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# URBAN INSIGHT

Vol. 1, No. 1

Suffolk University Urban Workshop

Summer 1980

## U.J.W. Tours Hall

By Marann Cassall

City Official Robert Burke last month defended the multi-million dollar price tag of Boston 350 Jubilee celebration, saying tourists bring in money, which the city needs.

Burke said the Jubilee staff consists of 45 members. They have worked on this project for the last two years. The cost was \$2 million. The fiscal budget for the years 1980 and 1981 was \$150,000.

Burke said that most of the money comes from private organizations and a third comes from taxpayer's money. Private organizations included Delta and Eastern Airlines

as well as French, Spanish, and Irish ethnic groups.

According to Burke, the upcoming Jubilee 350 events will include a visit to the city of Boston by international and national mayors from 30 cities. The Jubilee will end up with the opening of two capsules that were filled with memorabilia from 1880 and 1930.

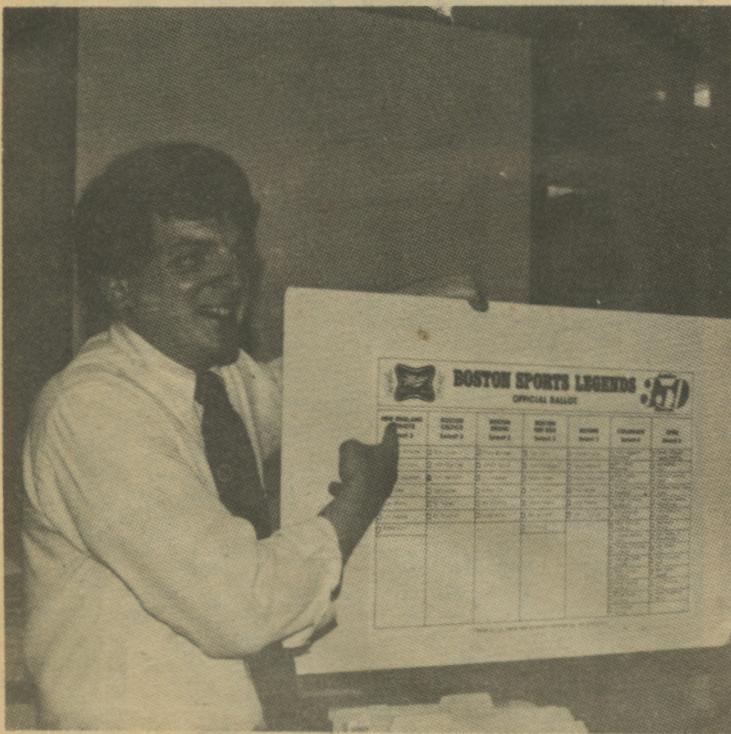
What a dramatic scene during the City Hall tour. City Council member Albert "Dapper" O'Neil argued against the \$400,000 increase in the budget during hearings in the Council chambers. He also argued the increase will employ more family and friends of the Mayor. O'Neil said the Department of Public works

and Water and Sewer departments should not permit patronage.

The tour guide, Abigail Kelley, said the four acre City Hall was built in 1962. It cost \$2 million, she said. The designer was I. M. Pei. It is the only city hall in America to have an art gallery. The purpose of the gallery is to mix work with pleasure.

Kelley pointed out that the nearby Faneuil Hall Market Place is busier than Disney World in Florida. On top of the market place, there is the symbol of Boston, which is the Grasshopper.

Legend has it that City Hall is built in the shape of the Lincoln Memorial.



Bob Burke, Jubilee public relations director, citing the winners. (Photo by Bonnie Mark)

## Killer Cancer

By Bonita Walker

Although many people eagerly await a cure for cancer, just how many know of the dedication expressed through the experience of working with the American Cancer Society? One such person is Mrs. M. Louise Rose.

In her many years of service to the American Cancer Society, Mrs. Rose held positions such as staff member, program director of the Massachusetts division, and is presently on the Board of Directors of the Dr. William B. Price unit. Mrs. Rose says the

American Cancer Society Inc. is a voluntary national organization, with fifty-eight chartered divisions and two and one-half million Americans united to conquer cancer.

What is this killer which strikes one in every four Americans and claims many lives each year? When asked this question, Mrs. Rose was lucid in answering and stated that cancer is a group of diseases characterized by an uncontrolled growth of cells. These cells are abnormal, and if allowed to grow uncontrolled, the eventual result is death. "Let me say now, that the picture, when a person finds that he or she has cancer, is not a gloomy one at all, since many cancers can be cured if detected and treated promptly," says Mrs. Rose.

But can cancer be prevented? Yes. Cancer can be prevented through educational programs, both professional and public, patient service, research and rehabilitation. Smoking, according to the Surgeon General's Report, is responsible for most cases of lung cancer. Most skin cancers are the result of overexposure to direct sunlight, according to current research. There is some evidence now that certain cancers may be caused by environmental and or occupational factors, asbestos and dyes are a few examples. But there is much work being done today in identifying carcinogenic or cancer causing agents.

Mrs. Rose said that, according to the recent

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## An Unexpected Visitor Hits Jamaica

By Delcieann Palmer

I arrived in the West Indies on July 28, 1980 to visit family and friends. Little did I know that I would soon be greeted by an unexpected and unwanted guest named - Allen.

On the afternoon of August 6, as I was visiting some friends here, I heard the first bulletin. I was frightened at first, but my friends told me it happens all the time, and anyway, the bulletin was probably incorrect. But within a few hours, winds began to develop. The sky darkened from grey to black, and the nearby sea swelled, then crashed angrily against the shore - Allen had arrived.

Later that evening I started out for St. Catherine to be with my family in case disaster struck. As I

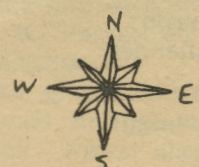
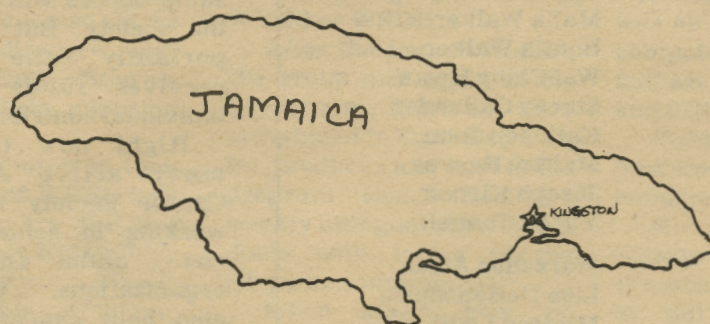
traveled through town to the bus stop, I noticed that at all the stores were closing. The often crowded city road was now deserted. There was no transportation, and I waited in the cold, heavy rain for 90 minutes. The buses scheduled to leave for St. Catherine were all cancelled, except one. This was the last one leaving for St. Catherine. I crammed into the overly crowded bus. Along the way all the gas stations were crowded by people trying to get a last-minute supply of kerosene oil for their lamps and stoves.

I arrived at my family's house safely and was not surprised to see some of the trees surrounding the house rooted up by Allen. The rain seeped through the cracks of the house. One could hear the howling winds banging on

the doors and windows. The house shook-but held.

Allen was the worst hurricane to hit Jamaica since 1952. Approximately 3 million dollars worth of damage was done to agriculture houses and roads. St. Mary, St. Thomas, and Portland were hit the hardest. Emergency services were called in to aid those areas. Eight lives were lost, and seven people were badly injured. One man in the province of St. Mary remarked; "It was the worst thing I have ever experienced in my life. I looked through the windows of my house and watched trees being destroyed, fortunately my house was not damaged badly."

