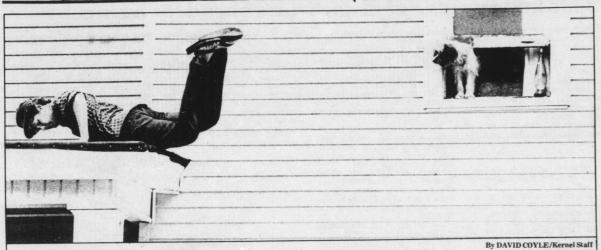
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University of Kentucky Lexington, Kentucky



Watch dog

Ron Butman is watched closely by his dog Raz as he climbs onto the roof of his porch on Clifton Drive. Butman, an accounting junior, was hoping to get in a window after locking himself out of the house.

Campus-based financial aid facing shortfall

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By BRAD STURGEON

With less than one month remaining before the beginning of the fall semester, figures are finally available for this year's campus-based financial aid programs.

After reviewing these figures, however, many applicants for aid will be discourag-ed. In fact, a significant shortfall of financial aid funds is imminent, and University administrators will be compelled to en-force restrictions on eligibility for the first

itime in at least a decade.

At UK, the shortfall will amount to approximately \$1.9 million for these campus-

ased programs.

Programs coordinated by the UK financial aid office include National Direct Student Loan, Supplemental Educational Op-portunity Grant, College Work Study and certain institutional scholarships.

Other programs, based off campus, are also experiencing reductions in federal

support.
All availableKentucky Higher Educa-

All availableKentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority-sponsored Kentucky State Grants were claimed by April
4, according to Paul Borden, KHEAA executive director.
However, UK's two most popular aid
programs, Basic Grants (Pell Grants) and
Guaranteed Student Loans are stil
a waiting final action by the U.S. Department of Education and Congress respectively. (See related story.)
James E. Ingle, director of the UK
Financial Aid office, in an exclusive interview with the Kernel Monday, revealed the
probable magnitude of the financial aid
shortfall at UK for the upcoming year.

shortfall at UK for the upcoming year

Ingle arrived at the estimate by subtracting the \$2.925 million of available funds from the \$4.8 million of demonstrated need

by student applicants.

The estimate also takes into consideration an approximate 10 percent attrition

factor that accounts for the average rate of qualified applicants that are offered aid, but eventually either choose not to attend the University, or decline the aid award. Specifically, campus-based programs affected are NDSL with about \$125,000 less

than the applicants' need, and SEOG with about \$141,000 short of its mark.

about \$141,000 snort of its mark.

The remaining \$1.215 million of the shortfall is not attributable to aid cutbacks, but rather to inflationary increases

Continued on page 5

Printers charge 'foul' over UK policy on course materials

By JOHN HARDIN

A recent University directive on duplicated materials has resulted in charges of unfair competition from area copy shops, although University officials maintain that students and faculty will

maintain that students and ractury will save money by following the new policy.

The new policy, in effect since July 1, forbids faculty members from selling educational materials to students. Such materials - must instead be provided through the University Book Store. Faculture policy and protecting if it is ty members can only sell material if it is approved by the dean of the professor's college and the manager of University Book Store.

George Ruschell, assistant vice president for business affairs, said economics played a crucial role in affecting the new

policy. "They (area copy shops) can't even approach our costs. "This is a service. It's a service to the

"This is a service. It's a service to the instructors and to the students."

Two shops close to campus, though, have a different story. Betty Loewer, owner of Johnny Print Copy Shop on Limestone, said "I think most of the printers in this area can compete with the University."

Loewer added that the University had become a competitor with the private sec-

tor, and "from a businessman's point of view it's pretty unfair competition." Terri Knight, manager of Kinko's Copies on Limestone, agreed, saying "I don't think that any university has the right to tell the students, or the teachers, where to

'If only one facility is given the right (to

"If only one facility is given the right (to duplicate materials)," said Knight, "it should have been through formal bids." UK has at its disposal four duplicating centers and one printing plant. Duplicating centers are located in the basement of White Hall Classroom Building, Albert B. Chandler Medical Center, Dickey Hall and Kinkead Hall. The printing plant is located at Euclid and Upper, on property recently acquired by UK.

printing plant is located at Euclid and Up-per, on property recently acquired by UK. According to Faye Biddle of duplicating services, UK has facilities capable of almost any duplicating need, showcased by several Xerox 9200 and Xerox 9400 copiers, which are capable of producing 7,000 copies per hour. As a result, she said, the sheet of the public handling any UK should have no trouble handling any

extra volume generated by the directive.

For the 1979-80 school year, Biddle said UK's duplicating service had made 20 million impressions, and probably slightly more than that for 1980-81, though final figures are not yet available. The University receives no profit from the service.

she said, but only recovers production

Action against violators of the regulation Action against violators of the regulation will be decided by the faculty member's department, though Ruschell was confident that professors would comply. He also said that no legal challenges from the

said that to legal chanteges from use private sector were expected.

Even in legal matters, according to Loewer, private copy shops are placed at a disadvantage. "We don't have a lot of recourse," she said. "You have to get permission to sue a state agency."

But Knight thought that the new directive may prove to be a hollow order. "I think it will blow over, but I think it will hurt business in the meantime." She said that educational materials account for as much as one-third of the shop's business during the opening of the fall and spring semesters.

Both Knight and Loewer said the University has also conflicted with copy shop business in the past. Loewer said photocopy prices at UK's King Library were lowered to five cents a copy only after Johnny Print opened in 1973 offering copies for four cents. Knight said that King Library had toughened reserved reading checkouts so that students are now forced to make copies inside the library.

editorials & comments

CHRIS ASH Editor-in-chief ANNE CHARLES Managing Editor

LESLIE MICHELSON Arts Editor

DAVID COOPER Sports Editor

DAVID COYLE

ns. Letters and opinions should be typed, triple iffication including UK ID for students and UK and opinions and comments to 800 words. State budget cuts signal dark days ahead for Kentucky

Once again John Y. Brown's hatchet has fallen on Kentucky's already stricken education

already system.

The projected shortfall in state revenue for this fiscal year has made more cuts in state spending necessary, and a good many of those cuts will be affecting elementary, secondary and

elementary, secondary and higher education.

The total reductions will amount to \$100 million, with the largest single cut, \$39.6 million, in elementary and secondary educa-

Higher education will lose 5 per-cent of its \$368.4 million budget, or \$18.4 million.

That figure is further broken down into \$17.8 million from the down into \$17.8 million from the state universities' budgets, and the remaining \$571,000 from the Council on Higher Education and the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

So now not only are the individual universities suffering, but financial aid institutions and the governing body of education as well.

as well.

as well.

Brown had considered calling a special session of the General Assembly to make budget reductions, but he decided to make the cuts himself.

"You're going to hear some moaning and groaning, but we feel that it can be done," he said.

That is a bit of an

understatement, governor.
In announcing the plan to meet UK's share of the cuts (\$8.8 million), President Otis Singletary said, "We are attempting to implement these new reductions with the least possible impact on our academic programs, but obviously a reduction of this size cannot be done without adverse results."
The 1981-82 budget will have to

The 1981-82 budget will have to undergo revision, with a tem porary freeze on hiring situations construction and repair o

construction and repair of buildings and equipment. This is the same budget which, because of the uncertainty sur-rounding state funding, was not written until a few days before the June meeting of the Board of

June meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The decline of faculty morale and the lack of new blood in the instructors' ranks resulting from last year's budget cuts will be intensified with the latest reductions. A university's programs cannot help but decline in quality if new faculty members are not brought in.

brought in.
Although the absolute freeze on Although the absolute freeze on hiring is temporary, Singletary said that in the broad view the freeze may be continued with a goal to reduce further the number of faculty positions.

One part of the statement released by Singletary on the funding cuts dealt with the relation-

ships between UK and state agencies. According to the statement, UK officials are hoping that there will be a decrease in the number of demands made on the Universi-ty to assist state agencies.

Does this signal an end or least

large reductions in such services as the extension service, which provides agricultural and home economics information to economics information to residents throughtout the state, particularly in rural areas? Will the University be forced to retreat from its original position of being involved in numerous, diversified activities throughout the Commonwealth, instead staying close to campus in an attempt to salvage what remains of academic programs?

Students and all interested Kentuckians await future

developments.

DUE TO REAGAN'S BUDGET, INSTEAD OF FINANCIAL AID, THEY GAVE ME A BOMB.

YOU COULD BLOW YOUR WAY IN.



Announced folding of 'Washington Star' result of paper's expensive technology

"The end of the newspaper story has become one of the commonplaces of our time, and schools of journalism are pro-bably giving courses in how to write one: the gloom-fraught city room, the typewriters hopelessly tapping out stories for the last edition, the members of the staff cleaning out their desks and wonder-ing where the hell they are going to go.'' — A.J. Liebling

The end of the newspaper story is even more commonplace now, A.J., than it was in your day. In 1930, 283 cities had newspapers competing against each other within the city limits; now there are only 55 such metropolises remaining. And back in 1930 there were over 680 newspapers fighting for control of those towns, whereas today's 55 cities harbor only 113

daily papers.
Only 27 of those 55 have what most would call a commercially competitive market, since the rest operate under the wing of the Newspaper Preservation Act, a law allowing two different newspapers in the same eity to combine aspects of their operation — press facilities, for example — to stay alive without fear of being broken up by

anti-trust laws.

But A.J., you wouldn't believe what happened last Friday! The Washington Star announced that Time, Inc., the paper's

owner, is ending publication of the paper next week

You said The Star was a "distinguishing You said the star was a unsunguishing rich newspaper with an unassailable position," but next week it will be gone, our trusted representatives in Washington left to ponder nothing but the morning

Washington Post. ***

Liebling had good reason to consider The Washington Star "unassailable." There was a time when The Star carried as much advertising as its four competitors combined.

jim griffin

There was a time when The Washington Post looked up to The Star the way The Star looks up to The Post now. The stories are passed down among journalists like folklore is passed through the mountains newcomers would hear how Abraham Lin-coln hand delivered a handwritten copy of ihis inaugural address to The Star im-

mediately after delivering it.
The tables have turned, however.

The 128-year-old Star, purchased by Time, Inc., in 1978 for \$20 million, ended up costing its new owners more than \$85 million over the next three years. Indeed, after buying the paper it was estimated

that 10 months later Time had already lost \$10 million

The statistics are gruesome even to the casual student of finance: In 1978 The Star published 27.8 percent of the Washington area's ad linage; by 1981 that share dropped to 24.8 percent. More telling is the heavily discounted rate that ad space was selling for. Desptie the roughly constant share of ads, The Star was receiving only 15 cents of every dollar spent on ads in either paper.The remaining 85 cents belongs to The Post.

After 3½ years, The Star's circulation dropped from 349,000 to 323,000 while The Post's rose from 568,000 to 618,000 (all

Post's Tose Iron Sos,000 to 518,000 (an figures for daily paper).

The result is that the purchasing price — \$20 million — turned out to be the yearly loss figure, and, despite Time's \$141.2 million profit last year (on revenues of \$2.88 billion), the price was too high to bear any longer.

any longer.

None of this is to argue that The Washington Star declined in quality during Time's period of ownership.

During the last three years The Star has won, among other awards, two Pulitzer Prizes. The paper continued to display the considerable talents of its well compensated staff. sated staff — Mary McGrory, David Broder and Jack Germond were among

Indeed, The Star never had a reputation as a stingy paper. It was one of the first papers to offer its employees a pension plan, dental care and an innovative mortgage availability system. Some say The Star set the pace for newspaper-employee benefits.

The Star bought new delivery trucks, expanded the paper's computer technology, increased the staff, raised salaries, expanded the targeting of papers to specific suburban zones and generally poured money into every aspect of the company.



