

# 'Acrid stink'

## Classroom smoking issue smolders under Senate memoranda

By KEITH SHANNON  
Kernel Staff Writer

Last year's controversy over the right of a student to indulge in a cigarette in class now seems to have heaved its last smoke-laden breath. The controversy began a year ago this month with the publication of what at the time was considered to be an "innocuous" memorandum. Before the controversy was over, however, the University Senate and the Student Government (SG) had been involved in trying to find a solution.

Now it appears that the solution rests, as before, in the publication of a memorandum.

The October memorandum was circulated to the faculty and signed jointly by Jack Blanton, vice president for business affairs and Dr. P.S. Sabharwal, who was then

### analysis

the academic ombudsman. It simply advised students and faculty not to smoke in classrooms. Characterized as a "request" rather than a rule by Blanton, the action was the result of over 20 complaints of discomfort because of cigarette smoke in classrooms. Blanton now says the memorandum was not looked upon

as a very important thing at the time. Sabharwal maintains that similar memoranda had been circulated for five years previously and so were nothing unusual.

Nevertheless, the Kernel ran an editorial the same day saying the memorandum was somewhat "ineffective." Later articles submitted by readers referred to the practice of smoking as producing an "acrid stink," and contributing to "coughing, watery eyes and violent headaches."

Early in November a local chapter of the Group Against Smoking Pollution (GASP) sprang up and requested the Senate to consider

making an official rule to prohibit smoking in public places on campus. GASP was able to secure the support of Marjorie Crandall, a biology professor who served on the Senate. Crandall sought and gained a place on the senate's agenda for discussion of smoking.

Then it was SG's turn. Charlie Masters, then an agriculture senator, walked out of an SG meeting just before an anti-smoking resolution was to be voted on. By doing so, Masters destroyed the quorum needed to have the vote. The resolution and the issue died with SG.

On the Senate side, Crandall came

through for GASP by presenting a resolution that would establish a no-smoking policy in the classrooms. The Senate approved the resolution, but left its enforcement up to the administration. Before the meeting was over, however, the administration tossed the ball back to the Senate: Vice President for Academic Affairs Lewis Cochran told the Senate he needs its advice on how to enforce the rule.

Cochran needed to know, he said, whether a violation of the resolution would constitute an academic offense and, therefore, require a change in the student code. Joseph Krislov, Senate Council chairman,

promised Cochran that the council would take up the question.

That is where, apparently, the ball came to a halt. Malcolm Jewell, Krislov's successor, found himself trying to enforce the rule during the next semester. Blanton and Cochran both expressed doubts as to whether the Senate could pass such a resolution, and neither attempted to enforce the rule, waiting for the council to come up with an enforcement solution.

The final solution came in the form of a memorandum that told instructors the no-smoking policy now resided in the rules of the Senate.

Continued on page 8

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# KENTUCKY Kernel

an independent student newspaper

University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky

## Women's courses gain respect, provide topical major degrees

By MARIE MITCHELL  
Kernel Staff Writer

"Ten years ago the idea of women's studies was a joke, like women drivers," said Dr. Lisa Barclay, associate professor in the department of human development and family relations. "Now it's a serious scientific study which even men can recognize and appreciate."

The UK Women's Studies program has been through many changes since its beginning as an informal group of faculty and students meeting together to discuss topics, according to John Stephenson, dean of Undergraduate Studies.

After attending one of the meetings, Stephenson said he decided to "stir up the academic pot in ways to permit constructive change." By formalizing the group into a Women's Studies Committee under his office, Stephenson said he felt the University could benefit from the expanded curriculum.

Chairperson Faith Harders, assistant director of personnel at M.I. King Library, said the committee is an autonomous organization formed to provide compensatory study of women's experiences that has long been neglected.

It offers leadership and assistance

in the development, coordination and publicity of women's studies courses, according to Harders. Committee members also suggest changes for integrating information on the history, perceptions, contributions and potentials of women into the overall curriculum.

In the fall, a reception is sponsored to get acquaint students with new women faculty and staff, Stephenson said. "No males are allowed," he said, "although, as coordinator of the program, I did attend one year."

Barclay said, "We try to make the new members aware of the committee's function as a support group, especially for those in departments dominated by men."

Four years ago a proposal, made to the College of Arts and Sciences to create a women's studies major, was denied mainly because of "an inadequate number of standard course offerings," Stephenson said. Classes need to be offered on a regular basis, Barclay said, not just as a special section of some other subject. Presently, four to eight courses are offered through various departments each semester, but many are seminars and are infrequently repeated.

"In terms of a well-formed committee, we lack a sufficient

number of qualified women to teach," said Dr. Ronda Conaway, dean of the College of Social Professions. To be effective, there must be women available in crucial academic fields who realize that women's experiences aren't necessarily synonymous with men's and that new approaches of understanding are needed.

