

KENTUCKY Kernel

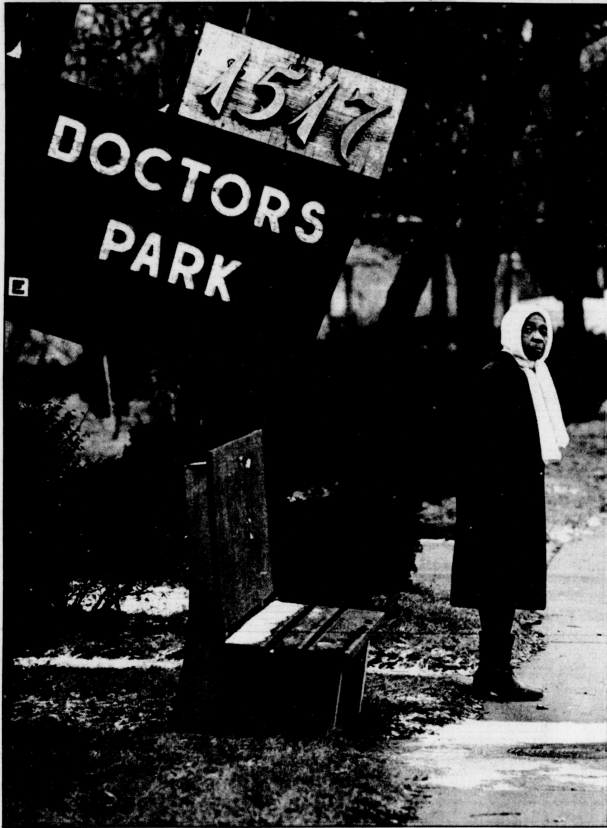
Vol. LXXXIV, No. 99 Thursday, February 4, 1982 University of Kentucky Lexington, Kentucky An independent student newspaper since 1917

Cold brew

Keep your coats out for just a few more days. It will be cloudy and cold today and tonight, with highs around 50 today and in the 20s tonight. There is a chance that light snow will develop tomorrow, with highs in the low 30s.

Sin City

The Kentucky Kernel Entertainment staff knows what its audience wants. It has taken a hard lingering look at the multifaceted issue of pornography, stripping away the layers of pretension and misconception.



Hey Busdriver

Hilda Pullen, 68, stands waiting for the bus to come down Nicholasville Road to pick her up. She had an early afternoon appointment with the doctor, and was waiting to get home to warmer surroundings. You'll probably want to get home to warmer surroundings today with the temperatures hovering around 30 degrees.

Clarke favors severance tax; disputes 'new federalism'

By BILL STEIDEN
Editor-in-Chief

In the past two years, Kentucky's state government has suffered repeated general revenue deficits, leading to massive budget cuts to almost all sectors of state government, including higher education.

At UK, the budget cuts have forced the administration to enact numerous compromise measures in order to cope. At present, hiring and repairs and maintenance for University buildings are frozen, and salary cutbacks and even the elimination of entire programs have been proposed.

The obvious answer to the problem of finding the necessary money to preserve the status of Kentucky's universities and other institutions is to generate more revenue — that is, raise taxes.

This is the job of the General Assembly, and most observers predict that before the present session is over, new taxes will be enacted and/or existing ones will be increased. One of the central figures in the attempt to increase the flow of revenue will be Rep. E. C. Clarke, D-Danville, chairman of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee.

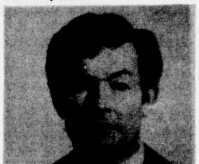
The following is a wide-ranging interview between the Kernel and Clarke yesterday:

Kernel: Governor Brown has been talking about raising taxes for the past two years. What are the most potential sources of new revenue?

Clarke: It's hard to say. That's what everybody would like to know. The sin taxes on alcohol and cigarettes, I guess. The most logical of all angles today is increasing the coal severance tax. The severance taxes are not imposed in full on the citizens of Kentucky. That's a big difference.

One of the problems with Kentucky's tax base is that we look like two years and years at the per capita tax comparisons between Kentucky and

other states and we were always real low. We were low in median income but we were also low in per-capita taxes so we kept thinking "well, we're not overly taxed."



JOE CLARKE

And yet, the people kept complaining all the time, so my committee commissioned a study to be done through an economist, taking a look at family tax totals, where you separate out the total taxes from, let's say, an average family of four — and you can back off from that and you suddenly discover why per capita taxes are not a meaningful figure. You look at a state like Louisiana — they tax oil so they don't have to tax the individual, so the rest of us are paying the bills down there.

Really the only taxes that we export in Kentucky are the corporate income tax, which is not a large tax source — it's been difficult to predict, it's not been growing — and the severance tax. You don't want to impose enough corporate income taxes that you start hampering our industrial development efforts. I think the corporate income tax right now is pretty competitive, but we're not increasing it enough to bring in very much money.

My committee requested that economists on the LRC staff do a study a study on the impact of increasing severance taxes. They just gave us the preliminary about two weeks ago, which indicated you had increase the severance tax up to

about 12 percent — it's at four-and-a-half percent now — before you really had a massive impact on coal production, and that that could be increased two percent to six-and-a-half over the present four-and-a-half with negligible impact on production.

Kernel: So that leaves a lot of space to work with?

Clarke: Well, I think so. Obviously, there will be some resistance to it by the coal industries, so it's not going to be an easy thing to do, but it seems to me now when the need is so obvious. There's some pressure to do something, and that tax base is one that we do export. About 85 percent of that coal is purchased out of state, so somebody else is paying that bill.

I'd like to get the rate increased to the extent we can do that without burdening the industry, and sort of broadening our base. Then, when the economy improves and sales, corporate taxes, personal income taxes are coming in good, maybe we can leave it at the new rate on coal severance and provide some tax relief or adequately fund our students.

Kernel: What do you think the governor's attitude toward increasing severance taxes will be, and how much difference will his opinion make in the legislature?

Clarke: I wish to hell I knew. It's his opposition I worry more about. I'm not sure his support is as significant as his opposition.

I think we've always blamed things on him. This session I predicted early on that we were all going to be in a different posture because the governor was always so much in control. A guy would go back home and they'd say "why in the hell did you vote for that issue," and the guy would say, "well, the governor made me. He wouldn't give us roads or jobs or he wouldn't give us this or that if I hadn't done what he said."

We can't do that any more because he's really not dictating like that. See **CLARKE**, page 5

'New federalism' will hurt education and training programs

By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL
Associated Press Writer

Editor's note: The following is the fourth part in a five-part series on President Reagan's "New Federalism."

WASHINGTON — Educators are fond of citing the original Northwest Ordinance of the 1780s, which set aside one-third-sixth of that vast stretch of land for educational purposes, as the start of the federal commitment to education in the United States.

analysis

But the Constitution does not mention the word "education," and the history of the federal commitment has been marked by fits and starts, ebbs and flows. President Reagan's "new federalism" proposals would be only the latest turn.

If Reagan succeeds in his "new federalism" plan, announced last week, to turn control of more than 40 federal programs over to the states, the federal government would jettison responsibility for most education and training for its citizens.

The Comprehensive Employment Training Act and its legacy of direct federal involvement in job programs for the poor would vanish.

Moreover, Reagan would shift to the states virtually all education programs, except compensatory education for the poor and the handicapped; the Work Incentive Program; vocational rehabilitation and vocational and adult education.

The federal government still would provide loans and grants to college students, although Reagan is seeking to cut them.

The Carter and Reagan administrations already have taken deep whacks at CETA, particularly its full-time public service jobs. Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan says CETA failed to train the poor for productive jobs in

private business, despite a federal investment of \$53 billion over the past seven years.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has denounced the proposed transfer of job training responsibilities.

The federal government pays only about eight percent of the nation's total school bills, but it shoulders a larger share in the major cities, where public schools are filled with poor children.

When Reagan took office, the Department of Education was spending nearly \$15 billion. It has since been cut to \$12.9 billion and reportedly is targeted for only \$10.6 billion for fiscal 1983. Reagan wants the department abolished.

On the campaign trail in 1980, Reagan blamed federal intervention for what he — and many education critics — viewed as a deterioration of standards in the schools.

Willard McGuire, president of the 1.7 million-member National Education Association, says Reagan's plan is "a blueprint for disaster."

Reagan sought cuts of more than one-third in virtually all federal school aid last year. He left both the \$1 billion handicapped aid and the \$2.9 billion Title I program of compensatory education for needy children out of his "new federalism" package. Congress last year cut only \$300 million from Title I.

Many of the federal school programs were created to meet special needs that Congress felt states and local school districts were neglecting. In 1975, when Congress passed a law guaranteeing all handicapped children a "free, appropriate public education," it promised to pay 40 percent of the extra costs of educating them by 1982. But the federal share has never risen past 12 percent.

Congress converted 33 smaller programs, including desegregation aid, ethnic studies, arts education and others, into block grants last year after it cut them by 25 percent to \$470 million. Those block grants would disappear under the "new federalism."

The Reagan administration already

has trimmed funds for vocational education, which Congress first endorsed in 1917, to \$653 million from a peak of \$784 million in Carter's final year.

Gene Bottom, executive director of the American Vocational Association, expects Reagan to try to slash those funds in half next year.

