

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Thursday, Jan. 22, 1970

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Vol. LXI, No. 73

A Third Voice

Legere Raps Bright, Questions Petitioning

By MIKE WINES
Kernel Staff Writer

A third voice has been raised in connection with Monday night's Student Government Assembly walkout.

Jerry Legere, speaker of the Student Government Assembly, issued a statement yesterday condemning representative Steve Bright and six other SC representatives for petitioning for a special meeting of the SC assembly.

The meeting was proposed to consider a bill offered by Bright, the same bill which provoked Monday's walkout by five SC representatives.

Bright's bill called for a re-scheduling of SC elections to coincide with advance registration for the fall 1970 semester. The bill provided that polling places be placed near registration tables in order to increase participation in the elections.

Five representatives, all Greeks, walked out of the assembly as the bill came up for debate.

Bright reported that the five representatives walked out on Futrell's order. Their absence lowered the attendance at the meeting to a number insufficient to call a quorum, and the

meeting broke up with no action taken on the bill.

Manipulation

Legere accused Bright of "manipulation" of the assembly in his attempt to schedule a special meeting. "It is his attempt not only to control the assembly but also to gain free publicity in launching his course for the future. It is interesting to note that the meeting was scheduled for the Complex Central facility," he stated.

Legere noted that the last Student Government meeting marked the first time the assembly had met in a residence hall—in an attempt to make SC more acceptable to the students.

"The results of this experiment . . . did not show encouraging signs and after consultations with several other representatives, I decided to have meetings in the Commerce Building," said Legere.

He claimed that it was the speaker's responsibility to acquire the meeting room and make preparations for any meetings called.

"The only reaction from the last meeting was that it encouraged and spurred contending

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Kernel Photo by Mimi Fuller

The Graduate and Professional Student Association voted Wednesday night at its monthly meeting in the Classroom Building to petition the Administration for a beer license for the Student Center. Jerry Buckman, right, the president of the association announced that he would not seek reelection when his present term of office expires.

GPSA Asks Sanction For Beer Sales

By JEANNIE ST. CHARLES
Kernel Staff Writer

The Graduate and Professional Student Association (GPSA) has agreed to petition the administration to seek a beer license for the Student Center.

At its Wednesday night meeting, the GPSA also appointed two students to work with the Student Government committee on obtaining such a license.

Elections for new GPSA officers will be at the next meeting at 7:30 p.m., Feb. 25 in CB 106.

Jerry Buckman, who will not be running for GPSA president again, expressed concern over the potential power of the president's office.

In an effort to meet the problem, the group appointed a committee, consisting of the executive officers, standing committee heads, and two elected GPSA members, to work with the president on all appointments and nominations to University committees.

Buckman stressed that he "would like to see the organization have as little centralized power as possible."

The Effects Of Commonly Abused Drugs

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article, the fourth in a series of nine, classifies the more popular drugs in use today and explains what they do.



By RAY HILL
Kernel Staff Writer

Centuries ago, Asian women chewed dried agaric, rolled the masticated lump into sausages, and gave it to their men to swallow. Soon after swallowing, the men began to speak with persons not present and see images invisible to their sober companions.

When a man felt his inebriety decreasing, he would drink his urine and become intoxicated again, because the active ingredient in agaric was excreted in the urine. Today, with the aid of advanced science and technology, hallucinogenic substances have become more varied and powerful. And compared with the ancient method of using agaric, probably more palatable.

In fact, drugs of all kinds have become more palatable—so palatable that millions of Americans from tender preteen years to well past 30 have smoked, chewed, injected, or sniffed some kind of narcotic, stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic drug. Many experts believe America is currently in the grasp of a serious drug problem.

This article tells what some of the problem drugs are, where they come from, and what they do to the body.

HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS. Several drugs fall in this category. Probably the most famous is lysergic acid diethylamide, commonly called LSD and acid. LSD was first synthesized in 1938 from ergot, a fungus that grows on rye and wheat.

Accidentally Discovered

Its hallucinogenic properties were not discovered until

1943 when Dr. Albert Hoffman, a chemist for a pharmaceutical corporation, accidentally ingested a small amount of LSD. Dr. Hoffman took the first LSD trip, and since then an increasing number of individuals have ventured into the fantastic world of illusions via LSD.

A quantity of LSD as small as a speck of dust can send its user on a trip that usually lasts about 12 hours. LSD is colorless, odorless, and tasteless, and is often taken in the form of a sugar cube, a cracker, a cookie, or licked from a stamp or other object impregnated with the drug.

LSD is one of the most potent hallucinogens available. A single ounce is enough to provide 300,000 average doses. At a user level, each dose has a potential resale value of five dollars. Theoretically then, an ounce of LSD would have a street-level market value of \$1,500,000.

Chemists say that with suitable equipment and knowledge LSD is easy to make if a supply of lysergic acid or an ergot alkaloid is available. Lysergic acid is produced by a fermentation process.

