

inside... The Urban Critique

KENTUCKY Kernel

Vol. LXXXIV, No. 05
Thursday, July 9, 1981

University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

New policy initiated on sale of instructional materials

By LINI KADABA
Staff Writer

A new University policy concerning the reproduction and resale of instructional materials will "save the students some money," according to George Ruschell, assistant vice president for business affairs.

The directive, in effect since July 1, prohibits faculty members from selling course materials directly to students unless approved by their dean and the manager of University Bookstore.

Instructors who wish to reproduce material for sale to the students, can do so only through the University Bookstore, which will duplicate, bind and sell the material.

The policy is designed to benefit students, said Ruschell, who wrote the policy after consulting with deans of

various departments. He said the University can duplicate material cheaper than off-campus copying services. "We're passing on the savings to the students."

University Bookstore Manager William T. Evlen said the cost for material reproduced by them would vary, depending upon the type of binding and number of pages. He emphasized that the bookstore receives no profit, charging the student the cost plus overhead. "It's done strictly as a service," he said.

Will Dupree, comptroller for Student Association, disagreed. "I don't see how it (the policy) will necessarily save the students money." Though the bookstore will charge only cost plus overhead, he pointed out, "That's an overhead that professors don't have."

Dupree does believe, however, that the new policy will encourage professors to plan ahead when determining course

materials. The regulation instructs faculty members to give the bookstore lists of materials to be used for fall courses by April 1 and for spring courses by Nov. 1.

In addition, Dupree viewed the policy as a means of enforcing copyright regulations. "Although the professors want as much academic freedom as possible, it (the policy) will save the University from copyright problems."

Ruschell said the new policy is also designed to avoid "money handling by instructors." He added, "Not that we don't trust the instructors, but this will help us keep on top of things."

Administrators in four departments — history, political science, communications and English — said that to their knowledge, none of their instructors have sold course material directly to students.

The policy has been in operation for several years, said Ruschell, but has never

been written down. "We're writing it down now, so everyone knows the rules of the game."

Although there is no statement as to what will happen if faculty members fail to comply with the directive, Ruschell said the matter may be directed to the department head.

Ruschell and the director of auxiliary services, Robert Blakeman, who issued the directive, expect no problems with faculty complying with the directive.

The University, according to Leonard Preston, manager of duplicating services department, makes approximately 22,830,960 impressions per year, at a cost of \$316,222, the majority of which are used for teaching purposes.

Last semester, Evlen said the bookstore reproduced and distributed \$7,000 to \$8,000 of material.

Bartending school teaches mixology; offers new career

By LINI KADABA
Staff Writer

If you're a lover of people, the "night life" and money, then bartending may be the career for you.

For two weeks of your time, four hours a day, and \$400, the International Bartending Institute of Lexington will teach you the trade of "mixology," that is, how to make 140 drinks, besides giving customer service tips, teaching the rudiments of bar management and offering job placement counseling.

The franchise-operated school is just one of a national chain of 37 designed to produce professional bartenders.

Originally founded four years ago by James Harem, the Virginia-based company is rapidly expanding. In fact, James V. Ott, owner of Lexington's IBI, has in the past year opened schools in Indianapolis, Louisville and Nashville, and plans to open one in Knoxville July 6, with more planned.

Ott opened the Lexington school, located in an office building off Regency Road, six weeks ago because "he saw a need to pro-

Continued on page 4



Painful practice

By DAVID COYLE/Kernel Staff

Beth Nixon of the Montgomery County Indians cheerleading squad grimaces with pain after straining her elbow doing a handspring. She was practicing at the Universal Cheerleading

Association Clinic at Seaton Field. Experienced trainers came to her aid, and she was not seriously injured.

editorials & comments

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The Kentucky Kernel welcomes all letters and opinions. Letters and opinions should be typed, triple-spaced and include name, residence and proper identification including UK ID for students and UK employees. Letters should be limited to 200 words and opinions and comments to 800 words.

DAVID COYLE
Photo Editor

Nomination of Sandra O'Connor a positive sign

The nomination of Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court is a positive signal that President Reagan is calling the shots without being bound by obligations to ultra-conservative political action groups.

Liberals and feminists now have cause for rejoicing as the first woman to be nominated for a position on the bench awaits almost certain approval from the Senate. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., quickly expressed their support of O'Connor, with Kennedy saying that Reagan should be commended for taking an action — nominating a woman — that is long overdue.

On the other hand, groups such as the Moral Majority acted predictably, with Rev. Jerry Falwell charging that O'Connor has been active in "feminist causes," which includes supporting the Equal Rights Amendment. The National Right to Life Committee pledged an all-out fight against her confirmation because of her alleged favoring of legal abortion.

It is understandable that such organizations are shocked and dismayed at Reagan's action Tuesday. After all, their views on defense spending, spending on social programs and moral issues such as abortion and sex education programs have been followed more and more by administration and Congressional leaders, and Falwell was one of the first to be

notified of the president's decision.

In light of that, it is a change of pace for the president's first nomination to the Supreme Court to be a woman who, as an Arizona legislator, voted against a resolution supporting a Human Life Amendment and sponsored a 1973 family-planning bill in that state.

Reagan, in taking this action, is drawing criticism from conservatives who accuse him of violating a Republican Party platform written prior to the 1980 November elections. This platform stated that the party supports the appointment of judges who "respect traditional family values and the sanctity of innocent human life."

The conservative groups have now been made aware of the value of campaign platforms — they have no value. Those platforms are worthless pieces of promotional material issued in a sense of tradition and as a way to grab airtime and space in the news media, which is always searching for filler material during the usually-stagnant party conventions.

No, an election platform can not be used as rationale for making a decision of the importance of Reagan's nomination of O'Connor, a 51-year-old judge on the Arizona Court of Appeals who would replace Justice Potter Stewart, who retired July 3 after serving 23

years on the court.

Persons wanting a woman to be nominated were interested in seeing that another election promise made by Reagan was carried out, however.

During the presidential campaign, Reagan promised that one of his first nominees to the Supreme Court would be a woman. Given present conditions, however — the unlikelihood of the Equal Rights Amendment being ratified, the increasing movement to outlaw abortions — feminists must be surprised that Reagan actually fulfilled this promise, particularly in his first appointment.

Some persons dissatisfied with the nomination of O'Connor will say that hers is a token appointment, that she received the post only because she is female. This is nothing personal against O'Connor, the argument will go, but she is not the most qualified candidate for the post.

This argument is wrong, unfair and misleading. There is no such thing as the most qualified candidate for such a position. Obviously Reagan wanted to appoint a woman to the court, but this should not be used to degrade O'Connor's abilities. Consider this appointment a reward — a long overdue action which will end the deplorable string of 101 Supreme Court positions filled with men.

Americans narrowminded in dealings with Fidel Castro

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Democracy, said Chesterton, is like blowing one's nose — one might not do it very well, but one should be allowed to do it oneself. Much of America's foreign policy has been a way of saying that if people don't follow our rules for proper blowing, we'll wipe their noses for them — preferably in the dirt.

Cuba is a prime example of this. Fidel Castro led a successful revolution against an unpopular despot. But he formed an alliance with Russia, which is the wrong way to blow one's nose, by our lights, so he was not a true nose blower and had to be removed.

The Bay of Pigs invasion, and a dozen later American plots to kill Castro, were based on an assumption that he was not a democratic leader (by our rules). Yet the CIA's own inspector-general's report found, after the Bay of Pigs, what foreign intelligence had been saying for years, that Castro was supported by a majority of the people. They were blowing their nose their own way.

Still, we had to remove Castro. To what end? To replace him with an American puppet. Keeping an unpopular tool of our imperialism in power would have been a drain on us, an affront to Cubans, an Afghanistan before Afghanistan — all to prove we were the friends of people who had demonstrated (against our rules) that they wanted Castro.

Popularly supported causes, even if they neglect civil liberties (as we have in every

war effort), can lead to special efforts with special successes — as in the great spurt in Cuban literacy under Fidel Castro. But, again, if the nose gets blown against our will, we say it is not "real" nose blowing. Not only that, anyone who says Castro is popular and has succeeded is an enemy of nose blowing (democracy) in general.

garry wills

That is the basis of one of the many vicious attacks on Maryknoll priests and nuns being made by the Reagan administration and its supporters. The Maryknoll magazine praised Cuba for its advances under Castro — which made some people call the missionaries communists. In order to be anti-communist, you have to deny real advances, even if they exist. For many years, America's way not to be communist with regard to Castro was to plot his assassination.

Priests and nuns who risk death under repressive regimes are further exposed to danger by their comfortable cities in America who call them Marxists. It is a charge easy to level, hard to refute and almost totally irrelevant. Does Marxism mean economic determinism? Then almost all historians are in some measure Marxist.

Does it mean a belief in class conflict? Then most of the union members who voted for Reagan are Marxist. Does it mean a belief in a proletarian revolution? Then it is clearly inadmissible in Latin America, through most of which there is

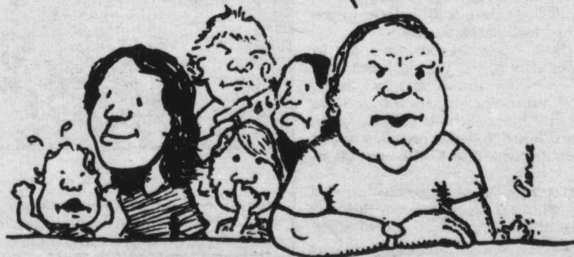
no industrial proletariat.

In the eyes of some, Marxism means caring for the poor, even in communist regimes, and believing in Chesterton's democracy, even when the way other people blow their noses puts our nose out of joint.

I do not myself think any minister of the Gospel should resort to violence, political or otherwise. Most radical priests and

nuns feel the same way. A very few — those not Maryknollers — do not feel that way. To claim that the few represent a whole order is to lend support to the police and army forces that rape nuns and kill bishops. Who cares truly for the people of Latin America — the nuns and priests who live and work and die with them, or Secretary Haig, who suggests the murderers of nuns might have been justified?

**I VOTED FOR THAT RONALD REAGAN
BECAUSE OF HIS RIGHT-TO-LIFE STAND.
NOW, HE APPOINT'S THIS SANDRA
O'CONNOR WOMAN WHY I...I.. WISH
REAGAN WAS NEVER BORN!**



Senior hopes for success in her pursuit of 'truth'

"I am now trying an experiment very frequent among modern authors, which is to write upon nothing."
— Swift, Tale of a Tub

jim griffin

I had this quote in my head when I walked over to the *Kernel* offices to write this column. Better to be prepared, I thought, even when the problem is a lack of preparation.

Salvation appeared, though, in the form of Elizabeth Broyles, an arts and sciences senior from, in her words, "Appalachia." She was recruiting subjects for a study called "the TRUTH experiment," a study by Dr. George M. Robinson, a UK psychology professor.

Instinct makes me wary of anything labeled "the truth," quite simply because the people who do the labeling always promise more than they can deliver. I've not found "the truth" in years of searching, but Ms. Broyles promised it would take no longer than twenty minutes, and I'm willing to invest twenty minutes in a search for "the truth" most any day of the week, no matter how busy I happen to be.

Besides, the prospect of accompanying her back to a computer terminal for a test of my memory was a challenging one. And she was insistent, her eyes pleading, as she told of a trip to Scotland for graduate work

that hung in anticipation of finishing this experiment.

"Very well," I said. "Just let me walk over to the *Kernel* to pick up my mail. Then I'll return."

She looked crestfallen.
"OK, walk over there with me so you can be sure I'll be right along to help," I continued. This cheered her up — the subject was willing, though not enthusiastic.

