

# KENTUCKY Kernel

Vol. LXXXV, No. 70 Tuesday, November 16, 1982

An independent student newspaper

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

**MONDAY  
NIGHT  
FOOTBALL**

Now this is SERIOUS!  
The Philadelphia Eagles defeated the Atlanta Falcons 20-17 in last night's football action, but player reps Steve Lowther and Jim Harris say they've had it. A strike is in the offing, and the votes get counted today. For perhaps the last Strat-O-Matic NFL football this season, see page 5.

## Equine lines

This view of a bluegrass horse farm is located on Parker's Mill Road in southern Fayette County. A telephoto lens was used to create a sense of compression.



JACK STIVERS/Kernel Staff

## Bush, Andropov discuss ties between U.S., Soviet regime

MOSCOW (AP) — U.S. Vice President George Bush and Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov met for a half-hour after the Brezhnev funeral yesterday to discuss what both said was a desire to improve relations between the superpowers.

Bush said afterward the talks were "frank, cordial and substantive."

The Soviet news agency Tass said Andropov told Bush the Kremlin was "prepared to build relations with the United States on the basis of full equality, non-interference, mutual respect for the interests of the peoples of both nations and the improvement of the international situation."

The meeting came four hours after Andropov's predecessor as Communist Party general secretary, Leonid I. Brezhnev, was given a hero's burial in Red Square.

It was the highest-level U.S.-Soviet

meeting since Brezhnev signed the second strategic arms limitation treaty with then-President Carter in January 1981. East-West relations also have worsened over Afghanistan, Poland, the Middle East, and Central America, as well as the arms race.

Bush said he carried a message from Reagan to Andropov on "the strong desire of the United States to work for an improved relationship with the Soviet Union."

Reading a prepared statement before his departure from Moscow's Sheremetevo-1 Airport, Bush said, "As we leave Moscow, we are well aware of the difficult problems that confront us. The challenges, while enormous, are far from insurmountable."

Bush said he told Soviet leaders Washington is ready to conduct relations "with the aim of expanding the areas where our two nations can cooperate to mutual advantage."

"Human rights, arms reductions, peaceful solutions to regional problems, in short, peace and freedom for all nations are the goals we seek," Bush said.

Also attending the session were Secretary of State George P. Shultz, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Arthur A. Hartman, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Andrei M. Alexandrov, a long-time Brezhnev foreign-policy aide.

Neither Bush nor Tass disclosed details of the talks. The news agency said they included "a short exchange of opinions on the principal questions of Soviet-American relations."

## Student organization plans lobbying

### UK recognizes gay group

By JEFF HINTON  
Staff Writer

After battling red tape and court judges, UK's homosexual population for the first time has an official campus organization.

Stephanie Hrkman, president of Gay and Lesbian Union of Students, said the organization's purpose is to "advocate civil rights for gay and lesbian people and make the public aware of gay rights."

"We're a political organization active in opposing legislation against equal rights for gay and lesbian people," Hrkman said.

An attempt by students to organize a similar group — the Gay Liberation Front — in Fall 1972 met with resistance from the University and resulted in a legal battle ending in a 1974 ruling upholding UK's refusal to recognize the group.

"The reason the last group failed to get recognized was because it was a social group rather than a political group," Hrkman said. "Due to Kentucky statutes on fourth-degree sodomy the group was prohibited to organize."

Denial of the group's first request for recognition this year was based on a ruling by then Attorney General Edward Hancock that cited possible statute violations. GALUS re-

ceived no opposition, however, when it submitted a constitution and application Oct. 20.

Robert Zumwinkle, vice chancellor for student affairs, said the GALUS application was accepted "on the advice of the University attorney."

Zumwinkle said GALUS's application "was consistent with the policies of the University" and "their statement of goals met with our requirements."

Hrkman said, "There are 30 to 35 students in our organization who are interested in gay rights. We have spoken to sociology classes and other groups wanting to know more about gay and lesbian behavior."

## SAB bans political use of Student Center display cases

By JEFF HINTON  
Staff Writer

The Student Activities Board has banned the placing of political posters inside display cases in the Student Center in what the president of the Student Government Association called "a restriction of freedom of expression."

A memorandum issued by Kent Bartram, SAB president, said no organization will be allowed to use a display case to promote candidates or groups of candidates in any campus, local, state or federal election. If student government candidates' posters are put in the display cases, Bartram said formal charges will be filed with the Student Government

Association elections board.

Jim Dinkle, SGA president, attacked Bartram's action, saying, "In the past, the display cases have been particularly effective in getting students involved in the elections," Dinkle said. "What is particularly odd about this revision is we weren't even consulted until the memorandum was sent."

"It was like a pie in the face," Dinkle said the action has strained relations between the two organizations. "I don't think this policy revision was intended to cause disruption, but it has," he said.

SAB Vice President Rod Newmann said the policy change resulted from complaints from students and faculty over political use of the display cases.

"We would have to have every-

one's poster in the cases to be fair, and that would be impossible," he said.

"We want to keep the Student Center as apolitical as possible," Newmann said. "That's one reason for this clarification in policy."

He pointed out that candidates who want to advertise in the Student Center can rent tables in the ground floor lobby "instead of using the display cases, which are meant for other purposes."

Steve Edelstein, SAB member-at-large, said, "It's kind of unfair that the limited space of the display cases should be used for political posters when candidates are able to put them up all over campus."

In addition, he said, political posters in the cases gave the candidates

See S.A.B., page 3



## TUESDAY

From Associated Press reports

### Soviets bury Brezhnev

MOSCOW — Leonid I. Brezhnev, the steelworker's son who guided the Soviet Union to the superpower heights, was buried yesterday in Red Square, in a somber military ceremony as grimly stolid as his 18 years at the Kremlin helm. His successor as Communist Party chief, Yuri V. Andropov, pledged in a eulogy to pursue Brezhnev's policies at home and abroad but warned the Soviets would "give a crushing rebuff to any attempt at aggression."

