

# KENTUCKY Kerhel

an independent student newspaper

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Monday, November 22, 1976

## Cats blank Vols 7-0

# One of those daze...

By JOE KEMP  
Sports Editor

"Hey, that was far out."

—James Ramey

"Gawddamn, that's great. We beat them."

—Clarence "Buckshot" Underwood

Ramey and Underwood were walking around in a daze following Kentucky's 7-0 SHUTOUT of Tennessee Saturday at Knoxville.

Just too much for them to comprehend. It was too much for coach Fran Curci, too. He cried.

In a season of big wins, this was the biggest. As a result, UK meets North Carolina in the Peach Bowl, Dec. 31 at Atlanta. The last time the Wildcats appeared in a bowl, many of us hadn't been born.

Kentucky had not beaten the Vols since 1964, and had not shut them out since 1959.

"Before the game, we said we won the Penn State game for the team, the Florida game for the coaches and we're going to win this game for the people of Kentucky," Curci said.

"We really did work ourselves in this position."

The game's only score came with 4:21 left in the first quarter. Quarterback Derrick Ramsey spotted runningback Greg Woods on the UT 45-yard line. Then Woods sped down the right sideline and evaded Vols defensive back David Parsons enroute to the end zone. Curci had decided to use the play just the day before.

"I told the team Friday, 'I bet I know one play that'll be the one that will work against them.' They rotate the

secondary. They didn't have another man to cover Greg."

Kentucky had three chances to score from the Tennessee one late in the first half. It got nothing.

"I was over that one time, I know I was," Ramsey said. His claim is, of course, academic because of the UK defense. Tennessee could manage only 166 yards total offense. Fourteen possessions, 14 punts. It's deepest penetration was to the Wildcat 39.

"Our defense was HELL," Woods said. "The defense gave them nothing."

Particularly effective was defensive back Mike Siganos, who held all-league receiver Larry Seivers to five catches for 52 yards. Siganos had not practiced this week because of a stone bruise on his foot.

"I think Mike Siganos is one of the best defense backs in our conference," Curci said. "And he really helped our kicking game with his returns. They would get the ball on the 20-yard line and we would get it on the 40 or 45."

Linebacker Jim Kovach also made life miserable for the Big Orange.

"I didn't expect a shutout in my wildest dreams," he said. "It really surprised me that they didn't throw more than they did. They tried to establish their running game early and when they couldn't get it going, I thought they'd throw more."

"The major thing that turned our team around this year was when coaches (Jon Mirilovich and (Charlie) Bailey said they would shave their heads if we won our last three games."

Aw, c'mon.

"Well, after Greg Nord shaved his head," Kovach said, trying to keep from laughing.

## Peach quickly invites Cats; UK allotted 10,000 tickets

By JOE KEMP  
Sports Editor

The UK football team will be celebrating New Year's Eve in Atlanta, because it earned a berth to the Peach Bowl after it shut out Tennessee 7-0 Saturday at Knoxville.

A.L. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the bowl's selection committee told Athletic Director Cliff Hagan:

"On behalf of our selection committee, I would like to formally invite you to participate in the 1976 Peach Bowl."

Hagan and University President Dr. Otis A. Singletary wasted little time in accepting the bid.

So Kentucky, now 7-4, will meet

the University of North Carolina, which has a 9-2 record, at 2:30 p.m. Dec 31 in 60,000-seat Atlanta Stadium. The Tar Heels have been in the classic before (1970), losing to Arizona State 48-26.

About 10,000 tickets will be distributed to the University, said Kirkpatrick, and he added that UK will earn between \$175,000 and \$225,000, depending on the crowd size.

Attendance has been a source of concern for Peach Bowl officials in recent years. The 1975 game between West Virginia and North Carolina State drew 45,000 and the year before about 40,000 showed up.

Peach Bowl officials said the fact that UK fans are willing to follow their team to a bowl game was a key

