

KENTUCKY Kernel

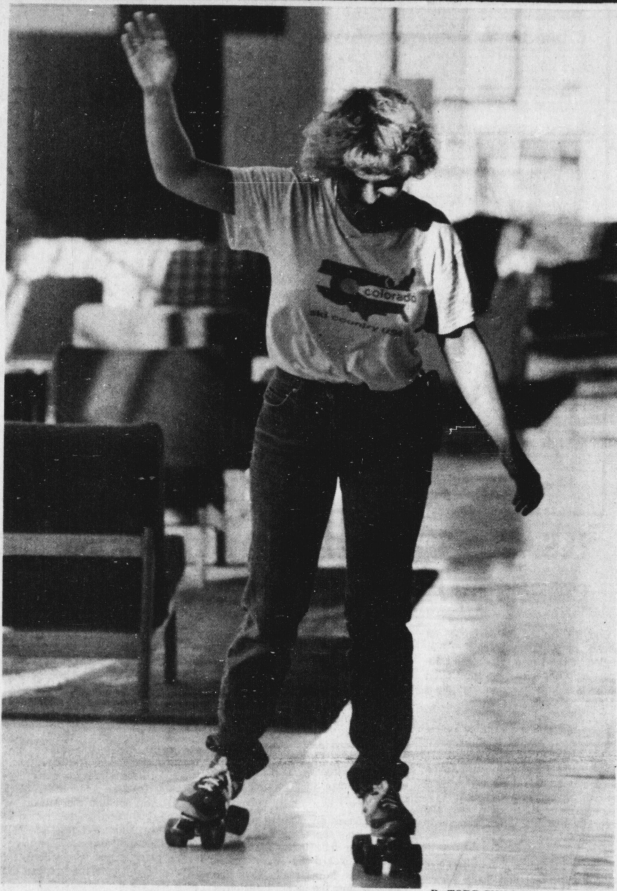
Be Prepp-ared

Alligator sweaters will be replacing polo shirts as the weather turns partly cloudy and cool today with the highs in the mid 60s. Tonight will be clear and quite cool as the temperature drops into the low to mid 40s.

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Rockin'-n-Rollin'

By TODD CHILDRERS/Kernel Staff

Cathy Rudert, a journalism junior, tries to maintain her balance while skating in the Student Center lobby. She said this was her first try at roller skating and that she was trying to learn the art so that she can skate to class.

Reagan sends letter to Brezhnev denouncing military buildup

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — President Reagan has sent Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev a letter denouncing an "unremitting and comprehensive" military buildup by the Soviets, but expressing a willingness to "establish a framework of mutual respect" with Moscow.

The letter was sent Monday and delivered yesterday, on the eve of wide-ranging discussions between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

While the text of the letter was not released, Dean Fischer, a State Department spokesman, did provide reporters with a lengthy statement he said was based on the letter.

It quoted Reagan as saying the United States is "hopeful we can succeed in establishing a framework of mutual respect for each others' interests and for mutual restraint in the resolution of international crises."

The president also said the United States is fully prepared to take into account legitimate Soviet interests if the Moscow is willing to do the same with American interests.

If the Soviets agree to such an approach, Reagan said, it could lead to a "solid and more enduring basis for U.S.-Soviet relations than we ever had before."

The Reagan letter was disclosed here within an hour after Gromyko issued one of the harshest denunciations of the United States in years during an address to the U.N. General Assembly.

Also during the presentation yesterday Gromyko told the General Assembly that the Kremlin wanted "normal businesslike relations with the United States" and not confrontation.

Gromyko, who meets on today with Haig, mixed harsh criticism of Reagan administration policies with an offer to open a dialogue with Washington "in order to seek mutually acceptable solutions to controversial problems."

"But we are not begging for such a

dialogue, we are proposing it," the Soviet foreign minister told the 155-nation world body.

While the Reagan letter concluded on an apparently conciliatory note, it also denounced the Soviet military buildup in recent years which Reagan was quoted as saying "far exceeds Soviet defensive needs and one which carries disturbing implications" that Moscow is seeking military superiority.

He also told the Soviet leader of his concern for the situation in Poland,

declaring that it "is our strongly held view that this situation only be dealt with by the Polish people themselves."

He made clear that Soviet military intervention in Poland would "have serious consequences for all of us."

Meanwhile, in Warsaw, a leading Polish Communist warned yesterday that the Kremlin may cut vital raw material supplies to quell anti-Soviet agitation sparked by the independent union Solidarity.

He also warned anyone who wanted

to push Poland out of the socialist system should realize "he is pushing the nation into the abyss of chaos, whose end he does not and cannot know."