The days after the storm were devoted to repairing roads, buildings, and replenishing crops.



Michael Mark

Inside  
This  
Issue

'Queen'  
Review

Channel 7  
Tour

Teen  
Pregnancy



# What Goes On Behind Globe Doors?

Last month at the Boston Globe, four guest speakers were presented. Each one tried to give the audience an idea of the kind of work they do.

Donald Lowry, Boston Globe staff reporter for the Business page, said, "The best thing for a reporter to do is to start off at a small newspaper, and work your way up to the big ones." He also said, "You will have many different experiences, like myself. Therefore, be prepared."

Susan Trausch, a columnist at the Boston Globe, said, "Writing a column comes from everyday life. It's not as easy as writing a news article." She said she has to hear the rhythm of the words to feel she's really working. "They are very creative to do, I hope my readers are enjoying them," she said.

William Brett, chief

photographer for the Boston Globe, displayed his work and said a photographer never knows what his schedule would be on any given day. Everyday is different and that made photography exciting. Also, a photographer has to be very aggressive. He said, "If you were to film a room, you would get the entire room; but, with photography, you have to move around to get a better setting for the angle of the picture."

Brett said, "There are 24 Globe photographers; two female, one black and one oriental. Also half the staff is young, while the other half is about to retire."

The Boston Globe has the 3rd largest photo staff in the U.S. They cover every type of assignment.

Community relations director, at the Boston

Globe, Dexter Eure Sr., expressed his feeling of unhappiness on the fact that there is a low number of minority professionals in the field of journalism. Eure concluded by saying the Globe's minority staff is 2 percent is better than both the New York Times and the Washington Post.

The Boston Globe was bought and developed in the 1970s by Charles H. Taylor. The Globe has changed tremendously, they now work with computers and other modern machinery.

The Globe survives on advertisements, and the management has devoted a whole department for ads. The Urban Workshop students learned that there are three types of ads: national, retail and classified.

Today the Boston Globe is one of the top ten papers in the country. Have you seen The Globe today?



James Cauley, Globe tour guide, show students sample newspaper. (Photo by Stacey Callender)



Workshop students Mike Mark (right) and Dave Garcia are among those who participated in visit to Boston Globe. (Photo by Joseph A. Kirnon)

## Saad Searches For His Roots

Who are my parents and where is my family? That is a question that Matthew Saad Muhammad, the World Light Heavyweight champion, has asked himself many times.

Saad was abandoned in Philadelphia when he was a child. He was found by nuns and given the name Matthew Franklin, after Branklin Boulevard, where he was found on June 16, 1954. Later in his life he changed his name to Matthew Saad Muhammad after adopting the Muslim faith. He became interested in Islam while in a house of correction during his teens.

Saad does not know his age because he does not have any record of his birth. He believes he is between 26 to 30 years old.

After spending two years in a Catholic orphanage,

Saad was adopted by Bertha and John Santos, who, he says, treated him no differently than their other ten children, four of their own and six other children they had adopted. John Santos is still living in the same house in Philadelphia but without his wife, who died last October.

Saad once declared, "I probably couldn't love this family more if I had been born into it." He still feels incomplete, not knowing of his past, and he is offering a

\$10,000 reward to find anyone who can lead him to his roots. Where is his real family? What is his age? Saad says when he finds his natural parents, he will know them. He believes he will remember certain things that have happened to him and his parents despite having been abandoned at a very young age. When he finds them, if he finds them, Saad will be a man with everything: power, wealth and his family.

## ★ Cancer Con't. from page 1

research gathered by the American Cancer Society, some cancers can be cured. About one-third of all the people who get cancer this year will be alive at least five years after treatment, and more people could be

saved with earlier treatment.

The American Cancer Society is a voluntary organization, the money the organization raises, according to Mrs. Rose is used for public information and research. Where does the American Cancer Society get money to support its activities? The Society receives financial support from private sources and some donors will money to the society. But most importantly, the society receives funds through individual contributions.

Right now there are many active American Cancer Society volunteers working in schools, churches, clubs and social organizations. Volunteers also help cancer patients and their families understand the disease better. The Society also distributes information via the printed and electronic research.

When asked how the Society is organized, Mrs. Rose responded by explaining that the National Society's headquarters in

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## Short Talks On A.P.

By Malia Walker

Michael Short spoke to the members of the Urban Journalism Workshop about his job at the Boston bureau chief of the Associated Press. This news service is the world's largest and has offices in 113 countries. The A.P. employs more than 25,000 staff people. Also, it is a non-profit organization that has been in existence for 125 years. Part of the success of AP can be attributed to the electronic technology that presents readers with information faster than ever before.

Mr. Short is responsible for reporting what happens in the Boston area — in Rhode Island. He received a B.A. from Yale University and went on to U.C.L.A. for his Master's degree.



Michael Short

## Mel Miller Speaks Out

The Bay State Banner was founded 15 years ago in Boston at a time when the minority community needed its own media voice. According to Melvin Miller, the paper's publisher, the city's major media outlets have ignored news that was important to the minority community.

Mr. Miller told the Urban Journalism workshop members that William Trotter saw the need for a community newspaper and developed an earlier paper that led to the Banner.

Mr. Miller said that he tries to get his readers to accept his ideas but, according to Mr. Miller, some of his ideas have been rejected so far. Some of the students in this workshop felt Miller was "different, harsh, at times brief, and to the point."



Melvin Miller

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# Under The Underground Press

By Paula Bouknight

"A tidal wave of sperm rushing into a nunnery." With this image, Jeff Shero of *RAT* defined a "new" journalism that was to be the content of an American underground press, an alternative to the nation's conventional media.

The last flowering of the underground press in America recurred in the early-to-middle sixties. It was a source of "communications medium for young people who are seeking different lifestyles"

When young people of the sixties, sometimes labeled hippies, felt stifled and smothered by the formality of the conventional daily newspapers, they threw their support behind a newspaper revolution that told things like they were.

Everette E. Dennis and William L. Rivers, authors of the book *Other Voices: The New Journalism in America*, believed Art Kunkin, an unemployed tool and die maker, started the newspaper revolution, when he spent fifteen dollars "to promote the concept of a new weekly tabloid" called the *Los Angeles Free Press*. Kunkin urged his writers to "write with passion, show

your style, your prejudice."

The underground press told straight out opinions and facts pertaining to both political and artistic events, sexual freedom, drugs, economics and social services. Some journalists liked or respected their stand and spoke out.

Nicholas von Hoffman of the *Washington Post* didn't like the papers but had a balanced opinion, nevertheless. "At their best, underground papers have been an alternative medium giving us information we couldn't get elsewhere. At their worst they have served as caricatures (pictures of distortion) to show us how bad the straight press can be."

Another tolerator and reluctant praiser, John Tebbel, journalism historian and professor at New York University, wrote, "... the alternative press has been digging out the kind of facts that the Establishment papers should have been doing. Their work has reminded the better papers that too often they have been bland or unseeing in their reporting of American society..."

Thomas King Forcade of *Orpheus Magazine* was a great supporter of un-



Michael Mack

derground press. "The underground press is the loving product of the best minds of my generation running screaming through the Negro streets at dawn looking for an angry printing press." (1968)

Still some moderate or conventional people weren't ready for the candid, sometimes outspoken, accounts of the happenings in their surroundings, and they expressed their bitterness.

Walter Grever, San Francisco journalism professor, stated, "It is not a

true or legitimate press of dissent... Nor is it a muckraking press. A true muckraker is not a paranoid who indulges in vituperation (abuse) and obscenity."