The farewell to Brezhnev, under the gray skies and chill of the Moscow autumn, was deeply respectful and muted. Before the remains were lowered into the grave — in the exclusive heroes' plot behind Lenin's mausoleum — Brezhnev's widow, Viktoria, bent over the open coffin and, weeping, kissed his cheek and forehead.

Hundreds of foreign leaders attended the ceremony, and tens of thousands of Soviet citizens packed the vast central square, silently holding aloft scores of Brezhnev portraits trimmed in the red and black of official mourning.

### Tobacco institute creates research corps

LEXINGTON — The Kentucky Tobacco Research Board has given preliminary approval to the allotment of \$1 million annually to create an "elite corps" of five top-notch scientists that would make UK's Tobacco and Health Research Institute the leading center of research on the health effects of smoking.

The scientists would receive annual salaries of \$75,000 to \$100,000 and a promise of ample research funds. They would work full time on researching the relationship be-

tween smoking and health. Instead of going to other projects, much of the institute's \$3.5 million annual income from the state cigarette tax would go to the scientists and their research.

A similar plan had been proposed last year by Dr. Gary Huber, the institute director who was fired after a controversy over alleged mismanagement, misuse of funds and employee harassment.

Several top-ranking UK officials were apparently caught by surprise when the new plan was announced. It was viewed as posing a potential threat to some faculty members at other state universities as well as UK administrators. The administrators said they did not like sharing their power to hire scientists with an outside board that, until this fall, met only four times a year.

### Walesa renews allegiance to union

GDANSK, Poland — Lech Walesa renewed his allegiance to Solidarity in a news conference yesterday but was cautious when asked to define his stand on the new trade unions which replaced the labor movement he headed before martial law swept Poland last December. He also urged his supporters to confine themselves to peaceful action and asked for at least a month to get acquainted with the situation in Poland and decide his future course of action.

About the new unions, he said even the Solidarity statutes had spoken of union "pluralism," adding, "You can join one trade union, you can join another, and you are free to join or not to join."

Yesterday afternoon, after the shifts changed at the Lenin Shipyard where Solidarity was born, about 2,000 people assembled outside Walesa's drab apartment building, shouting for him to appear. They were dispersed by a bodyguard who said: "You better go. Standing here, you do harm to him."

### Bishops debate nuclear strategy

WASHINGTON — The nation's Roman Catholic bishops argued yesterday over whether to condemn American nuclear strategy, with some assailing the proposed move as undermining resistance to Soviet aggression. Other bishops, however, said the disputed declaration, which would preclude even a U.S. threat to use nuclear weapons, upholds Christian teaching and enhances chances for peace.

The debate came at the start of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, most of it to focus on the draft pastoral letter over nuclear policy. More than a year in composition, the planned teaching letter on peace has stirred extensive dissent in the church and criticism from U.S. administration defense officials.

It condemns any first-strike use of nuclear weapons or their targeting on installations near population centers — both now enunciated as necessary options in U.S. strategic planning. The document also denounces any intention or threat to use nuclear arms, calls for a nuclear freeze and offers only qualified support even to possessing such weapons as a deterrent, calling it tolerable only if disarmament also is being pursued.



Sunny and warmer today with a high in the upper 40s.

Fair and not as cold tonight with a low in the upper 20s.

Mostly sunny and warmer tomorrow with a high in the low to mid 30s.

Reagan's absence slights Soviet leader

Bill Braden Editor-in-Chief, Andrew Oppmann News Editor, John Griffin Arts Editor, Steven W. Lawther Photo Editor, Lisa S. Radoski Special Projects Editor, J.B. Vanhook Photos Editor, Don Clifford Graphics Editor, James Edwin Harris Managing Editor, Barbara Price Salter Editorial Editor, Bill E. Widener Jr. Chief Photographer, Mickey Patterson Assistant Sports Editor, Kathleen Millon Special Projects Assistant, Ben Van Hook Chief Photographer, Chris Ash Copy Desk Chief

In the United States, where by design leadership changes regularly, we have grown accustomed to the orderly transfer of power between one administration and the next.

Leadership changes in the Soviet Union, however, are comparatively rare. Since its establishment in 1917, it has had but four recognizable leaders: Vladimir Lenin, Josef Stalin, Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev. The passing of the former three were followed by periods of uncertainty and unrest.

Whether a like period will follow Brezhnev's death remains unclear. Although a new party chief, Yuri V. Andropov, has been appointed with unexpected speed, his power is not yet established. Indeed, after Khrushchev was deposed, Brezhnev competed seven years with Alexei Kosygin to establish his pre-eminence.

The form his government took, a collective leadership of Politburo members, brought the Soviet Union an unprecedented stability in the 1970s. But in the last few years a stagnating economy, crop failures and the pressures of guns vs. butter have combined to produce growing dissatisfaction.

The direction the new leadership will take is therefore unknown and unpredictable. During its formative period, the Reagan administration has an incredible opportunity to influence its policies and attitudes. It will do so, however, only if it swallows its anti-Sovi-

et rhetoric and opens its policies to reconsideration — a move Reagan could have signaled eloquently by attending Brezhnev's funeral.

Fortunately, Andropov seems to have taken the slight of his absence without bitterness. In a meeting with Vice President George Bush yesterday (the first meeting between an American leader and Soviet leader since Reagan took office), he spoke of improving relations between the two countries and the "international situation."

If Reagan can only damper his latent McCarthyism and make a real attempt to cooperate, there is still hope that conflict over Afghanistan, Poland, Central America and the arms race will not further worsen relations or lead to the unthinkable — war.

On Friday, we also observed the passing of another leader — Lexington's only afternoon newspaper, which will merge with its sister, the Lexington Herald, Jan. 1.

Although the house united will stand stronger than it did divided, it also means this town will have one less editorial voice. As happens in hard times, democracy has taken another blow.

While what is essentially a campus newspaper cannot pretend to fill the gap for all of Lexington, we will not shy from the challenge.



War memorial overdue; better late than never

Did you see the papers this week-end? The Vietnam War veterans were welcomed home. Didn't that war end 10 years ago?