A high-level Soviet delegation yesterday discussed further economic aid for Poland's crippled economy, and the Kremlin stepped up its attack on Solidarity, accusing it of exporting "counter-revolution" to Eastern Europe. The union met to draft a response.

Mayoral campaign remains quiet voter registration, interest light

This article is the first part of an ongoing series covering this fall's Fayette Urban-County Mayoral campaign.

By BRAD STURGEON
Kernel Contributor

Although over two weeks have passed since the traditional beginning of the autumn political season, Labor Day, Fayette County voters have been exposed to an unusually quiet mayoral campaign.

But things may be picking up according to associates of candidate Scotty Baesler who said that approximately \$15,000 has been spent on television commercials featuring candidate Bill Hoskins.

That money is in addition to \$55,658 that Hoskins filed in June as campaign expenses.

John Craig, executive director of the state Board of Election Finance Registry, said yesterday that the first campaign finance reports are not due until October 2nd. At the last reporting period in late June, Craig says that Baesler reported expenditures of \$76,689.

Hoskins said that Baesler's initial

name recognition was better throughout the county than his own. To counteract Baesler's advantage, Hoskins said that he is increasing his television advertising.

Hoskins and Baesler were nominated in May's primary for November 3rd's non-partisan general election. Baesler, 40, in his second attempt for the city hall post, finished first with 14,580 votes. Hoskins, 55, entering his first city-wide race, was the runner-up with 11,093 votes.

Baesler placed third to current Mayor James Amato and Joe Graves in 1977. At the time he was serving as Vice-Mayor and UC councilman. After his defeat, Baesler joined the county attorney's staff until March 1979, when he was appointed as a Fayette District Judge.

Hoskins served on the UC Council from 1973-77 with Baesler. He was also a community activist as chair of the Committee of 200 that opposed collective bargaining for public employees.

Although the nominations and the election are non-partisan Hoskins has charged that Democratic headquarters in Frankfort and Lexington have actively aided Baesler. Baesler and Democratic officials have denied this charge, but a recent mailout

listing Democratic candidates included Baesler's name along with all registered Democrats running in each partisan and non-partisan race.

On the other hand, Tom Uram, UK College Republican Federation chairman, notes that his group will consider an active role in either campaign at its Thursday evening meeting. "Most likely we will support Hoskins since he is a Republican," he said.

Uram added that "people from state headquarters will be at our meeting to discuss local elections."

As of late May, voter registration in Fayette County totaled 88,600. But Bob Rives, an election commissioner, expects a smaller total for the fall because about 4,000 voters were removed this summer from precinct rolls, and also because new registration "has been very light". Rives said that the last new registrations will be accepted no later than 4 p.m., on October 5.

On campus, starting today and continuing until October 2nd, the Student Association will be registering eligible students, faculty and staff during mealtime at the Commons, Blazer and Donovan cafeterias. Last year, SA registered nearly 1,200 new voters.

Administrators expect decline in enrollment

By JOHN LITTLE
Senior Staff Writer

Kentucky's eight state universities will be faced with decreasing enrollment figures in the next five years, according to two UK administrators.

The five-year budget plan shows a decline each year over the next five years in enrollment, said Peter Fitzgerald, associate vice president of administration for planning and budget. "Last year's enrollment was 23,500, and it would go down to 23,200 over a five-year period," he said.

Fitzgerald said the five-year plan is based on past rates of students going to college in different counties, then present enrollment figures in high schools are scrutinized and a projection is made from the result.

He said when projections are made this way they "fail to control major shift factors. The economy, a draft, etcetera would change the rate that people go to higher education."

He added, "Federal student funding levels may affect (enrollment) dramatically. It could keep people from going to college or it may drive middle income people out of private colleges into public institutions."

The geography of the state could also have an effect on enrollment, Fitzgerald said. The rate of Kentucky high school students going to college

is two-thirds that of the national rate. "If this were to change, then it would mean that more lower income people are coming to higher education."

Fitzgerald explained that since Kentucky is basically a rural state, therefore access to higher education institutions is more difficult than it would be for people living in urban communities.

Keller Dunn, associate dean for research, agreed that enrollment will probably decline in the future but added that some factors could change this.

He said experts have been predicting that the number of high school graduates will be declining in 1980 and 1981 and in the first half of the 80s there will be a drop in freshman enrollment. "Nobody can see any factors that would increase college enrollment. In the next 10 to 15 years we will just try to maintain the present level."

"During the 70s there was a period of very slow growth (in higher education enrollment). There was a 25 percent increase from 1970 to 80 but in 1960 to 70 there was a 100 percent increase," he said.