Although it is a non-degree program, a topical major in women's studies can be declared, said Herbert Drennon, associate dean in the College of Arts & Sciences.

"There are some graduate courses for women's studies," Harders said, "but most are 400 level or below." Posters are put up prior to registration listing classes for the semester and they are listed under the special courses section in the catalog.

To be considered for the topical major, a student must have a 2.5 GPA and preferably be a junior. General study requirements are the same as those of the College of Arts & Sciences, Drennon said, and at least 24 of the 40 hours related to the topical major must be a above the 200 level.

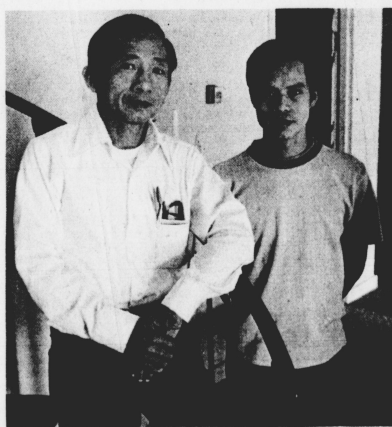
Ninety hours of the student's total program must be in Arts & Sciences

Continued on page 8



Dark side of the moon

The lower torso and legs of a mannequin take an afternoon airing along with hanging plants on this second-floor porch at 317 Aylesford Street.



Le Son Thanh (left) and Mai Khai Hoan are two of 11 Vietnam refugees living in Lexington. Thanh is vice president of the Association of Vietnamese in Lexington, an organization for helping refugees adjust to American lifestyles. Hoan is a priest at the Newman Center.

## Vietnam refugees find jobs, education in Lexington

By KIM VEITON  
Kernel Staff Writer

They fled their country when the South Vietnamese government collapsed in 1975 and came to America as refugees. After living in make-shift camps for several weeks, 91 Vietnamese ended up in Lexington.

Eleven are now enrolled at UK, and "so far everything has worked out well for them," according to refugee Mai Khai Hoan, who is a priest at the Newman Center. Hoan is also the Vietnamese refugee representative in Lexington responsible for helping others settle in the area.

When the refugees were coming into the country, the Bluegrass District Department of Human Resources instructed Neil Waldrop, community relations specialist for the department, to prepare for their arrival in town. "I sent out letters to all kinds of civic and church groups for sponsors," she said. All the Vietnamese had to be sponsored by an individual, family or group in town.

"However, we waited to be invited back to talk about our program. We didn't push. They (the refugees) had

needs that were frustrating to solve," Waldrop said, "but the community responded very well."

Waldrop acknowledged there was some resistance to the refugees settling in Lexington. "We were ready for a lot of animosity from a lot of people," she said. "But there was not very much. Occasionally we would get comments, but it was not very verbalized."

UK's admissions office experienced some problems when 12 of the refugees tried to register last year, according to Richard Stoffer, of admissions and registration. Some had to leave Vietnam so quickly they failed to bring documents or proof of some kind verifying the education they had in Vietnam, he said.

Consequently, they had to submit a statement specifying the types of classes they took at another college. UK did transfer some credits from the University of Saigon and the University of Dalat just outside of Saigon, Stoffer said. "But it was not a blanket type of credit. They had to agree with UK standards."

The refugees also had to complete 30 hours in their major with a final grade of "C" or better in the courses. And the University required

each student to take a language proficiency exam to test their knowledge of English.

Those who hadn't decided what they wanted to do before they came to America seemed to adapt better, Stoffer said. There was probably less trauma because a lot of new things had opened up to them that they had not had in Vietnam.

Others, however, in professional positions were not permitted to work in their fields because of differences in educational requirements between the two countries.

"Most have adapted well," Waldrop said. The biggest problem was language. Waldrop said the majority of them spoke English or at least one member spoke it well enough to translate for the whole family.

Those who did not adjust as well, she added "were usually fishermen (or others with little education) who spoke an antiquated form of even their own language." They were not a part of the mainstream of life in Vietnam," she said. "This was due to their strict social class system."

For others this move was the second major cultural shock they experienced. "The 40-year-olds say

this is the second time they had to start life from scratch," she said. Some had first lived in North Vietnam and had to move south after the communist take-over.

Hoan claims most refugees have found it "easy to get used to the American culture." The greatest difficulty for students was the differences they found between the countries' educational systems. Those in professional fields, including two civil engineers, one doctor and one linguist, Hoan said, have not been able to continue to practice in their fields. They are now

Continued on page 4

### Count your bles-suns

The weather is granting us clemency with clear skies and high temperatures in the upper 60's. Tonight will be clear and cool with a low in the mid-40's. Tomorrow should be partly cloudy with high temperatures near 70.

# editorials & comments

Editorials do not represent the opinions of the University

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## University can't continue to ignore its employes

Through affiliation with a national union, a small group of non-academic employes is flowering into an organization that University officials will no longer be able to ignore.