Was our government so ashamed of U.S. involvement and the outcome that it has tried to deny that these men and women existed? Not to mention the reception they received from the populace when they returned. Most people ignored and ridiculed them, labeling them murderers for their part in the war; others, usually older, called them

heroes, brave men and women. There was no fanfare, no bands, in 1972, the year I graduated from high school, for all the men who were shown on television getting off the airplanes. The ones who walked were few. Canes, wheelchairs and even stretchers was the way I remember them leaving the transporters and being greeted by loved ones.

These veterans, it seems, have had to fight for medical care to heal the many emotional and physical wounds they received during the war that was not a war. Did you ever hear of Agent Orange?

These men and women were drafted! They didn't ask to be sent to a foreign land, an obscure little country rife with troubles. They did not know of or care about Vietnam — only politicians did.

Yet, they went, and for over a dozen years gave their lives or existed in prisoner of war camps, or ended up missing only to go through terrors we will never know. Most did come home, but not as they left.

Many thousands of young men and women never came home. The memorial dedicated this weekend has the names of 57,930 who served and died and are just now being recognized.

It wasn't the government's idea to erect the shiny black granite wall. A Vietnam veteran and enlisted man had a dream. Jan Scruggs, and his organization, raised \$7 million to erect the Vietnam War Memorial. He was there to dedicate it.

The memorial was long overdue. I hope all of us are getting our heads

out of the sand and realizing it was our nation's doing that caused the waste of precious young lives, the dreadful memories and physical handicaps these people live with.

That war will always be a part of their lives, while the majority of us have let it fade to gray.

Let's give them the respect and, yes, esteem, they deserve for fighting a war that was intended to promote and protect democracy, only most of us didn't know that at the time, or even now.

The war didn't make any sense, but giving the vets their due does. They were called to serve, and they did a fine job.

Donna Hamilton is a journalism student and Kernel staff writer and columnist.

Election results show rejection of Reagan

The 1982 mid-term election results were a resounding defeat for Reaganomics but provided no mandate for Democratic control of the government.

NEW REPUBLIC

The House, which by constitutional design reflects short-term public sentiment, will be more strongly Democratic, and returning Republicans will be far less likely than they were in the first two years of President Reagan's administration to vote solidly (even blindly) with him.

But there will be no change whatever in the balance of power in the Senate. Democratic aspirations to pick up five seats and regain control of the senior body were dashed; Republicans still dominate 54-46.

Reagan's power is weakened, but the Democrats do not have the power to push through their own programs.

This is either a recipe for stalemate or an opportunity for a grand compromise. The latter is preferable — an agreement among the White House, the comparatively moderate Senate Republican leadership, and the Democrats to temper the excesses of Reaganomics, slow the growth of defense spending, and relieve the suffering of the unemployed.

President Reagan got trounced in the House, and White House efforts to deny the fact are unavailing.

The true yardstick by which to judge the 1982 elections is the 12-15 seat losses suffered by the in-party in the first off-year election of a new president's term.

President Reagan's defeat was twice the average and virtually wiped out the 33-seat gain that Republicans scored in the 1980 landslide.

There is no question about why Democrats won stronger control of the House. Network exit polling showed that high unemployment was far and away the most powerful issue in the 1982 elections.

According to ABC's poll, voters disapprove of Reagan's handling of unemployment by a margin of 70 to 30 percent.

Reagan simply cannot continue on his course of tax cuts, defense increases, huge deficits, high interest rates and economic stagnation.

Democrats are empowered to block him in the House, and Republicans will not follow him as they did in 1981 and early 1982. House Republican leader Robert Michel survived by a bare 2,000 votes in his party's stronghold of central Illinois, and he is returning to Washington with a message for Reagan: Adjust the course.

It is clear that where people actually live, work (or look for work), go to school and try to cope — that is, in the states — they want more compassionate, innovative and aggressive government than they have received from the Republicans in Washington.

Democrats picked up at least seven governorships and have come to power by overwhelming margins in some Midwestern states — Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin — whose industries are most in need of retooling and whose workers must be retrained to face the future.

Democrats might begin putting a new agenda to work in Washington next year, but the election results suggest that it will have to be tried out first in the states, much as progressive programs were tried out prior to the New Deal.

Meanwhile, however, the national government needs to function. Jobs must be found for the unemployed. America's international trade position must be improved. Deficits need to be controlled so that interest rates continue going down.

The Social Security system needs to be kept solvent. None of this will be done if Reagan insists on believing his own campaign slogans and staying his disastrous course even though voters have rejected it.

Democrats have the power to undo the previously enacted tax cuts or to institute necessary new jobs programs if Reagan and the Senate oppose them.

The country needs a compact between House Democratic leaders and the president reflecting a willingness on each side to settle for less than its ideal program.

A coherent program actually could emerge from compromise — if, for example, Reagan gets to keep the first year of his individual income tax cut but agrees to gasoline tax increases to finance road building and other infrastructure and jobs programs.

President Reagan proved as California governor he could work effectively with a legislative opposition. House Speaker Tip O'Neill proved in last year's Social Security reform discussions that he could give on supposed items of democratic orthodoxy — until Reagan pulled a fast one by trying to place all the blame for Social Security adjustments on the Democrats.

There's no clear signal in the election returns as to who or what voters are looking for in 1984 presidential candidates.

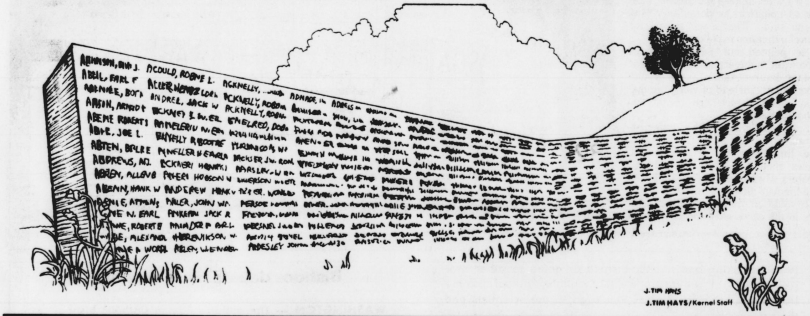
ABC's poll indicated that Walter Mondale is a stronger rival to Edward Kennedy (among Democrats and the population in general) than previously thought, but the network failed to ask about John Glenn, Gary Hart or other contenders.

