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Study shows seat belts save lives, money

By **TONIA WILT**
Campus Editor

Seat belts can save lives as well as taxpayers' dollars, according to a study released yesterday by the Albert B. Chandler Medical Center.

The study, "University of Kentucky Traffic Injury Cost Study," examined physician and hospital fees for patients at the Medical Center who did or did not wear seat belts at the time of their accidents. Costs at other hospitals and rehabilitation centers were not considered by the study.

"It does no good for anyone to come and ask our opinion on something unless we can provide that opinion based on scientific in-

formation," said Dr. Emery Wilson, dean of UK's College of Medicine.

"We know that seat belts can save lives, we know that (the use of seat belts) decreases hospital stays. But now we have evidence that it also decreases the funding of health care and it decreases the cost of taking care of that number of patients," Wilson said.

The study, conducted by Dr. Marc Holbrook, associate professor of emergency medicine, and Kathy Liddle, a third-year medical student, revealed that 41 percent of the expenses accumulated by patients without insurance are paid by the government.

"Those patients who with a substantial, that is, a \$1,000 or more or half or more of the hospital bills was paid for by Medicare, Medicaid or written off as bad debts were grouped into another category of government share category," Holbrook said.

The study found that the average health-care costs for patients not wearing a seat belt were 4 1/2 times higher. The hospital stay for those not wearing a seat belt was four times higher, Holbrook said.

"When you can document that (wearing seat belts) saves health care cost, it is difficult not to advocate this," Wilson said.

"It may be your right to go through a windshield, but the state has to pick up the cost."

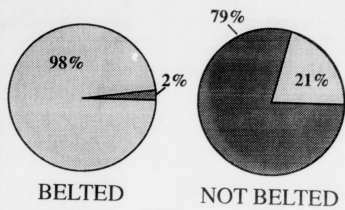
"I feel that the increased use of seat belts will substantially decrease both the medical cost and the hospital utilization in automobile crash trauma care," Holbrook said.

"In the past 10 years, I can count on one hand the number of faces I have seen back together that were wearing their seat belts at the time of the crash."

Data were collected for the project Jan. 31 through May 31 in which the following criteria were considered: age, sex, hospital bill, doctor bill, length of stay, whether the patient was wearing a seat belt and whether the patient came to the Chandler Medical Center first.

Data was taken from 259 of the 294 observed cases.

Treated and Released UK Crash Injury Cost Study



Courses on black culture popular

By **CHRISTOPHER JOHN FARLEY**
USA TODAY/Apple College Information Network

The study of black culture is enjoying a resurgence on many U.S. campuses, thanks in part to the growing numbers of black academics teaching the courses and to white students enrolling in the courses.

Introduced in the 1960s, black studies courses have been followed by many universities to slip in the past 20 years. But now, "There's a tendency in many instances to upgrade programs," said Nellie McKay, a professor of U.S. and Afro-American literature at the University of Wisconsin.

McKay researched a dozen black studies departments on Midwestern campuses as part of a Ford Foundation study and found that department officials "were all anxious to improve what they had and make it stronger."

Ohio State University is offering more courses and programs through its three-year-old Black Studies Community Extension Center, in a primarily black section of Columbus, Ohio, the center gives students firsthand experiences, such as watching a civil rights group in action or observing the workings of a welfare agency.

"We started with only a few courses at the center; now we have about a dozen," said William Nelson, a political science professor who teaches in Ohio State's black studies department. "The center allows students to apply much of the theory they get in classrooms in a practical way."

The classes often enjoy broad student support, according to Joseph Russell, executive director of the National Council on Black Studies.

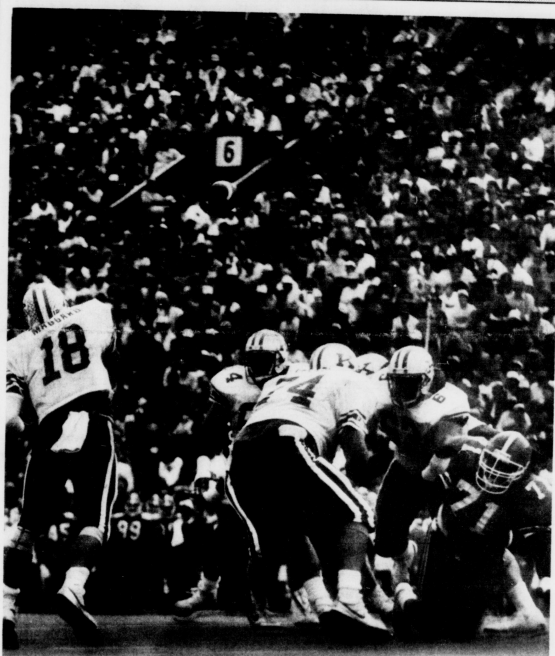
"More ... institutions are seeing increases in non-minority students taking these classes," Russell said. "Part of this is due to university policies making them required parts of the core curriculum."