State and local governments invest \$9 for each \$1 spent by Washington on vocational education, but Bottom says "a federal presence is crucial,

Kysoc workers praise experience of working with handicapped

By JOHN HARDIN
Reporter

For many UK students, this summer's suspension of Easter Seals camps at Camp Kysoc was greeted by a note of sadness and a hint of frustration. Though active for several weeks now, even a student-sponsored fund raising drive won't bring in enough donations to keep the facility under Easter Seals operation.

In 1965, one year after the physical therapy program started at UK, students started taking advantage of Kysoc as an avenue toward hands-on experience — as well as the possibility of earning actual classroom credit — through student counseling.

"The number one thing for the students is to get to know themselves," said Richard McDougal, chairman of the department of physical therapy. "Do they really want to work with handicapped children? ... What's it like to live 24 hours a day with a handicapped person? How difficult is it to physically take care of these kids?"

He said the camping experience was "one of the most physically and emotionally demanding periods they'll ever face."

Students readily agreed. Forestry junior Jake Drug, a counselor in 1980 and a defensive lineman for the football Cats, said, "There's a lot of pressure on you and a lot of demands on you."

not only to have a skilled work force but for a strong national defense.

Other educators echo the refrain that Reagan, in seeking cuts in education aid, is undermining his own goal of rebuilding the nation's industrial and military might. They see Reagan abandoning President Eisenhower's post-Sputnik commitment to "the highest possible excellence in our education."

The Reagan administration phased out the last 306,000 CETA public ser-

"It's definitely one of the best courses I've ever had in college (though)," he said.

Such seemed to be the sentiment of most of the students going to camp as counselors.

Physical therapy sophomore Becky Hucksby, who characterized her stay in 1981 as "a lot of fun," later admitted, "I was in shock, in a daze, for about a day and a half. You had to overcome your fears."

Sam Eders, a political science and art major at Kysoc several times, summarized the counselor's role by saying, "No camping experience, particularly for the disabled, is any better than the staff that helps implement the program."

That staff will invariably consist of students having a broad range of resolve and ability in dealing with the handicapped.

"We had one girl that lasted one night," said Dr. Donald Cross, chairman of the department of special education. "You have that extreme to students that want to keep going back. I've had some people that have been there three or four years."

Both Cross and McDougal would like to see more students from outside their respective departments experience Kysoc. Cross cited business, engineering and architecture among those disciplines under-represented by student counselors.

"These are people that hire the handicapped, design for the handicapped, ne said.

vice jobs four months ago. Once, 700,000 people had CETA jobs.

CETA was signed into law by President Nixon in 1973 to replace the Great Society manpower programs of the 1960s. At its height in the late 1970s, CETA distributed more than \$10 billion a year to 475 cities, counties and states. Now its budget stands at \$3.8 billion.

The administration is poised to seek congressional approval for a transfer of job training responsibilities to the

states in fiscal 1983, starting next Oct. 1, possibly through block grants to the states to disburse to labor-management councils.

The Work Incentive Program, under which the poor get federal stipends so they can participate in job training, also would be transferred to the states under the Reagan plan, but the WIN program is one of few that would be spared fund cuts.

McDougal suggested pharmacy majors could be immediately from hands-on experience. He said, for example, that one 11-day camp attended by 72 campers, dispensed about 2,200 medications to its residents.

A more representative cross section of majors would also contribute to the group living process at Kysoc. Cross and McDougal said. In counseling individual considerations toward a united team effort, the progress of the camp was furthered, they said, as the counselor's own skill and care in dealing with people.

Camp Kysoc also meant a hard look at reality for the counselors.

"What shocked me most was the attitude of the kids that were there," Drug said. "It was so different to them (handicapped) compared to institutions and such ... When you're locked up like that you just can't learn anything."

"Most of the guys there were from institutions. It was really a shock to see how they changed from beginning to end," said David Bond, a business administration senior. Bond played left guard on last year's UK football team, and like Drug, counseled in the summer of 1980.

The experience also changed the counselors' perceptions about handicapped people, and themselves.

"You take more time to appreciate the little things," said Hucksby. "You not only have to learn how to talk, but you've got to learn to listen." Jennifer Bell, a special education

senior who counseled in 1979 and 1981, said, "The thing with the handicapped is everything is new ... They don't take anything for granted. They get so excited that you get excited for them. You have to love kids. You have to be enthusiastic."

"I used to look at them as totally helpless," Bond said. "But they're not helpless."

All the student counselors displayed a sense of disbelief that nothing could be done to replace the financial shortfall. Bell and Hucksby have been directing a student fund raising campaign with the University's goal as \$2,000.

So far, about \$800 has been raised by a Duane's gift certificate raffle, the Blazer Hall study-a-thon, and slide presentations and talks to groups around the state. Among future plans are the raffling of a basketball signed by all of UK's players, as well as luncheons and talks.

"It looks like the people of the community and the people of Kentucky could get together," Bond said. "It really doesn't take that much money."

"I would say 'get one less tank and open that camp,'" Drug said.

Nevertheless, Edens said he felt fortunate there were "still many dedicated, motivated, compassionate individuals that give their time and their talent so that I might look upon at least one week of the summer with a little joy."

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UK vs UL

'Dream game' good idea and would be popular event, but legislator's time should be spent discussing important issues

Once again the issue of whether or not UK should play the University of Louisville in basketball and football each year has come up.

However, this time the issue is being debated in the Kentucky Legislature. Rep. Louie Guenther, R-Northfield 48th district, and Rep. Fred Cowan D-Louisville 32nd district, are sponsoring House Bill 232 which would require by law that the two teams meet annually.

At a time when the legislature is facing many pressing issues, it is inappropriate that time should be spent by our legislators arguing and voting on this bill.

This could be the most important legislative convention in many years. Items such as funding for the Kentucky educational system, which could have a lasting affect on students in the state for a long time to come; the coal

severance tax issue; and a bill which would require consent of a parent or spouse if a woman wants an abortion, are all important issues our legislators should be concentrating on.

Guenther and Cowan argue that the schools should be forced to play each other because it would bring in additional revenue. This is true, a UK-UL game would undoubtedly mean national television coverage and a packed house at any site it is played at. Thousands of extra dollars would go to each school.

However, UK is sold out for several years and they often play on national and regional television. Louisville is similarly fortunate to be under contract for national television coverage.

This is not the first time this bill has been brought up in the legislature. However, more serious consideration is being given to it this year.

The Student Association is now in Frankfort lobbying against this bill. It is a shame that lobbying time is being spent for this purpose when it could be used for trying to save higher education in Kentucky.

Another question is whether or not the legislature has the right to interfere in the affairs of individual universities. In the future they might want to select faculty members or football coaches. A bad precedent should not be made with this bill.

There is nothing wrong with the two schools playing each other in basketball and football games. For Kentucky sports fans it would be the dream game they have been waiting for. A great rivalry would be established.

It is not the legislature that should decide this issue. The school's coaches and athletic associations should be the only voices in this matter. The legislature should stick to important issues facing the state and stay out of the athletic departments.



Solidarity With Poland by Hal Smith

Seemingly, it is the way
On the plight of freedom's lot
Lying underneath the need
In heart of patriots,
Desire to have a special touch
As they reach beyond the wall.
Returning with the treasure,
Insuring they shall not fall.
To sovereign hand of 'slavery'
Yesterday beckons one more call.

Warsaw was the leader's name
Ignited by a deep concern,
To bring new life to fellowmen
Helping get what they had earned.

Patriots deserve the stand
Our country feels their need,
Lights of freedom for them burn
And, however, we shall speed,
New hope into their bravery
Diversing their affliction's greed!

Inform your legislators that Kentucky 'must' delegate different missions to each university'

On Oct. 14, 1981, 3500 students, faculty and administrators gathered in front of the Administration Building. That day, we pledged ourselves to begin a massive effort designed to enhance the quality of higher education. Since that day, three separate sources have confirmed that our concerns were indeed valid and necessary for the Agenda of Higher Education's future. These sources include the governor himself (as stated at the Rally), a \$300,000 study performed by Price-Waterhouse and the Council on Higher Education. All three sources pointed toward the need to direct Higher Education's Agenda in such a way as to concentrate on the mission

of each individual university. Clearly, the mission of every university is not the same and these differences should be reflected in their level of funding.

Guest Opinion

All three sources point to the same fact. That being, UK receives around 78 percent of the funding that its benchmarks receive, UL around 83 percent, and the regionals around 100-120 percent. With the introduction of U of L and

Northern Kentucky University into the state system in 1970, the General Assembly decided not to increase state funding, but rather take monies away from the existing universities so as to fund the two new ones. The following resulted: UK's share of Higher Education's money decreased 24 percent and the regionals' decreased 10 percent. At the same time UK's share of students rose 13 percent and the regionals fell 24 percent.

It doesn't take a genius to recognize that UK paid for the introduction of UL and NKU into the system. While taking on this burden we grew proportionately in enrollment while the regionals shrank. It's odd that the regionals did not complain about our (UK's) drastic cuts during the last 10 years but are now crying wolf about a proposal that originally would have pushed us back to where we were by a mere 1.7 percent (which is still far short of the 1969 proportion.)

A long standing argument against UK by the regionals has been that UK receives more money proportionately to the number of students in the system. That's very true and if one did not further digging into that statistic then a conclusion would be drawn that UK is over-funded. This is exactly what the regionals are doing!