A decline in enrollment will not have a significant impact on the quality of education or on the cost of attending UK, Fitzgerald said. However, he said that "if the University adopts a selective admissions that would have an effect. It would

raise the quality of education in a general way, but it wouldn't be nearly as great as some people imagine it to be."

He added that a selective admissions policy would mean a decline in the need for part-time instructors and in the number of graduate assistants needed.

Dunn said he is suspicious in citing economic factors as a reason for declining enrollment. "If a student really wants to go to college he will beat all kinds of odds. Other people who are not that committed will succumb to reasons for not going to college."

"People will pick socially acceptable reasons for dropping out."

One of the major factors influencing future enrollment figures will be the number of women going to college, Dunn said. "Between 1970 to 80, 80 percent of the growth in the University was due to the increases in women. If this rate increase continues, then enrollment will go up. What women do will be the controlling factor."

However, Fitzgerald said he is not sure that growth in women's enrollment will continue this year.

Dunn summed up the enrollment predictions saying, "What are the 17- and 18-year-olds thinking? Adults don't know. They will be the ones deciding on whether to go to college or not."

Close in male-female pay gap still distant despite advances

By JANET FARRAR
Staff Writer

For every dollar earned by the average working man, the average working woman earns only 59 cents.

In the late 1930s, she earned 58 cents for every dollar earned by her counterpart. Though the imbalance in pay is improving, at this rate, it will

be another 20 centuries before women can catch up.

"It seems we take two steps back for each step we take forward," said Ann Tickamyer, a professor of sociology. "All our progress creates a backlash."

Tickamyer said she wants to believe that one day women will receive the same pay as men for equal work. However, she is not optimistic that such a change will come immediately.

"I think we're in for bad times ahead," she said. "But that doesn't mean that there's no hope for the future."

One reason women earn less than men is because they work in "women's jobs," said Lorin Points, a social science teacher at Tates Creek High School and an active feminist.

"Women's jobs do not pay as well," she said. "For example, nurses make less than tree trimmers. Child care workers make less than parking attendants. Public school teachers make less than garbage collectors."

"People still believe, after all these years that women work because they want to, and women's jobs are paid accordingly. Even the men who work in women's jobs don't worry about the money much. They consider it supplemental income," Points said.

A recent study, "The Earnings Gap Between Men and Women" issued by the Department of Labor, found that men's median weekly earnings exceeded women's by \$16. This means that women typically had to work nearly four more days to gross the same earnings that men could.

Despite the fact that increasing numbers of women are securing higher-level and better paying jobs, the report said, the majority of women "are still concentrated in lower-paying occupations of a traditional nature that provide limited opportunities for advancement."

"Many of the new entrants as well as re-entrants to the labor force must often accept relatively low-paying jobs which tend to pull down their median earnings," the study said. "However, the earnings of many of these women may increase over time, especially for those in non-traditional careers."

The study concluded with what many women might regard as

believable: the obvious: "Discrimination continues to be a problem for women in the work place."

As teachers, both Points and Tickamyer think they need to bring home to their students the realities of pay discrimination. "Students tend to think everything's open," Tickamyer said. "A lot of that's from being young. You think you're different. It can't happen to you."

Points agreed. "You have to make students aware of what they'll face."

However, there is a bright side said the teachers.

"Now women are in non-traditional majors, like engineering, business and medicine. This will enormously increase the chances of getting into better-paying fields," Tickamyer said.

Then there are possibilities in "comparative worth." On June 8, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that women who are paid less than men may sue, even if the jobs are not identical but comparable.

"This comparable worth ruling should encourage working women," said Jessica Schickler, executive director of the Kentucky Commission on Women.

Vickie Dennis, assistant executive director of the commission, added, "Participation is already good in women's action groups like the League of Women Voters and (National Organization of Women), but hopefully involvement will increase."

With inflation the way it is, more and more women are going to be working."

For the first time in history more women are working than are not working.

Of all the women of working age, 50.8 percent are part of the labor force, according to a recent study by the Bureau of Statistics. Most of them are working because they need the money.

Of females employed, 80 percent were single, widowed, divorced, separated or were married and living with a husband who earned less than \$15,000. Only 20 percent of those employed were in the position of living with a husband who was earning \$15,000 or more.

Most of the women employed are in traditional "women's jobs," most of

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Medical uses of synthetic pot result in unfounded worries

Aside from the experimental purpose of treating cancer patients with synthetic marijuana, investigations with the drug as a form of treatment could alleviate social misconceptions and ignorance connected with pot.

Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol, a synthetic form of pot, is being used across the country as an experimental drug to help cancer patients deal with the side effects of chemotherapy.

Marijuana has already been used to help cancer patients at the Veteran's Administration Hospital on Cooper Drive.