The ABC poll showed that 60 percent of the population wants President Reagan not to run again, but if he does, he runs neck and neck with both Kennedy and Mondale. The implication seems to be that 1984 is no foregone conclusion and that neither party presently inspires confidence or hope in the American people.

For the Democrats, the most important task between now and 1984 will not be to choose a candidate but to fashion a program that will be a coherent, workable and compassionate alternative to Reaganism.

Morton Kondrache is executive editor of The New Republic.

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LETTERS

Deterrence

The issue of nuclear weapons is probably the most important one facing our society today. Everyone has a stake in the issue, and many speak out about it.

The general goal, understandably, is the prevention of nuclear war. Many methods have been proposed to this end. One such method is the nuclear freeze: a ban on the development, testing and deployment of new weapons and weapon systems. Many people favor this plan, so it deserves some attention.

At the broadest level, a freeze is a protracted method of disarmament. Weapons wear out, and with no way

to replace them, deployment ceases. For this discussion of the freeze, it will be assumed that the United States and the U.S.S.R. would obey such a treaty in letter and spirit.

Let's assume that the treaty has just been signed and ratified. Now what? Immediately — nothing. American and Soviet arsenals are on a close enough par with each other to ensure deterrence. Deterrence has worked for 35 years and will continue to work for the next few years, freeze or no freeze.

However, troubles will soon begin. The mainstay of the United States' deterrent force is a combination of Polaris/Poseidon submarines and B-52 bombers. While these are effective

and formidable, they are aging. Built in the early 1960s, they will wear out by 1990, leaving the U.S. essentially unarmed if they are not replaced.

The Soviet force is much newer. The Delta-class submarines are still being produced, with an expected life of 30 years each. The Backfire bomber, which is intercontinental, was first deployed in 1974 and is still in production. Current models are expected to remain in use until at least the year 2000.

So, around 1990, a large window of vulnerability would exist in favor of the U.S.S.R. Without a "big stick," the U.S. would be in no position but to accede to the Soviet Union's

wishes. Nuclear war would be more likely.

No nation has ever attacked the U.S. at a time when it was strong or likely to retaliate. For example, the U.S. "won" the Cuban Missile Crisis because of a 30 to 1 advantage in deliverable warheads. In short, deterrence works.

Those favoring a nuclear freeze should look at the facts and history of the nuclear age and re-evaluate their stance. Nuclear weapons are among the greatest menaces to our society, but they simply cannot be "disinvented." The next best thing is to see that they are never used, and deterrence, not a freeze, will assure this.

James Kevin Holbrook Biology/history sophomore

Letters Policy

Readers of the Kentucky Kernel are invited to express their opinions on the editorial page. Letters to the Kentucky Kernel may be brought by in person or sent to the editorial editor at 114 Journalism Building — UK, Lexington, Ky. 40506-0042.



Urban League operating FM channel

# Black station hits airwaves

By KATHIE MILLION  
Special Projects Assistant

Teleable subscribers accustomed to local radio stations can now tune their radio dials to 105.3 FM and hear black cultural music.

On Oct. 29 the Urban League broadcast WTLA, the first full-time black station in Lexington. Its slogan is: "A Countdown to Progress."

"It's a golden opportunity for us to provide Lexington's community with this much-needed service," said Porter Peoples, director of the Urban League.

He said the station is a form of vital communication, of which all of Lexington should be proud and willing to support.

"I hope the white community will be able to show appreciation for it," Peoples said. "It's certainly going to be of the finest quality."

The station will have a variety of programs and will be available seven days a week, said Dale Josey, the station's projects developer.

Programming will include many types of music, including jazz, gospel and records from the top 40 rhythm-and-blues chart.

In addition to music, news will be broadcast every hour, and the Urban League hopes to connect with the National Black News Network.

Also included will be interviewing programs, talk shows, black drama, cartoons and air time made available to the general public.

"It's going to be something people of all ages can identify with," Josey said.

Peoples said that although the station will offer mostly black programming and music, it will attract young white listeners, also.

"The station will appeal to a lot of young white college-age set and disco set," he said. "UK is really going to grab a hold of this."



VINCENT JONES/Kernal Staff

## S.A.B

Continued from page 1  
"Not everybody is able to use the cases because of space," and that makes it unfair."  
Dinkle said the reasoning behind the action might be political. "There are some people on the SAB staff that don't like the SGA," he said.  
Dinkle said he has not seen a great public demand for the space.

"In fact I had no problem reserving a case just two weeks before the election last spring," he said. "I don't know why the SAB has resorted to such action."

Richard Cook, SAB secretary-treasurer, said candidates — not issues — were restricted from the display cases. "The reason the (SAB) board did this was to stop endorse-

Teleable awarded the station to the Urban League. When the company made its bid for Lexington's cable franchise, it offered air time to the organization that could house the station and offered the best proposals for using the station.

The Urban League was chosen from other applicants, including the Lexington Public Library and employees from WTVQ-TV, because they had the best proposal and facility.

"They had a very good proposal for how the public would utilize the equipment for public access," said Charlotte Zerof, administrator of the Teleable franchise.

"We didn't get it because we were black," Josey said. "We got it because we were the best prepared."

The station will be broadcast from the Black and Williams Community Center on Georgetown Street, and Teleable will provide the equipment.

Peoples said the station is geared toward a black audience because Lexington is one of the few cities of its size without a black radio station.

"It's something I set my sights for the black community," Peoples said. "I've been working on it for three years."

Peoples said the station's success will depend heavily on interests from Kentucky colleges and universities and community volunteers.