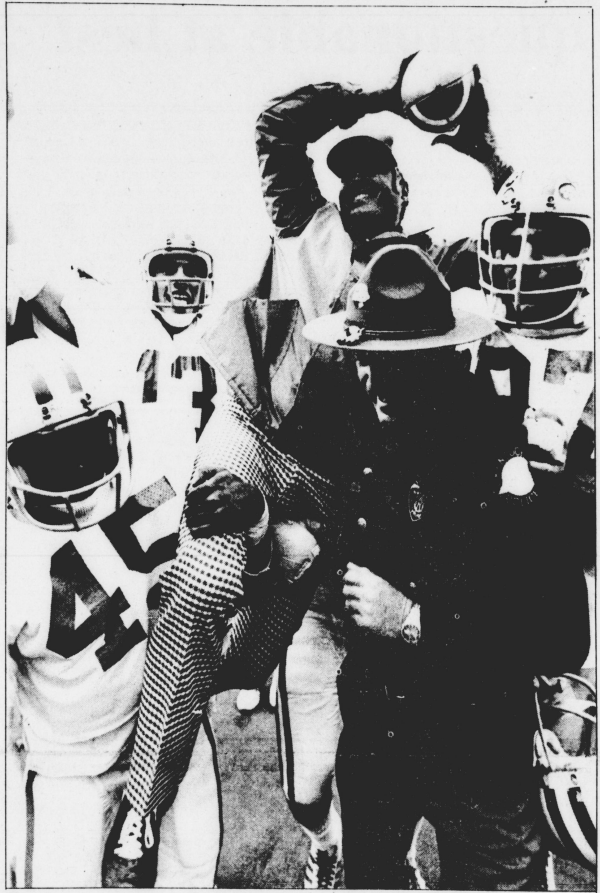
factor in the selecting process.

It has been a generation since the Wildcats last played in post season competition. UK whipped Texas Christian University 20-7 in the 1952 Cotton Bowl. Since then, three Wildcat coaches—Blanton Collier, Charlie Bradshaw and John Ray—tried to lead Kentucky to the Promised Land. Except for an occasional upset, each failed.

Kentucky's biggest (and only other) post season win came in the 1951 Sugar Bowl. Kentucky stopped Bud Wilkinson's Oklahoma club 13-7, breaking a long Sooner winning streak.

Santa Clara handed UK a 21-13 defeat in the 1950 Orange Bowl.

Now, one quarter of a century later, it's on to Atlanta.



Kentucky Wildcat football coach Fran Curci is hoisted onto the shoulders of freshman halfback Randy Brooks (45), Art Still (97) and an unidentified state trooper as freshman defensive back Ritchie Boyd

rejoices in the background. Curci had just watched his team whip Tennessee 7-0 and earn a trip to the Peach Bowl. The players carried Curci off the field at the request of a photographer (but not this one).

## Law school one of few to attempt enforcement of employment policy

By DICK GABRIEL  
Assistant Managing Editor

The UK law school is one of the few regional universities that has attempted to enforce an American

Bar Association (ABA) revised standard limiting student employment hours.

And considering the heated protests of University law school students, it's not hard to see why. The rule, in effect only a week, has been suspended here while administrators take another look at it.

The ABA's Council on Legal Education last summer changed the number of outside employment hours allowed a full-time law student from 20 to 15 hours.

When the memo informing law school administrators of the change was handed down, many virtually ignored it. They made a game attempt at enforcement but realized big problems could result from strict implementation.

UK law school administrators, looking ahead to next year when the school will be inspected by an ABA accrediting team, dutifully tried to enforce the rule. The action drew waves of dissent from the law school student body.

A random telephone survey indicates that law school officials at regional universities feel the regulation is sound in intent. They agree that if law students work too many hours at outside jobs, the school is adversely affected.

But they also contend it would be practically futile and sometimes disastrous to rigidly enforce the

rule.

Kenneth Penegar, dean of the University of Tennessee (UT) law school, said he was notified of the amendment, but does not enforce it. "We couldn't even if we wanted to," he said.

"Ours is kind of a laissez-faire approach."

First-year UT law students are discouraged from working, but their employment hours are not strictly regulated. "My faculty and I don't feel we can lay down a rule and expect students to adhere to it," Penegar said. "People have to be in control of their own time."

There is a good deal of communication between the faculty and students concerning the subject, according to Penegar. "We try to remind the students that the future is at stake, not only theirs but their clients."

Continued on back page



UK halfback Greg Woods eludes the diving grasp of Tennessee defensive back Thomas Rowsey and heads upfield. Vol defensive back David Parsons (30) eventually collared the senior. Woods scored the winning touchdown on a 62-yard pass play as the Cats shut out UT 7-0.

## White Thanksgiving

Snow showers gradually diminishing today, partly cloudy and cold with a high in the low 30's. Cloudy and cold tonight with a low in the upper teens.

# editorials & comments

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## Right to death: questionable at best

They say only death and taxes are sure things. Taxes are still an unfortunate reality (unless you're very rich), but death is becoming questionable—at least for Utah convict Gary Mark Gilmore.

Gilmore, convicted of one murder and accused of another, has been in the news because he wants to die rather than stay in prison, where he's been for 18 years. Gilmore, 35, and his 21-year old fiancé both failed in suicide attempts last Tuesday.

Ironically, the Utah prosecutor says Gilmore could be set free if the state pardons board doesn't act quickly on his request for immediate firing-squad execution. The prosecutor cited a state law mandating execution between 30 and 60 days after sentencing. That time would expire Dec. 7, but the ruling is open to interpretation.