Dr. Philip DeSimone, chief of hematology at the hospital and the associate chairman of the department of medicine at the UK Medical Center, said in a Feb. 1981 *Kernal* article that younger people usually do not mind being treated with marijuana. It's usually the older patients who are frightened because they don't understand it, according to the article.

Exactly right. Most misconceptions about the drug are held by the older generation. However, the majority of this age group tends to overlook the factual dangers and harmful side effects produced by legal drugs such as alcohol.

A middle-age chemotherapy patient at the VA hospital said he would not use marijuana for treatment because he was "afraid of addiction."

R.D. Cobb, a pharmacy professor, said marijuana is not physically addictive.

Alcohol is physically addictive. It also can produce harmful side effects in the liver and

cause severe nutrition problems. Alcohol is sold with a controlled percentage of the drug in each bottle of liquor. Percentage control doesn't prevent people from over-consuming, neither does it prevent people from obtaining higher percentages in liquor by means of bootlegging.

The synthesized drug to be used for cancer patients at the VA hospital is a concentrated form of THC (the effective chemical in pot). It will be issued at a controlled level of 5 milligrams of THC per tablet.

UK Drug and Information Director Ann Amerson said the synthetic drug is probably more potent than marijuana purchased "on the street" because it is standardized and more concentrated.

Amerson said the drug produces the similar effects as "street" marijuana — which are not particularly harmful — much like the high produced from low doses of alcohol.

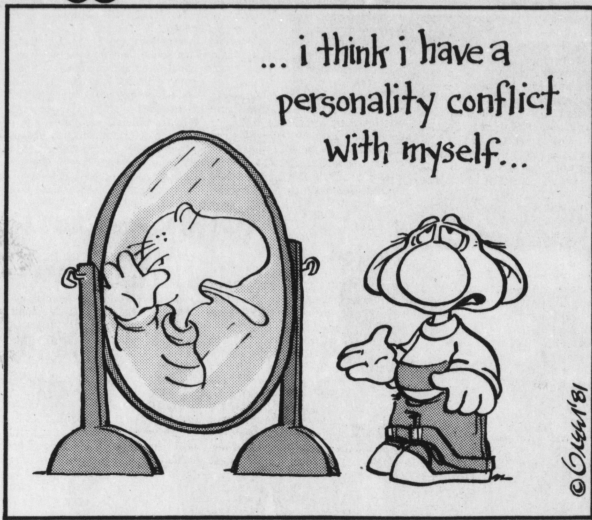
It appears that if levels of THC can be controlled in tablets for treatment of cancer patients, it too could be controlled for marijuana marketed on the streets.

Street marijuana is said to be less potent than the synthesized tablets. The experimental drug has yet to produce ill effects for patients across the nation, Amerson said.

It is obvious that the less potent street marijuana would have no more of an ill effect on people than that of the synthesized.

THC could be controlled for street sales of marijuana and legalized as is alcohol with comparable justification.

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U.S. in hot spot over South African issue; pressuring Afrikaaners not feasible solution

Can the United States come out ahead in southern Africa? That region of the world is becoming increasingly important, but the United States is rapidly being painted into a corner.

Unfortunately for the United States, there are two diametrically opposed political facts in southern Africa: (1) the Afrikaaner regime in South Africa is running against the tide of history and will almost certainly fall; and (2) the Afrikaaner regime has the strength and the stubbornness to delay its fall for a long time.

The United States government has accepted the fact that South Africa will be around for several more years, and that if we wish to do business in that area, we must be willing to do business with the Afrikaaner regime. Further, South Africa has developed a level of economic self-sufficiency higher than that of almost any other industrialized nation.

It is therefore difficult for the United States to put enough economic

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pressure on South Africa to push the Afrikaaners into changing a racial policy that they hold very dear. The United States has gone on record as opposing apartheid, but everyone realizes that simply telling the Afrikaaners that we do not approve will not change their policies in the slightest.

This causes an inclination in the black-ruled states of southern Africa away from the United States and therefore toward the Soviet Union. The Soviets do not really have that much to offer the black states other than military equipment (usually with strings attached) and moral support, but it is emotionally (and therefore politically) more appealing to the black states.

The result of this will be that the United States will have relatively little political influence with South Africa when some type of black jorjy government eventually takes power. This does not mean that the Soviet Union will have free run of a black-ruled South Africa, but politicians do tend to remember who their friends and enemies were.

The obvious policy change for the United States is to support the black states against South Africa. But there are major problems with that. First, South Africa is one of the major producers of several rare but important minerals for American industry, gold and chromium being the most notable.

Were the South African sources lost, there would be only one major supplier left — the Soviet Union. A significant portion of the military hardware with which the Reagan administration is enamored requires chromium; that administration will certainly not pursue a policy which would make the United States dependent upon the Soviets for that metal.