However, lets dig a little further and realize that UK is funding several areas that either don't directly involve students or are very costly per student. Examples of the former include the Ag-Experimental Station and the Cooperative Extension Services around the state. Example of the latter includes the capital intensive studies of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and the graduate program. These essential services include 17 percent of our budget. The regionals include these in their comparisons.

Now, let's do a comparison of UK's undergraduate program with that of the regionals by taking out the above programs which the regionals do not have. What we find is that UK's undergraduate funding is less per stu-

dent than any university in this state.

We must now concentrate on what the Council on Higher Education has proposed to the Governor - Mission Model Funding. This model attempts to restore our funding to levels appropriate for the 'flagship' university. Many people have called this the "Bluegrass Plan" trying to discredit the plan as benefiting only UK. This name hides the fact that UL, Northern and every community college also receives funding at a substantially increased rate because their missions also demand more funding.

We must not allow the regional universities to distort facts about this plan.

We must recognize that this state's must delegate different missions to each university. Our state

cannot support eight universities equally and expect them all to be superior, in the same sense. It can, however, adequately support each university according to its assigned function with the outcome being a superior status in each respective area.

Our direction of attack is simple. We must inform our state legislators of our support for Mission Model Funding. We must tell them that our classes are overcrowded, our programs underfunded, and our equipment is inadequate or non-existent.

This week we have that chance. Come by one of the Student Association tables either around campus or at the Student Association office in the Student Center. We will assist you with instructions about who your legislator is and where to write to him. Think about the future of Higher Education and get involved.

Britt Brockman is president of the UK Student Association.

Drugs affect most people on daily basis

The Kernel reported last week that marijuana was the leader in illegal drugs used by UK students. Regardless of the statistical accuracy of the article, it addressed an important problem endemic to industrialized, scientific societies like ours: abuse of drugs.

While reporter Carrie Wallace dealt mainly with illicit drugs - or drugs obtained illicitly, the fact remains that some of the most abused drugs are most often legally obtained via a physician: phenobarbital (a barbiturate or sedative-hypnotic drug), amphetamines (stimulants) and benzodiazepine (a newer, safer class of barbiturate-like agents which include librium and valium; depressants).

The drug problem in the United States is not really with the stereotyped addict but rather with middle-class working people who are on a prescription drug obtained legally through well-meaning physicians.

Alcohol is a popular drug, known chemically as ethanol. Ethanol is one of the top drugs abused in America today; its abuse exceeds all other so-called addicting drugs. But, even people who are supposed to know better can get caught up in the trap, the medical community is also high on the list of drug abusers - legal drug abusers.

Nurses are cited in the literature as one group which has a particularly high rate of use of methaqualone (a benzodiazepine known popularly as quaalude). Doctors, dentists and others whom have ready access to drugs are also vulnerable to drug abuse.

Caffeine, available in coffee and soft drinks, is probably America's single most abused drug! But drug abuse isn't limited to our generation, or our country.

During World War Two, some

reports claimed that the German Army was taking methamphetamine, a drug known popularly as "speed." Methamphetamine is related to a drug called amphetamine. Both drugs are stimulants. Speed caused euphoria (decreased sense of fatigue) and enhances performance on certain tasks. In other words, methamphetamine increases one's endurance and this is why the German army would have been taking it - if they were.



In fact, if Hitler did order the army to take the drug, then he probably got the idea from Sigmund Freud's writings. It was earlier, in the late 1880s, when Freud (a frequent user of cocaine) suggested several possible uses of cocaine - another drug which is a stimulant and has many of the same effects as methamphetamine in the body. One of Freud's suggestions for use of cocaine included, "It to increase one's strength during worktime..." So, now we know the "rest of the story," and society could become a super-race as long as they maintained their drug intake.

This brings us up-to-date and to America. I am amazed by the "don't let anything keep you down syndrome" that is almost stereotypical of working class people here, except that it is true. If we are sick with a cold, we are told to take a medication (by advertising) and go straight to work - wear yourself out because all you need is a pill to let you "keep on going." So, we've become like the German army was - keep on going

no matter what - take your stimulants and decongestants, go to work, go out in the world and spread your cold to everyone! Then they can use their drugs just like you did.

It's a beautiful, vicious cycle stimulated by big-money drug manufacturers. They want you to keep on going because you'll keep them going.

This attitude is epitomized by what some call the "Age of the Cocainized Nostrum." Cocaine is a stimulant that causes psychological addiction but not physical dependence. One comes to need cocaine as much as one needs a cup of coffee or a cola for the caffeine - also a stimulant drug. Between 1888 and 1914 (known as the "age of the cocaine remedy") Asa Chandler introduced Coca-Cola and was advertised to relieve fatigue and headaches.

Pharmacologically this is possible because cocaine decreases fatigue and causes blood vessels in the brain to constrict, which relieves vascular headache pain. Other colas containing cocaine included Koca Nole, Cafe-Cola, Kos-Cola, Kola-Ade and Dr. Don's Kola.

With the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act, accurate labeling of medications was required. This along with the Harrison Tax Act of 1914 and the mislabeling of cocaine as a narcotic sent the cocaine remedies a deadly blow. By 1920, most of these cocaine-cola nostrums faded from general use.

Containing beverage, and you suddenly stop consumption of it, probably favors you may get a headache due to the absence of the drug your body has come to "expect."

When you reach for your cigarette (nicotine, a drug, is one active component of cigarette smoke) or aspirin, or alcohol you are just as much an addict as any other drug abuser. Harmful drugs and other products like cigarettes were spared the regulatory axe of the FDA because they were a traditional part of our lives before Congress passed legislation designed to limit access to drugs.

The companies that manufacture drugs that do require regulation feel that they are victims of circumstance. But the real victim of circumstance is not the billion-dollar drug industry - it's the American consumer!

© 1982, John Fritz

John Fritz is a graduate student in Toxicology and is producer of Teleable's "Science Newstime."

BLOUNT COUNTY



News

Roundup

State

FRANKFORT — The state House yesterday approved 95-0 a bill increasing the penalties for possession and sale of marijuana.

The bill, which now goes to the Senate, would make it a felony to sell or manufacture eight ounces or more of marijuana. Possession of that amount would be considered proof of intent to sell.

The House amended the bill to make it tougher than the measure that was reported from the Judiciary-Criminal Committee, which applied the felony provisions to one pound or more.

The amended version also provided stiffer penalties for selling under eight ounces, providing penalties of up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$500. The original bill would have kept the current misdemeanor penalties of 90 days in jail and a \$250 fine.

Rep. Herman Rattliff, R-Campbellville, said the bill is aimed at drug dealers and not the casual users of marijuana.

Nation

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary John R. Block sent Congress yesterday a plan to achieve a "no-cost" federal program to support farmers' tobacco prices.

The plan would require a law authorizing the Agriculture Department to charge growers' fees to offset losses to the government under the program.

Legislation also would be required to give the department authority, under some circumstances, to adjust price support levels for various kinds of tobacco. The current law does not allow such flexibility.

The price support program is handled through tobacco producer associations. When a farmer cannot sell his crop at auctions for at least the

support price, he is provided an advance from the association, which arranges for the price support loans from the department's Commodity Credit Corp.

In the tobacco, which is collateral for the loans, is eventually sold, a final settlement is made. If the sales price exceeds the loan plus interest and a "collateral fee" collected by CCC, the excess is returned to the associations for distribution to their farmer members.

WASHINGTON — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak declared his support yesterday for Palestinian self-determination and urged President Reagan "to make it a living reality."

In his debut here as Anwar Sadat's successor, Mubarak studiously avoided a direct reference to the 1978 Camp David agreements which Israel insists is the only basis for settling the Palestinian dispute.

But meeting privately in the Oval Office, the two leaders reaffirmed a commitment to the accords "as the appropriate and only vehicle for addressing the Palestinian problem," a senior U.S. official said.

In his arrival statement, Mubarak lectured Israel that the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs living on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza "have an inherent right to exist and function as a national entity free from domination and fear."

The Camp David agreements, which also led to the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, promise "full autonomy" to the Palestinian Arabs. But disagreement over the powers to be held by a Palestinian council and over other issues has resulted in a deadlock.

WASHINGTON — Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier returned home yesterday after 42 days as a captive of terrorists, his arrival made more dramatic by a once-aborted landing of the plane bringing him back.

An Air Force spokesman said the plane was

never in danger and Dozier made no mention of the incident in his brief remarks.

"The aircraft commander reported he was having a slight problem with his instrument landing system and when he broke out of the clouds he realized he wasn't lined up on the runway he wanted to be," said Lt. Col. Robert Thatcher, public information officer at Andrews Air Force Base.

Bush, the first in line to greet Dozier and his wife, Judith, said, "I don't think there are any ribbons for valor in the face of kidnapping."

World

MOSCOW — In a new appeal to the Reagan administration, Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev yesterday urged "patient, constructive talks" to limit the growth of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet news agency Tass reported Brezhnev offered a more specific plan of what the Soviet Union was willing to accept at the medium-range nuclear missile talks between American and Soviet negotiators in Geneva. But a Western expert said his proposals differed little from earlier Soviet ideas rejected by the West.

Brezhnev said the Soviet Union is prepared to agree not to have any type of medium-range nuclear weapons, Soviet or Western, "aimed at targets in Europe." Failing agreement on that, he said the Soviet Union was willing to support a one-third reduction by 1990 of medium-range nuclear weapons of both sides and was ready to reduce unilaterally a number of Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles stationed in the western part of the Soviet Union.