Increases Heart Rate

A dose of LSD increases pulse and heart rate, causes a rise in blood pressure and temperature, dilates the eye pupils, and causes shaking hands and feet, doctors say. It makes the palms cold and sweaty and flushes the face or makes it pale. Users also shiver with chills and goose pimples, have a wet mouth, and suffer irregular breathing, nausea, and loss of appetite.

No conclusive evidence has yet been found between LSD and chromosomal breaks, doctors report. But if LSD does break chromosomes, the damage is permanent, they say. Chromosomes never repair themselves.

Since LSD has been brought under federal control, a newer and harsher synthetic has appeared on the illicit market called dimethyltryptamine (DMT). DMT is a synthetic indole and is also found in seeds of the South American plant *Piptadenia peregrina*, doctors explain.

A DMT trip is not as long as an LSD trip. DMT works faster and the trip lasts only about two hours. Doctors say the trip begins and ends more abruptly than an LSD trip.

Cactus Plant

Mescaline, another hallucinogenic agent, is a phenethylamine derivative present in the buttons of the *Lophophora williamsii*, a small cactus plant. It is sometimes called the Peyote Cactus and the Mescal

Cactus. Mescaline is extracted chemically from the cactus.

Peyote, long used by Indians in the southwestern United States, produces hallucinations similar to those of LSD. The peyote buttons are taken from the plant and eaten as they are. Sometimes the buttons are ground into powder and placed in capsules.

Psilocybin is another hallucinogenic agent. It is an indole found in the *Psilocybe mexicana* mushroom. It too causes effects similar to LSD. Even some varieties of morning glory seeds are hallucinogenic and work on a principle similar to LSD.

Tolerance to the hallucinogens develops rapidly, doctors say. A regular user must constantly increase his dosage to receive the same effects as he did with the first dose. If the person stops using the drugs, tolerance is usually lost in two or three days. There is cross-tolerance among LSD, psilocybin, and mescaline, although tolerance to mescaline develops more slowly than to the other two.

Psychological Effects

Hallucinogen-induced dependence is psychological, not physical, says Dr. Harris Isbell, professor of medicine and pharmacology at the Medical Center. He says "hallucinogens have a particular attraction for adolescents and young adults who are socially maladjusted and who have heard of the new experiences and insights supposedly obtained with these drugs."

Because there is no evident physical dependence, and because tolerance develops and disappears rapidly, periodic rather than continuous use is the pattern, says Dr. Isbell, who is also the former director of the narcotics hospital in Fayette County.

"All hallucinogenic drugs taken in sufficient doses are dangerous," he says. "Reappearance of the hallucinated, disorganized state may appear months after the original effect has worn off."

"If a person is prepsychotic or has a history of psychiatric disorders, LSD may trigger a permanent psychotic condition," says Dr. Abraham Wikler, professor of psychiatry at the Medical Center and well-known drug researcher. "Accidents may occur in judgement. A person may think he is invulnerable to injury and step out in the path of traffic and be killed."

Suicidal Tendencies

"He may think he can fly," Dr. Wikler continued, "and jump out a window to his death. He may act out suicidal tendencies while under the influence of the drug and kill himself."

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TODAY AND TOMORROW

The deadline for announcements is 7:30 p.m. two days prior to the first publication of items in this column.

Today
Rotaract, a service organization, will hold its first meeting for this semester on Thursday at 6 p.m. in Room 109 of the Student Center. All interested students are invited to attend this meeting.

Free University classes for Thursday, Jan. 22 are:
QUEST, "Questioning University Education by Students and Teachers" at 6:30 p.m. in Room 109 of the Student Center.
Foods—Good, Bad and Indifferent at 7:30 p.m. at 341 Lexington Ave. Social Values at 8 p.m. at 350 S. Upper St.
Impact of Science on Society at 8 p.m. in Room 137 of the Student Center.
The Air Force Officer's Qualification Test will be given Thursday, Jan. 22 at 6:30 p.m. in Room 206 of Barker Hall.

Coming Up
Registration for beginning Judo classes will be held Thursday and Friday, Jan. 29 and 30, in the Student Center across from the Army Lounge from 9-5 p.m. Advanced Judo classes will meet in Alumni Gym on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 8:30 p.m. Christ Church will hold a folk mass at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 27, which will be given by Fr. Mitchell, who rewrote the liturgy and is the author of the folk mass. A concert will also be given at Memorial Hall at 8 p.m. on Jan. 28.

The women's extra-mural basketball team will play Eastern at 1:30 p.m., Jan. 24 at Richmond.
There will be a Volunteer Programs Workshop on Saturday, Jan. 24 in the small Ballroom of the Student Center from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. All interested students are invited to attend. Registration forms may be obtained from Anna N. Bolling, Director of Volunteer Programs, Human Relations Center, Room 120 of the Student Center.
Applications are available for second semester junior women with a 3.0 accumulative average or better at the Compiler Commons Library. See Frances Hallahan, Student Center Information Desk, or the Office Tower, Room 531; deadline is Sunday, Jan. 25.

