

# Kentucky Kernel

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## Wethington lobbies for library funds

By GREGORY A. HALL  
Associate Editor

FRANKFORT, Ky. — UK President Charles Wethington made another attempt yesterday to secure more legislative commitment for the library project.

But House Speaker Donald Blandford (D-Philippi) said Wethington was unable to convince him to boost the House's commitment for the UK library.

Blandford, who met with Wethington for about 15 minutes, said the UK president delivered a "gentle push" for the library project. When asked if Wethington had succeeded, Blandford smiled and said "ugh, no."

A legislative conference committee will begin meeting today to map out the differences between the House and Senate budgets.

The House version allowed UK to spend \$12 million in funds pri-

vately raised by the institution and would not commit to any funding beyond 1993.

For the proposed \$58 million library, UK asked for a \$46 million state bond issue.

However, House leaders said the state should not be building at unstrains when the budget is in dire straits.

Later, the Senate recommended that UK be authorized to spend \$12 million. In addition, that version

also authorized UK to sell bonds for the project in 1994.

"The senate has put several capital construction projects in it — pork projects," Blandford said.

Wethington said a primary objective in the process is to obtain some commitment beyond 1993.

"My interest ... is trying to ensure that we've got an understanding — written or otherwise — that this project is going to be funded when we need the funding from the

state," Wethington said.

Blandford said allowing UK to use the \$12 million was "a signal that we'll come along and fund it later."

Wethington said he wants the Senate recommendation carried out, even though he was satisfied with the governor's recommendation to let UK spend the \$12 million and indicate an intention to fund the project in the 1994 General Assembly.

"At this point I will continue to push strongly for the Senate position," Wethington said. "This is not the time to talk about what you'd settle for. It's time to continue to push for the authority to sell bonds."

But legislators on both ends of the Capitol said it is impossible to predict the outcome.

"This conference committee See LIBRARY, Page 8

## Coliseum open for viewing of UK game

Staff reports

Memorial Coliseum, equipped with a movie screen, will open at 7 p.m. tomorrow for all students to watch the Cats take on UMass.

The event, sponsored by the Student Activities Board and the UK Athletic Department, is free to all students.

Students must bring their student IDs.

Students should enter the Coliseum through the upper level doors on the Lexington Avenue side. Kyle Mosts, coordinator of marketing and promotion for the Athletics Department, said the department will set up the screen again on Saturday if UK moves to the final eight.

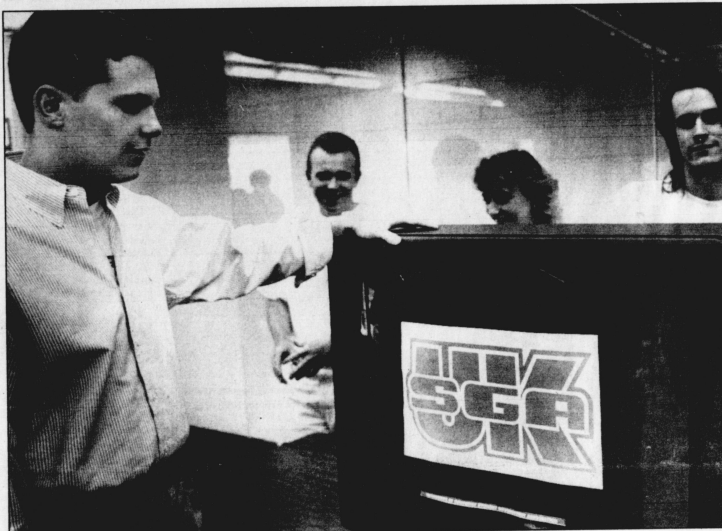
Although a game time has not been set, the Coliseum will open 30 minutes before tipoff.

**Talk show to air tomorrow**  
The next edition of the WUKY-FM phone-in talk show "It's Your Call" will air tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 4.

This month's topic is "Going Global," a look at Kentucky's efforts to move toward a global economy by taking advantage of interna-

See CATS, Page 8

## IN LIVING COLOR



JEFF BURLEW/Kentucky Staff

Student Government Association President Scott Crosbie presented Lexington Community College with a new big-screen color television for the student lounge yesterday. The TV was purchased after LCC Senator Duane Crowe asked SGA to approve funds for it.

## Baessler urges UK students to go to polls

By BRIAN BENNETT  
Staff Writer

Lexington mayor and Congressional hopeful Scotty Baessler urged students to get out and vote and answered questions on issues such as budget cuts, abortion and student loans last night at Alpha Delta Pi social sorority house.

Baessler said the current disillusionment with Congress because incidents like the check bouncing scandal should not discourage students from voting.

"The only way we're going to change it is to have people who are interested in politics and vote," Baessler said. "If you don't, people who do might not have as pure ideas as you do."

One of the major issues facing students and the nation, Baessler said, is health care. Although most students may still be on their parents' health plans, Baessler warned rising health costs would affect everyone.

"That concerns me and I'm 50 and it concerns my mother and she's 70," he said. "I think the federal government is going to have to find a basic health coverage for everybody."

Another issue concerning students Baessler addressed was the economy. Baessler said students must stay in school now more than ever, but even then they may not find a job.

"The worst thing that can happen to a college student is to go through four years, or seven years, and all of a sudden find out they just can't that job they thought they were going to get," he said.

To help spur the economy, Baessler proposes tax deduction of interest on newly bought homes and cars. In addition, he said he favors federal spending on scholarships and student loans to further higher education.

In terms of University budget cuts, Baessler admitted he could do little about it in Washington, but said he hopes the wrong things are not cut.

"What we've got to watch for our people who get overly aggressive and try to throw out the baby with the bath water, saying we need to cut this, this and this," the mayor said. "I hope they don't cut back on

See BAESLER, Page 8



PHOTO COURTESY OF UK SPORTS COMMUNICATIONS

Charlie McAlexander was chosen to join UK's radio and TV broadcast team following the retirement of Cawood Leford.

## Vanderbilt announcer brought to Kentucky

By JOHN KELLY  
Assistant Sports Editor

Veteran sportscaster Charlie McAlexander will join current UK Network announcer Ralph Hacker to form the radio and television broadcast team following

the retirement of Cawood Leford at the end of this basketball season, UK Athletics Director C.M. Newton announced yesterday.

McAlexander, the play-by-play

See CAWOOD, Page 8

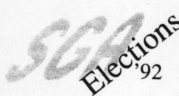
## Write-in candidates petition elections board about race

By JOE BRAUN  
Editorial Editor

Two students asked the Student Government Association Elections Board last night to clarify their status in next week's campuswide elections after controversy arose surrounding their validity as candidates.

Mary Glenn Malone, an education junior, and Amber Leigh, a psychology and sociology junior, missed the deadline to file their applications to run for senator at large by about 30 minutes.

The two students petitioned the board because Misty Weaver, who currently serves as a senator at



large, was permitted to file despite that she was a few minutes late.

Leigh said she believes the two cases should have been treated in the same manner.

"I believe our case should be treated the same as Weaver's because there was a deadline at noon. ... We both missed it. Whether a candidate was 30 seconds late or, as in our case, 30 minutes, they should be treated the same," she said.

Malone said SGA took their money and accepted their applications, but told them their names would not appear on the ballot.

SGA Elections Board Chairman Jim Kruspe said last night Weaver's name will appear on next week's ballot and Malone and Leigh's will not. Kruspe said he based the decision on a "margin of error."

Kruspe said the board had determined that although Weaver also missed the deadline, her tardiness was reasonable and could have been blamed on a discrepancy between campus clocks.

Leigh and Malone, who are running on a senatorial ticket with John

See SGA, Page 8

## Workshop aims at conserving resources

By STEVE FLEMING  
Contributing Writing

Bettering the use of campus resources was the topic of yesterday's Environment Image Workshop.

"Modern universities are one of the most wasteful systems in America," said Albert Fritsch, director of Appalachia Science in the Public Interest.

The workshop, co-sponsored by Students Against Violation of the

Environment and the Student Government Association, focused on student and faculty involvement in a resource audit at UK.

A resource audit is a total evaluation of external space, wildscape, water, interior space, energy, food and waste.

UK Environmental Management Specialist Tom Gregory said University officials have been required to cut their waste stream by 25 percent over the next five years.

An effective reduction in re-

source use could absorb UK's shortfall in revenue caused by state-imposed budget cuts.

"Part of that (the Kentucky higher education) cutback is due to the fact that there is a lot of waste out there," Fritsch said.

Presenters used a film shown that cited the University of Buffalo, which saved \$3 million of its \$18 million operating budget after a campus resource audit. University officials saved the school \$28,000 by replacing 200 shower heads.

Fritsch and Paul Gallimore, director of the Longbranch Resource Center in North Carolina, accompanied students to Keenland Hall where they briefly demonstrated a resource audit.

"All we do is come in and inspire the schools to do it," Fritsch said of his involvement. But, he also said he would help get the audit off the ground.

Fritsch and Gallimore have con-

See RESOURCES, Page 8

### SPORTS

Bat Cats strike while the Abbott iron is hot in a victory over Minnesota. Story, Page 4.

### UK TODAY

Clarinetist Lux Brahn and pianist Hanni Schmid-Wyss will give a recital in the Otis A. Singletary Center for the Arts Recital Hall at 8 p.m.

Museum volunteers bring magic into children's lives. Story, Page 5.

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# DIVERSIONS



## Art exhibit represents women in society

By SHARLA MIZE  
Staff Critic

The Women's Art Show at the Barnhart Gallery in the Reynolds Building, an exhibit celebrating Women's History Month, is a dialogue with society — women setting themselves apart, not to talk at society, but to share with society what their lives and art are about.

I was moved not by the works alone, but also by my conversations with some of the artists: Susan Shannon, Barbara Mazur and Beatrice Arnillas. The ideas brought out in our discussions coincide with my own experiences.

The exploration of relationships and transformations in Arnillas' "Separation" and "Emanations" bring out the realization that one's vocation in life (in her case, painting), can be either a threat to personal relationships or a form of expression more liberating and bonding than anything else in life. Especially for women, careers have a huge impact on marriage, parent-hood and friendships. As I face the decisions of career choice and possible parenthood, I can relate to Arnillas' personal journey depicted in these two paintings.

Monica Church's "Thelma and Louise," by virtue of its name, is about female relationships and the struggle of women against a patriarchal legal system. The appeal of the movie from which this work was named was the relationship between the two women and the idea that most women have a little of Thelma in them — a people-pleaser — and

a little of Louise — the woman with metal who has learned her lessons the hard way and won't be taken in again. Church's abstract painting is visually not an end, but a means; it is a verb rather than a noun.

Shannon Anderson's "Victoria, Megann and Ian" is a painting depicting three apparently sexless people (the names are the best clue to gender). Anderson's painting captures the demeanor of the people it portrays and is beautifully done.

Susan Shannon's pieces, "Time" and "Cukoo, Cukoo" are large metal sculptures with the legs, arms, heads, torsos, etc. of the female body, making up clocks' parts. Shannon's politics are obvious: She's tired of the exploitation of women by the male-biased media.