"The payback to them is going to be the opportunity for them to grow in their prospective field and showcase their talents," he said.

And, Josey added, "It will benefit the black community by providing a showcase of previously untapped talent."

WTLA, along with 29 other FM signals, is available for \$1.50 a month to regular Teleable subscribers and \$5.50 for those who purchase only the radio package. Installation fee for the stations is \$15.

# Club seeks to help UNICEF, ties with foreign students

By SCOTT WILHOIT  
Staff Writer

The Cosmopolitan Club will sell cards and calendars in the Student Center until Nov. 23 to raise money for UNICEF.

The club is selling UNICEF cards and calendars to raise money for the worldwide relief of children. Approximately 10 percent of the funds raised will remain within the club.

The 10 percent profit will be used for club activities such as camping trips, parties to bring foreign and

American students in contact with one another and an increase in the emergency relief fund for foreign students in need, she said.

"This is the third year we have had the sale," Lockard said. "Last year we raised about \$1,200; this year we hope to raise more."

Students from India, Pakistan, Italy, Hungary and several Middle East countries are members. The club has 60 members, with about 50 percent of the members being foreign students.

The emergency student loan has been very successful, Lockard said. Foreign students have made great use of the fund, which benefits foreign students because of the long distance and time involved in getting money sent from their homes.

Some of the other activities the club sponsors, Lockard said, "include initiating foreign students to life in America and Kentucky."

Other fund-raising projects involve the sponsoring of children across the world and collecting pencils, paper, crayons and other materials for students in foreign lands, she said.

Following this sale, the club hopes to continue its fund-raising projects through an international cafe in the spring. The cafe, Lockard said, features foodstuffs from around the world.

The cafe will feature pastries from several European countries, including Italy, France and Germany. Last year the cafe raised over \$500 for the organization.

# Shuttle to return after cancellation of walk

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — Disappointed, their mission incomplete, the shuttle crew prepared for their return to Earth after NASA's new space suits malfunctioned at the doorstep to open space.

"Good try but no cigar," said ground communicator Robert Stewart after Mission Control canceled the first test of the \$2 million space walk outfits. "This isn't our day for suits," said astronaut Joe Allen.

Allen and William Lenoir, Columbia's two mission specialists, had trained months for this day, much of the time in water tank simulations.

"You know how Monday mornings are," Stewart said. Yesterday afternoon was no better. Repair efforts failed, and NASA abandoned a plan to keep Columbia up an extra day for a walk today.

An oxygen fan sputtered to a stop on Allen's space suit. Then, with Le-

noir poised for a less ambitious test in Columbia's airlock, gauges showed his suit wasn't at the proper pressure.

Landing to end Columbia's five-day mission is set for 6:34 a.m. Pacific time, on the concrete runway at Edwards Air Force Base in California.

Officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration tried to put the space walk failure into the best light.

"The mission was a success, with or without the space walk," said Gwyn Lunney, shuttle program manager, noting the crew had completed its main mission — deployment of two commercial satellites.

Still, Lunney described his feelings in one word: "Disappointed."  
So were the astronauts; their voices showed it all day. Even so, pilot Robert Overmyer joined Allen before the cameras for an entertain-

ing demonstration of zero-gravity in the Columbia cabin.

Overmyer shaved, Allen spun a gyroscope and said, "I'm too young to shave, but I'm not too young to play with toys." He's a babyfaced 45 years old.

The space suits were developed by Hamilton Standard Division of United Technologies Corp. under a \$46.9 million contract covering 43 suits and 13 life support systems.

Problems, including an oxygen fire in an unmaneuvered suit and a pressure leak because of failed stitching, contributed to cost overruns that more than tripled the actual price to \$150 million.

Ironically, another UTC subsidiary built the failed fuel cell which cut short the second shuttle mission.

There has not been an American space walk since Feb. 3, 1974. This was the first walk ever scrubbed.

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**AFTER BREZHNEV ... WHAT?**  
**A Panel Discussion**  
VINCENT DAVIS, Patterson School of Diplomacy  
DANIEL NELSON, Department of Political Science  
Maurice A. East, Moderator  
**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16**  
**7:30 P.M.**  
**Room 206, Old Student Center**  
Sponsored by the Bluegrass United Nations Association with financial support from the Kentucky Humanities Council.

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**Kernel Crossword**  
**MONDAY'S PUZZLE SOLVED**

ACROSS  
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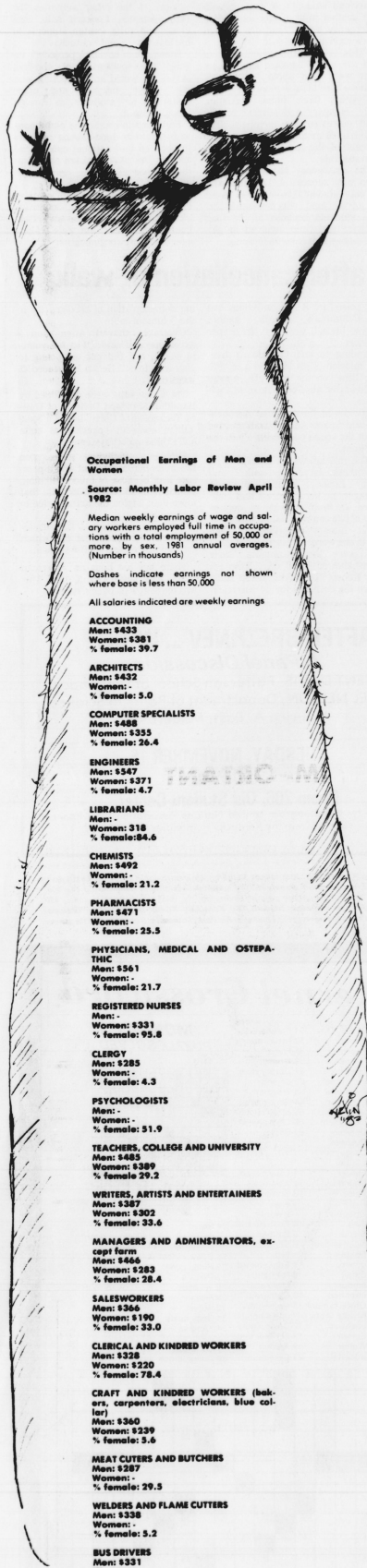
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# EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS

By KATHIE MILLION  
Special Projects Assistant

This is the first in a four-part series on minorities in the work force and higher education.