Mortar Board is having a party in the President's Room in the Student Center on Sunday, Jan. 25 from 7-9 p.m.
Hillel will have its first meeting of the semester on Jan. 25 at 5:30 p.m. at Ohavey Zion Synagogue. A Kosher meal will be served.
Enrollment is open for the Graduate and Professional Student Association Blue Cross-Blue Shield Insurance Plan. Any graduate or professional student may enroll in Room 537 of the Office Tower. Call extension 3552 for further information. Sign as soon as possible as it is for a limited time only.

The Student Government-Student-Press Meeting will be Wednesday, Jan. 25, in Room 245 of the Student Center at 4 p.m. All interested students are invited to attend and ask questions of the Student Government Executive.

UK Placement Service
Register Thursday for an appointment Monday with American Life & Accident Insurance Company of Kentucky—Accounting, Business Administration, Economics, Counseling and Guidance, Art, Biology, Computer Science, Diplomacy, English, Geography, Geology, History, Journalism, Languages, Library Science, Mathematics, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Public Health, Social Work, Sociology, Speech (BS). Locations: Ky., Ohio, May, August graduates.
Register Thursday for an appointment Monday with Internal Revenue Service—Agricultural Economics, Computer Science, English, History, Journalism, Mathematics, Political Science, Psychology, Social Work, Sociology, Speech (BS); Accounting, Business Administration, Economics (BS, MS); Law, May, August graduates.

Register Thursday for an appointment Monday with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.
Register Thursday for an appointment Monday with National Southwire Aluminum—Accounting, Business Administration, Chemical E., Electrical E., Mechanical E., Metallurgical E., Chemistry (BS). Location: Hawesville, Ky., May, August graduates.
Register Thursday for an appointment Monday with New England Deaconess Hospital—Medical Technology, Nursing (BS). Location: Boston, Mass., May, August graduates.
Register Thursday for an appointment Monday with U.S. Coast Geodetic Survey—Mining E., Civil E., with water option, Computer Science (BS); Agricultural E., Chemical E., Civil E., Mechanical E., Metallurgical E., Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Mathematics, Physics (BS, MS); Engineering Mechanics (MS); Electrical E. (all degrees). Location: Nationwide, May, August graduates.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL
The Kentucky Kernel, University Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. Second class postage paid at Lexington, Kentucky. Mailed five times weekly during the school year except holidays and exam periods, and once during the summer session.
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Protest Directed Against Corporations

College Press Service WASHINGTON (CPS) — Recent protests on at least six campuses have been directed against corporations, particularly the General Electric Company. Some 150,000 workers are currently striking C.E. for increased wages and fringe benefits.

At San Jose State College, about 25 student members of the Radical Action Movement (RAM) a wing of SDS, clashed with 70 police who attempted to block the students' access to a room in the College Union building

*'An Assault For Publicity'

Continued From Page One
ers for the spring election to open their campaigns earlier than they had planned," Legere said in attacking the choice of the Complex facility for the special meeting.

Legere also accused the petitioning representatives of a "grave discourtesy" in not personally informing him of the meeting. "I was not sure that a special meeting had been called until I read it in the (Tuesday) Kernel," he said.

"I suppose that I should just come to realize that the Kernel is always the first to know everything Steve Bright is doing, and that his fellow colleagues are expected to learn by reading of his exploits in the next Kernel edition."

In his statement, Legere said Bright's "concern has now reached the point of contradiction . . . he is attempting to manipulate the assembly—the very thing he charges Futrell with doing. . . ."

He also accused Bright of staging "a mass assault for publicity—the very charge he faced Thom Patt Juul with last year."

Six other representatives issued the petition for a special meeting besides Bright. They were Lynn Montgomery, David Blair, Sallie Jo Benton, W. Bruce Carver, Mike Green and Buck Pennington.

A statement issued with the petition said the meeting was necessary "not only to decide

where industrial recruiters were stationed.

Sixty companies were represented by recruiters on campus, including Lockheed, General Dynamics and General Electric, the nation's top three defense contractors.

At Boston University, the G.E. issue caused two outbreaks in as many weeks. Twenty-four were arrested when a group of protesters tried to disrupt a seminar attended by a G.E. executive. Students demanded that the university handle all medical and

legal problems resulting from the incident, but the university refused to do more than provide bail money on a loan basis. It also refused to comply with a demand that all G.E. officials be banned from campus.

Then approximately 50 members of SDS occupied the administration building to protest the school's complicity with G.E. They held the building for 16 hours despite a court injunction against such action. Six were cited for contempt of the court order.

At the University of Iowa, the administration has announced it will discipline students who attempted to remove a U.S. Department of Labor recruiter from the school's placement office last month. The students were protesting what they called the Labor Department's support of the G.E. management against strikers. Civil charges will be brought against nonstudents involved in the incident.

The students will be tried by the Committee on Student Conduct under a section of the discipline code prohibiting "intentionally disrupting the orderly processes of the University or obstructing or denying access to services or facilities by those entitled to use thereof."