As we walked, she explained how much she disliked the *Kernel*, especially, she said, my former colleague Jay Fossett, now interning with the *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

She was beginning to make sense, obviously, so I listened closer.

Fossett wrote a column about a girl from rural Appalachia who came to UK full of promise and eager to learn, only to be jilted by a UK professor who had a brief romance with her.

After the column ran on the editorial page, she wrote a letter to the editor complaining about the sexist overtones and stereotyping she said the column

perpetuated. She talked to Fossett, but found him to be unsympathetic to the problem he had contributed to.

By the time the experiment began, I realized she'd made a great deal of sense. Her complaint was not with the *Kernel*. It was with some of the *Kernel* columnists, and, indeed, there are quite a few disagreements to be found on the editorial page of this newspaper. That's why I like it so much.

Well, the experiment she conducted was quite interesting, although I had my disagreements with the way the experiment was designed. She explained that this was one of the more interesting parts of the field of psychology, that there are many different ways to look at what's going on inside people's heads and so many ways to study these phenomena.

Needless to say, we did not find the truth on this July afternoon, though we did find some common ground between a newspaper writer and scientific researcher.

We both find our "subjects" on the streets, and, whether they approach us or we approach them, we make the best of it we can. I perform my case studies while wandering about the campus, while she snares hers and takes them back to Kastle Hall for evaluation by a small computer.

The problem, we agreed, is interpreting the results, for it is hard to tell whether the outputs we claim represent the inputs we receive. Her complaint about Fossett centers around his interpretation of what he has seen, while my complaints about her study concern the very same problem.

The difference lies in the sincerity of the person doing the interpreting, and on this account she has the advantage. She showed me her hands, calloused from working on a farm during the day and writing at night. Her schedule is crammed with academic activities and efforts to fund her education.

I'm glad I met Elizabeth Broyles outside the journalism building, and it's ironic that our paths crossed when we were both looking for the same thing: each other as subjects.

I can only hope her experiment gets her to graduate school or wherever she wants to go. She deserves it.

For me the prospects are less certain, but when I consider the future I renege the words of Mark Twain: "Write without pay until somebody offers pay. If nobody offers pay within three years, the candidate may look upon this circumstance with the most implicit confidence as the sign that saving wood is what he was intended for."

CHE to discuss proposed elimination of one of state's law schools

By JAMES EDWIN HARRIS
Reporter

A proposal to close one of Kentucky's law schools will be one of many issues discussed when the Committee on Higher Education in Kentucky's Future meets July 17 and 18.

The proposed elimination of one of Kentucky's three law schools was initiated as a response to Gov. John Y. Brown's \$20.2 million cut in the higher education budget for the 1981-82 fiscal year.

Barney Tucker, a CHE member from Lexington, said the proposal is one of several designed to streamline Kentucky's higher education system by eliminating unnecessary duplication of programs throughout the state, making higher education in Kentucky more cost-

effective. A proposal to eliminate a dental school or a medical school in Kentucky is also being considered, Tucker said.

Following the proposal, officials of the three schools have expressed confidence that their schools will not be closed.

Paul Van Booven, associate dean of the UK school, said he believes that UK "would be one of the law schools that remained in existence."

As basis for this view he cited what he described as UK's strengths: "the quality of faculty, the strength of the academic program, the caliber of students and bar exam pass rates."

Harold C. Wren, dean of the University of Louisville law school, said he thinks that closing his institution doesn't "make sense."

"When you have an educational

resource so valuable to the community," Wren said, "you can't destroy it."

William R. Jones, dean at Chase Law, refused to speculate on possible NKU action to avert the closing. He said that during the year in that position he has worked with an excellent faculty to improve an excellent school. "I don't think closing one law school will solve any problems," Jones said.

A 1977 study of legal education reporting that Kentucky will have 75 percent more lawyers than it will need by the year 2000 has been a controversial turning point in the debate. At least two committee members have voiced skepticism about the study, but Tucker noted the report in contending that there will be an oversupply of lawyers in Kentucky.

Wren said, however, that the profession

"is changing so rapidly that a lot of the supposed excess supply will be taken up by demand." The Louisville dean said that finding employment for U of L graduates has not been a problem, saying that most find jobs within six months of graduation.

Wren emphasized that law graduates find jobs with corporations, government agencies and the armed forces as well as in private practice.

Jones showed discontent with the news media's focus on the suggestion to eliminate one law school. He termed coverage of the proposal "much ado about something," which in his opinion would be better resolved without undue media pressure.

Tucker attributed much of that pressure to intense political infighting encountered

Continued on page 8

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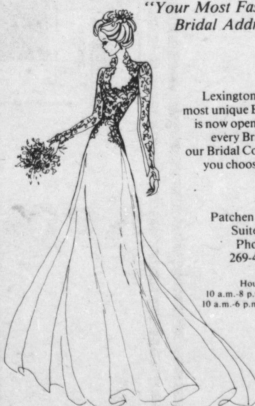
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Hey beertender...

Lexington's two bartending schools teach the art of the profession

Continued from page 1

professionize the local bartenders," explained director David Holland. "We both could have gone through school a lot easier if we could have been part-time bartenders. This is a university town, so we hope others will see that."

Twelve students presently attend IBI. Enrollment, however, fluctuates, slowing down especially in December, because "everyone is out Christmas shopping," said Holland.

Holland said IBI attracts people "from 18 to 80." Some need a job or want to supplement their income; he described others as the "housewife type" who want an occasional occupation.

"It's a unique industry," said Holland, "because you can control the way you work."

But is there a demand for bartenders in Lexington? Holland said there is and that he believes the prospects for the future are even better. His beliefs are based on his observations that Lexington has several drinking establishments and that as the economy worsens, the need for bartenders will increase.

"Today's society and pressures are tremendous," he continued, "and it's not getting any better. People need a way to relax, and having a couple of drinks helps them."

Female bartenders are rising in popularity, Holland said, although adding that Lexington is "behind" in hiring female bartenders. "A bar owner/manager will hire a female

bartender because it keeps the customers a little longer."

He added that females are tipped better. One woman bartender in Louisville received \$225 in tips for three and half days work, he said.

Theresa Davidson, a recent graduate of IBI who works part time for Mint State Seventy, said she had no problem in getting a job. The only drawback, she said, is that sometimes "they (the customers) say things I really don't want to hear." She quickly added, "But it's nothing I can't handle."

Billy Tingle, another IBI student, said he wants to be a professional bartender "for the money." He explained, "It's better than going out... and spending a lot of money, when you can do the same thing and make money."

However, Tingle, who had his final exam the next day, said, "It's not a breeze. You have to study a lot."

In fact, the students at IBI have to master three tests in order to graduate and receive "certificates of completion." Two of the tests are written, and the third measures students' speed.

The speed test consists of mixing 10 drinks in eight minutes. If students fail, Holland said, they can return the following week and practice until passing all requirements.

Davidson and Tingle both said their new profession has not affected their drinking habits.

Of the four cities in which Ott operates bartending institutes, Lexington is the only

one with a rival school.

The Central Kentucky School of Bartending, which is operated by Bill Davis, has been around for about four years.

"It's a hobby, an enjoyment for me," said the former bartender who teaches the \$150, three-week course, which meets three times a week for an hour in the bar of Columbia Steak House No. 2, in his spare time.

The two institutes operate under very different philosophies.

Davis emphasizes the actual pouring of the drinks, and for this reason uses real liquor. "It has a different viscosity than water," he said. Also, Davis believes students need to know how a drink tastes in order to properly make it.

Holland disagrees. He said that IBI uses simulated liquor for two reasons: to prevent students from getting "smashed" and to keep the cost of tuition down.

In addition, Holland said IBI offers a job placement assistance program, both nationwide and locally, with a placement record of 87.5 percent.

Davis does not believe that IBI will last because he said, "There are not enough people living in Lexington to support two and the cost (is high)."

Holland, however, sees no problems. "We're very busy," he said. "We also get business from the surrounding areas."

The pay for tending bar is \$3.75 to \$5.00 per hour. Students must be at least 18 to enter the school and at least 20 and one day to serve liquor in Kentucky.



By BEN VAN HOOK/Kernel Staff

Undecided

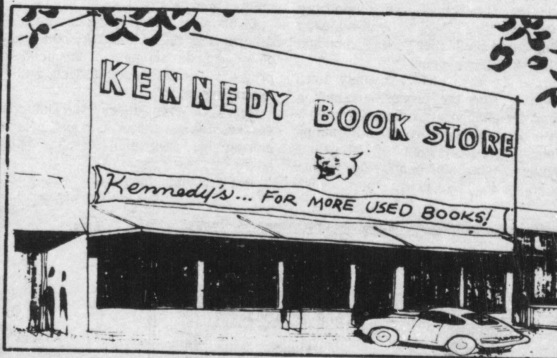
Linda Banghman from Louisville studies the class listings during Freshman Advising Conference. She has not yet decided on a major.

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Brooks begins term as new Academic Ombudsman

By ANNE CHARLES
Managing Editor

Mike Brooks, associate professor and director of undergraduate studies for the sociology department, has assumed duties as Academic Ombudsman for the 1981-82 school year.

He replaces Jean Pival, who held the post for two consecutive years.

The *Student Rights and Responsibilities* handbook states, "The Academic Ombudsman is the officer of the University

charged with consideration of student grievances in connection with academic affairs.

"The Office of Ombudsman shall provide a mechanism for handling issues for which no established procedure exists or for which established procedures have not yielded a satisfactory solution. It is not intended to supplant the normal processes of problem resolution."

Brooks was selected after UK President Otis Singletary formed a committee of faculty and students who nominated candidates. The nominees who were in-

terested in the position submitted resumes, and Brooks was chosen.

The ombudsman post is a part-time job, and the professor continues to teach a reduced roll of classes. Brooks said he will continue to teach a large introductory sociology class.

"It's imperative that an Academic Ombudsman remain in contact with students," Brooks said. "(The ombudsman) needs to work with them in a normal manner."

Pival also sees an advantage in having the ombudsman teach as well as run the office. She said that advantage is that the ombudsman knows the mechanics of the classroom.

Problems that students bring to ombudsman include complaints about grades, inadequate advising, poor teaching practices and teacher's not showing up for class.

"We get into almost anything you can imagine," Pival said. "Every case is different. That's what makes it interesting."

"If a student has a complaint about a grade or whatever, they (usually) go to the department level first," she said. If the problem cannot be solved there, the student is then referred to the ombudsman's office.

"Many times they're referred by the

professors themselves," she said.

Students can also go directly to the ombudsman. Pival recommends that the student attempt to work out a solution with the professor.

"We can advise the student how to approach the problem," she said. "Usually (the professor-student level) is where it gets worked out."

The ombudsman's office handles broader issues that affect the University community as well as individual student and faculty cases.

In her 1980-81 report, Pival broached several broad subjects such as the problems stemming from inadequate training and orientation of foreign teaching assistants to academic rules that permitted some professional programs to drop students from the University on the basis of a one-semester performance.

"This job is very important — it's an office outside the jurisdiction of any college, and thus it can objectively mediate problems," she said. "One of the things that makes this office unique is that we can cut across normal areas of red tape."

Brooks said he and Pival are consistent in their views on the broad issues. He said they have been working together and he has been "doing his homework" to prepare for his new position.

Bicycle thefts common on campus

By CINDY DECKER
Reporter

Kathy Mullally was ready to go to her 8 a.m. class July 1 when she realized her bicycle was missing from where it had been locked with a half-inch steel cable outside Blazer Hall.