A *Reader's Digest* editor, emphatically angry, declared, "Those underground newspapers in America who openly defend the use of propaganda to promote disruption are not journalistic oddities but natural products of another editorial tradition based on the theory of V. I. Lenin, Soviet author and editor who helped lay the groundwork

for international communism."

Despite the sinister connotations that those people not familiar with the term "underground press" have attached to it, there is nothing underground about the underground press, especially in the U.S. "The newspapers are hawked on the street corners, sent to subscribers without incident through the U.S. mails, carefully culled (selected) and adored by the mass media." This concept of what the underground press is was given by David Sanford of the *New Republic* in 1967.

Even then the young, wild and not always factual underground press was beginning to mature. The maturity took some ten plus years to come about, and it came about in stages.

The first stage, dubbed "the hippie period." (1964-1967), was its coming out. Underground press was something where in young people could voice their views. Most of their opinions encompassed drawings and essays on drugs, sex and Eastern religion. While many older people rejected and denounced this new idea, the "hippies" knew they had something.

During the radical period (1967-1970), the second stage came and went. Underground papers were

**Con't. on page 4**

## Our Elected Best?

By Marie-Annelle Francois

One is naturally interested to see how city affairs are conducted. So, when Professor Malcolm J. Barach took the workshop participants to the Boston City Hall, I thought that I had the great opportunity to observe one of the government branches at work.

The City Council was already in session when the students entered. At first I was not able to distinguish who was whom.

In the center of the council chamber, constructed as an amphitheater, people were engaged in an informal discussion, some seated at their desk and others standing at their desk. It was at this moment and only then that I realized maybe they were the councilors. So I began to observe the scene with more attention.

The more I observed

them after the formal proceeding began, the more I began to be diverted from their oration to focus on their personal behavior. At this point what they were saying was vague to me. But their manners were clear and bad. Here you have a man slouched against his chair, a foot folded beneath him, his fingers in his mouth, and he was paying no attention to the debated point. Would you correctly guess who he was? I wish that I could have heard the result of a debate in such an atmosphere.

After viewing such demeanor, one would never think that these persons were among the city's leadership.

In discussing the affairs of the city we would expect to formulate a view different of the city councilors than of party, where the music was the only missing element.

## To The Man Who Left Me

A teardrop is the sign of a broken heart.  
These tears are rolling down my face.  
This is something I have to feel.  
It make me think our love wasn't for real.  
Oh, my heart, now I know  
That this love will have to go,  
Me and you far away  
Wondering why it went this way.

By Kathy John

## Eure's Dramatic Explosion

By Paula Bouknight

Take a deep loud voice booming the message, "We're about making money," a restless body moving the rhythm of the words and an intense message for minorities striving and you've got Dexter D. Eure, Sr., director of Community Relations and Assistant Promotion Manager at *The Boston Globe*.

During the Urban Workshop students' tour of *The Boston Globe*, August 27, we had the unique ex-

perience of meeting and hearing guest speaker Dexter Eure.

He speaks with harsh tones, and a loud voice and he's a man to listen to. His views on minority placement in the field of journalism are interesting and necessary to heed, if one is contemplating a career in journalism.

He overwhelmed us with his knowledge of minority statistics, with his positive opinion on the "survival of the fittest" concept and with manipulation in getting us angry at the wrongdoing being done to our own in-

dividual minorities.

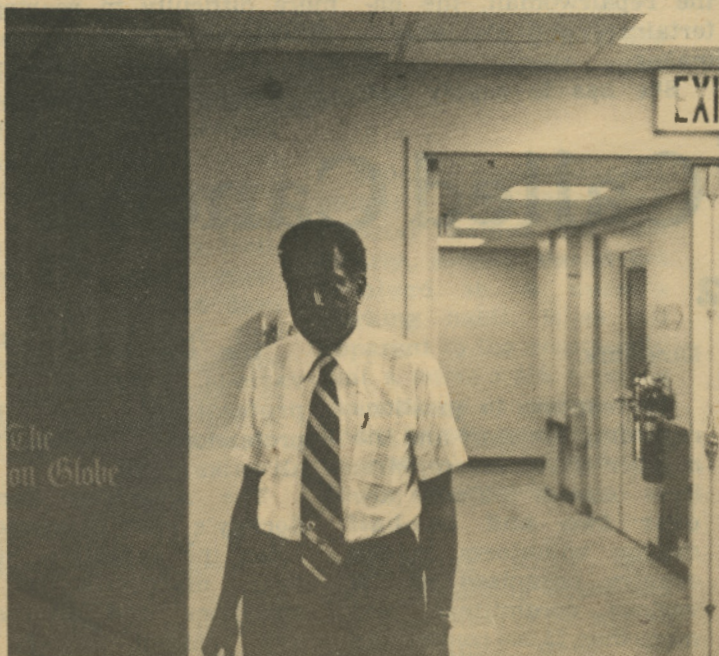
The message Eure was trying to get across to the Urban Workshop participants was that, even though many papers are looking for minority students to "decorate" their papers as token employees, they do not encourage minorities in executive positions.

Eure urged us to fight and push our way into higher positions because the system is "about making money." he also emphasized the wisdom of having fought your way to the top, that you should reach down and help less fortunate ones, with the motivation to work, on board.

Did you know there is not one minority executive on staff at the *New York Times*? Did you realize there is only one minority executive on staff at *The Washington Post*? And these two newspapers are among the largest in the United States.

And minority deprivation doesn't stop at journalism, it includes politics and most big businesses.

I learned this and much more from Dexter Eure. And I felt everyone in the class believed that Dexter Eure felt proud that we had someone of his high caliber on our side.



Dexter Eure speaks out for minorities in the field of journalism.  
(Photo by Joseph A. Kirnon)



# Rise Of Teenage Pregnancy

By Kathleen John  
By Yveda Chanel

Another growing problem today is teenage pregnancy. One out of every five teenage girls will become pregnant before she graduates from high school. One in ten becomes pregnant before 17 and one in four by age 19. One-fifth of all U.S. births involve teenagers (608,000).

More and more young people feel there is nothing morally wrong with sleeping together before marriage.

Because many teenagers are sexually active earlier, there has been a high increase in venereal disease in the 11-to-15 year-old age group.

Making decisions about sexuality and sexual behavior can be very difficult for both the parent and the child. Because of that fact, there are still mothers who let their daughters reach maturity without once mentioning sex to them.

Too often, teenagers are exposed to information about the "mechanics" of birth control. However, they are not taught that the decision to be sexually active should reflect their own personal readiness for this involvement. They are not taught about the responsibility that should be associated with sexual behavior and a relationship.

Many schools offer sex education classes to teenagers in their junior or senior year in high school, which is very good, but they only show how the reproductive organs work. Rarely do they teach about birth control or things associated with birth control. Even with information, there is still an incredible amount of ignorance.

There are some teenagers who actually want to get pregnant consciously or unconsciously. They may be deeply angry at their parents and feel that getting pregnant is a fool-proof way to get revenge. Parents can offer their teenagers help in developing their own decision-making ability and ability to evaluate their own personal behavioral values.

Many free clinics are offering sex education classes which is more effective — classes that include information about all

the components of a sexual relationship, emotional, as well as social and physical aspects.

The world is changing, people are changing, there are more pressures on teenagers today than there were years ago because sex is more openly talked about

to their peers and in the public.

There are too many youths who do not know a lot about sex, they are guided by misconceptions and myths. Find out all the facts. Make sure you are ready for birth control and sexual relationships.