Another unseen aspect of Shannon's work is her role in metal sculpture as a woman artist in a field of macho-male artists. She avoids the temptation to blend in with her male counterparts by addressing women's issues in her sculpture. And she does this with finesse.

Mazur brings out another taboo subject in her piece "Raza's Rape," a curvy, white porcelain piece that is "violated" with a fissure right down the middle. The piece is about violence against women and, ultimately, against all humankind. It's a sensual piece meant to be touched — an invitation for a healing, caring touch, defying the isolation usually following the tragedy of rape.

Megann Thomas has a collage of

found objects reminiscent of a home setting, but not a homey, charming place. This home is framed in shards of glass. It makes me ponder my own home: both the physical place in which I live and the spiritual home within. Am I surrounded also by sharp glass, fending off possible attackers, abusers or even companions? Is my house protected or simply a place of isolation? I'm not sure what Thomas intended with this piece, but it does visually affirm some of my own ideas of protection and defense.

Several of the works are depictions of women by women. Chris LaFollette's female figure in black and white and Suzanne Hall's sensual wooden sculpture of a reclining figure are both works of skill and craftsmanship. Hall's sculpture lacks a chest and a face — this ambiguity of gender defies a sexual interpretation, while the curved hips identify the figure as definitely female. Is that a contradiction or an impossibility? Either way, it's something women have to deal with everyday: attempting to be co-workers without being subjected to sexist attitudes and remarks.

Victoria Gritton's painting of an abstract figure is against a gold background conjuring medieval iconographical paintings. However, Gritton's icon is wombless — the hole in the torso is gaping, exposing the background. It seems to be the antithesis of the "Venus of Willendorf," yet it also is in primitive form. It's a 20th century iconographical cave painting expressing both the burden of giving birth and the need for the freedom of that choice. So the womb can be a burden and a role-defining device in society, but the choice of whether to give birth definitely is a woman's.

Formally, the show is a superb sampling of student art (both graduate and undergraduate). The show is a dialogue, not a lecture.

The Women's Art Show at the Reynolds Building's Barnhart Gallery, corner of South Broadway and Scott Street, will be on exhibit through Friday. It is open daily from 8-5.

## Many dealers, collectors still have a place for vinyl

By HILLEL ITALIE  
Associated Press

NEW YORK — Jerry Gladstein walks past the main section of his Manhattan record shop, past customers browsing through thousands of vinyl albums, and motions to a few racks of compact discs in the back.

"That's where they belong," he says, grinning mischievously, "in the back. We're not a CD store. My bins are built for records and I only have CDs because so many people like them. I'm running this as a business, but I'm also running it out of a desire to keep something alive."

On his desk are letters and faxes from collectors and a long, narrow paperweight that reads "be reasonable... do it my way." Gladstein, 60, was in real estate before starting G&A Records three years ago and he'll pitch the virtues of vinyl as if he were showing you the view from a Park Avenue penthouse.

"You see all this?" Gladstein says, pointing to the shopping bags and packages that crowd his office floor. "These are collections I buy from people. I get mail from Japan, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland. 'I love the sound of vinyl, it's fuller than CDs. I've driven to Philadelphia and back in one day to look at someone's collection. I drove to Albany and back and came up with nothing. I'm out at eight in the morning, hunting for records.'

"There are days, I'm crawling through someone's closet, I'm on my knees in some filthy apartment, looking through someone's collection. One place was so dirty I had to borrow a vacuum cleaner to get at all the records. I mean, I'm too old for this."

Ask Gladstein or other die-hard collectors why they're sticking to vinyl, and they'll answer with a mix of pride and defensiveness. It's like confronting the owner of a horse and buggy after the automobile's invention. They're aware the market is drying up, that every scratch and skip pushes LPs one step closer to the world of 78s and hand-cranked phonographs.

"There are people in my generation who grew up with vinyl and still have the hardware," says Keith Whelan, 33, who publishes a national directory of vinyl and CD retailers. "Whether for nostalgic reasons or because of the investment they have in the equipment, they're sticking with LPs. People are comfortable with the way things have

been."  
"I have records I bought almost 25 years ago that are in good shape," explains John Frank, a Manhattan collector who owns more than a thousand LPs. "I have some from my dad that are 30 years and older. With good care, records can last as long or longer than the compact discs."

Vinyl no longer can be found in major record stores, but it hasn't disappeared. Hundreds of smaller shops around the country still sell it. Small labels still press it. Thousands of collectors still look for it. Turntables continue to be upgraded — some selling for as much as \$20,000.

"As far as the general public is concerned, LPs are history," acknowledges Tam Henderson, president of Reference Recordings, a California-based company that manufactures vinyl. "But for those people who have this consuming interest in turntables, they find they can still get a more satisfying sound off the LP."

"When people walk in, their mouths drop because we're floor to ceiling with vinyl," adds Glen Wallenbocker, manager of Horizons Records in Brookfield, Ill.

"We get people who come in and say, 'Oh, it's a great site to see vinyl records.' It's obvious records aren't going to last forever, but our business has done nothing but increase over the past year and a half. It's a misconception the public wants only CDs."

But conservation may be the last, best hope for vinyl owners; much of the public seems to have moved on. Figures from the Recording Industry Association of America show sales of LPs plunged from 125 million in 1986 to just over 2 million in the first half of 1991. Meanwhile, CD sales jumped from 53 million in 1986 to 153 million in the first half of 1991.

LP fans aren't denying the numbers, but they insist the numbers don't tell the whole story. They believe the rise of CDs wasn't simply the result of giving the public what it wanted. They blame record companies, eager to cash in on the more expensive music format, for hurrying the process along.

"For a lot of people, it's a nostalgic thing," Gladstein said. "There really are no vinyl stores, no new vinyl stores anymore. Someone called and said, 'I'm looking for an out-of-print record, and I said, 'You're being redundant. Every record is out of print.'"

## GO CATS!!!

The Kernel Diversions page hopes the cats kick somebody, we're not sure who, just somebody. Just win, baby!



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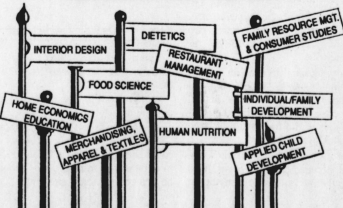
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# Education reform discussed

By BRIAN BENNETT  
Staff Writer

## Candidates' views differ on research-teaching issue

The candidates for Student Government Association president have taken different sides on the debate between teaching and research raised by UK Trustee and former Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

Before becoming trustee, Wilkinson expressed concern that UK professors were concentrating too much on research and not enough on instruction.

Presidential candidate Alan Vick said he disagrees with Wilkinson because UK is "basically a research institution."

"I feel that teaching is useless without research," Vick said. "Research is the base of all teaching."

Vick, a secondary mathematics junior, said all the professors he's had have been extremely helpful in and out of class. He said students are responsible for not taking the initiative.

"The general opinion is probably that teachers are unapproachable," he said. "That has no base because a lot of students don't even try."

Fellow candidate David Easley, a finance and accounting junior, said while he wants more emphasis on instruction, the role of research should not be diminished.

"I'm all in favor of good instruction, but in the big picture you can't deny what research does for the University," Easley said. "If noth-

ing more to stay status quo with other universities, UK has got to keep the research level fairly high."

However, Easley said research should not interfere with instruction. He pointed to the process of selecting teaching assistants as an area that could use improvement, saying "a lot of TAs may not be on that level that we're looking for."

Easley said some international teaching assistants may make learning more difficult.

"Often, their communication abilities are not up to the point where they can convey meanings or concepts," he said.

Arts and Sciences Senator Jay Ingle, another candidate, said the balance between the two now is good.

"Obviously, as a student, I would want more emphasis on teaching, but research is vital to teaching and to improving UK," Ingle said. "I don't think any widespread policy change is needed."

However, Ingle said some improvements could be made in the interpersonal contacts between students and teachers. He pointed to a recent program that brought students and teachers together outside of class for lunch. He said if elected he would work to install more pro-

grams like that one.

"I want to encourage students to get to know their teachers and vice versa," he said.

SGA Comptroller Pete November, another candidate for president, said both aspects are necessary to have a good institution, but SGA should work to improve teaching.

November recommended providing incentives, such as promotions, based on the teacher's ability to balance the two effectively. These incentives also could improve student-teacher relations outside of class, he said.

"If teachers have incentives for teaching and realize that advising is also part of the evaluation, they will be teachers as well as advisers," November said.

Candidate Reed Good called teaching and research a "dynamic mix" and said it was tough to say how the balance should be accomplished.

"Research helps develop our teachers and contributes to the community as a whole," Good said. "It gives some sort of indirect benefit."

But Good said students often are unaware of the teacher's research and perceive their professors as unapproachable.

Students and teachers need to "mingle" more outside the classroom, he said. He pointed to a recent program in which teachers and students met and talked in Haggin Hall. He said SGA should sponsor more of these events.

Another presidential candidate, health and safety education junior Kirk Haynes, said he believes teaching should always be professors' No. 1 priority.

"The focus of every full-time professor should be teaching," Haynes said. "The University would not exist without the students."

Haynes said professors should use students in their research, thus improving student-teacher relations and freeing up the instructor's time.

He said as president, he would hold workshops to help improve teacher's instructing qualities for those who seek it. He also said Teacher of the Year awards and an improved evaluation process would improve teaching.

Most candidates agreed whatever good points Wilkinson's message contained were overshadowed by the messenger.

"He (Wilkinson) is not well informed enough about higher education to tell UK what it needs to do," Vick said.



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# SPORTS

## Abbott sees ball, cracks 10th-inning home run

By **BOBBY KING**  
Senior Staff Writer

When UK's Jeff Abbott stepped up to the plate with two outs in the bottom of the 10th inning yesterday, you had a feeling things didn't bode well for the Minnesota Golden Gophers.

Abbott had done his best to deliver the Gophers a knockout punch earlier in the game with four hits and a first-inning, two-run homer under his belt. And with the game tied 8-8 and runners at first and third, Abbott had returned to finish the job.



MADISON

So when Minnesota pitcher Brent Davis hung a curveball over the inside corner of the plate, Abbott promptly deposited it over the left field wall, where it was last spotted bouncing in the direction of Winchester.

The blast gave the Bat Cats (17-4) an 11-8 win over the Gophers (10-6) in a four-hour, seven error marathon.

Abbott, who was named last week's Southeastern Conference Player of the Week, has curly blond locks and a face right off a baby food bottle. But lately, he's been hitting the baseball like it's a baby-sitter who just turned off the television.

"I had been seeing the ball pretty well today," Abbott said, in the SEC's Understatement of the Week.

"I was in a slump but I came out of it this weekend against Alabama. Since then I've just been carrying it on. Things seem to be going pretty well."

Minnesota coach John Anderson knew Abbott was on a roll. He even



JEFFREY BURLEW/Kernal Staff

Steve Zonger warms prior to yesterday's 10th inning victory over Minnesota. Zonger allowed only three earned runs in three innings, but a wild pitch and two errors by teammates forced his early departure.

went out to remind Davis (2-1) of that fact before Abbott came to the plate.