The West claims that the Soviets enjoy an advantage over the West in medium-range missiles in Europe, and that Soviet proposals seek to preserve Moscow's edge. The Soviets argue there is a nuclear balance in Europe.



A Long Walk For Me
A lone student walks up the path to the center of campus during a sunny winter day.

LAMBDA SIGMA Membership Drive

Reception Open to Freshmen
G.P.A. of 3.5 and Above
Feb. 11th, 7:30 p.m., P.O.T. 18th Floor

\$ THE GOLD SHACK \$
\$ Buying gold and silver \$
\$ We Need Class Rings \$
\$ NOW \$
\$ 335 New Circle Rd. \$
\$ Next to White Castle \$
\$ 299-0713 \$

Red Cardinal Inn invites you to our **SPECIAL VALENTINE'S EVENING**
February 13th; Two Dinners for \$14.95

SPECIAL MENU:
Rock Cornish Hens
Wild Rice
Tossed Green Salad
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Call 252-2902 for Reservations
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PASSPORT TO EXCITEMENT.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING SPRING BREAK?

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DRAWING FEBRUARY 21

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Miss Kentucky Valentine to be chosen

STRAY CATS hold contest

By CINDY DECKER
Senior Staff Writer

You could become Miss Kentucky Valentine.

STRAY CATS (Students That Reside Away Yet Care About Their Campus), an organization for off-campus students, is sponsoring the contest, which is open to any University student.

The contest idea was conceived when members of the organization "wanted to try something a little bit different (this semester). After

brainstorming, this is what we ended up with," said Mark Cole, a computer science sophomore and president of the organization.

Sharon Childs, STRAY CATS adviser, said the party and contest is an effort "to help off-campus and on-campus students get together for an activity... It is strictly a social activity and one we hope a lot of women on campus will be a part of."

Students wanting to enter the contest must submit an application and a photograph by noon, Feb. 10, to 215 Bradley Hall. Applications can be obtained there.

Application questions deal with the

candidate's grade point average, major, classification and extracurricular campus activities.

The candidates will be interviewed by three or four judges next Wednesday afternoon, Childs said. The judges' decision will be based on the interview, photo and application.

The winner will be announced at an all-campus Valentine's Day party at 3:30 p.m., Feb. 11, in the Student Center grill. Both the winner and runner-up in the contest will receive a prize.

The party will feature door prizes, free pizza and a disc jockey to be named later.

Campus

Briefs

'Quality Circles' seminar

The intense demand for a two-day seminar on "Quality Circles" scheduled by the Center for Professional and Executive Development on Feb. 11 to 12 has caused the CPED to schedule a second two-day event Feb. 22 to 23 and a condensed one-day presentation for March 2.

Quality circles is a business management technique for increasing quality, productivity and morale and is largely identified with the Japanese production system. This technique stresses worker participation and decision-making leading to quality production.

The two-day program Feb. 22 to 23 is for key management and supervisory personnel who want a working knowledge of the technique and are in a position to make or influence change in their organizations.

The fee for the seminar is \$295 including luncheons and

will be held from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day at the Holiday Inn-North.

The one-day event March 2 is for persons interested in quality circles techniques in day-to-day supervision without a need for a full organizational implementation plan.

The fee for the March 2 program is \$95 and also will be held from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Holiday Inn-North.

Further information may be obtained by calling 258-8746.

Teenagers' parents group

A six-week class discussion group for Parents of Teenagers will meet on Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. through Feb. 17. The program is sponsored by Parents' Place of the Comprehensive Care Center. To register call Lynne Doane at 254-3844.

Mine safety subcommittee hears differing views on solid shooting

MARTIN — A special mine safety subcommittee heard testimony yesterday that underscored disagreement within the coal industry about what's needed to halt underground coal mine explosions in Kentucky.

Coal mine operators and miners alike told the six-man subcommittee that Kentucky has sufficient laws to regulate the controversial "solid shooting method, and a little more than 10 percent of the state's 30,000 miners are

Mine Workers officials who argued that the method should be abolished.

The subcommittee is a part of the Governor's Deep Mine Safety Review Commission, which Gov. John Y. Brown created because of the wave of fatalities in the coalfields.

Slate Department of Mines and Minerals officials said 313 mines in the state employ the solid shooting method, and a little more than 10 percent of the state's 30,000 miners are

employed in those mines.

"If all the precautions are taken, it's safe," said Ronnie Hatfield, a small mine operator from Drift.

"And the proper use of handling of explosives should be the topic here today, not the method of mining," he said.

One blasting expert, Raymond See of Ashland, a technical adviser for Austin Powder Co., offered the possibility of a trend in some mines

which could have led to both explosions.

"Over the years, they found out with less holes, more powder, they get more lift," See said. "It's not safe."

At times, that kind of blasting encourages more "blown out shots" where flames shoot out like a flame thrower from blast holes. The flames can ignite highly volatile coal dust which can explode.

However, the method See described

makes it easier for miners to use battery-powered machinery called "scoops" to load the fresh blasted coal.

A number of witnesses, including UMW safety inspector Leonard Fleming, criticized the use of the highly mobile scoops to load coal.

Fleming noted that repeated travel near the face of the coal mine by the rubber-tired machines creates a fine pulverized coal dust which is prone to

explode under the right conditions.

UMW District 30 president Ernie Justice suggested that the subcommittee not recommend abolishing the solid shooting method. He recommended that the subcommittee support not allowing new mines to use the

method and possibly change existing regulations governing the use of explosives.

SA lobby successful; bill eases through house committee

By BRAD STURGEON
Kernel Contributor

FRANKFORT — The Student Association's first lobbying effort of the 1982 General Assembly met with success yesterday as the House Education Committee unanimously passed House Bill 171 after just three minutes of debate.

The committee voted 9-0 to report the bill to the House floor with a "favorable recommendation." The bill will now go to the House Rules Committee and is expected to reach the House floor next week.

Bobby Clark, SA vice president,

said he was encouraged by the committee's vote, noting he didn't expect any problems with the bill when it goes to the House floor.

HB 171, sponsored by Rep. Charles Holbrook, R-Ashland, becomes the first bill "of primary interest to the Student Association at this point in the session" that has cleared the committee, according to Will Dupree, SA's chief lobbyist.

Although all seven student trustee positions in Kentucky's state-supported universities are affected by the revised definition of "terms of office," Dupree said only UK's student group has lobbied for the bill.

HB 171 is designed "to define the term of office for the student member

of trustees as being for one year beginning with the first board meeting of the fiscal year in which the student body president shall serve the majority of his term."

Dupree said the bill intends to "provide uniformity for student trustees in several areas by giving that person more information when they make decisions on the board and hopefully improve student representation hereby."

The measure was not without its problems, however. It was kept in committee last week because of a possible unclear wording conflict between the bill's original form and other sections of state law.

But Holbrook yesterday offered the committee a brief amendment to the original proposal.

In reference to the term lasting one

year, Holbrook suggested substituting the phrase "the appropriate academic year" for "the calendar year." Holbrook said the

amendment would clarify which calendar the student trustees' terms would follow.

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Clarke

continued from page one
He's not using that kind of leverage. The other thing he'd blame it on is the feds, you know, "the feds made us do it," and now some of that's been dismantled, too and so there's a lot more responsibility on the third floor — we just have to assume it.

Kernel: How much of the present financial crisis we're in traces back to House Bill 44 and the 1979 special taxing session of the Legislature?

Clarke: Not very much at all. It did create some loss of revenue, but the amount of revenues from property taxes going to the state government is relatively modest. The property tax is primarily local, and you know we allowed an automatic four percent increase in property taxes for state government. We just didn't allow state government to do anything else.

Kernel: So that would have an impact primarily on elementary and secondary education rather than on higher education?

Clarke: Right. The state general fund was impacted much more by taking the sales tax off utilities, which was obviously a growth tax. The cost of those utilities have gone up quite a lot, and that's where you're probably talking about a \$100-million-dollar loss. It was projected at about \$60 million when we did it, but when you're in an inflationary period, you try to hold onto the taxes that ride with inflation so you can keep up.

Kernel: What is the chance that as industries flow in and as we get some capital growth in the state, we might perhaps shifting some of the burden back over to industries? What do you think the prospects of that kind of growth are?

Clarke: Well, I've been arguing for years against putting a lot of money into the kinds of things that (Gov. Brown's) taken on.

I've been involved in industrial development in my home county since 1982. We've probably got the best industrial development program in the state, at least for a small county. We've got 10 factories there. We just opened a plant, which is hard to do in these times, but we've got a Thom McCann plant that's just opened its doors there a few months ago, and the reason we've got those industries is the atmosphere that's developed.

It's not because we've advertised, it's not because we have flashy advertisements in *Fortune Magazine*. It's because it's a college town, it's a pretty town. It's a nice place for an executive to live. The school system is considered good by Kentucky standards. There's a good labor market, the location's good, you've got a lot of transportation, you've got an industrial park with utilities.

I think we ought to put our money to correcting the problems that keep industry from coming, not necessarily spending big dollars going out telling people how wonderful we are, because they hire people to make exactly those determinations.