Liebling once described two news organizations as "escaped convicts, one white, one black, shackled together . . . neither can stray from the source of han-douts for fear that the other will get one while he is away trying to see what goes

on."

The death of many a company, indeed, many an industry, can be traced to a race to appeal to the masses. This was not the type of race that killed The Star.

The race for quality killed The Star, for there was only room enough in Washington for one good newspaper. Already there are predictions that another paper will take The Star's place, but it will be a different paper, probably a sports-minded tabloid.

UK needs more discretion in accepting 'favors' from businesses

A decision by Med Center officials allow-A decision by Med Center of Initials almost ing local McDonald's franchises to sponsor two murals there, while made with good intentions, has opened the University to charges of permitting itself to be exploited for advertising purposes.

The murals, which grace the fourth floor and of the production of the productio

wall of the pediatrics ward at University Hospital, feature the character Ronald McDonald, the focal point of the chain's national advertising — advertising which has made the clownish character more recognizable to children than any Satur-

day morning or comic book hero.

When deciding whether to give When deciding whether to give McDonald's approval for the project, Med Center officials were not bound by any rules on allowing businesses to provide the University with services such as murals Dr. Donald Clapp, vice president for administration, said there were no written rules covering such a situation.

rules covering such a situation.

Clapp defended allowing local
McDonald's to spend the \$400 on the
murals, saying, "As I understand, they (Med Center officials) didn't consider that to be advertising." He considered accepting the restaurants' offer as "a means of enhancing the facilities" — the facilities enhancing the facilities"— the facilities being a wall described by Reid Polk, direc-tor of public information at the Med Center, as "so drab."

Although Clapp said no policy exists, he added, "We would not permit the University to be used for advertising purposes

That is the issue — has UK, in accepting an offer which improves the appearance of its facilities at no cost, allowed itself to be used by a fast-food chain which directs most of its advertising toward the school age market, which locally surpasses any of McDonald's competitors in volume.

In explaining why he didn't consider the murals a form of advertising, Polk said that in viewing the displays the Ronald McDonald character is not clearly visible In a Herald-Leader picture, however, one mural can clearly be identified as the clownish figure riding a space shuttle.

chris ash

A July 17 Lexington Leader article reported that some officials of rival food chains did not believe the murals should chains did not believe the murais snould have been permitted. Druther's president Thomas Hensley told the Leader that diplaying a message on the hallway of the pediatric ward has more impact than a billboard because it has a "captive audience" in a "tearget groun".

dience" in a "target group."

The president of Wendy's Lexington
Inc., Jerry Feldman, told the Leader that there was nothing "intrinsically wrong" in using the Ronald McDonald character, but "with a little bit of effort they could have come up with a non-commercial

An important part of the Leader story is that while those two executives opposed McDonald's action, representatives of Burger King and Jerrico, the company which operates Long John Silver's and Jerry's, did not express any opinion when contacted. More importantly, a representative of Arby's Restaurants, Phil Newton described the murals as "a fantastic

"Well sure it's fair " Newton said. "if it brings a little joy to the kids rather that having them stare at a barren hall."

Another point in defense of McDonald's: the fact that the chain is so huge, with fran-chises in many countries, would automatically result in many people being skeptical of such actions as donating the murals, no matter how well-meaning the intentions and how much pleasure would be given the patients in the pediatric ward.

A McDonald's employee expressed anger and frustration over the criticism of her employer. Saying that the owners of the local franchises cared only about put-ting something back into the community, she was angered that so many people are skeptical of the the local owners' inten-tions.

While noting that UK officials accepted

the murals as a way of saving money and improving the Med Center's appearance, and although unwilling to brand the actions of the McDonald's executives as hav-ing been done foremost to serve their corporate purposes, I do hope the University will in the future use more caution in such matters. This campus, although very "drab" in appearance in several locations, must not be turned into a new medium for advertising



U.S. should be selective with personnel assigned to assist developing countries

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Defense, diplomacy and development: together, these are the tools with which we maintain our security and protect our na-tional interests abroad. America's military and foreign service officers rank among the best-trained in the world. Their outstanding record speaks for itself. Not so with development, a field not unac-quainted with distinction but one whose constant uphill battle against great odds generally hampers maximum effectiveness. A major problem is the lack of adequate training. Let us examine the

Tacts.

The military spends more than one million dollars to train a single pilot in the operation of some of the more advanced high-speed aircraft. The four years of ofoperation of some of the indeed advanced high-speed aircraft. The four years of of-ficer training at our service academies are marked only by excellence. No officer can graduate until he meets every requirement. Prescribed standards are never compromised. New technology and new ideas inspire the constant updating of the ideas inspire the constant patants of victorials. Once on duty, an officer is fully aware that good performance is expected—it is not rewarded—and that advancement is gained by performance of an outstanding nature.

outstanding nature.

The same tough standards are applied to the professional men and women who conduct our foreign policy. Diplomats are always undergoing training. If an assignment requires fluency in Chinese, the diplomat is trained in Chinese. They are under constant pressure to excel. The weak rarely survive and almost never ad-vance to the senior ranks. Still less often are senior foreign service officers permitted to rest on their laureis.

By contrast, our Agency for Interna-tional Develpment (AID) program officers frequently are asked to design multimillion-dollar programs with the benefit of little or no reliable baseline data on econmic, educational or health condi-tions in the target country.

c. payne lucas

agronomist, for example, from one of our snow-bound university campuses, send him almost immediately to his work site, and expect him to succeed in increasing agricultural production in a semi-arid developing country — one with no farm-to-market roads, no marketing facilities, government price controls, inadequate sources of energy and a bureaucracy whose leadership changes hands every six months

Frequently such technical assistance is further short-circuited because the further short-circuited because the American adviser has been taught nothing of the culture or language of the people he had been sent to help. He has been pro-grammed for failure, at a cost to the U.S.

taxpayer of nearly \$175,000 each year.
Surely the case can be convincingly made that it is just as difficult to harness population growth, reduce chronic malnutrition, increase food production, raise income levels, and institute land reforms - to name just a few of the naggevelopment problems facing Third nations — as it is to knock out a ing developme World nations

strategic bunker, shoot down an approaching enemy aircraft, launch a Polaris submarine, or negotiate a Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty.

Our AID program officers and technicians work in developing environments characterized by a paucity of trained manpower and available capital.

In some countries, for example, there is only one physician for every 75,000 people.

An entire agricultural ministry may employ fewer than ten college graduates.

A public work department may have only five qualified engineers and five bulldozers to service a population of five million. Average annual per capita income may be less than \$100. Ninety percent of

the population may be illiterate.

Tropical diseases pose a constant treat to animals. Rainfall may be scattered and insufficient. And a Texas-sized country in-habited by four million people (excluding the perhaps 200,000 newly arrived refugees from a neighboring drought- or famine-stricken country) may have only 400 telephones, 400 miles of paved road, and

telephones, 400 miles of paver road, and
400 government vehicles with virtually no
maintenance capability.

This kind of environment breeds
political instability and so creates an opening for Communist penetration, dictatorships and other "isms" and ideologies incompatible with our democratic ideals.

Development is a serious, costly, and complicated process. Every time we put a development program officer or techni-cian in the field with marginal language skills, inadequate cross-cultural sensitivity, and a superficial understanding of the political, economic, and social environment, we invite disaster. Simply put, we compromise our national interests and

Granted, our foreign assistance programs are seriously underfunded. We are not, however, likely to make additional breakthroughs in development of any our development officers with the same training and benefits presently afforded our career military and foreign service of-

is urgent that we create a development service in which AID pro-gram officers and technicians, who car meet exacting selection standards, would be subjected to the same performance ex-pectations and competition for advancement as their colleagues in the diplomatic and military services.

At the heart of the system should be a

At the neart of the system should be a National Development Institute, whose strict entry requirements and excellence of training would assure the steady availability of program officers and technicians equipped to serve in the developing world. If realized, such capability would exceed that of any country Excels West. try, East or West.

The benefits of such a system would be

numerous.

Current AID practices of recruiting employees for only one tour of duty and "crisis staffing" missions and projects would become unnecessary and obsolete. Consistency and excellence of development skills, as well as smooth administration, would be ensured. tion would be ensured.

The improved quality of U.S. aid would, by achieving more meaningful and long lasting results, enhance our national age abroad and in so doing give the American taxpayer the full advantage of his foreign istance dollar

Reagan ignoring lasting effects of joblessness

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President Reagan's admirers have been forced to do an ideological rain dance all around the rioting in Britain. "Just your basic hooliganism. basic hooliganism," they maintain — "nothing to do with the state of the

conomy."

Now that is a very interesting position for people who are certain that welfare destroys character. Lack of work is moral-ly deleterious when that serves right-wing rhetoric against helping the poor. But when a government's campaign against the poor increases joblessness, as it has in England, this does not at all affect human behavior

determinists when attacking help for the poor; but they deny determinism when at-tacking criminals. Work forms character; but worklessness does not destroy

character—i.e., does not breed criminals. The only constant in this flip-flopping analysis is opposition to the poor.

Such a selective appproach to economic determinism is a hallmark of the right wing. When Patty Hearst was kidnapped and submitted to brutality, people from her economic background said she could not be held responsible for robbing banks

garry wills

— she had been conditioned by her cap-tors' treatment. But the same people de-nounced any claim that the poor are coerc-ed to criminality by degrading cir-cumstances forced on them all their lives. Conditioning affects the rich, not the poor who are below such brutalization to

We see the same combination of wavering logic and straightforward prejudice on the Reaganites' celebration of capitalists. Giving money to capitalists makes them noble, makes them take generous risks that benefit us all. But giving money to the poor just makes them lazy and selfish. Money is good for the moneyed, who should always be pampered like Patty Hearst. But money should be kept from the poor, who cannot handle it. Innately criminal anyway, they will just have more power to commit crime if we give them more money.

Money should go only to moral paradigms like Mr. Reagan's campaign manager and his assistant, Messrs. Casey and Hugel — who, according to judges in separate jusisdictions, bilked investors and ran companies into the ground for their own benefit. The Gilder vision of no-

hero's campaign manager.
But perhaps the criminal rich should run But pernaps use criminal rich snouar distance and that will straighten them out. The criminal poor should be deprived; giving them anything at all just corrupts them further. There is no principle that can explain this hodgepodge of inconsistent attitudes. The whole thing is mystical in its origins — a faith in the problitts of the rich.

whole thing is mystical in its origins — a faith in the nobility of the rich.

Some, like the missionaries in El Salvador, have noticed that this is the reverse of another mystical view, promulgated by one of the criminal poor a love time are allowed. long time ago. Jesus had a faith in the nobility of the poor. There is no proving either mystical assertion, in non-mystical terms; but which vision one chooses tells

us a great deal about moral character.
Mr. Reagan prefers millionaires. Jesus
preferred the poor. One is the mysticism of
heaven. The other is — well, you know.

Criticism of 'undeserving' needy unfair to U.S. poor

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There's a new phrase making the rounds these days — "the truly needy." They are the ones the administration says it wants to protect in its budget formulations. The others, presumably the "truly unneedy," will just have to fend for themselves.

The words may be new, but the concept is old. The "truly needy" correspond to our old friends, the "deserving poor," who have always been pitted against the "undeserving poor." But these phrases are more than just semantics and following their pages and sollowing their pages.

semantics and following their progress among the new leadership of the nation is more than simply tracking new fads in phrase-making.

phrase-making.
Comfortably well-off people have always been somewhat uneasy about the large numbers of poor people among them. As a device to shield their own consciences they split the poor into two groups — the "deserving" and the "undeserving."

The "undeserving" are poor because discrimination, health and educational deficiencies, and lack of opportunity keep them from earning their way out of poverty; And many are poor because the marginal jobs they work so hard at pay so little.

