scholarship."

Weightlifting is the name of the game at Pat Etcheberry's camp **CHARGE IT** KERNEL 257-2871 **CLASSIFIE** 

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FREE REGNANCY TESTING TION SERVICES 278-0214 Kaufman vs. Lawler a waste

# 'Professional' wrestling not exactly a classy show

SPORTS GUY: So what's the deal with this professional

SPORTS GUY: So what's the deal with this particular wrestling?

NEWS GUY: Inn't that where two guys get together and try to beat the hell out of each other?

S: No, that's boxing. This is where two guys get together and act like they're beating the hell out of each other. It's acting, not sports.

N: Oh, come on, you can't tell me it's not sports. The way Jerry Lawler piledrived Andy Kaufman? Come on!

S: Yeah, but that was the only actual moment of pain inflicted the whole night.



#### WILLIAMS and WILHOIT

N: But what about the cage match? Those Moon Dogs looked pretty beat up to me!
S: Fake blood capsules.
N: And I suppose that Man Mountain Link's foaming at the mouth routine was fake too, huh?
S: Maybe not, but overall this stuff is ridiculous. Why is it every time those guys hit each other, they stomped their feet on the floor of the ring?
N: It increases the momentum of the punch. Right? Sounds good anyway.

Sounds good anyway.

S: No way, man. This garbage is just a lot of showmanship. What bothers me is that those people at Rupp Arena Thursday night seemed to take it all seriously.

N: But that's what I'm trying to tell you. It is serious. You have to admit, after they played a recording of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the introductions were being made, a feeling of genuine anticipation filled the arena. It made me just want to lay back, kick off the shoes, guzzle a six-pack and join the crowd.

Sinces, gazzle a strack aim join declows.

S: All I felt was a feeling of genuine nausea. Back to that business with Lawler. He had no reason to put Kaufman in the hospital for a few hours. Anybody else, he wouldn't have scratched. He knows he's just an entertainer.

N: Yeah, it was entertaining seeing Kaufman twirled around. It was even better when he spat on the crowd. I wanted to see blood!

S: That's disgusting.

N: No, seeing Man Mountain Link eat a raw chicken is disgusting. But that's the thrill of sports. S: What do you know about sports? Just the other day you wanted to send a news reporter to cover the cheerleader camp. That's a sports story.

N: Hey, I just wanted to conduct some locker room interviews. You know, get the inside the story on adolescent girls and their pom-poms.

S: You're a pervert! You're just the type that likes seeing blood all over the ring, guys eating dogfood and TV comedians getting piledrived.

N: Yeah, but it's the same thing as watching drivers smash their cars, quarterbacks getting clobbered and baseball players getting beaned with a ball. Now that's sportsmanship at its finest.

S: I won't even dignify that statement with a response.

N: You mean to tell me you weren't excited as the lights dimmed and Kaufman made his way to the ring? You weren't excited?

S: I was excited because three hours of professional wrestling were finally almost over.

N: There, you just said it—professional. These guys



are true professionals — Austin Idol, Little Tokyo, Stagger Lee, Mad Dog. Hell, the names alone are enough to get me to go.

S: Those guys are true professional actors. We kicked out seven bucks apiece to see all this stuff. Great entertainment!

N: Seven dollars is right. For \$7 we saw blood, guts and sweat

S: I guess you hard-driving news guys get into that stuff. Me, I just want to see some good clean competi-

tion.

N: Well Jason, thanks for paying me \$20 to play the idiot in this column. I hope people reading this didn't take me serious. Actually it was the worst three hours I've spent in my life.

S: What \$20? Oh well, we'll get to see it all again when wrestling comes back to town in August.

N: Well, M, sorry, I think I'm all booked up.

S: Maybe the arts editor will want to go!

Sports Editor Jason Williams is a communications sophomore and News Editor Scott Wilhoit is a journalism and history junior. Williams used to play football; Wilhoit watched from the sidelines.

# Reds' top man gets the axe

Cincinnati Reds president and general manager Dick Wagner was fired yesterday.

James and William Williams, chairmen and majority owners of the Reds announced that Wagner will be temporarily replaced by Bob Howsam, who was general manager of the club from 1967 to 1977.

Howsam is credited with creating the "Big Red Machine" dynasty that dominated the National League for several years and led the Reds to World Series championships in 1975 and 1976. Among the players Howsem helped develop into baseball greats were Pete Rose, Joe Morgan, George Foster, Tony Perez, Dave Concepcion and Johnny Bench, who is still with the team and has announced he will retire at the end of the season.

Wagner drew the ire of Reds fans when he traded on the season.

Wagner drew the ire of Reds fans when he traded or otherwise let other players option for free agency.



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