The similar thing had happened to Clay Mason the previous day. After getting off work at midnight, he rode his bike to Blazer Hall to visit his girlfriend. When returning from a walk, they realized his bike had been stolen. It had also been locked with half-inch steel cable.

These two students are not alone. Bicycle thefts occur regularly all over campus and Lexington.

University Police records show six bicycle thefts on campus for the month of June 1981, compared with 21 for that month in 1980.

For Mullally, a physical education junior who transferred to UK this summer, her Sears 10-speed gold bicycle was her major source of transportation. Her early morning class is at Seaton Center — more than a mile away from Blazer Hall.

When not in use, Mason always kept his Motobecane Mirage 10-speed silver-blue

bicycle in his room at Haggin Hall, where he is a resident adviser.

However, Mullally was told by a RA at her residence hall that keeping bikes in dorm rooms was a fire hazard.

Jean Lindley, director of student housing, said keeping bicycles in rooms was not a fire hazard, but was a safety hazard.

"There really is not adequate room in student rooms (for bicycles)," Lindley said.

The best type of bicycle lock to buy is a Citadel or Kryptonite, says Steve Bishop, manager of the Tenth Gear Bicycle Shop in Chevy Chase. This lock resembles a horseshoe and cannot be cut or burned through.



The lock is more expensive than a conventional lock, costing around \$30. It also takes slightly longer to lock a bike with one, but "it gives you more peace of mind," Bishop said.

"Lots of people who have had a bike stolen will buy a better lock the next time," he said.

Gerri Jacobs, administrative secretary in the central records department of campus police, said two bicycles were recovered over the weekend. She said that juveniles were involved and that the cases are still under investigation.



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Gorilla scene at Cincinnati Zoo replaces summer soaps



Madge, a lowland gorilla, featured the most recent addition to the gorilla exhibits at the Cincinnati Zoo. Another popular attraction at the zoo is Insect World. Shown here is a Southeast Asian Walking Stick.

By RALPH DERICKSON

Samantha had her baby June 17 and the father, Hatari, wasn't even there. Frankly, he couldn't have been less concerned and was even seen in the company of other women friends during the delivery.

No, that's not a plot for an afternoon soap. It was the real scene at the Cincinnati Zoo where Samantha, a lowland gorilla, gave birth to an 11-pound baby gorilla.

The baby has been named Madge in honor of a volunteer worker at the zoo who organized a 24-hour gorilla watch

during the final days of Samantha's pregnancy.

Samantha, Hatari, Madge and several other gorillas are members of a large and growing cast of one of the most popular features at the Cincinnati Zoo. Since 1970, 13 viable gorilla births have been recorded at the zoo.

The gorilla outdoor display complex—a cave-infested setting which might even fool Marlin Perkins—was remodeled in 1978 at a cost of \$2 million to house the zoo's burgeoning gorilla population.

Another popular new feature at the zoo, which entertained 900,000 visitors last year is Insect World, the first of its kind for any zoo in the country. Insect

world houses specimens from all over the world.

Other attractions include Big Cat Canyon where white tigers are born and raised; the nocturnal house; and an aquatic exhibit containing the largest sharks in an inland aquarium.

The Cincinnati Zoo is about five miles from downtown Cincinnati. Central Kentucky travelers need only take Interstate 75 to the adequately marked exit for the zoo. It is about a 1½-hour drive.

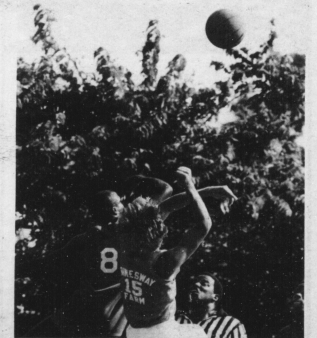
The zoo is open 365 days a year. Summer hours are 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission is \$3.75 for adults; \$1.50 for children age two-12, and \$1.50 for senior citizens. Parking is \$1.50.

DIRT BOWL: Med Center for future Dr. Js?

By BETTY TEVIS

Around Lexington, we like to think of the Dirt Bowl as a cradle of champions, a city playground where tomorrow's Dr. J's and Larry Birds might first learn the game.

Actually, there are two Dirt Bowls at city playgrounds—one for the 13- to 16-year-old set at the Carter Neighborhood Center not far from the University of Kentucky campus, 222 Patterson St., and another for ages 17 to college level at Douglas Park on Georgetown Street.



Basketball action gets a hot focus at times at Lexington's dirt bowls. The action shown here is at the Dick Minnifield courts on Patterson Street. The Dirt Bowl for older players is on Georgetown Street at Douglas Park.

Such basketball luminaries as Jack Green, Rick Robey and James Lee are wont to drop in and watch the action, which is fierce at times.

UK star Dirk Minnifield is a frequent visitor at the basketball courts at the Carter Center which were named for him last year. Minnifield grew up in the neighborhood around the Dick Minnifield basketball court.

Rob Dewley coordinates the games at Carter. Two are played each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday (5:45 p.m. and 7 p.m.) and two on Sundays (5:30 p.m. and 7:10 p.m.).

The junior tournament (what is basketball without a tournament?) is set for July 20-21 and the Junior Dirt Bowl banquet will be held Aug. 15. About 190 youngsters are involved in the games.

Meanwhile, over at Douglas Park, 25 teams, each with 12 players, are participating in the senior Dirt Bowl, coordinated by Herb Washington. The first game is at 5:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday followed by at least one more game. Sunday games start at 5 p.m.

Everyone is invited; there is no charge to watch the games or for that matter, to play in them. A concession stand is available.

John W. "Scamp" Brown of the city's parks and recreation division up the Dirt Bowl in the 1950s. It has become a staunch local tradition since then.

Even as you read this, plans are moving ahead to initiate a girls' version of the Dirt Bowl, tentatively named the Fowler Puff Bowl.

For further information, call parks and recreation at 255-0833.



Three new gifts: the U.S. Army Jazz Band performance during a recent concert at Southland Park.

Touring arts program in swing

By BARBARA HICKEY

The Touring Park Arts program is in full swing and entertaining programs are presented in parks throughout Lexington by the Parks and Recreation Division of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government.

Some of the performances are free and all events are presented from 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. on Thursdays and Fridays.

The continuing schedule is: July 9—McLean Family Band (Bluegrass) at Southland Park on Southland Drive.

July 10—Community Interdemonstrational Mass Choir (pop) at Lou Johnson Park, Prall Street.

July 16—Center Line (popular, dance) at Castlewood Park on Castlewood Drive.

July 17—Redwing (Bluegrass, Appalachian) at Garden Gate on Yorktown Road.

July 23—Renaissance Life Rhythm Dancers (dance) at Douglas Park, Georgetown Road.

July 24—Bluegrass Throughroads (Bluegrass) at Dixie Park on Eastland Parkway.

July 30—Notables (big band) at Southland Park, and August 6—Robert Tinsler (Appalachian, traditional) at Castlewood Park.

Woodland hosts Musical Sundays

Around the bandstand they gather—the young, the old, boys and girls, people from all over the world—for the Musical Sundays in Woodland Park sponsored by the Parks and Recreation Division of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government.

The performances are presented from 2 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. and are free. Some of the concerts are co-sponsored by the local Musicians' Performance Trust Fund.

The continuing schedule is: July 12—The Lake Band (contemporary, popular); July 19—The Trio (classical, folk, traditional); July 26—Janet Campbell and others (folk, popular); Aug. 2—Nancy Johnson and Blake Barker (Appalachian).

Thursday, July 9

Championship Wrestling, Rupp Arena, 8 p.m. Tickets are \$5, \$4 and \$2.

Cue Run Medical (Reproton) Theater, Two Knobs Recreation Area, Morehead. "Carousel" at 8:30 p.m. Adults, \$5; Children, \$3; group rates available. Call (606) 783-2170 for reservations. Other plays are "Amie Get Your Gun" and "Little Mary Sunshine." See listings elsewhere in this section.

Shaker Festival, this annual event opens today and runs through July 18. Shaker Village, South Union, Ky. Lunch and dinner available daily. Every evening at 8:15 p.m. "Shakerettes Revisited," an outdoor drama about the history of Shakers from 1809 to 1922. Adult tickets are \$4 and children's tickets are \$1. There's also a museum, antiques, crafts and furniture. For further information, call John Campbell, director, South Union, (502) 245-4167.

Pocahontas "Flood," presented as part of Cincinnati Opera's Summer Festival. Music Hall, 8 p.m. Tickets are \$21.50 and \$16.50. Presented also on July 11 with only the higher priced tickets available for that performance. For additional information, call (513) 721-8222.

Pop Concert, Cab Calloway, Ramada Inn, Louisville, 8:30 p.m. Tickets are \$10 for the evening performance and \$9.50 for the matinee.

Bluegrass Music, McLean Family Band of Boca, will give three performances. The first at noon at First Security Plaza, downtown, the second at the Bell House at 3 p.m. and at Southland Park at 7 p.m. Free.

Friday, July 10

Theater, "Amie Get Your Gun," Morehead. See Thursday's listing for details.

Cooped Singing, the Community Interdemonstrational Mass Choir, Lou Johnson Park, Prall Street, 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Free.

Shaker Festival, see Thursday's listing for details.

Saturday, July 11

Theater, "Little Mary Sunshine," Morehead. See Thursday's listing for details.

Open, Cincinnati, see Thursday's listing for details.

Shaker Festival, see Thursday's listing for details.

Sunday, July 12

Contemporary and Popular Music, Tim Lake Band, Woodland Park, 2 - 3:30 p.m. Free.

Shaker Festival, see Thursday's listing for details.

Monday, July 13

Billy "Crab" Craddock, country and western artist, Bowling's 1500 New Castle Road, 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. Tickets are \$10.50 advance and \$12 the day of the show.

Shaker Festival, see Thursday's listing for details.

Tuesday, July 14

Shaker Festival, see Thursday's listing for details.

Wednesday, July 15

Theater, "Carousel," Morehead, see Thursday's listing for details.

Shaker Festival, see Thursday's listing for details.

EXHIBITS

Walter Gallery, Central Kentucky Blood Center, 330 Walter Avenue, "Dogs and Working Drawings for Insulated Glass," by Frank Chop and J. Wittek Kingsley, Through July 23.

Handley-Wintley Museum, 4432 Old Frankfurt Pike, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wednesday through Friday. For information, call 255-6652.

Appalachian Museum, Beres, collections, exhibits, slide-tape programs and workshops.

"Song of Cumberland Gap," Laurel Cove Amphitheater, Pine Mountain State Resort Park, Knoxville. Depicting the life of Daniel Boone and the opening of the West through drama, song, dance and multimedia presentation. Nightly, except Sunday through Aug. 29. Tickets are \$5.50 for adults and \$3 for children under 12. Ten percent discount for senior citizens and groups of 15 or more. For information, call (606) 337-3800.

Shakespeare in Central Park, 520 W. Magnolia Street, Louisville, through Aug. 15. Presented Wednesday through Sunday at 8:45 p.m. Free.

Beres College Repertory Theater Festival, Saturday, "The Madwoman of Chatter," "The Lion in Winter," "Picnic," and "On Golden Pond." Continuing through July 26. General admission is \$3.50 and \$2 for students. For information, call (606) 986-9241, ext. 600.

Cue Run Medical Theater, Cue Run Lake Amphitheater, Morehead. Tickets are \$3 for children, \$4 for senior citizens, and \$5 for all others. For information, call (606) 783-2170.

Jenny Wing Summer Music Theater, Jenny Wing State Park, Prestonsburg. Tickets are \$5 for adults on Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday, and \$7 for Friday and Saturday. 10 percent discount for senior citizens; \$3.50 for students; children under 5 free. For information, call (606) 886-9274.