Rather than constituting a solid, immovable mass, poor people move in and out of poverty depending on circumstances often beyond their control. When a wage-earner dies or becomes incapacitated, the family often sinks into poverty. When the economy picks up and industries start hiring, many poor people become members of

vernon jordan jr.

the lower-middle class, with paychecks,

credit cards and mortgages.
So all the talk about the "truly needy" is designed to divert our attention from the gross disparities in our society; ine-qualities that have little or nothing to do with individual failings and everything to

do with inequality of opportunity.

And those disparities will be worsened by a budget that shifts massive resources from the poor to the wealthy. Make no mistake about it, that is what the ad-ministration's budget does. Millions of truly needy are going to find themselves knocked off the welfare rolls, deprived of food stamps, stripped of Medicaid, dismissed from public service jobs, and

A recent study by the Congressional Budget Office estimates that a minimum of 20 to 25 million people, most of them below the poverty line, would lose income because of such cuts. Hardest hit would be the truly neediest

people in the nation — black families head-ed by women. Also on the hit list would be the working poor, those families whose meager earnings qualify them for small supplemental welfare assistance and food

So this self-styled, pro-family, pro-work budget actually would drive poor families deeper into poverty, provide disincentives to work, and make working people who are poor worse off than non-working people totally dependent on welfare.

The hydred would exhibite this result is

The budget would achieve this result in several ways, one of which would be to stick more closely to the official poverty line in determining eligibility for assistance programs.

assistance programs.

The poverty line was never intended for that kind of use. It started out as an exercise to determine how much a family need-ed just to survive on a temporary basis. Now it has hardened to a firm line that excludes millions of poor people simply by

Just how will officials differentiate between the "truly needy" and others? For example, one of the budget-cutting moves goes after families receiving food stamps whose children also get free school lunches.

Now many of us have been calling for an end to "double-dipping" and waste. Of course, what we had in mind were those cost overruns on multi-billion dollar weapons systems and handouts in the form of tax loopholes to business and the af-

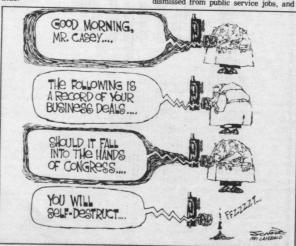
But the administration has to start somewhere, so it goes after those kids who gorge themselves on free lunches and then get to eat family meals bought with food

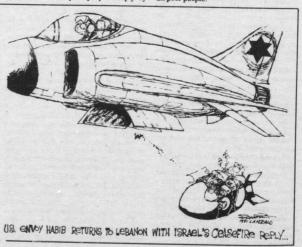
stamps.

How will the government police that kind of double-dipping? Will the FBI be called in to monitor school lunch programs? Will lie detector tests be administered to parents with kids in school lunch programs?

It might make sense to drop all the rhetoric about protecting the "truly

rhetoric about protecting the "truly needy" and simply admit straight out that this budget pursues policies that will hurt all poor people.





Cuts in financial aid programs hit UK students

Continued from page 1 in student expenses such as tuition, housing and food that amount to at least a \$260 increase from last year.

Like his colleagues across the nation, In-gle and his office staff have struggled with the difficult task of determining a priority policy that would "most equitably affect the student body," he said.

The following priorities are expected to be adopted by the UK financial aid office for 1981-82:

for 1981-82:

Only applications that were postmarked by the proper deadline (March 15 for freshmen and April 15 for graduate, professional school and transfer students) will

cause of the more than \$1.8 million shortfall, students with a de students with a demonstrated ss than \$2,000 will not receive any need of less than \$2,000 will not receive any aid from campus-based programs. However, these students are still eligible for programs based off campus. —In order to assist as many students as possible, Ingle said, aid awards in most cases will fall \$300 to \$400 short of the ap-nlicants need per award.

plicants need per award.

The bottom line, says Ingle, is "to make it possible to get as many students with the

greatest needs to attend the University."

Those students with less than a \$2,000 need are being advised to apply for GSLs

which offer up to \$2,500 annually for undergraduates and \$5,000 yearly for graduate students.

The problem has been compounded by the late date that Congress acted upon the campus-based programs, causing confu-sion for administrators and applicants alike, and delaying the usual July 1

During the next week or two, applicants for campus-based aid will be receiving final notification of the status of their apions. Ingle noted that most fresh should be contacted by his office either this week or early next week, while up-verclassmen and others will probably be notified before mid August.

However, some actions were taken in anticipation of the shortfall.

When asked what preparations, if any, had previously been made to offset part of the expected shortfall, Ingle said that he implemented several administrative measures early in 1981 to cut financial cor-

First, he said, all summer loans were restricted to students with definite plans for graduation within the academic "so as not to unnecessarily prolong their education."

Second, because of the Congressional Education Amendment of 1980, Ingle has

been able to shift processing costs for over-extended programs such as NDSL, with money from other campus-based pro-grams such as CWS, which actually underspent last year's allotment by about

two percent.
Third, UK has collected considerably of outstanding more due repayments of outsta NDSL debts in 1980-81 than in 1979-80.

Nonetheless, these measures are not nearly enough to offset the total shortfall.

Ingle concluded by warning that "for those students notified of receiving aid, it is extremely important for them to res-pond to this office promptly." Further-more, he added, if additional funds somehow become available, his office's

first priority will be to disburse funds to the students whose applications were denied because of the overflow

Good orientation Weekend at Carlisle helps freshmen adjust

By CINDY DECKER

Dr. Robert Zumwinkle, vice president of student affairs, will give welcoming remarks to the students at Freshman

Weekend on Aug. 22.

About 130 freshman students have already signed up for the weekend, to be held Aug. 21-23 at the University-owned Camp Carlisle.

About half of the students are from outof-state, said Mary Wallner, coordinator for the Weekend, which is sponsored by the

Human Relations Center.

The weekend is very helpful to incoming freshmen, Wallner believes. "Instead of coming in completely cold and not know-ing anything, they know other students and some of the faculty," Wallner said, "It is a good orientation to college life."

'Many students have told us that some of the friends they met at Freshman Weekend remained good friends all through college," she added.

Twenty-eight undergraduate students who attended the Weekend as freshmen also attend and help answer questions. Ten new counselors were chosen this year from 40 applicants.

All freshmen are eligible to attend Freshman Weekend, even if they have attended the summer school sessi

The cost of attending Freshman Weekend is \$25 before Aug. 8, and \$30 afterwards. Wallner said she expects

many more students to sign up for it.

More information on Freshman
Weekend can be obtained at 211 Bradley Freshman Hall, or by calling 258-2751

Congress yields to public pressure, increases awards to loan programs

By BRAD STURGEON

Last Thursday, the U.S. Senate and House conferees delivered to President Reagan one of a very few budget setbacks, under strong constituent pressure.

In a turnabout from June's Congres-

sional Budget Resolution, the joint-house Conference Committee agreed to less strict regulations for federally subsidized

As a result of this surprising Con loan programs instead of the \$742 million cut that the Reagan administration pro-posed, according to a copyright story published in *The Los Angeles Times*.

Dr. Thomas Wolanin, senior aide to the House Committee on Education and Labor, confirmed that "the committee got about 1,000 letters in support of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program."

The major point of contention regarding the GSL program is whether a \$25,000 or \$30,000 annual family income should be the ceiling for guaranteeing students a loan. The second key point is whether students from families making higher than the ceil-ing for annual income should be allowed to receive a loan after passing a "needs teet."

As of now, the conference has recommended the \$30,000 ceiling, and the option for students from the higherincome families getting loans is still available, if

those students prove their need.
In a message recorded yesterday, Jerry
Roschwalb of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges mentioned in his periodical report on Congressional deliberations affecting higher education, that "it was rumored that there might be a challenge to the con-ference GSL recommendation, but it's not likely now

Roschwalb could not be reached for fur-

ther comment on his prediction.

Monday, James E. Ingle, director of the
UK Financial Aid office, said "if the conference agreement is correct, as reported by the Courier Journal, it could appear that some students who were denied aid from other programs, will perhaps be able to get substantial help from GSLs." At UK last year, almost 5,000 students borrowed through the GSL program. Although this action on student-loans ap-pears significantly more ancouraging to ference agreement is correct, as reported

Although this action on student-loans appears significantly more encouraging to student applicants than the resolution passed earlier this summer, financial aid administrators have yet to receive a final payment schedule of Basic Grant (Pell Grant) disbursements from the U.S. Department of Education.

Gram) usual Gram) Department of Education.

Tyndall Greene, program analyst at the Department of Education, said yesterday that "payment schedules have been printed, and we just received five copies in printed, and we just received five copies in the company "She said she expected". our office Tuesday." She said she expected to have those schedules in the mail this

During the 1980-81 academic year, over 9,000 UK students were awarded Basic

The Basic Grant payment schedule refers to a chart that financial aid administrators use to determine an eligible

student's award amount.
Using a standard index that categorizes an applicant's eligibility based on relative need, aid officers can apply that figure to an estimate of the student's expected ex-penses at the particular institution, as designated by federal Basic Grant regula-tions, and thereby determine the size of the

grant.

Ingle said late yesterday that "as long as
the payment schedules reach my office
next week, this problem will not be major
enough to cause the students alarm."



Memorial repairs near completion

By LINI KADABA Staff Writer

Memorial Hall is getting a new lease on life as the

final stages of its renovation near an end.
Originally constructed in 1928 at a cost of \$140,000 in honor of World War I soldiers, the University landmark located on central campus behind the Commerce and Law buildings, is presently undergoing restoration work to its roof and bell tower.

Renovation to the building consists of three parts, ex-Renovation to the building consists of three parts, ex-plained Jim Wessels, University coordinator of design, construction and physical plant: repair to a leaking roof, replacement of rotting wood around the tower windows and sandblasting of the building to remove paint buildup. Following the sandblasting, Memorial

Hall will be repainted.

The contractors, Olentangy Restoration Company, an Ohio-based firm, began work Oct. 1 with an estimated total cost of \$93,000 on the work, which has been \$99\$ percent finished, said Wessels. "We expect it (to be) completed before school officially starts in late

Renovation was necessary to "protect the building and the bell tower" because rotten wood and loose shingles could "blow off and hit someone," Wessels said. "(Renovation) will preserve it for many years.

"We don't expect another major renovation for 10 or 15 years," he said.

Thomas Snyder, owner of Olentangy Restoration Company, gave a more optimistic estimate. "Except for minor maintenance it should last upwards to 20 years." He said the average time lapse between

renovations to buildings is about 20 to 40 years.
Snyder said that Memorial Hall is well constructed.

"It's a good old building. It holds together well.
"They (the University) got the longevity out of the building before any major renovation was done," he

An earlier renovation about 10 years ago upgraded

the basement area, said wessels. "We put in a major dressing room for females and a major dressing room for males." In addition, air conditioning and carpet was installed and seating upgraded.

The building uses steam heat from central campus.

"It's new, efficient, clean and works well," said

Each year minor work is done to the interior of the

Lacin year minor work is done to the interior of the building, such as touch-up painting and cleaning the lights and carpet, said Wessels.

Garry Beach, UK safety officer, said Memorial Hall does comply with fire code regulations. "It has no major deficiency."

In 1978, when several University buildings were cited for violation of the fire code, a new corridor and emergency lighting units were installed. However, Beach said, "It was not one of the buildings of major

priority on my list" for needed renovation.

Though there have been no major fires in Memorial Hall, a minor fire did occur in the attic two or three

Hail, a minor fire did occur in the attic two or times years ago, Beach said. "A wire shorted out . . . (causing) a lot of smoke, but no physical damage."