## Single Parent: Is It Working?

By Lauren McLean

Single parent families are becoming a very common and acceptable life style in today's society. But is this the best way to bring up a child?

When either a man or a woman, under whatever circumstances, has to rear children by themselves, it is obvious that the task is going to be somewhat strenuous at times. For instance, a woman who is a single parent rearing children will find that she has to be both mother and father. She has to be the homemaker, the provider, the repairwoman, the entertainer, and the peacemaker.

She has to supply her

children with spiritual direction, love, affection, discipline and encouragement. Finally, she must have wisdom to guide and protect her children from the dangers of the world.

A man who is a single parent also has to be both father and mother. He, too, must be the housekeeper, the breadwinner, the fix-it-man, the recreational planner and the problem-solver. He must provide his offspring with the same elements as the single woman parent.

Unfortunately, a single man parent may experience more difficulty in rearing children alone because, over the years, women have been more oriented in the areas

of homemaking and childcare.

Many single parents are very successful in rearing their children. They are able to give their children the necessary love and care they need to become respectable citizens. Those single parents who aren't as successful in rearing their children cannot be totally looked down upon. It is important to realize that it takes an extraordinary person with a lot of patience and strength to rear children alone.

Single parents are doing the work of two people. Therefore, it is obviously going to be double the

## Beth Israel Baby Boom

By Stacey Callender

Babies here, babies there, babies, babies, everywhere! They're not coming out of the woodwork, but Beth Israel surely has its share. In an informal interview with Nurse's Assistant Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, who has been a hospital employee for 26 years, I found out more.

According to Taylor, the month of August has brought more babies to Beth Israel than any other month this year. When asked the cause, Taylor replied, "Now that the hospital has the A.B.C. Room (Alternative Birth Center) with a home-like atmosphere and midwives, both the Harvard and Chinese Community Health plans, the East Boston Clinic and others have channeled more patients to Beth Israel." She jokingly added, "Around the hospital we say this over-abundance of babies is due to the holiday seasons last winter, specifically Hanukkah and Christmas." Taylor also said when the moon is full, they have had more births.

Since the baby boom has occurred, things have gotten a little hectic for the employees. "You may be asked to work extra hours to feed the babies since they are usually fed every 3 to 4 hours. Our nursery is already holding 33 to 35

cribs."

The baby boom isn't something new to Beth Israel Hospital. There was another boom 9 months after the "Blizzard of '78." To commemorate the "blizzard babies," the hospital held a tea in February '79. The birthday cake was almost the size of a twin bed.

Last year there were more young mothers, but this year the majority of mothers are in their late 20's and early 30's, some coming back for their second child. This change is because of the fact that so many young women are learning birth control. The older women who were busy finishing school, working, and helping their husbands have settled down at a later age to have a family. "Seeing a mother have her first child is such a pleasure," said Taylor, "to see her return for a second child is an added joy." Taylor enjoys giving bath demonstrations to both mothers and fathers because fathers are now participating more in child care.

In September we can probably count on even more babies being born, but there is no need to fear. With workers like Taylor and hospitals such as Beth Israel, newborns can enter a world which is ready for them.

amount of stress on the parent, emotionally, mentally, physically, socially and economically. The added stress the parent is experiencing sooner or later will filter down to the children and possibly have a negative influence on their lives.

In conclusion, it is crucial to remember when anticipating child-rearing that marriage between a responsible man and woman is necessary. A mother and a father are essential in the stages of a child's positive growth and development. Therefore, two parents are definitely better than one.

## ★ Press Con't. from page 3

filled with articles on radical political heroes, such as the Black Panthers, and political organizers involved in the fight between the counterculture (young people) and the straights (conservative people).

The third and last stage is still going on. The underground is becoming more complicated and more conservative.

Two of the biggest selling underground papers in Boston today, *The Real Paper*, and the *Boston Phoenix*, are trying to instill a degree of conservatism while maintaining the

honesty and outspokenness which once characterized the underground publications.

*The Real Paper*, established in 1972, and the *Boston Phoenix*, established in 1969, came into being during the last stages of the underground press. The first editions followed the uninhibited role of the early papers, but, over the years, conventionality has set in. While most of the topics are still meant for teenagers, and there is some language never to be found in dailies,

## Con't on page 6

## A Killer Called Cancer

### Con't. from page 2

New York is set up with a "House of Delegates," representing 38 divisions, with additional representation based on increased population. For instance, 41 Massachusetts units represent 351 cities.

The Society then elects and is governed by a Board of Directors, and the 41 subdivisions or units are also governed by a Board of

Directors.

In response to questions regarding the staff and the number of volunteers, Mrs. Rose added, "There are over two and one-half million volunteers in the country organized on the various committees, and more than 73,200 community leaders direct the American Cancer Society's program on this level."

The volunteers on the various boards are professional and non-professional, representing all walks of life.

The American Cancer Society's staff is available when the volunteers need help, materials, or instructions, and volunteers are trained to set up programs and specialized professionals are used by the Society's program.



# Future Energy

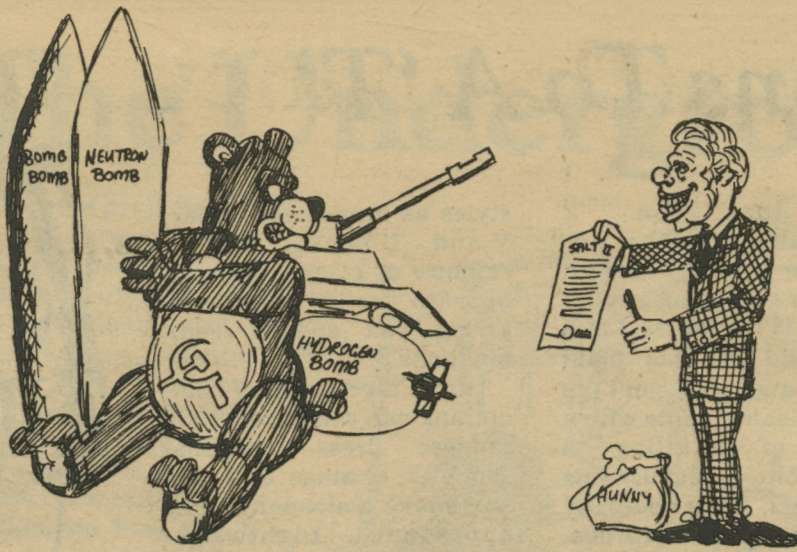
By Michael Mark

America, along with the rest of the world, faces a bleak, energy-hungry future. The sacred institutions of cars and poorly insulated homes may well fade away and die, if something is not done and done soon.

Fossil fuels, which include oil and coal, may be depleted completely by the year 2000. Our alternatives are simple. We either do what we can to conserve power now, thus delay the inevitable, or we try to develop and harness new energy sources. The choice is obvious. It is vitally necessary to develop an alternative energy source.

Four items must be kept in mind. The first is supply, or how much do we have. The second item is accessibility. Thirdly, we must consider safety and cleanliness. Lastly, we must consider economics.

Hydroelectricity, or water power, offers some hope. Presently, hydroelectricity supplies roughly 15 percent of the U.S.'s power needs. However, construction costs for dams and turbines combined with heavy maintenance bills add up to high price tags indeed. Furthermore, hydroelectricity is available only in



## What Are The Soviets Doing? *Michael Mark*

areas with large amounts of running water nearby.

Wind power, although considered obsolete in most parts of the world, shows great potential. Many private homes and businesses have bought or are buying windmills from local companies at reasonable prices.