## Occupational Earnings of Men and Women

Source: Monthly Labor Review April 1982

Median weekly earnings of wage and salary workers employed full time in occupations with a total employment of 50,000 or more by sex, 1981 annual averages. (Number in thousands)

Dashes indicate earnings not shown where base is less than \$0,000

All salaries indicated are weekly earnings

**ACCOUNTING**  
Men: \$433  
Women: \$381  
% female: 39.7

**ARCHITECTS**  
Men: \$432  
Women: -  
% female: 3.0

**COMPUTER SPECIALISTS**  
Men: \$488  
Women: \$355  
% female: 26.4

**ENGINEERS**  
Men: \$547  
Women: \$271  
% female: 4.7

**LIBRARIANS**  
Men: -  
Women: \$318  
% female: 84.6

**CHEMISTS**  
Men: \$492  
Women: -  
% female: 11.2

**PHARMACISTS**  
Men: \$471  
Women: -  
% female: 25.5

**PHYSICIANS, MEDICAL AND OSTETRIC**  
Men: \$561  
Women: -  
% female: 21.7

**REGISTERED NURSES**  
Men: -  
Women: \$331  
% female: 95.8

**CLERGY**  
Men: \$285  
Women: -  
% female: 4.3

**PSYCHOLOGISTS**  
Men: -  
Women: \$19  
% female: 51.9

**TEACHERS, COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY**  
Men: \$485  
Women: \$389  
% female: 29.2

**WRITERS, ARTISTS AND ENTERTAINERS**  
Men: \$287  
Women: \$302  
% female: 33.6

**MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, except farm**  
Men: \$466  
Women: \$283  
% female: 28.4

**SALESWORKERS**  
Men: \$366  
Women: \$190  
% female: 33.0

**CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS**  
Men: \$328  
Women: \$220  
% female: 78.4

**CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS (barbers, carpenters, electricians, blue collar)**  
Men: \$360  
Women: \$239  
% female: 3.6

**MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHERS**  
Men: \$287  
Women: -  
% female: 29.5

**WELDERS AND FLAME CUTTERS**  
Men: \$338  
Women: -  
% female: 3.2

**BUS DRIVERS**  
Men: \$331  
Women: -  
% female: 27.7

**FARMWORKERS**  
Men: \$180  
Women: \$146  
% female: 12.1

**SERVICE WORKERS (except private household)**  
Men: \$238  
Women: \$5170  
% female: 50.3

In every field in the labor market, whether professional, semi-skilled or unskilled, women and minorities are paid up to \$23 less per week than their male counterparts.

"While we are entering the work force at the same rate as men, we make far less," said Chris Weiss, director of Women and Employment, a group providing services for women in Charleston, W. Va.

Also, Weiss said entrance into non-traditional fields is still difficult for women. "We still have few opportunities to get into fields traditionally held by white men," she said. "There is still a general discrimination against women and minorities in that we are still considered to be inferior. Men seem to think we are not worth as much in the job market as they are."

Although women and minorities comprise 65 percent of the work force, discrimination against these groups is high. And among women, pay discrimination is particularly pronounced. In fact, black men receive more money than white women in comparable jobs, said Glenda Conway, program associate of the Southeastern Women's Employment Coalition. This group is a multi-state coalition of women working to achieve job equity and economic opportunity.

"As far as discrimination goes, women have been discriminated (against) in one way, minorities have been discriminated (against) in another way," she said. "For black men the type of discrimination that has been going on — as far as financially — has not been as bad as that for white women."

Conway said black men make 70 cents, white women make about 65 cents and all women make 59 cents to each white man's dollar. These figures are for women nationally. In the Southeast, however, Weiss said, the discrepancy is worse. Women there receive 38 cents to each man's dollar.

And black women fare worse than their white counterparts, Conway said, because they bear the double burden of color and sex, placing them at the bottom of the socioeconomic ladder. She said that, historically, black women have mostly held factory jobs and service jobs, for example in hotels and hospitals. Minority women have not had access to many of the fields in which 80 percent of all women in the work force are employed, Conway said.

"Clerical jobs, like being a secretary, have not been that much of an option for a lot of black women for quite awhile," she said. "Now it's becoming more of an option."

Besides clerical jobs, positions most often held by women are in manufacturing, sales and service fields, Weiss said, while men hold a much wider variety of positions.

Weiss said the remaining 20 percent of the female work force is broken down as follows: 17 percent in professional fields and the other 3 percent are in non-traditional jobs, such as road construction. "We as women have very few job choices offered to us," she said. Even in the small number of fields in which most women are employed, such as bookkeeping, where females make up 90.6 percent of the workforce, they are paid an average of \$22 a week as compared to \$30 for males, according to the April 1982 edition of the Monthly Labor Review.

"There are more women employed in the work force than men," Nancy McDuffie, president of the League of Women Workers, said. "That's not necessarily good because women make the lowest salaries."

McDuffie suggested women find out what males with job duties equivalent to theirs are paid and request equal pay. "Women have to demand the pay for equal work," she said. "They ought to find out what men are making and then say, 'This is what I want. I think I deserve it.'"

"They have to demand it," she said. "Nobody's going to hand it to them." Conway cited a case in which a business employed both males and females in comparable jobs but gave the male employees superior titles. The pay scale was dependent on the title rather than the duties.

Jesse Moton, Lexington Human Rights Commission compliance director, cited other cases of discrimination in businesses. He said that if a black person is fired because of a poor attendance record and other employees with poor attendance records are not fired, it would be difficult to prove discrimination because companies can easily falsify records to support their accusations against the employee.

