Fancy footwork

Physical Plant is under investigation by Senate Council for its performance

The operations and the pricing practices of the Physical Plant Division are being informally examined this week by the Senate Council after written criticisms from deans, chairmen and other administrators were examined and differenced Friday.

Council after written criticisms from deans, chairmen and other administrators were examined and discussed Friday.

Letters circulated to council members from Arts and Sciences Dean Donald Sands, department chairmen and other administrators described the Physical Plant's workers as inefficient and bills for minor repairs as exhorbitant.

"The frustrations of trying to get even simple things done properly by Physical Plant are all too familiar to the faculty, chairmen, and staff of this college." Sands said in an Oct. 16 letter. "The biggest shocks, however, come when the bills arrive."

Sands recounted a personal experience where he asked the White Hall Classroom Building curator for two screws and a screwdriver to make a minor repair in his office. ". instead, Physical Plant took over. Two men arrived to look at the job, then went away because 400 was too late to start a project. After two more visits, several man-hours, and outrageous cost, the job was completed," Sands wrote.

Sands enclosed in his report several letters from chairmen and

administrators alleged that PPD determines its charges by how much money its budget needs.

John van Willigen, chairman of the anthropology department, wrote to Sands complaining about a Dh.

anthropology department, wrote to Sands complaining about a Physical Plant bill of S191 for an hour's work putting up bookshelves which used screw-on brackets. "I feet the Physical Plant must be so intellicient that it actually does cost them that much to do it, "van Williges aid." We simply cannot afford to have them do our work." Physics and Astronomy Chairmen Fletcher Gabbard said. "I have the uncomfortable feeling of being it being the mercy of somebody over there who has much more reason to be interested in covering operating expenses than in rendering good service at the lowest cost."

rendering good service at the lowest cost."

Gabbard raised questions in his letter on who the Physical Plant staff serves, and how the customer is protected against the plant staff.

Another letter said PPD charged \$56.81 to repair a roller and spring on an office chair.

"Something has to be done." Senate Council Chairman Joe Bryant said, adding he once paid \$500 for a door that he could have had made for \$100.

"All we'd have to do (to determine how widespread the problem is) is solicit horror stories."

Student Government President

norror stories.
Student Government President
Gene Tichenor agreed action was
necessary, and said the Physical
Plant's estimate for putting up a
suggestion box was \$150.

John Lienhard, mechanical engineer professor and council member, said part of the problem is a lack of communication between the workmen, and their bosses. He said although an interior decorators entour schemes for the engineer to long hours obtaining preferences for lool or schemes for the engineering physical Plant. However, a chairman has not been selected and the slopped down whatever they had in their bucket.

Sands said the operating budgets allotted to his departments are severely strained by even small jobs. Jack Blanton and personnel from PDD.

Senate Council considers expanding Student Code standards on plagiarism

By DEBBIE MCDANIEL Copy Editor

The Senate Council discussed Friday the question of extending the Student Code of Rights and Responsibilities' section on plagiarism to include fabrication and duplicating work.

Ron Farrar, chairman of the School of Journalism, initiated the question in an Oct. 12 letter, where he pointed out the, Student Code mentions plagiarism but not the seriousness of fabrication and duplication.

"Fabrication... is a cardinal sin—involving faking quotations, faking 'facts,' and reporting things that did not happen,' Farrar wrote. 'At times fabrication has been discovered in writing assignments turned in by students in reporting classes; when questioned about it, students have replied that they didn't know such a practice was really wrong."

Duplicating term papers to cover more than one course assignment without the professors' prior knowledge and agreement also needs to be mentioned. Farrar wrote.

Continued on page 4

On the campaign trail

Republican Hopkins runs against big government



Larry Hopkins

By SY RAMSEY

LEXINGTON, — "If I were a Democrat, this wouldn't even be a contest," Larry Hopkins mused during a short break in his increasingly tense campaign for congressman in the 6th District. But Hopkins is a Republican, in a Bluegrass area where Democrats have a 5 to I registration margin, and opponent Tom Easterly of Frankfort has begun to muster the state administration's support.

To an Optimist Club meeting earlier in the day, Hopkins, a stockbroker who will be 45 Tuesday, commented: "I know the power of the administration. It's like David fighting Goliath."

But in a more private moment, Hopkins wondered if the administration, under constant criticism for various alleged irregularities, could do his rival much good on Nov. 7.

It is such seemingly contradictory situations, plus the latiguing efforts of a candidate with a family—Easterly, on the other hand, is a bachelor—that keep the congressional race in suspense despite the belief of many observers that Hopkins is in the ascendance.

Hopkins and his advisers appear to have settled on a strategy which they probably will continue to use in the remaining weeks: run against big government and excessive taxation and charge his opponent with being a captive of big labor.

In Hopkins' conservative-leaning home city of Lexington and in the agriculturally-dominated surrounding counties, the Republicans believe that approach is meeting with success.

It had better, for Hopkins' sake. He needs a massive margin in the Lexington area to offset Easterly's strength in the state capital, and he must at least fight to a standoff in the district's 15 other counties.

ounties.

In appearance and behavior, Hopkins seems like ist what his party would conjure up for this type of

race.

Of medium height, Hopkins is slender, wears rather modish glasses and keeps his hair trimmed on the short side, with just enough gray showing for distinction.

He has a soft voice in keeping with his low-key, cool manner. His speaking gestures are adequate enough to hammer home some points without seeming wild.

today

local

UK FOOTBALL PLAYER Chris Jacobs pleaded innocent to a third degree assault charge last Friday. The charge was filed against Jacobs after the allegedly assaulted UK teaching assistant Anthony Watson at the Library Lounge. Startday. Oct. 14.

A hearing is set for this Friday at 1:00 p.m. Watson and his lawyer at waiting the results of the hearing for possible civil suit against Jacobs.

state

WORK WAS SUSPENDED at dusk yesterday by crews attempting to clear Illinois Central Gulf Railroad tracks of chemical tank cars that have keep Princeton, Ky, on dega and about 20 families away from their homes since Tuesday.

Richard Griggs of the federal Environmental Protection Agency said that all but two detailed cars had been moved away seterday from the immediate area of last Tuesday's derailment. He said four of the cars — carrying area of last Tuesday's derailment, the said four of the cars — carrying the cars of the said four of the cars — carrying the cars of the said four of the cars — carrying the cars of the said four of the cars — carrying the cars of the said four of the cars — carrying the cars of the said four of the cars — carrying the cars of the said four of the cars — carrying the carrying the said four of the carrying the carrying

nation

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION, with one big energy victory behind it, is preparing a second energy program to close what it views as gaps in the first plan.
Federal energy officials say the new plan will be aimed more at boosting US. energy supplies than was the big energy bill passed in the closing hours of the 95th Congress.
Energy Secretary James R. Schlesinger disclosed to reporters last week that it will include some kind of proposed tax on oil intended to curb imports.

ONE BODY WAS FOUND and hoped dimmed for 10 other missing crewmen yesterday as Nays and Coast Guard divers penetrated the gashed-in hull of a Coast Guard cutter that collided with a freighter and sank in the Chesupeake Bay.

Coast Guard spokesman L1. Joe Bridger said the body was discovered just outside the suthern cutter Cuyshoga yesteday morning.

A CATACLYSMIC EXPLOSION that scarred a vast area of Siberia 70 years ago and has buffled scientists ever since may have been caused by a flying succer, says a resposed Soviet astronomer.

The explosion, known as the "Tungunka Mystery," devastated a remote forest region in contral Siberia June 30, 1908. It leveled trees over a 1230-square-mile area and was followed by intense radiation and a great fire. A score of scientific expeditions to the area and dozens of scientific research papers have put forth theories ranging from the crash of a meterorine or content to the collision of a "black hole" with the Earth. "Black holes," whose existence has not been proven, are supposedly the remains of collanced stars.

MOSTLY CLOUDY with a chance of showers today. Turning cooler, h highs in the upper 60s. Mostly cloudy and cooler tonight with lows in

Democrat Easterly counts on personal meetings

By HERBERT SPARROW

BURGIN, Ky. — Tom Easterly arrived at a recent campaign appearance in Frankfort in a tow truck. While the truck was necessitated by repair work to Easterly's car; it helped libustrate the no-fills campaign he is running for a seat in Congress. Easterly traceress the 17 counties of the 6th Congressional District alone in his used Maverick, which replaced a blue Maverick that carried him 110,000 miles in his Congressional primary and previous races for state senate.

The 38-year-old state senator said he had hoped to keep the good luck car until after the election, but "it just lost its pickup, It wouldn't pull the hills anymore."

concentrates on face-to-face meetings with his hoped-for constituency, more than seven years ago while laying the groundwork for his political career. Easterfy tirelessly met people and kept records of their names in building a grass roots support that helped him defeat an administration-backed candidate in the 1973 Democratic primary for state

senate. He was unopposed for a second four-year term in 1977.

A Vietnam veteran who speaks several languages and attended college in Europe on a Fullbright Scholarship. Easterly immediately began expanding his base into the 6th District and was able to surprise incumbent Congressman John Breckinridge in last May's primary.

Easterly admits a traveling companion-chauffur costs money and the coffers of his campaign treasury are slim compared with that of his Republican opponent and fellow state senator Larry Hopkins.

But Easterly seas the item of the control of the cont

But Easterly says that is not what dictates his campaign style. "I feel it is more valuable than a lot of media exposure," he said while touring a Mercer County factory last week.

"People tend to forget the person in the ads when they see his opponent in person," Easterly said.

While Easterly, who is also running ads on radio and television, may be overstating his view, he does place heavy emphasis on the personal encounter method that has worked for him in the past.



Tom Easterly

editorials & comments

News Editor

Mary Ann Buchart Debbie McDaniel Betsy Pearce F. Jenay Tate Copy Editors

Gregg Fields
Sports Editor



"WHY CAN'T YOU JUST SEND YOUR STEAK BACK LIKE ENERYBODY OLSO ..."

Take a closer look

The Honors Program

Selection for membership in the program is relatively simple: students must have an ACT score of 27 or above and must demonstrate academic achievement. Befre anyone screams about the inaccuracy of such scores, let me interject that the score is of course arbitrary, is recognized as such, and is therefore considered in conjunction with such things as high school grades, activities and achievements, etc. ... The 27, once a person is in, becomes pretty much a dead issue. The academic achievement does not. Honors Program students' GPAs ride high above the all-campus norm.

Still, we are not a bunch of elites who sit behind thick glasses and study 24 hours a day. We contribute more than is realized. Check around—look at the campus leaders! Look at the number of Honors program students in Student Government. Consider Gene Tichenor. SG president. Consider the number of SG presidents in the past who were in the ranks of the

How about Kris Plike, Panhellenic president? Check the fraternities and sororities — who are their presidents and officers? Look at the Honors Program's percentage in UK's honoraries. Check Phi Beta Kappa,

people in med school, law school, law school, graduate school at Stanford. Princeton, Yale, etc. And we don't contribute noticeably? Maybe we should all brand HP on our left wrist so well be more easily identified. Overall, we're the most involved bunch of people on campus. That's not to say it's a cause-and-effect relationship, there are many eligible and involved people who decided that the Honors Program was not for them. Fine. But some people are willing to reach out for something a little more involved, a little better, a bit more indepth. The Honors Program is for and reach out for something a little more involved, a little better, a bit more indepth. The Honors Programis for and about people; it's about the history of ideas. It focuses on something that so many students could receive no other way in today's "get that job" society. Consider. For example, the engineering student. Where else could he read St. Augustine, Jung. Descartes, or even Schweitzer' Sure, he'd know Newtonian physics, but would be appreciate the ideas and philosophy leading to and supporting it? I think not, but for for faculty is by far the most better program encourages them to become involved withstudents and experiment with different classes. It's unbelievable the things they can share. One

By ALYSIA WHEELER
I'd like to address Mike Kirkhorn and anyonce ske who apparently hasn't "looked closely enough" at UK's Honors Program lately.