Wessels said the hall is "heavily scheduled" for this fall, which he attributed to its being air-conditioned. Activities held in Memorial Hall include the following:

Large classes of 400 to 500 students, held daily

Organ practice by music majors.
Organizational meetings four or five nights a

-Information center for sorority rush week.

✓ Musical and other public events.

✓ Graduation for small colleges such as engineering

els does not believe the opening of the Center for the Arts has affected the programming in Memorial

He said he believed that the building is important to the University. "Lots of people have their picture taken in front," he said. "Whenever they talk about the University history, they show a picture of Memorial Hall."



MEMORIAL HALL

Long, distinguished history

Numerous improvements result in landmark facility

By NANCY BROWN Staff Write

Rarely are men called to die for an ideal When a call does come, the test of a people or a State is the spirit with which men answer the call; and out of an enthusiastic and sacrificing spirit is the glory of a State

-The General Committee for the Kentucky Memorial Building

In April 1919 a group of distinguished Kentuckians gathered to plan a memorial honoring the state's dead of World War I.

"Let a noble structure serve to recall a noble example," declared UK President

nonie exampie, declared UK Frestderin Frank L. McVey. Gov. Edwin H. Morrow, echoing that sentiment, said, "For the honor of those who died and for the inspiration of those who come after us it is the duty of the people of Kentucky to provide a fitting

memorial."

It was decided that a building would be constructed to pay respect to those men who gave their lives for this country. It was to be named Memorial Hall and to be located along Limestone Street on UK's

located along Limestone Street on UK's south campus.

The week of April 23-29, 1919, was proclaimed Memorial Campaign Week. Endorsed by the state superintendent of public instruction, school children swarmed over their home towns asking for \$1 donations. Although 60 counties met their

goals, the amount raised was small. A committee was set up to try to get more contributions.

Ten years passed before enough money

was raised to build the memorial. A whole-hearted patriotic effort was made during the tight money period with a recession in the early '20s and the stock market crash of 1929. There was no government appropriation to the fund, and obtaining the needed money was difficult.

Originally, the plan was to raise \$300,000. Less than one-third of this was actually obtained. The completed structure cost \$135,000, a much lower value than the beginning estimate. The remainder of the ey needed to finish the hall was obtain-

d through University funds.

The firm of Warner and McCornack of Cleveland drew the plans, Robert W. McMeeklin was the architect and the J.T. Jackson Co. was the contractor for the foundation. The corner stone was laid July

foundation. The corner stone was laid July 27, 1928, in the Northwest corner.

Dedication came almost a year later on May 30, 1929, with McVey presiding and Asst. Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley as the guest speaker.

Hurley, in his address, described Memorial Hall as "a monument to the unselfish valor of Kentuckians who gave their lives to insure liberty and hanniness. their lives to insure liberty and happiness to their fellowman. It is a monument to the stronghold and justice of American in-stitutions and ideals of courage, fidelity and self-sacrifice."

Memorial Hall is a magnificent struc-ture of colonial architecture which rests on a natural depression of solid limestone. The walls are of brick and concrete with eight white Corinthian columns on the por-

A natural amphitheater is at the rear of the building with an outcropping of limestone edges making the tiered seats. A balcony is directly above the theater and enclosed around a palladian window.

On the wall of the rotunda are four built-On the wall of the rotunda are four built-in plaques containing the names of the 2,756 Kentucky veterans killed during World War I. The names are enclosed in glass with a brass frame around them. On a separate scroll are names of UK students with information of where each died of with information of where each died, of what and when during the war. Adorning the large wall of the rotunda is

Adorning the large wan or the rotudus as a mural of 24 paintings depicting old Lexington done by Anna Louise Rice. The effect is like that of turning pages in a book, as the scenes unfold to show a story of the colorful episodes of the early days in this

The tower, which stands 143 feet high, The tower, which stands 143 feet high, houses the campus clock and the carillon bells and chimes. The first chimes, played by hand, were donated in memory of Alexander Bonnycastle Jr., who died in service. The present chimes, electronically considered by the control of the co operated, were presented by Chi Omega sorority on Memorial Hall's 50th anniver-

sary.
In 1952, the Holtkamp Organ was pur-

chased from funds donated by the wife of James Ben Ali Haggin in his honor. The first organ had been used continuously for 22 years. The new organ was constructed especially for Memorial Hall with 43 stops, 52 ranks and 3200 pipes. It is movable to any part of the stage

In the late 1960s, Memorial Hall was forced to renovate the inside of the building after an accidental explosion in the basement. Brass chandeliers were hung, gold carpeting laid, dark blue drap-peries fitted and, in the basement, new dressing rooms, rest rooms and con-ference rooms replaced the former large assembly room.

The 862 seats, 258 of which are in the The 862 seats, 258 of which are in the balcony, were upholstered with gold tweed, ivory leather and tablet arms of walnut. The walls were painted with a special blend of antique ivory and the stage was enlarged by 13 feet.

All these renovations have resulted in the building now being valued at over \$1 million.

Memorial Hall is one of the few buildings Memorial Hall is one of the rew buildings on campus with a code of ethics. The document allows that "no program shall be held ... that is out of keeping with the Memorial Spirit."

Because the structure is designed

Because the structure is designed acoustically so one can hear perfectly from any spot, many concerts and song services have been held there through the years. It has also been used as a classroom, in vesper and church services and for lectures and speeches.

TM practitioners strive for peace, relaxation at center

By SUSHMA GOVINDARAJULU Reporter

"We began with reduced blood pressure, look where we ended up!" commented Mark Hardesty, chairman of Lexington's Transcendental Meditation Center. We had just finished discussing transcendental meditation's role in bring ing about world peace

I looked around at the beautifully furnished Walton Avenue house that had begun as a burned-out shell and ended up as the site of the center, and thought about transcendental meditation, which had begun in the Vedas, the oldest written record of human experience, and ended up the most scientifically-studied method of self-development of all time.

Scientific studies published by Maharishi International University Press show TM affects the individual by reducing oxygen consumption, cardiac output heart, respiratory and metabolic rate, synchronizing brain waves and generally pro viding a deep rest twice as deep as deepest

One study of the series, which is edited by Dr. David W. Orme-Johnson and Dr. John T. Farrow, show how TM benefits society. Cities in which 1 percent of the population meditates were found to have lower crime rates than comparable cities with less than a 1 percent meditating population. More recently, scientists are studying "sidhi," which means supernor"In our TM-sidhi program we practice increasing perception beyond usual capacities and, oh, flying," Hardesty said casually. 'I mean literally flying, that is, levitation, although I hate to use that word because of its usual connotation

He tried hard to remove TM from the

commentary

realm of mysticism to which many people dismiss it. "It's not mystical; they're not far-out feats — it's all very we researched. Flying isn't so interesting well-Then, seeing my raised eyebrows — "Well, it's interesting but not of prime interest; it's exactly the same as reduced blood

it's exactly the same as reduced blood pressure, only more sophisticated mind-body coordination."

The TM-sidhi program can be considered the "applied" part of TM, which in turn is the observational, as opposed to theoretical, part of what is known as the "science of creative intelligence." As Hardesty said, "TM is a direct, objective experience of subjectivity, the inner self."

Meditation as a technique is contrary to

Meditation as a technique is, contrary to popular opinion, effortless and universally applicable. Anybody can be taught, including mentally-retarded people, children and elderly people, all in the same way. Due to Mahrishi's desire to spread the technique all over the world, the pro-cess is so standardized that one can take a

first lesson in Lexington and a second in

The process usually requires four hours of private instruction in which the teacher chooses a mantra for the individual student and shows them what to do with it. After two to six months of regular meditating the student has released enough stress to participate in the TM-

enough stress to participate in the 1mi-sidhi program.

TM is not self-hypnosis in any sense; it embediating student, in fact, utilizes a greater percentage of consciousness than the average person, and is more rather

TM further differs from other relaxation techniques such as biofeedback by the extent of scientific data it has yielded. "It would be a grave mistake to think TM is merely a technique for relaxation," said Hardesty. "It is no less a technique for enlightenment."

Those familiar with TM regard "enlightenment" as a product of physiology, not psychology. No deeplyheld religious beliefs are required for meditative.

In fact, Hardesty relates TM to physics rather than religion. He compares the layers of consciousness within the mind to

the molecular-atomic-subardomic layers of matter that physicists describe.

A comprehensive scientific theory is be-ing developed by a University of Texas researcher, Dr. E.C.G. Sudarshan, one of the leading particle-physicists in the

in Lexington free introductory lectures are held at the 143 Walton Avenue Center every Wednesday at 8 p.m. Costs of private instruction are \$200 for adults, \$150 for college students and \$300 for married

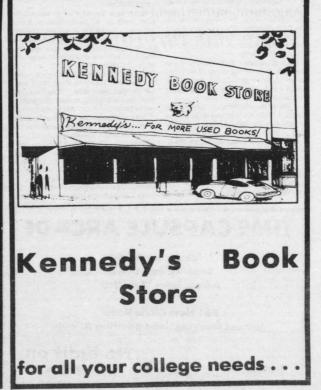
Instructors such as Hardesty and Janet Morris are, like the 15,000 TM teachers worldwide, personally trained and qualified by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. An organization called the World Government of the Age of Enlightenment is in existence to perpetuate the knowledge of meditation.

The domain of this "government" is the field of consciousness, and by furthering the practice of meditation they hope to achieve health and enlightenment for the individual, harmony and order for society and peace and prosperity for the family of

How can such a simple technique bring about so many benefits, from reduced blood-pressure to the ability to fly to world peace? "It's so simple," Hardesty said, "but in its simplicity lies its profundity."

Watch for the next edition of The Kernel August 26th '81





'Happy' Chandler still involved with University

By JAN FOSTER Staff Writer

Records live; opinions die.
"I go back a long way with the University. Sixty-five years have passed since I stood on the stairs on the Administration Building, looked to the west, and saw nothing."

nothing."

And although his tenure as voting member of the Board of Trustees is nearing an end, Albert Benjamin "Happy" Chandler has had a long association with the University of Kentucky, both personally and professionally—an association ly and professionally — an association which is not about to end.

Gov. John Y. Brown is about to bestow the title of "Trustee Emeritus" on him. Happy has served on the Board of Trustees with six of UK's eight presidents and has served longer than any other member.

"The way the governor explained it to me, it's a 'life trustee,' and they have not had a life trustee before. I'll have all the rights and privileges that any other trustee member has, taking part in all the discussions, but not voting."

Losing his vote seems to some as a way of forcing Happy into retirement. "The president doesn't vote, so I have no objection. If my time is up, why, when you get to the end of a row, you just turn another fur-row. If this is my time, so be it. Brown was generous to me in proposing this, and I have no particular choice for someone to succeed me. That's the governor's

Personal ties with the University extend far with Happy. One cousin served as dean of the engineering school, and the second University president, Judge Barker, married into his family. Two other cousins, one the first highway commissioner in Kentucky, another serving in Gov. McCreary's second administration, both graduated

second administration, both graduated from the University.

His political ties with the University also extend back to the beginnings of his public career. After receiving a law degree from UK in 1924, he went into private practice in Versailles in 1925

In 1929 he was elected state senator from the 22nd District. He served as lieutenant governor under Ruby Laffoon, and they were at odds during their entire term.

Happy opposed a tax bill supported by Laffoon, and once when the governor was out of the state Happy called a special sesout of the state Happy caused a special ses-sion of the legislature to enact a com-pulsory primary law, which Laffoon rescinded upon his return.

In 1935, Happy received overwhelming

support in the primary and general elec-tion in his first bid for governor. He is credited with saving the state from fiscal

credited with saving the state from fiscal bankruptcy in his first term.

Unable to succeed himself as governor, Happy challenged Sen. Alben Barkley in 1938, but he was unsuccessful. When Sen. M.M. Logan died in 1939, he resigned as governor and went to the U.S. Senate. He retained his position in a special election the following year, and kept his seat in the 1942 election.