You know, we've done such a good job in Danville that until we started having some layoffs, we had like a two percent unemployment rate. What we've been trying for in that town was to develop some sort of research center. We've been spending a lot of time trying to pull something like that off, which would have some kind of mushroom effect. If you could pull that off there I think it would have impact in terms of the satellite activities we've been pursuing — but you can't do that until you've gotten to the point where we are now.

What we ought to be doing in some of these other areas is encouraging more labor intensive operations. One of the problems with the return of this severance tax to the various coal counties is that its going back to too small a unit of government where I think the officials are not always really well-equipped in terms of their background and training to effectively spend this money.

Kernel: How would you alleviate this problem?

Clarke: I've always said that I would be completely in favor of spending a very substantial amount of money if we had a viable program to attempt to provide some economic alternatives to coal — in the mountains. I don't think you can do it on a county basis — I think you've got to do it on a regional basis.

In fact, it may even be that you're not going to be able to get the factories literally in the mountains. Perhaps you could provide the kind of transportation system that would allow the mountains to come to the factories, and then locate them along the fringes.

I don't know, but somebody ought to be involved in some far-sighted thinking where you get the smartest people you can find, go in a room and lock the door and then just let everything fly — you know, no holds barred, any sort of wild ideas. What we need is something nobody's thought of yet — nobody's solved that problem.

But to throw that money away — they've built tennis courts in Harlan County that are set up in grass now. Maybe there's nobody in Harlan County who really wanted to play tennis, but they've been doing things like this with the money that are just useless.

It's just that there's no planning. When you've got all that money you don't need to plan. You can just do it. You don't have the same kind of economic incentives that make you do things right, when you have to go borrow money from somebody.

The banks are pretty damn careful. If they don't think you can pay it back, they won't loan it to you. You get these big chunks of dough that just come floating back, well, you just spend them. It may not be productive.

Kernel: Looking even farther ahead into the future — the president's proposal to bring the excise taxes back to the state level to fund grant programs — do you think that will work, and what kind of effect will it have?

Clarke: Of course, at this point you have only the broadest sort of plan. Apparently — if the numbers they have given us are correct — if you look at the whole country, the exchange is about even or maybe in favor of the states. But if you look at Kentucky, it's simply not true at all.

Kernel: It seems as though the states that have a very active flow of money through their markets are going to benefit a lot more than the underdeveloped states — like Kentucky.

Clarke: I haven't had my staff do anything with it, but (Grady) Stumbo, secretary of Human Resources says if you did what he said, and they took over Medicaid and we took over ADC and food stamps, we'd be about a half billion dollars short.

Now, we've got a health problem with Medicaid. We've got some real difficulties. But that on balance, because we have bigger pockets of poverty than some other states, we're a relatively poor state. Poor states are going to suffer under that program because there's some sort of whole-

heartedness. And if you do that, I'm not really sure I see how it's going to work.

In a way, you're really doing what you did before. If you're going to say "we're not going to hurt anybody by this," then the feds are allocating the money where the problems are and that's what they were doing before. So I don't see how it's going to work right now.

Kernel: Do you believe we will ever be able to dig ourselves out of budget shortfalls on the state level?

Clarke: Well, we won't have shortfalls if the economy improves, but the problem we had in the last two years is entirely because of the national economy and because we didn't predict how bad it would be, and secondly, we made the bad mistake of saying recessions don't affect Kentucky like they do the rest of the country, which is not true. But because of certain aberrations which occurred in the past, when there were recessions, we've reached a conclusion based on faulty premises.

What happened once, for instance, about the time we entered the Arab oil

embargo, we went into a tailspin nationally, but we had just passed a severance tax in Kentucky anticipating \$7-a-ton coal at four-and-a-half percent, and all a sudden, the world market for coal went up to \$30 a ton and we had a couple of hundred million dollars we hadn't anticipated.

So the economists said, "See? recessions don't hurt Kentucky." Well, they don't if you've got that kind of ace-in-the-hole. But, of course, now we know about what coal's going to bring in, and we've got it factored into the budget. If you've got some hidden money I guess recessions don't hurt you, but we seem to be hurt a lot more this time than a lot of other states. Not all of them — obviously in some of the auto industry states and some of those

states where they're almost entirely built on just one industry are going to be hurt worse.

But right now agriculture's not doing very well, and we've got some fairly large automotive operations in Kentucky, so we've had it bad. So we'll hurt until things come around.

Kernel: So a lot of it's going to have to come from the national level, that is, there's only so much you can do at the state level.

Clarke: Very little, in terms of affecting our economy, I think. One thing that's going to have to be done is you're going to have to balance the federal budget. I don't believe you


continued on page 10

Correction

A story in yesterday's *Kernel* concerning the dance marathon sponsored by the South Campus Council inadvertently implied that a \$700 cash prize would be offered exclusive of the grand prize. The \$700 will go to the

grand prize winners in addition to the trip to Fort Lauderdale. The couple who dances the full 12 hours and receives the most pledges will receive this prize.

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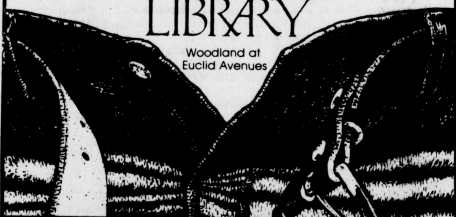
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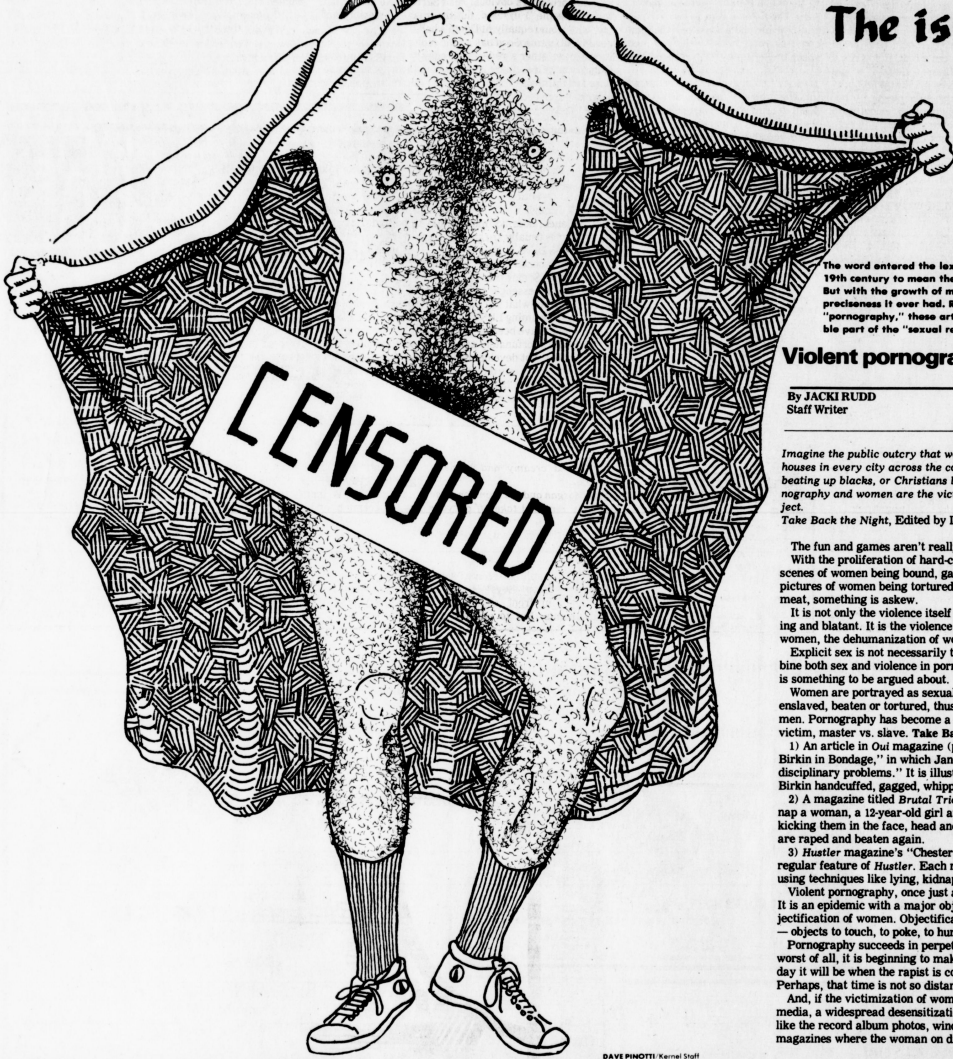
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Kentucky Kernel Entertainment



The issue



The word entered the lexicon innocently and unambiguously in the 19th century to mean the description of the milieu of prostitution. But with the growth of moral relativism, the word lost any preciseness it ever had. Reflecting the diversity inherent within pornography, these articles range over many aspects of this visible part of the "sexual revolution."

Violent pornography breeds violence

By JACKI RUDD
Staff Writer

Imagine the public outcry that would occur if there were special movie houses in every city across the country where viewers would see whites beating up blacks, or Christians beating up Jews. But if it's called pornography and women are the victims, then you are seen as a prude to object.

Take Back the Night, Edited by Laura Lederer

The fun and games aren't really fun and games. With the proliferation of hard-core pornography containing movie scenes of women being bound, gagged, beaten and raped, and magazine pictures of women being tortured and hung upside down like slabs of meat, something is afoot.