Discrimination, however, is not simply vertical — between employers and employees. It also occurs horizontally — between workers on the same level.

Conway said horizontal discrimination frequently occurs when male workers abuse female workers.

In one case, she said, a female construction worker was harassed by her male co-workers. "They'd tell her what seat to ride in in the truck," Conway said. "They wanted her to ride in the middle instead of on the side, and she wanted to ride on the side because of the seat belt."

"She was restricted in what she could do," she said.

Gallen Martin, executive director of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, said justifications given by businesses for discriminating against women and minorities usually have no basis.

Martin said in one case, a major coal mine operator would not permit a woman to work in the mines. When asked why, a spokesperson for the company said, "Women in the mines are a bad omen."

Such reasoning is typical of businesses, Martin said. "I don't think they (businesses) have reasons, it's more like excuses. It's just a matter of prejudice — there is no basic support for it."

Weiss said discrimination also occurs because traditional ideologies contend that women and minorities are second-class citizens and thus not qualified to do jobs requiring complex skills and measures of authority.

She added that the poor economy has also fostered discrimination against women and minorities because of a decrease in job opportunities and increased competition.

"The pool has shrunk," Weiss said. "There aren't enough jobs to go around, and women and minorities lose out in the struggle."

Weiss said businesses also do not create enough entry-level positions offering on-the-job training, opting instead to hire skilled laborers.

Discrimination in non-traditional fields is usually expressed by women having to work harder than male employees to prove themselves, Conway said.

"All businesses are obviously discriminating in pay," she said. "As far as other types of discrimination, say in hiring ... the ones you are going to see discriminating the most are non-traditional, blue-collar jobs that are considered men's work, such as road construction, building construction, steel work."

"Unions are very discriminatory in letting women in," she added.

She said once a woman is hired in these positions, she has to meet higher standards than those set for other workers.

"There is an expectation that not only does this woman have to do well but she's got to be better than anyone there to prove herself — you have to be twice as good," she said. "It's very frustrating to have to deal with this."

Despite the prevalence of discrimination in the work force, Moton said most cases cannot be proved because of lack of evidence.

"The fact that we do not find evidence does not mean the work force does not have incidents of discrimination," he said.

"Of the few that go to court, very few of them come out in favor of the (plaintiff)," he said. "Probably 80 percent will result in a 'no probable cause' decision being rendered."

He said that under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, women are classified as protected class members. The act states that discrimination by race, color, religion, sex or national origin is illegal.

However, "there are more covert than overt acts of discrimination, so it makes it hard to prove," Moton said.

He said large corporations now usually have little difficulty discriminating despite the laws.

"Companies are very sophisticated when it comes to discrimination that they were maybe 10 to 15 years ago," he said. "They have a lot more subtle mechanisms to deal with discrimination and it's difficult to prove."

Moton said that before the commission will take action, first it questions those involved to determine if discrimination has occurred.

Once the agency determines that discrimination is apparent — a prima facie case, it sends out a list of questions to the employer for his or her response. The commission then analyzes the data it receives from the employer to determine if the complaining individual has been treated unfairly.

The commission tells its executive director whether or not there is enough evidence to support the claim of discrimination.

Moton said the agency always tries to resolve the situation at the lowest level to avoid a formal investigation, with the agency acting as a mediator offering both parties options to a discrimination suit.

"We may be able to point out a few alternatives that we can resolve a situation without leading into an extended investigation because it's going to be a costly endeavor," Moton said.

If the company is not receptive to these alternatives, then the commission will hold a public hearing on the case similar to a court hearing. Trained commissioners hear the case.

"Through this process we ... try to resolve the matter again," he said. "You're talking about a low percent

age of cases that actually get that far."

McDuffie said one reason pressing charges is difficult is the low percentage of women and minorities holding political offices.

"A great many women were elected to state office all over the United States in this election," she said. "But there was only one girl in national office."

She said women in politics, like women in the work force, do not hold the positions that give them authority.

"White men are in and they like to keep things the way they are — they don't want to change," McDuffie said. "They think that this is the way things should be and it's up to women and to minorities to change things," she said. "They're the only ones that can do that."

McDuffie charged that the Reagan administration has tried to keep women in lower positions and has made many budget cuts in federal programs aiding women workers.

"It has made it much harder for women when they work, although it has made it more essential that they work," she said. "The cuts in federal assistance mean the dollar they make has to stretch much further than in the past."

The Reagan administration tries to dissuade women from getting involved in politics, she said.

"I think Reagan seems to discourage women from holding higher offices and party positions," she said. "I don't know if this (affects) what business employers do, but it could."

The administration has also failed to fully enforce laws protecting female workers, she said.

"Some federal laws were passed to support women working and make sure there's not job discrimination," she said. "In the Reagan administration, they have let it slip. The laws are still there, but they're not being enforced."

"Some things (like Title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which requires equal facilities for women) Congress is trying to do away with."

She still holds hope, however, for the eventual passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, which failed to be ratified earlier this year.

"ERA is not dead," she said. "There is a bill to reintroduce it in Congress, and I feel it will be reintroduced."

"It just means it's going to take longer for these things to happen — it doesn't mean it's going to happen."

She said that in order to end discriminatory practices, women must unite and demand their rights.

"Women do have to make an effort, too," McDuffie said. "They have to do things men's way because men are in control."

"They're going to have to do it that way unless through the political process they can change the way things happen," she said.

But she said she does not foresee women becoming totally equal.

"There has to be a compromise," she said. "Each side will have to give a little."

Weiss agreed that women and minorities must be politically involved before they can achieve equal status with men in the job market.

"We made a strong start in the (19)60s to get equal rights," she said. "We need to work together — women and minorities — to continue to enforce laws that will guarantee equal opportunities on the job."



# Boxing deaths, injuries point to need for safety measures

In the Muhammad Ali era, heavy-weight boxing was in the limelight. When Ali retired from the ring, boxing needed a new star to look up to. With the rapid ascension of former welterweight king Sugar Ray Leonard, the lower weight divisions have been absorbing the spotlight and — probably most importantly — the money.