"It wasn't our intention to give him that good of a pitch to hit," Anderson said.

"If we walk him, we walk him. We wanted something he couldn't drive. But we made a mistake and he drove it out of the ballpark. That's the sign of a great hitter."

UK coach Keith Madison saw

light at the end of the tunnel when Abbott's number was up.

"(He) delivered another big blow for us. He's been red hot. He's the man I definitely wanted at the plate," Madison said.

The Bat Cats nearly self-destructed in the third inning, when two errors and a wild pitch, coupled with three Minnesota hits, added up to five runs for the Gophers.

The mistakes erased UK's 3-1

lead and sent starter Steve Zonger to the showers trailing 6-3, despite having allowed only three earned runs. After Thad Elmore spread two runs over three innings, Tom Froning and Matt Fisher (3-2) held the Gophers scoreless the rest of the game.

"It was a wild game. We did not play well early, defensively. But we continue to hit the ball. They had a couple of opportunities to throw in the towel but they kept battling back," Madison said.

## Wrinkled seniors smoothly sailing to Sweet Sixteen

By **TIM WIESENHAHN**  
Sports Editor



The practice uniforms the Wildcats wore to Wildcat Lodge yesterday were a wrinkled and faded mess, but their NCAA Tournament Sweet 16 mind-sets were as staunch and flawless as one of coach Rick Pitino's Armani suits.

"We don't have a next year," said senior guard Sean Woods. "We are playing our best basketball right now — all the parts are coming together."

"We want to do anything we can to keep it going."

"If I didn't play another minute and we won the national championship — that would be the greatest thing in my life," said senior John Pelphrey.

For Woods, Pelphrey and UK's other seniors, Deron Feldhaus and Richie Farmer, it is continuing to win games in the NCAA Tournament. And tomorrow in Philadelphia, UK's senior quartet will give it another go.

UK's seniors, as well as the rest of the squad, were spewing blue-collar, workman-like phrases yesterday. Phrases like "hard-fought," "team contributions," "coming together" and "doing what it ever it takes" were a dime a dozen. And after UK's 88-69 win over Old Dominion, as well as its 106-98 win over Iowa State, the phrases are hardly trite.

Tomorrow night against the Massachusetts Minutemen, whom UK defeated 90-69 December 4 in Rupp Arena, the Big Blue will again employ their Big "Blue-collar" game. And again, the seniors, armed with all their not-so-trite vocabulary (and a little help

from Jamal Mashburn), will lead the way.

"I'm not doing anything different," Pelphrey said. "We're playing together. Everyone is contributing."

But Pelphrey's statistics are doing something different. They are increasing exponentially. The variable? The NCAA.

In UK's two NCAA Tournament games Pelphrey has averaged 21 points, 4.5 rebounds and 3.5 steals. His regular-season scoring average was about 11 points a game.

Woods too, has seen his game transcend itself.

In Worcester, Mass., Woods averaged 17 points and 8.5 assists a game. He shot 59.1 percent from the field. Woods averaged about seven points and nearly three assists a game during the regular season. Still, the higher numbers mean little to UK's point guard.

"My incentive is to win a national championship," he said. "As long as the team does well, Sean Woods can't do the same."

And Mashburn the sophomore, simply continues to play like his senior teammates. His 27 points and nine rebounds against Iowa State proved that he is no ordinary sophomore, but all know this.

Despite the excess of "team" phrases yesterday, all the Wildcats also repeated a phrase that most blue-collar basketball players seldom speak — fun.

"It's great to be playing for Kentucky, great to be playing in the NCAA tournament," Pelphrey said. "The Sweet 16 is sweet."

## Oklahoma State looks for magic in Lexington

Associated Press

STILLWATER, Okla. — Oklahoma coach Eddie Sutton is not interested in rehabbing his history at UK.

He would like to relive someone else's.

Michigan, on its way to winning the national championship in 1989, stopped by Lane's End horse farm in Lexington on a sightseeing trip.

"I'm going to take them to the same horse farm that Michigan took its team to when it won the national championship," Sutton said. "I want our players to touch the same horses that Glen Rice and all those other Wolverines touched last time."

The Cowboys (28-7) play Michi-

gan (22-8) Friday in the NCAA Southeast regional semifinals, and the horse farm is not the only piece of history that keeps popping up.

Sutton and Steve Fisher became friends when Michigan recruited Sutton's son Sean, who played two years at UK before transferring to Oklahoma State.

Sutton, who had resigned from UK amid a recruiting scandal, also offered Fisher, then an interim coach, some advice in 1989 on how to handle himself and the team on the verge of winning the national championship.

Sutton's friendship with Fisher is intact. The rest of his Lexington connection is behind him.

"I hope we make history, not rehash history," Sutton said.

To do that, Oklahoma State would have to beat Michigan, then beat the winner of North Carolina and top-seeded Ohio State to get to the Final Four.

In Sutton's first year at Oklahoma State, the Cowboys reached the Sweet 16 a year ago before losing to Temple in overtime in the East Regional semifinals.

He senses a change this year, and not just because the Cowboys are coming off two of their best shooting games of the season.

"Our players are handling themselves in a much more mature fashion," he said. "They're pleased they played well, but I think they are handling success the way it should be handled."

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## UK students bring magic to museum

By ZOYA TERESHKOVA  
Contributing Writer

A few UK volunteers, science and a little magic make a real-life Wonderland not any farther than the Lexington Children's Museum.

Have you ever been inside a bubble?

Have you ever seen your own shadow living its own life separately from yours?

Did you ever sell exotic fruits at a market in a small town in Ecuador half a century ago?

These questions may seem impossible or maybe even crazy, but not for Preeti Banzal.

Making magic come true is Banzal's job at the Children's Museum, where she has been volunteering since February.

Banzal, a political science freshman, said she was disappointed after being offered a job at the museum by the UK Volunteer Center.

"By then I already had some experience in volunteering. Before graduating from high school I helped in the UK Hospital, so I wanted to get involved in something more serious than 'just playing' with youngsters. I did not realize how exciting for me, and how serious, this could be — 'just playing!'"

Banzal seemed fated to become involved. She did not have a car at the time, and the museum was the only place within walking distance from the campus. That was how she found herself in the 'magical Wonderland.' Now she says she spends as much time there as she can.

She shares her leisure time with young museum visitors, teaching them how to pull bubbles from their toes to their head in the Bubble's Factory and letting them watch their shadows come alive in a magical cabin.

Banzal also assists children in becoming young traders in an Ecuador small town and on trying ponchos and other exotic clothes. Others can create lakes and rivers and build mountains or solve clever puzzles and a lot more.

She is one of a group of UK students who volunteer their time to the Children's Museum this year. Some do it for academic credits; others, like Banzal, just enjoy being part of the fun.

"I hope all of them, regardless of their motivation, will get something valuable out of their experience for their future professional careers," said Susan Harper, the coordinator of volunteers for the Children's Museum.

Harper said: "We can hardly imagine the Museum's life without our helpers. We have almost 500 visitors on a weekday and even more during weekends. Children come from all over Kentucky. Our staff is quite small — only 10 people. If it were not for our volunteers, we would be forced to hire more employees and raise the ticket price, which is now affordable for everybody."

"The UK students are helpful in designing new exhibits, repairing our equipment and, what is most important, serving our guests. They



ZOYA TERESHKOVA FOR THE KERNEL

UK volunteer Preeti Banzal assists children in their trader's game, which is designed to be a fun way to learn about how trading works.

not only play with children but teach them how to read maps, identify plants and minerals and use different kinds of tools and equipment from the compass to the computer."

Volunteers will continue their work throughout this semester helping bring Wonderland a little closer to home.

## Senate asked to enforce subpoenas against press

By WILLIAM M. WELCH  
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Special counsel Peter E. Fleming Jr. formally asked a Senate panel yesterday to enforce subpoenas against reporters for three news organizations as part of his investigation into leaks.

Involved reporters said they would go to jail before cooperating with the investigation.

Fleming asked the Senate Rules Committee to compel reporters for Newsday, The Washington Times and National Public Radio to identify confidential sources, to answer other questions and to produce documents.

He also asked the committee to enforce subpoenas served on C&P Telephone Company for records of telephone calls made by the reporters.

Fleming's request leaves the Rules Committee facing a decision with how far to pursue the investigation into leaks of sexual harassment charges against Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas last October, and of separate leaks from a Senate Ethics Committee investigation into senators' involvement with former savings and loan kingpin Charles Keating.

Rules Chairman Wendell Ford (D-Ky.) and the ranking Republican, Ted Stevens of Alaska, said they would meet with Fleming tomorrow to discuss the request.

The reporters have declined to reveal their sources and objected to the subpoenas, citing First Amendment protections.

In supporting his request, Fleming argued that the reporters "have

no sustainable First Amendment claim" to avoid divulging their sources and answering other questions involving the accuracy of their stories.

In addition, Fleming alleged that three of the reporters had disclosed a source to a third party. He said such disclosure waives any right to protect the identity of sources.

National Public Radio reporter Nina Totenberg vowed to go to jail rather than cooperate with Fleming.

"His questions are reminiscent of totalitarian regimes in which reporters are constantly monitored and questioned about the stories they pursue, and I expect the United States Senate to protect me from those kinds of tactics," Totenberg said. "If they don't, I'll go to jail. I will not cooperate."

Newsday reporter Timothy Phelps expressed surprise that Fleming was pushing his request to have the committee compel testimony.

"I keep thinking that he's going to see the light and drop this thing," Phelps said. "... Ultimately, of course, we'd be prepared to go to jail rather than to comply."

Totenberg and Phelps broke stories of Anita Hill's allegations of sexual harassment against Thomas, her former boss. The Senate was poised to vote on Thomas' nomination to the Supreme Court, triggered an outpouring of public sentiment and prompted the Senate Judiciary Committee to hold hearings into the allegations, which it previously had kept confidential.

## LA council adopts plans to limit designated smoking areas

By MICHAEL WHITE  
Associated Press

The Los Angeles City Council backed away yesterday from a proposed ban on smoking in restaurants and adopted an amended measure that would cut the maximum size of smoking sections to 30 percent of tables by 1994.

The council voted 8-7 to amend

the proposal after a sometimes-heated public hearing at which dozens of restaurant owners jeered and booed supporters of a ban.

Smoking bans have been adopted in communities around the country, but the proposal was the most far-reaching because it would have covered all restaurants in the nation's second-largest city.

Councilman Marvin Braude said

he would bring back another proposed public hearing at which dozens of restaurant owners jeered and booed supporters of a ban.

The amended measure would initially cut smoking sections to 40 percent of tables.

"It won't help anybody," Braude said after the vote. "Cigarette parti-

cles will still get into people's lungs and kill people."

The council's vote ordered the city attorney to draft the amended measure. It then would face at least one more vote by the council before becoming law.

The city's restaurant industry employed 88,500 people and sold \$2.75 billion worth of food in 1991, according to the city legislative ana-

lyst. Restaurant owners argued during the hearing there's no conclusive evidence that so-called secondhand smoke can cause serious health problems. Some said they wouldn't enforce a ban even if one became law.