It is not only the violence itself inherent in pornography that is so shocking and blatant. It is the violence against women, the victimization of women, the dehumanization of women — human beings.

Explicit sex is not necessarily the argument. But the obsession to combine both sex and violence in pornography, where the victims are women, is something to be argued about.

Women are portrayed as sexual "things" who presumably enjoy being enslaved, beaten or tortured, thus subjecting them to the domination of men. Pornography has become a sordid portrayal of the conqueror vs. the victim, master vs. slave. Take Back the Night cites several examples:

- 1) An article in *Oui* magazine (published by Playboy) titled "Jane Birkin in Bondage," in which Jane "explains the solution to all disciplinary problems." It is illustrated with several color photos of Jane Birkin handcuffed, gagged, whipped and beaten.
- 2) A magazine titled *Brutal Trio*, in which three men successfully kidnap a woman, a 12-year-old girl and a grandmother, beat them senseless, kicking them in the face, head and body. After they have passed out, they are raped and beaten again.
- 3) *Hustler* magazine's "Chester the Molester." Until 1978 Chester was a regular feature of *Hustler*. Each month he molested a different young girl, using techniques like lying, kidnapping and assault.

Violent pornography, once just a disease, has spread like an epidemic. It is an epidemic with a major objective — the sexual exploitation and objectification of women. Objectification involves treating women as things — objects to touch, to poke, to hurt, to dominate, to put in their place.

Pornography succeeds in perpetuating violence against women, and worst of all, it is beginning to make such behavior appear normal. What a day it will be when the rapist is considered an "All-American boy." Perhaps, that time is not so distant.

And, if the victimization of women continues to be prevalent in the media, a widespread desensitization will occur. All in a day's work. Just like the record album photos, window displays, billboards, films and magazines where the woman on display is the victim.

DAVE PINOTTI/Kentucky Staff

Vague definition of porn creates legal, religious problems

By JOHN LITTLE
Assistant Managing Editor

One of the major problems of pornography is knowing exactly what it is. The laws governing it are vague, and even religious groups differ on what is pornographic and what should be done about it.

The Supreme Court decision that now governs pornography laws is *Miller vs. California* (1973) according to Jay Rayburn, assistant professor of journalism who teaches a class in Law of the Press.

The court put the responsibility for definition on "the average person, applying the contemporary community standards," and "whether he feels the dominant theme of the material as a whole appeals to the prurient interest in sex." Rayburn said this "means that obscenity can change from place to place."

Although the local juries would decide what the contemporary community standards are, Rayburn said a jury will often not be a true representation of the community. "Juries tend to be more conservative than the average person is on this type of thing."

Lexington has a pornography ordinance which says magazines such as *Playboy* and *Penthouse* have to be sold under the counter or over the counter in brown paper bags, according to Rayburn.

There are several restrictions on pornography. Rayburn said the case of *Paris Adult Theater I vs. Slaton* (1973) made it illegal to show pornography in a public place.

The case of *U.S. vs. Orloff* (1973) forbade bringing pornographic material across state lines, and *U.S. vs. Twelve 200-F Reels of Super 8mm Film* (1973) made it illegal to bring it into the country, according to Rayburn.

"If you can't buy it, can't bring it across state lines and

can't see it in a public place then maybe the only thing you can do is make it," Rayburn said.

The most logical decision the Supreme Court made on this issue, according to Rayburn, was *Redrup vs. New York* (1967) which said pornography could not be defined but one could show anything if it was not thrust on unsuspecting adults, that it was not pandered, and that minors and people who could not control their actions were protected.

"It makes all kinds of sense, you don't have to worry about defining obscenity," Rayburn said.

The biggest change in the pornography law since 1957, said Rayburn, is the emphasis put on the contemporary community standards. He added that, "according to local standards, we have become more tolerant with what we will allow to be shown . . . 10 to 15 years ago *Playboy* couldn't be published the way it is today."

The legal aspects of pornography are vague but it is also difficult to define from a religious aspect.

David Rakes, pastor at the Southern Heights Baptist Church, said he is opposed to pornography but he has "the same problem of strictly defining it. I am strictly against it from a Christian viewpoint."

He said magazines like *Playboy* are pornographic. Rev. Walter Bado, a priest at the Catholic Newman Center, said *Playboy* is "not so much pornographic as immodest."

"The human body in itself is not sinful. However, when that body is exploited, even in *Playboy*," then it is sinful. Bado added, "With magazines like *Penthouse* and *Gallery* you get right smack dab in the body selling business."

"Immodesty unfortunately is lucrative," Bado said.

He said these magazines show an unchristian approach to sexuality.

Rabbi Bernard Schwab, from Ohavay Zion Synagogue,

said it should be up to the adult to determine if something is pornographic from a religious viewpoint. "An intelligent adult can read the review of the movie and decide" if they want to see it.

Bob FitzSimmonds, administrator for Maranatha Campus Ministries and a member of the Moral Majority, said pornography is "harmful because it distorts a person's view on sex. 'Sex was created by God as a holy thing. Within the confines of marriage it can be really beautiful,'" he said.

FitzSimmonds said he does not see a difference between the different levels of pornography. "Whether it is soft porn or hard porn, it is still a perversion."

One major issue which confronts many religious organizations is whether or not a pornographic book or movie has the right to be exhibited.

Rakes said, "I would like to see them prevented from operating but I have no practical ideas" on how to do it.

"I don't see that they serve any useful purpose," he said.

Rakes said he agrees completely with the First Amendment but that he does not think "it gives organizations the right to show something that hurts society as a whole," Rakes said.

"The First Amendment is not used to uphold something which creates a sick society rather than a healthy society," Rakes said.

Bado said it "is a very difficult issue. You get into the question of censorship."

He brought up the analogy of whether it is best for a community to restrict prostitution to a certain area where the police and doctors can control it or whether you should let prostitution be anywhere and let it spread.

"I don't have the answer," Bado said. "But for better or for worse you cannot legislate morality."

Bado said letting pornography go on can be dangerous.

He pointed to the work of Rev. Bruce Ritter, a Franciscan priest in New York. "He built a home for runaways . . . He is up in arms about what is happening to young people in New York."

Bado said one of Ritter's major concerns is that people who have run away from home are being picked up by people in the pornography business to be exploited. Schwab said pornography should be allowed to be sold. "Censorship bothers me. It is on the increase, and things that shouldn't be suppressed are being suppressed."

"You can't stop it; if they want to get it they will," Schwab said.

FitzSimmonds said the Moral Majority "says that, no they don't have the right to operate." However, "I haven't personally established in my own mind what would be censorship."

He said some studies have shown a link to pornographic material being sold and an increase in crimes such as rape and child abuse.

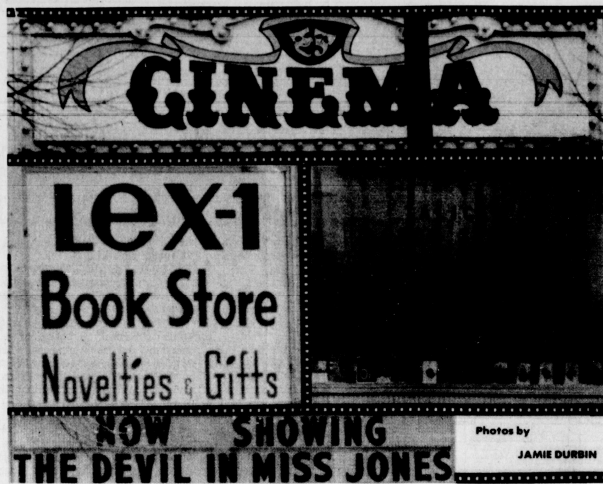
"What rights take precedence over other rights? I am more concerned about a rise in child abuse than allowing people to see dirty pictures," he said.

Some people believe the movie ratings system should be changed to be more specific about what is actually in the movies.

Rakes said, "The whole movie rating system doesn't do what it was supposed to do. A PG of today is like an R of five years ago . . . I would like to see the movie rating system changed."

Bado said the diocesan newspaper has a movie guide to current pictures. "It basically follows the regular movie guide but with a Christian slant."

However, Bado said some changes in the movie rating system might be good. "Parents might want to know this (specific content of a picture) if they are planning a family outing."



Cinema keeps busy

By ALEX CROUCH
Arts Editor

If the Main Street Cinema strikes some as lurid or disreputable, to manager Fred Mills "it's just a business."

Mills, who also manages the adjacent Kentucky Theatre, said, "I don't operate the two any differently. The Cinema just happens to show X-rated movies. We're not trying to offend anyone."

The theatre first began showing the "adult" fare in the late 1960s. Ten years earlier it had been remodeled and opened after a 20-year hiatus. "A lot of Kentucky style films ran at the Cinema then," Mills said.

Mills came to the theatres in 1965 and does not know the past success of the Cinema's films. At any rate, the Switow family, who owned the theatres, leased them to a New York-Boston group, which introduced commercial films and finally X-rated ones.

"The change-over was a popular topic at the time," Mills commented. "But there was evidently money to be

made; if something isn't doing well it doesn't continue. The Cinema's consistency busy."

Mills himself is noncommittal about the movies he shows. "I will say that I don't take them seriously. Some people just enjoy going, for lack of something else to do. It's a spur of the moment thing."