Cannonball Adderley

Concert


FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1970

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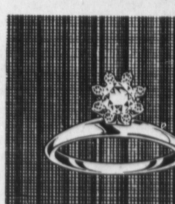
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More Young People Are Joining Radical Organizations

College Press Service
WASHINGTON (CPS)—While the Moratorium and Mobilization committees have been trying to figure out how to stop the Vietnam War in 1970, more young people than ever have been joining radical political organiza-

Birth Rate—A Problem

By **RACHAEL KAMUF**
 Kernel Staff Writer

Sociologists, statisticians, and ordinary people have long been concerned with the expanding population that is rapidly filling up the habitated areas of the world. Predictions have been made as to how the world will be able or unable to handle future generations.

Zero Population Growth, Inc. has an answer that would eliminate the necessity of these predictions, for the United States at least. If the birth rate of this country were to remain constant and this nation would experience no increase in population, future generations would be able to live comfortably.

A zero population growth could be achieved if couples would limit their family to an average of two children. For those who want larger families, ZPG sees adoption as the answer.

ZPG is a young organization, barely a year old, but it has gained considerable interest among peoples of diverse backgrounds who are concerned about an overpopulated world.

Dr. Wayne Davis, of the Biology Department, and Mrs. Angela Cooper are heading a drive to establish a ZPG chapter on this campus. A ZPG class is held every Wednesday at the Student Center at which the population explosion, its effects, and the possible solution are presented and discussed.

Wednesday, Dr. Walter Abbott of the Sociology Department presented statistics, facts, and contradictory statements concerning population growth. The statements were contradictory because the "experts" are unable to agree on how many people the world is able to accommodate.

Dr. Davis feels that the three billion plus inhabitants now on this planet are the limit. Harris Brown gives fifty billion as the saturation point, a figure that will be reached in the 22nd century if the birth rate continues at the present 1.7 percent. Man will then possibly find nourishment from the seas' algae.

Dr. Abbott gave possible alternatives to population control: intelligently designed and constructed cities that would provide a large population with a pleasant environment, and migration. Ninety percent of the people live in ten percent of the land area. If technologists could create a method of developing deserts and other waste lands, the sociologists sees a movement to these areas as a temporary relief, not a cure.

"Repeal, not reformation" of all existing abortion laws in an objective of the group.

ZPG also advocates a change in tax laws that would do away with the present \$600 exemption per child after the second child unless a case of adoption is involved. This would discourage future births according to the group and should not be retroactive to existing children.

tions such as the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) and SDS Weathermen.

Attendance at a recent PLP national council meeting in New Haven, Conn. was over 700. Spokesmen for PLP, a faction of SDS, said more than a third of those present had joined the group since summer. "This is one of the largest SDS conferences ever held, and it shows the organization is stronger now than ever before," said John Pennington, national PLP secretary.

Some 600 attended a four-day YSA convention held during Christmas vacation in Minneapolis. Re-elected national chairman, Larry Seigle claimed YSA has between 5,000 and 10,000 members, including 3,000-4,000 members at 200 colleges and universities and 90 high schools. He said college membership has increased one-third over a year ago.

A five-day "war council" held by the SDS Weathermen in Flint, Mich. over the Christmas holidays drew 300, and a recent meeting of RYM in Atlanta, Ga. drew the same number. RYM spokesmen claimed a national membership of more than 1,000.

All these groups are to the left of both the Moratorium and Mobilization in that they subscribe

to the Marxist view that capitalism must be overthrown before imperialism and exploitation of workers and minority groups can end. There are, however, serious ideological differences between them.

At the YSA convention, for example, students were regarded with esteem as a potential revolutionary force. Delegates decided that capturing control of orthodox student governments should receive prime emphasis. At the PLP gathering on the other hand, students were seen as secondary forces in the movement whose task should be to organize the workers. The Weathermen are known to feel that students, because they accept the privileged sanctuary of the university, are incapable of playing a major role in the revolution.

Both PLP and YSA passed resolutions supporting the General Electric strike by boycotting G.E. products and throwing G.E. recruiters off campus. All four stressed the importance of building the women's liberation movement and combating male chauvinism. YSA condemned the Weathermen for being "ultra-leftist" adventurers who think the revolution can be won by fighting pitched battles in the streets with police. The Weathermen reportedly discussed how to in-

crease violent protest in the coming year.

The Vietnam Moratorium Committee, responsible for organizing the mass antiwar demonstrations Oct. 15, has announced plans for protest in 1970 that are more moderate than those pursued during the fall. The plans include helping the political campaigns of antiwar candidates, staging April 15 taxpayer rallies, sending entertainment troupes to overseas G.I. bases, and circulating "we won't go" petitions among students.

The committee, which abandoned its plan for regular mid-month demonstrations after December's moratorium failed to attract many participants, said it will push "low visibility" community organizing against the war.

The entertainment troupes are conceived as a way to "show our support for the G. I. as a person," according to Marge Sklenar, a Moratorium co-coordinator. David Hawk, another co-coordinator, said the circulation of "we won't go" petitions will be of special significance because, "Now a young man knows with more certainty whether he will be called for induction and is less inclined to put off the decision on what he will do about the draft."