Gilmore's case and that of Karen Anne Quinlan raise a divisive moral question: should there be a right to die? It's a question that may be settled in the courts.

That was the case in New Jersey where the state Supreme Court ruled that Quinlan's parents had the right turn off the life support system which they thought was the only thing keeping her alive in a comatose state. Karen Quinlan is still alive though the system was

deactivated.

The Utah court basically has three options in lieu of the Supreme Court ruling that the death penalty does not constitute "cruel and unusual" punishment. The court can commute Gilmore's sentence to life imprisonment; refer the case back to court for rescheduling or grant Gilmore's request for immediate execution.

If the court does grant Gilmore's request, the decision could set off a wave of protest. The Vatican newspaper, for instance, said that Gilmore has no "moral right" to request execution. The *Osservatore Romano* editorial said "there exists a right to live, but there exists no right not to live." And the NAACP said that blacks in prison would be adversely affected if he court granted Gilmore's request.

The Utah court faces a hard decision. Among its considerations are whether Gilmore knows what he's proposing in requesting death, or whether he is deranged as some Utah officials believe. No matter what the determination, any ruling will have an impact on future "right-to-death" questions.

The proper alternative for Gilmore might well be granting his request for death, but this case shouldn't become a precedent for future appeals of a similar nature.



THE EMBRACE LEONID BREZHNEV IS GREETED IN BELGRADE BY PRESIDENT TITO

## A lesson learned when police disturb sleep and make threats

By SHERRY RAMEY

I live alone. I am a single female. I am 20.  
I smile cheerfully, play the girl-next-door and make dimples whenever I come in contact with police. Usually. However, when it's 12:30 a.m. and there are four of them

### commentary

(armed) and one of me (unarmed), and when they pound on my door, disturb my sleep and make threats, I begin to see the need to change tactics.

Scenario: Thursday morning, 12:30 a.m. I am asleep. Am shaken out of sleep by the sounds of four men outside my door, pounding and demanding that I open my door.

Needless to say, I am scared shitless. I open the door, keeping the latch on. Three plainclothesmen and one uniformed cop are standing outside.

I: "What do you want?"  
They: "Open the door. Police."  
I: "So?"  
They: "Open the door."  
I: "All right, let me see some I.D."  
They: (flashing some bright, blurry objects) "That's all the I.D. you need to see."

Furious. I swing open the door. They demand to know what the trouble is (my thought exactly), and whether there has been a fight. "With whom?" I ask, since I am by myself.

"Did I make a phone call?"  
"No, I did not."  
"Am I sure I am alone?"  
"Would they like to look?"  
No. They warn they had better not get any more calls. (That threat aimed at me.) They leave.  
I am scared, mad and stunned by

this exchange. What have I done to be rousted out of bed, very rudely questioned, laughed at (when I asked for identification) and threatened?

Nothing.

A more fundamental question: Since when do I have to open my door for anybody? (I have to admit that opening it is better than having it kicked in.) Along these same lines, when I feel that I have been wronged by police, don't I have the right to redress? Shouldn't I have asked for names and badge numbers so I could file a complaint? Yes, but I was too scared.

Myth: The police are our friends.

Thus sayeth Uncle Al and Captain Wendy.

Fact: They are at the very least a potential menace—they have guns and apparently can enter your home freely. If that's not a potential threat, I would like to see one.

Fact: They know the law, know what they can get away with and have power all out of proportion with their supposed function. (And in this case, their mentalities.)

Fact: Know the law so you can protect yourself against your friendly neighborhood pigs.

Sherry Ramey is a junior in social work.

## Term paper practices undermine basic ethics

By JOHN B. STEPHENSON

The Undergraduate Council has asked me as chairperson to convey to the University community its strong concern about the operation of commercial term paper enterprises on this campus.

### commentary

While the advertising and provision of such alleged "research assistance" may be illegal, the ethical aspects of such practices are questionable, to say the least. The selling, purchasing and advertising of term papers for sale undermines the ethic of scholarly honesty and integrity which is essential to the life and well-being of our academic community.

Whenever such tacit encouragements of dishonesty as these are prominent, clearly the basic values

of trust, honesty, self-worth, work, service and the search for truth and wisdom which hold together our learning community are endangered.

Should moral suasion not be a strong enough deterrent to the use of such unethical services, the council would like to remind students and faculty of the provisions of the Student Code and the Rules of the University Senate regarding plagiarism and cheating, offenses which can result in suspension or expulsion.

The council would prefer to believe, of course, that such rules and procedures are unnecessary and will never need to be resorted to. Whether they are employed or not depends on the sensitivity of us all to the issues involved.

John B. Stephenson is dean of Undergraduate Studies.

## Letters

### Beer barrel

Apathy may have reached epidemic proportions on this campus, but it has not stricken the entire student body yet.