Selection for membership in the program is relatively simple: students must have an ACT score of 27 above and must demonstrate academic achievement. Befre anyone screams about the inaccuracy of such and selection for the inaccuracy of such as of the free for considered as such, and is therefore considered as such, and is therefore considered as such, and is therefore considered to the safe when the Hospital such and is therefore considered as such, and is therefore considered as such, and is therefore considered in accuracy of such as such, and is therefore considered in accuracy of such as such, and is therefore considered in accuracy of such as such, and is therefore considered in accuracy of such to say it's a cause-and-effect in such and is therefore considered in accuracy and the such and is therefore considered in accuracy of such as a such as a such as a such as a such and is therefore considered in accuracy of such as a su

life where this type of interaction is encouraged.

One of the factors presently crippling the program is a lack of funds. It's unthinkable that an academic program of 800 people should receive an adequate budget when things as important as baseful and flootball programs of 80 or so need and deserve so much more. We certainly wouldn't want to misplace our priorities.

Opinions on press freedom aren't the best side of Cox

Archibald Cox has a deserved reputation as a man of independence and strong principles, qualities that were evident from his remarks during a visit to UK last week.

As Watergate Special Prosecutor, Cox became famous for his persistence in seeking out the truth, and for being fired by Richard Nixon because he would not give up attempts to obtain the Watergate tane recordings.

would not give up attempts to obtain the Watergate tape recordings.

With that experience, you'd think Cox would understand the differences between a legitimate need for information and a fishing expedition. But judging from his remarks about the celebrated Myron Farber case, Cox has no such insight.

Myron Farber is the New York Times reporter who has refused to surrender notes to a New Jersey court concerning a murder ease. The state Supreme Court ruled that Farber has no First Amendment right to withhold confidential information in a murder trial.

murder trial.

Cox evidently agrees with that decision. Freedom of the press 'has been progressively" curtailed over many years, he said, indicating that such freedom could use some curtailment. There is a "severe conflict" between the function of the press and other important needs, he said, such as defendants' rights to a fair trial.

According to Cox, press freedoms, as of some conflicts of the pressure of the progression of the pressure o

to a fair trial.

According to Cox, press freedoms are "very, very important, but you can run a good thing into the ground." Finally, Cox said he thinks the news media have exaggerated the notion that freedom of the press has been taken away.

Ironically, Cox seems to have ignored one of the crucial differences between the Farber case and the incident that made him famous. When the Watergate tapes were requested, it was done with

the utmost specificity. That's a good deal different than the Farber case, where the defense attorney demanded every scrap of information the reporter had collected, without giving any reasons or

explanation.

Another oddity is Cox' belief that press freedom has only now begun to be curtailed. In fact, the Farber case is only a continuation of a trend against a case of American courts in the last the press expressed American courts in the last decade. Obscenity standards have been "redefined"

the press expressed American courts in the last decade. Obscenity standards have been "redefined" to so-called community standards, opening up the media to suits to ambitious public prosecutors and vengeful juries. Fair comment provisions have been weakened, and only this summer the Supreme Court ruled that law enforcement officials may suddenly search newsrooms for evidence.

What's missing from this trend — and Cox' conception of press freedom is balance. Of course, newsmen have no complete right to protect the constitutionality of their sources during litigation — especially in criminal cases. But reporters shouldn't be forced to provide information unless relevant and specific information cannot be obtained elsewhere, a condition not in the Farber case.

If balance is not restored to the conflict between the courts and the press, other types of freedoms may soon wane. As columnist Tom Wicker pointed out, the lawyer-client confidentiality privilege afforded to attorneys (like Cox) might be ruled invalid by a judge who will get information any way he can. What would be next? Doctor-patient relationships? Husband-wife? Yes, Archibald Cox is a principled man who has many qualities that recommend him, but his opinions on press freedom are not among them.

Letters to the Editor

Tuition-free

When a child is born, it requires the constant attention of at least one significant adult 24 hours a day. If the child is to develop as a healthy, productive individual, this significant persn will be needed until the child is 18 years old. Once the child starts school, this person could be the school bus driver, policeman, counsellor, athletic director, and so on.

These people are provided by society in order to insure that the child has every oppurtunity to develop fully. If the cost of these individuals averages out to \$2.50 an hour per child, the society wil invest \$60 a day, \$21,900 a year and \$394,200 of its resources in developing and educating each 18-year-old youth. If, in the society as a whole, there are two children per family unit, the society will invest, in round figures, \$200,000 of its

resources in developing each 18-year-old youth. Would it be considered impractical or unprofitable for society to invest an additional \$6,000, or \$50 per academic hour, to provide these inividuals with a tuition-free education through the college level and double their mental and productive efficiency?

Now, let us look at the matter as a sound and practical business investment. The median income of an individual with an eighth grade education or less is, in round figures, \$5,000 a year. a high school diploma \$15,000 a year. I fsociety invess \$6,000 in order to provide an individual with a tuition-free education through the college level, and if the individual only pays 20 percent tax on the last \$5,000 in order to provide an individual with ecollege level, and if the individual only pays 20 percent tax on the last \$5,000 in order to provide an individual only pays 20 percent tax on the last \$5,000 in order to provide an individual with ecollege level, and if the individual only pays 20 percent tax on the last \$5,000 in order to provide an individual with \$42,000 more in taxes during his 42 order to provide an analysis of the situation and has developed their own personal ideas. It seems of the situation and solve their own problems, or "Don't bother me with that provide the provide and solve their own problems, or "Don't bother me with that provide the provide and the 55,000 a year, a high school diploma 510,000 and a college education 515,000 a year. If society invess 56,000 in order to provide an individual with a tuition-free education through the college level, and if the individual only pays 20 percent tax on the last 55,000 of his income, he will contribute 524,000 more in taxes during his 42 years of productive life span than a high school graduate. A seven-to-one return on this investment is good business in any man's language.

of his income, he will contribute \$42,000 more in taxes during his \$42,000 more in taxes during his shool gradulet. A sevend-ore return on this investment is good business in any man's language.

Joseph Pasinosky

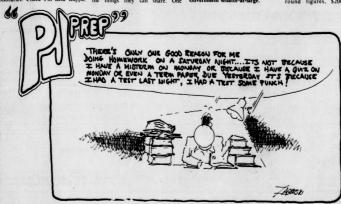
West Virginia University

Likes Larry

Lam a strong believer in freedom of the press as guarranteed by the First Amendment. The press should not be harrassed by any government agent opinion about these people's ideas just the press are guarranteed by the first Amendment. The press should not be harrassed by any government agent opinion about these people's ideas just the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the stopped at the County Court House and inquired about the visual form the strong tha

Easterly's flip-flops on many issues, is why I'm supporting Larry Hopkins.

Reach out



recruiting despite Harvard restriction

WASHINGTON (AP)
CIA Director Stansfield CIA Director Stansfield Turner said yesterday he will not comply with a Harvard University ban on covert recruiting of foreign students as CIA agents. "If we were required to abide by the rules of every corporation, every academic institution, it would become impossible to do the required

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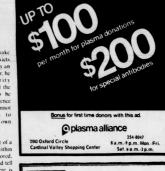
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THE KENTUCKY KERNEL, Monday, October 23, 1978-3



job for our country," Turner said: "Harvard does not have any legal authority over us." In response to a direct question. Turner said the CIA to recruit question. Turner said the CIA to recruit question. Turner said the CIA to recruit personnel openly on the personnel openly on the committee this summer that the CIA to recruit committee this summer that the CIA to recruit open to the committee this summer that the CIA to recruit open to the integrity and independent of the control things to everyb the has the type of presence and confidence, perhaps stemming from his occupation as stockbroker, which make new acquaintances feel that he fervor of his cause and stockbroker, which make new acquaintances feel that he is a nice gay, knowledgeable but not pushy. He plays down his Republican affiliation, as would any GOP-candidate who does not have policial suicidal tendencies. As a Methodist, he does not neglect the sensitivities of other denominations. To a priest at Frankfort, he submits a legislative voting record which indicate that as a state senator he opposed abortion while his opponent, also a senator, supported it. To a Jewish organization at lexington, he says the separation of Jerusalemshould not even be a negotiable litemin Mideast peace talks. But list rough his gait is weary a post of dramed of Jerusalemshould not reven be a negotiable litemin Mideast peace talks. But lars out that Hopkins he destinated the dole Aday, the vision of a post not dramed of Jest his pring beckens. It turns out that Hopkins he destinated the destination at lexington, he says the separation of Jerusalemshould not even be a negotiable litemin Mideast peace talks. But his here of do Ago, the wison of a post not dramed of Jest his pring beckens. But his bread and butter theme is the same to all far mers, businessmen, workers: the nation is in trouble because "60 percent of the people are pulling the wagon while 40 percent arriding in it." A typical day for Hopkins begins about 4:30 a.m. and ends sometime about 11 p.m. Even with all the helman and ends sometime about 11 p.m. Even with all the helman and ends sometime about 11 p.m. Even with all the helman and ends sometime about 11 p.m. Even with all the helman and ends sometime about 11 p.m. Even with all the helman and ends sometime about 11 p.m. Even with all the helman and ends sometime about 11 p.m. Even with all the helman and ends sometime about 11 p.m. Even with all the helman and ends sometime about 11 p.m. Even with all the helman and en

the people are puming the wagon while 40 percent are riding in it."
A typical day for Hopkins begins about 4:30 a.m. and ends sometime about 11 p.m.
Even with all the help from an adequate staff and volunteers, and the haven of headquarters in a suburban shopping center, it appeared rather gruching. A breakfast speech. Then to headquarters to catch up on mail and answer and make telephone calls. Next atour of a factory or large office — the Proctor and Gamble trip was called off because the building had a fire, but another office headquarters was substituted. headquarters was substituted.

nad a tire, but another office headquarters was substituted. Later, a tour of the stockyards. Then a walk in downtown Lexington, soliciting votes. At night, there was a political forum and finally a women's business reception. Actually, all this is normal activity for a race which extends beyond a usual legislative boundary. But the pace and scope is new to Hopkins, who said his eightyear-old son Josh has been affected by his absence, though two older daughters and wife Carolyn take it in stride. Recently, he said, he simply took a couple of days off and went fishing with Josh, who he

probably an uphillendeavor when GOP congressional nominee Mary Louise Foust of Shelbyville suddenly an-nounced her withdrawal, claiming labor financing for Easterly was overwhelming.

Hopkins stepped into the void not, he said, as eagerly as believed and the contest took on a new hue.

Now, it's possibly just as a copy of two newspaper headlines, dated Nov. 8, hypothetically describes it: "Hopkins Defeats Easterly" or "Easterly Wins By Narrow Margin."

The effects of anti-tobacco legislation on the state's are to "accurately portray the economy will be the topic of a U.S. Senate subcommittee hearing to be held today at the Seay Auditorium.

Led by Sen. Wendell H. Ford, D-Ky, the hearing will begin at 9 a.m. Ford said a number of winterses had been asked to represent the panel, "representing not only the tobacco industry, but other segments of the economy which are directly and indirectly influenced by tobacco.

He said information is needed if congressmen and

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Wally Dempsey
Adv. Production Mgr.

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Ask your placement officer to set up an interview with a Navy representative when he visits the campus on Oct. 23-24, or contact your Navy representative at 1-800-292-5590 (toll-free). If you prefer, send your résume to the Navy Nuclear Officer Program, Code 312-B537, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22203, and a Navy representative will contact you directly. The NUPOC-Collegiate Program. It can do more than help you finish college: it can lead to an exciting career opportunity.

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Framed Fran

By TOM MORAN/Kernel Staff

coach Fran Curci, who was concerned about the second consecutive shutout at home.

Photographer Moran recorded the

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advertising

Easterly counts on meetings

shy away from the working man.

"That charge might cost mea few votes, but it also might cost mea few votes, but it also might cost him some votes." Easterly said. "Especially if he drives them out in a block, if labor doesn't work this election, they never will. There has never been as oblatantly anti-labor candidate."

Easterly said he jumps at the chance to go to a factory that lets him visit the employees on the job. He said most dont, although many do let him meet them in the parking lot.

He said some large anti-union a the grounds and he must stand across the road catching in the properties of the said most dont, although many do let him meet them in the parking lot.

He said some large anti-union a ball game. He said he physical stamina "deepends on getting enough elect and cating good food. If I do that, I can go on forever."

or candidate by Hopkins, sately a content of the said some large antiunion factories will not let him on the grounds and he must
stand across the road catching
workers as they arrive or leave,
the said some large antiunion factories will not let him on the begrounds and he must
stand across the road catching
workers as they arrive or leave,
the said some large antiunion factories will not let him do that. I can go on forever.