Cincinnati Opera, 1241 Elm Street. Tickets range from \$3 to \$12.50. For information, call (513) 721-8222.

University of Cincinnati's Showcase Majestic, foot of Bracken on the Ohio River. "Showboat Follows," "The Sound of Music" Aug. 2. Tickets range from \$4.25 for senior citizens and \$3.50 for children under 12. For information, call (513) 247-6550.

These pages are a service to summer school students prepared by UK Information Services in cooperation with the University of Kentucky's Vice President for Public Affairs.

COMING EVENTS AT A GLANCE

Running food services a complicated business

By JAN FOSTER
Staff Writer

Contrary to what many students think when they eat grill or cafeteria food, UK Food Services do have the students' best interests at heart, according to the head of that department.

Allen Rieman, the director of food services, is the official purchasing agent of food supplies for the University.

The amount of food necessary to meet the University's needs is estimated, then food services accept bids from different corporations on each food item. The company that has the best quality for the lowest price is awarded the contract.

The contract may not be awarded to the same supplier every time. One food item may be supplied by different companies at various times because of price and quality fluctuations.

Strict guidelines exist on the quality of food that is bought. Rieman said that only bids from certain approved corporations are accepted. If another manufacturer wishes to enter a bid, his product is tested first. The item will be served to a small test sample of students, faculty and staff in one of the cafeterias.

This is a "blind taste test" because the persons do not know which product they are eating. Afterwards they are asked to comment on the item. If there is a general dislike for the item, the bid is rejected. If the reaction is generally acceptable, then the bid will be considered. Providing the item meets the quality guidelines and the price is right, the company will be awarded the contract.

Rieman emphasized, "We don't buy on cost alone. We must have quality. It must keep well in storage, and it must be something the students will eat. We will go with a company that may have a higher price than another if their quality is better."

Sometimes food services make a wrong decision. "We pay attention to what students waste," Rieman says. "Last year, it was cornbread in the cafeterias. We told the supplier that their product was unacceptable. After some experimentation, they developed a cornbread mix specifically for UK." Usually, though, the contract would be canceled and a new supplier found.

Rieman described purchasing the food as "a year-round process." Most items are purchased weekly. Produce is bought twice a week. Some items, such as dairy products, are contracted once for all year, and deliveries are made daily.

French fries are bid one truck-load at a time, every six to eight weeks. Food services buy bulk beef, grind the meat and make their own hamburger patties. Rieman estimated that the University uses an equivalent of about 200 cattle a month.

A few products, such as orange juice, are purchased at certain times in huge amounts that will last all year. By doing this the University avoids price increases during the year.

Cost increases on items purchased throughout the year can be a real problem. Rieman said cost increases for items served in the cafeterias can be controlled. In most cases, if the item becomes too expensive, it can be dropped from the menu.

The food served in the grills is another matter. The grills are run primarily on a cash basis, so costs are passed on to the customers.

Food services operate on a break-even basis; no profit is made. Board rates comprise about 70 percent of their income, with the rest coming from cash food sales. The University Board of Trustees set current meal card rates at its May meeting. Food services will set the allowance for meal card purchases in the grills. With the fixed board rates, food services cannot afford to raise meal card allowances, or they

would run out of money.

Rieman added that only 25 percent of the student body is on the meal card plan, and called meal card use in the grills "a privilege."

Meal card allowances at the grills have not yet been set. Rieman says he expects there will be a slight increase in it. Price adjustments for items will be determined at the same time.

Rieman did say that a hamburger will probably cost more this fall. "We haven't raised our prices in two years. McDonalds has had three increases since then."

CHE to consider recommendation to close one of Kentucky's law schools

Continued from page 3

by Chase when it was made a part of NKU 10 years ago.

"Some feel the move was politically motivated," he said, "and some doubted the wisdom of the move." Tucker said that publicity about the proposal has tended to rekindle those adverse feelings.

A strengthening measure developed by Chase to become a pseudo-regional law school, permitting residents of Butler, Clermont and Hamilton counties in Ohio has attracted some attention, though Tucker thought the idea might become "an invitation to close (Chase) if we would close any school."

Tucker said that such an action by NKU

would have to be studied in terms of the effect if any, on Chase's students, quality and costs.

He echoed a call by Henry Mall, a member of the NKU Board of Regents, for suitable criteria to use in the decision. He said that before any decision were made, a study of many factors would be conducted. The school's background, graduates and location in relation to Kentucky and the nation, and the uses of a graduate's legal education should be considered, Tucker said.

"Taxpayers are paying to educate Kentuckians," Tucker said. "They should spend money in those fields and on those individuals who can help Kentucky in the future."

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July's books filled with much adventure

By LESLIE MICHELSON
Arts Editor

On *The Eighth Day* by Lawrence Okun
Playboy Paperbacks \$2.25

God created the world and rested on the seventh day. On the eighth day, man played God and tried to create superhuman beings through genetic manipulation.

On *The Eighth Day* is written by a California doctor who specializes in infertility and has an avid interest in genetic pooling and its frightening possibilities.

Although the blurb says it is a "medical horror story," *On The Eighth Day* is much more than that. It is a suspenseful thriller, a sweet love story, a fictional profile of the main character and a scientific adventure. The book also looks at several interesting jobs from an unusual angle. Okun's characters are involved in everything from newspaper reporting to golf tournaments, to professional gambling.

Although throughout the novel Okun's characters keep mentioning the similarities between their situation and George Orwell's story of 1984, the only likeness is the danger of too much govern-

mental control. Basically, *On The Eighth Day* is extremely enjoyable reading, but is not a very good contender for this classic science fiction novel. Okun's book is exciting and has just a little too much truth to be dismissed as merely inconsequential reading matter.

Worldmaker by Terry Bisson
Timescape Books Paperback Original
\$2.25

Speaking of inconsequential reading matter, *Worldmaker* is just another of the new fantasy stories that has infested books, movies, television, games and almost all of American culture.

Besides the usual heroes, villains and magic, there is a surplus of blood, guts, stench, greed, disease, destruction, cruelty, lust and despair. Bisson wrote an intriguing adventure that has a little of the charm of Tolkien's books and unfortunately most of the gore from Dante's *Inferno*.

The story is about Kernen, a warrior of noble birth who is heir to one of 11 kingdoms on a remote planet. He leaves his own "wyrd" by killing or maiming all the other kings with his magic sword. He then flees to the sky where he visits the land of his forefathers. He kills a few more people and then moves on for more destruction elsewhere.

When Kernen is not "splitting heads," "peeling flesh from bone" or "puncturing lungs," he is lusting after a lovely and in-

accessible female illusion. The novel is pure escapism. It is just of a matter of where one wants to go to escape.

No plans for UK summer theatre

By LINI KADABA
Staff Writer

While most of us sweat out summer school, UK Theatre is on vacation.

"We're doing nothing at all," said Betty Waren, administrative assistant of the theater arts department, "because everyone is gone away for the summer."

Usually, UK Theatre has a summer repertory, consisting of three or four plays which are done in rotation through July. Past performances include "Hayfever," "Charlie's Aunt," "Wait Until Dark" and last summer's production of a summer carabaret.

But this summer, the theater department is only teaching. Waren said, "We have neither the technical nor teaching staff (to have a production)." The majority of the faculty is teaching at other universities for the summer, she said. "Everyone needs a break."

"I expect we'll have a full season next summer." Plans for a full fall season are

being made, which include workshops and an outdoor theater.

However, those students enrolled in introductory theater classes for the summer are required to participate in some kind of production. Waren said these students are involved with the Summer Opera, a presentation by UK Opera of two one-act plays.

The plays are "Sister Angelica" by Puccini and "The Unicorn in the Garden" by Russell Smith, based on James Thurber's *The Unicorn in the Garden*.

The opera will be performed primarily by music students, theater students will help with sets and other technical aspects. Phyllis Jenness is the director and Michael Scanlan, an instructor in the theater department, is stage director.

Performance dates are July 30 and 31 and August 1 in the Recital Hall of the Center for the Arts at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$4 for adults and \$3 for students and can be purchased at the ticket office in the Center for the Arts.

The *Kentucky Kernel* 210 Journalism Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506, is published each class day during the spring and fall semesters and weekly during the summer session.

Third class postage paid at Lexington, Kentucky 40511. Subscription rates are mailed \$20 1/2 year, \$10 1/2 semester, \$5 1/4 summer and one cent per year non-mailed.

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'John Klemmer Philosophy' needs to be hushed

By LARRY HARRIS
Staff Writer

Hush
John Klemmer
(Elektra/Asylum)

John Klemmer's latest release *Hush* firmly establishes him as a good jazz-pop saxophonist with delusions of grandeur.

Hush is a collection of disco-rock oriented jazz which is very satisfying and features the best west coast studio musicians. Klemmer's playing is also excellent. His sound is exciting and happy and draws the listener into each tune. Technically, his playing is almost perfect.

All of the tunes are written by Klemmer and although most of them are familiar sounding, they have some sort of added twist which makes them interesting.

Musically the only bad parts of *Hush* are the vocals. Of the four tracks using singers, only "Let's Make Love" uses them in an appropriate and constructive way. On the other three, the vocal tracks

seem to be unnecessary and occasionally get in the way.

If Klemmer would only put music on his records, there would be very few bad things to say. In order to get to the music, however, the listener has to wade through a series of semi-philosophical meanderings.

Klemmer seems to have delusions of grandeur. He thinks he is some kind of religious figure who is going to have a profound effect on his listeners.

RECORD REVIEW

Musicians frequently express their religious feelings through their music and it seems harmless enough. In this case, however, it soon becomes a detriment to the music. For instance, there is a message on the inner sleeve which reads "To all the lost souls: Put it in your ears instead of your nose!" It takes a certain

amount of arrogance to say that on a record jacket.

The worst bit of Klemmer philosophy on this record is his poem *Hush*. On the last track, "Hush (reprise)" he recites this poem in a melodramatic, "meaningful" tone of voice.

*When all the world is still
I can really think and feel
When all the world is still
I really know who I am
I can breathe and I can cry
When all the world is still
My soul is quiet and at peace
When all the world is still
The passion rises to the surface
When all the world is still
When all the world is still
Shhh....
Shhh....
HUSH*

Someone should tell Klemmer that really deep music speaks for itself. It is distracting to have music that is just simple and fun, dressed up as something it is not.



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sports

Former football player to become priest

By JUDY HALE
Staff Writer

Football players and other athletes chose a variety of careers that often have nothing to do with their former sport. But one former UK football player has opted for a lifestyle that is a bit out of the ordinary.

He plans to become a priest. Mark Keene, who is 6 feet 7 inches tall and speaks with careful deliberation, is studying at Mount Saint Mary's Seminar of the West in Norwood, Ohio to become a

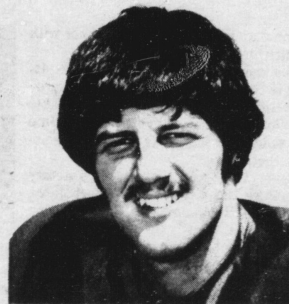
diocese priest.

Keene played center for UK from 1974-78, starting in eight games during his last two years. His first chance to start came in 1977 after starting center David Hopewell was injured. The Wildcats finished the season with a 10-1 record, but were unable to play in a postseason bowl game because of NCAA probation.

In Keene's senior season, Hopewell was re-injured and Keene started in six games. He made the Scholastic All-America team that year as well as lettering in his last two seasons.