Many claimed a smoking ban would cause layoffs and force some restaurants to close.

"I'm definitely not going to put anybody out of my restaurant because of smoking," said Frank Holman, owner of the Boulevard Cafe. "I'm not going to go out of business."

Celebrity chef Wolfgang Puck, owner of several restaurants, said smokers and non-smokers seem to approve of the current 50-50 rule.

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## New alcohol policy could help system or continue denial

Take one down pass it around: Another alcohol proposal is on the floor.

The Interfraternity Council and its alcohol revision committee have devised a plan that IFC President Jeremy Bates says will give greek hosts "more control" at parties.

If IFC is serious about cracking down on alcohol abuse at fraternity parties, this would be the first time in about three years that a serious proposal has been introduced.

The proposal would require signs to be posted at the entrance to fraternity houses warning partygoers they must be 21 years of age to drink. It also would require that security guards be placed at entrances to monitor who attends parties and is able to drink.

The signs are of dubious value. Very few members of fraternities actually are of legal age to consume alcohol, but that is not why the law has stopped them or most other students on campus from drinking illegal libations.

The placement of security guards, however, sounds like a good idea, although the guards' authority at parties still is uncertain. To ensure a fair monitoring system at parties, the guards should have to answer to the IFC if a conflict arises — not the party's hosts.

IFC also is proposing that hosts post a list of designated drivers at the entrance of each party. This would, we hope, help reduce the potential for drinking and driving — a far too common and deadly combination.

Illegal alcohol consumption and abuse is a problem at UK, like most college campuses across the country. The IFC proposal would help with "risk management," as it is designed to do.

But if the IFC really is serious about eliminating the potential for underage drinking on campus, the council should stab the problem in the heart and address whether alcohol should be permitted in fraternity houses at all.

## Letters

### Black history often remains untold

To the editor:

I would like to ask Kameron Bumb if he can name one African-American mechanical engineer (his major) that has contributed in engineering history. We live in a world where the majority rules. Unfortunately history books are saturated by the ruling majority, leaving little space for other ethnic history.

Black History Month is for African-Americans to be educated about their whole history. Only a select few African-Americans are mentioned in our books. I am 31 years old. I got very little information of black history in the educational system (i.e.: public schools). What I learned was obtained outside the educational system. Participation in Black History Month to most folks is like someone asking

an individual who they are voting for president of the United States. The individual informs that person the election was over two weeks ago. All ethnic groups should set aside a time to showcase their history — whatever the month.

As far as the name African-American — we, as a people, have gone from nigger to colored, to Negro, to black, to a name we gave ourselves, African-American. During this entire name-metamorphosis other ethnic groups were calling themselves Native Americans, Italian-American, Asian-American, Irish-American etc....

Johnny Davis  
Lexington resident  
March 12, 1992

### Community colleges being ignored

To the editor:

The Inter-Community College Student Advisory Council applauds Governor Brereton Jones' "clean sweep" with respect to the University of Kentucky's Board of Trustees.

However, ICCSAC feels the cleansing process is not as thorough as it needs to be. We strongly suggest that the present attitude toward excluding community college student representation on the Board needs to be swept away as well. Now is the time for a fresh perspective on the constitution of Board members who represent the segment of UK that experiences the largest growth and holds the greatest numbers.

Perhaps the Powers That Be do not realize the lack of representation that the UK Community College System student body receives.

As everyone knows, Student Government Association President Scott Crosbie is supposed to represent all UK student concerns on the Board. However, if Crosbie represents the community college student population, it is news to the community college SGA presidents. Not once has Crosbie contacted community college SGA presidents with a question concerning commu-

nity college student interests in reference to Trustee affairs.

When questioned about his support for a community college student's presence on the Board, Crosbie says what he thinks community college students want to hear — but his actions speak louder than his words. I guess we should all be grateful that Crosbie even mouthed concerns. After all, why should he worry about keeping campaign promises to the 40,000 students who cannot vote in SGA elections?

Well, the term of the present student representative to the UK Board of Trustees is coming to an end. Soon bigger political fish will be on Crosbie's grill and the UK Community College system will be a faint and somewhat fuzzy memory for him. But let us not forget him.

Community college students must remain optimistic. After all, when Crosbie decides to run for another election, perhaps it will be in West Virginia.

Donna Miller  
ICCSAC Coordinator  
SGA President,  
Jefferson Community College  
— Southwest



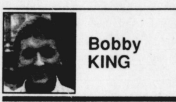
## All people must practice equality

The sea of school children quietly sat clustered together on the cafeteria floor like a flock of restless sheep. Their teachers sat behind them the way elementary school teachers do, seemingly at ease, but wary of any crisis which might disturb the flock.

Among the sheep were white ones and black ones, all with eager faces, all with the energy that God blesses 5- through 8-year-olds. There must have been 120 kindergarten through third-graders waiting for a special drug education program to resume on the floor of Crabbe Elementary School in Ashland, Ky.

JeVon Thompson, a reformed drug addict-turned drug educator, was in the middle of his "Love Your Liver" presentation — a fun, yet effective method of teaching kids about the harmful effects of drugs on the body. Thompson had just asked a third-grade teacher to pick six students from her grade who were good in "verbals" to participate in the next part of his program. He needed students who were able to express themselves effectively through words.

The teacher, who was white, looked out across her sheep and promptly selected six white students from her class of roughly 30. Like the rest of the school, the third-grade was made up of prob-



**Bobby King**  
KING

ably 80 percent white children and 20 percent black.

I paid little attention to her choices, giving her the benefit of the doubt. Thompson moved on to the second-grade teacher, who also was white, giving the teacher the same instructions. Once again, six little white sheep were marched to the front of the assembly.

I grew suspicious, but the idealist in me held back on making any rash judgments. We moved on to the first-grade, where a black woman kept watch over her flock. Sure enough, her first two picks were black students, with the rest being white — this despite the fact the makeup of her class was no different from the others.

I had the feeling she noticed the same thing I had. For whatever reason, she saw two of her black students as being good at "verbals," while the other grades were seemingly deprived of any black students with verbal talent.

I knew the odds of that actually being the reality were slim. It seemed clear that something was dreadfully wrong here. I tried to

persuade myself that what was so painfully clear in front of me was just my imagination — that I was seeing something that wasn't really there.

When we came to the kindergarten class, my worst fears were confirmed. Thompson, who is black, asked the white kindergarten teacher to pick her prize students. She quickly rattled off the names of four or five white kids when Thompson interrupted and plucked a tiny black girl from the audience.

He spoke softly to the girl, "Why don't you come out here?" The white teacher made little notice of this and sent five other white students out to join Thompson.

What happened? This may not be, and very likely is not, a case of intentional racial bias. It's much more subtle in its appearance in our society, going unnoticed by most. Teachers with the best of intentions may be making the same mistakes. That doesn't make it right, and it doesn't help our future generations bridge the gap that exists now between blacks and whites.

These teachers, who are entrusted with grooming our next generation of poets, presidents and plain folk, were unable to look past the color of a child's skin to see the brightness of their minds.

In these the most important years

of a child's intellectual development, black and white students are starting at different levels on the playing field. Age old advantages are being perpetuated.

Is there any wonder why affirmative action programs are still necessary? We may sit back in our chairs and sing our praises about how far we've come, especially in the last 30 years, but have we really made significant progress?

We just celebrated Black History Month, honoring the achievements and recalling the struggles of blacks. The president posted for photos with members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. There were countless seminars and speeches lauding everyone from Langston Hughes to Martin Luther King Jr. to Bishop Desmond Tutu.

But while we parade our progress in front of the television cameras, we teach a different doctrine in the classrooms, passing on our prejudices to the next generation. The dream is still alive. Dr. King. But while we can sit down at the table with our brothers and sisters of different races and creeds, we still see the color of their skin before we look into their hearts and minds.

Senior Staff Writer Bobby King is a journalism senior and a Kernel columnist.

## Mr. Conventional tells you how to vote



**Toby Gibbs**

One day last week, I was sitting in Burger Trough, hobnobbing with every John Q. Citizen about the day's headlines. Just as I was about to strap on my deluxe Fatburger Feedbag, my old buddy, Mr. Conventional Wisdom, waltzed through the door.

"Hiya, Mr. Conventional Wisdom," I shouted. "Howdy-do, young citizen," he replied with the turn of his head. "Say, you look a trifle confused — more so than usual. What's up, you angst-ridden, malaise-filled segment of the electorate, you?"

"Golly, Mr. C.W.," I replied. "It's this confounded election thing. Bush, Clinton, Brown, Buchanan, Perot. What's a guy to do?"

"Don't vote," he told me. "Go home, break open some Little Debbie Snack Cakes — Beef Figaroos maybe — and watch some game shows."

"Don't vote?" I thundered. "How can you say that?" I was shocked at the prospect of not casting my ballot. It's a time honored tradition in the Commonwealth. Even the dead vote in some counties.

"Looky," he began, "It's going to be Clinton vs. Bush this fall. And Clinton is unelectable. So Bush will win."

"Why is Clinton unelectable?" I wondered. "Because no one will vote for

him," Mr. C.W. replied. "Why not?" I queried. "Because he's unelectable," Mr. Conventional Wisdom answered. "It's because of that woman in the tabloid and that draft dodging thing. You know — character issues. Family values."

"Gee whiz, Mr. Conventional Wisdom," I said, again puzzled. "Politicians always talk about 'family values.' But I never have heard a decent definition of them. What does that mean, anyway?"

"I haven't the foggiest idea," he answered as he helped himself to my shake. "Nobody does. But it's a vital issue. And that's where Clinton suffers. You gonna eat your fries?"

"I'm confused again, Mr. Conventional Wisdom," I said, scratching my head. "Polls show most people either don't believe that Gennifer Flowers woman or they don't care. And Clinton has won a plurality of the veteran's vote. And if Clinton is unelectable, how come he's winning primary after primary? I mean, he must be electable to those people."

Mr. Conventional Wisdom just laughed. "Partner," he told me, "don't cloud the argument with facts. I know what people think. I know more about what the public thinks than the public does. And they care about this stuff — trust me."

In the back of the restaurant, near the condiment dispenser, an argument ensued between a Bush backer and a Buchananite. The Bush backer says Buchanan practices the blatantly cynical, racially-divisive politics of hate, and that the less-

"... I know what people think. I know more about what the public thinks than the public does. And they care about this stuff — trust me."

blatant Bush version is much better.

Confused, I went home and turned to another comrade of mine for comfort — the television set. A certain cable news network I know always seems to have hundreds of super-smart analysts and commentators ready to tell me what I think. I sink into my easy chair and hit the remote.

Through the magic of video tape technology, the friendly folks on the news can slice, dice and chop an hourlong speech by a candidate into a few handy-dandy sound bites I can digest in seconds. It's quite a convenience for me, and it gives the analysts ample time to interview each other about how much they like sound bites.

Later, the president made a speech from the White House. His speeches have a way of taking my mind off the problems of the day.