Tuesday night, driven by such admirable motives as inter-collegiate sportmanship, the sanctity of tradition, and general mischiefiveness, a small, carefully chosen band of eight UK students, most of whom possess quite impressive hell-raising credentials, paid a visit to Knoxville, Tenn., which is affectionately known by its inhabitants as Big Orange Country.

The purpose of this expedition was to bring the Beer Barrel back to UK. The Beer Barrel, for the uninformed, is an old wooden barrel (actually an old whiskey barrel) which is painted in the school colors of both UK and UT, and is traditionally kept by the winners of the UK-UT game each year.

There is also a tradition, which although not officially encouraged by the athletic departments of the two schools, is generally respected by everyone involved. The school which does not have the barrel should steal it, usually in the week before the game.

In the interests of upholding the tradition and for the glory of UK, and since UK has not gained possession of the barrel either by winning it or by other methods in many years, this group made the journey to Knoxville, and after a diligent all-night effort, managed to find the barrel.

To make a long story short, an early-morning attempt to confiscate the barrel was thwarted by the alert Tennesseans. We feel that it is important that the student body of UK realize that we gave it the old college try, and did not give up until it was unanimously agreed that it was impossible to proceed further.

We feel that this is the kind of spirit that should be shown by UK students in all endeavors.

We feel that it is appropriate to close this letter with our first-hand observations of UT, for the benefit of those who have been unable to visit our neighbors to the South. In general, the people we met were polite and hospitable and the campus police department was efficient, courteous and good-natured. The courtesy extended to out-of-state visitors by the athletic director left something to be desired, and nothing sucks like a big orange.

Matt Simpson  
A&S junior

### Iranian struggle

An exhibition of posters and photos which depict the struggle of Iranian people against the regime of the Shah and contrast the impoverished subsistence-level lives of masses with the corrupt and parasitic life of the ruling monarch and his family will be held in Room 251 of the Student Center, Monday, Nov. 22 from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Petitions to be signed to help the case of 91 Iranian students impris-

oned in Houston who are still on a hunger strike will be available. Contributions to meet the legal expenses of the case, like \$180,000 bail set by the Immigration Department, will be collected.

Some gifts donated by sympathizers will be available for purchase. Other Vietnamese can be prevented if the unity and understanding between people here and peoples of the third world are developed.

Individuals who cherish democracy and freedom must support the Iranian student movement which echoes the struggle of people in Iran against tyranny and oppression. U.S. government Immigration Department and Houston police must be made to realize that people stand on the side of justice.

Iranian Student Association

### pot-ential

Concerning the recent article on the cultivation and distribution of Kentucky-grown marijuana: If marijuana is legal, and the market offers both Kentucky-grown marijuana for \$15 an oz. and marijuana grown in the Southernmost United States or U.S. Protectorates in the Caribbean and Pacific for a slightly higher price an oz. (considering transportation costs), which would be more competitive?

Dough Gerstle  
A&S sophomore

## Jim Harralson

# Social Security puts greatest burden on those it purports to help

By JIM HARRALSON

In an earlier column, I asserted that Social Security was one of many ills created by the federal government. Today I'll try to tell you why.

### viewpoint

As it is explained by its own literature, Social Security is a compulsory government program in which workers pay 5.85 per cent of their annual wages under \$15,300 and their employers pay a matching sum. Under current law, if you work for 10 years, you may retire at 62 or older and receive Social Security benefits based on your average yearly earnings. Should you die, your spouse and children are generally eligible for benefits.

While the system may sound good, it actually imposes the greatest burden on those it purports to serve. It does nothing to insure the security of society. Put simply, it is a system of unrelated taxes and welfare payments. Consider the following:

—Social Security imposes its greatest burden on those with low incomes. Demographically, we know that low-income people start to work earlier and die sooner than high-income people. This means that those with low incomes pay Social Security for a greater number of years.

In fact, depending on the gap of years worked and the present value of the tax, it is easily possible for low income people to pay more than high-income people. And since they die sooner, low-income workers

rarely get to receive many benefits. Even if they live to 65, they must often keep working to support their families because Social Security benefits would be inadequate.

Then, to add insult to injury, we take Social Security out of their paychecks from ages 65 to 72. Remember, only the first \$15,300 is taxed. People who make more than that are better able to invest in private pension plans, which will provide them with a better retirement.

—Social Security builds no protection for workers. Despite the popular government term "contribution," the worker is actually paying a tax.

The taxes paid by the worker do not finance the benefits he expects to receive; they finance current benefits. The only assurance the present-

day worker has that he will receive benefits is the hope that future generations will tax themselves to provide him with benefits. Is that security?

—The tax is great. While only 5.85 per cent directly taken from a worker's paycheck, at least part of the employer's matching funds is a tax on the worker, because the employer would pay those funds to the worker if he did not have to pay the matching funds.