He studied pre-med with an emphasis on liberal arts and received his degree in August 1978. After attending graduate school at UK for a year, Keene decided to take off a year and find out if medical school was really what he wanted to do with his life.

After he took a course for nurses' aides and began working in the Intensive Care Unit at St. Joseph's Hospital, Keene saw what would be expected of him as a doctor. During that time, however, he had also been considering the priesthood.



Continued on page 12

MARK KEENE

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"Super Brat"

McEnroe deserves a little respect as well as a little space

The man is like a pressure cooker with the fire turned up full flame.

You know that at any moment an explosion is bound to occur, but John McEnroe kept the lid on his normally uncontrollable emotions Saturday to overcome five-time champion and master of restrained emotion, Bjorn Borg.

His 4-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-4 championship victory over Borg ended two weeks of turbulence that turned the stateliness of Wimbledon upside down and left the tennis elite with the traditional strawberries and cream on their respective faces.

No, the Mount St. Helens of tennis did not explode during the final match, but the explosions during the preceding two weeks were enough to warrant everything from penalty points to fines to recommended fines.

The fiery American broke the vice-like grip the stoic Swede had held on the Wimbledon trophy and it couldn't have happened on a more fitting day — the Fourth of July.

During his stay at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, nothing escaped McEnroe's wrath as he created a fireworks display long before Independence Day.

The targets of his complaints included everything from the usual umpires and referees to the weather and the grass courts, plus a few words for the press and



david cooper

the fans thrown in for good measure.

Television cameras and sound equipment picked up McEnroe expressing his displeasure during matches by calling umpires and referees "the pits of the world," "idiot" and "incompetent fool."

The Wimbledon elite bit back, to be sure, by levying penalty points and fining the 22-year-old tennis wonder a total of \$2,250 with another \$12,500 recommended, not to mention a possible suspension to be decided upon at a later date.

However, there are two sides to every story and to think McEnroe rages up and down the court for no reason would constitute an injustice as bad as McEnroe's manners.

In fact, to his credit McEnroe kept his volatile temper within the confines of his

own red headband during the final match even though a couple of calls were questionable to say the least. One could have been a turning point in the match for Borg.

McEnroe's first legitimate gripe came in the second set when the pressure was on McEnroe to break the mighty Swede's serve. Borg hit a ball down the line that looked to be out on my television screen, but the linesman called it good. That helped Borg push the set into a tiebreaker which McEnroe finally won.

But the biggest choke call of the day came in the third set. McEnroe, serving at 15-30 smacked a shot that may or may not have caught the baseline, but the linesman made the call in McEnroe's favor which seemed to even the score at 30. However, a few seconds later the umpire overruled the linesman's judgment call, saying, "The ball was out."

Talk about your turning points. Whew. That call gives Borg two set points and a chance to take control of the match.

To his credit, McEnroe subdued his anger and vented it against his opponent by decisively winning the next two points and finally winning the game and the set in a tiebreaker.

But let's suppose Borg had won the next point and the set. That would mean Borg would lead the match two sets to one and probably would play his baseline game to wear out McEnroe if the match is extended

to the maximum five sets. Trying to beat Borg in five sets is like trying to beat a ball machine.

Enough said that the kid does have a point once in a while.

Granted, McEnroe acts like a childish, boorish four-year-old, but he's just a 22-year-old kid who happens to be the top tennis player in the world. Borg didn't act like the explosive left-hander when he was McEnroe's age one might argue, but you have to ask yourself how similar are the backgrounds of Borg and McEnroe? One guy grows up in New York and the other in Sweden. How can you compare the two?

After he breaks away from John McEnroe Sr. I expect junior will follow in the footsteps of another raging bull before him - Jimmy Connors.

When Connors finally broke away from his mother and manager Bill Riordan, he began to carry himself differently on and off the court. The change was not immediate, but Jimbo has finally begun to mellow now that he has settled down with a family.

McEnroe will do the same thing given time. Meanwhile, let McEnroe rant and rave about umpires, referees and the like. I don't see what everyone is getting so excited about. He'll be OK if everyone will leave him alone. It's just a millionaire-superstar phase he's going through.

In short, he'll grow out of it.

UK athlete turns to priesthood

Continued from page 11

"He began attending Mass more often, some weeks almost every day and talked to the Rev. Prabell and the Rev. Hehman at the Newman Center. He thought it over and made his decision during the summer of 1979.

"It was a very tough decision, just like any other decision about a career," he said. "It's different in a sense, though. You're choosing a different lifestyle, particularly as a Catholic priest where you don't get married."

But Keene doesn't foresee celibacy as a problem. "Lots of people have adopted that lifestyle. Obviously, lots of people in history have done it. I don't pretend it will be easy, but then any lifestyle has some limitations."

What role did football play in his decision?

"Football didn't contribute directly, but I learned a lot about people," he said.

By the time Keene is ordained he will have 10 years of study behind him, five years as an undergraduate and five as a graduate student. He said this is not always required though. Different factors such as age are taken into account.

At the seminary Keene studies with about 60 other students. They live and attend classes in the same building. For recreation they play basketball, football and practical jokes. He admits some of the jokes are pretty juvenile, but it is all for the sake of fun.

Keene is uncertain of his future after being ordained. He said he might work in a parish or maybe teach school.

"I'd like to teach," he said. "I've thought a lot about teaching, but I have a lot of work to do — like learning to talk in front of a group."

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sports digest

Kentucky Kickers, Lexington's amateur soccer team, will play its first home game of the summer season Saturday at 1 p.m. The Kickers will take on the Nashville Diamonds, a newly formed pro team, at the Transylvania University soccer field.

The exhibition match will help the Kickers prepare for the 1982 American Soccer League season.

Coached by UK soccer coach David Mossbrook, the Kickers are primarily college and former college soccer players, with three graduating high school seniors added to the team this summer.

The Kickers will meet the Germania Soccer Club, an amateur team from Cincinnati, on the Transylvania field Saturday, July 18, at 1 p.m.

Admission to all Kickers games is free.

A state freestyle wrestling tournament to determine national qualifiers and a clinic on officiating and organizing wrestling tournaments will be held July 11 at Alumni Gym.

Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. with weigh-ins at 9. The clinics are slated to start at 10. UK All-American Ricky Dellagatta will provide an instructional clinic.

For more information, contact UK Wrestling Coach Fletcher Carr at 258-2777.



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The Urban Critique

Vol. VII, No.1

University of Kentucky

July 9, 1981

Journalism Workshop Is Successful



From the left: James Smith, Concepcion Ledezma, Denise Scrivener, Josefina Sison, Tonia Smith, Winston Bennett, Trina Jackson, Avis Hines, La Sonya Gantt, Greg Thompson, Angela White and Andre Talley.

By LaSonya Gantt

Living on their own, planning their own time and attending classes for 12 hours a day was not as easy as 12 participants of the Urban Journalism Workshop thought it would be. Since they no longer went to classes by bells, they had to use their own judgement about their time. Although it was hard, the group very quickly adjusted to staying up late and getting up early in the morning.

The participants of the Urban Journalism Workshop are selected from many applicants in Lexington and Louisville. They are chosen on the basis of an interview, grade transcripts and basic skills tests.

Nancy Green, coordinator of the Lexington workshop, says the idea of the workshop is to take a group of bright, intelligent students and give them a good taste of what it would be like to be in a jour-

nalistic position and put together a newspaper. The program is basically designed to interest students in print journalism.

The students this year produced a thematic paper about the problems of the handicapped person because this is the International Year of the Disabled Person. After selecting a name for the paper the group elected the staff for the paper.

Each student wrote a story, and did his or her own research and interviewing. Four students, who showed interest in photography, took and developed all of the pictures. Angela White said, "Calling and making your own interviews for your stories gives you first hand experience of what a reporters' life is like."

During the workshop the students live together in a dorm for two weeks. The friendships made while there are nothing short of closeness. The students depend on

each other for their many different needs. Tonia Smith said, "The workshop helps us in our everyday life." Once back in Louisville she says she will never forget the close friends she made while attending the workshop."

Close friendships are not limited to the students. The instructors play a big role in the life of the student. They seem to enjoy teaching journalism. The instructors say they never forget a former group of participants.

Even a former workshop member was dorm counselor for this year's group. Carol Bogle, 1977 Urban Journalism Workshop participant, was "mama" to the students while they stayed at Blanding Tower. Carol is like one of the group. Denise Scrivener said, "Carol is like an older sister to each of us. She is always around when we need her. She is one of us but she keeps us in line."

The Urban Journalism Workshop was

begun to interest members of minority groups in journalism careers. Twenty-two years ago, Dow Jones created the Newspaper Fund. The Wall Street Journal's Newspaper Fund along with the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, the Lexington Herald-Leader, the University of Kentucky School of Journalism and the Kentucky Kernel are sponsors for the workshop at the University of Kentucky.

Nancy Green, says she is satisfied with the way the workshop has turned out over the years. The workshop family is made up of Nancy Green, coordinator of the workshop, Tawny Acker, who teaches students reporting and writing skills, Allen Malott, who teaches photography skills, and Leonard Tipton, who teaches the editing and design class.

The Urban Journalism Workshop has proven to us that we have the capacities for a career in Journalism.

Urban Critique Informs Community

The Urban Critique, created by minority youths, is centered on the International Year of the Disabled Person. This edition offers a variety of information regarding improvements in facilities for handicapped people, such as people confined to wheelchairs, modernizing the equipment for the blind and taking steps in vocational education for people with physical disabilities.

People sometimes may not realize the problems that a handicapped person may encounter entering a building that a normal person has no trouble entering. In this edition of the Urban Critique, we tried to show these problems through the eyes of the handicapped person. We are doing the handicapped person in this community a great injustice.

Various reporters for the Urban Journalism Workshop visited Cardinal Hill Hospital to learn its function. They found that the hospital offered assistance in all fields of learning. The visit was a great learning experience and the care at the hospital was very impressive.

Not only did the reporters visit Cardinal Hill but they visited the Lexington Hearing and Speech Center, the OWL, and a Special Center for the blind.

Lasting friendships were established between the workshop members and those being profiled in the stories on the inside. The workshop members gained understanding and appreciation of the problems of the handicapped person.

The Urban Critique

The Urban Journalism Workshop is sponsored by the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Lexington Herald-Leader, Kentucky Kernel, UK School of Journalism and The Newspaper Fund. The Urban Critique is a product of the workshop experience and is published as a supplement to the Kentucky Kernel.

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Avis Hines

Photographers
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La Sonya Gantt
Winston Bennett
Angela White

Advisers
Nancy Green
Tawny Acker
Leonard Tipton
Alen Malott

Cardinal Hill Offers Homestyle Help

By Concepcion Ledezma

It has been a little over a decade since Tom Gravit, then 23, was swinging on ropes with his friends for trick dives at the Kentucky River. He severely broke his neck on a dive which made him a quadriplegic victim (both arms and legs paralyzed).

A UK graduate, Tom is currently the Patient Representative at the Cardinal Hill Hospital where he obtained rehabilitation service. His role is to see that patients take full advantage of the programs at Cardinal Hill.

"I loved the staff," comments Tom, now 34, referring to the services he received. "They are fine people." The Paris native says the homelike atmosphere was important to his rehabilitation.

Nurses are not easy to spot in this two-story, bright atmosphere hospital complex since they do not wear the traditional white. There are no surgery or emergency rooms. This unusual hospital, located in 2050 Versailles Road, was founded by the Kentucky Easter Seal Society in 1950 as a children's hospital for treating polio. It now provides rehabilitation services for the disabled of all ages. The handicapped treated include victims of: stroke, paralysis, head injuries, speech disorders, hearing loss, and many others.