The Moratorium is also asking for people to fast on April 13, 14, and 15 and send money saved from not eating to agencies which distribute relief food and funds to victims of the Vietnam war and the poor and oppressed in the U.S.

The New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam decided at a recent conference to widen the scope of its activities. It passed resolutions supporting the Black Panthers, tax resistance and the C.I. movement. It asked the antiwar movement to support a rally planned by the Black Panthers this winter at the United Nations to get that organization to investigate alleged genocide perpetrated by the U.S. government against the Panthers.

On April 15, the Mobilization plans anti-inflation picketing and boycotting, group tax protests or refusals, savings bond returns by C.I.'s, and sit-downs at offices and stockholder meetings of large, defense-contracting corporations.

Support of the GI movement will involve a mass action on Good Friday, March 27, and on Memorial Day, May 30. The first mass action is tentatively planned to include marches on military bases across the country.

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This Is The Year

Whatever 1970 means to other countries, it could be a make-or-break year to South Vietnam. During 1970 the vast and mighty American military presence will, according to all present expectations, be very considerably lessened. 1970 thus becomes the year in which Saigon must show what it can do on its own to protect itself upon the battlefield and to strengthen itself politically.

For years Saigon has felt that, however desirable it might be to weld its own military strength and underpin its own political stability, there were always the Americans there to fall back on. Those days are drawing to a close. Unless there is a startling reversal of American policy—a reversal extremely unlikely in view of political realities in the United States—1971 will dawn with a far reduced American presence in South Vietnam. Therefore the current twelvemonth signifies the end of Saigon's long period of grace.

Nor is there any reason why this should not be so. The five years which have passed since the United States began its large-scale military action in Vietnam are sufficient to have enabled Saigon to create a successful military force, if such a creation be at all possible. Presently, the United States is pouring a monumental volume of military hardware into South Vietnamese hands. At the same time, the American forces still on hand are sufficient to provide a shield behind

which the ARVN can operate without bearing the total weight.

If such are not the provisions for victory and success, they are at least as much so as will ever be possible in Vietnam. It is thus up to Saigon to make sure that not a moment of 1970 is thrown away.

And this applies as much to the political situation as to the military. No amount of military equipment, training or indoctrination will succeed if Saigon remains unable to win at least the passive acceptance of the South Vietnamese masses. No one expects the peasant in the Mekong Delta, along the coast or in the mountains to love the Saigon government. But at the very least such peasants must be made to feel that this government is tolerable and is not merely a cabal of exploiters brought together for their own selfish purposes.

How Saigon can form such a government and upgrade its credibility in the average South Vietnamese's eyes is no light task. But it must be done. If a broadening of the present government will do it, then let it be broadened. If long overdue social and economic measures will help, then let them be put into effect. The present Thieu-Ky government appears to have greater stability than its predecessors. But it is largely a stability at the top, not at the base. This must be corrected, and during the current year.

The Christian Science Monitor

NOTHING IN PARTICULAR

By BOB BAILEY

It's that time of year again folks. Yes, it's "Lets-Jockey-for-Position-for-the-Student-Government-Elections" time. These years' show should be better than ever. With the Assembly meetings being held in various places at the many extremities of the campus, the idea of a traveling circus comes unmistakably into focus. There are three rings in these years' show, but only two are visually functioning at the moment. Center right now is Steve Bright and his plucky band of supporters. No one will come right out and say Steve Bright wants to run for the Student Government Presidency, but then no one will deny it either. And what about this malicious rumor of E. C. (Bucky) Pennington for Speaker? Shades of coalition!

These two wonderful little fellows have submitted a vast amount of legislation, lead a great deal of debate, and just generally made a lot of noise. Legislation with their name on it includes Resolutions 2-7, 10, 13 and 15; and Bills 3, 7, 10-14, 23, 27, 30-35, 40, 41, 50, 51, 56-59 and 67-70. Quite a prodigious feat, I must say. I am sure that the Paper Manufacturers Union thanks them for their work. These bills include such subject matter as the now extinct Great Wall refrigerators, a "virtually non-functional" assembly and an illegal beer concession in the Student Center.

Oh, yes, Pennington also submitted a bill to include an impeachment provi-

sion in the Constitution. Bright should be particularly thankful as he was a member of the Constitutional Revision Committee that forgot all about that part of the Constitution. Well, I guess we all have days like that.

The other ring is a bit fuzzy right now. Although most agree that President Tim Futrell is the head of the "Greek" faction, there is no dynamic underlying center stage in the assembly. Futrell, however, does drop in occasionally to view the fun and frolic of innocuous debate and dramatic walk outs.

I will not list the legislation of this group. Not because of space limitations, but rather because it really does not amount to much. Their fireworks come from the Executive Branch. Futrell has more than done his part for the paper manufacturers.