The Ford Foundation study found that white students make up half of many classes in black culture.

Also contributing to the resurgence of black studies courses is the rise of a generation of black academics schooled in the 1960s and 1970s, a reaction to escalating campus racism and the popularity on campus of black women writers such as Toni Morrison, author of *Beloved*, and Alice Walker, author of *The Color Purple* and *The Temple of My Familiar*.

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BATTLE FOR THE BARREL



CHUCK PERRY/Kernell Staff

UK quarterback Freddie Maggard looks over the Florida defense last Saturday in Gainesville, Fla. UK lost the game 38-28. The Wildcats close the season Saturday at home against Tennessee.

Wildcats prepare for UT

By **CHRIS HARVEY**
Senior Staff Writer

When UK meets the No. 8 Tennessee Volunteers in Saturday's 3:30 p.m. finale in Commonwealth Stadium, the circumstances surrounding the game will be all too familiar.

Once again, UK (6-4, 2-4 Southeastern Conference) is out of the running for a bowl bid and is sputtering. And Tennessee (8-1, 4-1 in SEC) is in line for a bowl (Cotton Bowl) and is a solid 7-point favorite to give the Cats their fifth loss on the season.

And once again, UK coach

Johnny Majors is worried about his team's chances for a victory in Saturday's game, which will be televised on ESPN.

"I look for the Kentucky team to be at their best against us," said Majors, who has won eight of the last 10 games against UK. "This is going to be a whale of a ball game. They don't give up a big play very often, and you must execute extremely well on offense against them."

"You better be ready to tighten your chin straps real good and play tough against Kentucky, particularly with the hard-nosed football that Jerry Claiborne and his staff teach."

When talking about UT, Claiborne is not at a loss for words, either.

"They'll be the second best football team that we've played this year, right behind Alabama," said Claiborne, who is 1-8 against UT in his career as a head coach. "They are a solid team in every area. It will definitely be a

big challenge for us."

On offense, UT presents UK with the challenge of stopping sophomore quarterback Andy Kelly and freshman running back Chuck Webb.

Kelly, who replaced former starter Sterling Henton in mid-season, has thrown for 898 yards on 59 of 97 passing.

"The big difference in the team that lost to Bama (47-30) and the team they have right now, is Kelly," Claiborne said. "He has done a super job of running their football team. He's completed over 60 percent of his passes and is a good athlete."

Kelly will sometimes line up in a shotgun and then quick-kick the football.

Kelly has a talented stable of wide receivers in seniors Terrence Cleveland and Thomas "TD" Woods. Woods has caught 22 balls for 383 yards, while Cleve-

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Cupboards are bare at food agencies

By **MITCHELL LANDSBERG**
Associated Press

There will be a big spread this Thanksgiving at the soup kitchens, homeless shelters and food pantries where many Americans now spend their holidays. For those in need, truly may be a time to give thanks.

But it is a time of worry for many of those who serve the needy. This has been a year of red ink for the nation's food banks, whose generosity has not been matched by the corporations or government agencies that supply them.

Second Harvest, the Chicago-based distributor of surplus food that is the largest single supplier for the most food banks, expects to distribute 16 percent less food this year than the last — the first decline in its history.

The decline would be even larger were it not for a spurt of corporate

charity following Hurricane Hugo and the Northern California earthquake. Second Harvest officials say.

Food bankers blame part of the decline on a frenzied pace of corporate takeovers that have left food industry executives glued to the bottom line and less concerned about the needy.

"I think corporations are not as generous as they have been in the past," said Rodney Bivens, executive director of the Oklahoma City Food Bank, where contributions were down by about 41 percent by the end of September.

Donations have picked up slightly since then but are far from meeting Oklahoma's rising demand for food, Bivens said. "The reality is, the agencies that we serve end up giving out less," he said.

Once, a poor family might have been able to count on a loaf of bread with sandwich meat in its

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Galbraith announces his gubernatorial bid

By **GREGORY A. HALL**
Staff Writer

Proclaiming that the time for a change in attitudes toward marijuana has come, Lexington lawyer Gatewood Galbraith officially announced his candidacy for the 1991 Democratic gubernatorial primary.