—The relationship of payments to benefits is extremely loose. If a person works less than 10 years, he receives no benefits. Two people could pay precisely the same tax yet receive different benefits.

Conversely, two people could pay widely different taxes yet receive the same benefits. If you work after

65, you may receive no benefits. Or, past 65, you could earn \$1 million from investments (they aren't counted as "wages") and still receive your full Social Security benefits.

Viewed realistically, Social Security is a welfare system through which the government imposes a regressive tax on working people to finance a willfully-nifty benefit program. It assures the present-day worker of nothing, except the probability that he can foist the same system on the next generation.

Perhaps you regard the idea of government's forcing people to provide for their retirement as a wise policy. But doesn't it make more sense to require people to subscribe to a retirement program which meets minimum government stan-

dards, and let the worker choose the privately provided pension program which best suits his needs?

Many scholars have demonstrated the feasibility of removing government from the pension business while still honoring our present commitments.

I know no sensible person who favors a flat rate tax with a ceiling level of income, nor do I know anyone who favors a welfare system whose payments are not based on a person's current income. Yet, when the two are linked and called Social Security, it becomes the largest political sacred cow in U.S. history.

Jim Harralson is a first-year law student. This column appears bi-monthly.

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# 'Praise the Lord'

## Carter, black minister attend service at formerly all-white Plains church

PLAINS, Ga. (AP)—President-elect Jimmy Carter and the Rev. Mr. Clennon King attended services Sunday at the Plains Baptist Church one week after the congregation voted to allow blacks to worship and seek membership there.

The Rev. King, the black nondenominational minister whose attempts to integrate the church led to the church's racial policies being brought into the open, said quietly, "Praise the Lord" as he entered the church, and took a seat in a front pew.

After the services, Carter approached King and the minister from Albany, Ga., 50 miles away, bowed to the president-elect. Two witnesses and the Rev. King said he kissed Carter's hand.

Carter was to leave Plains Sunday night for Washington, where he was to meet Monday and Tuesday with President Ford, the secretaries of defense, treasury, and health, education and welfare, and with congressional leaders of both Democratic and Republican parties.

Carter was briefed on foreign affairs Saturday by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in Plains.

Throughout Sunday morning in the white clapboard church there were brief references to the racial controversy prompted by King's attempts to attend services there three weeks ago.

Carter led the Sunday School class in the opening prayer. The basement classroom was filled, but only about half of the 50 to 60 persons there were Plains residents.

During the section of the services when new members are invited to join the congregation, the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Bruce Edwards, said that the Rev. King had applied for membership and that his application was being referred to a "watch care" committee.

When the congregation met a week ago and decided to allow blacks to worship and join the church, it set up a committee to review membership applications. The church members must vote by next Sunday for the members of the committee and Edwards said later that it would be several weeks until King is notified of any action on his application.

In addition to King and the black Secret Service agent who accompanies Carter, a black cab driver from nearby Americus, Ga., Linda Simmons, attended the service.

Before he entered the church, King was asked by reporters whether he would attend services if his application was accepted.

"I would be just as regular as anyone else because I think it would be a tremendous honor for any American to be a member of America's Vatican. This will be the Vatican of America," he said.

More than 300 persons crowded the yard outside the church and Carter, observing the crush of visitors at the start of the service, stood up and, sending a murmur through the tourists, suggested that everyone squeeze a bit in the pews to make more room.

Carter was called upon for the invocation in the church service as well as in the men's Bible class and said: "Lord help us to bind our church together in a close sense of commonality. Let the wounds that come on us be healed."

## Relatives mourn death of Scotia miners

OVEN FORK (AP)—The hills of Letcher County resounded Sunday with the mournful cries of grieving widows who lost their husbands—and relatives who lost their fathers or brothers—to the Scotia Coal Co. No. 1 mine last March.

"Oh God, why did this have to happen," moaned Glenna Sturgill as the body of her husband, James Nathaniel Sturgill, "was returned to the mother dust," on a cold hillside near the mine where he died.

A few minutes earlier, at Frank's Creek Free Will Baptist Church at Eolia, the Rev. Mr. Larry Crabtree observed that "Brother James had no idea when he went into that mine that he would never see this life again."

But Sturgill, 48, "is in a happy place where there are

no burdens or cares," the Rev. Crabtree said. "He has gone on to that glad reunion."

About 150 friends and relatives packed the small church where Sturgill learned to read and write to pay their last respects to a man who said only a few hours before he entered the fatal mine that "I'm not afraid to die."

"Alive they flourish and alive they fall, and the earth that sustained them survived them all," read Sturgill's obituary, printed on small cards passed out at the church.

For Glenna Sturgill, her son, Harvey, and daughter, Wanda Vail, it had been a long and painful eight-month wait.