The services available can equally be used by those on the low-income bracket from the central and eastern Kentucky areas through Medicaid, which is financial assistance provided by the state and federal government. The government also provides Medicare for the elderly 65 and older.

"The whole person is treated: the mind, attitude, emotional and physical needs," said Terri Weiss, assistant director of the hospital with an apparent compassionate face. "Independence is our aim. Our goal is not to perform miracles but for the patient to return to the mainstream with the highest degree of recovery possible. Unlike a regular hospital our patients

don't just lay and rot, we refuse to allow that. They are all scheduled and evaluated according to what they are able to do, whether it is moving just one wrist. We maximize that skill. Patients learn to serve themselves."

She also points out that the staff-patient ratio is so high that there is more than enough individual attention for all the patients. The staff professionals include: therapists, psychologists, physicians, rehabilitation nurses, teachers, etc.

The education program offered in this unique hospital is fully equipped and staffed. This includes facilities for vocational training, traditional education and extensive pre-school and early childhood education. All are operated in cooperation with the Fayette County Schools which assigns teachers for the classes. The vocational department is filled with a wide variety of career training material. Drafting, typing, photography, arts, business, journalism, and others are among the fields available. For those interested in non-vocational areas classrooms are equipped with typical textbooks found in any regular school in the neighborhood. The schooling levels range from pre-school to grade twelve.

Pre-schoolers are evaluated through the Care By Parent program before being scheduled. Parents are involved in finding the child's skills and potentials so that they may take full advantage of the rehabilitation program. This program is available to both hospital inpatients as well as to children from the community on an outpatient basis.

The superb quality of care, opportunity, its positive surroundings, and the specialized, dedicated staff are not the only characteristics of this special hospital. Lead by current Executive Director Robert A. Silvanik, the hospital has visions of the further expansion of services to fulfill the full potential of anyone with disabilities. It doubled its services in 1975 when a new wing for adults was added and recently a newly developed Brain Injury Program was established.



Photo by Winston Bennett

The many services offered at Cardinal Hill keep Executive Director Robert A. Silvanik busy with paperwork.

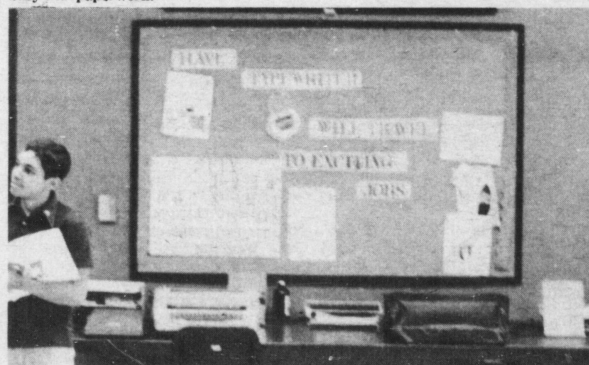


Photo by Winston Bennett

Cardinal Hill does not look like your typical hospital. It offers both traditional and educational training.

Federal Legislation Opens Doors for Disabled

By Denise Scrivener

For the past 31 years handicapped students have had to enter the Grehen Journalism Building through a dark, dreary elevator in the basement. However, this will change soon.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 states that "no otherwise qualified individual in the United States . . . shall solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal assistance."

According to Nancy Ray, Assistant Vice President for Administration, the Section 504 statement of handicapped persons legal rights has increased their self expectation. It also increased the educational institution's and employer sensibility and awareness to possibilities the handicapped people have.

Opportunities are the basis of Section 504 which applies to organizations receiving federal funds. Discrimination against the handicapped by projects receiving these funds in turn led to examination of the stereotypes many people hold.

In the admissions process people have to think "what standards are required. For example, do you have to see?" If these things are essential, can current technology assist the handicapped persons?

But the biggest problem the handicapped face at UK is not doing the work, it's getting to a class. The Handicapped Student Services works with the students and faculty to make the class accessible for the handicapped students."

Despite HSS work the most common demand by handicapped students is to be

considered a real person.

In order to show their normality the handicapped students have formed their own organization, they have formed their basketball team, and they act and look normal with a few exceptions.

But, "what is the difference between a handicapped person and a person wearing glasses." When considered, both defects differing in severity through which one defect can be worse than the other. There is a justified amount of impatience displayed by the handicapped students at UK.

Workshop Offers Job Opportunities

By Avis Hines

Helping people become contributors to the community instead of burdens is the philosophy of OWL.

The Opportunity Workshop of Lexington is a work-oriented rehabilitation shelter with a stable environment and services designed to help the handicapped learn skills necessary to find employment. The workshop maintains a close working relationship with the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services, as well as other agencies and associations that serve people who are vocationally handicapped.

The Opportunity Workshop of Lexington, Inc. was founded in 1961 by the Junior League of Lexington. In 1967, with additional funds from the Junior League, OWL constructed a building and in 1972 expanded its Rehabilitation Department with a grant from the Bureau of Rehabilitation Services. The 25,000 sq. ft. building is fully air-conditioned, and has no architectural barriers.

OWL is a self-supporting organization funded by participant production, which is actually done in the workshop. "Most of the products are sub-assembly work, where specific parts are made for specific machinery. The remaining funds come from tuition charges that agencies pay to have people sent to the center," says John

Adams, rehabilitation coordinator. OWL's budget is over \$1,000,000 for 1981-82.

The purpose of the shelter is to collect and evaluate information on an individual to establish his or her needs. The workshop helps clients learn to function adequately in relation to their social, cultural and vocational environment. OWL also tries to further develop whatever work-related skills a client may already have before entering the job market. In the field of skilled training, OWL tries to teach the job skills and responsibilities needed for the particular area of training entered. OWL offers training in Bench Assembly, Woodworking, Maintenance, Shipping and Supply, Mobility, and Clerical Areas.

To be eligible for OWL's services a person must have a disability which constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment. He or she must be 16 years of age or older. The last requirement of employment is the assurance that the member must be expected to benefit from it in terms of obtaining a job.

Those individuals which do not fit these requirements are sent to other supporting workshops of OWL or other agencies. The goals of the supporting shops are to provide paid employment to people who can not meet the standards of the competitive labor market. Rehabilitation Services also play a supportive role to successful employment at OWL, according to the

company's handbook.

After the members have completed their training, a regular follow-up plan is conducted. This feed-back system is used to evaluate the program's effectiveness and make changes in how the program is run.

Adams says, that program graduates say the workshop helps improve the quality of life available to handicapped people. It encourages handicaps to continue their drive to become participants in all areas of life, he said.

"The reason I like working in the program is that, I feel that we run as a business and are self-supporting and in competition with other businesses. I also like the atmosphere that is established by the worker and staff of the center." He also enjoys the direct working relationship between staff and members.

Sarah Williams, an OWL program graduate is now the OWL evaluation manager. She said she likes working at the center because she enjoys working with people. She thrives on seeing her work progress. "I try not to let my feelings get in the way of my evaluation process," said Williams. The one major problem she has on the job is getting too close to her clients. Ms. Williams thinks of herself as a mother to the workers. She tries to let the workers be independent.

Ms. Williams and other counselors go through special training to help deal with

the problems that some of the handicaps might present. Some of these are sign language and braille.

The community is benefited by the program, Adams said. "It helps them to get to the point where participants no longer need agency services and can make money on their own."

OWL accepts all types of handicaps, none are excluded. More attention is focused on the individual's behavior and attitude problems than the physical disability.

"The viewpoint of the employer, of the handicapped is no problem. We come from the stand point that here is someone that can do this sort of job, and we do not stress the issue of disability," notes Adams.

Those individuals who never seem to be able to obtain a regular job are referred to other agencies and eventually returned to OWL for another evaluation.

OWL lets the person pick the particular trade that he or she wants to learn. If a person does not seem to be progressing in that field, OWL recommends another field in which they think the member would be best suited.

The Workshop serves 130 clients as efficiently as possible on a daily basis, says Adams. OWL functions smoothly because it is filled with people who want to become working members of our society, says Adams.

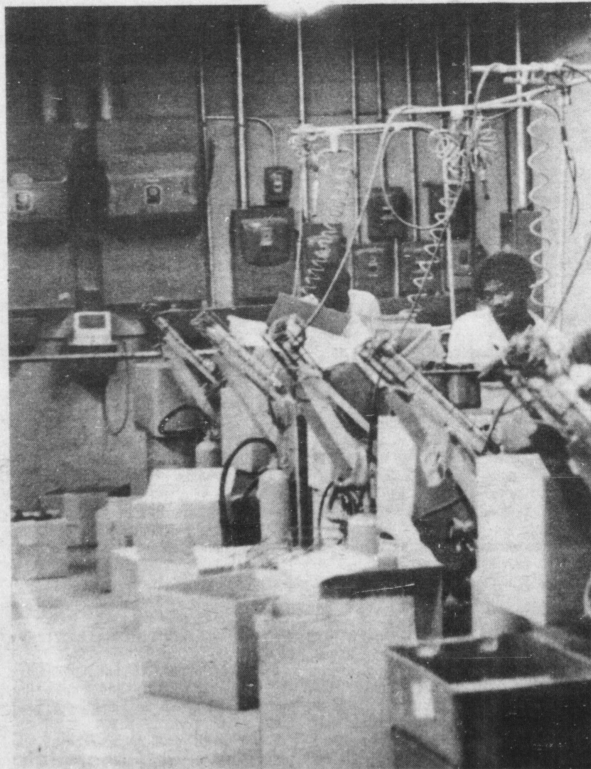


Photo by La Sonya Gantt

OWL workers put together motors on a sub-assembly project. Workers are taught job-related skills as part of the workshop rehabilitation program.



Photo by La Sonya Gantt

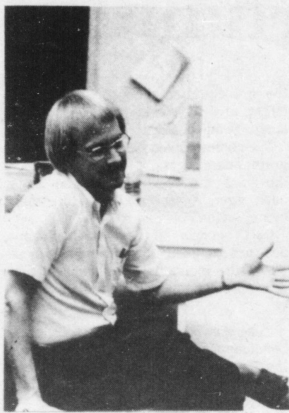
Sarah Williams, graduate of Opportunity Workshop of Lexington, is now Evaluation Manager at the facility.

Profiles in Courage

Jamie Vaught: 'Nothing is impossible'

Robin McFarland: 'Mainstreaming' product

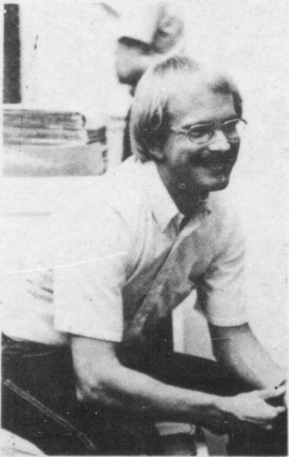
Susan Riherd: 'Live each day'



Jamie Vaught—a man of many faces.



Having to read lips takes no toll on Jamie.



Photots by
Angie White

By Josefina Sison

"Nothing is impossible, so I try everything," says Jamie Vaught, because handicapped people are like anybody else. Just ask Jamie Vaught, Robin McFarland and Susan Riherd.

Although deaf, Vaught works as a newspaper reporter and is studying for a Master's degree in accounting at the University of Kentucky. His accomplishments are possible because he lip reads. Although he can not do telephone interviews, he usually has no trouble understanding a person "face-to-face." A friend takes notes in class for him, because "instructors do not always face you when they are talking."

"By combining lip reading and a hearing aid, I'm able to do what a normal person would," Vaught says.