The UK employes — blue-collar laborers — are some 500 strong in affiliation with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes (AFSCME), a division of the AFL-CIO.

Organizers are attempting to unite the employes to attain higher wages, input into hiring and promotion policies, health insurance and free parking.

First rumblings of employe collectivization were heard in 1971, but prospects for a united bargaining unit were not realistic until incorporation with AFSCME about two years ago. The University, under the direction of former Vice President for Business Affairs Lawrence Forgy, who resigned in 1975 to pursue a political

career, has consistently maintained a policy of shunning the workers demands.

University officials apparently banked on the hope that union organization efforts would fold. Indeed, pressure from Physical Plant Division (PPD), management has intimidated many workers from recognizing the organization effort.

Whether this tactic was ordered from University "higher ups" would be interesting to know.

Moreover, intimidation seems to be the only form of communication the University has pursued with its employes. It's not surprising that a high turnover rate exists among UK's blue collar workers.

Organizing laborers against the University's wishes is no easy proposition — only about 500 employes are registered out of some 4,500. Union leaders not only have to overcome scare tactics,

but also lack a means of reaching the employes.

Recent opening of an AFSCME office in Lexington, however, should enhance the organization efforts. As a result, the UK Board of Trustees will one day be faced with demands from the nation's fastest growing union.

In the past, UK has granted employe-inflation raises annually (though the raises have been consistently below the rate of inflation in recent years). Employe wages and benefits lag pitifully behind that of the public sector. UK's blue-collar laborers typically start out with wages in the \$2-an-hour range. Even after 10 years of service to the University, many of these employes make only around \$3 an hour. These wages not only are below competitive pay in the city's private sector, but are not sufficient to raise a family.

The University provides absolutely no health insurance for its employes. This disregard is an example of gross negligence, all but obsolete in

the private sector, that has resulted in the current employe collectivization effort.

Of course, state institutions are not self-sustaining and, therefore, must rely on state support and student fees for funding. Upgrading its policies for non-academic employes, then, would necessitate state aid or an increase in student fees.

Instead of taking this to the state government, though, the University has preferred to ignore the potentially dynamic situation with its employes — apparently in the hope that the problems would go away.

Rather than face past disregard to blue-collar employes, University Legal Counsel John Darsie has tried to tangle the question of University recognition of its employes in the courts.

So the University finds itself out on the proverbial limb of a dying tree. And unless relations with the employes are strengthened, that tenuous limb is going to break.

## Dick Downey: When government loses its legitimacy. . . Gerry Ford will win

Well, I've been waiting for months to preach a sermon on presidential politics—to not do so would surely be an insult to my political science instructors from undergraduate school.

One thing our professors used to teach us about was the nature of the legitimacy of governments. "Legitimacy" is a term of art in political science. In order for a government to be politically legitimate in the eyes of the governed, it must have consent to run the ship of state. The less legitimacy there is, the less effectively a government operates. That's the general maxim.

Legitimacy is measured in many ways. In the United States, one way to do it is by pointing to our democratic system of free elections. In Rhodesia, where a white minority ruled for decades, armed coercion and economic domination acted as a substitute for free elections in giving an artificial legitimacy to the government.

The monarchies of old Europe and China gained consent to govern by successfully claiming legitimacy derived from God, a political crime which some accuse Jimmy Carter of wanting to commit.

Things like the Bicentennial celebration are designed to give the legitimacy of governments a shot in the arm—and there's no doubt that patriotism and loyalty are highly desirable political commodities; essential if government is to enjoy the people's endorsement.

However, here we are: we have a presidential election coming up in the Bicentennial year, yet the experts are saying that the eligible voter turnout percentage will probably be the lowest in the history of the republic.

That irony may speak for itself, but the political ramifications of this national apathy should be a part of this year's political dialogue. The issue is whether either candidate can do anything to recapture the legitimacy that our elected government seems to have lost in recent years, via divisive phenomena like Vietnam, Great Society social planning, Nixonian demagoguery and Watergate.

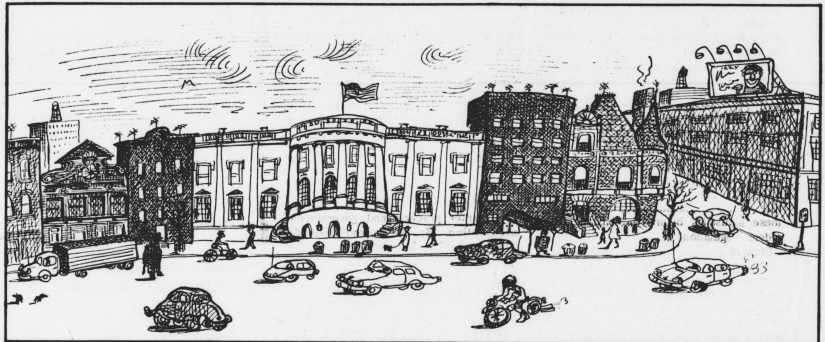
When Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford mouth phrases like "restoring the faith of the American people in government," we tend to dismiss their platitudes as void of substance. And we are probably right—nothing is said in a presidential campaign that isn't designed to woo votes. If

votes were to disappear from the face of the earth, then surely so would political platitudes like "instilling trust in government."