"But when it happens that I
mu p late and back up early
merch as they arrive or leave,
the said some large antiunion factories will not let him do that. I can go on forever.

"But when it is hopen it is tough."

Easterly said.

Council considers code change

Continued from page 1

He asked the council to suggest the best way to set forth a policy that re-states the existing plagiarism policy, and extends into the other two

areas.

The council discussed various solutions, but members decided against writing a general policy for all disciplines. They suggested the Journalism School write an Honor Code or announce to classes at the beginning of the semester that disciplinary actions have been taken in other departments against fabrication, plagarism, and duplication.

Voted to ask the rules committee to draft a rule for presentation to the University Senate that would clarify procedures for students requesting permission to take an overload of class hours.

the asked the council togest the beat way to set forth policy that restates the ding plagarism policy, and restates the ding plagarism policy, and restates the council discussed ious solutions, but members died against writing a neral policy for all piplies. They suggested the trailism School write an or Code or announce to ses at the beginning of the ester that disciplinary ions have been taken in order business, the Senate uncil:

Voted to ask the rules mittee to draft a rule for sentation to the University and that would clarify occedures for students uesting permission to take overfoad of class hours, secially during the summer school.

Rescinded an Oct. 6 Senate Council action referring the study on the pass-fall option carrier this year. In a salmost completed the pass-fall option carrier this year. In a salmost completed the pusson.

POLOGNA'S This is our corrected number. 252-1787

atc council's work, Brant said. The council will receive copies of the report upon completion by the Undergraduate Council pass-fail committee.

Decided not to join a Kentucky Congress of Senate Councils, but to participate on a casual basis with the other university councils after bearing council member Paul Oberst's report.

Oberst's report.

Oberst said the Senate Council representatives discussed economic matters, rather than academic ones, UK's council deals only with academic matters and the council agreed there was no reason to join yet. Oberst plans to attend the next meeting, scheduled for November, and report back to the council.

Defeated a resolution initiated by council member John Lienhard that requested administrative support and enforcement of UK's no-smoking policy in classrooms, meeting rooms, and other public areas where University business takes place.

Lienhard said continuing violations of the no-smoking policy in classrooms, meeting rooms, and other public areas where University business takes place.

Lienhard said continuing violations of the no-smoking policy in classrooms, meeting rooms, and other public areas where University business takes place.

Lienhard said continuing violations of the no-smoking policy might be corrected by an administrative back-up. "The administration appress une will limit the meeting of the said "the administration".

The council defeated the resolution because the majority thought enforcement of the no-



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WEDNESDAY,

Oct. 25 11:00 am, 2:00 pm

THURSDAY,

Oct. 26 2:30 pm, 5:00 pm, 7:30 pm

FRIDAY,

Oct. 27 11:00 am, 1:30 pm, 4:00 pm

SATURDAY,

Oct. 28 12:30 pm, 3:00 pm

*Lessons will be held at the **RAMADA INN SOUTH** in Lexington (525 WALLER AVE.) located 1 mile west of the U.K. campus across from St. Joseph's Hospital.

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The Seven-Lesson Evelyn Wood reading course, to be described in the free introductory lesson, will be conducted in the near future at a location near to the U.K. Campus beginning the week of Oct. 30.

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Was radiation the cause?

Test subject remembers nuclear blast

Associated Press Writer

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II assumed the thornow of St. Peter y seteraby before one of the largest crowds in Vatican history and reached out symbolically to Roman Catholics in the Soviet bloc.

"May he live a hundred years" chanted Polish pligrims waving the red-and-white flag of their Communist hand as the former archbishop of Krakow was installed as leader of the world's 700 million Roman Catholics, history's first Polish pope.

"Remember me today and always in your prayers, pray for me." the new pontiff asked in kinomily. "Help me to be able to serve you."

He described himself as "full of trepidation," conscious of his "unworthiness."

The multi-lingual John Paul II delivered the homily in

Instead, the 58-year-old pontiff donned a simple white wool stole signifying his duty as the bishop of Rome and the patriarch of the church. He then concelebrated Mass with 112 cardinals.

"This is not the time to return to a ceremony and an object considered — wrongly — to be a symbol of the temporal power of the popes," said John Paul, explaining his refusal to be crowed with the golden tiara.

PARKERSBURG, W. 1.A. In 1945 the U.S. Army awarded special commendusions to 133 soldiers who subjected "themselves to pain, discomfort, and possible permanent injury" in a scere wapons test five months before the atom bomb was dropped on liftmohisma. Stephen on San Jose Island for tests, how "everything turned black" and "the animals reramed and hollered and then died." "Medininis, Sramed and hollered and then died." "Medininis seramed and hollered and then died." "Me were in a hell of a muchar of fainise serving much of his time in hospital before in under order much of his time in hospital before in under order much of his time in hospital before a nuclear test much of his time in hospital before a nuclear test white was reported to the were unwittingly subjected to nuclear redainting. "Medininis side of messages in the mechanise stranges to the died." "Medininis side of messages in the mechanise stranges to the more of the volunteers were unwittingly subjected to nuclear redainting." "Medini Student Escape Don't miss theboat \$266.00 \$12.00 port tax For Reservations, Contact AAA World Wide Travel 233-111i 155 Walnut St. Lexington

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'Splits' opens theatre off-Broadway series in Louisville

The Splits, a comic drama by Canadian playwright Erika Ritter, has opened the Off-Broadway series at Actor's Incatre of Louisville.

The play, which opened last Wednesdaya the All Svictor Jory Theater, revolves around the problems of a marriage in turmoil and the relationships between a single-minded woman and the men in her life. Elaine Bromka, making her All debut stars as Megan in the production. Her New York stage appearances have included the leading role of Ersilia Drei in Pirandellos' Naked, roles at the New York Shakespeare Festival, the Manhattan Theatre Club and in the premiere of Michael

Weller's Split at the Ememble Studio Iheatre.

Studio Iheatre.

Bromka has also traveled for two years as a member of the National Detacter of the Deal and performed in The Divbeuk OII-Broad way with that company.

Returning to AII. in the Ememble costumes are by Kurt Wilhelm.

Children's Series Saturday, It will play through Dec. Is on designers Paul Owen and Kurt and Interpolation of the Milaton and III. The Competence of the Competence of the State of the Competence of the III. Apprentice Company, is director of the III. Develoce and III. box-office att (502) 584-

Singer Dorothy Shay dead at 57

Singer Dorothy Shay, who made recording history with such songs as "Feudin Fusion" and l'ighin." 'Uncle Fuel.' 'Mountain Gal,' and "Doin What Comes Naturally,' ded yesterday. Miss Shay, 57, died at 2:30 p.m. EDT at St. John's Hospital in Santa Monica. a spokesman said. She had

















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Solo

Jazz guitarist Larry Coryell performed a solo concert, the second in the UK Concert Committee's "Spotlight Jazz" series, tast Friday in Memorial Hall. Coryell performed as a solo artis, being accompanied onstage only by three guitars (electric and acoustic) and a piano. Pianist MCG or June is the next installment in the series, again in Memorial Hall on Nov. 4at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$6 at 203 Student Center. The remaining acts in the series are Ron Carter and Oregon.

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sports

'Alexander the Great' takes to the air

as Fighting Tigers glide by Wildcats 21-0

The Lady Kats tennis team easily defeated Vanderbilt 90 Firldy at the Complex Courts. The victory brings the Lady p.m. To date, the team has not Kats record to 12-3 on the lost to a Kentucky school.

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| Street Control of Control o

Kentucky football coach Fran Curci shakes hands with LSU coach Charlie McClendon, congratulating him after the Fighting Tiges blanked the Cats 21-0 Saturday night. The Wildcats were shutout for the second straight game at home.

258-4646

LSU kicker Mike Conway has record-setting night

By MIKE KENNY

Natf Water

When Louisiana State headed out of Commonwealth Stadium Saturday night the Higges took with them two new school records in addition to a 21-d shutout win.

Suprisingly, it was Mike Comway's placeticking, not Charles Alexander's running that put the new pages in the book. Conway booted four fleld goals to break one record, and the Cajun senior set another one when he became the first kicker in ISU history to score over fed career points. Conway until a points on the first kicker in ISU history to convey rel fed career points. Conway until a points on the board to raise his four-year total to 161 points; the old mark was 155 points.

Conway late a was more concerned.

Though field goals he mixed a chief with the might on a 21-d shutout win. Conway until a point on the head point for the condourned and the Cajun senior set another one when he became the first kicker in ISU history to score over fed career points. Conway puttal points; the dol mark was 155 points.

Conway lates a was when ISU tried to prevent a Kentucky, five. He but so have a best responsible for more than half to ESU scoring and the LSU scoring and the LSU



LSU kicker Mike Conway boots one of his four field goals in the Fighting Tigers' 21-0 victory over UK Saturday night at Commonweath Stadium. Holding the ball is David Woodley, the LSU quarterback.

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PSLAC - Meeting Tuesday, Orther 2 at 41, room 1816 POT; Will discuss a washer and adming schedule. 2002 OR. ASIR come. Like the complete and adming schedule. 2002 OR. ASIR come.

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	18 WLEX	27 WKYT	46 KET	62 WTVQ		
A:30	Eyewitness News NBC News	News CBS News	Zoom Cinematic Eye	ABC News That's Hollywood		
:30	Family Affair Hollywood Squares	My Three Sons Pop Goes Country	MacNeil/Lehrer Dick Cavett	Joker's Wild Newlywed Game		
8 30	Little House On The Prairie	WKRP In Cin. People	Evening At Symphony	Kotter Hee Haw		
9 30	NBC Movie: "Katie, Portrait	M*A*S*H One Day At Time	Visions	NFL Football:		
30	Of A Centerfold"	Lou Grant	Outlook	Houston		
1 00	Eyewitness News Tonight Show	News Rockford Files	Guillook	Pittsburgh "		
2 30	"	CBS Late Movie:		News Hank Thompson		

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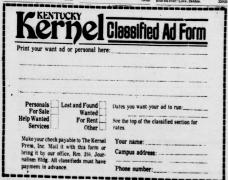
The TOMICHT SHOW Gless

The TOMI

Brenner: Julian Brenner: Julia



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Social workers combat negative attitudes and frustration

The social worker deals with people on a one-to-one basis. He will find through his experiences, however, that this is not as easy in today's dynamic and fast-paced society as it sounds.

Training is an essential part in the education of a social worker. Many U.K students who are eying a career as a social worker have become involved in the Lexington area. This practical training has given them a chance to view their profession.

The profession area of the public attitudes about social worker have become involved in the Lexington area. This practical training has given them a chance to view their profession are the public attitudes about social worker have become and the public attitudes about social work to cope with the public attitude toward what the system is trying to change:

Ausburger said the has often to the public attitude toward what the system is trying to change:

Ausburger said he has often to the public attitude toward what the system is trying to change:

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Ausburger said he has often to feel to feel to the public attitude toward what the system is trying to change:

Ausburger said he has often to feel to feel

a volunteer assistant director at a camp for juvenile deliquent boys in Family Counseling Service and he has worked with emotionally distrubed children and at a mental health clinic. "When I first started working in the field I wasn't sure about my competency. But as time went by, I became more comfortable in my roles. I was mainly interested in helping individuals about social change," said Ausburger.

Working with people in need of food, housing and clothing has forced Ausburger to come face to face with the realities of poverty." I really saw how it was and what it was to be poor, "he said.

Ausburger, said it was not

different components of the court systems.

"Social work became very frustrating when you get caught up in the bureacracy." Hicks said. He is interested in some day starting his own programs oh e does not have to answer to someone all the time.

"Hicks would like to see more programs that involve adults and their community needs.

"My primary concern, he said." Is for he people's need a fail Aldridge, a second year graduate student in social professions.

Aldridge has had field

comes second."

Encoutnering an unwilling public can he a blockade to the social worker. "It's diffuent to deal with people's attitudes when you are trying to bring about a change concerning a certain issue." said lori White, a second year graudate student in social professions.
"People are either misinformed or don't want to know," she said.