But the jockeying comes to the surface in the form of two bills. The first is Bright's MEASURE to extend the spring voting period over two weeks as opposed to the present system of one election day. He obviously feels that this will give candidate appealing to the non-Greek vote a better chance to outdo the Greeks in herding his people to the polls. I thought legislation was supposed to be designed to better serve the students, not a political candidate.

On the other side, some Greeks are not satisfied with controlling the spring election, they want the fall election too. They have submitted a bill to allow Greeks to vote in off-campus fall elections. Now, sparkling opportunism is one thing, fellows, but after a point it turns into pure greed.

So, that's about where we stand now. Both sides trying to gain control of the election procedure. Both sides worrying more about either the maintenance of a dynasty or the formation of a new dynasty. Both sides losing sight of students; looking on them as only potential votes. In a situation like that, no matter who gets elected, everyone loses.

But I mentioned that the third ring of our circus is vacant. What we need is to fill it with a more moderate and responsible candidate. Here's hoping one will surface by election time.



"These My Lai civilians got just what they deserved!"

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1970

Editorials represent the opinions of the Editors, not of the University.

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Kernel Forum: the readers write

By G. S. POPE

In an era in which student activism has challenged with some success many of the less admirable aspects of the university and of the nation, U.K. remains a school whose governance is entrusted to illiberal politicians and self-righteous corporation types who have resisted the efforts of progressive faculty and students to reform classroom techniques, teaching conditions, and student affairs.

It is especially unfortunate that we must tolerate as our Duly Elected Student Spokesman the notorious Uncle Tim Futrell, he of the green suit and vacuous eyes, who has utterly failed to serve any interests but those of a self-oriented elite, particularly himself.

Early in the year, Tim failed to represent before the Trustees reforms in the Student Code for which 2,000 had marched and which had the endorsement of the Faculty Senate and numerous student groups. Tim called the new and harsher code a "definite improvement."

Attempting to railroad a cabinet appointment, Tim fled a SC meeting to avoid swearing in a representative whose vote was crucial in the defeat of Tim's boy.

Not having executed anything as vice-president, Tim saw no reason to entrust any administrative duties to Jim Gwinn, appointing instead the boorish Joe Dawahare as Lord High Executioner of Bills.

Despite a unanimous SC vote calling for the deletion of the subtly repressive "watchdog" provision in the new speaker policy; Tim again was silent, visions of political plums outweighing the trust of his constituency.

During the controversy over the Mor-

ris committee, Tim defended even the most suspicious facets of its operation.

Seeking to restrict participation in an informal rap session between students and state legislators, Tim handicapped a gang of "safe students," employing secrecy to prevent a diverse group from attending the January 20 meeting.

Ugh. On any campus with a healthy Greek system, much student leadership is logically from these students, whose members are to a degree "activists," (although one might question the sincerity of throwing Christmas blasts for black ghetto kids whose brothers could never pledge a fraternity) and whose structure lends both cash and manpower for campaigns. This need not be unhealthy, but such dominance becomes odious when the leadership provided is weak, indecisive, and greedy. In an attempt to increase greatly the number of students participating in SC elections, SC Rep. Steve Bright has introduced a proposal that would make the elections a two-week affair, to be held during pre-registration. This would assuredly lessen the power of sororities whose girls are fined for not voting Greek and more important, would elevate the elections to a higher position than mere Greek prestige-flexing. Of course, Tim, hoping to handicap his successor, is fighting a do-or-die campaign against this measure. While this confirms beyond anybody's reasonable doubt Tim's anti-democratic sentiments and his bankruptcy as a legitimate leader of anybody, the issue involved is more important than personalities. I urge all students to contact Tim (278-5888) and our SC representatives, denouncing Futrell's course of action and demanding the prompt passage of SCB 1969-58, "That All Might Participate."

Enrollment

UK Student Population Doubled In Sixties

By MARILU DAUER
Kemel Staff Writer

The UK student in 1960 had 7,000 comrades; the one in 1970 will have 17,000. How about 1980?

The student population on the parent UK campus more than doubled in the sixties.

Kentucky's present Community College System began in 1964, with seven colleges and 1,700 students. Today, six years later, there are 15 colleges and 10,000 students.

Other state colleges—Kentucky State College, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Eastern Kentucky University, Western Kentucky University—also have grown by leaps and bounds.

How did college enrollment fare in the last decade, and where is it going in the '70's? Just what factors influence a student's college choice?

Parents determine college choice for most students, according to various studies. Friends are the next most important influence.

Larry Craft, UK director of student records for the registrar, says that former UK President John Oswald ushered in a new era in 1963. He says, "This had a direct and very noticeable effect on the progressive philosophy the University took."

Until the '60's, UK experienced an average yearly growth rate of about five percent. During the '60's UK experienced an eight percent growth rate in student enrollment. Craft attributes this partly to UK's "more progressive" national and international philosophy.

The freshman population increased by 16 percent in 1969, and UK's enrollment will probably hit the 20,000 mark by 1973.