Nevertheless, I think we make a mistake if we completely ignore the implications of a massive lack of faith in government, for as I have implied, popular faith is necessary if legitimacy is to be an underlying foundation of governmental power, especially in a free society. Without it, the state can flounder under the duress of its own weight.

A case in point was 1917 Russia, which was not so much taken over by Communists as it was surrendered to them by a government no longer able to manage its affairs. The fact that Lenin, the first leader of a unified communist front in Russia, was out of the country at the time his party took control, serves as an illustration of that point. His party's success came as a complete surprise to him, for no takeover had been planned for October, 1917.

Essentially the same thing happened with Great Britain's colonial empire. Britain's illegitimate child



Jean Chouh Soares

of Rhodesian politics, Ian Smith, is now also about to lose his grip on power because of the same basic principle—loss of legitimacy.

In all of these periods of political transition, another common thread may be found. That is the phenomenon of the revolution of rising expectations—expectations by the people that conditions in the arenas of political freedoms, economic well-being, social harmony, and governmental effectiveness will improve on a constant continuum. The revolutions occur when expectations of the people outstrip the capabilities and limitations of government.

I think the United States is heading toward this sort of situation. Though we are not close to revolution, a legitimacy-depleting protest can be seen when voters stay home from the polls in droves.

There is other evidence that this sort of political disaffection is more intense than ever in this year's election. The Teamsters, America's largest union, has failed to formally endorse a candidate for the first time in history because only 17 per

cent of its members expressed a preference for ANY candidate in a referendum held recently.

In fact, the only real interest that has been generated so far this year by the campaign has been related to scandalous issues surrounding Playboy magazine and Earl Butz, bogus issues like abortion and religion, and completely stupid issues like Ford's statements on Eastern Europe.

It's partly the candidates' own fault. For instance, the provocative drive for the ethnic vote receives too much attention while the majority of voters are ignored. But, Americans are also apathetic about the real issues because of a loss of faith in government's ability to improve the problems presented by these issues.

This factor goes to conservatives and liberals alike.

Thus, the question becomes: Have we reached a peak of national achievement that cannot be continued at the same rate that we have witnessed in the past 30 years? I think we have, and as a result, our present expectations cannot be satisfied by either Democrats or Re-

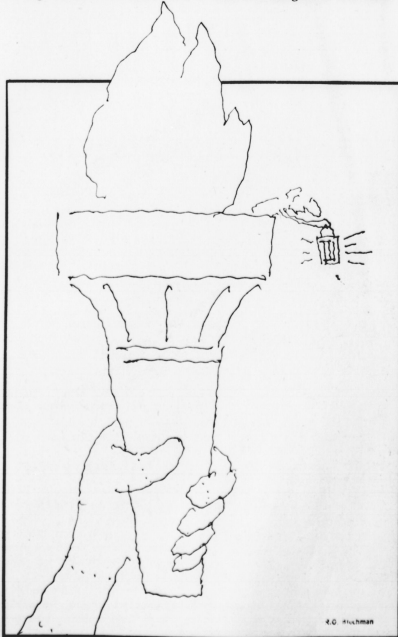
publicans. And that's why voters stay at home and that's how a government loses its legitimacy.

Whoever is elected president should consider that opinion, I think. It is an entirely different proposition than exists when a mere political party temporarily loses its legitimacy. The results can make for a loss of greatness and a decline in morale among the people. Even worse, the government's actions can lose the mandate of the electorate. Is that democracy?

I think Gerald Ford will win on Nov. 2. It's going to be close, though. Jimmy Carter will be remembered like Tom Dewey—he peaked way too early.

Ford tries to lessen people's expectations from government. In an era when people either don't want or don't expect much anyway, Ford may have hit upon the main winning campaign theme of the year.

Dick Downey is a third-year law student. His column appears every Thursday.



40 MILLERMAN

## Innovative program stresses community

By LEE NICHOL

An alternative to Free University is taking root in Lexington. Called "The Center for Integrative Studies and Healing," it will act as an umbrella organization for a wide

commentary variety of practical skills and studies ranging from car repair to cooking, meditation, and anything in between.

The purpose here is to show that a skill, when consciously executed, can bring greater enjoyment and proficiency to the everyday we must deal with.

The center is designed to include

the whole community in its activities. Anyone with a skill or special talent they would like to share with others is encouraged to participate.

It is our belief that a greater dissemination of information throughout the community will greatly enrich and facilitate communication between members of our community who are now isolated. It's our hope that participation in the community network will tend to improve and consolidate values.