White has worked with planning and zoning in Jessamine County, Her duties included working with a citizens advisory board responsible for putting goals and objectives together. White also prepared a booklet which consisted of a survey of the needs of the community.

As a therapist at the Frankfort Comprehensive Care Center. White had her own case load of lour- to six-year-old children who were considered "developmentally delayed."

Her other field experiencinelude working in juvenile criminal courts; working on a task force on consultation and education, and she is a social professions teaching assistant

DAKK PICTURE

experience in the emerging problem of child abuse. She is now working in advanced practicum with the Child abuse. Cam in I exington.

"When a parent is confronted with the report of the possible child abuse the reactions vary. Sometimes parents get angry and some are actually embarrassed that they were reported, "she said.

"It's hard to develop a line of communication with the accused parent," Aldridge added.

"A to of things contribute to child abuse. When people hear about a child being physically abused they think of the abuser as being an imimal." Poor

abused they him, of the abuser as being an 'animal.' Poor housing, unemployment, and marital problems all can contribute to child abuse, "said Aldridge. "I've grown up a lot since I've been a social worker, I used to be idealistic, but my attitudes have matured," Aldridge confessed. Surprisingly though, some freshman social work majors are very realistic about what they will encounter in their future career experiences. Wendy Bruce, a freshman in social professions, has worked

Wendy Bruce, a freshman in social professions, has worked in a learning center for children. She wants to work with children and young people as a social worker.

Bruce said she thought parents would often be a hindrance to her helping children. "Parents find it hard to accept the fact that their child has a problem," said Bruce.

AUDITIONS

"Even if I can just help to people in my lifetime. I'll he happy," said Bruce.
Nancy Mecker, a freshman in social professions, wants to owork with foster homes and adoptive services. Mecker's mother has taken in 14 foster children over a period of years.

"What I think I'll find most frustrating in working with foster children is knowing they don't always get what they need," said Mecker.

"Getting involved with the children is essential, but it can also be heartbreaking.
"I would like to see more places for people to go when they need help," said Mecker.
"There just aren't enough places that can really help people," she said.
"I realize I'm not going to reach everyone," said Lee Meyer, social professions freshman, "Not everyone will want my help," she said.

Meyer is taking a course in social work which involves visiting several social work agencies. "It's better than I thought it would be," said Meyer.

Lexington has over 50 social service agencies.

Mork.

A certified social worker is required to have either a masters' or a doctorate degree in social work and pass an examination prepared by the Board.

"This is an attempt to tell people that the social worker is a trained professional." said Chet Holmquist, president of the state chapter of the National Association of Social Workers.

"Too many people associate the social worker with social welfare," said Holmquist. "It is guist doesn't stop there. The social worker deals with people at all levels of life," he added.

HENTUCKY "THE TURNING POINT" (PG)
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28 SATURDAY

29 SATURDAY

20 SATURDAY

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Insider

A CONTINUING SERIES OF COLLEGE NEWSPAPER SUPPLEMENTS



CAREER CONSCIOUSNESS:
A DO-IT-NOW GUIDE FOR TODAY'S STUDENTS

Right now! Ford Futura gives you advanced styling with the look of tomorrow today. A sporty coupe with all the style and flair that's just right for the life you're livin.' You don't have to wait for the future to afford an expensive personal car. You're ready for Futura—now!



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The future isn't someday, it's now. Why wait? Step into the '79 Futura—now!

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What Is Career Consciousness?

Not every college student dreams about being chairman of the board of a giant corporation. But most of you are realistic enough to admit that you're going to have to work after graduation-whether managing a corporate conglomerate or farming your own five acres.

Work is an integral part of everyday life. As a matter of fact, your career will take up a pretty hefty chunk of your time. Something like 10,000 days. That's how much time the average American adult spends on the job.

Optimists that we are, most students don't entertain the idea that their 10,000 working days could ever end up as 40 years of hard labor. In a survey of last year's seniors, optimism about their personal futures was super-high. Seventy percent said that they expect to achieve status and recognition in their chosen fields. Fifty percent expect to be

wealthy in the future.

That's a nice, ambitious dream to have, but unless you do something about it now, you could find yourself in hot water. The job market is not exactly begging for applicants in many fields. And there isn't room at the top-or even the middle-for everybody who wants to be there. The only way to insure that you have a chance at a fulfilling career is to start planning for it today.

That's what "career consciousness" is all about. Taking your dreams and trying to make them come true. It doesn't mean clawing your way to the top. Or becoming a white-collar robot. It means sitting down and doing some realistic planning to get your career plans in gear. Whether you're headed for a mountaintop retreat or a corporate boardroom the more you postpone your plans, the harder your

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Good reading!

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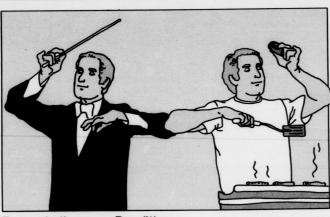
A Guide for Today's Students

Plann	P 1: Start Now4 ing a career is a special process that should begin you're still in college.
If you how o	P 2: Get Personal
Make decid	P 3: Be Class Conscious9 the most of your time in school e what's right for you re all your options.
Jobs	P 4: Get Experience
The m	P 5: Be Professional



START NOW

Planning a career is a special process that should begin while you're still in college.



Expectations vs. Realities

The government's labor forecasters have some good news and some bad news for current college seniors. The good news is that 98 percent of all graduates who want jobs will be able to find them. The bad news is that one out of every four graduates will not get the kind of job he or she wants. Although the value of a college education has been questioned in the past few years, the monetary return still looks encouraging. The average college graduate can expect lifetime earnings of about \$750,000 which is 36 percent higher than the average for a high school graduate.

And despite a lot of talk about unem-

ployed Ph.D.s, there is clear evidence that college graduates are less likely to be unemployed than those without degrees. The unemployment rate for college graduates is 2.4 percent; for the work force as a whole, the rate is now hovering between 6

and 7 percent.

Still, a quarter of those employed graduates are going to be holding jobs that disappoint their college dreams. Between 1976 and 1985, more than 10 million college graduates will enter the labor force. Unfortunately, there will be only about 7.7 million openings in the professional and technical positions that graduates traditionally seek. Each year, between 140,000 and 200,000 bright, highly educated persons will accept jobs in sales, clerical work, crafts, farming, service professions

or other areas in which a college degree isn't always required.

The main force behind this is the simple law of Econ. 101: supply and demand. In the Sixties, there were too many jobs chasing too few college graduates, and anyone with a mere B.A. was virtually guaranteed a financially rewarding, col-lege-level job. Today, the market is crowded to the bursting point by postwar boombabies who grew up and poured into colleges in record numbers. In 1974-75, an astounding 1.3 million students received degrees—double the number that graduat-10 years before.

Meanwhile, a recession-plagued economy has not created enough new jobs to absorb this huge increase in workers. Says Arnold Weber, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, "The large concentration of workers in the 25-to-34-year-old age bracket will move through the labor force like a pig through a boa constrictor." And that means that a younger, slightly smaller pool of current college students will have to stand in line behind them—or locate some alternate routes to the job market.

John Shingleton, director of placement services at the Michigan State University, says flatly, "The difference between being able to get a job and not being able to get a job after graduation, in 99 percent of the cases, boils down to one thing: planning." Shingleton notes that each year, about

four weeks before graduation, around 20 to 30 percent of the senior class wakes up and haphazardly begins to look for work. Many students, says Shingleton, "put more energy into selecting a stereo set than into choosing a line of work."

Moving toward the right career is a vital part of education—and the process should begin long before you leave the campus. preparation involves finding out as much as possible about the job market and your own needs, taking courses that give you a variety of skills, getting on-the-job experience before you graduate, and making contacts who will ease the ice-water shock of entering the working world.

The main reason for planning is not to give you a competitive edge over all the other job-seekers and grad school applialthough foresighted students are most likely to achieve the top spots. What's more important is finding the right niche for yourself-an occupation that uses your skills and satisfies your goals rather than the closest slot available. "The happiest and most successful person," Mark Twain once said, "works all year long at what he would otherwise choose to do on his summer vacation."



Paul Pak Food technology major

"I knew I was interested in certain areas of science. By talking to professors and reading the industry's trade journals, I decided on a major that would offer good opportunity as well as stimulating work."

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Not long ago majors like education and social sciences were the top choices of college students—but today's undergraduates are getting down to business. Last year, 20 percent of incoming freshmen said they planned to major in business-related areas. Other majors lagged behind.

According to current wisdom, a business degree can be a passport to success in the job market. Graduates with bachelor's degrees in business can expect higher-thanaverage starting salaries, while grads of the top business schools can expect starting salaries from \$18,000 to \$27,000.

Does that mean your best chances for success lie in ditching your Great American Novel course and heading for the nearest marketing class? Not necessarily. According to professionals in the employment field, a vocation shouldn't be chosen because it seems favorable at the moment. A strong growth rate in any field may be quickly counteracted by a flood of qualified graduates. Witness the once-promising fields of law and journalism, where a spiraling number of graduates are competing for an increasingly limited number of

So what's your best bet? According to one counselor, your major should allow you to "do something you enjoy doing and that you are capable of doing well."

College to Career: Finding Yourself in the Job Market

"You will be whatever you resolve to be," is the opening quote of this able book aimed at a college audience. As place ment director at



Michigan State for more than a dozen years, the author is wellqualified as a job-hunting advisor. Beginning with a new look at the work ethic and the process of goal selection, the book guides you toward the working world, adding tips on career advancement once you've landed a job. By John Shingleton, with Robert Bao (Mc-Graw-Hill, New York, 1977, \$5.95).

...And Liberal Arts Looks Better, Too

Since the early Seventies, liberal arts graduates have been a dime a dozen in the job market. Times are changing.

Last year marked a long-awaited turn-around in the dismal job outlook for maiors in nontechnical fields, and this year is looking even better.

According to Stephen Wilhelm, manager of field services for the College Placement Council, top companies are expanding their recruiting staffs and are increasingly seeking out promising liberal arts majors. "Companies like IBM, GE and Proctor & Gamble are starting to use

them in marketing and administrative training programs," Wilhelm notes. "It's the same thing they did in the Sixties—take liberal arts majors and mold them for their own uses. They realize that the generalist offers something valuable to the business world

"I still think liberal arts is a great preparation, because a liberal arts major is more flexible to adapt to changing demands in the job market," says Katherine Tobin of Skidmore College's career planning office. "You simp," have more choice than if you train for one narrow job area."

A Good Place To Start

There are many publications which can help you find out more about careers and employment possibilities. Most are available in your placement office or college library. Here are some to get you started.

Occupational Outlook Handbook,

1978-79 Edition. Contains comprehensive, up-to-date information on job duties, educational requirements, employment outlook, and earnings for 300 occupations and 35 industries. It can be obtained for \$8 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The Occupational Outlook for College Graduates contains the same information about more than 100 jobs for which an education beyond high school is necessary or helpful. It can be obtained from the Government Printing Office for \$4.50.

• College Placement Annual. Occupational directory with career information on approximately 1,000 employers. It is often distributed free of charge by college place-ment offices, and is available for \$5 from the College Placement Council, Inc., P.O. Box 2263, Bethlehem, PA 18001.

 Occupations in Demand at Job Service Offices. The U.S. Employment Service puts out a special edition of this monthly bulletin in the fall for students and recent graduates. The bulletin highlights occupations for which large numbers of job openings were listed with public employ-ment service Job Banks during recent weeks. You can get bulletins by writing the Employment and Training Administra-tion, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20213.