Happy served as Commissioner of

Happy served as Commissioner of Baseball from 1945 to 1951, where he was faced with such controversies as television contracts, integration of teams, player representation and pension plans. In 1955, Happy once again won the governor's seat, and it was during this term that the medical center at UK was constructed.

At the 1956 Democratic convention in Chicago he received thirty-six and a half first-ballot votes in his only attempt to win the presidential nomination

the presidential normination.

Happy was unsuccessful in later tries for governor in 1963, 1967 and 1971. Besides being a trustee, he currently serves on the Athletic Board at UK, is a member of the County State Life. Board of Directors of Coastal States Life Board of Directors of Coastal States Life
Insurance Company, and is a long-time
member of Transylvania University's
Board of Curators. He still practices law
on occasions, and often plays golf.
Happy's home in Versailles is very unpretentious, looking much like the others

on the street. His phone number is listed, and he answers the phone himself. Sitting in a homey den filled with comfortable furniture and a soft rug, Happy is friendly and very talkative.

Happy says that he was "almost totally

esponsible for the Medical Center. I was urprised and shocked at how many people opposed it. It was absolutely needed, and it has made a tremendous impact upon the health, welfare and education of the people of this Commonwealth.

"No day passes that I don't get a letter or a person in the street stops and thanks me for that institution." The Board of Trustees unanimously named the medical center for him

Other improvements to UK that he takes

Other improvements to UK that he takes pride in include the purchases of Coldstream and Spindletop farms.

Happy is UK's number 1 fan, academically as well as athletically. Adolf Rupp called him his best friend, and Happy says "I expect that's so." Happy is responsible for an episode that probably changed the course of basketball at UK. "At a crucial time in his life, Adolf won

the championship the second year he was here, and they offered him a one-year con-tract. He came to me, and I said to him, 'Adolf, if they offer you a one-year con-tract when you win, figure what they'll of-

fer you when you lose.'
"At that time, in the '20s and '30s, they didn't care if you beat Harvard, Yale and Princeton on sucessive weekends. Basket-ball didn't make any difference. I told Adolf to go back and tell Dr. Funkhouser and Dr. Niggens, the two professors who managed the athletic department, that he didn't want the job. I told him I'd get him a job until he could get another one.

"Well, that made him bold, and he went back to the University and told them he didn't want the job met the great the great the great that the side with the side of the great the grea

didn't want the job, and they gave him a

three-year contract. After that, he never

three-year contract. After that, he never had any more trouble."
Happy said the controversy concerning Gov. Brown's wishes to replace football coach Fran Curci was "unfortunate and in-opportune," calling Curci a "fine young gentleman and an excellent coach.
"He's had some unfortunate happenings off the field, but so has everybody else. Ours have been publicized. Curci has a much better record of playing substantially good teams than anybody else we've had here in my lifetime."
While working on his law degree at UK, happy coached the women's basketball team. Sarah Blanding, later president of

team. Sarah Blanding, later president of Vassar College and a namesake of the Continued on page 9



By DAVID COOPER/Kernel Staff ALBERT B. CHANDLER

TIME CAPSULE ARCADE

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	FR I SAT: BRUSHFIRE	best appetizers in town and a complete bar.
Daily Happy Hour		urday

Students finding dorm rooms scarce for fall semester

By KEVIN STEELE Staff Writer

The scramble to secure housing for the upcoming fall semester is underway for students.

The campus and off-campus housing of-fices of the University are crowded with students requiring information and up-

dates on the housing situation.

"Probably 8,400 applications are on file with the office," said Charlsie Still, supervisor of University undergraduate housing. These applications are requests for the 5,435 spaces available for undergraduates on campus. The 8,400 requests represent an increase of about 200 over last year, Still said.

The high number of campus housing quests created a waiting list of over 2,000 the beginning of the summer, Still add-

ed. The list currently contains 1,079 names. Students on the waiting list are mailed notices throughout the summer explaining their position on the list. Those choosing to remain on the waiting list return the notices to the office. The reduction of nearly 1,000 names from the waiting list resulted from students not returning their notices as well as cancellations.

The housing office notifies students who are above 50 on the waiting list to not count on campus rooms for the fall, said Jean Lindley, director of University housing. Still said the largest reduction in the waiting list has already occurred, with smaller reductions expected during the re-mainder of the summer. Requests for co-ed dorms and the Greg

Page Apartments are the most popular, Still said. The apartments have 688 spaces available; however, slightly more than 1,000 students requested the apartments as their first preference.

The housing office received over 3,600 freshman applications but only a 200 conference.

shman applications, but only 2,272 can be housed

For students unable to obtain campus housing or for those wanting to live off campus, the off-campus housing office is a service available to them.

The office compiles two lists of housing possibilities for students to consider, said assistant dean of students Anna Bolling. One list is compiled every two weeks and contains furnished and unfurnished rooms, private homes and apartments, and the landlords' description of them with phone

The other list consists of apartments in the Lexington area which rent to students.

"The office does not find the apart-ment or the place to stay for them," said Bolling. "It gives them the information about places and that's it."

Bolling said the office attempts to cut down the questions that students may have concerning housing, thus lessening the phone calling load.

The lists may be either picked up in the ce, 523 Patterson Office Tower, or and conferences during the summer are office, 523 Patterson Office Tower, or students can call or write and have the

Currently the mailing list is greater than 500 students. Bolling estimated that 3,500 students will use the service this summer.

Along with dealing with the extensive waiting list, the housing office also works on repairing the dormitories and apart-. "The greatest need exists where said Lindley

being renovated. The repairing takes place all summer.

When asked what the price tag was for mmer repairs, Lindley did not know the figure but said, "I don't believe it has changed significantly," with previous years. She said it is difficult "to pinpoint what is routine wear-and-tear what is routine wear-and-tear maintenance" and what is actual damage done on purpose or accidentally

'Happy' involved with many aspects at UK

Continued from page 8

Kirwin-Blanding Complex, was one of the players. He says he 'lloves the girls' teams and Sue Feamster (director of women's athletics)," and says he has always sup-

ported women's sports in matters considered by the Athletic Board.

Happy is impressed with the improvements in UK baseball, calling Keith Madison a 'fine young coach.' He said he is pleased that Athletic Director Cliff Hagan is giving the baseball program

took the granting of doctorate degrees away from all the state colleges and gave them to UK. "It was proper. It should have been done. They changed it back after I left. They got mad with me about it, but what I did was right."

Happy has always felt that UK should be rappy has always feit that UK should be the number-one university in Kentucky. "There is only one big university in Kentucky. That ought to be supported and defended. Several of these others are trying to vie with it, and that ought not to be.

"I tried to get the University of Cuipsyills to come in the texts."

Louisville to come in the state system, and they wouldn't come. They told me they they wouldn't come. They told me tney were the oldest municipal university in the country. Well, I said 'You may be the last one,' and indeed they were. When they did come in, they tried to compare their university with the University of Kentucky, and it can't be done. It's just not in

About the budget cuts: "They have cut About the budget cuts: "They have cut the University beyond its due, and they ve crippled it. It makes me very sad. I hate to see them subject the University to this sort of thing. It places a great hardship upon its

"It's the only big state university we've got in the whole Commonwealth. It deserves the greatest possible measure of support. There ought not to be anytime they deprive it of an adequate amount of

money to keep the programs running."

Although some say that he saved the state from bankruptcy during his first term as governor, he credits Dr. Jim Mar-tin for "leaving money in the bank" follow-ing his terms in office.

"I borrowed him from the University to "I forrowed nim from the University to help me run the government. He's the best qualified fellow from the standpoint of managing state financial affairs I ever saw. Whenever he said we had so much money coming in, we got it. That's what's wrong today. Somebody is making serious mistakes."

Happy says that his relationship with Gov. Brown is "reasonably friendly. I was not for him when he ran, because I thought not for him when he ran, because I thought he was a stranger to politics. I have always felt that the governor ought to have certain qualifications, which I didn't think he had. I hope he does well. If he doesn't do well, we don't do well. I don't want anything to happen to the people of Kentucky

Being baseball commissioner for six years, Happy probably has a better understanding about the current baseball strike than most fans.

"It's a tragedy. It's unbelievable. A lot of stupid fellows are involved in that. The issues are not that serious. It's a strike against the American people. I'm constitutionally opposed to a strike against the government, the Commonwealth and sehall

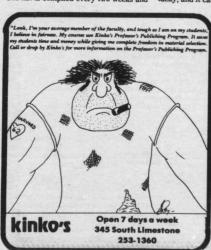
"This is an American tragedy, the likes of which I have not seen in my lifetime. This is bound to hurt the sport, but just how much I couldn't hazard a guess. Many people have lost interest in it, saving 'A plague on both your houses."

U.S. Rep. Larry Hopkins, D-6th District, is currently trying to get Happy elected to the baseball Hall of Fame.

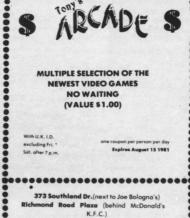
on the telephone with another reporter, Happy told him the story about his father and his advanced age. "My father was asked if he was unhappy about being 90 years old. He replied 'If I weren't 90, I wouldn't be here, so what have I got to complain about?' I say the same thing. If I wasn't 83, I wouldn't be here."

Dr. Charles Rowland, head of the history department at UK, is writing Happy's biography. Happy said that Rowland ask-ed him what he wanted to be said. "I told him to say I was sober, and I meant to do every damn thing I did."

Happy's record at UK will certainly live.







Towering sandstone cliffs, stark sandstone cliffs, stark sandstone cliffs, stark sandstone starks, white water rivers, clear broken and the wild underly and deer that the old pioneer himself was — they're all then in the magnificent start the cliff of the start of

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Turn right and you go to the uniplanted, wonderful field Rivers of the Daniel Bosone Forest.

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the lesser known arch also is managed by the U. S. Forest Service in the Daniel Boone National Park. You will find in and around the gorge area: Fishing and boating on manmade lakes, and in the Licking and Kentucky Rivers,

Rivers, and the Lending and Kentucky,

- Exciting boat rides on the upper Red River,

- Swimming and salling on the serene Laurel River Lake or Cave Run Lake,

- Picnic areas, campsites for everything from tents to trailers,

- Hiking from the wild and dangerous to the mild and leisurely.



Botanic Gardens Idea lives at UK Landscape Center

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CAMP NELSON

Year-round recreation and camping

Camp Nelson sounds like an encampment—and it was, during the Civil War. Now it's a year-round family

encampment—and it was, during the Croll Was. Now it's year-round namily consistent of the Control of the Contro

A schedule of upcoming Saturday night shows includes:



night shows includes:

Saturday, August 1 – Shorigan, a
country-western group from
Lexington.

Saturday, August 8 – Kenl Fox,
nationally Anown recording artist, and
Company.

Saturday one is scheduled to begin and
\$1,50 for children under 12.
For more information about Camp
Niston and its special events, call
(60%) 885-9046.



Camp Nelson is shown here the way it appeared in the early 1860s when it was an encampment offering sanction for slaves fleeing the South and entering the Union Army, Now the area is a year-round recreation spot operated by the Christian Amalochian Pool.

COMING **EVENTS** AT A

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Friday, July 31

Concert, B. J. Thomas, Rupp Arena, 8 p.m. Tickets at \$9.25, \$8.25, and \$7.25 can be bought at the Lexington Center ticket office or at Disc Jockeys, 145 Moore Drive and 2909 Richmond Road.

Cincinnati, 8 p.m. and 11 p.m. \$8.50. Ticketron, Shillito's, telephone 272-4511.