At present, the center holds bi-weekly meetings. On Wednesdays at 6 p.m., a pot-luck dinner precedes informal discussions and demonstrations of mind-body techniques

that serve to orient participants to the complex world in which we live. Everyone is invited.

On Saturdays at 10 a.m., formal workshops are conducted on such topics as biorhythms, massage and psychic healing. These usually last the greater part of the day and cost around \$5. Either way, all meetings are presently held at 1520 Lakewood Dr.

It has been our hope that by drawing from the skills of members of our own community, we can avoid expensive costs of inviting members of other communities, such as Cincinnati and Louisville.

As a supplement to activities, the

center is compiling a "Lexington Yellow Pages" which will list artists, craftsmen and teachers of all backgrounds in and around the Lexington area. Yellow Pages in other cities have proved to be an important link as a communications network among members of a community at large.

Anyone interested in doing a class, lecture, workshop, or anyone who would like to have their services listed in the Yellow Pages, please contact Fredryk Ware, program coordinator, at 269-2800, Namassa.

Lee Nichol is a participant in the Integrative Studies program.

# K

## comments

Response to Harralson column

### Why we need government

By RICK SCHWEITZER  
 Monday's edition of the Kernel contained quite a controversial and perhaps somewhat misdirected article concerning the attempts by "liberals" and "progressives" to solve our country's economic woes ("Liberals Disrupt Free Enterprise").  
 The essence of the article written by Jim Harralson, if I may attempt to summarize it in a mere sentence, was that government intervention into the production of goods and services for the American public is less effective and allows for less individual input into the system than if this production were left up to the capitalistic market system.

#### commentary

I first wish to point out that I agree with Mr. Harralson's statement that "consensus without conformity" in the market place does allow for recognition of minority consumer tastes. However, individually the consumer is still a pebble in a rock quarry when attempting to change corporate production schedules.

A good example of this was the nationwide meat boycott of a few years ago, when beef prices had risen to an intolerable level. Only with the concerted and organized effort of pressure groups working together throughout the country did the prices finally crest and begin to fall. This is not unlike the pressure groups which Mr. Harralson laments are necessary to initiate political action as well (and therefore minimize individual input).

Mr. Harralson also attacks, individually and collectively, current Social Security laws, the present tax structure, urban renewal, the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission. He seems to feel that these programs are ineffective and could be aptly replaced by individual industries providing their own standards of conduct in production. Yet I ask, what were the standards employed by these industries before the onslaught of federal regulation?

Present pension funds in many industries allow for only a subsistence level of consumption for millions of beneficiaries. Perhaps we can assume that these pensions would increase with the dissolution of Social Security benefits (although with the present supply of labor so greatly exceeding the demand, this assumption is not necessarily valid in non-union shops), but what of those with no present income other than their monthly government check? Can a government supposedly dedicated to the welfare of its citizens simply turn its back on these people in order to preserve a truly capitalistic economic structure?  
 The Food and Drug Administration may not be without fault, but I would hardly call it a failure. And I shudder to think of what

would happen if we returned to the days when "the market" determined corporate policy in this area. I, for one, appreciate government regulation which forces producers to list the ingredients of their products on the labels for consumer benefit. There is no guarantee that "the market" would make such standards universal.

The reasons we need these government service agencies is because of one inherent deficiency in the capitalistic market system. One must assess the real goals of both business and government to discover the discrepancy. It is imperative that one remember that the single purpose of any enterprise is to make a profit for its owners. Production and sale of goods and services, as well as public responsibility, is only a means to this end. It has been proven repeatedly in the past that public outcry itself is not enough to sway commercial practice, as long as the company remains profitable. An example would be the current ecological dilemma in which our nation's industries have placed us. It has been necessary for consumers to voice their grievances through their government in order to take any definitive action against industrial polluters.

Commercial enterprises, especially large corporations, are responsive to consumer opinion only as it directly affects revenues. Our government, on the other hand, was supposedly established to serve the American people. If this includes providing agencies to make up for deficiencies in some commercial areas, then it becomes the functional duty of government to fill these gaps in service.

I agree that many governmental agencies are ineffective and worthless, and that many others could be improved in a countless number of ways. Yet to completely dissolve the present governmental service system in favor of a self-regulatory commercial system dependent on whimsical market variance is also folly.

There must be a delicate balance between free market practice and governmental intervention. Mr. Harralson calls for maximum noninterference; but how much is maximum? The necessary utility provided by these governmental services, and the comparative utility of these services if provided by the market, both discounted by the relative cost to the consumer (through taxes or increase in prices) must be taken into account to arrive at a compatible level of government intervention.

I believe in less government, and I believe that many government agencies can and should be streamlined for greater effectiveness. But there are some services which the profit-oriented market could not supply for the American public as well as the service-oriented American government.  
 Rick Schweitzer is a senior majoring in economics.