Galbraith told about 50 supporters at the Lexington Civic Center's Heritage Hall that he favors legalizing the sale and taxation of marijuana to adults to raise new tax revenues for education.

Galbraith's only other political campaign was an unsuccessful bid for Commissioner of Agriculture in 1983.

Galbraith said that marijuana should be "taxed and controlled as a cash crop" in the state. He said that it should be grown in rural counties and sold to the state, which would act as a middleman. A \$1,000 per pound tax would be placed on marijuana, Galbraith said.

Marijuana taxes would be used to fund education and the drug would not be sold to minors, he said.

Decriminalizing marijuana also would help the nation's war on drugs, Galbraith said.

"The most effective anti-drug program possible is to remove marijuana smokers as a buffer zone

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STEVE SANDERS/Kernell Staff

Gatewood Galbraith announces his gubernatorial candidacy last night at Lexington's Heritage Hall.

SPORTS

Lady Kat basketball opens season Friday. Story, Page 3.

DIVERSIONS

Book on Miles Davis reveals stormy career. Review, Back page.

Black studies are popular

Continued from Page 1

"Black studies and women's studies have found common ground in black women's fiction, thereby expanding the market, the readership and the student interest for all of us," said Henry Louis Gates, a senior Andrew W. Mellon fellow at the National Humanities Center.

The new interest in black studies differs from the upswing in the 1960s because "there is now a generation of scholars in black studies who have the right credentials for getting high-powered faculty appointments," said Sheila Biddle, program officer for the Ford Foundation. "When black studies first took off, it was very much a protest movement and programs and departments were conceded as a way of keeping the peace or restoring the peace," Biddle said.

Proponents of black studies say a college experience is incomplete without at least one class in the discipline.

"As long as we teach American history without the perspective or involvement of blacks, we're going to teach a very skewed and biased American history that is only partially true," said Darlene Clark Hine, a history professor at Michigan State University.



MARCHING PROUD: The UK Marching Band plays during Saturday's game at Florida following a bus trip that included a three-hour traffic delay on Interstate 65 and a broken-down van.

Many food agencies are facing shortages

weekly food bag from a charitable organization. Now, the bag may contain two loaves of bread — but no meat, Bivens said.

"The ultimate loser is, obviously, the most needy of all," said Kevin Fagan, director of development for the Greater Philadelphia Food Bank, where donations are down at least 15 percent from last year.

The Philadelphia organization is fairly typical of the 200 food banks that have sprung up around the nation since the first one was established in Phoenix in 1967.

About half the Philadelphia bank's food comes from the Second Harvest, which collects products that are considered unmarketable by major corporations. Such food might be mislabeled, underweight or overweight; too close to its expiration date; or an item that has been discontinued or repackaged.

The other half of the bank's donations come from local sources: supermarkets, local manufacturers,

charitable organizations or private individuals.

All the food is distributed to a network of local organizations that are involved, in one way or another, with feeding the needy.

The federal government used to supply a substantial portion of the food given out by private organizations, but that amount has been shrinking. Second Harvest officials say they have received 172 million pounds of surplus government food in 1987, but half that amount the following year and this year.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture said that it will distribute about 239 million pounds of food to charitable organizations this year, down from about 272 million pounds the year before.

The main reason for the decline, USDA spokesman Phil Shanholzer said, is a sharp drop in the amount of surplus dairy products, is partly because of a change in federal price support payments.

Blood test on driver involved in accident to be studied

Staff reports

The blood sample analysis of a driver involved in a fatal accident near UK's campus last Saturday night won't be completed by the Kentucky State Police for at least two weeks, according to Officer Omer Cowherd, an accident investigator for the Lexington-Fayette Urban County police.

UK student Thomas Michael Goeghegan, 22, was struck by a car while crossing the intersection of Euclid and Woodland avenues Sat-

urday night. Lexington police Officer Joseph Carr said Goeghegan was crossing the intersection against the traffic light.

Goeghegan was pronounced dead at 8:52 p.m. at Good Samaritan Hospital, according to Fayette County deputy coroner Charles Howell.

Blood samples taken from the driver of the car, a 17-year-old Lexington male, were sent to the Kentucky State Police Crime Laboratory for analysis.