• The Encyclopedia of Associations. Lists professional organizations and trade journals, which are useful sources of information about prospective careers and job opportunities. Most professional groups offer free information on jobs, training and



26 Hot Jobs

According to labor forecasters. these are the jobs with the best employment prospects for college graduates in the late 1970's and early 1980's:

- Accountant
- Chemical engineer
- Chemist/food scientist
- Computer programmer
- **Dentist**
- Dietician
- Electrical engineer
- Geologist
- Health services administrator
- Industrial engineer Insurance actuary
- Landscape architect
- Manager trainee
- Occupational therapist
- Osteopathic physician Personnel executive
- Petroleum engineer
- **Pharmacist**
- Physical therapist
- Public relations executive
- Registered nurse
- Social worker Statistician
- Urban planner
- Veterinarian

Pav Checks

Money isn't everything, but most people give it some thought. Here are the average salary offers made to those graduating with bachelor's

Major Month	ly Salary	Major Mont	hly Salary
Accounting	\$1,061	Social Sciences	\$861
Business \$920 Agricultural Science		\$913	
Chemical Engineering	\$1,393	Biology	\$877
Electrical Engineering	\$1,253	Chemistry	\$1,102
Mechanical Engineering	\$1,301	Computer Science	\$1,120
Petroleum Engineering	\$1,517	Health Sciences	\$921
Humantities	\$810	Mathematics	\$1,073

Source: College Placement Council, Inc., A Study of Beginning Offers.

Good Advice From Five Placement Directors



Victor R. Lindquist, **Director of Placement** Northwestern University:

"You need to go into the marketplace with more than a degree. Learn some solid skills-like computer programming, statistics, communication. I don't care if you're majoring in accounting or classics, these skills will be your entree into the working world."



John Shingleton,

Director of Placement Services, Michigan State University:

"First of all, know yourself and know what you're shooting for. Then design a plan with the equipment and abilities you have to achieve the goals you've set. If you want it badly enough, you can do it.



James L. Galloway, Director of Placement

Bowling Green State University:

"My advice is to get some basic job experience before making a decision. Most students don't have enough exposure to the world of work and end up making purely subjective career decisions based on their parents' wishes or unreliable information they've picked up somewhere.



Katherine Tobin,

Director of Career Planning.

Skidmore College:

"Many students get so hyper about making an early career choice that they jump into something they think is practical—often sacrificing what they are truly interested in studying. I say don't choose something just for practical reasons. The job market could change by the time you graduate, and then where would you be?'



Kitty Padgett,

Director of Career Planning and Placement, Albion College:

'Career planning is not sitting down one day and saying, 'Okay, now I'm going to decide what I want to be.' It's a process that goes on day to day while you're living on campus, working at summer jobs and interacting with others. If you're not ready to decide now, don't feel guilty. But don't avoid thinking about it. Try new courses have new experiences, reflect on what you like to do and might want to do."

There Oughta Be a Course...

You can take classes to learn how to cook, play tennis and fill out income tax forms. Many placement officials think there should be required courses in how to choose a career and find a job. Such courses are currently offered at a handful of schools, including Michigan's Spring Arbor College. Spring Arbor students get one hour of credit for taking the "Life Work and Planning" course, which offers personality assessments, exploration of different careers, and tests to determine types of occupations students are best suited for.

Tom Johnson, director of career advisement and planning at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, is proposing a similar course for students who have not yet selected a major. "So many times students wander into a major and then into a career without much thought or planning," he says. "I'd like to see students at the freshman and sophomore levels start some planning about the courses and job experi-ences that will lend themselves to their career objectives."

Technical Careers Opening for College Women

College women are choosing majors in math, sciences and business.

While the number of female education majors dropped by 30,000 in the years from 1973 to 1976, the number of women in business and computer science sequences more than doubled. Women are also grabbing more places in business, law and medical schools. In 1970, just 801 females graduated from the nation's law schools. 1976, there were more than 6,000 women graduates.

Women who choose nontraditional majors can expect to be courted by the top companies. Perhaps the most attractive field for female grads is engineering, where about 99 percent of active employees are male. As late as 1976, just one in 40 engineering graduates was a woman.

Who's Hiring Who

Finding your best job field and grabbing a toehold in the competitive job market are covered in detail. The author also provides a useful 10-step



"Career Analysis Guidelines" exercise which helps reveal the outlines of your "ideal" job. By Richard Lathrop (Ten Speed Press, Berkeley, 1977, \$5.95). Gett What

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GET PERSONAL

If you don't know what you want out of life, how can you possibly plan for a career that will make you happy?

Getting To Know You

What you do for a living should depend a lot on who you are and who you want to become. Sounds obvious, perhaps—but considerable numbers of people miss the boat on this important side of choosing a career.

In our society, work tends to be a major piece of your identity. We label each other by our jobs and ask. "What do you do?" within minutes of meeting someone new. Work will probably influence your material comfort, your circle of friends and your feelings of self-worth and satisfaction with life. You can avoid joining the ranks of people who are dissatisfied with their work by making a conscious effort now to explore your own needs, talents and interests. Start by looking back on your personal history and applying this checklist:

1. Review all projects, awards, hobbies and other things that called upon your skills and abilities within the past three to five years. Which activities gave you the most personal satisfaction? Can you notice any pattern of areas in which you excel?

2. Now look at your past work experience.

2. Now look at your past work experiences and extracurricular or academic activities. Which of these continue to interest you? Why?

3. Next list all of these favorite activities or involvements in order of preference. What specific skills did each use (such as managing money, working with people, organizing a system or taking responsibility)? Do you seem to prefer one type of environment over another?

environment over another?

4. Now start adding things up in terms of your past history and current feelings. Do you enjoy working with concrete, physical things, or abstract ideas such as time and space? Do you like to have assignments spelled out in detail or prefer to work independently? Are you an indoors or outdoors person? Do you work well under deadline pressure? Are you most comfortable spending time in a large group, with just a few people or by your-self? Do you like to be in charge?

All of these personality traits help determine the type of work that fits you best. Try taking this checklist or a similar outline of your wants and needs to your campus career counseling office. With a rough sketch of the real you in hand, it's much easier to locate your specific options in the job market.



The Nonsense About Decision-Making

To put your energies behind a career goal, you have to make a firm commitment. That often means deciding between options and risking a bad choice. Psychology professors Irving L. Janis and Leon Mann, authors of Decision-Making. A Psychological Analysis of Conflict, Choice and Commitment, caution you to be wary of the following common myths when you make important decisions.

Myth 1: You must make decisions by reason alone. Nonsense. Despite the most rational approach, if a decision just feels wrong, look out. We often have to trust our feelings about what makes us happy or comfortable.

Myth 2: Never changing your mind is a sign of strength. Situations change every day, and you must make decisions based on the most updated information available to you. Perhaps what seems like the perfect decision now will next year seem impossible. Remember that most decisions are not irrevocable. Don't be afraid of shifting gears to a more likely choice as your attitudes change. And try to leave some options open for changing your mind.

options open for changing your mind.

Myth 3: Most good decisions are made quickly and on your own. Not necessarily. Whenever you are tempted to make a fast decision, make a list of all the positive and negative factors involved. It might unearth some possibilities or solutions that you hadn't thought of.

And you can certainly use the advice of people qualified to help you. Talk it out

with friends, parents, advisors and a career counselor. While the final decision must come from you, weighing the advice of those who can belt makes and sense

those who can help makes good sense.

Myth 4: A good decision should make you totally happy. Any decision has its positive and negative consequences. Being aware of the good and bad in any choice makes it easier to accept emotional setbacks. Don't expect a completely happy ending to any decision.



Gina Pera Journalism graduate

"I never really sat down and analyzed my abilities; it was kind of by instinct that I chose my major. Eventually, I'll get the kind of job I want, but it would have been much easier and faster if I'd done some planning."

Star Wars Had Smart Droids Like R2-D2 and C-3PO. Is There a Friendly Helpful Computer On Your Campus?

Computers that match students with prospective employers or predict their success in a given field are increasingly in use on campuses around the country. It's worth checking out at your career counseling center.

The systems fall into two categories—those which only give access to job information (like which companies hire English majors) and those which interact with individuals to help them with the career decision-making process.

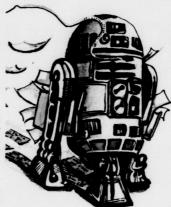
Most common are information networks like the University of Oregon's Career Information System (CIS). CIS is programmed to answer hundreds of fre-



Career and life planning deal with more than the daily 9-to-5. The author provides a humorous step-by-step guide to beating the "Neanderthal" job-hunting system.



Chapters include exercises to help you clarify goals and interests, as well as decide what you most enjoy doing. There are also tips on writing resumes, finding out where the jobs are and improving your interview skills. By Richard Nelson Bolles (Ten Speed Press, Berkeley, 1976, \$4.95).



quently asked questions. Students enter a specific career choice or list special talents and interests, then get back a printed readout with information about job descriptions, availability of jobs in given fields, starting salaries or people willing to talk about their own jobs.

Another such approach is the Grad II system, in use at about two dozen schools around the country. It matches students and employers by grade-point average, major, geographic and salary preferences.

The newest computerized systems not only provide information but also "talk back" to students. One of the best known is SIGI (System of Interactive Guidance and Information), now used on over 20 campuses. SIGI asks each student about his or her occupational values (such as leisure time, salary, recognition and independence), then locates occupations that meet these specifications. From here it predicts the student's degree of success in preparatory programs, outlines a curriculum and rates the career choice in terms of risks and rewards.

Computers, like counselors and vocational tests, can't tell you what to do. But they can help you clarify—and classify—your values and goals.

Project Future

In his book Future Shock, Alvin Toffler recommends that students write a "future autobiography." Try this for yourself by setting down a scenario of your career and life five or even 10 years after college. What do you see yourself doing? How far have you risen beyond an entrylevel job? How have you accomplished this rise? What section of the country do you live in? What size community? Are you married? With children? How have you managed with a career and a family? Are you happy with your job? With your life? Watch out for the fleeting thoughts of fantasy that tend to clutter reality. Throw out all of the "if onlys" (you get thinner, better-looking or inherit your uncle's business). Deal, rather brutally and honestly, with what is likely to happen to you.

Put this autobiography on the shelf to study again a few months from now. Better yet, do the exercise with a friend or two, read each other's work and discuss it. In these pages, you'll find many clues about your own philosophy of life and priorities for working.

Look What You Can Find at the Placement Center

The career planning or placement office is often one of the best-kept secrets on campus. Few students bother to drop in. But it's a prime source of materials on choosing a career and learning how to go out and get it.

While centers differ in the sophistication of their counseling techniques and technology, most of them have standard methods to get you started. Look for the following at your own center:

following at your own center:

• Job Skills and Prospects. You will find reams of written material on jobs, skills required for those jobs, directories of companies and company-related literature.

 Resumes. Most people agree that the almighty resume is still a very important part of the job search. Centers often organize resume-writing workshops and maintain credential services that keep students' resumes and personal references on file in order to match them with potential employers.

 Interviews. Watch for notices about visiting company recruiters, as well as workshops on interviewing skills and assertiveness training to make the most of job contacts.

 Internships. Most centers work with undergraduates in setting up and monitoring internship programs. Some also work with companies to develop new programs.

• Vocational Interest Tests. These are offered by placement centers to help you discover your interests, a bilities and experiences, and to match these characteristics with specific careers. The two most often given are the Strong-Campbell Interest Inventory and the Kuder Occupational Interest Survey. Both rate your preferences for certain types of tasks, work environments and challenges.

If You Don't Know Where You're Going You'll Probably End Up Somewhere Else

This book offers no strategic tactics or complicated balance sheets to rate your skills and abilities—just a few sound principles to guide you through your options and opportunities. The most im-

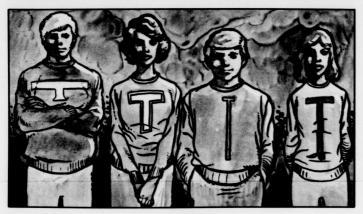


portant long-range goal, according to the author, is to make the most of what you have. The more talents you develop and assets you acquire, the more control you have ower your future. By David P. Campbell, Ph.D. (Argus Communications, Niles, Illinois, 1974, \$1.95).



BE CLASS CONSCIOUS

Make the most of your time in school...decide what's right for you... explore all your options.



Opportunity vs. Obsolescence

Way back when, a student majored in something like English or math or psych, then lock-stepped in a set curriculum to graduation. These days, college programs provide a far greater range of choices—and a far greater number of potential pitfalls for the student. You can specialize in one small corner of a field, or go for a highly generalized major which gathers in big chunks of several academic areas.

More and more students seem to be

opting for specialized study, and the arguments for this approach are powerful. Mechanical engineers with an emphasis in energy resources will find it easier to crack the job market than physics majors whose specialty is nothing in particular. Agricultural or economic journalists may find work before a student whose major is less tightly focused.