James Sturgill was one of 11 men killed in the second of two methane gas explosions at the No. 1 mine, deep inside

Big Black Mountain, last March.

They had entered the mine to investigate a similar explosion two days earlier that took 15 lives.

After the second explosion, the mine was sealed, because officials said they considered it too dangerous then to try to recover the bodies. Since July 14, recovery crews have inched their way to the area where the 11 bodies laid.

Friday, they brought the bodies out amid screams and cries from family members

who stood anxiously at the mine portal.

Eight funerals were held Sunday in various communities in the area.

The remaining three were scheduled for Monday.

Earlier Sunday, J.B. Holbrook, another miner killed in the second explosion March 11, was laid to rest on Myrl Hill at Mayking as a cold, stiff wind whipped around the grieving family members and some 30 representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion.

## Howard Hughes desired Watergate panel meeting

LAS VEGAS (AP)—Billionaire Howard Hughes wanted to meet with the Senate Watergate Committee in 1974, but his advisers feared what he might say because he was under sedation, the Las Vegas Sun has reported.

The copyright story said Hughes' wishes were revealed in documents now in the possession of former Hughes aide John Meier.

Meier, in Canada as a fugitive from American authorities, claims to have gotten the memos from Mexican authorities who supposedly

confiscated the documents following Hughes' death last spring.

The Sun did not say in its story Saturday who wrote the memos.

It said the documents purportedly show that the Hughes' organization was tipped off about pending Internal Revenue Service investigations.

A memo apparently sent to Hughes in January 1974 advised him that he was in no condition, either physically or mentally, to stand up to the rigors of testifying before the congressional committee.

## Tina Turner arrested

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Pop singer Tina Turner is to appear Dec. 8 in Beverly Hills Municipal Court after being booked for investigation of carrying a concealed weapon.

Sheriff's deputies said Turner, who performs with

her husband Ike, was arrested Saturday after an officer stopped her for a traffic violation and spotted a .38-caliber revolver in her purse.

She was released after being booked.

## Chiclet factory explosion severely burns workers

NEW YORK (AP)—An explosion and fire ripped through four floors of the Chiclet gum factory Sunday, injuring 55 workers and throwing some of them into the street four floors below.

Several victims were covered with hot gum and many were sent for treatment to burn centers in three states. An Army Reserve helicopter took five victims to the Crozier-Chester burn unit in Philadelphia. Other victims were taken by ambulance to hospital in New Jersey and in the metropolitan New York area.

Some of those injured in the early morning blast and fire suffered burns over 90 per cent of their bodies. One was in grave condition in the intensive care unit of a hospital here.

"It was really horrible. I saw men with their clothing and skin burned off," said Chris Boggio, 19, a process helper in the block-wide, six-story building. "The blast threw me clean across the room."

Teddy Orzechowska, of Brooklyn, suffered burns over 30 per cent of his body. "I was in the middle of the

flames. I didn't know where to run," he said.

Most of the damage was in the fourth floor of the American Chiclet Co. factory in the Queens section of the city. Casement windows reinforced with wire were blown out of several floors and a loaded cabinet weighing about two tons fell onto a car below, crushing it.

Witnesses said workers were hurled into the street by the force of the blast which sent chunks of concrete and shards of glass flying.

A strong smell of spearmint could be detected in the blast area. Firemen got hot chiclet—the gum derived from tropical trees—over their boots while battling the blaze.

The blast occurred at 2:42 a.m. it was extinguished by 3:17 a.m.

The cause of the explosion was not immediately determined by fire marshals and bomb squad detectives who helped the debris.

James R. Mahoney, plant manager, said there were about 150 persons working in the 46-year-old brick building at the time of the blast. About 800 work there during the day, he said.

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**arts**  
**'Lightning Bugs'**

**Nostalgic Western Kentucky musical premieres at UK**

By THOMAS CLARK  
Kernel Reporter

If last weekend's production of "Lightnin' Bugs 'N' God 'N' Things" can be used as evidence, then it is obvious that the UK Theatre can do musicals with class. It is therefore unfortunate that "Lightnin' Bugs" makes up the entire musical drama season.

"Lightnin' Bugs," a world premiere presented by the

**review**

Eleventh Hour Theatre, is a musical memory of author Bruce Peyton's decision to leave his home in rural Western Kentucky. It is also an evening of illusions, a drama that touches on the subjects of rural religion, discrimination and sexuality and yet never fully explores them.

Billy Archer, a thinly-disguised portrait of the author, leads the cast both as a narrator and actor as he attempts to relate his departure from his boyhood town. Mike Etherington brings a fine sense of confusion and frustration to the part as he tries to tie the strings of illusions together but finds nothing.