'90s Party and Dance, Woodland Park,
7 p.m. to 11 p.m. Public is invited to come
densed in clothing from the '50s. There will
be a disc jockey playing records from the
be a disc jockey playing records from the
30s, a dance contest, hash noop contest,
concession stands, a kiastig booth, games
port containers and so forth.
Spontered by their containers and so forth.
partment. For information call 255-0835.

Sunday, August 2

Appalachian Music, Nancy Johnson and Blake Barker, Woodland Park, 2 to 3:30 p.m. Free admission,

Leon Russell, David Loggins, the Ozark Mountain Daredevils, and Cumberland and Gabe, Central Kertucky Summer Festival, Bluegrass Dragway, Nicholaville Road, Ad-mission 37, Tickets on sale at Carl's Music Center, 225 E. Main Street, and at Disc Jockeys, 145 Moore Drive, and 2909 Rich-mond Road.

Janis Ian, Bogart's, Cincinnati, 8 and 11 p.m. 36 advance, and 37 day of the show. Ticketron, Shillito's, telephone 272-4511.

Jenny Wiley Summer Music Theater, Prestonsburg, "George M," "Oklahoma," "Godspell," and "The Roar of the Gresse-paint—The Smell of the Crowd," 8:30 p.m. daily except Monday and Tuesday through Aug. 23. For information call (606) 886-9274.

"Song of Cumberland Gap," 8:45 p.m. daily, except Sunday, through Aug. 29 in Pineville, Tickets are \$5.50 for adults and \$3 for children under 12. For additional information call (606) 337-3800.

Shakespeare in Central Park, 520 W. Magnolia Street, Louisville. Running through Aug. 15. For information call (502) 634-8237, Free admission.

MUSIC

EXHIBITS

Cincinnati Art Museum, "The Cincinnati Invitational Exhibition," running through Sept. 6. For information call (\$13) 721-5204.

Skydome Gallery of the Lexington Pub-Bic Library, main branch, 251 W. Second Street, "Transparencies," an exhibit of statione glass by Charles Armstrong and Fhilip Sims and collages by James Bran-caccio and James Daugherty, Through July 31.

Headley-Whitney Museum, Old Frank-fort Pike, Chinese jades from the collec-tion of Dr. and Mrs. Claude Trapp; a collec-tion of carved Chinese rhinoceros horn cups and bamboo cups; a concurrent ex-hibit of 15 widdlife bronzes. Wednesday through Sunday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For information call 255-6653.

Doris Ulmann Galleries, Berea Colles

These pages are a service to summer school students prepared by UK Information Services in cooperation with the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs.

Internships give students experience in administration

By LAURA WILLIAMS

Eight UK students are gaining insight into and experience in state government through the Administrative Intern program. The seven-month program allow them to work in an area of interest in state government for pay while attending classes for college credit.

The campus Office of Experiential Education, headed by Louise Stone, handles the application procedure. A standard job application is completed by the student to be sent to the personnel depart-

'Nutritional nonsense'

Experiential Education supplies the student with a book of possible job descrip-tions, of which at least three are chosen and listed on the application in order of preference. Generally, an applicant will interview for all three positions with the hopes of being selected by at least one department.

Students from any degree program may apply and can work in any major area of government such as development, human resources, transportation or justice

resources, transportation or justice.

Approximately 15 hours credit can be obtained by taking the internship. Nine credits are provided by three seminars taken consecutively during the sevenmonth period, and six credits are given for the internship itself.

The eight UK students selected for summer-fall internships are: Catherine summer-tail internsings are: Catherine Armstrong and Rita Bryan of Frankfort; Christopher Batts, Anthony Brown, Cheryl Hillen and Virginia Weber of Lexington; Michael Coleman of Falmouth and Sheila Nunley of Henderson.

Nunley, a political science senior who will graduate in May, is interning in the Bureau of Surface Mining. Assisting in the training and information division, she helps conduct training sessions for reclamation inspectors whose job is to 'make sure miners follow state laws.'

Nunley said. Nunley he ey heard about the program from a friend who had previously been an intern. She saw the internship as "a good way to vice is what I wnat to do.

The seminars, held at Kentucky State University, are often visited by guest speakers and this provides a chance for in-

speakers and this provides a chance for in-terns to "get to know a lot of people in state government," Nunley said. Nunley has been very pleased with the internship thus far. She said she is gaining a more in-depth knowledge of state government than classes can provide. In the internship, she said, you gain "not only the experience of working in government, but the theory and facts behind it."

Chris Frost of Lexington has almost completed his internship in the Depart-ment of Military Affairs' Division of Administrative Services. He enrolled in the session which began in January and ends in August.

A business and economics junior, Frost A business and economics junior, Frost works with computers, setting up a time and attendence system used to provide documentation for payroll purposes. Earlier in the internship Frost wrote an affirmative action plan for the department

and also a personnel policy plan.

Frost said that the three classes in which rrost said that the three classes in winter he is enrolled — personnel, budget and legislative courses — are not as helpful as the actual job. The guest speakers are interesting, however, and "provide insight into specialty areas," Prost said.

Frost plans to attend law school after finishing his degree at UK but would be account of the control of t

prefer to work in the private sector for a while before possibly returning to government work.

The next session for the internship will begin in mid-January with applications due Nov. 1. More information on the Administratiove Internship Program can be obtained from the Experiential Education

Nutritionist opposed to fad dieting

By BARBARA SALLEE

Honey being nutritionally better than granulated sugar, the advent of "preventative organic medicine" and the advantages of using organic rather than synthetic fertilizers are misconceptions believed by many fad dieters, according to a home economics instructor.

Dr. Fudeko Maruyama, associate extension professor in the College of Home Economics, called such misinformation "nutritional nonsense." Maruyama said that with the emphasis on thinness in today's society many people are on diets or

considering diets.

Along with her colleagues in the Department of Nutrition and Food Science, she is available to advise people on the nutri-tional value of specific diets, answer questions about diet and weight loss centers

and inform people about general nutrition. She said it is important for people to eat food from the four food groups. The prescribed amount of food a person should eat from each group is two to four servings from the meat group and four servings

from each of the other three — dairy, fruit and vegetable, and bread and cereal

Maruyama said that to preserve balanced nutrition people wanting to lose weight should follow the same amount of servings guidelines, choosing foods lower calories. She also said people wanting to lose weight should increase their activity level to burn up more calories

She expressed distress with the prac-tices of some students trying to lose weight quickly by fasting, using laxatives and retics, or self-inducing vomiting. The sult of these actions, Maruyama said, is that they may lose weight quickly but that the weight lost will mostly consist of fluids.

The doctor also said that weight lost rapidly is often regained.

Often, in attempts to lose weight quickly, students try "fad" diets — diets which gain popularity through their promise of quick weight loss. Some of the most popular diets are the "grapefruit diet," "banana and egg diet" and the newest fad diet, the "Beverly Hills Diet," in which the dieter exists mainly on fruits for the first two weeks of the diet.

Aside from being unhealthy, Maruyama

said some diets, such as the "Scarsdale Diet," are expensive because of the special foods required. She also considered weight loss centers an expensive way to lose weight.

For students on a limited budget, Maruyama suggested that the best method of successful weight control is modifying eating habits and raising their activity

Persons wanting to gain weight should increase their calorie intake, still following the system of the basic food groups, and lower their activity levels.

Maruyama said eating regular meals is important, regardless of whether people are trying to lose or gain weight. With balanced meals, vitamin supplements should not be needed





diversions

Good acting saves 'Arthur' from being a loser

By LESLIE MICHELSON Arts Editor

Directed by Steve Gordon

Arthur is a movie of extremes. Dudley Moore's acting is extremely entertaining The script is extremely banal and its story

is pointless.

Moore plays a spoiled rich kid approaching middle age who has never had to work in his entire life. Arthur Bach spends his time carousing with women and

drinking until he cannot stand. The movie shows Arthur "growing up" as his long-time valet (and friend) dies and he falls in love with a poor girl from the Bronx. For the first time he is forced to make a deci-sion since his family will cut him off from the money if he does not marry the rich girl they picked out for him. Liza Minnelli is his destitute girlfriend.

They meet in a department store where she is stealing a tie for her father. Something about her appeals to him and he immediately falls in love. Arthur says she is different, but from the little the audience is shown of her, she seems like all the other

shallow characters in the movie (only poorer).Her special qualities are not apparent to anyone except Arthur.

review

When he goes off into one of his drunken stupors, he starts telling incredibly bad jokes. The humor is pitiful, but Moore's delivery is superb and he saves the jokes

from bombing completely.

Other than Arthur, no characters are fully developed although his valet, played by John Gielgudis, is a lovable snob.

Gielgudis' delivery is also quite good and he provides as many laughs with his few lines as Moore does in his starring role.

Innes as Moore does in his starring role.

There are other extremes throughout the movie. There are interesting slice-of-life scenes about youth and old age and parent/child relationships. The thems of rich versus poor is present all through the story and the scenes range from huldiscene. story and the scenes range from ludicrous

heartwarming.
Although Arthur is full of unsettling extremes and is based on a weak script, it is not fair to say that it is extremely bad. Nor is it extremely good. It is extremely ex-

is sleazy entertainment **'Punish Me With Kisses'**

Punish Me With Kisses by William Bayer Pocket Books Fiction, 2.95

"Don't love me. Don't trust me. Just punish me. Punish me with kisses." It may be a little melodramatic, but this excerpt from the book's cover certainly gets the point across

Punish Me With Kisses is a psychosexual thriller that deals with murder, love, lust, terror, suspense, eroticism and

The story is about two sisters who are drawn to the same mysterious man. Penny is shy and sensitive and spends her time peeping in her sister Suzie's window to watch the wild sex scenes between her sister and whomever. Suzie is a beautiful girl who lures men into her cottage for hours of steamy sex and kinky degrada-tion.

Suddenly Suzie is brutally murdered one night with a pair of garden shears. The shock, the horror, the trial and the publici-ty lead Penny to run away from it all. She moves to another city and even changes

er name in an attempt to forget the past

Her life goes along smoothly until she finds her sister's "sex diary" which details her illicit encounters with various men. And women. And animals. And inanimate

book review

Penny becomes so interested in Suzie's erotic obsession that it soon becomes her own. She emulates her sister by having a few sleazy affairs which soon get out of The book is really sick. In fact, it is so sick it might be a best seller.

Besides the controversial subject matter, the book has another major attracter, the book has another major attraction: its hyped-up publicity campaign. The promotional efforts include a disco song titled "Punish Me With Kisses," radio commercials and giveaways, bumper stickers, T-shirts, posters and four different control of the contr bumper four different racy book covers. There is even talk

There is no doubt about it. Punish Me With Kisses has just the right blend of terror, entertainment and sleaziness to be a

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'Freak show' offered by local club

By BARBARA SALLEE

Outside the Club Au Go-Go the strong beat of the music can be heard. The man sitting on the stool says "It's pretty crowded in there tonight" as he takes \$2 from the people entering the club.

people entering the club.

The red door opens and two girls come out. One of the girls trips over the stairs that lead out to the parking lot. She is wearing a homemade leopard-skin skirt and top. She complains that she cannot find decent clothes so she has to resort to making her own

Inside the Club, the band Circle X is playing an original composition and a girl named Sylvia is leaning against the door to the club's rear entrance. "The band Circle X has gone international — you know they have played in Europe. That is where I met them. I am married to the guitarist, "she says with a French accent.

Another girl wanders through the club photographing the people, the band, the furniture and the ceiling. She says she is "documenting." She does not say much but when the four members of the band take a break, she tears off after them. She

adds that she has to "catch the essence of the band."

As the band goes out the door, two couples pass by on their way into the club. One of the girls complains that "this is the only place in town that has live music that isn't cowboy and there aren't any mechanical bulls or mud wrestling." One of the men with them adjusts his bright red beret so only one eye is visible.