Vaught, deaf from birth, began speech therapy at UK when he was two years old. Although the three hour round trip was tiring at the time, Vaught is glad his parents insisted that he continue the weekly training until he was a sophomore in high school. "I credit my parents with helping me to function well academically and socially," he says. "My sister is also a big help."

Sportswriting has been Vaught's hobby since high school. His current position as a writer for the Cat's Pause, a weekly sports tabloid, allows him to profitably pursue his interest. He was also a sports writer and editor for the student newspaper, the Kentucky Kernel, during his undergraduate days at UK.

Although Vaught says accounting is going to be his career, he plans to continue sports writing part-time. It's kind of hard for me sometimes, he says, because "I can't do telephone interviews and you can't always talk to the person in person."

"Jamie refuses to allow his handicap to interfere with anything else he wants to do. And that's a characteristic to be admired," says Nancy Green, student publications adviser at UK.

Another friend and professional colleague, UK photography instructor, Alen Malott says, "Jamie is not a quitter."

"I'm a very ambitious person— who knows I might be governor someday," Vaught says.

Like Vaught, Robin McFarland, 26, is ambitious and a product of "mainstreaming," the idea of mixing disabled people with the able-bodied. Although she is legally blind, she has

always led a full life. She attends UK, works part-time, and belongs to a local acting troupe.

With the help of surgery, hard contact lenses and a mini-viewer, a device that magnifies type as much as 30 times the actual print size, McFarland is able to function without the aid of a guide dog.

McFarland was born with congenital cataracts, and says she is fortunate to have any sight at all. But her poor vision has not altered her career plans.

She is a communications junior at UK and plans to work in broadcast journalism, and possibly attend law school. Meanwhile, she keeps busy studying, working as a UK telephone operator and being a member of the Studio Players.

Susan Riherd, 24, keeps busy too. She attends undergraduate classes at UK and therapy sessions at Cardinal Hill Hospital, while patiently learning to cope with life in a wheelchair.

This is no easy feat for a woman who spent her teens perfecting her javelin throwing style. Indeed, the transition from athlete to disabled was alarmingly fast. One year she held the record for javelin throwing at Western Kentucky University; the next she was confined to a wheelchair with multiple sclerosis.

But she does not dwell on her diminished abilities. Instead, she refuses to become a slave to her disabilities because she "likes to be treated like a normal person and live each day as if there were no tomorrow."

Gerry Ewing:

'Better than the average guy'

By James Smith

This isn't a story of someone who goes around fighting crime, but a story of a person who is a hero nonetheless. Gerry Ewing, 28, is a University of Kentucky junior, with a 3.7 grade average, a husband and the father of two children. He is also a quadruplegic.

For the last nine years, Ewing has been confined to a wheelchair, unable to use either his arms or legs. But that hasn't slowed him down. He has steadily worked toward an undergraduate degree in the Arts and College Sciences, while raising his family.

After the diving accident that caused his paralysis, Ewing said, "That his family went through the usual frustration that that sort of incident might cause, but they have adjusted." Although Ewing can't play tackle football with his young son or build a tree house for his pre-school daughter, he can and does enjoy many activities with them. Some of his and his children's favorite pastimes include fishing and picnicing. "The children adjusted to my handicap with no problem, probably because of their age," Ewing said.

Because of his handicap, Ewing said that he feels he "must be a little better than the the quote 'average guy'." For ex-

ample, he said, "that grades are particularly important, because they might help give him the extra edge in a competitive job situation."

For this reason, Ewing is serious about his studies at U.K., and though he occasionally encounters physical barriers, he simply finds a way around them. "The biggest problems are physical barriers, such as not getting into buildings because of stairs or elevators being too small. Another problem is timing, such as scheduling tests or getting to class on time," he said. But, Ewing does not become frustrated, because he has no control over these circumstances. The Handicap Student Service takes care of rearranging classes to meet his, and other disabled students's needs.

The Director of The Handicap Student Service, Jake Carnes, said that Ewing has a strong personality, made even stronger by the acceptance of his handicap.

Ewing also agreed. His handicap caused him to reassess what he wanted out of life, and then, gave him the incentive to work twice as hard to get it.

Ewing is an example of someone who may not leap over tall buildings in a single bound, or be as fast as a speeding bullet, but he is an example of someone who daily surmounts the physical and emotional obstacles in the life of the handicapped.

Scotty Whitlow: 'Hey, buddy, I'm not a he'

By Angela White

When Scotty Whitlow was a little girl, she developed polio. Since then she's been using crutches to get around. But she's anything but handicapped.

She's a college professor with a Ph.D. and an avid gardener. And she strives for perfection in the kitchen, but vocally shuns sexism. She's 37 years old and full of life.

Once Dr. Whitlow and a few female friends were in a store and they saw a man looking at the centerfold of a Playboy magazine. At the time she was a student and was more into playing the feminist role. To show their support they picked up a Playgirl and looked at the centerfold. The man didn't notice until they started making crude remarks. She said, "We were just making him aware that he was doing the same thing. It was just out of fun."

As an active feminist, she says she is affected by sexist remarks such as when a textbook uses the words "he" or "man". Whitlow states, "Hey buddy, I'm not a he. I'd like to be included." She will make notes on students' papers if one such remark should catch her eye.

She has found that males who have heard of her are careful around her. Surprisingly, she has found that females are more sexist than males now. She said, "They are into a philosophy of girls do this and girls do that."

She is in the process of doing some research on sexual exploitation with an aid society. She said, "It's hard to believe a tire is for sale when these two watermelons are hanging down from the model."

Her hobbies include cooking and communication research. On cooking she commented, "I'm not an everyday cook. One day I'll be in the kitchen making strawberry torte and on another I'll be eating Kentucky Fried Chicken." In her research she is studying the stress factors of instructors in journalism. Advertising—mainly copy layouts and developing assignments for the students really in-

terested in journalism occupy much of her time.

Her witty and bright personality is reflected through the cutouts taped on her office door such as "Beam me up, Scotty." She said that she saw it in the paper and she said to herself, "Gee, that's too good. I've got to cut it out." She said she thought of it as a 'nice social commentary'.

The other things she has on her door are: a lion—because it was colorful, a Peanuts' comic strip—because she just liked it, a calendar—"...but it's getting limp. I think I'll take it down.", and a giant green frog—just for color. She said the reason for all these things was because it was too drab—she wanted a change. She replied, "When students are standing outside waiting in the hall, they don't have anything else to do, so it gives them something to look at."

Whitlow says she likes to be independent, but she said only at times because she is married. She said that her husband can't be there all the time.

Whitlow's independence is obvious in her academic achievements. She has an undergraduate degree from Sanford University in Alabama and a masters' from the University of Alabama. Her Ph.D. in international communication is from Southern Illinois University.

Although her handicap has never kept her from getting an education, she is deeply concerned about handicapped access at UK. In two words, "It sucks," she said. But Whitlow adds that because of renovation projects at UK access to educational facilities is improving.

Now in order to teach her classes on the second floor of the journalism building Whitlow must open a solid 30-lb. door, that springs shut if it is not held open. While holding the door, she must also slide open a heavy metal gate with the same type of spring mechanism. This can not be considered accessibility she said. However, this will soon change and ramps and an elevator are scheduled to be installed by this fall.

Whitlow's attitude may be skeptical, but it is not defeatist.



Dr. Scotty Whitlow, active feminist, explains that she thinks the renovations at the University of Kentucky have taken much too long.

Leslie Stephens: 'Blind people are normal'

By Tonia Smith

Leslie Stephens, a blind rehabilitation counselor is on her own. She lives alone—with the exception of her guide dog Zella.

She does not consider herself disabled but rather inconvenienced. However, she said she would be "a fool" if she went around saying that being blind puts no limitations on her life.

"Blind people are normal people," she says "they have the same feelings." They lead much the same lives as everyone else. Her clothes are an example of her desire to be normal. Looking stylish and up-to-date is important to her. Leslie says her mother is a seamstress and makes most of her clothes so she does not have any problems with clothing selection. She adds sunglasses and her purchase of shoes and she is ready to go. "Blind people should have to adapt to the sighted world instead of the sighted world adapting to the blind." This attitude has made a difference in her life.

Attending Highland Elementary, Ather-ton High and the University of Kentucky,

Leslie was a good student all through school although sometimes she had to take notes on a tape recorder in the back of the room. "Graduate School was tough because of the research, said the 28-year-old woman, "it was real frustrating!" Leslie got through the hard times with great dedication.

That same dedication meant working. This was not a problem for Leslie. Although she has been blind from birth she has worked many places over the years, for example, she worked at the Bureau for Social Insurance and the Industry of the Blind. Currently a state worker, her job keeps her financially secure and emotionally independent.

In order to get to work Leslie rides the bus. To ride the bus she had to have someone look at the schedule and figure out what time the proper bus would arrive. "It is not hard to get on the right bus if you know the right place and time," Leslie said. She has never gotten lost yet, but believes that in the future she probably will. But that thought does not scare her, because she knows she will eventually get where she is going.



Photo by Angela White

Leslie Stevens uses a braille typewriter to help her in recording information for future reference. Braille is a series of raised dots used by the blind for reading, utilizing the sense of touch.

Kentucky's Wheelcats Movin' on

By Trina Jackson

At six years of age Virgil Proffitt started playing basketball. When he was 15, he contracted a spinal virus and was confined to a wheelchair. Today at 30, he still plays basketball.

Proffitt is a member of the University of Kentucky's prestigious Wheelcat basketball team. For the past six years he has actively pursued his favorite sport, something that would not have been possible without the campus team. He began playing on the team while he was an undergraduate studying accounting at UK, now an accountant in Lexington, he continues to play.

Wheelcat membership is not restricted

to students. Instead, townspeople are encouraged to participate. The mixture of ages and occupations provides players with a chance to meet people and make new friends that they might not have otherwise met, Proffitt said.

Besides social contact participation in handicap sports also increases a person's feeling of self achievement, Proffitt said. Playing wheelchair basketball is just like playing regular basketball, in that it helps develop a person's sense of self-esteem and encourages a healthy competitive spirit, he explained.

The Wheelcats are the only organized handicapped sports team on campus and about 15 percent of the handicapped stu-

dent body are players, according to Bernard Johnson, director of reaction at the Seaton Center. The team plays about 26 games per season at the center.

"Many people's idea of handicapped sports is a card game," Wheelcat member Steve Miller said, "and they are really surprised when they see a wheelchair game. We are just as competitive as any other basketball team. We play hard and we play to win," he said.

"I would like to invite everyone to see us when we play," Miller said. "They would learn alot about handicapped people. They would see us as athletes, not as people needing sympathy."

Center Helps Kids Hear

By La Sonya Gantt

Helping the hearing impaired was a natural choice for Jane Midkiff who "loves to talk and wanted people to be able to understand what was being said to them."

"Some people can't imagine what it would be like not hearing the television and the radio everyday, yet for the hearing impaired the biggest barrier is the telephone," says Midkiff, director of the Lexington Hearing and Speech Center.

There are four degrees of deafness: mild, moderate, severe and profound. The degree of deafness dictates whether or not a deaf person can hear sounds well with a hearing aid. A deaf child using a hearing aid and hearing his or her first sounds probably won't know what the sound is or where it is coming from. "The parents have to work hard to get their child to understand that the sound he or she is hearing is really a telephone or whatever the case may be," Midkiff said.

Some of the parents, of the students who come to the school, are bitter and some of them just can not grasp the truth, which is that their son or daughter has a hearing problem. "A troubled parent may find it much easier to open up to someone that has been in the same situation they are in now," Midkiff said. The parents at the Center work together to help with a loss of

hearing.