#### Letters

##### Jimmy's tricks


After reading the front page article in the Lexington Herald Monday, Oct. 11 headlined, "Carter Manual Urges Tricks," I experienced one very strong reaction and one very strong non-reaction; the first was a sickening revulsion and the second was a complete lack of surprise. The article exposed a 111 page manual urging Carter campaign workers to misrepresent the truth by manipulation and distortion if the end result makes Carter look good. The manual gives numerous ways to deceive the

American public in the form of concrete, easily applicable suggestions. For example, coaching is given on how to organize "spontaneous cheering" by planting Carter's stoges in the crowd and stalling cars in strategic places so the crowds seem deceptively large and loud. But the most chilling words of wisdom in the article's account of the guide book, which was compiled by Jim King-Carter's advance chief-were, "Never tell people more than they need to know to perform their function." It goes on to explain, "By restricting knowledge

you will be able to control what happens." This screaming disregard for people's rights is obviously not limited to either the Republicans or the Democrats but instead is intrinsically part of the workings of the government as a whole. Considering the trampling our democratic rights have undergone without any let up in sight under the Democratic-Republican rule, the American people had better start looking long and hard at the real alternatives.  
 Margaret Kelley  
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## Vietnam refugees find jobs, education

Continued from page 1  
 working in semi-and unskilled jobs while trying to get themselves accredited in the United States, according to Waldrop.

His people want to go to college, Hoan said, because "it is hard to get to college in Vietnam. We were surprised there were organizations who could help poor people go to school."

None of the refugees in Vietnam have returned to their families. "We don't know what

happened to them. They were shipped off somewhere." The Vietnamese government would not let them go back and tell the people about the good things in America, he said.

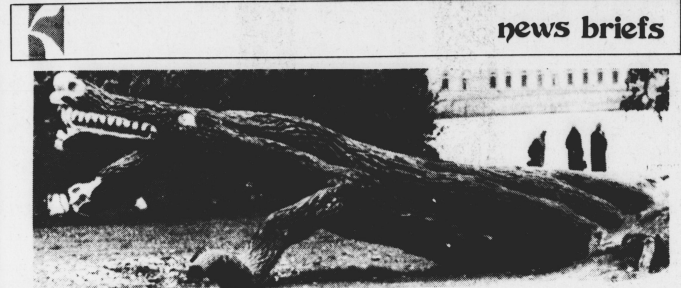
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news briefs

### Tree Monster

Using tools and brushes, artists in Leningrad, U.S.S.R., transformed this tree root into an enormous monster. The tree is on the banks of the Neva River next to the Peter and Paul Fortress.

### Nine states shut down swine flu centers

By The Associated Press  
 Two states that shut down swine flu centers after reports of deaths among elderly persons who had been vaccinated said Wednesday that they were resuming their immunization programs. But clinics in other areas announced new, temporary closings.

Spokesmen for the Center for Disease Control said again that "there is no evidence that the program should be curtailed in any way."

Health officials stressed there was no known connection between the \$135

million vaccination program and 13 deaths reported in eight states among older people who had been inoculated.

Officials of nine states suspended the free, public vaccination programs. One of the nine — Louisiana — announced that the clinics would reopen on Thursday and another — Vermont — said its inoculations would resume Friday. There were local or county closings in about half a dozen other areas.

The mass immunization program started less than two weeks ago. It has not yet

begun at all in 21 states. Most of the 500,000 people vaccinated so far have been 65 or chronically ill — the group considered especially vulnerable.

The furor started Tuesday with the announcement that three Pittsburgh-area residents, all in their 70s and all with a history of heart or lung trouble, died after receiving the flu shots. Eight states, including Louisiana, suspended immunization programs immediately and by midday Wednesday, Michigan had joined the list, with officials reporting three deaths following inoculations.

### Women's health

#### Pill may have no effect on sex of children

**BOSTON [AP]** — Researchers say taking the pill has no apparent effect on which sex children will turn out to be, even though earlier reports said women who use oral contraceptives are more apt to have boys.

Harvard researchers say they found that of 6,109 children born to Boston area women who took the pill, the babies were divided almost evenly between boys and girls.

The report was published in 1974 in the Lancet, a respected British medical journal. The Harvard rebuttal was scheduled to appear in Thursday's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The latest study was directed by Dr. Kenneth J. Rothman at the Harvard

School of Public Health. "Their results don't conform with ours," Rothman said in an interview. "We had a much larger sampling."

Rothman said other scientists have speculated that the Hungarians' findings were simply a quirk that resulted because the women they studied were not

representative of pill takers at large.

In their study, the Harvard group concluded: "It appears that oral contraceptives have no bearing on the sex of subsequent offspring."

Of the group they looked at, 3,064 of the new-born babies were boys and 3,045 were girls.