"Don't cry for me, Argentina," he intones. "Got that nitzy gritty economic deal thing there — always moving. Up. Down. Doing the hoky poky and turn itself around there. Like gangbusters now, don't you know. Major okey doky, roger wilco. Message City-Bar and I got that."

My favorite cable news network carried almost a full five minutes of the president's speech before cutting to their hourlong instant

analysis. Dozens of experts on all kinds of stuff oozed from the woodwork to tell us what the president said and what he meant. Later, a second group of experts showed up to tell us what the first group of experts said and what they meant.

I saw some of the president's new ads, including his "Just Say No To Sickness" health care ad. His "Read My Lips: This Time I'm Really Serious About No New Taxes — Really!" slogan should sweep my brain. By the fifth war, Saddam Hussein will just know Bush means business!

I suppose it's just as my friend, Mr. Conventional Wisdom, often says: Only a man with Bush's years of experience can solve the gripping problems he created.

Senior Staff Writer Toby Gibbs is a UK employee and a Kernel columnist.

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## Cawood

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play announcer for the Vanderbilt Radio Network for the past 14 years, will be employed by Sports Communications, which holds the radio and television broadcast rights to UK football and men's basketball. Sports Communications is a joint venture between Host Creative Communications, WVLC-Radio of Lexington, WKYT-TV of Lexington and Clear Channel Communi-

Inc. (WHAS-Radio of Louisville).

Hacker, who said he had 50 percent control in choosing his new partner, claimed McAlexander had his vote all the way.

"I did have a vote," Hacker said. "And my immediate reaction was that if we could get him, he was the man we ought to go after for the job."

"Charlie is one of the most capable people in broadcasting and I'm looking forward to working with him. I think we're very fortunate to get someone of Charlie's calibre."

Newton, who worked with McAlexander when the former was coaching at Vanderbilt, called him an excellent broadcaster and an excellent person. Newton was asked by Jim Host, managing partner of Sports Communications, to make the announcement yesterday. But the decision was finalized as early as the UK-Vanderbilt basketball game on March 1 at Rupp Arena.

"It was very tough to keep this quiet, but that's the way they wanted it," McAlexander said. "People started getting wind of it last night (Monday) and the phone started

ringing off the hook."

McAlexander said he could never replace Ledford.

"He's the best we've ever had," he said. "He's as much a part of UK sports as Adolph Rupp or anyone else ever associated with UK sports."

Ledford, also on hand for the announcement, lent his support to both Hacker and McAlexander, calling the latter a capable sportscaster.

"I've had the opportunity to hear him on numerous occasions, and I

think Kentucky fans will really like him," Ledford said.

Hacker and McAlexander also announced their game plan for the coming year.

When games are not televised live, McAlexander will serve as color analyst to complement Hacker's play-by-play calls. For live television broadcasts, Hacker will handle play-by-play for TV, while McAlexander will do the play-by-play for radio. For tape-delayed TV broadcasts, McAlexander will be the play-by-play man.

The remainder of spots on the

broadcast team will be occupied collectively by local sportscasters Rob Bromley, Dave Baker and Dick Gabriel.

McAlexander brings 20 years of sports broadcasting experience, in Mississippi and Tennessee, to the UK Network. He was named the Tennessee Sportscaster of the Year in both 1990 and 1991. In 1986, he was ranked third nationally among his colleagues in terms of awareness and appeal by Television and Radio Age Magazine.

## Library

Continued from page 1

looks like one where everybody sits there and stares at one another and sees who blinks first," said committee member Rep. Joe Clarke (D-Danville). "So I'm not sure how it's going to come out."

Blandford said he doesn't believe allowing UK to issue bonds would make it out of the committee. But "the legislative process is such that sometimes things work out in these

conference committees that you wouldn't predict."

Clarke said the amount of commitment "likely" will be a major issue in the conference committee.

And, with a bare-bones budget, he said there isn't much with which to negotiate a compromise.

"There aren't that many issues," Clarke said. "There's not much wiggle room in this budget — really."

The Senate recommendation also authorized UK to begin design work on its proposed mechanical

engineering building.

While the committee is meeting, Wethington said he will be close to the phone the next few days, in case legislators want more information.

"It's important in this next two days that we be around close enough that we can be reached and touch base when this thing comes along here," he said.

Even if it means being late for the Wildcats' game Thursday in the NCAA Tournament.

"If I go it'll be about game time," Wethington said.

## Resources

Continued from page 1

ducted more than 50 successful resource audits.

Suggestions were made to plant large wind blocking and shading trees around the building to reduce temperature control costs. Toilets that flush with "gray" shower water would save six gallons per flush.

"Lighting and heating are two areas where you can get instant savings," Fritsch said.

However, an anonymous representative of the UK Physical Plant Department claimed they are several steps ahead of the workshop.

In 1987 the PPD installed a centrally controlled heating and cooling system in more than 40 newer

buildings on campus.

Another energy saver on campus is the newly installed glazed windows on the W.D. Funkhouser Building.

PPD currently is testing ultrasonic light switches in White Hall Classroom Building. The units are expensive but they pay for themselves quickly, the representative said.

Kentucky state law requires UK to use recycled paper products, Gregory said. The paper used on campus is 50 percent recycled, of which 20 percent is post-consumer waste.

The resource audit, which will be organized by chemical engineering senior Mike Rust hopes to reveal more areas of concern.

The audit "is inextricably linked

to the work of environmental studies students and faculty," Gallimore said.

Because the audit will be performed by volunteer students and faculty, Dick Levine, of the UK Architecture department, said he hopes that some of the money UK saves will be returned to form lasting conservation programs.

## Baesler

Continued from page 1

any programs that deal with new technologies that would be good for the work force. I feel the No. 1 purpose of a college education is preparing you to get a good job. So if anything is cut ... I believe it would be some built-in fat."

In response to a student's question, Baesler said he agrees with the *Roe vs. Wade* decision but he feels

women under 18 should have parental consent.

Baesler, who is running for the congressional seat vacated by Republican Larry Hopkins, said his failed gubernatorial campaign last year would give him a "big boost" in this race because of the media exposure he received, as well as the chance to hone up his campaigning skills.

Baesler said getting students to vote is important not only this November, but in future elections, too.

## SGA

Continued from page 1

Feck, Mike Wainscott and Jennifer Schwartz, said they will continue their bid as write-in candidates.

Wainscott told the board last night that he understood the names would not appear on the ballot but wanted to know whether his whole ticket, including Leigh and Malone, would follow the same rules.

"There's nothing about write-in candidates (listed in the rules)," Wainscott said.

The board still was deliberating on whether a voting booth will be placed in the College of Law.

Earlier this semester, the board had decided to place an extra voting booth at Margaret I. King Library this year, rather than placing one at the law school.

## Cats

Continued from page 1

tional trade opportunities.

Guests will include representatives from business, government and world-trade organizations.

"It's Your Call" is a call-in program featuring local, state and regional personalities who address issues of concern to central Kentucky residents.

The monthly program, which premiered Feb. 26 with Lexington Mayor Scotty Baesler and his guest, is produced by WUKY news director Patricia Murray and general manager Roger Chesser.

## CORRECTION

Because of an editor's error, the location of tomorrow's University Political Action Committee debate was incorrect. The debate will be held in the Old Student Center Theater. In addition, the Commuter Student Board also will participate in the UPAC debate.

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# Appalachian Agenda

A Product of the Appalachian Student Leadership Project

## "Hicks, hillbillies & rednecks:" Mountain students offer new solutions for old problems

By Brian Bayes, Gerald Dunaway and Scott Hollen

What do you know about Appalachian Kentucky? Are you aware of the problems there?

Do you know where Appalachian Kentucky is?

We, the members of the Appalachian Student Leadership Project at the University of Kentucky, would like to point out a few of the things that separate us from others, and recognize a few of the problems facing our people.

We also would like to express our opinions on how we can change to better not only Appalachian Kentucky, but Kentucky as a whole.

We feel that it is our duty and privilege to bring forth our feelings, thoughts, and visions on making our state the beautiful and respected place it should be.

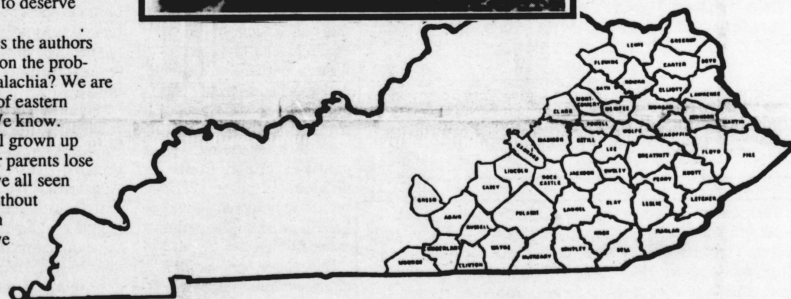
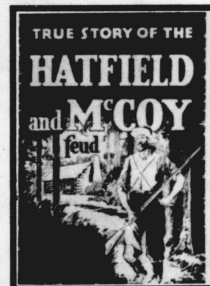
This publication was written by the students of

UK 300, an experimental class for students from Kentucky's 49 Appalachian counties. The class brought together students from different parts of the mountain region - from Grayson to Harlan to Booneville - and showed us that our problems are mutual and that together we are a voice loud enough to deserve recognition.

What makes the authors here experts on the problems of Appalachia? We are all products of eastern Kentucky. We know.

We have all grown up watching our parents lose jobs. We have all seen people go without proper health care. We have faced the prospects of limited educations.

We have all faced the stereotypes of "hicks," hillbillies" and "rednecks."



We face the environmental problems of strip mining. Some of the brightest young minds of Eastern

Kentucky were brought together in the course and shown how to voice their opinions. We have realized

that if what we have faced in our lives is to change we cannot sit on our ideas and  
**See Mountain, Page 2**

## Economic diversification crucial for region's future

By Greg Cornett and Brad Harris

The economy in Appalachia is in trouble because the people there are stupid, lazy, and only interested in welfare.

Of course, that statement is not true.

But it is a stereotype that many people use to explain away the distress of Eastern Kentucky's economy, and one that often leads people away from the truth about Appalachia's problems.

Actually, the problems in

Eastern Kentucky are not social in nature. They are economic. And that is what this essay is about - a bad economy. Not bad people.

The coal economy in Eastern Kentucky has been on a downslide for several years. The region is so dependent on coal that the entire economy has gone downhill too. This is because there is little or no economic diversification in the region. The coal economy in Eastern Kentucky is definitely bust right now, and many analysts

speculate that it may never truly boom again.

So why is there no economic diversification? Theories on this are as common as an unemployed Appalachian coal miner.

The truth is, there are many factors contributing to the region's economic problems. These include the poor infrastructure and rugged geography of the region with its mountains, ill-repaired and curvy roads, and distance from interstates and major airports. Also, poor educational facilities

and opportunities in the region have fostered above-average dropout rates, lower-than-average achievement scores, and a workforce unprepared for many jobs.

Stereotypes have been perpetuated by the media and others for many years, and have created a misinformed and negative view of Appalachia that has likely deterred some companies from considering the region for development.