Second, the black African states do not want the Afrikaaner regime to fall, at least not yet. South Africa is a major exporter of food to these nations, and their citizens would have very poor diets without that food. Further, the black states of southern Africa all use South African ports, and their economies would suffer greatly without the use of those ports. If the Afrikaaner regime fell, the skilled whites that managed those

ports would leave, and the ports could not function at a level remotely close to their current one for several years. Further, if the Afrikaaners felt that there was an imminent danger of their region falling, they would close economic relations with the black states.

For the foreseeable future, this would hurt the black states with their precarious economies far more than South Africa. The rulers of the black states may not like the Afrikaaner regime, but they like the notion of economic chaos and loss of their political power even less.

The black states would certainly never admit it publicly, but they did privately ask the United States to ensure that the United Nations did not impose an economic boycott against South Africa.

If the United States were to back the public demands of the black states for the overthrow of the Afrikaaner regime, what would that mean? It would mean that the Afrikaaners would take whatever actions that they could to put pressure on the United States to change that policy, including pressure on the strategic minerals.

It would also mean that the United States would be backing those political movements that are striving to overthrow the Afrikaaners. Presently, those groups are Marxist in their orientation (varying in degree with each group) and military in their methods. The United States simply will not publicly back a group that advocates violent overthrow of an existing government.

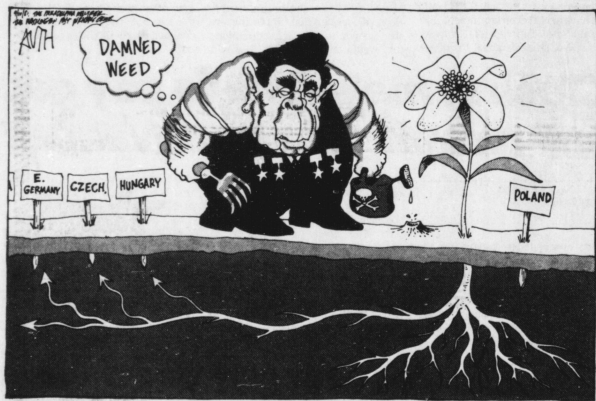
But if the United States sticks to its current policies, it will eventually lose most of its clout and economic advantages in southern Africa. When the Afrikaaner regime eventually falls, the longer that the United States has backed the white regime the more hostile the incoming black regime is likely to be.

The Reagan administration will have to find another approach. It must seek a solution similar to that which created Zimbabwe. While Zimbabwe is not an American puppet or even pro-West, it is (despite Robert Mugabe's Marxist inclinations) a Soviet puppet either. The administration will have to realize that simply because a regime is not pro-American it does not have to be necessarily pro-Soviet.

The Carter administration had the basics of the right idea in regard to its Rhodesia/Zimbabwe policy. Those policies eventually led to what would have to be called a Western success. Perhaps Alexander Haig could remember that there are capable people like Donald McHenry available for such a job. (Andrew Young, President Carter's first UN ambassador, is too politically tainted for the Reagan administration to ever accept.)

At any rate, the current administration will have to realize that the previous one did have a few good ideas, and be willing to use them. If not, it will surely be the loser.

Dana Pico is a graduate student in the Patterson School of Diplomacy.



billets — doux

Rock stars emerging

On Friday Sept 18 the *Kernal* published an article written by John Clay in which the author discussed the present lack of innovative rock and roll. Some of Mr. Clay's observations I can agree with. However, there are a few points on which I feel that he is off-base.

It seems to me that Mr. Clay is asking too much from rock and roll in 1981 and ignoring the talent that is around. It is very true that rock and roll has worn off its novelty. After more than 20 years as a major force in society, it has lived through one generation and is fast approaching its second. The ability of rock to surprise the public is wearing off quickly. It is only natural, then, that rock lose some of its spontaneity.

Most of the rock and roll heard on the air waves today is strongly influenced by the rock movement in the '60s. This is to be expected, because this period is often known as rock's finest. However, there were a lot of factors present then that are not present now. Sixteen years ago, rock had been around long enough to develop into its own art. It no longer had to look to blues or jazz for direction. Yet, rock still had its raw, surprise factor. Couple these with a generation rift, and the possibilities for creativity are, and were, endless.

Now in the '80s, these factors are virtually nonexistent. Yet, there is one factor that affects rock music at present that hasn't successfully manifested itself in rock's history. This is the fact that big rock groups are staying at the top of the rock world for long periods of time.