What is involved in projecting student population? Robert G. Cochran, dean of public affairs at Western Kentucky University, projects a five percent increase in student enrollment over the next two years.

He says that to project beyond that point would be somewhat difficult. Quoting U.S. News and World Report, Cochran explained that 1957 saw the largest number of births in history—over four million—and 1968 the fewest births since 1945—over three million.

Colleges will likely be affected by the 1957 boom in 1974, Cochran explained.

Social and economic factors also affect college enrollment. Dr. John Barrows, UK director of institution studies, says that war and recession can play vital parts in college enrollment.

Projections in the '60's, for whatever reason, have been reliable, says Dr. Barrows. He thinks that projections "at best are just one tool in planning that an institution must have."

UK should have about 27,000

students by 1980, according to projections.

Since its founding in 1964, Kentucky's Community College System has fared well, says coordinator of academic programs for the community colleges, Larry D. Stanley. In its six years of existence it has experienced a growth of 26 percent.

Kentucky's community colleges plan to have 20,000 students enrolled by 1976.

Louisville's Jefferson Community College alone plans to have a healthy 5,000 enrollment by 1972.

Jerry Booher, UK assistant director of admissions, works with the various community colleges. He says that 725 community college students transferred to the Lexington campus this past year, a 29 percent increase over the previous year. Approximately 65 percent of the community college students who transfer come to UK's main campus.

Booher, in discussing the quality of a community college education, cited a study he had done showing that community college transfers had a higher point standing upon graduation from UK than those students who attended all four years on the Lexington campus.

Each of the five independent state colleges is somewhat unique.

Kentucky State College in 1960 had about 700 students. In 1969, there were 1,620 enrolled, an increase of over 125 percent. It expects to level off at around 2,000 students in 1972.

Morehead State University, with over 2,000 students in 1960 and 6,400 students in 1969, experienced a growth of 200 percent. In projecting for the '70's, Dr. Ray Hornbeck of Morehead expects a five percent yearly increase in enrollment.

Murray State University began the '60's with 3,000 students and ended the decade with 7,200 enrolled, an increase of over 100 percent.

In the fall of 1970, 20 percent of the incoming freshmen will be out-of-state. Because the Kentucky legislature has ruled that the number of out-of-state students will be limited to 15 percent to 20 percent of student enrollment, Murray sees this as a restriction.

Many of its students who come from high schools just ten miles away are out-of-state.

Western Kentucky University had 3,600 students in 1960 and ended the 'sixties with a population of 11,000, an increase of over 200 percent. Western expects about a five percent annual growth rate.

Eastern Kentucky University, with 3,400 students in 1960, ended the decade with 9,600 students. This was almost a 20 percent increase. Eastern expects a similar growth in the '70's.

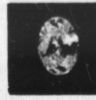
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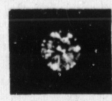
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Dinwiddie Sacrifices Points For Winning

By CHICK LAWRENCE
Kernel Staff Writer

Jim Dinwiddie seemingly is just a rubber band in the nationally No. 2 ranked UK basketball engine which has revved up to an average of about 90 points in the 13 successful runs it has made against other teams in the first half of the college campaign.

The 6-4 blond product of Leitchfield is averaging a paltry

5 points a game, but he is the man out front, the conductor from his guard position of the set plays that UK runs with such drilled precision.

"Somebody has to put the patterns in motion. I just run the plays and hustle, hustle," Dinwiddie said.

Dinwiddie feels modest about his job.

"It's easy to play with all our scorers. Everybody does his part and that's what makes a good team—everybody complementing each other.

"I didn't score any against Tennessee—I took one shot, had one assist—but we won by 16 points over a team that stays close to everybody. That was satisfying."

Commenting on his gun shyness Dinwiddie says, "When teams are playing us honest, why in the world should I shoot when Mike (Pratt) and Dan (Issel) are vying for All-America honors and we've got the best front line in the country?"

Dinwiddie obviously has submerged any self-interest under team play to realize his stated goals for the team of going undefeated and winning the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship.

"Telling people in the future of some measly 10 point average will be nothing compared to tell-

ing them of the undefeated NCAA championship team played on."

A senior in class, but a junior in eligibility because of red-shirting, Dinwiddie, who is married and plans a law career, feels maturity has helped him.

"I've been in tough game situations before and of course I've gotten a feel for the system

with four years of experience."

Dinwiddie thinks the Wildcats will win each time they take the floor and even in the close games with the lead see-sawing back and forth he says he does not doubt the outcome.

"I have utmost confidence in my teammates. We're a real close team."

UK Frosh Lose 85-83 On Last-Second Shot

The UK freshman basketball team suffered an 85-83 loss to the Dayton Baby Flyers—and it was a game as close as the final score indicates.

Dayton led early in the game, but relinquished the lead late in the first half. The Kittens kept the lead until the last two minutes of the game.

The Baby Flyers managed to catch the Kittens, and tied the score at 83-83. They held the ball for a last second shot, which Tom Roehling hit from the corner

to give the Baby Flyers the win. The victory avenged a one-point loss to the Kittens in Memorial Coliseum earlier this year.