For college students from Eastern Kentucky, this

means that even though we might want to, it would be difficult to return to the region.

A college degree is of little help when there are simply no jobs available, as is the case in so many areas of Eastern Kentucky. Furthermore, although some graduates may be able to find employment near their hometown, it often will be less profitable than a position they could take in another area.

But hopefully, this will not  
**See Economic, Page 4**

## In this publication

### Page 1 - New Solutions

Brian Bayes, Gerald Dunaway and Scott Hollen give an overview of the publication and its purpose.

### Page 1 - Economy

Greg Cornett and Brad Harris argue that Appalachia's economy must diversify to survive.

### Page 2 - Stereotypes

According to Mary Ann McKenzie, popular images of Appalachia leave everything to the imagination.

### Page 3 - Gender

Roles have changed but sexism and stereotype still make life difficult for women in Appalachia, say April Graham and Alicia Wright.

### Page 5 - Education

Encouraging mountain students to attend college seems to be no one's priority, write Bo Farmer, Lara May and Dan Smathers.

### Page 6 - Health Care

While the health care crisis plagues the nation, rural Appalachia suffers even more, according to Elizabeth Smith and Chris Harris.

### Page 7 - Trash

Mary Lee Perry and Christopher A. Porter describe how roadside dumping and growing landfills have trashed Eastern Kentucky.

This tabloid was written by the students of UK 300-001, the Appalachian Student Leadership Project, an experimental course for students from Appalachian Kentucky sponsored by the UK Appalachian Center. Through guest speakers and volunteer work at social service agencies, students acquire skills and develop ideas to improve the communities from which they come. The UK course, taught by Kentucky journalist and former Appalachian Regional Commission co-chair Al Smith, is one of seven of its kind being taught around the state. Below are the students who contributed to this publication.

Brian Bayes  
Greg Cornett  
Gerald Dunaway  
Bo Farmer  
April Graham  
Brad Harris  
Chris Harris  
Scott Hollen

Kristina Howard  
Lara May  
Mary Ann McKenzie  
Mary Lee Perry  
Christopher A. Porter  
Elizabeth Smith  
Dan Smathers  
Alicia Wright

Jim White  
Editing/Design

Tyrone Johnston  
Production

All photographs courtesy of the University  
of Kentucky Appalachian Center



The Appalachian Mountains

## Mountain From Page One

opinions as past generations have. We cannot wait for others to come and help us with our problems. Now is our time. Some interesting and concerned people contributed to the pages of this publication. If you examine what they have written, perhaps you might develop a somewhat different perception of Appalachian people.

We each see the reality we jointly experience from a different perspective. This seems obvious but should be kept in mind while reading these articles.

These have been written not to entertain but to inform, to enlighten, to provide the reader with a new, perhaps unique look at some of the problems faced by the residents of the mountain region.

The press and Washington politicians rediscover the

plight of the people of Appalachia about every 25 years or so, and there follows a spate of magazine and newspaper articles, television documentaries, political speeches and junkets purporting to examine the problems facing the region and proposing solutions.

The most recent discovery occurred in the 1960s when President Lyndon Johnson declared war on poverty in Appalachia. We who lived in the area at the time saw a gaggle of discoverers, many of whom came to the mountains to make a quick buck describing the misery of the natives for their readership, most of whom came with more favorable intentions.

But soon the nation's involvement in Vietnam began to divert the collective national attention from these domestic problems.

The war eclipsed the problems of Appalachia in the collective national mind and the plight of the mountain people was soon largely forgotten.

Hopefully, this publication can resurrect some of the concern once felt for Appalachia among a new generation.

The reader has here a view of the problems facing Appalachia from a group of students, most of whom were born, raised and educated through high school in the facilities provided in the region. As such, they are in a unique position to define the problems there.

Who better able to discuss the problems of Appalachia than the sons and daughters of that region who are concerned about the plight of its inhabitants, and who are the region's future.

## Stereotypes ignore region's realities

By Mary Ann McKenzie

When people see the word Appalachia, they imagine a wasteland teeming with illiterate hillbillies and pregnant 14-year-olds.

This is a picture painted by others and at times a picture we paint of ourselves.

These ideas were here long before "Green Acres" or "The Beverly Hillbillies." Rather, these programs reinforce the stereotypes that already exist.

There's so much more to the area than the stereotypes lead people to believe.

People came to the mountain region seeing its natural resource, coal. But once stripped of the minerals people failed to see its true treasures. The mountains are full of fresh air and beautiful greenery. Wasteland is a far cry from what one really sees if they just open their minds and eyes. Appalachia is full of beautiful lakes and peaceful countryside.

It has such beauty that it draws its natives back. Appalachians cannot forget where they came from. It is an area with a strong sense of community and family.

The communities are full of people who care for each other. It is an area of many great people who sometimes are called "hillbillies."

The term hillbilly is used frequently to describe Appalachians. It carries many negative connotations.

See Stereotype, Page 7

## Gender Trouble

Changing roles give women of Appalachia subordinate status

By April Graham  
and Alicia Wright

*The tiny kitchen in the back corner of the house was smothered in a blanket of heat and steam from the pressure cooker on the stove and the burning August sun. Waves of heat struck the woman laboring to can bushels of tomatoes before any could go to waste.*

*Goodness knows she could better stand the sweat dripping down the neck of her housecoat now than seven hungry children tugging at her hem in December. She tucked a loose strand of hair back into the knot at the nape of her neck and swiped a rag across her streaked face. As she squinted against the rising steam, the secrets and sorrows borne of hard times at an early age faded into the determined depths of her eyes. But the lines of worry and hardship that seemed as though they should belong to a woman 45, clearly etch themselves into the tired face of a woman not yet 22.*

We find this image of the Appalachian woman in the pages of popular fiction and in media portrayals of the region.

Yet, through the evolution of women's rights as well as a changing society and economy, the status of the Appalachian woman has been greatly altered throughout the years.

Women in Appalachia have always been strong and independent.

Travelers to the region after the Civil War were somewhat shocked by the lack of "chivalry" paid to the women in the mountains.

But the Appalachian woman did not expect nor desire what, from her point of view, was differential treatment.

Due to the division of

labor that was necessary for survival at the time, there was a sense of partnership and sexual equality. Both woman and man worked equally hard to maintain an acceptable way of life, and in turn recognized the other's work and respected them for it.

But following World War II, the mountain woman began to "modernize."

With new appliances and amenities she was relieved of much of the burden that had been hers some years ago.

And, for the first time, she was free to seek employment outside of the home.

Slowly, it seems, a new sort of gender-based tension began to grow out of this gained independence.

The Appalachian woman has in fact suffered a great deal due to the traditional male dominance in the region.

Several institutions in the area have served to maintain this dominance.

One example is the Old Regular Baptist Church, once a strong force in the region, which has maintained very traditional beliefs about the place of women in the family and in society.

The church has encouraged females to be conservative in their dress, speech, and actions. For many generations, becoming skilled and educated was not encouraged as a goal for Appalachian women.

The stories of two Appalachian women illustrate the point.

Ruby Robinson, a 60-year-old high school cook in Eastern Kentucky, was taken out of school while she was in the eighth grade to help her mother at home.

Four of her six brothers went on to finish college and one entered the military.

Carol Honeycutt, another Eastern Kentucky resident,



Hard economic times and the increase of single-parent families have women reporting to work in jobs previously held only by men.

was told by a high school teacher that it was indeed a good thing for her to quit high school.

In that teacher's opinion, education would have been wasted on her since she was 15 years old and would probably be married soon anyway.

But since World War II, women all over the country have continued to become skilled as well as educated and have entered the work force in rapid numbers. Between now and 1995, it is estimated that two-thirds of all new entrants into the job market will be women, and most of them between the ages of 16 and 24.

Still, in Appalachia, women are entering the labor force at lower rates than men and other women elsewhere in the country. Employment opportunities are clustered around relatively few low-paying occupations and at the same time women are still paid less than men for work of the same or comparable value.

Also, when unemployment is high, as it generally is in Appalachia, labor market participation declines.

Another factor is that women have to balance work with responsibilities to

their children.

Finding efficient childcare at a reasonable rate is one of the primary problems facing women of Appalachia in the 1990s who must work or who are trying to go to school and obtain an education.

The general status of women as primary wage earners is also changing. In many cases today, women head the household and are the sole wage earners. Surprisingly, women in a growing number of traditional households are not only contributing income but are actually out-earning their husbands.

The trend may prove to have a profound impact on family gender roles in Appalachia.

A West Virginia study called *Women and Employment Inc.* estimated that 40 percent of the women living in that state are single, separated, divorced or widowed.

Furthermore, a female-headed family was found by the same study to be four times more likely to fall below the poverty level than a male-headed household.

Thus, we can see that the poverty population is becoming increasingly young and female.

This factor leads to one of the most recent economic and social trends within the Appalachian region - the rising number of children who are living in economically impoverished families and growing up poor.

Appalachian women are found to encounter more health risks during pregnancy, a high risk of illness, chronic ailments, as well as abnormal delays in the development of their children. The inequalities that the Appalachian woman tends to suffer is affecting a very important resource in the region - the children.

If women in Appalachia are not able to properly feed, clothe and educate their children, a bright new future for Appalachia is doubtful.

The problems of the Appalachian woman are many and the solutions are varied.

But solutions can be reached if we work together. Those of us from Appalachia must become a united front and form our own organizations and create our own institutions that will bring about economic equity and power for women in our communities.

Government policies must  
**See Gender, Page 8**

## Economic diversification

From Page One

always be the case. Many of the economic problems of the region can be overcome.

### The coal severance tax

Just as the region and people of Eastern Kentucky are complex and diverse, so are the region's problems.

There is no panacea or blanket solution to fix the economic troubles of the region.

Most likely, any solution will be multi-faceted, and diversification will be a difficult process.

But one way within our grasp to begin the process of diversification is to return more of the proceeds from the state's coal severance tax to the region.

The money then could be used to improve infrastructure, to fund worker training programs, and to assist and attract more business and industry which is service-related and less extractive in nature.

Coal mining has been a fact of life in Eastern Kentucky for many years. But the coal industry has not proven to be the salvation of the Eastern Kentucky economy.

The entire economy in many areas goes up and down with the boom and bust cycles of coal.

Fewer people are needed to mine more coal today because of increased mechanization and stricter federal clean-air guidelines may make Kentucky coal harder to sell.

All this has resulted in more and more Kentucky miners losing their jobs and the region's entire economy is suffering.

Currently, only 12 percent of money raised from the state's coal severance tax is being sent back to coal-producing counties.

The rest is placed in the state's general fund and used for a variety of programs, not all of which help Kentucky's coal fields recover from the effects of coal mining.

Many have suggested that a much higher percentage of the tax money - around 50 percent - should be sent back to local county governments.

But simply returning the money is not enough.

The portion of the coal severance tax money returned to coal-producing counties should be mainly, if not entirely, earmarked for economic development activities.

The money should be used to attract new businesses and industries (as well as assisting existing ones) which would be locally owned and/or which would employ local people rather than bring in workers from other areas.