The young woman who watches the front door is part owner of the club, along her two brothers. Lizabeth Ann Picklesimer looks around the club and adds, "I' ve seen all types since we opened this past March. I had no idea that Lexington had people like this." After thinking about it for a moment she says, "This place is like an alternative, people feel they can do anything here . . . I guess that's why people come."

Three couples boisterously make their way into the club. They are carrying an egplant for no apparent reason. One of the women, wearing a black bra on the outside of her shirt, says, "We just had to see this place, what it was like, you know. We sorta wanted, you know, to see the people that hang out here." The six people moved about the floor alternately waying their

arms and stopping to whisper and point at the other dancers on the floor.

Lizabeth Ann said, "We get some people that only come here to see a freak show, but usually they come and then leave after they see what they want to see."

On the way to the back exit, the three couples are playing video games and deciding what they will tell their friends. The second band of the evening, Desi and the Beat Boys, begins to play.

In the parking lot, the members of Circle X are reclining against the hood of a yellow Mustang. Sylvia is busy chattering about how international Circle X is to people coming into the club.

ple coming into the club.
"They will be famous, you should hear
them. Would you like to meet them? I'll in-

troduce you."

She calls out to a couple of girls who are leaving, "Au revoir, I will see you here again, at the club, OK?" Sylvia yells "Au revoir" until the car is out of sight.



CLUB AU GO-GO

Renaissance humanism is now right here in Lexington

By SUSHMA GOVINDARAJULU Reporter

The spirit of Renaissance humanism is flowering in Lexington as Gene Maupin marks the first year of the realization of his dream to build a conservatory of music and the arts.

Last June Maupin, a piano teacher as well as dreamer, looked around town for a place to house the conservatory. He walked into Skuller's Jewelry store, to inquire about their upstairs space. Skuller's said they could fix it up, and a conservatory was the sort of thing they would like to have

Since then Maupin and his students have worked to restore the 1869 building for a year, rent-free. They have finished most of the first level and now have a fifteen-year lease. Current programs offer lectures, concerts and instruction in music, dance, pottery, cooking and drama.

Maupin hopes to see the building fully restored by Sept. 1982, and looks especially forward to the restoration of the spacious room overlooking the street, with its long windows and detailed design. Painted decals on the walls and an exercise bar are reminders of the days when the building served as a meeting place of the American Legion and a training center for Mr. Universe. In the future those walls will witness a flourishing of the arts, Renaissance-style.

CHAPTER

The philosophy of Renaissance humanism is evident in the conservatory's emphasis upon the individual in instruction. The diversified program, including cooking lessons from E.S. Levas of Levas' restaurant, architecture instruction by Daniel Puckett and bagpipesplaying taught by Jay Close, consists mainly of private or small-group classes, in both Suzuki and traditional methods.

Also in true Renaissance-style is Maupin's attempt to embrace all cultures. The "international" conservatory is presently negotiating with musicians in Taiwan, exhibiting the works of an artist from Barcelona, offering a concert by Conrad Mich from Germany and hoping to hold lours of art and music centers around the world!

NEW

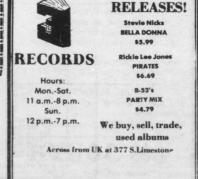
By the time of the center's completion, Maupin also hopes to have a Mozart piano,

a Beethoven piano, a harpsichord, clavichord, pipe organ and virginal in the conservatory.

"We don't want to be sterile in our training; we aim for liveliness, lifefulness," says Maupin. He echoes Renaissance thinkers when speaking about the "harmony of mind, body and senses" sought by the conservatory.

Registration at Maupin is \$25 per year. Each lesson or session usually meets once a week for 10 to 15 weeks, or in continuing programs. Prices range from \$8 to \$15 per session. The conservatory is located at 117 W. Main Street.





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Arts editor reveals secrets to aspiring journalists

By LESLIE MICHELSON Arts Editor

"That's funny. You don't look like Cary

Somewhere along the way, people got the idea that the Kernel arts, entertainment, diversions or movie/book/record review editor has to be a laid-back, beerdrinking, cigarette-smoking, punk rock-listening non-conformist. That is just not

Those characteristics are helpful but certainly not mandatory since it takes only a few traits to be a good arts editor. He or she needs to be greedy, pushy, nosy and ruthless. It also helps if one likes to nag, has 30 spare hours a week and can write reasonably well.

Greed comes in handy when dealing with freebies like records, books and tickets that come through the mail begging for reviews. Suddenly everyone is a friend who feels the need to divulge his musical and literary preferances

Everybody wants to partake, but no one wants to write reviews. The best solution is greed. Keep all those freebies for yourself

and give some of the real losers away as gifts to people you do not like

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If someone can actually be talked into writing a story, consider it a miracle. Unfortunately, even miracle workers need to be prodded and reminded to do their work. A pushy editor is the only way to get a story written. It is best to make the deadline three days before it is actually



The first deadline the reporter will com-plain that he partied too much last weekend and will not have the story in on time or he may use the old favorite, "my source is out of town and will not be back until tomorrow at the earliest."

The next time he will call in with a rough, scratchy voice and say he has contracted the latest flu that has been going around campus, but he will crawl from his deathbed and be at the office sometime between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. tomorrow and will you be there to edit his story when he

The only way to deal with these people is to push and shove them to get the story one. Threats like "you'll never work on another paper in this country" and "we are going to dock you \$1 for every minute that your story is late," usually work fairly well. Even though we have no control over the former and the latter would mean that the writer ends up owing us approximately \$58, young writers will often respond to

Another way to achieve success as an arts editor is to be unbearably nosy. No in-formation is too dull, no detail is too trivial and no conversation is too personal. Eavesdrop, fight or even maim to get an interesting scoop.
Seek and ye shall find. Knock and the

door shall be opened. Ask and it shall be given. Forget about curiosity killing the

other editors start coming up with sugges-tions. For example, the sports editor says he has some hiking, jogging and camping ideas. After that he suggests swimming, racing and he even offers one of his pages so you can have more room. Pretty soon it will be football and basketball if you are not careful.

The news editor also does his share of not doing his share. It starts with horse parks and it soon turns into stories on Student Association and the Student Center

Photographers are an entirely different breed of journalists. They do not try to con you into any stories, but they do attempt to run pictures of squirrels and Superman in

The ruthless arts editor learns very quickly to say no to these other editors.

So you see, there are several qualities an arts editor should have to be able to keep his writers under control and get the job accomplished. The forceful person has much less trouble in dealing with these kinds of journalistic problems. It is essential to be greedy, pushy, nosy and ruthless – and it helps to look like Cary Willis.

Speaker selection takes time, money

BY LARRY HARRIS Staff Writer

Stereo speakers are a major investment To make the right selection requires an investment of time as well as money.

Stereo shops have lots of confusing technical data on the speakers they sell.
Each model has a list of specifications called a "spec sneet" which is supposed to tell how the speaker performs. Forget all that. The best way to test any speaker system is to listen critically. All you have

to do is trust your ears.

There are a few simple comparison tests that can be performed in the store. Here

are some suggestions for setting up a speaker comparison test.

Be prepared to spend at least an hour in each stereo shop. Finding the right speakers requires careful listening and that takes time. There is no use in hurrying

and getting stuck with the wrong speakers. Stay away from stereo shops when they are likely to be busy. Since comparing speakers takes so much time, it is helpful to have a salesman there throughout the tests. If the store is full of other customers, the chances are greater of having to wait

the chances are greater or having to wait or getting a pushy salesman.

Let the salesman know how much you are willing to spend. A good shop will have speakers from \$50 to \$500 so price range will considerably narrow the models from which to choose.

When companying speakers, be sure to

When comparing speakers, be sure to use an amplifier like the one to be used. Some loudspeakers require more power than others to run well. Although they may sound good on a big amplifier in the store, the sound may be awful on less powerful equipment

Speakers need to be tested for four specific qualities: bass response, treble response, treble dispertion and frequency

balance.
Every dealer has stereo demonstration records for speaker testing but it is best to bring some from home. In order for the tests to be accurate, the listener must be familiar enough with the recordings to know how they ought to sound.

To test the four areas requires four records. The first record should have good low frequency sounds such as string bass,

timpani drums or organ music. The second should have good high frequency sounds such as cymbols, triangles or violing. such as cymbols, triangles or violins. Record number three should contain a vocal solo, and the fourth should be the kind of music to which you normally listen. All records should be relatively free of scratchs and surface noise which can be

distracting and surface noise which can be distracting.

Ask the salesman to set up two speaker sets for comparison. Most stereo shops have switchboards which allow instant switching from one set to another. This allows an accurate and immediate comparison between research set of the sale of t

parison between speaker sets.
First test the speakers for bass response. Put on the record with the low frequency instruments. Listen to each speaker set carefully. Do the bass instruments sound full and live? If one set is inadequate ask the salesman to select another for comparison. If both have good bass response move on to the next test. The second test is for treble response.

Put on the record with the treble instruments. Standing directly in front of each speaker set, see if they give a sharp, clear, true treble sound. If one set does not get the right sound, ask for another set to compare. If both are adequate, move on to

In some speakers the treble sounds come out in a narrow, cone-shaped path. This means that if the listener shifts position, the music will sound different from one spot to the next. Still listening to the treble record, stand in front of one of the speakers and slowly move to one side. If the high sounds seem to become duller, the speakers have poor treble dispertion. Try

To test for frequency balance, play the record with the solo voice. Good frequency balance means that neither the treble nor bass sounds stick out more than they should. The human voice is a familiar sound that is good for testing this. If Bette Midler sounds like a baritone or Barbra Streisand seems to be one of the chip-munks, chances are that the speakers

munks, chances are that the speakers have poor frequency balance.

For the final test, try out the fourth record, the one with your favorite type of music. This is the most important test of them all. It is as simple as this: does the music sound the way you want it?



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'To hell with them'

Former black amateur player laments strike

The old Negro Baseball League has become somewhat of a legend with the passing of time. However, there were other black baseball teams that weren't part of the Negro League. Martell Rowan was a member of one of those teams. To him there was no romance in being a team

Rowan says players in the Negro Leagues looked down on teams like his the same way the white teams viewed the Negro Leagues. Approaching a birthday in negro Leagues. Approaching a birthday in his eighties (exactly what number he won't reveal), Rowan is slumped-shouldered — from days of hard work, he says. The weathered look on his face is from the time when he didn't get enough to eat and very little sleep. Those were the times he played baseball for the Kentucky Blacksox.

The name was taken because all the players were from Kentucky and the only socks they had were black. Their uniforms were made of whatever was on their backs the time of finding were was to the time of finding were the state. at the time of finding someone to play ball with them. They usually always won and never received credit for doing so. But you won't find any record of the Blacks

won't find any record of the Blacksox, Rowan says.

When Rowan speaks of the baseball games he played in, his face glows for a short time, but the memories aren't pleasent enough to keep the glow.

"We weren't liked by anybody. The whites we played and beat hated us. The guys in the Negro League looked down on us. We never could win," Rowan says. Then he continues, "I thought of killing myself several times because I felt unloved by everyone."

childhood was no easier. "We were all poor and were lucky to be alive. I was born in a two-room house with 14

brothers and sisters," Rowan recalls.
"When we were old enough to make some money Momma made us go to work. When we were 16 Momma made us leave home to

we were 16 Momma made us leave nome make more room for the others."

Turning his thoughts to baseball's present strike, Rowan said he saw it coming.
"Back several years ago when the money started getting high for baseball players I knew something was going to happen to ruin the game," he says.

owan believes players become softer

nowan beneves players become softer as their salaries rise.
"When we got fed by somebody we were thankful. We didn't ask for more, we were just glad to eat. That is what baseball players today should think about. It is a game and these people are getting paid a bunch of money to play a game. Why can't they be happy?" he asks. "Some of them make more money in a year than I have in

my whole life."
Rowan says if the quality of the players

was lowered, the difference in attitude would make a better game. "You know, when you're number two you try harder."