This can be easily seen by the fact that the Stones, the Who, and the Kinks and the Moody Blues all put out new albums in 1981. This creates a whole new dimension in rock and roll. It also creates a dilemma for those performers who "soldier on" in the business. Will Mick Jagger and Keith Richards ever write another "Gimme Shelter"? Will Pete Townshend ever write another "Won't Get Fooled Again"?

Of course, the answer is "no" because there is a lot more to good songwriting than good lyrics and good chord progressions. There are very few "instant classics," time bears out great hits. I believe that it is unfair to demand such perfection.

I also believe that it is unfair to demand perfection from new bands. I am referring to Mr. Clay's article on Chrissie Hynde, the main composer for the Pretenders. The new Pretenders album is only their third. It took the Rolling Stones several albums to put out "Let It Bleed." It took Pink Floyd several good albums to come up with their masterpiece "The Wall." Excellence cannot be rushed. To quote Pete Townshend, "whoever put Beethoven under contract?"

As far as Mr. Clay's comment that "the artistic values of albums seem to be on a definite wane," I would suggest that he tune into several groups. Besides Bruce Springsteen, whom Mr. Clay came close to granting, it is my opinion that Ric Ocasek of the Cars is the best "new" American songwriter. The Cars have cut their own sound and have improved on it with each album.

The Police have done the best job of combining reggae and rock into a unique sound. This year, Billy Squier shows a lot of promise with his "Don't Say No" album. Pat Benatar has put out her finest work, "Precious Time." Even Eric Clapton highlights his best vocal work on his "Another Ticket" LP.

It is my belief that rock is not decaying in any way, shape or form. As long as there is an audience out there asking, there will be performers with guts who will stand up and try to give some answers.

Tim Dwyer
Communications freshman

Rock still entertaining

John Clay's article "Rock Dying a Slow Death" (Sept. 18) brought out some interesting points which I feel compelled to add to.

(1) Mick Jagger, Paul McCartney, James Taylor and more will be performing 'til they can't catch their

breath between verses because they're like any other artist — music is a way for them to express themselves.

(2) There will not be another Elvis or Beatles — ever. Rock is too big.

(3) Even Springsteen is starting to sound the same. There are many possible ways to put a rock song together: after a while rock (like symphonies, impressionist paintings and novels) appears the same. The best rock performers are those like Springsteen who have something to say in addition to their music.

(4) Reaffirm your faith in rock and roll by listening to The Clash's "Sandinista!"

(5) Several of my friends and I spent last Friday night at the Club Au Go Go and had the best time in a long while listening to some really good, exciting music. Rock is not dying a slow death, you only have to know where to find its pulse.

Tim Kazior
Mathematics senior

BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed



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Circumstances were similar, but not quite the same

Kentucky-Alabama contest turned back the hands of time

At 2:00 a.m. EDT, daylight saving time ends. Set your clocks back exactly one year.

A thousand miles away Saturday, there surely was somebody named John or Joe, painting a room, or slamming a screen door and not much caring that time was running out on Kentucky's football team.

After trailing 9-0 for so long and then rolling so quickly to a stunning 10-9 lead, it was hard to believe that Kentucky was just two minutes away from losing to Alabama, 19-10.

Hard to believe, that is, until you remembered that this is, after all, Kentucky, where two o'clocks come earlier, the fall (the topple, the loss, the discouragement) sooner, the days shorter.

Remember: Spring forward, fall back.

kaiser

It all looked familiar Saturday, kind of. Like years before. Like last year. Like falling back. Like games already lost.

When the hands of three UK receivers inexplicably turned back from the kickoff that Kentucky so desperately needed in the end, it seemed like things were finally returning to normal. The hands of the clock would turn back too and Kentucky would be Kentucky again, the ill-fated team of last year. And all those years before.

Why not? It was all familiar, wasn't it?

After only a couple of games, the team will change starting quarter-

backs Saturday at Kansas: Randy Jenkins will start instead of Terry Henry — just like last year.

The Cats were beaten by Alabama — just like last year.

They're 1-1 after two games — just like last year.

A thousand miles away, it may seem as though Kentucky turned back time again Saturday.

But up close, right here between Alabama and Kansas, there are differences which separate this year's team from last year's.

There's been steady improvement (by the quarterbacks), said offensive coordinator Perry Moss this summer. "They've gained maturity and game experience, which they needed."

"You very seldom see a rookie do well at that position."

After last Saturday's game, Moss, who joined the coaching staff late last season, was even more enthusiastic.

"Jenkins showed no hesitation. He played extremely well against as fine a defense as we've ever played against, better than those great Penn State teams that used to come in here."

"He's earned the right to start."

Jenkins' game against Alabama last season was a nightmare. He completed only six of 15 passes for 31 yards, and was intercepted three times. Five times he was dropped behind the line, totaling 38 yards lost. He gained only four net yards rushing.