Wind power is clean, safe and in abundant supply. In some future time, we may see the windmill rise again.

"No nukes!", "Hell no, we won't glow!" and other such comments are among the verbal opinions one hears when nuclear power is mentioned. Not all of these comments are against nuclear power, but most of them are. Negative reactions to the use of nuclear energy stem largely from

memories of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Three-Mile Island incident and ignorance of what nuclear power really is.

Atmospheres of skepticism and fear many times result in negative reactions toward nuclear energy. In order to judge nuclear power fairly, we must keep in mind logic, cast out emotion, and analyze the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear power in a scientific manner.

Nuclear power, is the result of splitting an atom. This process is called fission. Fission gives off tremendous amounts of heat, which is used to convert water into steam. The steam turns large generator turbines, which, in turn, generate electricity.

Simple mechanical errors, such as a temperature being stuck, and a jammed cooling system resulted in the notorious Three-Mile Island "disaster." The reactor, where fission occurs, began to overheat. It was corrected soon after the errors were spotted and long before a melt-down could happen (where an overheated reactor begins to literally melt away).

Nuclear energy, though potentially dangerous, is clean, abundant and inexpensive to tap and harness. Radiation received is comparable to a doctor's X-rays. Although far from perfected, nuclear energy opens several doors for the future.

# The Law And The Press

By Marie-Annelle Francois

"The press is the watchdog of the government," so wrote Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States and one of the framers of the Constitution. It was with this quote that Andy Fisher, guest speaker from Madison Park High, began his speech.

Fisher addressed the workshop participants concerning freedom of the press, American-style, the rights of reporters and the limitations that journalists must observe.

The First Amendment holds within it the basic concept that enables people to express themselves in any way they please, without going to the extreme. This concept is freedom.

A reporter has a limit on what he reports and if he dares go beyond this boundary, he could be taken to court for an act of defamation. Defamation could either be libel, which is written lies, or slander, which is verbally expressed lies.

# Racial Problems In The City

By David Garcia

It was a cool March night. A party was going on in Field's Corner. Some of the kids wanted to do more than party, so they started fighting. One kid was thrown out a window. The front porch collapsed as a result of the number of kids fighting on it. One youth was severely hurt after being hit in the head with a 2" x 4". Almost everyone involved was white. The next day the media totally ignored it.

A fight broke out at East Boston High, allegedly over a seat. It had nothing to do with race. But, unfortunately, one of the kids was black and the other white. The media got a hold of it and made it sound racial, it also gave it a good amount of publicity.

A white youth from Dorchester tried to help a black man being assaulted by a group of white kids. The kids then turned on him and chased him down the street where he was fatally struck by a car. The media gave this incident a little notice but not as much as it should have.

It seems that when an incident occurs between people of different races, it is blown out of proportion by the news media. When an incident of the same magnitude occurs between people of the same race, it is down played. Also, when a incident like the one where the white guy assisted the black guy happens, the

media keeps it low-key. Whereas it should be highly publicized to try and ease racial tensions.

Some members of the white community feel that when something bad happens to a black it is made to sound more terrible than it actually is. And when something bad happens to a white it is made to sound better than the actual situation. However, some members of the black community feel exactly the opposite, whereas no one is satisfied with the reporting of racial incidents.

An editor for the Boston

Herald made this statement about the coverage of racial incidents in his paper. It's handled carefully, straight, factual and low-key as possible.

It seems a lot of people disagree on this subject and apparently not everyone will always be happy.

Our city will continue to be split unless the people come to their senses. The media will have to bear the brunt of responsibility if they don't encourage an end to violence and division. United we stand, divided we fall.

# For Elderly No Respect

By Marie-Annele Francois

Once a person has grown old and tired from the hard days of working and rearing children, his or her life begins to revolve around the idea of being kept home or being sent away to a convalescent home.

In the modern world the elderly are getting very little respect from younger people. The elderly of the older generations received a great deal of respect and had dominating roles in a close unit family.

More and more elderly persons are packed away like winter clothes until they finally die of isolation or broken hearts.

One should not have to work in a nursing home to

know how many elderly persons are rejected by their families. Many people would find it unbelievable how an elderly woman could be robbed of her dentures just because they were made with gold plates. Well, an actual old lady is spending her nights and days complaining about this unfortunate occurrence until she is capable of purchasing another set of dentures.

Day after day it is becoming very scarce to find a loving and willing child or children to provide care for their aged parents in his or her home. But many see it as an arduous

task to feed back love and patience to their aged parents.

Since convalescent homes are becoming popular homes for the elderly, society should get involved in a nurse's working habit. It is not apparent to the community that a nurse's job requires the role of a caring and loving person, and therefore the nurses are entitled to a doctor's pay check.

Knowing some facts about a nursing home and the disposition of the nurses should thus ease the elderly's insecure feeling of convalescent homes.

# P.R. A Liaison

By Paula Bouknight

On August 25, at Suffolk University, 14 Urban Workshop students sat quietly while guest speaker, Keith Westerman, a public relations person, among other things, discussed his job.

In reference to his job, he informed us that soon a news reporter's job of gathering news would become more obsolete; because more information would be supplied to editors from sources, such as AP, UPI, and P.R. personnel. According to Westerman, P.R. Work is similar to a reporters job. They conduct

interviews and gather news. But, unlike the reporter, they don't submit copy to an editor but relay notes to a reporter.

Public relations encompasses every tape of job. The P.R. person often acts as a liaison between reporters and officials, giving information they accumulate to the reporters.

Many types of occupations employ P.R. people. Agencies such as churches, schools, government and supermarkets are among those engaging P.R. people.

Westerman was asked about the truthfulness on the part of the P.R. person. He responded that a Public Relations person's loyalty was to his employer and not to the public.

The workshop audience met this comment with considerable disapproval.

Westerman emphasized that while a P.R. person could not easily be charged with libel or slander, if the person was ethical, he wouldn't lie. But what about unethical P.R. people? This question was put to him, and he shrugged and replied nonchalantly, "The reporter should check the information."

The rest of the discussion was an earnest and heated debate between Workshop students and Westerman. He answered every question with a calm disposition that made one wonder if he went through discussions like this often.



# Fall Fashions To A 'T'

By Stacy Callendar

Summer has ended, but there's no need to dress down because those brilliant, bold colors that splashed into style this year are still going strong.

For casual school attire, "Prep" is the name of the game for both young men and women. Chino pants are in. Pea green, tomato red, Navy blue and lemon yellow are just a few of the many colors to be matched with a woven plaid shirt for a complete look.

To turn on a sophisticated air, there are "pleats to please." Pleated skirts are still going strong, and wool is the fabric. Let it be a solid or bias plaid pattern, and you can't go wrong. Pleated pants with a variety of detailing to choose from, especially side slit pockets, are a necessity for everyone's wardrobe, male or female.

Plush, comfortable velour is a versatile top for the fall and winter. In such

styles as mandarine collar, V-and U-necks, and a rainbow of colors, they can be worn "as is" or layered, giving you endless combinations.