GOOD LUCK ON FINALS BETTER STUDY

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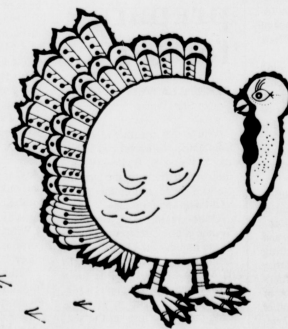
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Remember just how lucky you are



MICHAEL CLEVINGER/Kernal Staff

Two-thirds of the homeless are single men. One-third to one-half are veterans.



It would be nice to think that everyone's Thanksgiving will be filled with family, friendship and food. It would be nice to think that each UK student can go home this weekend to greet a tearfully joyous mother and celebrate the holiday.

For some, it might be pretty easy to think that way. But for many others, reality presents a starkly different picture.

There are many families without the means to have a decent holiday meal — or any meal, for that matter. There are those who come from broken homes.

And there are those who have no home at all. According to the Lexington Chapter of Housing Now, there are at least 800 documented homeless people in Lexington-Fayette County, and for every documented homeless person there are two undocumented homeless people.

Between 1986-87, there was a 26 percent increase in the homeless population in Kentucky, and as of 1987, 35,837 people were without homes.

There are an estimated 3 million homeless adults in the United States — the land of opportunity — and 500,000 homeless children.

It is not a simple matter of laziness for many of these people, and certainly not for the children. A lack of education or training prevents many from qualifying for jobs, and even those who work and try to maintain a home of their own see their paychecks disappear on high rent and utility prices, medical costs, and food.

But these are just a bunch of statistics that often go in one ear and out the other. It's pretty easy to glance over the page and then ignore everything.

But how can we ignore the people pushing their carts around campus in search of our carelessly discarded soft drink and beer cans so they can get a few bucks for their next meal?

How can we complain about residence hall life and then ignore the run-down buildings so close to campus that many of us would be reluctant to enter, but that other people call home?

How can we criticize the quality of campus cafeteria food and then ignore the men, women and children who frequent Lexington's Horizon Center or Community Kitchen for their only warm and balanced meals?

It actually may be quite easy for many people to disregard these situations with the attitude that "I have my own problems to worry about." But that's the point. As members of the same society, their problems are our problems. As human beings, the well-being of society's disadvantaged is of concern to the advantaged as well.

But then we come to the hard part: What can we possibly do? To help solve the problem will require complex efforts on the part of the government and the private sector to create opportunities and helpful economic conditions. But it also will rely on the small but significant efforts of individuals in the community — and that means *you*.

It may be impossible to resolve this problem totally, but it sure can't hurt to try.

At this holiday time, take a moment to donate money, canned goods or other items to Lexington agencies or those in your hometown. They need any amount of assistance — at all times of the year, too.

Go to one of the Circle of Love receptions this semester to get the name and Christmas wishlist of a needy child and help make their holidays a little nicer.

Volunteer just an hour or two of your time to serve meals to the homeless and hungry at a local agency, tutor some students who need and want assistance, or just visit someone you know, or don't know, who just needs to know that someone is thinking about them. It can make a bigger difference than you may think.

We are at this University for a higher education, but one thing we may not learn in the classroom but which is equally, if not more, important, is simple compassion.

Tomorrow is Thanksgiving. It would be more apt to reverse the holiday's theme.

It would be nice if each of us would do something for others for which *they* then can be thankful. It's one thing to give thanks, but it's another simply to *give*.

Over 40,000 homeless Kentuckians won't have much to be thankful for this holiday season.



STEVE SANDERS/Kernal Staff

Experts say for every documented homeless person there are two undocumented ones on the streets.



STEVE SANDERS/Kernal Staff

Since 1980, Budget Authority for all federal housing assistance has been cut from \$32 billion to \$7.5 billion.



KAAREN BALLARD/Kernal Staff

Two generations on the streets of Lexington. Among the more than 40 thousand homeless in Kentucky.



STEVE SANDERS/Kernal Staff

Evidence shows that by 2003 there will be at least 18 million homeless people, a 600 percent increase.



STEVE SANDERS/Kernal Staff

In Lexington-Fayette County there are at least 800 documented homeless people, some of whom have children.

DIVERSIONS

TV show deals with bigotry, acceptance

By GARY MULLINAX
USA TODAY/Apple College
Information Network

"Alien Nation" has cops and bad guys, fighting and sleuthing. But that's not why it's one of the most intriguing and entertaining new shows on television.