On the other hand, student specialists run the risk of becoming obsolescent

before they ever graduate. The shape of industry is changing so fast that many current students will have to retrain themselves on the job or go back to school later on. Moreover, a specialized job in your chosen field may rely heavily on general skills that aren't part of its regular curriculum. UCLA Professor Lewis Solman recently surveyed graduates in a variety of fields to find out what college courses they most often use on the job. The top answers were, in order, general business, English, psychology and sociology. These courses, graduates said, helped them to think clearly, communicate effectively and work well with people-skills needed in almost every

Charles Guy Moore, executive director of the National Institute of Career Planning, suggests that students get both general and specific training. He uses a model called "The T-Shaped Individual" to make his point. The top of the "T" represents the breadth of general knowledge and skills, while the stem represents the depth of specialized skills. Moore warns against the generalist's "T," "a mile wide and an inch deep," as well as the specialist's "T," "an inch wide and a mile deep."

The balanced "T," which Moore sees as the strongest position, represents the generalist who has picked up a few marketable skills, and the specialist who has also ab sorbed a broad education outside of his or her specialty.

Can You Change Your Mind at the Last Minute?

So you want to be a doctor-but for the past four years you've been working toward a degree in ancient art history. Can you still make the switch?

You can definitely try. Several universities have formal study programs designed for students who have decided to enter graduate or professional school but didn't pick up all the prerequisite courses as undergraduates. In addition to the structured programs, most universities have a "special student" status for degree-holders who need to take additional undergraduate courses before going to graduate school in a new field.

Bryn Mawr College runs a small but spectacularly successful premedical program. Admission requirements are " ty rigorous," according to Associate Dean Patricia O. Pruett, and only an average of 15 students per year are admitted. Those who do get in, though, are virtually assured of gaining entrance to a medical or allied health school.

Premed is one of many formal prepara-

tory programs offered under the "Limited Status Program" at the University of California at Berkeley. If you have, say, a degree in political science and want to do graduate work in art history, you can prepare for it here. Each subject area has a specific set of required courses and students can stay in the program no longer than four academic quarters.

For students who only need to catch up on a few more courses, many college continuing education departments fill the gap. For instance, Pratt Institute offers intensive courses in microprocessors and computer systems for engineering students who missed these subjects.

Often, however, students must apply for special student" status and arrange their own crash programs with help from advisors. "What I would do," says Sylvia Bassoff, an advisor in the premedical program at Columbia University, "is go to the chairman of the graduate school in your field and present your case, asking for advice on courses."



Kathy Boyle Customer Services Rep.

"When I first started working, I didn't know how much my education would benefit me. But now I'm applying my marketing electives in this job. And more than that, I now see that college was a great way to learn how to deal with people.'

How To Make Your Own Major

If you know just what you want to do, but your college doesn't offer a curriculum to fit that plan, you might consider designing your own major. Some colleges limit this option to honor students, while others leave the choice open to all.

Linda Rader, 20, will wrap up her selfstyled major in international business management in December. She spent two months in Japan visiting factories, meeting executives and "finding out how Japanese management techniques work." She has already been accepted at two top business schools, and plans on joining the management of an international corporation by the time she's 22.

Yvonne Shubitowski, 21, worked with her professors at the University of Michigan to put together a major based on the process of aging and problems of old people. Gerontology is a fairly new field, but it will become more prominent in the future as the number of senior citizens increases. "There won't be a position just waiting for me," says Yvonne, "but eventually I'll find my place. I'm taking the principles I learned in biology and applying them. There aren't any set regulations to go by. Everything I've learned is new.'

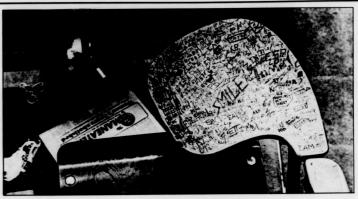
To handle a self-styled major, you need to have plenty of initiative and the day-today discipline to monitor yourself. The key, according to individual studies profs, to find the right advisor and begin planning at least a semester before you take off on your own.



Selective Electives

Educators and employers suggest that these seven electives give students the greatest amount of versatility and flexibility in the job

- Statistics
- Introduction to Computer Science/Computer Programming
- Speech or Interpersonal Communications
- Basic Journalism or Writing
- Economics/Marketing
- **Basic Accounting**
- Photography



The Pros and Cons of Stopping Out

Today, "stopping out"—leaving school temporarily with the intention of returning-is a subject of debate on campus

Researcher Robert L. Cope found in his recent national survey that 95 percent of college students had considered stopping out during their undergraduate careers.

Reasons for stopping out may be as concrete as a job offer or as hazy as a desire to gain maturity through varied experience. Some stopouts have found that living for a time outside the sheltered campus environment helped them clarify their goals and prompted them to return to campus with a new direction and motivation.

But for others, the experience is not always rewarding. Some students find themselves simply drifting around and doing nothing for a semester. One young woman had high hopes of stopping out for an entire year to study Italian art in Venice. Unfortunately, she got lulled into inertia after leaving school and never left the States. She ended up working in a pet store

until she could return to school.

Some undergraduate institutions, howver, encourage stopping out. Bennington College requires students to leave campus each winter to work. Vanderbilt University will give leave to "anyone with the desire to find oneself or gain a sense of direction."

Before you rush off campus in search of yourself, be sure you're doing the right thing. Sit down and talk to a counselor about your reasons for stopping out and what you plan to do with your time. And be sure to do the proper paperwork. At many schools, failure to fill out the proper forms and receive administrative and faculty approval could result in you "disappearing" from the student roster.

Most importantly, set a date for your return to school. And stick to it. If you lose your scholastic momentum, you may discover it's hard to get back into the swing of things. Remember, the idea behind a successful "stopout experience" is to enhance your life, not uproot it.

Should College Make You a Human Being?

Many professors and employers argue the generalist vs. specialist issue on the basis of which type of study best prepares students for the job market. Mortimer Adler chairman of the board of editors for Encyclopedia Britannica, takes a different view. "The college," he says, "should be a place where culture is transmitted." Adler feels that graduate and professional schools should teach specialized, technical skills, while undergraduate colleges should concentrate on giving the ordinary student a broad overview of the knowledge and accomplishments of the world's cultures. In a recent Newsweek editorial, he added these thoughts:

"In most of our colleges, the elective system reigns supreme. Its only requirement-the choice of a major in one field and a minor in another—compels students to specialize before they've acquired the general cultivation that would acquaint them with the ideas and disciplines that are the components of human culture.

.... Parents should send their young to

college and the young should go to college not, as at present, mainly to acquire highly salable skills or to earn good livings, but solely for the purpose of becoming cultured human beings."

The Career Game

This book is a strategic guide to winning the ca-reer that's most likely to make you happy. The author leads you through the steps of career decisionmaking and pro-



vides valuable practical information on how to market yourself to get the job you want. By Charles Guy Moore, Ph.D. (National In-stitute of Career Planning, New York, 1976, \$10; Ballantine paperback, \$5,95)

Three Big Questions About Grad School

Competition for top graduate and professional schools puts intense pressure on students both to make a strong academic showing as undergraduates and to structure their educations to meet grad school admission formulae. The result is that many students find themselves on the conveyor belt to an advanced degree without ever scanning the alternatives. Before committing yourself to a grad school future, ask these three basic questions:

1. Do you really need an advanced degree

to get the job you want?
In most fields, advanced-degree holders still have the edge over B.A.s, but the gap is narrowing. Starting salaries are still considerably higher, too, especially in the technical professions. Your own department—and most grad schools—may have specific statistics for your discipline. Check it out, and talk to some employers in the field as well.

2. Should you go right after college or wait awhile?

If you're like most students, you've been going to school for a long, long time. A work break could provide some badly needed breathing space to refresh your brain and improve your academic performance later on.

In some fields, students who leave the campus for a year or two of related work experience actually get preferential treatment at the grad school admissions office.

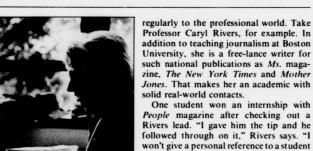
MBA programs are a prime example: Students who have worked in industry have a real-world context for their studies that business schools appreciate. In contrast, many medical schools tend to pass over students who don't come fresh from college. Find out if the school of your choice has a formal or informal policy about stopping out.

3. When should you start planning for grad school?

An informal poll of top professional and grad schools yielded a variety of answers. Potential med students have to start almost from Day One to get in the science and math requirements and polish up their G.P.A.s. A premed advisor is usually called for early in the game, while the MCAT should be taken during junior year.

Prelaw students should plan on scheduling a broad liberal arts background with plenty of courses in writing, math and other problem-solving disciplines. If your grades are good, you can put off the decision until early in senior year, but it's best to take the LSAT in the fall.

Admissions officers in other fields almost unanimously recommend researching schools and admissions criteria well in advance, since programs vary widely. Even more important: Talk to professors and graduates of those schools to learn about what kind of work is involved and what you can expect to get from it.



I know unless they've performed well. My credibility with that editor is on the line." Not only can a prof provide contacts, but he can also alert students to job openings before the fact. If you need to do research to become recognized and employed in your field, get to know a professor who might sponsor your project. Many professors also need student help with their own research projects, which could involve anything from typing manu-

scripts to joining an archeological dig.
"If you don't establish that contact with your professors, that's a big segment of education that you're missing," says Mike Galezio, a UCLA poli-sci major who now works for a California state assemblyman. "So many of them are involved in outside activities. It's important to realize this and take advantage of it.

One L

If you liked The Paper Chase, you'll love One L -especially if you're considering law school and are primed for an inside look at the mixture of tedium and terror that



makes up the first intense year. In this readable and fast-paced book, the author shares a diary of his first year at Harvard Law School, from the initiation into a mysterious language filled with words like "estoppel" and "replevin" to the heartbreak of April exams. By Scott Turow (G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1977, \$8.95).

Employers Sav Well-Rounded Curriculum Is Students' Best Bet

A prestigious yearly survey of hiring policies and practices called The Endicott Report recently polled employers for suggestions on how students should round out their educational backgrounds. Those surveyed overwhelmingly felt that science and technical students should take at least one course in written and oral communications skills, while liberal arts majors should get a solid grounding in basic business education.

Several schools are starting to inject this type of crossover course work into the regular curriculum. The University of Michigan's engineering school, for example, offers special courses in technical writing as well as communicating engineering concepts to the general public. On the side of the academic fence, the English department of California State University at Los Angeles has created four mini-minors in accounting, management, business statistics and business economics

If your own college doesn't offer such options, you may consider making your own free-lance effort to round out your education with some forays into other academic areas. For instance, Amy Harkey Smith, a University of Tennessee biology major, added seven English courses to her science curriculum and worked as a feature writer on the college paper. After graduation, she landed a job as a technical reports writer for Oak Ridge National Laboratories in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. "In order to gain respect as a scientist, you have to be able to convey your thoughts to other scientists," she says. "Most professionals don't learn this until age 40 or 50, and even then they can't tell a verb from a

INSIDER

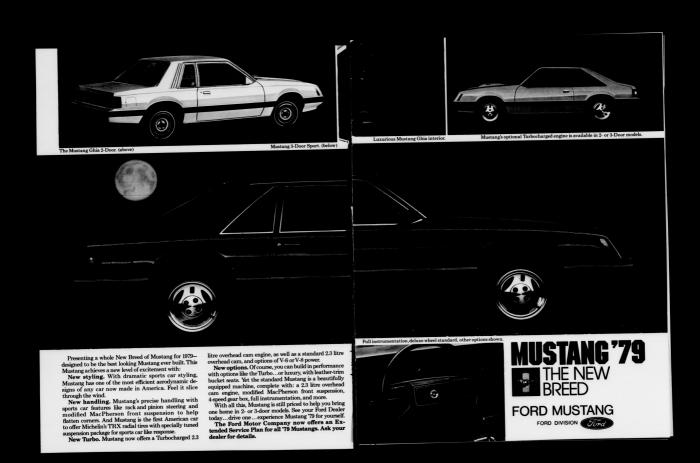


A Little Help from Your Prof

Many students miss out on a valuable resource by never getting to know their professors personally. Professor-friends may be able to counsel you on career possibilities or help you make job contacts.