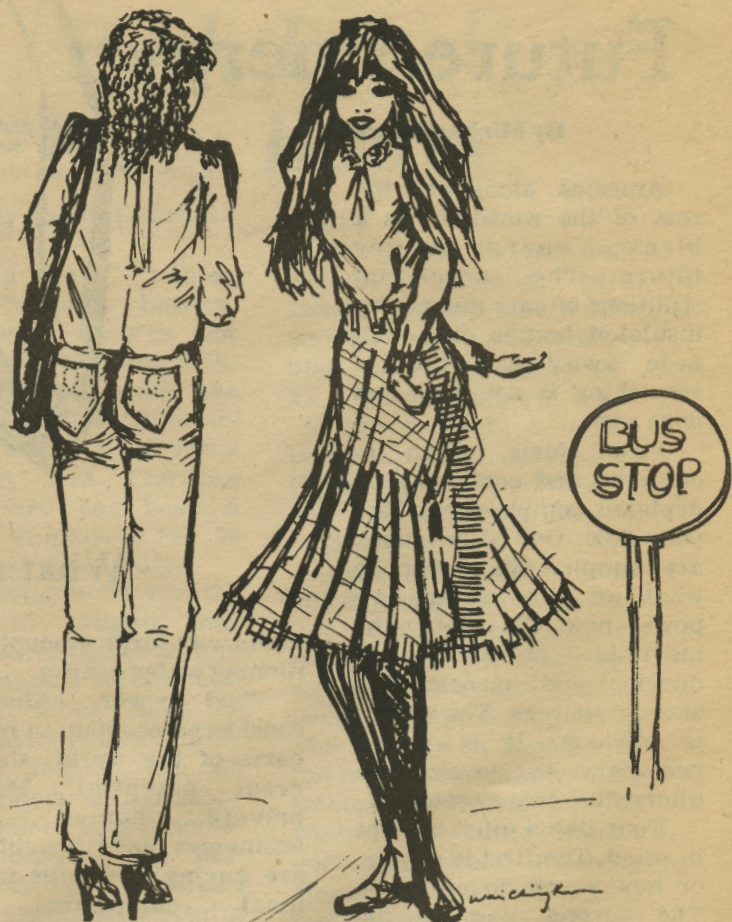
For an evening out, nothing can compare with a Chinese dress. Diagonal shoulder closings and side slits make a slender, flashy appearance. Lightweight with the look of satin, the newest colors of magenta, lavender, burgundy, teal and fushia will surely appeal to every eye.

The western look has hit the Eastern Coast and, for men, it's the cowboy. Dual colors, piping and rodeo stitching give a rugged flair to any shirt. What could be matched with these shirts but ever-lasting Levi jeans. Top it all off with a fine quality Stetson cowboy hat of straw or beaver, and you're ready to swing into high gear.

If there's a signature, it's designer. No matter where you go, it's inevitable that you will see a name stitched to the back pocket of a pair of jeans. Sasson, Jordache, Bonjour, Calvin Klein, Britannia and Gloria Vanderbilt are just a few of the many famous designer names. These jeans may be for anyone, straight leg and tight fitting. Prices range from \$30 to \$50.

Accessories must be mentioned to give the needed final touch. For women, a wide leather belt accents many fine styles, giving a classic look. For men, skinny knitted ties have made a come back and blend easily when a semiformal look is desired.

So what ever suits your fancy, make sure that you step out this fall dressed to a "T."



## ★ Press

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pornographic pictures and ads, and pro-drug ideas are out.

The papers are cleaned up and now mostly anti-drugs. They have expanded to include sports, editorials, movie listings, reviews, and letters to the editors.

The Real Paper and the Boston Phoenix have graduated to the place where there is a balance of conventionality and honest outspokenness.

(Meanwhile, an alternative paper, The Bay State Banner, established in 1965, was an enigma. The Banner, which caters to black people, somehow captured the balance of sobriety and forthrightness, that every

alternative paper is headed for, at it's beginning.

(The theme was unity, progress and self-reliance for black people, and it still is.

(It boasted editorials, a women's page, a men's page, book reviews, features, cartoons, sports, poetry, fashion and beauty contests, art, the roving camera, which was a question of the week answered by "chancely" met people, and obituaries.)

Looking at all the underground newspapers around today, one can truly say the alternative press is an interesting and informative escape from the daily conventionals.

## Kiss Rocks In R.I.

By Delcieann Palmer

The Providence Civic Center was mobbed with a sell-out crowd. Many of the fans wore make-up similar to those of the "KISS" members. The smell of marijuana lingered everywhere, billowing up in thick clouds.

The opening group, "New England," performed

before an appreciative crowd. Then the lights went out, and the crowd stood and cheered wildly. Four loudspeakers slowly opened and four figures emerged: bass player - Gene Simmons, drummer - Peter Criss, rhythm guitar - Paul Stanley, and lead guitar - Ace Foehley.

"Hello Providence," screamed Paul Stanley,

"let's Rock 'n' Roll all night and party everyday." The group then proceeded to perform their popular hits, such as "Calling Dr. Love," and "Beth."

However, the highlights were not so much the singing as the theatrics. Rockets launched from Ace Foehley's guitar during high frequency notes, and the guitar then went into flames. Peter Criss's drum set rose above the stage, and flares were set off during his drum solo.

The main event of the night was when Simmons "flew" to the top of the Civic Center and started singing "God Of Thunder." He then played a demonic bass solo and spit up streams of blood. The crowd went wild when this happened, and it's a safe bet that if you asked anyone what happened at the Kiss concert, the blood event would be mentioned.

People have labeled the group as "for kids only," but this concert was not a "kids" event.

## Pense A Toi (Thinking Of You)

I sit here pondering about you,  
and the things that were once true.  
You were once here with me,  
but you went on,  
you left me here on my own.  
The memories say; we had happy days.  
The tears say-those days have been years.  
I sometimes wonder if it was all in vain.  
Maybe some day I will learn not to feel the pain.

By Delcieann Palmer

## A 'Fame' Review

By Lauren McLean

"Fame" is undoubtedly not living up to its name. It is a story about high school kids trying to get their place among the stars.

The movie opens with auditions taking place at the School of the Arts in New York. It is clear to see that the school is very competitive and one has to be damn good in order to get accepted. Once school is in session, the movie covers

very quickly four years at the School of the Arts.

The movie then tries to deal with some heavy issues of several freshmen students but, unfortunately, cannot quite cover the issues well enough to leave a strong impact on the viewers.

So, "Fame" is not such a good movie because it leaves alot of loose ends for the viewers to try to put together after the movie is over.

## Life

Life alone is up to you,  
made of things you think and do.  
Life is striving at a moderate pace,  
it does not matter what the race.

Reality plays a role indeed,  
the love, the hate, the want, the need.  
Life is hunger, passion, and thirst,  
love and desire among the first.  
Life is peaceful, gentle, kind,  
rapped and unite in one bind.  
Life is a challenge, a precious jewel,  
what does your life mean to you?

By Bonita Walker



# "Dear KiKi"

By Kathy John

Dear Kiki,

I'm 16-years-old, and I am slowly but surely falling in love with a 23-year-old man. He doesn't mind my company and he treats me with alot of respect. I want him to meet my mother, but he thinks she will object to my seeing him. What to do?

in love

Dear in love,

Don't try to push him too hard; maybe he has a reason for not wanting to see your mother. Don't be in such a rush. Take your time and everything will fall into place.

Love, Kiki

Dear Kiki:

I have a girl friend who is very nice looking. I am not bad looking but when I walk down the street with my friend, men whistle at me and not at her. Why?

confused

Dear confused,

Maybe you look like a nicer person than your friend and, anyway, beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

Love, Kiki

Dear Kiki,

I know this man. He is in his 30s, I'm 18. I like him. Should I pursue a relationship? Please tell me.

age dispute

Dear age dispute,

First of all, does he know how you feel? Does he feel the same? Do you think you are mature enough to handle this relationship? Ask yourself all these questions and if they are all yes why not? To each his own! Good luck, sweetie.