"And it's far from a 'dirty old man' thing; that's about as far as you can get from the truth. We don't have a bunch of bums hanging around. Our audience behaves itself like ladies and gentlemen. I've never really had any problems."

"People come in and see the movie, and that's all. Many of the same people go to both theatres."

Not surprisingly, Mills "has a hard time defining pornography or obscenity" and "doesn't like the idea of censorship. Censorship is creeping — one thing leads to another. An adult should have the right to see them or not to see them. You shouldn't cramp an artist's style."

Similarly, he considers some women's claims of exploitation "all an opinion. Sure, a lot of women may feel that way, but it doesn't have to be

an X movie to be exploitative." He also said arguments of exploitation could apply only to the stars of the movies, who act in them voluntarily.

Despite a possible resurgence of traditional morality, Mills foresees no attempts to restrict his business. "We have the ideal situation for showing these movies — an enclosed theatre," he said. "As long as it's done in the proper way, there should be no problems."

Strip Tease

Porno floor show
Live nude girls

Dreamy and creamy and brunette curls.

Chesty Morgan and Watermelon Rose raise my rent and take off all your clothes.

—Tom Waits from "Pasties and a G-String"

The day has still not arrived when we can see "Boys! Boys! Boys!" in neon lights in front of downtown establishments. But to appease the

sexually modern woman, a recent craze was started in this area by Jeremiah and his hairy, six-foot, gyrating body.

Despite raids, bans, threats and bail, Jeremiah and the "All Male Dance Revues" featuring half a dozen hunks, are still raking in large amounts of money.

I recently went to one of these shows, blinded by the exciting promise of a night out with the girls. The cover charge was \$6 (we were told \$3 of it went to Jeremiah alone), they

were 45 minutes late getting started, and our seats were not very good.

The show finally started and each dancer appeared for his solo in traditional macho costumes of a mailman, Zorro, army fatigues, business suits and tuxedos. They smiled a lot, swayed their hips and thrust their pelvises, then took off everything but their pants. The obnoxious emcee encouraged the all-female audience to beg for more. He asked "What do you want him to do?" The women yelled

—LESLIE MICHELSON

Pornographic movies reviewed from a male / female perspective

Double features are always nice, reminiscent of innocent Saturday afternoons at the movies with popcorn and newsreels. Not quite of that nature, though, was the Main Street Cinema's recent twin showing of *The Devil in Miss Jones* and *Defiance of the Good*, two "adult" movies that are disturbing in various ways.

Most "adult" movies have artificial plots, designed only to allow as much and as many kinds of sexual activity as possible. *The Devil* suffers partly from this flaw. The producers have tried to include as many trite images of luxurious female dissipation as they could, using a snake and allegedly sensuous fruit eating, and combine them with interminably boring scenes, chiefly of fellatio or lesbianism.

These are unquestionably the movie's main faults, but even when it is rather good. The plot could have come from *The Twilight Zone*: the attempts of a plain virgin after death to do something more than mere suicide to merit hell. The climactic scene is stark and uncompromising. The producers obviously had Sartre's *No Exit* ("hell is other people") in mind, but the image of sterility and madness would equally fit Dante's hell.

Defiance of the Good has all the faults of *The Devil*, but none of the other's redeeming qualities. The expanded form of the title — there is no aphrodisiac so potent as defiance of the good — comes from a comment of Simone de

Beauvoir on the Marquis de Sade, but it seems to have no relation to the movie's content, which has two components: silliness and brutality.

The silliness consists in the trappings that surround the "heroine's" initiation into the world of freedom from moral values; the so-called priest dresses like a pseudo-satanist. Equally ridiculous are the plays upon sexual fears of blacks.

Any hilarity cannot balance the overwhelming brutality, however, which is pure sadism. Whipping and bondage are accented; a gang-rape scene early on in an asylum comes through in horrifying reality. What aphrodisiac qualities there are is never made plain.

Neither of the movies could be classed as sexually exciting. The females seem hardly the types to arouse, and the nature of some scenes is equally unappealing. Of course the most silly, or pathetic, aspect of these movies is their picture of women. The producers naturally make them to male tastes and presume that men want women ideally that moan a lot and are cock-mad, with a little lesbianism for good measure.

Actually the producers are wrong from the start: excitement and mid-act talk are by nature unstimulating and only dull.

—ALEX CROUCH

When I hear the word "classic" in regard to movies, I usually think of *Casablanca* and *Gone With The Wind*. Last week I got to view a movie that was supposedly a classic among pornographic circles.

Unfortunately this skin flick is pretty much like all the rest: bad acting, poorly written script, little plot development and no action (except in the beds, of course). Just because a movie's main purpose is to sexually stimulate the audience, does not mean it has to be bad. However, dirty movies usually are anyway.

Take *The Devil in Miss Jones*, please. Miss Jones commits suicide because she is very unhappy with her homely appearance. Somewhere between death and hell, she is faced with a messenger from the Devil. She bargains with him to give her what she wants most: several days of raw, untamed consuming L.U.S.T.

This could have been an interesting film if the story had continued. Unfortunately after the first 15 minutes, there is no further plot development. The next half hour shows Miss Jones doing weird things with grapes and sucking on a banana. Besides her fruit fetish, she spends at least 10 boring minutes worshipping her "teacher's" ample sex tool.

The end shows Miss Jones' hellish torture. She is eternally hot and bothered and is stranded in a room with an asexual lunatic.

It does not really matter which actors were selected to star in this film. The roles call for neither beauty nor acting skill. The only "star" was Harry Reams who played the teacher. But everyone knows it is not his acting he is famous for.

Because of sloppy editing, there were choppy scenes throughout the movie. The whole thing looked like someone's perverted Uncle Moe was making home movies. The camera focused mainly on female genitalia and then up to the breasts and then back down again. Oh well, at least there was variety.

It is indeed sad that these flicks must use skin, sweat, hair, saliva and secretions to titillate its audience. What happened to courtship and caring and romance and respect and marriage? Why don't they ever say "I love you?"

I still can't figure out why *The Devil in Miss Jones* was so widely acclaimed. But there is no doubt that it will go down in history.

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Kentucky Kernel Sports

Hord's non-basket helps Auburn beat UK, 83-81

From staff reports

Auburn used 13 free throws in an overtime period with the Kentucky Wildcats last night to pull out an 83-81 victory in Southeastern Conference basketball action.

Although Kentucky had six field goals in the extra stanza to Auburn's one, the Tigers outscored UK 15-13 in overtime to take their 11th win in 19 outings. UK, meanwhile, fell to 14-5 overall and 7-4 in the SEC.

The game was deadlocked at 68 at the end of regulation before Auburn edged ahead 75-72. UK's Derrick Hord apparently scored from the field to edge the Cats within one point, but an official's ruling wiped out the basket. Officials said after the contest that the game clock was malfunctioning and the official scorers had been trying to attract the referees' attention before Kentucky put the ball into play.

The loss for Kentucky, its fourth in six SEC road games, leaves them two games behind conference co-leaders Alabama and Tennessee. Alabama

defeated Mississippi State 66-63 last night to gain a tie with the Vols, who lost at home to Ole Miss 55-53 when Carlos Clark hit a 15-foot shot with one second remaining in overtime to give the Rebels the victory.

Jim Master led Kentucky with 29 points, while Hord added 23. Melvin Turpin scored 14 before fouling out with 8:47 remaining in the game.

Charles Barkley's 24 points paced Auburn, which upped its league record to 5-6. Odell Mosteller added 20 and Darrell Lockhart chipped in 16 for the winners.

Kentucky enjoyed as much as an eight-point lead in the first half before gaining a 34-31 advantage at the break. The Cats extended their lead to as much as 11 in the second period before the Tigers rallied.

UK had a chance to avoid the overtime when, with 10 seconds left in regulation and the score knotted at 68, Dirk Minniefield ran the clock down to two seconds before he stepped out of bounds. Barkley misfired as the final horn sounded to send the contest into overtime.

"If Auburn was in a zone, Hord was

supposed to flash to the middle," Hall said about the final play of regulation in his post-game show on the UK radio network. "But they went man-to-man, so Dirk was supposed to take the shot. He saw an opening on the baseline but he just stepped out of bounds."

The difference in the game came at the foul line, where Auburn hit 31 of 38 free throws while Kentucky made 17 of only 20 attempts. In the overtime, Auburn made good on 13 of 15 attempts while UK hit one of only two attempts.

Another major factor in the game was Turpin fouling out. The 6-11 sophomore was 7 for 9 from the field, but played only 15 minutes before being disqualified. Chuck Verderber, who had four points for the Cats, also fouled out.

UK's fourth conference loss severely damages its hopes for the league championship, as three teams now lead the Wildcats in the standings. Tennessee and Alabama both own two losses and LSU has three, but UK still must face the latter pair on the road,

where all of the Cats' five losses have come.

The Cats will have a chance to avenge an earlier 70-66 defeat to the Vols at Knoxville when they host Tennessee at Rupp Arena Saturday night. UK will be looking for its 25th consecutive home-court win.