Saturday Jenkins completed 10 of 18 passes for 137 yards and threw only one interception.

Last year as a team, Kentucky managed only seven first downs against Alabama, 97 yards rushing, and 31 yards passing for a total of 128 yards offense. The Cats lost three fumbles.

Meanwhile, Alabama gained 22 first downs, 409 yards rushing, and 74

yards passing for 483 total yards.

This year the statistics were surprisingly even.

The Tide had more first downs (14-12), more yards rushing (225-65), and more total yards (250-207). But Kentucky passed for more yards (142-25), completing 11 of 25 passes. Alabama completed only three of nine.

The Tide lost two of six fumbles, Kentucky only one of two.

But the most important difference lies in the mood of the young season.

"This is one of the most courageous games I've ever seen a team play," said Curci after the Alabama game.

A thousand miles away, the Johns and Joes will read only the "W" by Alabama and the "L" by Kentucky and see nothing much new.

But up close, in the long fall shadows of Commonwealth Stadium, you can hear and feel the cheering — cheering that grew unusually loud when Kentucky took its glorious 10-9 lead over the Crimson Tide.

Right here, this sellout crowd of

58,000 a thousand miles close, did care.

"This game indicates this will be a better team," said Moss over the phone Monday. "We were 1-1 this time last year too, but we were beaten bad early."

Saturday, Kentucky was not at the mercy of the referees, the opponent, or the clock, but of itself. Its fate at 2:00 was in its own hands, something that seldom could be said last year. There was still time.

Unharrassed, yet innocent of ever before having touched such fame, Kentucky, not time, drew back its hands and let that final kickoff fall.

Stan Gay, the Alabama cornerback who recovered the unclaimed kickoff, said, "Kentucky's players seemed surprised. I kept looking at one of 'em, thinking, 'Why don't you get the ball?'"

A thousand miles just seems so far to run after you get it.

Robbie Kaiser is a sports writer for the Kernel. His column will appear every other Wednesday.

Vandy's Taylor leads SEC offensive stats

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Vanderbilt's Whit Taylor has run for only five yards but he is the total offense leader among the 10 football teams in the Southeastern Conference.

That's because the Commodore quarterback has passed for 547 yards in his team's two games. His total, 552 yards, and his average, 276, are both higher than Georgia runner Herschel Walker's 439 yards and 146.3-yard per game average in total offense.

Walker, however, is tops in rushing with a that 146.3-yard average and in

all-purpose running with 162.7 yards a game.

Undefeated Mississippi's Kelly Powell has the highest passing efficiency rating, 145.6 points, in a formula based on percentages of completions, interceptions, yards per pass and scoring. Kentucky's Randy Jenkins is next at 140.5 points.

Figures released yesterday by the SEC office also show two Vandy receivers, Waymon Buggs and Norman Jordan, leading with an average of seven and six catches, respectively, per game.

Auburn fullback Ron O'Neal has the best scoring average per game, nine points, while placekickers Peter Kim of Alabama and Brian Clark of Florida are the top scorers with 26 points each. Their teams have played three games each while Auburn has played only two.

Vandy's Jim Arnold took over the punting lead at 45.4 yards a punt, closely followed by Alabama's Malcolm Simmons at 44.6, Auburn's Alan Bollinger at 44.5 and Mississippi State's Dana Moore at 44.4.

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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS SEPT. 28

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campus crime

Sept. 6, Sunday — A \$40 blazer was taken from a car located in the Seaton Center lot. Glasses and paper, totaling \$20, was also taken from a car in the lot.

Sept. 8 Tuesday — A \$41 battery was taken from a car in the Stadium Red lot. A picture and table, totaling \$75, were taken from the 2nd floor of the UK Medical Center. A \$60 picture and a \$35 flower basket were taken from the 6th floor of the Medical Center. A bicycle, valued at \$15, was taken from the F-Building at Cooperstown. An obscene phone call was reported from the 2nd floor of Patterson Hall.

Sept. 9, Wednesday — A threatening call was reported from the 2nd floor of Blanding I. Ten albums and groceries, totaling \$85, were taken from a car located in the Seaton Center lot; \$200 worth of damage was done to the car.

Sept. 10, Thursday — A blazer and six tapes totaling \$140 were taken from a car located at 459 Huglette. A change purse, containing \$12, was taken from the 3rd floor of M.I. King Library South.

Sept. 11, Friday — Four windows were broken out of the guard shack located on Boone Lane. A \$475 moped was taken from the porch at Blazer Hall. A \$250 dictaphone was stolen from the 2nd floor of the Medical Center. Magazines valued at \$14 and \$9 worth of drugs were taken from the 2nd floor of the Bowman Building. A \$200 bike was taken from the front of Anderson Hall; it was later recovered. A sofa valued at \$256 was taken from the Student Center's Great Hall. A cassette deck, two tapes, and an equalizer totaling \$400 were taken from a car located at the College View lot.