Love Kiki

Dear Kiki,

I saw a real fine-looking

guy on my way to work yesterday. As I passed by, I knocked him over and he broke his nose. Should I ask him out or should I wait until his nose heals.

Signed D.P.

Dear D.P.,

Well if he was nice looking I promise you he won't be with a broken nose. If I were you, I'd wait until his nose heals, then take a crack at it.

Love Kiki

Dear Kiki:

I am in love with a young man. He is in love with me. The problem is this my grandmother hates him, why I don't know but I love him and I also love my grandmother. What should I do?

going crazy

Dear going crazy,

You grandmother doesn't have to like him as long as you love him and he loves you. If your love for each is that strong, then you shouldn't let anyone get in between you two.

Love Kiki

Dear Kiki,

How does a man with excuses sound to you?

Leo

Dear Leo,

He doesn't sound too good to me.

Love, Kiki

Dear Kiki,

I have two young men who are in love with me. I care for them both. I can't really make up my mind which one to stick with. I don't want to lose either one. What to do?

two

Dear two,

One must appeal to you more than the other one. So choose; you can't have them both.

Love, Kiki

# The Need For Eloquent Speech

By Wai Ching Kwan

Some might say it is an innate talent, while others could consider it to be an ability that is attainable through desire and effort. Whatever the case, just being able to express oneself with fluency, grace and clarity is truly an invaluable gift.

Today, eloquence is slowly becoming a lost art; people are beginning to focus less attention on the significance of developing refined speaking habits. In fact, secondary schools offer little or no formal instructions on oral communications or public speaking. The only instances whereby a student is actually exposed to a type of formal oration are the occasional oral reports that teachers assign.

The student then can experience the effect and reaction of standing in front of a large group of people to deliver a speech. Yet, even in such a circumstance, a pupil does not acquire proper training regarding speaking publicly, only an experience.

Teachers very seldom comment on the student's performance on the floor. They might ask the deliverer to speak louder or stress some points on eye contact and posture. But there is often no counsel given on how the person can improve his or her presentation.

As a result, the student would return to his or her seat, relieved that the ordeal is finally over and dreading each time he or she has to stand before the class to speak again.

Several months ago, the school committee held a hearing on the possible closings of several

elementary schools. A representative of one of the schools approached the microphone, faced the audience, spoke against these closings. It was apparent that the speaker, a teacher, was quite apprehensive, if not downright nervous by the tremor in his voice which continued throughout.

By midway in the speech, most of the audience had turned away. Whatever wisdom that might have been contained in his speech was lost to the assembly. The speaker had stammered incessantly as he went along with his defense and nothing could be made of those who were present because of his confused presentation.

The need to excel in speaking, not only in public talks or debates or lectures, but also in private discussions, cannot be emphasized enough. In a society such as today's where job competition is overwhelming, skills in public speaking are a key factor in securing a job. The impression one makes in an interview often determines

the possibility of being hired.

Furthermore, even in daily conversation, it is essential for one to convey his or her ideas, thoughts and feelings so that others could understand and recognize. Exchanging ideas is the reason for conversation. If people cannot understand one another when speaking, there will be no communication.

Of course eloquence is more than just the ability to enunciate words accurately. Eloquence requires a projection of feelings and expressions along with one's speech. There must be life in the voice and actions of the speaker. Why else is one speaker more interesting than another, or a student more attentive to one teacher than he is to another?

In addition, those who have mastered this verbal art tend to be less self-conscious and more confident in themselves and their abilities. After all, they have grasped the soul of all communications.

## Not All Glamour

By Delcieann Palmer

Be a model, or just look like one. We have all heard those lines before, and many women and men alike do pursue the very competitive field of modeling. You have your many modeling agencies that more or less offer the same guidelines.

Some people do modeling parttime, fulltime, or maybe just for fun, and others just like glamour. Just about anyone who has done any modeling, will tell

you that it's not all fun and games.

There is a lot of work involved, which can be very strenuous at times. But once you have gained success in the field, one can earn up to hundreds of dollars an hour. Three important factors of being a good model are having: ambition, confidence and manners.

Once a model has mastered these three elements, he or she can master the field.

# A Look At WNAC-TV

By Lauren McLean

On August 26, the Urban Journalism Workshop of Suffolk University had a very enlightening visit at WNAC-TV and WRKO General Building located in Government Center in Boston.

Upon entering the Greenroom of Channel 7, the Workshop was introduced to

the editorial director Arch J. Macdonald.

He strongly stressed that an important factor in the field of communications is that one must be able to relay ideas with understanding. He said, "Communications is very competitive, and there is always room for a serious hard-working man or woman."

Macdonald also stated that editorials allow the community to express opinions. Macdonald mentioned that his editorial program "Access" is somewhat different than others because it also allows people who disagree with previously aired editorials to express their opposing opinions.

The Workshop was then led on a tour of WRKO and WROR which are the two radio stations at WNAC-TV.

Roger Alan, WRKO public affairs director, acted as workshop tour guide and explained the different functions of the departments.

He informed the group on how radio broadcasters must have precise timing to run the radio station smoothly. But he also said, "Once you get the hang of it, it's like anything else you're used to doing."

Alan mentioned that women have just recently made a substantial breakthrough in radio broadcasting, but presently there are no minorities broadcasting at either WRKO or WROR.

After the tour with Alan, the group met again in the Greenroom, there we were introduced to Sixto Escobar, the producer and host of the program "Eco." "Eco" is a weekly bilingual show which deals with topics of the Hispanic community.

When asked does the Hispanic community appreciate Eco, Escobar replied, "Well, I get more comments by word of mouth, instead of by word of letters which I'd like to see more of." Escobar explained to the Workshop that letters are more desired because they can be put on file.

The group was next

taken on a tour of the rooms affiliated with the TV broadcasting.

The tour was lead by William Hahn, Vice President of Community Relations. The Workshop was able to see the complex computers and cameras that are used to air the news and daily shows.

Hahn told the group that Newsroom 7 is presently being reconstructed.

He said that the new construction of Newsroom 7 is costing several thousands of dollars. The project commenced August 25 and will be completed within seven days.

The group was then introduced and inspired by "Black News" producer Patricia Rochon and "Black News" reporter Carmen Fields.



William Hahn explains television operation to workshop students.  
(Photo by Joseph A. Kirnon)

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# Queen A Royal Success

By David Garcia

Queen's new album "The Game" shows they still have what it takes to produce hits. The album is solid and has a large variety of styles ranging from Hard Rock to Disco to Soft Rock. The first song, "Play The Game," has the old "Queen's" style in it, including operatic melodies, a characteristic of early Queen. The song is currently being heard frequently on AM radio.