The real reason is the Newcomers — members of a slave race from another planet whose slave ship crashed and deposited them on Earth.

They look a little like humans, but have their differences. Like big heads with bulges and ridges and reddish marks on them that look like scars; and, heads with gouges on the side for ears.

Newcomers toast one another with sour milk, eat raw meat for dinner and open a tin of larvae for a special treat.

They're also a little smarter than we are, often more pleasant, always more adaptable. In fact, they are blending into human society quite nicely in the year 1995 — or would, if bigoted humans didn't resist their efforts.

You might think there would be drawbacks for an actor playing one of these aliens.

After all, as series regular Sean Six puts it, doing scenes with that head on "is like acting with your hands over your ears. It's like acting with a football helmet on, minus the weight." It takes about two-and-a-half hours to put it on each day, "depending on how tired the makeup artists are."

But Six believes that the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages. So does Jeff Marcus, a fellow cast member on this Fox network show.

Six, 21, plays rebellious teenager Buck Francisco, "an alien without a cause," he said. He is the son of George Francisco, head of the main alien family on the show. George is a police detective whose partner is an edgy but essentially decent human named Sikes.

Marcus, 29, plays a slightly "slow" Newcomer who works at the police station as a subordinate to George and Sikes. Marcus describes the character as "the perennial innocent — very vulnerable, naive and childlike."

His name is Albert Einstein. Many Newcomers were given names of famous humans when officials processing them got tired of thinking up more appropriate ones.

Marcus recently was featured in an episode that explained his function as one of a special group of Newcomers who serve as sexual catalysts who must have relations with women before their husbands can impregnate them.

One reason Marcus likes playing an alien — besides the obvious fact that it's steady work — is the way that head affects the viewer's response.

"The head is so fleshy that all the focus goes to your eyes," said Marcus, who has extensive stage experience. "For an actor that's a real gift."

Another gift, according to Six, is the freedom the head allows him as he figures out how to approach each scene.

"Nobody can say, 'Hey, an alien can't do that.' So it gives me freedom as an actor to make wild choices," he said.

Both also like the freedom from typesetting this kind of role promises.

"When I'm done with this character, I'll be able to play another kind of character," Six said. "I could be somebody as far away from this as possible. A lot of TV actors get stuck in a certain kind of role. It's

hard for people to buy them as anything else. But that just won't happen with this show. Everyone who's an alien looks so different out of makeup."

Marcus said the experience might give his career a whole new orientation.

"I've made somewhat of a career playing offbeat people, and this is about as far as I can go. Maybe now that I've milked this to the max I can start playing normal types."

"Any way," he said, "let's hope I'm not typecast as a slow-witted alien. That would kind of be the kiss of death."

Of course, a person who labors every day in alien makeup could turn anonymous pretty quickly.

"I was on the set one day to pick something up when I wasn't working, and people had no idea who I was," Marcus said.

He thought that experience was "wonderful," but sometimes he feels a little weird when Jeff Marcus disappears under the prosthetic head.

"People look at you differently," he said. "I've always gotten away with a lot through charm and smiles and dimples. When you're really unattractive as I am with Albert, people don't look at you in the same way. They don't want to get close. You feel like a real oddity."

The theme of being "different," of being an outsider, is crucial to "Alien Nation" itself. The producers never let us forget the plight of the Newcomers ("Skags" to bigots). That their situation parallels that of minorities in the real world is clearly part of the point.

Marcus said his own background helps him with this aspect of the role.

"I'm Jewish, so I have a bit of the feeling of what it means. I've dealt with a lot of racist behavior. But I can always blend in. If you see an alien on the street you know he's different."

Six believes that his background helps, too.

"I've always felt sort of alien in my life. It's a classic story. We hopped from city to city, my mother and I, never in one city more than two years. So I was always kind of a new kid on the block. These aliens are definitely the new kid on the block."

Jazz great Davis offers self-portrait

By DAVID DUPONT
USA TODAY/Apple College
Information Network

Miles Davis has been controversial since he first hit the scene as the musical sidekick to the legendary Charlie Parker during the late 1940s.

Back then some people said the young Davis couldn't play. He's courted controversy since. That courtship continues in his new memoir *Miles: The Autobiography*. (Simon and Schuster, \$22.95.)

"The only place where I'm not given the respect I get everywhere else is in the United States," Davis writes. "And the reason why this is is because I'm black and I don't compromise, and white people — especially white men — don't like this in a black person, especially a black man."