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### Although risks are greater, doctors say more women demand hysterectomies

**CHICAGO [AP]** — More and more women are demanding hysterectomies as a means of sterilization even though the operation means greater risks than the tying of the Fallopian tubes, the usual method, physicians said Wednesday.

This increased demand poses a problem for physicians, who are trained to remove the uterus only if disease is present, they said at the clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons.

Sterilization of women

usually is achieved by tubal ligation, the tying of the Fallopian tubes, a relatively simple procedure.

Hysterectomy to achieve sterilization has been likened to "cracking walnuts with a sledge hammer" in that it is excessive for that purpose, said Dr. Dale Dunnahoo, an obstetric-gynecologist at Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.

But, he said, if one doctor will not do it for a woman "another one down the street will."

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**K** arts

## Margalit combines dance and theatre

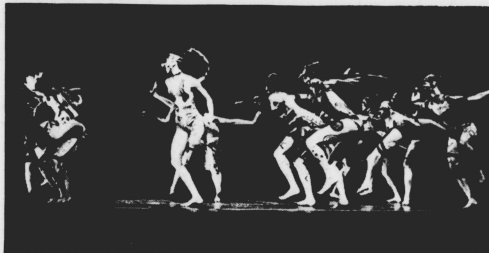
The Margalit Dance Theatre Company will be on campus today through Saturday, highlighted by a performance in Memorial Hall Friday at 8 p.m.

Margalit Oved, formerly a leading member of Israel's Inbal Dance Company, brings her own American company here from Los Angeles. In addition to the Friday night performance, she will participate in workshops today and Saturday.

Born in Aden, Saudi Arabia, Margalit moved to Israel with the Yemeni Jews who immigrated there in 1948. She has given command performances for Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and the king and queen of Nepal.

In addition to dancing, she has appeared on Broadway, in films, and has recorded an album.

A diminutive woman barely



The Margalit Dance Theatre Company from Los Angeles will perform Friday evening in Memorial Hall.

five feet tall, Margalit has been characterized as a dancer, a poet, a mime, a musician, an actress and a comedienne. The Margalit Theatre Company is a modern dance expression which integrates

drama, mime, rhythm, and music.

Margalit will be working in the UK Dance Studio this afternoon and Saturday afternoon. The Company rehearsals in Memorial Hall

Friday is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Tickets for the Friday evening performance are on sale in the SC Room 203. They are \$1.50 with a UK I.D. and \$3 to the public.

## Historical series 'The Fall of Eagles,' Tennessee Williams special coming on KET

"The Fall of Eagles," a 13-part series dramatizing the personal antagonisms that violently reshaped Europe, begins tonight at 8 p.m. on Kentucky Educational Television (KET).

In 1900 Europe was dominated by three great Empires—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia. By 1918, all had collapsed.

The one hour programs, aired each Thursday, will trace the fate of the crowned heads as they grow progressively more uncomprehending of, and isolated from, the forces around them.

Curt Jurgens as Bismarck, Gayle Hunnicutt as Tzarina Alexandra and Pamela Brown as the Archduchess Sophie head a cast of inter-

national actors and actresses portraying the Hapsburg, Hohenzollern and Romanov families who at one period ruled over 200 million subjects.

Industrial and social revolutions, the rise of Lenin and Bolshevism, the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and the formation of the Triple Entente set the stage for the personal as well as political devastations brought on the royal families by their own actions.

"The Fall of Eagles" chronicles the obsession of the European heads for absolute power, the extreme lengths they were willing to go to maintain it and their subsequent downfall in the aftermath of World War I.

The series is a BBC-TV and Time-Life Television co-production.

"With Hands and Heart," a portrait of Warren Wolfe, an ex-law enforcement officer turned classical guitarist and singer, will be aired Sunday, Oct. 17, at 5:30 p.m.

"The guitar is an 'instrument intimate.' Playing it is like a great passionate love affair—you hold it with both hands and put your arms around it, then feel it respond as you pour yourself into it," Wolfe said.

Included in the half-hour special are romantic and classical selections for guitar solo from J. Tarrega, R. de Visée, and J.S. Bach. Among Wolfe's vocal selections are:

"Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair," "I'm Goin' Away," "Black Is the Color of My True Love's Hair" and "Lara's Theme."

The works of Tennessee Williams will be featured on "Tennessee Williams' South," aired Saturday, Oct. 23, at 9 p.m.

The program includes a distinguished roster of stage and screen stars playing Williams' characters in scenes from both his most famous and lesser known plays. These performers include Burl Ives as Mr. Charlie in "The Last of My Solid Gold Watches," Jessica Tandy in "A Streetcar Named Desire," and Maureen Stapleton as Amanda in "The Glass Menagerie."



### Jamming it up

Members of the Paul Winter Consort conducted a "homemade music session" in the SC Ballroom Wednesday, inviting anyone interested in musical expression to participate. Cellist David Darling (back to camera), jammed with an unidentified flutist.