The Lexington Hearing and Speech Center, formerly known as the Lexington Deaf and Oral School, was founded in 1961 by Mr. and Mrs. James Frankel. Mr. Frankel had a hearing disability, so the parents of several deaf children came to him and asked him to help them find a teacher who would "teach their children to talk."

Twenty years later the staff at the School is trained to work not only with the students, but they also work very closely with the parents of the students of the school.

Today, there are numerous services available to the community. For preschoolers there is a Hearing and Speech Evaluation program that provides testing before he or she attends class. There are Parent and Infant Educational sessions, for children 0-2 years of age, that provide small group instruction and help parents to work with their children. Through the Parent Education program parents listen and discuss their problems. They also have a Consultation program. This is where parents or relatives of a deaf person can come for information.

The Lexington Hearing and Speech Center is working very hard to make life easier for the deaf.



Photo by La Sonya Gantt

Jane Midkiff shows the audiometer used for testing the hearing impaired at the Lexington Speech and Hearing Center.

'Mainstreaming' Tries a New Mix

By Greg Thompson

If you were to walk into room 219 in the neighborhood public school and see Johnny with eyes buried in textbook, it would be hard to determine he is handicapped. Prior to enactment of legislation relating to the education of handicapped children this would not have been possible.

When former President Gerald Ford signed Public Law 94-142-The Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975-federal financial assistance was assured for the education of handicapped children.

This legislation meant mildly handicapped children would be moved from specialized classes to the average classroom. Mainstreaming, the term given to the process of transferring handicapped students to regular public school classrooms, has given handicapped children a chance to overcome obstacles they otherwise could not have faced. The handicaps of the children placed in mainstreaming projects vary from child to child. It may be either physical or mental.

Mainstreaming represents a challenge to the handicapped child because it enables him to compete on a higher level when confronted with regular students, according to Dr. John Hall, assistant professor of Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Special Education at the University of Kentucky.

"When I was a child being mainstreamed in school, I thought my opportunities were increased," explained Carol Thomas, research assistant for the Dean's Project in the UK College of Education.

"Since most handicapped children have the same goals in terms of a career, marriage and success as normal children, it is not a threat to traditional schooling for handicaps to be mixed with regular classrooms," Thomas said.

Although mainstreaming has many positive effects, it also has its drawbacks. Behavioral problems may result if a handicapped child cannot understand his assignments or teachers may hold negative attitudes toward the handicapped student because of the special attention the

child may require.

"Being handicapped myself, I saw from first-hand experience how mainstreaming can benefit handicapped students, but if the child is not emotionally ready or cannot be competent in his studies, disastrous results can occur," says Thomas. "The first reaction many people have towards handicaps is pity, empathy not sympathy is what the handicapped person needs."

To meet these needs new training areas for teachers have opened up. This new training enables teachers to provide an effective learning atmosphere in the classroom. Every new teacher has received some training in teaching handicaps whether or not they will be involved in the mainstreaming project. Severely handicapped children are excluded from the program, and remain in special education classes.

"Just like everyone else handicapped children model roles they encounter in life, if the child is mainstreamed he sees competition and does not limit his abilities, which may occur if the child is surrounded

by all handicapped children in special education classes," says Hall.

"When I was in camp we had a blind girl in our classes, at first I felt sorry for her, then when she displayed all the talents she had like singing and playing the guitar, I realized that she was smarter than most of the unhandicapped people you see every day," explains Angela White, student at the University of Kentucky Urban Journalism Workshop.

"Mainstreaming at its present stage is satisfactory, but it needs to be utilized to a greater extent if more handicaps are to benefit from it," Thomas said. "A solution to the problem would be to initiate mainstreaming at younger ages so when young students grow older they would have become used to relating to handicaps as people and not as something to be feared or pitied," she said.

Hall predicts in the future that half of the classrooms in public schools will consist of handicaps. But this would take considerable time and understanding on the part of the handicaps, teachers, regular students, and the general public.

You Heard Any Best Sellers Lately?

By Winston Bennett

Cy Bayer just finished listening to a book yesterday.

Cy Bayer is an avid reader. His fingers lightly scan the pages of his latest novel. His face brightens with delight as the words take life in his imagination.

But Bayer has not seen a book in years. He is a regular visitor at Reading and Recording, a public service program designed to help the blind enjoy the fruits of a sighted world.

"The program is a complete necessity, without the program and the improvement in equipment we would be set back about 50 years," Bayer said.

"There are all different kinds of machines used, such as talking calculators for completing mathematics, talking clocks and closed circuit TV. There also are machines that transcribe printed words into spoken words. There has been such an improvement in the field for the blind that they are considered to be able to do anything a sighted person can do but drive."

"Reading and Recording for the blind is a public service." Volunteers come to help the blind as a Christian mission. The volunteer produces two cassettes per week each three to four hours long. The volunteers also help in producing material needed for the blind to become social workers and counselors. Most volunteers work for the blind because they realize they are more fortunate than the blind, said Kathy Houghman, director for Reading and Recording.

"Even though a person has lost his sight it is not considered an affliction, but as one of the breaks in life," Houghman said. The loss of eye sight makes a person more dependent on the rest of his senses. "A person's use of his or her remaining senses and the willingness to take advantage of special services characterizes how the person will get along in life," she said.

One example of the volunteer services available through this program: a third grade public school student is being taught to type by his visiting teacher. The student uses this skill to transcribe assignments from braille to inkprint so that a regular classroom teacher can check his work.

This service is called the itinerant program. The visually handicapped child attends regular school classes and receives special instruction from an itinerant teacher, who serves as a consultant to classroom teachers, other school officials and parents. The child remains in his or her neighborhood school, while the itinerant teacher travels from school to school to meet with children by appointment.

Sometimes there is a special classroom for visually handicapped children in a regular public school. Here the teacher is responsible for teaching all of the usual school subjects, as well as the special skills a blind child must learn.

Instruction, a field unique to work for the blind, generally begins with teaching the visually handicapped person how to use a sighted person as a guide. The student also is taught to use arms and hands for protection in moving about in familiar indoor settings. As instruction progresses, the blind person learns to use a cane to travel in both familiar and unfamiliar surroundings. These orientation skills help the individual to rely on his or her remaining senses (primarily sound and touch) to the fullest extent.

The orientation and mobility instructor may be called upon to work with blind people of all ages and varying abilities, from young children to adults, as well as people with other types of handicaps, and therefore must be sensitive to the individual needs and capabilities of each student. In addition to working with handicapped people, the instructor must be able to work with other professionals as part of a rehabilitation team and to help family, friends and colleagues of the person understand the process of rehabilitation. Orientation and mobility may be funded by a government agency.

The rehabilitation teacher works with other individuals in a student home or in a rehabilitation center, nursing home, or other care facility. It is the rehabilitation teacher who helps the blind person obtain and use specially adapted aids for the visually handicapped: braille clocks and watches, kitchen equipment, sewing aids and other appliances.

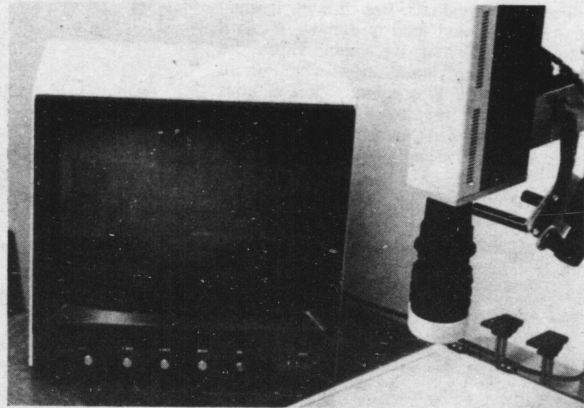


Photo by Winston Bennett

This is a closed circuit TV located in the M. I. King Library used to magnify the size of print so that the legally blind can read.

A person who has recently become blind meets with a social worker to plan how to best use rehabilitation services so that he or she may return to profitable employment.

Working with the visually handicapped the social worker studies the needs and abilities of each client and proposes a plan of treatment or rehabilitation. The worker counsels the client and appropriate members of the client's family, such as the parents of a blind child or the spouse and children of a blind adult. Like other professionals, who work with visually handicapped people, the social worker is often part of a service team and may act as coordinator of the services of various agencies.

Another type of counselor, the therapeutic recreation worker or technician, may work with blind people of all

ages, from infants to senior citizens. A professional recreation instructor must have the physical skills to teach a wide range of activities, as well as the patience to work with the multiple handicapped person.

Developing the right equipment for blind people is the work of the occupational therapist. By choosing to work with blind people he will find that the opportunities to contribute new techniques, and adapt equipment for use by the visually handicapped, are greater than they might be in the more traditional areas of occupational therapy. The occupational therapists are responsible for expanding the technology used to create such devices as: closed circuit TV, tape recorders, record players, and different types of signaling machines.

Without the use of these different programs people like Cy Bayer would be lost.

UK Removes Barriers

By Andre Talley

After just a year, the University of Kentucky is drawing close to a barrier free campus for its handicapped students. But there is just one major holdup, according to Jim Wessels, coordinator of physical design and construction.

Slow delivery of elevators is keeping the renovations from being completed. Wessels explained that the delivery and installation of elevators is delaying the completion of the Journalism building, Kastle Hall, and the Home Economics building. These projects are scheduled to be completed by Sept. 1, 1982.

Some of the projects that have been completed and are already in use include:

CURB CUTS - which allow wheelchair students to get off and on the sidewalk without the complication of needing assistance.

TOILET ROOMS - which are accessible to raise and sit on, the rails will be used to raise up.

RAMPs - which will allow the handicapped to come inside the building without the assistance of another person.

FIRE ALARMS - which in the case of a fire would allow the deaf to know that there is a fire with the flashing of a light.

The renovation projects were undertaken because of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which mandated that all disabled or handicapped persons have access to all public buildings.

Wessels explained that an official from the Council of Higher Education, investigated and made a list of all the areas on campus needing renovation. Wessels used the list as a guideline for the removal of barriers. To complete the renovation UK has received \$284,000 from the federal government through the Council of Higher Education, and \$700,000 from the UK General Construction Fund. "If UK does not comply with Section 504 it would lose federal assistance," Wessels said.

"The projects are receiving a lot of praise from the handicapped students," Wessels said. However, praise should be mainly directed toward Section 504.

Wessels comments that there are other renovations that go by the Section 504 Act. One such project is the Chemistry Building lab tables which will be adjusted for wheelchair students.

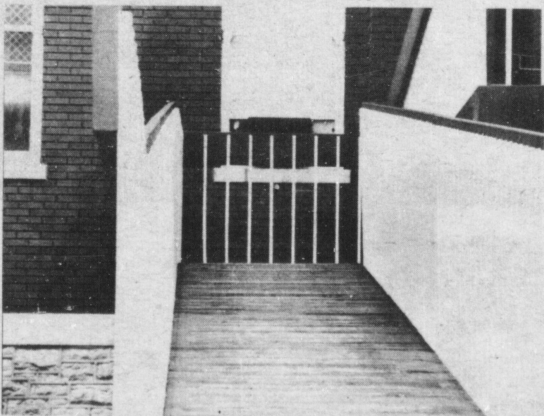


Photo by Gregory Thompson

Handicapped access renovation takes place at Kastle Hall- handicapped ramp. Renovation of other buildings is taking place around campus.

Personality of the Urban Critique Staff

When the workshop began we were 12 radically different individuals. But through frustrations, laughter and loud music, we found a common denominator. We wanted to produce a good newspaper, something of which we all could be proud. This meant, personalities aside, we had to learn to live, work and play together. We learned that as a group, we were only as good (or bad) as we wanted to be.