The highlight of the evening, both in the script and performance was Janet Givens in the role of Dotty Lincoln. Dotty, the lone black in the script, is the town madame who introduces the young men in the area to the ways of the world.

In a moving conversation with God, she reveals that she has contracted VD from "some white trash who came back for seconds" and that she intends to continue business as usual, spreading



The UK Theatre presented the world premiere of the musical "Lightnin' Bugs 'N' God 'N' Things" last weekend. Pictured from left are Mark Chapman, Janet Givens, Ed MacAlister, Julie Hubbard, Bill Coomer and Kathy Strange.

the disease in a form of revenge.

Mark Chapman also excelled in the role of David Storey, a disturbed young man who talks to his deceased mother.

Through it all, religion is seen as the dominating force in the lives of these seven people. It is their rationalization for all the transgressions of their lives. Whether they are sorry or not, all they need to do is ask for forgiveness and it is theirs.

Author Bruce Peyton has tried to condense a lifetime of feelings about his hometown into two hours on stage. He doesn't fail, but yet he hasn't quite done enough to be successful. However, the play does make for an interesting and entertaining evening.

Unlike many musicals, the entire cast did a fine job using their singing voices to further their characters. Etherington displayed a fine dramatic voice that delivered his music in clear, rich tones. Peter Bernstein's lyrics

blended with the story well, often giving additional meaning to the characters.

The music, also written by Bernstein, accented the Western Kentucky style and setting.

On the technical side, Claude Binder made his talents evident through his lighting. The actors or actresses were always bathed in warm, soft lighting that suggested the image of romantic memories. The set, while functional, was not especially noteworthy.



**HamBerger?**

Mime artist Keith Berger lived up to unsuspecting lunchtime diners in the Commons Cafeteria Friday with a warm-up to his evening show in Memorial Hall.

**INSIDE WOODY ALLEN**



**Ripley's 'Believe It or Not' cartoon oddballs hold reunion**

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—"Believe it or not," age takes its toll even among the select few whose odd exploits have won them a place in Ripley's cartoon strip.

So when a dozen veterans of the strip held a reunion last

Thursday, there were some displays of dexterity, but more talk of what used to be. Simon Argevitich of Oakland, Calif., was there. He made the widely syndicated strip in 1970 by stuffing 11 cigars into his

mouth at one and doing bird calls. Today, the white-haired Argevitich can manage only six. But the bird calls are as strong as ever.

Karate expert George Dillman of Reading, Pa., boasts he can simultaneously break four blocks of ice weighing 1,000 pounds with his elbow.

Although clad in karate garb at the reunion, Dillman did not repeat his famous stunt. "No ice," he murmured.

The reunion was called at "Ripley's Believe It or Not" museum at Fisherman's Wharf to honor Robert L. Ripley's first cartoon 58 years ago. It was published in the old San Francisco Call in December 1918.

Ripley died in 1949, but others continued the cartoons which still appear in more than 300 newspapers.

Also attending the nostalgic affair was Plennie Wingo of Los Angeles, a smiling, elderly man who walked backwards across Europe and the United States.

Lena Deeter Bare of Van Nuys, Calif., sported a copy of the cartoon that featured her more than 30 years ago as a coed at Arkansas State Teachers College.

Now an elementary school teacher, she is just as good as ever at her speciality—writing forward, backward or upside down with either or both hands at the same time.

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UK will 'wait and see'

## Congress changes copyright laws

By THOMAS CLARK  
Kernel Reporter

Congress last September passed a sweeping revision of the copyright laws. Aimed at stopping most of the illegal photocopying that goes on across the country, the laws could conceivably throw a giant monkey wrench into educational institutions at all levels, from elementary schools to universities.

However, at UK the revisions have been greeted with a general desire for more knowledge and a "wait and see" attitude.

Jim Nelson, director for continuing education, is currently in the process of organizing a seminar to educate the University community about the technicalities of the law. He has already arranged for Barbara Ringer, federal registrar of copyrights, to be the keynote speaker for the event.

"It's really hard to say what effect the law will have on the University," said Nelson. "Our primary reason

for holding the symposium is to find out exactly what changes will have to be made. We do a hell of a lot of copying at UK."

"At the present time we really don't know what effect the revisions are going to have on us," said UK Director of Libraries Paul Willis. "We don't feel that it will have an adverse effect on the University's inter-library loan program, which does a great deal of copying."

Willis said that he sees problems arising in two areas, record-keeping and enforcement. "In the past we have not maintained specific records on what is being copied. There has been no reason to. This will most probably change."

"Enforcement of the regulations," said Willis, "is going to be the major problem. I don't think anybody is really sure how the new laws are going to be enforced."

Willis believes that the laws represent "a very fair compromise between the interests of the lenders and the interests of the publishers. The laws are helpful from the point of view that we now have a set of clear guidelines to follow. We feel that we will be able to continue without too much change."