This way the severance tax money would be used to assist or attract business and industry which would stimulate the local economies by keeping more of the money in the respective counties. Furthermore, the severance tax money should be used in continued education and skills development to create a highly trained workforce, and in the expansion and improvement of infrastructure in the region.

### Economic alternatives

There has been a push for economic diversity in Appalachia for decades.

Not too long ago, manufacturing of durable goods was seen as the key to success in our industrial society. Supporters of diversified economic development in the region emphasized the recruitment of manufacturing industries to the region. But the limiting mountain terrain made this task difficult.

As the country moves toward a more service-oriented economy, Appalachia is offered a better chance at economic diversification.

The development and improvement of service industries such as informa-



Industries like tourism have been proposed by some as potential ways to diversify the economy of many Eastern Kentucky communities.

tion technologies, health technologies and services, and tourism could provide for better economic times in the depressed region.

*A college degree is of little help when there are simply no jobs available, as is the case in so many areas of Eastern Kentucky.*

A recent study by the Stanford Research Institute indicated that information technologies are among the driving fields influencing the U.S. economy. This field includes such industries as microelectronics, computer hardware and software and telecommunications. The development of these industries in Eastern Kentucky would be possible even given the terrain.

These industries do not require large amounts of space like many factories, and are usually not hampered by poor road networks.

Much of the work can be done in remote areas by computer.

As our nation's population ages, there is a growing need for nursing homes.

Many of the counties in Eastern Kentucky have large numbers of retired people who would make the

region perfect for such an industry. Also, with the prices of health care in our hospitals increasing dramatically, there has been a growing demand for home health services and equipment.

The health care industry provides for a wide variety of jobs ranging from nursing to engineering of new health care equipment.

Health care services is one of the few industries that has continued to grow even with the nation's slugging economy.

Further development in this area could provide economic support for the hard times that the state is experiencing.

Tourism is another industry which could bring jobs to Eastern Kentucky.

The region has a great deal of natural beauty. There are also state parks and lakes in the area, as well as many county and town festivals throughout the year.

There is much to do and see in the region, especially for those who enjoy nature. But more money needs to be spent to adequately advertise this part of the commonwealth as a tourist site, and the possibilities for future developments should be explored.

The Webb Company's

proposed Red Fox Resort near Carr Fork Lake in Knott County, which would include, among other things, a resort hotel and a championship golf course, is a good example.

Such service industries could give a boost to the Eastern Kentucky economy. But these new jobs - especially those related to the high-tech and health care industries - require employees to have more educational skills than mining or manufacturing.

This creates a problem given the fact that the high school graduation rate for Eastern Kentucky is not much above half the national rate.

Hopefully, the 1990 Education Reform Act passed by the Kentucky legislature can help to improve the graduation rate and provide a better educated workforce.

But the reform act is only part of the solution.

We also must set up programs to retrain our present-day workforce in order to compete for jobs in the present.

Education should enable Appalachians to develop the necessary skills.

*A future for Appalachia*  
As we enter the final

decade of the 20th Century, our region is plagued with economic problems. The reliance on coal that began after the Civil War is still the life-blood of the mountains. But the coal industry is no longer the force and employer that it once was. As the coal industry moves forward, the economy and the people of Eastern Kentucky must also move forward in order to survive.

The key to survival is economic diversity.

To create such diversity, we must adapt to a changing society, promote education and encourage financial assistance.

Mark Twain once remarked that if the world was coming to an end, he would want to be in Kentucky because things here always happen 10 years late.

But the ability to realize changes in the economy and adapt to those changes is an important component in developing new industries, and something of which Kentuckians are capable.

A special committee of economists, engineers and laborers could be formed to study the future and attempt to lead the state forward. Also important to economic diversification is a good education and worker training system that can help the labor force acquire the skills needed in a high-tech

world market.

Finally, we need to reconsider the way aid is distributed in the region.

Many of the problems in Eastern Kentucky are blamed on the welfare state created by programs like the New Deal.

Harry Caudill wrote that the region was filled with poorly educated people "subsisting on the generosity of the welfare state."

The aid did more harm than good by providing people with an easy way out and letting outsiders control their well-being.

Financial aid must be distributed in a way that makes people self-reliant. Programs could be organized that provide funding and also help to establish and maintain private businesses.

The object is to help the region help itself.

To recruit new business and industry into the region we must re-establish the self-reliance that our ancestors held so dear. The reassertion of this trait into the people of the mountains would help to eradicate some of the stereotypes of laziness and despair that are now present.

A self-reliant workforce that would be able to flexibly adapt to new technologies is the key to economic prosperity in the mountains.

## Better recruiting, counseling necessary for education to improve in mountain region

By Bo Farmer, Lara May and Dan Smathers

Appalachia has been plagued in the past and remains plagued today with problems concerning education.

While much attention has been focused on problems with the region's elementary and secondary school system, problems with educating Appalachia's youth extend to higher education as well.

Poor public schools result in a lack of preparedness for college.

There often is a lack of encouragement to pursue higher education.

And many Eastern Kentucky families have limited funds to pay for college. All of these factors have kept Appalachian youth behind their peers in the rest of the country.

It is now 1992. Where does Appalachia stand in the quest of educating its youth?

Many say that Appalachian students are not up to the standards to go beyond high school, yet this, just like many other mountain stereotypes, is a myth.

A report by the Appalachian Center at the University of Kentucky states that there is no significant difference in ACT scores between Appalachian and non-Appalachian students at UK.

The report went on to say that Appalachian students perform as well as their peers in university coursework.

This is startling to some, yet for those of us who have lived the majority of our lives in the mountains, this comes as no surprise.

Still, despite an increasing percentage of Appalachian students at UK, more could be done to make higher

education an option for mountain youth.

### Recruiting and counseling

The recruitment of Appalachian students is below state averages as well as national averages.

UK only employs three full-time recruiters to cater to all 120 counties in Kentucky, including the 49 counties that make up the Appalachian portion of the state.

Many times the high schools in Appalachian counties are not visited due to the inconvenience of traveling through the mountains and the lack of recruiters.

High school guidance counselors also are a vital source of information for students who wish to pursue higher education.

But high school students from Appalachia often recite stories of guidance counselors discouraging desires to attend the nation's finest colleges or even major state universities.

These large institutions often are perceived in the mountains as cold and impersonal.

In one particular case, a high school student from Eastern Kentucky went to meet with his guidance counselor about applying to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The counselor discouraged the student, telling him that it was very unlikely that his application would be considered and provided him with no further encouragement or help in pursuing his application.

But this particular story had a good ending.

A teacher gathered the information needed and eventually the student was accepted.

Unfortunately, not all

situations end like this one.

Many Eastern Kentucky high schools do little to encourage recruitment to large state institutions like the University of Kentucky. Many guidance counselors tell students that institutions like UK are too large and they will only get lost in the crowd.

But assuming that schools like UK are not interested in students from Eastern Kentucky is not true.

As stated in the Appalachian Center report, "Appalachian students make up an increasingly significant part of UK's student body. More Appalachian students are turning to UK for their higher education, and each year they represent a larger proportion of the university's enrollment."

Large colleges and universities are not for everyone but that doesn't mean people who want to attend them should be discouraged.

There are several universities, colleges, community colleges and vocational schools in Kentucky which can accommodate any type of student.

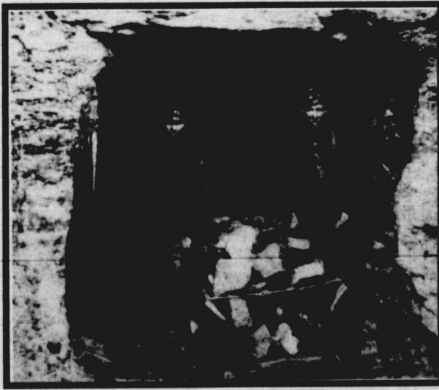
It is not that we are blaming all guidance counselors or college recruiters for inappropriate advice given to students, but the main point is that there should never be counselors who discourage any kind of higher education.

It is unfortunate that many Appalachian students are not aware of all the opportunities available to them. Each higher education institution needs to improve the recruiting and each high school needs to inform all students of every opportunity available to them.

### Paying the bill

While more and more students from Appalachia

See Education, Page 8



The future of the state's coal industry is uncertain due to strict new federal clean air laws and questions about the longevity of coal reserves.

## And you think you've got problems . . .

National health care crisis pales in comparison to medical woes of rural Appalachia

By Chris Harris  
and Elizabeth Smith

Parades, special appearances, community-wide welcomes or perhaps a half-page newspaper advertisement.

These are ways that small towns across the country have attempted to lure doctors to their communities.

The latter was the case recently in a small Eastern Kentucky newspaper, welcoming the return of the town's only general surgeon.

It is common knowledge throughout the country, the state and in Eastern Kentucky in particular - health care access is a major problem.

For individuals in rural Appalachia, this problem is all too familiar.

Eastern Kentucky and parts of other neighboring Appalachian states are desperate for more health care providers, and the recruitment depression seems to keep snowballing.

Although federal committees have sought to place primary care within a short drive of all mountain residents, statistics show that Appalachian Kentuckians in some areas have access to a mere half the number of health care personnel available to others in the state.

While this is definitely a major problem in rural counties everywhere, rural Appalachian counties and surrounding areas have only one primary care physician for every 1,100 people.

### Attracting new doctors

The increase in the number of trained health care professionals leaves about one half of the 49 Appalachian Kentucky counties designated as health care manpower shortage areas.

Reasons for the current situation are as simple as the

geography and infrastructure of the Appalachian region.

Often the needs of the spouse and family of the health care provider become overriding factors in deciding where to locate a practice.

Many of the educational facilities in Eastern Kentucky decrease the attractiveness of the region to physicians. Some of the schools still in use in Eastern Kentucky were constructed in the 1930s, and lack such amenities as adequate roofing and air conditioning. Hopefully, the Kentucky Education Reform Act will at least partially remedy this problem.

But also, there is a lack of recreational facilities, and cultural opportunities for all age groups in rural Appalachia.

In many counties, the sale of alcohol is illegal, limiting nightlife and tourism.

There is even a lack of restaurants other than fast-food chains, and the exposure to fine arts in the area is minimal.

There are transportation problems, but not caused from everybody rushing home after a hard day's work.

These hold-ups are the result of insufficient roads and slow-moving coal trucks.

Bad roads make for hazardous driving and offer poor access to larger urban areas.

For the spouses and families of doctors who were not reared in Appalachia, it is easy to see why the quality of life is unattractive to them.

But even health care professionals with roots in Appalachian Kentucky often are deterred from returning to the region after they have completed their education.

For many it has been a life-long goal to get out of

the depressing situation that persists in Appalachia.

Even for those with a desire to return to a down-home atmosphere where they feel most comfortable, there is little incentive for them to consider doing so.

Poor facilities, lack of clinical support personnel and disproportionate doctor/patient ratios are among the most obvious reasons keeping native doctors from returning to the region.

One can only imagine the frustration of a doctor who has more than the needed ability to treat a particular illness, but does not have access to the equipment needed to treat the patient.