Sept. 12, Saturday — In two separate incidents money and

laundry tickets, valued at \$350 each, were taken from the A-Building and the C-Building of Shawneetown. A telephone and a water cooler were damaged at the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity house.

Sept. 13, Sunday — The lights and generator totaling \$20 were stolen from a bike located at the B-Building of Shawneetown. Two bikes valued at \$230 and \$189 were taken from 320 Columbia Terrace.

Sept. 14, Monday — Damage totaling \$10 was done to a radio located on the 1st floor of Scovell Hall. A \$12 wallet and its contents, valued at \$11, were taken from the locker room of Memorial Coliseum. Money and laundry tickets valued at \$120 were taken from the D-Building laundry room at Shawneetown; \$50 in damage was done to the machine. Twenty dollars in cash was taken from the 6th floor of the Medical Center. A harassment incident was reported from the rear of Haggin Hall.

Sept. 15, Tuesday — An attempt was made to steal the television located on the ground floor of the Agriculture North Building. Cash, totaling \$400, was taken from the 1st floor of the Agriculture Science North Building. A \$300 wallet containing \$13 in cash was taken from the 3rd floor of the Fine Arts Building. A license was taken from a car located on Funkhouser Drive. An attempt was made to steal the flags located on Administration Drive. A \$210 projector was taken from the 2nd floor of the Classroom Building. A \$5 lock was taken off a locker in the Medical Center. An obscene phone call was reported from the 2nd floor of Blazer Hall.

Sept. 16, Wednesday — An attempt was made to steal a moped located in the courtyard of Haggin Hall. A \$50 battery was taken from a car located in the South lot of the

Medical Center. A \$300 T-top was taken from a car located at the Stadium Red lot. A \$200 bike was taken from the Blanding Tower bike rack. A \$139 bike was stolen from the northeast door of the Seaton Center.

Sept. 17, Thursday — A tire was slashed on a car located at the rear of the UK Police Department Building. Cash, totaling \$26, was stolen from the building located at 915 S. Lime St. The rear louver was taken from a car located at 422 Rose Ln. A \$300 T-top was stolen from a car located at the Stadium Blue lot. A \$100 bike was taken from the front of the F-Building of Shawneetown.

Sept. 18, Friday — A billfold and its contents, totaling \$40, were taken from the 2nd floor of the Classroom Building. Money and laundry tickets, totaling \$175, were taken from the F-Building laundry room at Shawneetown. A \$120 8-track tape player was taken from a car located at the Seaton Center lot; damage done to the car was valued at \$150. An attempt was made to take a statue located at 627 Woodland Ave.

Sept. 19, Saturday — An indecent exposure incident was reported from the front entrance of Parking Structure II. A \$100 bike was taken from the F-Building at Shawneetown. Six dollars in cash was taken at the Greg Page Apartments. An incident of unlawful imprisonment was reported from the Greg Page Apartments. An incident of gambling promotion was reported from Holmes Hall.

Sept. 20, Sunday — A \$240 bike was taken from the D-Building of Shawneetown. A \$127 bike was taken from the front of Donovan Hall. An attempted burglary occurred at the Greg Page Apartments.

Pay gap

continued from page 1
which are clerical and service positions. This helps account for the lower average salaries of females when compared to the average salaries of males.

However, male workers are paid higher than female workers in almost every job category. The study observed that because so many employed women are married and have children, they are more concerned about convenience of location and flexibility of hours than about position and salary. A 1973 survey shows that women look for jobs nearer to home than men do.

The study suggested that females may not be as likely as male workers to accept a job with heavier responsibilities or a job requiring overtime

work. The study also suggested that perhaps women lack the same degree of self-confidence exhibited by male workers in seeking opportunities for job advancement.

The study went on to say that although many women do have doubts about themselves and worries about location, it is unfair to say that women are paid 9 cents on the male dollar by choice. The DOL report said that sex discrimination, both covert

and overt, is a very real problem for today's working woman.

"Women are making progress in their effort for equality, but they're

going to need a break," Points said. "Pretty soon, men are going to get interested in the women's movement. More wives will be in the job market, and a man will suddenly realize, 'Hey, my wife's not paid enough, or treated fairly,' or whatever."

Honors competition

The Honors Program announces to all its members a special essay contest. The prize is two airplane tickets and overnight accommodations at the

Hyatt Regency in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of visiting the Rodin Exhibit at the National Art Gallery. The deadline is Oct. 2.

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