**Dan METZGER**

Hearn vs. Leonard, Leonard vs. Duran, Pryor vs. Arguello. These title fights in the last two and a half years have been fights that will go down in the memories of boxing fans forever. And they weren't heavy-weights.

The Pryor-Arguello title fight last Friday night was perhaps the most exciting fight ever. In terms of action, the fight was the best. Pryor gained the upper hand early, but the courageous Arguello, fighting for his fourth title in a separate weight class, gallantly fought back with eye-opening head shots that snapped Pryor's head backward. The blow to Pryor's head in the 13th round would have floored most fighters, but not Pryor.

Sincere or not, Ray Leonard was impressed with the intensity of the fight and said he was glad he had retired instead of fighting Pryor or Arguello. But whatever Leonard's true feelings are, Pryor established himself

as the leading contender for the superstar of boxing with his vicious blows to Arguello's head in the 14th round.

While viewing the fight on Home Box Office Friday night, my joy was apparent when Pryor pummeled Arguello into oblivion. When referee Stanley Christodoulou stepped in between the victor and the slumping Arguello, the fight was over. Pryor had defeated the hallowed veteran from Nicaragua.

Then I began thinking. Replays of the final round showed Pryor landing 15 odd punches to Arguello's face. A closer examination saw Pryor whipping Arguello's head back and forth, and the pain of Arguello was evident. He looked like something out of "Halloween" or "Friday the 13th." It was then I remarked to a friend that the referee was too slow in halting the fight, and the sight was sickening to watch.

But why did Christodoulou let Pryor batter Arguello to the point where he collapsed after the fight, unconscious for almost four minutes on the canvas of the ring in the Orange Bowl?

The fight was a close battle, with two judges having Pryor winning after 13, and another Arguello up. Maybe that's why Christodoulou let Pryor continue until he knew he had to step in. Memories of Canadian Gaetan Hart knocking out fellow countryman Ralph Racine on May 7, 1980, rekindled my memories.

Racine lapsed into a coma and underwent brain surgery. After a long convalescence, he remains partially paralyzed.

With that thought, the tragedy of Cleveland Denny reminded me boxing may not be the sport I had come to love. Hart and Denny, a native of Guyana, was the first bout on the June 20, 1980, Leonard-Duran card.

In the tenth round, Hart decked Denny with a blow the Guyanese never recovered from. He lapsed into a coma, underwent brain surgery and died 17 days later.

But I figured these were remote, obscure boxers, and though I was sorrowed by the tragedies, they weren't the athletes Americans looked up to. Matter of fact, few boxing fans had heard of them until the incidents.

My feelings were abruptly awakened Saturday evening when the news broke that Duk Koo Kim, a lightweight from South Korea, was near death after taking a hellacious right hand to the left side of his face from World Boxing Association lightweight champion Ray "Boom Boom" Mancini.

Mancini? Wasn't he the boy wonder from Youngstown, Ohio, who was fighting for his dad? Twenty-one year old "Boom Boom" killing someone in the ring? "Boom Boom's" about as American as apple pie and Chevrolet! What's happening here?

Kim was knocked unconscious by a savage Mancini attack in the 14th round of their scheduled 15-round title fight in Las Vegas. Kim struggled to regain himself, but he fell back to the canvas. He never regained consciousness and remains near death in a Desert Springs hospital.

Kim was operated on for nearly three hours Saturday night and had a blood clot on the entire right side of his brain. He has shown no sign of brain function and is being kept alive by support machines.

Mancini's potentially fatal assault was not a series of punches like Pryor's, but two quick shots that backed the challenger up. It was then Mancini unleashed one powerful punch that sent Kim sprawling. He never recovered.

Now the controversy begins. Something could have been done to prevent a potentially dangerous situation encountered in the Pryor-Arguello fight, but it is doubtful Kim's misfortune could have been avoided.

In the past, serious injuries or deaths stemming from boxing have been attributed to the referee not stopping the fight soon enough, or a fighter taking a beating from the onset of the fight.

Indeed, the fight was brutal —

Mancini, confused by Kim's style in the early rounds, began to take control of the fight late in the fight. But even after Mancini administered a beating to Kim, the challenger responded with a series of punches to Mancini. Mancini on Sunday looked like he was in a fight, hiding a bruised and swollen face behind sunglasses as he was seen praying at a special mass for Kim.

Promoter Bob Arum is calling for a two-month moratorium on all boxing in the United States so the dangers of boxing can be examined and to explore ways to avoid situations similar to this past weekend's from occurring again. Doctors and other medical personnel would team with those connected with boxing to alleviate death and serious injury in the ring.

Whether or not Arum's proposal will be accepted is to be answered in the near future. Even more so, will the conclusions of the study have

any real effect on the safety of boxing? I hope something useful and constructive results from a study, because the sport, in the height of its popularity, needs to be saved from self-destruction.

Boxing purists have contended the game is the "manly art of self-defense," but between 1945 and 1981, 441 men have died, 330 of them in the United States in injuries resulting from the "manly art of self-defense."

Although the figures for deaths in boxing have decreased each year, one death is still too many. For boxing to remain a respectable competition between two combatants, some means of safety must be prescribed to ensure that deaths do not continue.

Dan Metzger, a journalism junior, is a senior staff writer and covers UK football and basketball.

## Lady Kats to scrimmage tonight

The Lady Kats will take on themselves today in their last scrimmage before their season opener against Cincinnati here Saturday.

The women will square off at Grayson's East Carter High School.

In the first intrasquad scrimmage, held Saturday at Franklin County High School, freshman Karen Mosley scored 29 points and grabbed 11 rebounds to pace the White team to a 94-83 win over the favored Blue team.

Valerie Still led the scoring for the Blues with 34 points, and freshman Leslie Nichols contributed 15 points and 13 rebounds. Guards Lea Wise and Donna Martin chipped in 19 and eight points, respectively.

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