Patients also experience this frustration because they are aware that the closest facility to them is usually just a stopping point on the way to a sufficiently equipped hospital in a large city where they can find the trained professionals and the resources to give them the care they need.

*Eastern Kentucky and parts of other neighboring Appalachian states are desperate for more health care providers, and the recruitment depression seems to keep snowballing.*

The most crucial consequence is that Appalachian health care facilities and personnel end up at a standstill.

Physicians are limited in the amounts of money they can charge because of a lack of specialized care, therefore money is lost to them and their facility.

And many patients in the rural Appalachian region cannot afford to pay for any health care regardless of the price.

This leads to a very unfortunate situation.

Patients put off preventive and maintenance health care so when they finally are forced to see a doctor, their condition often has advanced to the point of needing not only specialized but long-term care.

This makes for a sicker Appalachian region in general, again creating an uninviting environment for a practicing physician with the option to go to any city in the country to practice.

### Appalachian assets

Despite the many drawbacks of coming to rural Appalachian Kentucky to practice health care, there are many assets which usually go unnoticed.

The scenery is as beautiful as any top vacation spot, and there is something to be said for the quiet hometown atmosphere.

In fact, there are physicians practicing in the area only because of the personal relationships that are expected, not only from patients, but from their families.

The people of Appalachia take great pride in knowing their doctor on a personal basis, and not just on a professional one.

Many of the needed improvements in Appalachia are underway as ideas and solutions keep appearing.

The University of Kentucky contributes a huge effort to solving the health care manpower shortage in the mountains.

For instance, many of the health care professions programs are placing a high emphasis on accepting students from rural areas in hopes that they will return there to practice after their graduation.

There are tuition assistance programs offered to students who demonstrate need in return for an agreed number of years of service.

Although many students agree to this with no intention of remaining in Appalachia after they have fulfilled their requirements, some grow fond of the area and decide to stay.

Certain health profession programs are now requiring that students not only be educated in the classrooms about the problems facing the region, but also actually go to the area to complete required clinical rotations.

These permit students and residents to broaden their perspectives of health care delivery systems in rural Kentucky.

Not only is there a new regional medical center in Hazard, Kentucky, but there also is beginning to be more access to support staff such as radiology, physical therapy and medical laboratory assistants.

The University of Kentucky Medical Center also has recently become more accessible to Eastern Kentucky patients by helicopter.

All of these improvements in the facilities and personnel help reduce the deficit of need.

Although Eastern Kentucky has had its problems in the past and still continues to struggle with the successful recruitment of health care professionals, the future is looking somewhat brighter than the past.

With recent legislative support, and new development proposals, the region seems to be headed in the right general direction.

Roads, entertainment, education, and money for economic development are all needed in Appalachian Kentucky.

With these needs fulfilled, the region's economy could turn around, and our problem of providing health care to the people of Eastern Kentucky will be easier to solve.

# Garbage trashing East Kentucky

## Waste from inside and out threatening Appalachian environment

By Mary Lee Perry and Christopher A. Porter

While driving home from the University of Kentucky, I peer out my window into the crystal clear Appalachian sky.

The crisp winter air, free from the smoggy haze of more urban areas, is interrupted only by the rolling hills and towering mountains in the distance.

But from these refreshingly beautiful sights, my eyes are diverted to the closer land, the roadsides and valleys, and the trash that covers them.

I see the wreckage of an old pickup truck, an abandoned refrigerator, a bag of household trash bursting at the seams to reveal yesterday's diapers, not to mention the highway litter fused with the fallen leaves.

I'm speaking of one of Eastern Kentucky's biggest problems, right up there with unemployment and poor health conditions - **TRASH.**

Kentucky's trash problem is deeply rooted in the economic conditions that dominate life in Appalachia.

In Eastern Kentucky, where coal was once king, unemployment is high and funds are low, both on personal and governmental levels.

What this means to the environment is trash from within and trash from without.

Local governments, generally charged with the duty of dealing with trash are often hard-pressed even to provide for services like ambulances and fire departments.

When funds barely are adequate for such emergency facilities, local trash collection doesn't seem quite so important.

Furthermore, these economically depressed regions often operate landfills that allow other states to dump



*With trash pickup not provided in many counties, roadside dumping has become a major problem in the Eastern Kentucky mountains.*

trash for a fee.

While the funds raised from such landfills have short-term benefits, the growing landfills threaten the environment and the health of residents of Appalachian communities.

Aside from visual unpleasantness which is detrimental to the possibility of developing an active tourist industry in Kentucky, filling Kentucky's landfills with out-of-state trash is dangerous to the health and well-being of Eastern Kentucky's citizens.

Dangerous chemical pollutants seep from these landfills into local watersheds and, of equal importance, into the ground water

which lies below.

This ground water is found in the wells of rural Kentucky where they are the only source of water. Also, this water feeds the soil that provides the livelihood for many agriculturally dependent families.

Like the out-of-state trash found in landfills, the in-state trash never put in landfills also is harmful to Eastern Kentucky's ecology and its people.

Since the landfills mentioned earlier generally charge for trash services, many economically pressed individuals and families opt to illegally dump trash rather than pay for services.

Furthermore, many areas have no access to trash pickup. Also, some landfills restrict items such as junk cars or appliances from their premises.

As a nation, even the world, becomes more environmentally aware, so do some Kentuckians.

Groups like Kentuckians for the Commonwealth currently battle with government officials and policymakers, representing the preservation of Kentucky's natural beauty and resources.

And while these determined Kentuckians are doing some very important work, others also must realize the tragedy which is occurring in our state and especially in the economically depressed region of Eastern Kentucky.

When Eastern Kentucky citizens cannot properly dispose of waste, when we are polluting our own environment, when we have not yet learned to properly deal with our own trash problems, how can we allow our landfills to solve the trash problems of other regions?

There is trash on our highways.

Trash in our mountains. Trash in our valleys, in our water and indirectly in our food.

We must get the trash out of our lives if we continue to hope to bring tourists into the region, maintain our health and grow economically.

At this rate, Eastern Kentucky may find its only development as that of the nation's dumping ground.

Someone once said that you don't know what you have until you lose it.

If Eastern Kentucky's problem with trash is not dealt with properly and treated as a serious concern, the people there may soon be wondering what happened to the beautiful land they once had.

## Stereotype

From Page Two

One might picture a man in overalls with a chew of tobacco in his mouth. He probably is barefoot and can't even write his own name. Appalachian's are still asked "Does it feel funny to wear those shoes?"

But Appalachians can live with the term hillbilly.

The annual "Hillbilly Days" in Pikeville, Ky. is an event where mountain people use the hillbilly stereotype in part to celebrate their heritage, in part to poke fun at themselves.

But it is the things some people associate with the term "hillbilly" that is a problem.

Society needs to see hillbillies as rural people who have pride in themselves and the area from which they come.

The ideas the public has been given about Appalachia have not been positive in the past.

But it is time for people to see through that.

In Appalachia there is a beautiful world. It is filled with wonderful scenery, tall mountains, and fresh air.

Appalachia is a place people must visit for themselves instead of relying on stereotypes to paint a picture for them.

So I'd like to welcome anyone who doesn't know Appalachia from first-hand experience.

Come with an open mind and see all the good things we have to offer.

*Kristina Howard also contributed to this article*

## Education From Page Five

are enrolling in college, these students tend to be from the region's larger towns.

Students from the region's more rural and poorer counties still send relatively few students to college.

One way to encourage students from Appalachia's poorer counties to pursue higher education is to offer more financial aid or scholarships to those who cannot afford the ever-rising cost of college or vocational training.

Local businesses, service organizations, churches and other civic groups could do more to contribute funds to create private scholarships for Appalachian students, and thereby add to the number of existing scholarships awarded to students coming from the region.

Special scholarships exclusively for Appalachian students would help increase the number of students from the region who are able to attend college.

### *Community colleges and special services*

For many Appalachian students, community colleges provide an attractive option.

Since few major universities exist in the Appalachian region itself, community colleges often provide a way to attend college without having to move away from home.

Also, the schools are attractive to students who did not do well in high school, those who are older, those who are physically disadvantaged and need specific attention, or those who enjoy a more intimate setting.

At community colleges, teachers are easily accessible, smaller classes offer comfort to students who feel lost on large campuses, and for those non-traditional students who return or are just beginning their college careers, a community college also is very appealing.

In September 1987 at West Liberty, Ky., Morehead State University opened a comprehensive educational facility called the MSU-Licking Valley Center.

It was designed to serve adults through literacy, basic education, GED and college-level programs.

Its purpose is to provide education for adults in a less intimidating atmosphere.

The center serves Morgan, Menifee, Elliott, Magoffin and Wolfe counties, which make up one of Appalachian Kentucky's poorest areas.

Activities at the center include basic skills training and preparation for the GED. The center also offers 22 college-level courses that are held in the late afternoon or early evening so working people can attend.

Classes are limited to 22 students which makes the atmosphere very comfortable and personal.

And many Eastern Ken-

tucky high school students begin their college careers by taking the center's English composition courses which are required at colleges and universities everywhere.

If each statewide college or university could do the same as MSU just think what a difference it would make in Appalachia.

### *A bright future*

Appalachian people are obtaining higher education more now than ever before.

They are sending their children to college because they realize the growing need for an education in today's society. They are going back to school and deciding to retrain themselves for better jobs and a better future.

Ronald D Eller, director of UK's Appalachian Center, put it best in a speech last fall when he said, "While we still have far to go in comparison to the rest of the country, the outlook for improving educational levels, and hopefully the quality of life, of mountain people is bright."

As students from Appalachian Kentucky who have made it to college we believe this statement wholeheartedly and ask both the citizens and legislators of the state to work together to improve the quality of education from kindergarten to graduate level.

We can make a difference and with hard work and dedication, we will.

## Gender From Page Three

be changed. Public family and welfare policies devalue both women's domestic labor and their labor force activities. The United States is the only industrialized nation in the world that makes no provision for the woman's dual role of child rearing and wage earning.

We must act as collective advocates in the political and economic arenas.

We have to make our presence known in court, in financial circles and in developmental districts.

Many of the women who are in trouble in the mountains are already carrying a large enough burden simply providing for their families. In some cases, they cannot speak out and do as much as they would wish to improve their situation.

Those of us who have made it to college, obtained secure jobs, and built stable families must become a

"voice" for the less fortunate in the mountains.

Most importantly, Appalachian women must tell their own story.

We must, at the grass roots level, collect our own statistics and data. We must always remember our heritage and tell our story with a discourse that will not be exploited.

Only when the Appalachian woman thoroughly understands her past can she plan and build more wisely for the future.



## Appalachian Student Council

*If you're interested in the issues facing Appalachia*

### Come Join Us !!!

The Appalachian Student Council is a registered University of Kentucky organization composed of students, faculty and staff interested in promoting Appalachian culture and identity through exhibits, lectures and public forums.

For more information contact Sarah Fannin at 278-9856 or stop by the ASC office, 106 Student Center.

Heritage/Leadership/Service/Citizenship