SEC STANDINGS

	W	L
TENNESSEE	9	2
ALABAMA	9	2
LSU	8	3
KENTUCKY	7	4
OLE MISS	6	5
AUBURN	5	6
VANDERBILT	4	7
GEORGIA	4	7
MISSISSIPPI ST.	2	9
FLORIDA	1	10

Last night's scores

Auburn 83, Kentucky 81 (OT)
Ole Miss 55, Tennessee 53 (OT)
Lsu 78, Vandy 70
Georgia 87, Florida 73
Alabama 66, Mississippi St. 63

Sports

Update

The 11th-ranked Lady Kats travel to Georgia this week for games with No. 15 Georgia and Georgia State.

Kentucky will take on Georgia State tonight in Atlanta. The Lady Panthers, 7-13, have lost seven consecutive games after they lost two starters to injuries.

Georgia, 12-5 overall and 3-1 in the SEC lost to the Lady Kats 62-59 over the Christmas break in Lexington. Kentucky, which has lost three of its last five games, is tied for first in the SEC's eastern division with Tennessee at 4-1. Georgia is second with its 3-1 record.

The Lady Kats' 70-69 loss to Memphis State broke a school record 32-game home win streak.

The Lady Kats' next home game is next Tuesday against National College. Tipoff is set for 7:30 p.m.

Junior center Valerie Still has been selected as one of 30 finalists for the 1982 Wade Trophy, which honors the nation's outstanding women's college basketball player.

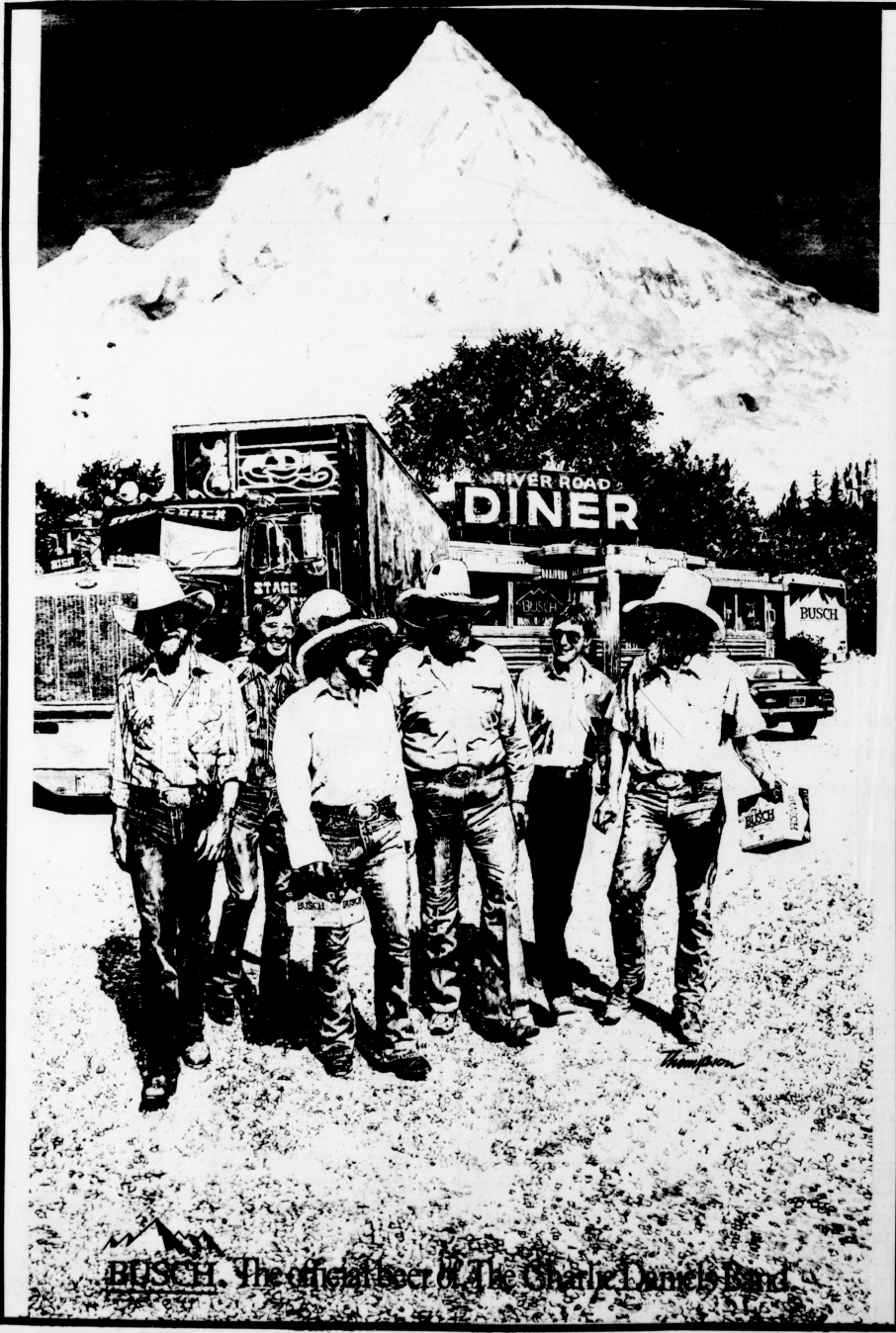
Still currently leads the nation in rebounding, pulling down 15 a game,

and is fourth in scoring, averaging 23.9 points a game.

BASEBALL CLINIC—The fourth annual Kentucky Baseball Clinic will be held this Saturday at the Hyatt Regency.

In attendance at the day-long event, which will cover all phases of the game and feature an impressive list of guest speakers, will be Doug Flynn of the Texas Rangers; Brian, Blake and Denny Doyle; John Donati of the Nautilus Sports/Medical Industries; Mark Johnson, assistant baseball coach at Mississippi State; Bob McBe, baseball coach at Elon College; and George Whitfield, athletic director at Richmond (N.C.) High School. UK coaches Keith Madison and John Butler will also be on hand.

The cost for the clinic is \$12 for coaches in advance and \$15 the day of the clinic. For players, the cost is \$7 in advance and \$10 the day of the clinic. Tickets are on sale today and tomorrow in the baseball office in Alumni Gym during the hours of 8-4:30. On Saturday, registration begins at 8:30 a.m. at the Hyatt.



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Strip

continued from page 7
 "Strip!" He said "I can't hear you!"
 The "dancer" then removed his pants and displayed his wares. The jock-strings came in assorted colors and textures. Some had sequins and designs on them. One guy's pouch had a clown on the front with a very large nose.
 Later on in the show, the dancers came out into the audience. It gave the women a better chance to stuff dollar bills into their pouches. The

ence screamed "Come on, Ladies, let's play basketball!" and "Find out what these guys are made of."
 He said the motto for the evening was "Reach out and touch someone, anywhere you want." "Go on and see if these guys are for real!"
 Unfortunately the whole night was all too real. The room was hot and thick with cigarette smoke and the pre-recorded disco music was extremely irritating. Some of the women were drunk and acting crude.

The men were practically pounding on the doors outside ready to come in and grab some sex-starved females. The dancers got hot, sweaty, smelly and tired. And Jeremiah even had a roll of blubber around his middle.
 My visit to a strip show (albeit called by another name) soon lost its thrill. It quickly turned from mystique to mistake.
 —LESLIE MICHELSON

Clarke

continued from page 5
 can balance the federal budget until you suck it up and actually deal with the entitlement programs, the major one of which is Social Security.
 Realize that Social Security was based on the same idea as the chain letter, which is illegal for all purposes. But chain letters will work beautifully as long as each guy down the line sends in his money and sends his letters out to the other guys that say "send in money." Well, that's kind of what Social Security is, as long as the work force is growing much faster than the people who draw.
 But the problem is we're keeping people alive longer and longer plus the benefits have been increasing and the work force is shrinking, so there's no way it can work. We're going to have to abolish it and deal with it on the basis of need.

too much of the federal budget. I don't think you're ever going to balance it with cuts from defense and I think they've already done about all they can do in terms of dismantling social programs.
 Nixon was probably not far from wrong when he proposed a minimum income. Replace all these programs with a base for everybody. You just set the minimum at whatever people have got so that nobody has less than whatever that figure happens to be. You'd cut out a lot of administration, too, considering now you've got 14 different programs.
 It would be expensive and it would be terribly hard to sell to people, but what you've got now, Social Security, is a myth. People say, "I've paid in and I'm entitled to it." What they don't know is — I'm not sure this figure is exactly correct now — but in 1980, if you had paid into the Social Security system since it began in 1939

to take to make people aware of what you're talking about? Another depression?
 Clarke: It's going to take some tremendously strong political leadership. This kind of stagnation-recession thing can drag on long enough that it's going to turn into something. Attempting to control it with the interest rates isn't bad until it reaches the point where it's counter-productive. It's having some of that effect. People won't buy anything, so then you won't make anything, so they don't need anybody working to make anything.
 The housing industry is already shot to hell. There's all kinds of weird things happening there in just an effort to unload houses. These guys are selling houses and just swallowing the interest. Some people are getting bargains, if they've got that kind of money, and the builders are just trying to get out from under it. They want to go into bankruptcy with less liabilities. That's about all it amounts to.

Kernel: Do you think the president is approaching it in the right way?
 Clarke: No. I think he probably was, but he backed off. And it's too big, it's

Kernel: One final question — it's terribly broad and open-ended, but a shot at it. What do you think it's going to

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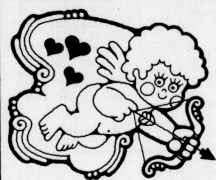
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