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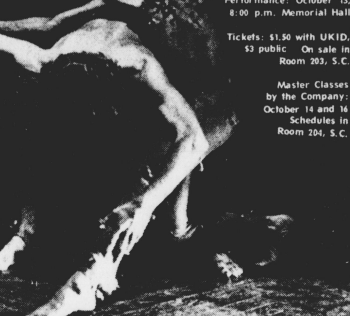
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## Women's courses gain respectability

Continued from page 1

courses; 40 of these hours must be at or above the 300 level. A comprehensive paper integrating the topical field must be completed as part of an independent study or senior seminar.

Up to 12 hours field credit can be earned through Experiential Education by working with the National Women's Political Caucus, Women's Equity League or Lexington Women's Center. After discussing the topic with interested students, Drennon said he refers them to faculty members for further consultation and course development.

The inevitable question is what can a person do with a women's studies degree? Drennon said only one person has graduated from UK with a topical major in women's studies and few have shown interest.

Dr. Nancy Schrom Dye, assistant professor in the history department and women's studies adviser, said that although she feels "it's a valuable intellectual experience, it's hard to translate into something specific and does not lead to direct career options."

Agreeing that a women's studies degree doesn't help get a job, Barclay paralleled it to black studies and said, "we need to get our own heads together and learn about ourselves as people; women's studies provide this expertise in understanding."

After accomplishing this, she said, then it's time to see training for a job. "Awareness is nice," Connaway said, "but insufficient. Attainment of knowledge and skills are more important. Whatever discipline women are engaged in, they must learn to use the necessary tools and apply relevant theories."

Women in Contemporary Society, presently taught this semester by Barclay, was the first and only women's studies course offered in the fall of 1970.

The class description, flexible to accommodate the interest of the enrolled students, deals with women through the life cycle from birth to death. Events in the news, like rape and the battered wife, are discussed as well as "untraditional lifestyles" (co-habitation, lesbianism), early childhood socialization, adult female sexuality, minority women, women at work and the status of the older woman.

"Many students are women returning to college," Barclay said. "Ages range from

20 to 57."

Allowing men in the class could be destructive, Barclay said, "but from my experiences they have gained a greater perspective about themselves as people. They have been open-minded, unafraid to share their feelings and are acceptant of ours."

"There is such a great void of knowledge about women's contributions," Barclay said. "Famous men exceed the number of women because history books were written by men and tend to ignore women. It's not that women are less talented, they just haven't had the same opportunities," she said.

According to Barclay, women have been made to feel like second-class citizens, but are beginning now to see options and choices in their lives.

"There is a better selection of books on women's topics available now," Barclay said. For example, the reference department at the library has a list of women's studies literature divided into subjects like careers, women's bodies, black women and history.

Dye, a social historian, integrates the history of American women with the history of the U.S. "Men usually leave out women's contributions because they think they're not important or are identical to men's," Dye said.

Changing family roles, family sizes, attitudes toward marriage, motherhood, housework, technology and women as an important part of the work force are discussed in the class.

"We try to put together a profile of the typical woman in various eras," Dye said. "Our sources are limitless, we study not only history books, but diaries, journals and demographic records to establish changes in life spans, when women marry, the number of children they bear and child spacing."

According to Dye, the course has been well received; about 40 people attend, including men. "I don't think they feel intimidated," she said. "Some are vocal, others are not. I guess they just have a legitimate interest in the class and feel it's a subject relevant to men."

Stephenson said he was pleased with the program's progress and the interest it has maintained but added, "I don't take credit for it," he said. "The committee deserves recognition for keeping the idea alive."

## Smoking issue smolders

Continued from page 1

The memorandum encouraged teachers not to smoke, to announce in their classes that there was no smoking allowed and to ask offenders to please abide by the rule.

This memorandum, distributed last semester, seems to be as innocuous as the one last October. Blanton said "students have shown little interest." Crandall said she hasn't "heard a whole lot" about smoking this year. She said she has heard of some professors who themselves smoke in class and do not enforce the rule.

Jewell said he hasn't "heard a word" about any violations in classes. Krivlov said he thinks "people may have forgotten" about the whole issue. And Dr. Wayne Davis, GASP faculty adviser, said the memorandum has made "a good deal of difference" in the number of people who smoke in classes.

The circular route from the 1975 memorandum to the 1976

memorandum is more easily understood when the situation of the administration in enforcement of the rule is examined.

Jewell said the actual punishment of someone who violates the rule causes the most problems. Expulsion of a violator from the class is not feasible. "A faculty member cannot arbitrarily throw someone out of a class," Jewell said.

The alternative of making violation an academic offense is not very attractive either. Jewell said it might involve the establishment of "an elaborate procedure of appeals, hearings and so forth just because someone's got a cigarette."

So, for the moment, the University's no-smoking policy continues to appear in the form of a memorandum that is read to the class each semester.

And nobody seems to be "blowing their stacks."

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