The best career guidance often comes from professors who became teachers after excelling in their field or who contribute







GET EXPERIENCE

Jobs go to graduates who have degrees backed by solid work experience.



Co-op Programs Give Direct Work Experience to 200,000 Students Each Year

This year, more than a thousand colleges zations. and universities will try to narrow the gap between classroom and workplace with "co-op" education programs. These co-ops provide students with paid work experience in jobs related to their fields of study. Businesses and government agencies cooperate with campuses to create on-the-job training opportunities within their organi-

More than 200,000 students get involved in co-op programs every year. The system usually works this way: After freshman year, a student alternates terms of class room study with terms of full-time paid work for an outside employer. The school's co-op coordinator often makes the job assignments, which can be very competi-

tive and involve the same type of resumeinterview process used in the ordinary job hunt.

Traditionally, co-ops have been organized around technical science majors such as engineering. Now, though, many colleges offer co-op programs in a wide variety of majors. Architecture, physical education, drama, even philosophy students can get some paid exposure to

"We view our co-op students as learning professionals, giving them as much responsibility as we would a new graduate,' Jake Karmendy, director of co-op students at the U.S. General Accounting Office in San Francisco. "We're impressed with the students; they're high-caliber, bright people and we know they're here to learn.

Your own school may have a central cocoordinator or administrators that handle such programs for individual departments. You can also get a free list of Undergraduate Programs of Cooperative Education in the United States and Canada," which includes curriculum informa tion, credit arrangements and majors offered. Send a postcard to: National Commission for Cooperative Education, 360 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115.

Northeastern University. The Nation's Largest Co-op Program

Most new graduates at Northeastern University in Boston don't bother to send out resumes—and they don't pound the pavement, either. Yet an estimated 50 percent go right from college to jobs in their fields. The reason: Most get hired by their last co-op employers.

Northeastern is the largest cooperative plan university in the nation; over 90 percent of its upperclassmen are employed in co-op programs involving more than 2,500 firms in the United States and overseas. In any given quarter, about half of Northeastern's 20,000-student enrollment will be on the job, while the other half goes to class. Co-op is optional for liberal arts students, mandatory for all others. There are programs in business, physical education, criminal justice, engineering, pharmacy and dozens of other career

The physical education department offers co-ops in athletic training, adult fitness and coaching school athletic teams. "Co-ops provide an advantage to the employer," says physical education counselor Candace Herene. "The students are geared up-and the quality of their work is professional

"You get job experience and money to pay for school," says criminal justice major Bob Sarao, "and the employer gets someone to work for a few months at a low salary.

By student standards, however, the oney isn't bad. The average co-op salary at Northeastern runs about \$143 a week. with engineering majors earning as much as \$250. Since it usually takes five years to complete Northeastern's program, it's very possible to earn \$11,000—while storing up front-line job experience.

"With co-ops, students get some insight into human behavior on the job-both good and bad-and a chance to familiarize themselves with career opportunities,' stresses Stephen Kane, associate professor in the liberal arts co-op department. "The basic thing is that they aren't sheltered anymore.



Neal McClean Computer science major

"A company would much rather have someone with both technical and on-thejob experience. Without my co-op experience, someone graduating from a two-year technical program would probably get the job before I would.

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Would-Be Interns Beware

Some internships are a lot like the best of real jobs; you work hard on challenging projects and learn more than classes could teach you. In others, you're chained to the Xerox machine and labeled as the office "go-fer." To steer clear of lemons and make the most of a really good internship opportunity, keep these things in mind:

1. Before you take an internship, find out as much as you can about what you'll be doing and what the job can teach you. Some organizations have formal, structured internship programs coordinated by a director; others expect you to fill in with small, spur-of-the-moment projects. Both situations can be good learning experiences, but you do need to know what you're in for. If possible, dig up some interns and get their inside comments.

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2. On the job, don't be disappointed if you receive a certain amount of boring and menial work to do. Just try to do it fast and efficiently, then ask for more challenging work. Better yet, discreetly investigate the projects full-time staffers are doing and

look for a place where you could help out. Most supervisors appreciate a worker who takes the initiative.

3. Learn all you can from everyone you encounter on the job. Find people whose jobs you'd like to do and ask them what the work is like. They can usually give you tips on what skills to learn and courses to emphasize.

4. If you don't know, ask questions. No one expects an intern to be very experienced. Often, students who try to look as if they know everything make full-time employees eager to prove them wrong.

5. On the other hand, behave like a professional. Studenthood is no excuse for arriving late, wasting time or doing slipshod work. Although you can't burst with drive and energy all 40 hours of the week, you should always try to look that way.

6. If you like the place, discreetly explore the possibilities for a return internship or a full-time job. Let your supervisor know you're interested, and make sure he or she keeps your resume on file.



Sailing on Internships

The internship is a close but more informal cousin to the co-op. Like co-op students, interns get practical, on-the-job experience—but their work could be partitime or full-time, paid or volunteer, set up as a structured program or an individual, noncredit arrangement with an employer.

Mark Hyman, a recent graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, worked one summer as a Newspaper Fund intern. Each year, this program gives 20 top journalism students grants of \$500 each and a strong recommendation; the winners then find themselves internships on local newspapers. Mark went to work for the News-Sentinel in Knoxville, Tennessee, writing hard news and features. "I needed the opportunity to prove to myself and a professional editor that I could write," he says. Upon graduation, Hyman had five job offers to choose from.

Many students try to return for several doses of internship experience. Rae Lynn Carr, a graduate of Albion College, worked three summer internships with GM's Assembly Division in Warren, Michigan, gathering experience in accounting and project control. Later on, they hired her permanently—with a higher salary and more benefits than other recent graduates.

"At the beginning, you don't do challenging things," she cautions. "You wind up doing all the little things that nobody else has time for. But I made a point of asking my supervisor what she had planned for me. When I showed what I could do, they started treating me as an equal employee. It just took some time."

There are more organized internship programs scattered across the country than could ever be easily compiled in one library bookshelf. Nevertheless, several nationwide directories make a good attempt to list hundreds of internship opportunities.

For leads on national internship programs, check your school placement office or career counseling center. Many colleges also have their own internship programs which use alumni or local businesses.

Also, ask placement personnel or your college librarian about these catalogs:

National Directory of Summer Internships (Career Planning Office, Haverford College, Haverford, PA 19041, \$8.50).

Directory of Undergraduate Internship Programs (National Center for Public Service Internship Programs, 1735 Eye St. NW. Washington, DC 20006, \$71.

NW, Washington, DC 20006, \$7).

• International Directory for Youth Internships (UN Headquarters, NGO Youth Caucus, c/o Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Room DC-976, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, \$2).

On Your Own: 99 Alternatives to a 9-to-5 Job

From airport taxi services to yacht design, the author explores more than a hundred offbeat possibilities for starting your own business or pro-



viding free-lance services to earn some extra cash. Bet you never considered getting into the campus birthday cake business or breeding earthworms as a part-time job. The book gives you plenty of other information sources if you're interested in an alternative to the 9-to-5 grind. By Kathy Matthews (Vintage Books, New York, 1977, \$3.45).

Chris Child, Self-Made Intern

Chris Child, an advertising major at the University of Texas, knew he didn't want to spend his summer on a construction site or Houston loading dock. "Texas summers are better spent indoors where there's air conditioning," he explains.

With that in mind, Chris set out to create his own advertising internship. First, he put together a portfolio of work from his advertising classes. Then he sent out a volley of letters to friends and associates of his father in the advertising world.

Rather than blatantly ask for a job, he solicited their advice on good places to look for work. After another round of letters and visits to ad agencies, one man sent him to a friend at Sears, Roebuck and

Co. in Houston. Sears hired Chris as layout artist and copywriter, a job that let him try out the mechanical skills he had learned in class.

The whole experience taught Chris something important—he didn't want to work in advertising. Instead, he went on to earn an MBA degree and now works as a financial analyst for a public utility. The writing skills he gained from his advertising spot, though, were helpful in winning his present job, which involves writing press releases and company reports.

Moral: The experience is out there if you pour some energy into looking for it. And almost any kind of work experience will put you closer to the job you want.



At 21, Tim Finnegan is already taking home \$17,000 a year as a sales develop-ment engineer for Hewlett-Packard in Cupertino, California. He credits his success in the job market to the co-op program at the University of California at Berkeley, which placed him in one of IBM's research facilities for six months. Even as low man on the lab totem pole, he earned \$750 a month while working with a high-level research group that was testing a new

computer memory.

"But I didn't have enough to do," admits Tim, who was an engineering undergrad at the time. "I finished all my tasks quickly and they never planned anything extra for me. I was given total freedom during my co-op, but I needed a heck of a lot more direction to be productive. I started doing stuff on my own, like learning new computer languages. I know they noticed my effort, but more praise or criticism would have really motivated me."

Still, Tim wouldn't trade those months

with IC chips, algols and megabytes for anything. "I learned the basics of lab work and saw how an engineering firm operates," he explains. "It was more relaxed than I expected, but I didn't like the lab environment. There's not enough contact with people in dynamic situations.

So when he returned to campus, Tim put more emphasis on marketing and business classes. After graduating last spring in

electrical engineering and computer science, he programmed his future for mar-keting. The result? "I had 15 job offers to choose from," he says simply. "I think that co-op really helped."



Statistic, How Many

According to the Bureau of Labor

Statistics, an incredible 3.8 million

college students held part-time or full-time jobs last year. That num-ber is more than one-quarter of the

total college population, and may

give you some idea of why it's so

Students Work?

inside look at how the system works

University of Pennsylvania student Barri Bernstein worked last summer as an aide to Congressman John Duncan. "I did do a lot of boring office work, like addressing envelopes or looking things up in city directories," she says. "The most interest-ing parts were the errands—delivering messages to different parts of Capitol Hill, taking constituents to meet the Congressman, finding documents at the General Printing Office.

"I might be sitting there licking enve-lopes and suddenly I'd see someone famous," she adds. "All in all, it was a very heady atmosphere."

Karen Coats saw Washington from a different angle. She worked at NASA as a resources management assistant in the Federal Summer Intern Program, making about \$190 a week. "I ended up as sort of an odd-body, doing short research projects for other staffers," she explains. "A lot of it was busywork, but it was busywork that needed to be done. I learned so much about the federal bureaucracy. There are a lot of people who are trying to make things work but there's a lot of dead weight, too. It was great to be where things are really happen-

Students in fields from accounting to zoology are eligible for hundreds of openings in federal agencies and departments, Congressional staffs and in numerous lobbying and public service organizations. Summer interns in federal agencies can take home \$180 a week and more, while unpaid interns for groups such as Common Cause still take home plenty of solid experience.

One way to find a Washington internship is through the Washington Center for Learning Alternatives. The Center offers a

year-round selection of individualized internships (usually unpaid) and arranges housing facilities. In most cases the programs cost about \$350 plus \$400 a term for housing. It's easier to make arrangements for academic credit and financial aid if you attend one of the two hundred colleges affiliated with the program. Ask your placement office.

For more information, write: The Washington Center for Learning Alternatives, 1705 DeSales St. NW, Washington, DC 20036. To investigate other available internship programs, you can also write away for the Directory of Washington Internships or A Directory of Public Service Internships; both include summer and academic internship programs and are available for \$7 apiece from the National Center for Public Service Internship Programs, 1735 Eye St. NW, Suite 601, Washington, DC 20006. Your placement office may also have copies.

The Uncle Sam Connection

The author is a veteran of govern ment service. In this brief, matterof-fact book, he unravels the myserious, red tape ridden process of getting a federal job-from deci-

phering the paperwork to locating hidden opportunities. You'll also find an extensive list of information sources and a glossary of frequently used bureaucratic terms. By James E. Hawkins (Follett Publishing Co., Chicago, 1978, \$4.95).

A Co-op Success Story

What's It Really Like To Work in Washington?

Each year, thousands of college students pour into the nation's capital to find that unique slice of American political life called "the Washington experience." In D.C., interns are the arms and legs of government—the errand-runners, the envelope-stuffers, the collators and research-For most, the whole thing is a worthwhile blend of drudgery and glamour, a chance to move among the faces that appear on the evening news and get an CATHY

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Try Volunteering for Work

Waiting tables at the local beanery may finance next quarter's tuition, but a volunteer job may offer much more in terms of ad work experience and vital contacts in the marketplace. As unpaid help, you can often try your hand at work you would never be hired to do.