"Dragon Attack" is the best cut on the album. It has a Hard Rock beat with a good drum solo in the

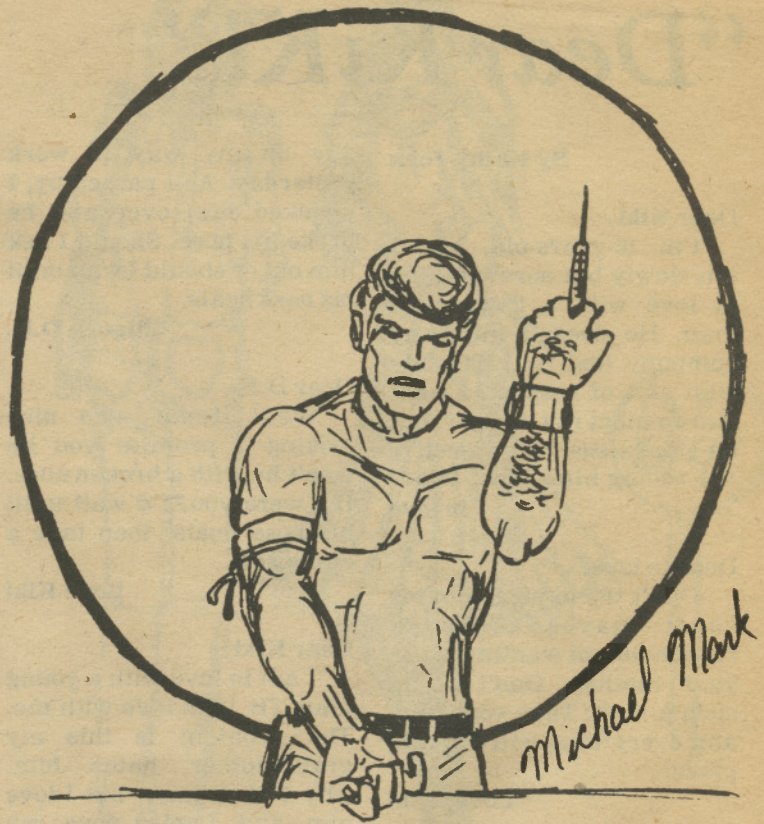
middle. It is solid, and a unique type of song, in the sense that guitar solos are played in spots where words would usually be sung.

The song most likely to be remembered on the album is "Another one bites the dust." The song has a Disco beat with Rock vocals. It's flying up both Rock and Disco charts, which is a sign of a very popular song.

"Need Your Loving Tonight" and "Prime Jive" are two typical Queen songs. They begin slowly and then tear into a fast-paced rocker.

Two of the songs on the album were released in '79. "Crazy Little Thing Called Love" was one of them. It was also extremely popular. It had an updated 60's sound. The other song, "Don't Try Suicide," is somewhat like their popular song "Bohemian Rhapsody." The poignant lyrics are sung excellently by Freddie Mercury, lead singer of the group.

Queen will be performing in Boston sometime in September, and they are famous for putting on a theatrical concert that is not soon forgotten.



## Education Preparation?

By Wai Ching Kwan

In an unexpected moment during a lively class discussion, our history teacher sprang an impetuous question: "Why do you go to school?" Naturally, everyone in the class reacted the same way. "We go to school because our parents make us, and besides, the law requires it." Of course, once we reach age 16, the latter excuse no longer applies. In fact, I could have dropped out the moment I turned sixteen; but I didn't, and a majority of sixteen year olds remained in school as well.

So, if the law no longer requires us to continue our education once we've come of age, then the reason we are still here finishing high school is due to our parent's insistence that we do.

Let's take this a step further. Why do our parents want us to go to school? We went to kindergarten so that we would be well prepared in the A B C's and the pledge of allegiance to the flag for the first grade. From there, we try to get promoted into the next grade level. This continues through elementary school, junior high and senior high school.

The sole reason we struggle so hard in high school is to achieve the

ultimate goal: College! High school is just a tool employed to get us into a college. But when you look closer, does high school really prepare us for college? Maybe in the academic sense it might but how ready are we, psychologically?

Up to this point, the manner of education has been basically the same at every level, from first grade to the twelfth. We become increasingly independent of teachers and our classmates each advancing year. When we reached the fourth grade, the process of commuting began. We would go as a group to the music room or the art room or the gym ourselves. The teacher would no longer come to our homeroom with music sheets and a harmonica, or large white or vanilla art papers and crayons. In junior high, students commute from class to class, not only to the music room, but also to English, math, science, social studies, classes. Step by step we become familiar with the rest of the school and teachers outside our homeroom. In high school, the students go their own way. Each class acquires an interesting air because of the variation in the students.

We've traveled in some extent in asserting our in-

dividuality; nevertheless, when I think about college life, I still feel insecure. In college, you will be completely on your own; you will meet people from all over the country and maybe all over the world; you will have learned to develop some sort of study habit that works for you.

Your parents will not be there to compel you to do your reading assignments every night; the professors at the university do not even care whether you get it done or not.

We are so used to teachers nagging us about our attendance, giving out warning notices to those who might flunk, correcting our mistakes continuously and repeatedly asking us to be quiet and to pay attention so we will pass our tests and not have to wind up in summer school learning little more than nothing. We probably would find it difficult to adjust to the nonchalant attitude of the professors in college.

Decisions will be our own. Out of hundreds of courses offered, we are expected to choose a small number for our curriculum and pray we haven't made a mistake; for in college, there is something to lose: money.

Why do we go to school anyway? The torture never stops.

An Editorial

## Teen Drug Abuse

By Gayle Johnson

In my opinion, the penalties for drug abuse and drug trading should be made harsher.

The fact is that drug abuse is as bad, if not worse, that it was during the height of the drug scene in the sixties, and drugs are reaching a younger group of people. Children nine and 10 are experimenting with more dangerous drugs. Drug dealers can be found at the high school and, more and more at the grammar school level.

The grammar school drug dealer is not necessarily an older person. Many of them are seventh and eighth grade students. Where do these young children get these drugs? From older brothers and sisters, along with other people.

According to some Cambridge police juvenile authorities, they are not interested in coming onto school campuses and busting kids. These kids are only the little people, and the police want the really big dealers.

Drugs definitely have no place on school campuses and particularly during school hours. But what are we supposed to do? Some school officials turn the

other cheek and deny that drugs are being used in school. Some school officials have jumped down the throats of parents who have reported seeing students smoking pot on the school grounds during school hours. But, some students also disagree with school officials.

"You can go up to any student in the school and ask them if they're dealing this drug or that drug and they won't get offended, because everyone knows someone who's dealing," said a group of high school students who were being interviewed for a radio show about drugs.

Another student said he had been to a lot of different schools and that he had seen more drugs in the suburban and parochial schools than he had seen in the public school that he was presently attending.

Why do kids do it? Some do it to relax, some do it because they think drugs help them socialize at parties.

Whatever the reason, the fact is that the drug epidemic is getting no better. We must come together and unite against drug abuse. The penalties must be made harder. The more dangerous the drug, the stiffer the penalty.

### ★WNAC

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Fields spoke to the group on the many possibilities of a person's career getting changed from one thing to another and how one will most likely settle with a job that best suits himself or herself. She also told the Workshop that reporting for a weekly news such as "Black News" is just as hectic as reporting for a daily news show.

Rochon expanded on the fact that producing "Black News" is tedious, "pacing a weekly is entirely different than pacing daily news," she said. Rochon mentioned that the community plays a

large part in conveying vital information to Black News and she is pleased with the community's input that helps make the show useful.

The Workshop finally met with Dianne Publisi, manager of the personnel department. She expressed that any experience in communications is an asset to a person pursuing a career in broadcasting.

Puglisi ended the workshop's visit by saying, "Being yourself in the field of communications is one of the important factors needed to be successful."

A Review

## 'Blue Lagoon'

By Lauren McLean

"Blue Lagoon" should win an award for its outstanding scenic photography. Most of the picture takes place on an island that could be thought of as a paradise on earth. The vibrant colors of the animals, the insects, and the trees actually burst out at the viewers. The movie is also able to catch the harmonic atmosphere of mother nature.

The story of "Blue Lagoon" is about a young boy and girl who get

stranded on the tropical paradise, after they have to abandon ship due to fire. They grow up together on the island, and very beautifully and naturally learn about survival, and about each other. Later in the film they have a child and basically live happily ever after.

The acting in the movie left a little to be desired, but because the fact both the boy and girl are young and just starting out in the movie business, one cannot except Oscar-winning performances.