If he were a player today Rowan says he ould "play ball."

would 'play ball."
"I get sick of looking in the paper and (see that) somebody took a picture of an empty stadium. If I was playing there would be one player in that picture. I'd cross that line and show people what a true baseball fan and player was like.
"You can't only play the game," he explains. "You have to be a fan of it to survive. That was the only thing that kept me able to keep the pace we went at to play. "I wish I were playing right now," Rowan continues. "Maybe I could show some of the desire we had when I was playing. Maybe it would rub off on some of

ing. Maybe it would rub off on son these people and baseball could go on. If it didn't, and the players had the same attitude, then to hell with them. Get out of

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Lady Kats to begin seven-game Japan tour

By JUDY HALE Staff Writer

Members of the UK Lady Kat basketball team will be making one of the furthest road trips in their basketball careers as they travel to Japan next month to compete against seven Japanense teams. They will be leaving Lexington August 6 for a 14-

will be leaving Lexington August 6 for a 14-day four of Japan. Coach Terry Hall said her players are looking forward to the trip and have been preparing for the journey all summer by taking a language course in Japanese, earning credits while learning phrases and words they will use to communicate while they are there. They have only practiced basketball for the past two and one-half

In Japan the women will be playing under international rules. Hall says the rules are only sightly different and that her players should be able to adjust to the changes easily since they are practicing One difference is the three-second lane. The lane area under these rules is the same size at the shooting line but angles

out toward the baseline.

Also, each team is allowed only two timeouts per half. If these are not used, they do not carry over to the second half. If players are fouled in the act of shooting and miss their first shots, they are given bonus shots — in other words, a possible three shots to make two.

The big difference Hall foresees for her circle it is the research of the shoots to make two.

girls is in the amount of fouls. "Games are a little bit rougher on the international

But Hall doesn't think this will effect the women's play when they return to the states since it's for such a short time.

The coach said they're taking the series approach to the seven games. "It puts us at a great disadvantage being in strange arenas with strange rules and a strange language. So we're taking the series approach, hoping to win three or four of the seven games. If we do we will have done an

exceptionally good job."

The team is taking their own tour guide, a Japanense coach who is studying under head basketball coach Joe Hall. The Japanese government is setting up tours to historical landmarks and other tourist attestime for the privace to the company. tractions for the women to see.

"The basic reason we're making the trip is to give the girls an experience they will remember," the women's coach said.
"We'll be sightseeing and touring. We're
not just there to play but to give the girls a super experience they will remember for the rest of their lives." She intends to begin regular season

practice a couple of weeks late so the girls can get a rest after the trip to Japan and to give them a chance to go home and see their families.

The trip is being sponsered by Tiger Shoe Corporation, Asics Corporation and Kentucky Fried Chicken of Japan. Hall has a poster courtesy of Kentucky Fried Chicken of Japan with Valerie Still and





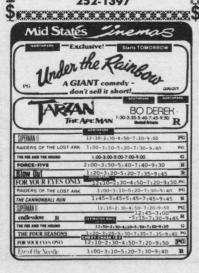


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18-THE KENTUCKY KERNEL, Thursday, July 30, 1981 Curci's cats hope for

A new beginning

Trouble, it seems, is all the UK football program can find itself in these days. "After Brown-Singletary-Allen-Curci bat-

tled it out to see who's in charge of what, it looks like Curci is still coach, Brown is still governor and Singletary is still president. Meanwhile, George Allen is still

nemployed.

And UK football players are still in trouble

Last season's third leading rusher, Charlie Jackson, was dismissed from the team last week after he was charged with wanton endangerment, discharging a firearm in the city and unlawful transactions with a minor

Jackson plead not guilty to all three charges. He was arrested at 5 a.m. July 21 after a shooting incident at Woodland

To Curci's credit, he acted decisively in dismissing Jackson from the team. However, Curci's problems are twofold this year. First, he has to regain some of the lost respect for the program. Second, he must try to put together a winning

One might think a winning record would be easier than trying to keep up with an en-tire football team, but a look at the UK schedule leaves very little room for star-ting a football family worthy of posting a respectable won-loss record.

It appears the only games the Cats will be able to win will be some of their home games. But that's only one man's opinion. In an interview earlier this summer Wildcat coach Fran Curci said he is very much encouraged about this year's squad

"We had an outstanding spring practice," he said. "Last year we were out of shape. We just never got off the ground."

Indeed, at the moment you thought the Big Blue Machine would begin to fly skyward it would develop a malfunction and come crashing back to earth. Four times during the year the Cats were either tied or led their opponents as the game entered the final minute of play. Four

times, they lost.
Curci thinks this year's recruiting season will help, but was quick to point out that no matter how outstanding a recruit may have been in high school, he is still just a freshman and has "a heckuva lot to learn in a two-week period."

david cooper

And the holes the freshmen will have to fill will not be small.

"The defense is the most critical area where we have certain positions that must be filled," Curci said.

The Wildcat coach said that while the defense, usually a UK strong point, will be the question mark, it will take a combined

effort of offense and defense to turn things around for the Cats.

"Last year the defense did well, con-sidering the pressure put on them," Curci

Offensively, UK will return some experienced players, two of which, junior Terry Henry and sophomore Randy Jenkins, saw considerable action at the

general section at the quarterback spot.

Because Jenkins is usually considered the better passer while Henry is the more fleet-of-foot, Curci said he will probably not rotate them when the situation dictates as has been done in the past.

The Cats will return some experience at unning back, but Curci is not as optimistic as he once was.

"We started out strong in the offensive backfield, but Jones is doubtful," he said. Chris Jones was lost last year three games

into the season due to a knee injury.

Jones finished the 1979-80 season with 770 yards and five touchdowns, second only to fullback Shawn Donigan who sat out last year because of a shoulder operation last summer

However, Donigan still may not be at full strength at the beginning of the year, according to Curci.

"Injuries will always be our problem at Kentucky until we get that depth," said Curci. "If we lose our first team it really hurts us.

Even though it looks impossible for the Cats to put together a winning season, Curci is optimistic

"It looks like they're ready to play this

Even if the Cats' on-the-field performance isn't up to par, let's hope that at least their off-the-field performance is.



By TODD CHILDERS/Kernel Staff

Hats off catch

University Bookstore Boozer Mike Harris makes a catch in front of Mike Land during practice for the Intramural Softball Tournament yesterday. Their first tournament game was cancelled due to rain.

sports digest

UK baseball coach Keith Madison has announced the signing of two more high school standouts to letters-of-intent. The t Wildcats, both from Kentucky, are Rick Campbell, a shortstop-second baseman from Bowling Green High School, and Mike Wallace, a lefthanded pitcher from Boyd Co. High School.

Campbell, a four-year letterman at Bowling Green, led his team and district in hits, runs scored, and home runs as a senior. He was named all-district in 1980 and 1981 and all-semi-state in 1981.

Campbell also plays for the same American Legion team Madison played for in his amateur days. He was his high school team's co-captain and served on the board of directors of the local chapter of the Fellowship of Christian Athle

Wallace was 3-2 with a 2.14 ERA as a enior at Boyd Co. He struck out 40 batters in 30 innings pitched. He has also won three of his first four decisions for the Ashland American Legion this sum

He posted a 3.5 grade point average and was president of his local chapter of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes

Lady Kat golf coach Bettie Lou Evan has announced that junior golfer Betty Baird will transfer form the University of Alabama to UK and be eligible to start competition this fall. Baird, a native of Louisville, placed in the second spot for the Crimson Tide as a freshman and was used in the third, fourth and fifth spots last year.

"This is a great thing for us," Evans said. "I'm tickled to death to have her." was really thrilled when she approached

was reany turnied when she approached
me about coming here because I always
wanted to have her."
Baird joins transfers Amanda Prest
and Paula Davis from Miami Dade Junior
College and Lisa Brown from Michigan
State along with freshman signee Robin

recently won the Womer Metropolitan amateur championship ir Hunington, N.Y.

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UK officials working to overcome cuts in state funding

University officials are planning the adjustments to be made in the 1981-82 budget to cope with the cutbacks in state funds anced by Gov. John Y. Brown earlier

this week.

Dr. Peter Fitzgerald, associate vice president of administration for planning and budget, said that no information other than the statement released by President Otis Singletary Tuesday will be released to the public until final decisions have been

"We will be making a plan in several stages," Fitzgerald said.

In the statement, Singletary outlined a three-stage plan to compensate for the \$8.8 million cut, announced earlier Tuesday by

Brown. Those stages are:

First — an absolute freeze on hiring except in emergency situations, a moratorium on all repair and maintenance projects, and an immediate stoppage on the purchase of new and replacement

Varren Denny, director of the University physical plant division, said he has received no information on which specific

projects will be affected. Denny said it is doubtful that current renovations going on to provide access for disabled students would be halted, since those projects are already underway and could not be postponed at this stage.

Second — a revised 1981-82 budget. Some areas to be considered include a continuation of the hirring freeze, the hopes of UK officials that there will be fewer reporting and procedural demands on the University by certain state agencies, an additional reduction in current expense allocations, a deferral in needed building allocations, a deferral in needed building maintenance and renovation projects, and

Third—a study to determine the long-range impact of the budget cuts past the

The first stage, which Singletary had already implemented, is temporary, ac-cording to the president's statement, and will remain in effect until the second stage

Both Fitzgerald and another source close to Singletary said there has been no mention by officials of calling a special meeting of the Board of Trustees. That body is scheduled to next meet Aug. 25.

Alpha Omicron Pi sorority plans to start chapter on campus

By PATTI DAVIS
Staff Writer

sorority will be colonizing on UK's campus this fall at the invitation of the Panhellenic Council, which is composed of representatives from the 16 campus sororities.

Alpha Omicron Pi Fraternity for Appa Omicron Pi Fraterinty for Women, an international sorority consisting of about 92 chapters in America and Canada, and four other sororities were invited to present their sororities to the Panhellenic Council. In a vote, the council selected AOPi to receive the invitation to form a chapter on campus. form a chapter on campus.

Margey McQuilkin, Panhellenic adviser

and assistant dean of students, said that Panhellenic decided to invite another sorority because of the large demand for sororities. Of the 13 sororities par-ticipating in the 1980 fall formal rush, eight groups took their quotas, the maximum number allowed in a sorority, and one group took quota after one week of infor-

"That didn't leave a lot of variety for the

spring," McQuilkin said.

Another reason for inviting another sorority on campus was that during formal rush last year, of the 435 girls that received bids to join a sorority, 36 girls did not receive a bid to join one, McQuilkin said. In 1979, eight girls wanting bids did not

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"Thirty-six girls is just too many girls at want to join a sorority but can't cause there isn't room," she said.

AOPi cannot go through formal rush this year because they do not have a chapter to conduct the rush, said Melinda Lawrie,

colonization chairman of the local chapter. Instead, AOPi chapters from other schools will come to UK during the third week of September to conduct rush skits and introduce the rushees to AOPi. Once women receive bids to join, they will form the chapter, electing their own officers and

representatives.

Lawrie and Sara Simms, the chapter adviser, will direct the women on fraternity

education, making sure they have the campus representatives and everything they need to be active on campus, said

Lawrie.
Simms said that they are hoping to have 50 to 75 women join during their rush. "We are very excited about the sorority and are awaiting the fall so we can get started,"

AOPi rush will begin Wednesday, Sept. 23 with a open house at the Alumni House for all interested girls. The rush will end Sunday, Sept. 27 with a reception for all organizations on campus to meet the AOPi

Formal fall rush for the other sororities will begin August 16, Rates

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