The new regulations, which will not take effect until Jan. 1, 1978, are the first major revisions since the Copyright Act of 1909. Outdated by technological developments in the fields of motion pictures, recordings and photocopying, the old laws were a source of disagreement between educators and publishers.

The new regulations represent a compromise of both groups' interests.

The major effects of the recent bill will be felt in the field of education. Even though the American Council on Education has deemed the compromise bill "favorable" and "fair," another education group, the American Association of University Professors, has written that "these guidelines...resort to the language of prohibition. They will seriously interfere with the basic mission and effective operation of higher education."

The heart of the problem is the set of regulations concerning photocopying. The regulations establish guidelines on what a teacher can or cannot copy. According to the regulations, a teacher may make a single copy for her own research or for her class of:

- a chapter of a book;
- an article from a periodical or newspaper;
- a short story, short essay, or short poem;
- a chart, graph, diagram, drawing, cartoon, etc. from a book, periodical or newspaper.

A teacher may make multiple copies for classroom use only, with the number of copies not to exceed the number of students, of the following:

- a complete poem, if the work is less than 250 words and can be printed on two pages or less;
- an excerpt from a longer poem that is less than 250 words;
- a complete article, story or essay if less than 2,500 words;
- an excerpt from a prose work if it is 1,000 words or 10

per cent of the work, whichever is less;

- one chart picture, etc. per book or periodical.

All copies must include a statement of copyright

A teacher may not:

- make multiple copies of a work to be used in a classroom if it has already been copied for another class in the same institution;
- make multiple copies of works from the same author more than once a term;
- make multiple copies more than nine times in a semester;
- make a copy of works to replace an anthology;
- make a copy of "consumable" materials, such as workbooks or standardized tests.

The Association of American Law Schools in a letter to the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee claimed that the guidelines "restricted the doctrine of fair use (the usage of published materials without payment of royalty fees) so substantially as to make it almost useless for classroom programs."

Other areas besides education will be affected by the legislation. The period in which an author's work can be protected by a copyright was changed from 28 years with the option to renew for an additional 28 to the author's lifetime plus 50 years after his death.

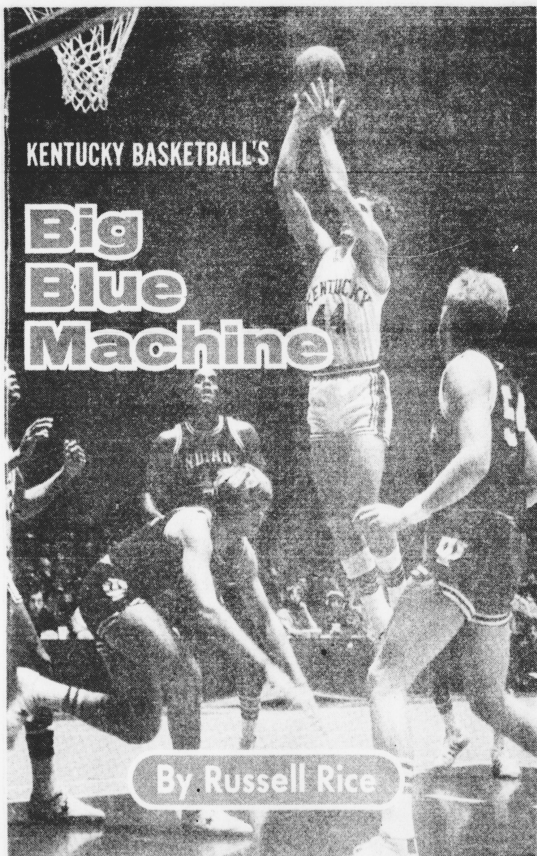
For the first time, owners of jukeboxes and operators of cable television stations will have to pay royalty fees for the right to use certain material and books printed outside the U.S. will be permitted to receive copyrights.

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## Nearby universities exercise caution in implementation

Continued from page 1

"I realize people have economic problems. We can't provide scholarships to everyone who needs them."

Ohio State University law school Dean Orin Flagle said he has always been aware of the standard, but makes no strong effort to enforce it. Columbus employers who traditionally hire law students are notified of the restriction, as are the students.

"They're professional students," Flagle said. "They know what's expected of them."

The UK law school academic status committee has just begun to analyze the employment rule, as a committee at Vanderbilt University is doing. "An ad hoc student-faculty committee is looking at the question," said Emorson Spies, dean of Vandy's law school.

Spies said one possible proposition is to contact traditional employers and make them aware of the standard. According to Spies, students claim the employers pressure them to work at least 20 hours and sometimes more. "We might rearrange the schedule to make it harder for the student to work," said Spies. The committee will not reach a final decision, he said, until next semester.

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