

"Visions" to be published

by Jill Horton

We must first have visions before we can accomplish our goals.

This philosophy has certainly come true for several talented writers on the IUK campus. Most are not seeking monetary rewards; their only desire is to be published. A literary magazine called "Visions," which is filled with the work of these aspiring IUK writers, will soon go to print with its second issue.

It began in the fall of 1992 when Judy Ray contacted the people who had won the IUK writing contest, and asked them if they were interested in putting together a magazine. All said yes. There were three main people who helped Ray, the editor, organize the first issue. They were Barry Howell and Ron Plath, who are students, and Marcia Chaney from Media Relations. Chaney spent many hours on the computer putting pages in the right order and typing in all the information.

The first issue was sold for \$2 from a table set up in the Kelley Center. There were also copies available in the library.

Soon after the first issue had been sold, the organizers of "Visions" began taking submissions for "Visions 2." By the time the second issue was being planned, Judy Ray had moved out of the area, so Barry Howell took over the duties as editor. Ron Plath, an accomplished illustrator, was put in charge of the layout. Ron and Barry decided that they were not happy with the appearance of the first issue, and wanted something that was not so computerized and did not look like a textbook.

Plath was responsible for designing each page of "Visions 2." He said that every page and illustration was all paste-up. Plath used very creative methods of coordinating the content of the story or poem with an appropriate cut-out from newspapers, magazines and pictures. The very interesting layout draws the reader deeper and deeper into each page of this literary work.

Financial difficulties are facing the publication of future "Visions" magazines; but Plath, who will be the editor of the third issue, says "We would like to see "Visions" go on. There will be three issues. After that, who knows." The hope is that the English Club will take over and produce it in the future.

Submissions are judged by a selected group of students and faculty. Everything that is submitted is read and judged. In the past, many writers have submitted poetry, but there have been very few short stories submitted. Writers are encouraged to submit both genres. The authors' names are not seen by the judges until the selection process is completed. As Plath puts it, "It doesn't matter who wrote it. What matters is what they wrote."

"Visions 2" is expected to go on sale in February 1995 for \$3, and will be available from a table set up in the Kelley Center. Remaining copies of the first issue will also be on sale for \$2. At the same time, submissions for "Visions 3" will be collected. This will continue until April.

So for all those "closet" writers who have a vision to some day see their work in print, now is your chance!

"Do the right thing"

by Cindy Wilhoite

Upon first entering Havens Auditorium I was unsure what to expect at the Fourth Annual Enchanting Minority Attainment Conference. The man to giving the speech I had come to hear was not yet on stage, and the audience, although of significant size, was relatively silent and scattered.

Nanette Bowling, administrative assistant to Bob Sargeant, Mayor of Kokomo, presented Joe Clark with a key to the city of Kokomo. IUK Chancellor Emta Hill then introduced this admired man.

Clark is the high school principal the film "Lean On Me" portrayed. He is known for his belief in the abilities and talents of young people.

The audience gave Clark a standing ovation even before he opened his mouth. This was definitely a precursor of a great speech.

Clark opened with some humor relating to his grandparents. He then recited the Serenity Prayer. Throughout his speech Clark quoted William Penn, John Wesley, and Charles Dickens among others.

The most notable thing Clark expressed was that it doesn't matter what race or what sex you are, but what you do to bring about change. He expressed the patriotic thought that "we are all Americans first and Americans last," meaning that "We are bound by the Constitution."

Clark stressed "doing the right thing" and judging others only by the content of their characters. He also discussed the difference between optimism and pessimism. He narrated a story about two twin boys, one of whom was an optimist and one of whom was a pessimist. The parents were frustrated as this state of affairs continued until the boys were twelve years old.

They went to a psychiatrist around

Christmastime. The psychiatrist recommended getting a brand new ten-speed bike and a bale of hay, and putting them under the Christmas tree. The parents followed the advice. On Christmas morning, the parents tried to persuade the pessimistic boy to try out his bike, only to have him respond that with the snow outside, it was not a good idea.

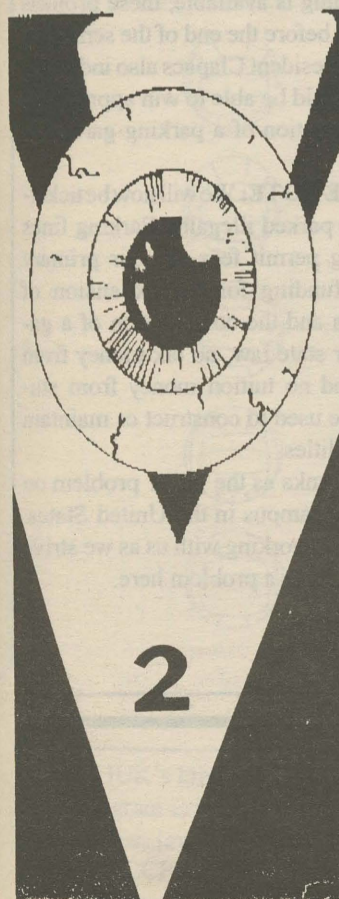
The optimistic boy had been walking around the tree muttering something to himself. The parents asked him what he was mumbling and, alluding to the hay under the tree he said, "There's a pony around here somewhere." Clark used this story to illustrate the fact that it is an individual's own responsibility to make greater efforts that will eventually lead to a greater standard of living. Or, in other words, what you put into life is what you get out of life.

Clark encouraged the audience to believe in themselves, because if they didn't, no one else would.

Clark tied his whole speech together by quoting from Dickin's Tale of Two Cities. "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times..." He applied this concept to today's educational system.

Clark also explained the baseball bat story. One day around 5:30 p.m., he was sitting in his office when the media came around and took pictures. Trying to be humorous, he started clowning around by striking poses with a baseball bat. The media actually published the picture.

He concluded by encouraging people to be happy and cheerful and at peace with their soul. His quote from Shakespeare's Hamlet sums up his speech: "This above all: to thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."



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