Hospitals, government agencies and community organizations are all good bets for volunteer work requiring everything from technical skills to public relations expertise. Political campaigns also offer numerous opportunities for volunteering. If you're a would-be journalist, free-lancing articles on speculation is a good way to get your name in front of editors. If you end up selling a few pieces, you'll not only earn some money, but also show at a job interview. but also have clippings to

Doug Scheidt, 24, turned summer vol-

writing legal opinions for another judge.

"It was 10 weeks of nine-to-five work in downtown Chicago for no money," Doug recalls, "but I sat in on all the cases the judge heard and was able to learn a lot about the judicial process. The summer definitely aided me in getting my present

Some of the best opportunities come from zeroing in on a place you want to work and offering your skills gratis. An-other good method is to contact a local volunteer bureau. These groups serve as clearinghouses for volunteers and match individuals with groups needing their services. If you have a summer or longer to devote to a volunteer job, you might write to the Commission on Voluntary Service and Action, 418 Peltoma Rd., Haddonfield, NJ 08033. Their booklet. Invest unteer work for a federal judge into a lucrative full-time job researching and overseas volunteer opportunities. Yourself (\$2), lists hundreds of nationwide



Summer always means white-hot competition for jobs, but a greater number of special programs and opportunities also become available. For example, federal agencies throughout the country offer jobs for college students that from simple clerical work to a limited number of technical and subprofessional openings. Samples of last summer's positions include computer aides in the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, graphic designers in the Department of the Treasury, environmental education specialists with the National Park Service data collectors with the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency.

If you want a clerical job, you must pass

a written test measuring verbal and clerical abilities; applications for the test are taken

in January at the U.S. Civil Service Commission office nearest you. You apply for the jobs themselves at individual agencies; deadlines vary but most are early in the school year.

For a list of openings, write for the free booklet Summer Jobs: Opportunities in the Federal Government, available from the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, DC 20415. Applications may also be picked up at most college placement offices or the Federal Job Information Center in your area. To find the nearest center, call toll-free 800-555-1212.

Don't overlook private organizations and semiprivate technical outfits, either. For instance, the Tennessee Valley Authority offers career-oriented summer jobs through its Student Training and Employ ment Program (STEP). Most of these jobs are geared toward preparing students in engineering, math and other technical fields for full-time employment in areas where TVA anticipates a future need. TVA likes to get applications by January 1, and begins its evaluation and hiring in mid-March

All this means that now is the time to begin researching summer programs. If you line up possibilities and make contacts by Christmas break, you'll have a running start in a crowded field of student jobseekers.

Want a Job Now? Hire Yourself!

One way to gain valuable work experience while still in school is to be your own employer. Starting any kind of business ans plenty of unpaid overtime, anxietyproducing risk and hustling—but the man-agement skills you learn won't go unnoticed on your resume. Moreover, that part-time moneymaker you start in college may carry the seeds of a full-time business after

Robin Wade, a senior at the University Mississippi, is now working toward that end. Last spring, he turned a hobby—silk-screening T-shirts—into a blossoming business by selling the shirts in volume to help pay his college expenses. "I got into it because I needed a job and couldn't find one," says Robin, a 21-year-old marketing major. "I do all the silk-screening myself. Most of my customers are other students, and I sell about 300 shirts a month.

"I've already started a mail-order business by soliciting orders from other schook," Robin says. "There's a lot of opportunity out there." Texas A&M student Leslie Perry has

started a business that complements his engineering courses. Leslie, a 23-year-old graduate student, is currently studying electrical engineering on a research grant from the Center for Energy and Mineral Resources. Last spring, he started an "energy auditing" business with two other students and a professor. The group analyzes the energy efficiency of small businesses and restaurants, using a microcomputer-based system to pinpoint ways to cut down on energy waste.

Leslie doesn't expect to make the business a permanent venture. "I'd rather be an engineer than a businessman," he says. But practical experience in the field certainly gives him a head start in the job hunt.

The new crop of student entrepreneurs does everything from typing by the hour to selling homemade bagels to hungry dormdwellers. If you have a stash of good ideas, a lot of drive and a bounce-back ego, the self-employment route might work for you.

Working

For three years, author Studs Ter-kel criss crossed the nation, interviewing all kinds of workers about their jobs. The book is a collection of those voices-from the secretary to the top executive



to the local con man. It's great reading and a fascinating look at how our jobs affect the way we feel about ourselves. By Studs Terkel (Avon Books, New York, 1975,





BE PROFESSIONAL

The most successful job candidates are people who know that careers will not fall in their laps.



Real-World Contacts Pay Off with Real-Live Jobs

Forty-eight percent of job hunters find employment through people they know, according to research by the Department of Labor's Manpower Administration. Yet many students look on "contacts" as a dirty word.

'Everybody's heard other people make deprecating remarks like 'Oh, so-and-so got that job because of their father,'" says Mona Olds, dean of students at Virginia's Mary Baldwin College. Using your contacts is not cheating-it makes good sense. If students could step into an employer's shoes, they'd realize that it's far easier to hire someone who is recommended than to take a chance on an unknown.

Government studies show that only one in five job openings is likely to be advertised listed with employment agencies, so insiders are your best bet for keeping informed of possibilities.

So how do you make contacts? Consider

using these strategies:

· Become active in alumni activities. Your school's alumni association is populated by people who are already estab-lished in the working world. Getting to know alums might put you on an inside track for job openings. In addition, many

alumni groups offer career-related programs for undergraduates. Alumni directors realize that students are keenly interested in job-hunting help and are increasingly initiating such assistance.

If you like the community and want to stay on after you graduate, consider joining a local civic group. Investing some energy in local matters can bring you valuable contacts and a good reputation in your own area.

• Join the student division of a professional association in your field. If you get active in such a group, you're likely to meet a number of the regular members who can offer leads on career opportunities.

 Write to people who work in compa-ies—or positions—that interest you. Include a resume (it can't hurt) and ask for an 'exploratory" appointment to learn more about what their work involves and how they got into the business. Most people will be pleased to talk to you-and inclined to remember you.

• Last but certainly not least, "keep your ears on." Many jobs simply turn up if you establish a wide circle of people who know your abilities and interests-and keep checking back to see what's happening.

Rehearsing for the Job Hunt

At a growing number of campuses, videotaped "job interviews" featuring campus placement personnel as interviewers are preparing students for the job hunt. The service is usually offered to seniors, who put together resumes for hypothetical jobs in their fields and submit them to assigned interviewers

Using audio-visual equipment, the senior and interviewer tape a 15- to 20-minute interview, then immediately play it back and review it. "Videotaping shows students things they are often unaware of," Kitty Padgett, director of career planning and placement at Michigan's Albion College. Common flaws students discover in their interview behavior are:

• nervous motions like toe-tapping, cracking knuckles or playing with hair

slouching

· indirect eve contact

talking too little or too much

• irritating verbal mannerisms such as "like," "um" and "you know"

not answering the questions directly

Many schools also offer video taping sessions to seniors who will face rigorous interviews when they try for admission to competitive graduate schools. For those who don't shine right away, further counseling and assertiveness training are often

Guerrilla Tactics in the Job

"You are in the middle of an oppor-tunity revolution," says manpower expert Tom Jackson in this informationpacked guide to discovering the kind of job you want and how to go after it.



The brief, punchy chapters tell you how to target your goals, locate the hidden job market, fill in with extra training or temporary work and launch the most direct and effective job campaign. It's worthwhile reading. By Tom Jackson (Bantam Books, New York, 1978,

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Some People Will Do Anything for a Job

Chutzpah. Sometimes that's what it takes to find the job you want. Author Henry Miller had it even before he wrote Tropic of Cancer. As a young job seeker, he was turned down after an interview with a company personnel director. Upset at the rejection, Miller stormed up to the executive office to protest. The president, after listening to Miller's outburst, decided to hire him—as the new personnel manager.

One modern-day Miller, also rejected by a personnel office, went directly to the president's office where he was stopped by the Stonewall Jackson of a secretary. Undaunted, he left the office and telephoned for the president. "I have this truckload of fish to deliver," he told the hesitant secretary. "Nobody's at his home and the fish are melting fast." The secretary, not wanting the responsibility for a load of spoiled fish, relented. An amused president hired the bright, young and very persistent fishmonger as a management trainee.

If you've reached the point of massmailing your resumes at bulk rates, take a tip from two New Yorkers. One invested that postage money in a sandwich board, painted "For Hire" on it, along with his



qualifications, then passed out resumes as he literally pounded the pavement. An advertising agency personnel manager spotted him on the evening news and the resourceful young man traded his board for a job. Meanwhile, a taxi driver, excellently located in Manhattan, taped a resume to the cab window in full view of his passengers.

The point: Be sure to inject a healthy amount of zest and imagination into the job-hunting process. It's a good way to keep yourself psyched—and it may bring some new opportunities rolling your way.

Do Some Detective Work

If you're interested in more information about a specific company, or would like to find more companies that might be interested in you, the place to go is your placement center or the public library. Begin with corporate directories such as Dun and Bradstreet's, Standard and Poor's, Moody's manuals and Corporate Clearing House. Make comparisons by taking note of the past history of each business, its financial balance sheet, number of holdings and employees, future growth patterns,

profits, sales records and the locations of branches and subsidiaries.

More good sources include the annual reports issued by the companies to their stockholders, trade magazines such as Forbes, Barron's and Business Week, and business periodical indexes.

Researching a company can help you write more effective letters of inquiry, find out which executive should get your resume and sound a lot more knowledgeable at the interview.

Susan Rouse Art major

"I've put together this huge portfolio to show an interviewer. It's full of magazines and calendars I've worked on during summer jobs. That's one of the most important things—being prepared for the interview with proof of what you can do."

The Recruiters Are Coming!

At the average large state university, about 500 companies, from small businesses to corporate giants, conduct on-campus recruiting throughout the year. While companies may be looking for engineering or business graduates, liberal arts majors can also find management-training positions through this process.

Interview slots fill up rapidly. Although some schools are trying to come up with a better system, most rely on the standard first-come, first-served approach. Interview schedules are usually posted in the placement office or advertised in the school paper well in advance, so be on the lookout. In order to interview with some companies, students must meet the firms' specified requirements (in terms of graduation date, location, etc.). Be sure to get all the details from your career counseling center.

The Most Important Piece of Paper Is Your Resume

"Your resume probably has about 10 seconds to make an initial impression on an employer," says manpower expert Tom Jackson, author of *The Hidden Job Market* and *Guerrilla Tactics in the Job Market*. Most students' resumes, he feels, are "documents of mediocrity" that don't communicate positive skills and results. Jackson offers the following tips to keep your resume from landing in corporate wastebaskets:

I. Take stock. Don't start writing until you have compiled a list of your skills, accomplishments and experiences. This inventory will help you pick and choose the most relevant aspects of your background to use for a particular job target.

target.

2. Present your accomplishments. Let the employer know about things you've done which could relate to his or her needs—not just the job titles you had or the duties you were supposed to perform.

3. Eliminate unnecessary information. Leave out personal data like height and weight, race, religion or salary desired.

4. Limit your resume to one page. This is the format most employers say they prefer. There are few young people whose job qualifications can't be summed up in one page.

5. Use action verbs. Get sentences and paragraphs off to a brisk start with verbs like "created," "organized," "managed," "took responsibility for" and "built." Don't bury your abilities and achievements behind long, stuffy windups. Don't use an overly cute or fancy style unless you are applying for a job in a field (like advertising) where it could be appropriate.

could be appropriate.

6. Make it look beautiful. Your resume should exude professionalism and competence. If possible, have it printed (not Xeroxed) on good-quality white or cream-colored bond paper. If you are not a good typist, have a friend or professional do it up on an electric

typewriter.

7. Don't expect a resume to land you the job. A resume is merely a direct-mail technique to help you get your foot in the door. It's no substitute for face-to-face contact with an employer. After you send out resumes, don't sit around waiting for employers to call. Get on with your job-hunting campaign.



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