But Davis also has been criticized by some blacks because he hires white musicians. And his best friend and closest musical associate, he says, was Canadian

Gil Evans.

The book is classic Miles. Biting, sarcastic, profane, complicated, and at times contradictory. It's full of the kind of detail you expect in an unauthorized biography.

His attitude toward women is complex. Married four times, counting his first common law marriage, he admits to being abusive and unfaithful, but asks neither sympathy nor forgiveness.

As with other "as-told-to" books, it's sometimes hard to sort out what's

Davis and what's collaborator Quincy Troupe. But anyone who has read any Davis interviews will recognize the voice, the characteristic Milesian rasp — legend says he lost the ability to talk above a whisper in an argument with a nightclub owner — wals through the prose.

The book is laced with Davis' favorite four-letter and four-syllable words. At times, the profanity is gratuitous, at other times it appropriately captures the Davis bluntness.

He dares you to either hate or ad-

mire him, and seems not to care which it is. What makes this such an engrossing read is the searing, un sentimental quality of much of the telling.

Few books are as graphic about what it's like to be hooked on drugs. Davis has been addicted to several: heroin, cocaine, alcohol, tobacco — the last, he says, is the hardest to lick — or to have to deal daily with addicts like his former boss, Parker, or a host of former sidemen.

And though he maintains he's now clean, he doesn't preach. His anecdotes are as incisive as his playing. He's never been big on playing a lot of notes — he learned about using musical space from pianist Ahmad Jamal and from Thelonious Monk.

By the way, he says his legendary feud with Monk was overblown and humbly notes that if he'd ever threatened Monk as reputed, the bear-like pianist "could have picked up my little ass up and thrown me through the wall."

Parker comes off as a charming manipulator, a seedy genius who

couldn't be trusted.

The harshest treatment is dished out to Davis' newest nemesis, Wynton Marsalis. The young trumpeter is given to making disparaging remarks about Davis' post-1969 music, when the trumpeter adopted electric pianos, basses, synthesizers and a backbeat.

Marsalis' criticism is ironic, since his style is rooted, at times almost to the point of mimicry, in the pre-electric Miles.

Davis calls Marsalis' statements "nasty, disrespectful" and tells of ordering an unwelcome Marsalis off the stage at a Vancouver festival.

According to Miles, you need more than the technical skills which Marsalis has in quantity.

"You need feelings and an understanding of life that you can only get from living, from experience."

As Miles: *The Autobiography* shows, Davis has no lack of those.

Baker's life chronicled

By AUDREY C. FOOTE
USA TODAY/Apple College
Information Network

From 1925 to 1975, Josephine Baker was probably the most famous African American woman in Paris. From a St. Louis slum, she out-ranked women in every endeavor except marriage; her greatest rival for attention, the Baltimore-born Duchess of Windsor.

Awarded the Legion of Honor in 1961, she was given a state funeral in France with an honor guard and a 21-gun salute.

Two biographies, *Jazz Cleopatra: Josephine Baker in her Time*, by Phyllis Rose, (Doubleday, \$22.50; 321 pp.); and *Josephine Baker*, by Patrick O'Connor, (Jonathan Cape/Random House U.K.; \$35; 304 pp.) proves that she went far despite humble beginnings.

She went to Paris in 1925 to dance in the Revue Nègre. The French were ecstatic. A scandal and a triumph, "la Baker" was to become the queen of the French music-hall between the reigns of the pert Mistinguett and the poignant

Edith Piaf.

She had learned early to be an expert jazz dancer; later, with hard work, she achieved an attractive singing voice. And she managed to sustain the voice and her wonderful figure into her 60s, clear proof of some kind of genius.

Like the versatile Mistinguett, Baker developed several personas: the chorus-line clown of "Shuffle Along," then the near-naked sultry savage, "stomach" dancing in the Revue Nègre.

Later, as a music-hall star, Baker sang more than danced, and overdressed rather than undressed, swathed in feathers, sequins, furs and rhinestones.

Yet her career is only the most obvious aspect of a remarkable life. Although her judgment, luck and friends sometimes failed her, her successes were well ahead of her time.

She combated racism during her tours in the United States, by the '50s insisting on integrated audiences.

But she was also steadfastly loyal to her adopted country.

"Holidays in Hell"

A Lecture by P. J. O'Rourke

a noted writer who has been published in *National Lampoon*, *Playboy*, *Esquire*, and is currently the International Affairs Desk Chief at *Rolling Stones*.

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Kentucky
Kernel