Jim Andrews led the scoring with 24 points for the Kittens. His adversary, center John Bitter, finished with 20 points for Dayton. UK's Steve Penhorwood collected 18 points.

The loss, the fourth of the season for the Kittens, was marred by fouls. A total of four UK players fouled out while Dayton lost two players on fouls.

Ex-Sports Information Director

UK's Ken Kuhn Retires

Ken Kuhn, long-time sports information director at UK and present assistant to the Athletic Director, announced his retirement Tuesday.

The announcement came at a Board of Trustees Meeting. Kuhn served as UK's sports information director from 1948 until 1969. He was recognized at the UK-Vanderbilt game last year for his two decades of service to the Southeastern Conference and intercollegiate athletics.

Kuhn is a native of Haslett, Mich. He graduated from Michigan State and served in the Army from 1942-45.

He joined the UK staff in 1946 as news editor in public relations. He was also a part-time journalism instructor.

Kuhn is a former president of the SEC Sports Publicity Association and was district committee chairman of the U.S. Basketball Writers Association.

Swimmers Expect Best Season

By PHIL BORRIES
Kernel Staff Writer

The UK swimming team, sporting its best record in recent years (8-1), seeks to make it nine wins as the swimmers open the

second half of their season Jan. 24 against Georgia in a match at Athens.

The Wildcats also seek to even their SEC record at 1-1, their lone loss coming to SEC

foe Alabama 63-50.

And, according to coach Ron Huebner, "we can beat them, maybe five or 10 points. All we need is a good team effort."

It shouldn't be hard. Included in the Wildcat's spectacular season this year are victories over highly-rated Marshall 50-44, tough Youngstown (Ohio) State University 57-56, and their "best performance of the year," a 70-43 victory over Ball State.

Highlighting the standout record have been the performances of several excellent freshman who head a list of 19 freshman dominating the 30-man squad. Between them, they have managed to set five new pool records, including two in relays and three in individual events.

Some of the standouts include freshman Todd Bryan, who has set three pool records, including one record-shattering performance at UK which lowered the 1000-yard freestyle time by 23 seconds. Freshman Steve Weston is undefeated this year in the 100-yard freestyle, and currently ranked 10th in the nation and 21st in the world by Swimming World Magazine in the 100-meter freestyle. Weston is also a standout student, attaining a 3.4 average in Pre-Dentistry last semester.

Freshman John Tex lowered the UK pool record in the 200-yard backstroke by two seconds to 2:05.5. Freshman Kem Battle lowered the UK record in the 100-yard butterfly by 1½ seconds to 55.4. Senior team captain Ed Struss set a new school record of 21.8 in the 50-yard freestyle, thus qualifying him for the NCAA matches at Salt Lake City, Utah later in the spring.

Good divers including veteran Steve Blume and freshman Marc Lukens have led Huebner to predict "at least a fourth place finish in the SEC this year," quite a lot of optimism for a coach whose team has never finished higher than sixth in a conference including Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, all powerhouses, and also Vanderbilt, Auburn, Alabama, LSU, in addition to Kentucky.

A victory over Georgia this weekend would definitely be a good starting place for that goal, Huebner readily admits.

And, for those fans who appreciate good Coliseum athletics besides basketball, the time to see the Kentucky swimmers would be when they return home Jan. 30 at 7:30 p.m. to meet Ga. Tech in the Coliseum pool.

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* The Problem Drugs And What They Do

Continued From Page One

STIMULANTS. In the drug user's argot, they are called speed, dexies, bennies, pep pills, uppers, A's, drivers, cross-roads, footballs, and co-pilots.

Enough of these drugs were produced by the drug industry last year to provide every American with 25 doses, say spokesmen for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). Around 20 percent of all medical prescriptions for mood-affecting drugs are for stimulants, they say.

The main stimulant drugs are amphetamine and methamphetamine. Both were synthesized in the 1920's as part of a search for a substitute for ephedrine, a synthetic similar to adrenalin. The first clinical use of amphetamine was in 1930, reports the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Stimulants were first used to treat colds, doctors say. They shrink nasal membranes and can give temporary relief for "stuffy" heads. Now, other drugs with fewer side effects are used for treatment of colds.

Prevent Fatigue

Amphetamines and amphetamine-type drugs are used primarily by doctors to control narcolepsy (sleeping sickness), and to relieve and prevent fatigue. They are also used to control overweight and to treat mild depression, explain physicians.

Stimulant drugs increase heart rate, raise blood pressure, and cause throbbing heart and rapid breathing. They dilate the pupils, cause dry mouth, sweating, headache, diarrhea, and paleness, doctors report. There is no evidence that persons develop physical dependence to stimulants, they say.

NIMH spokesmen say the drugs stimulate the release of norepinephrine, a substance

stored in the brain. This speeds up the action of the heart and the metabolism, which is the body's way of converting food into the chemicals it needs.

Stimulant drugs are usually in the form of tablets and capsules, doctors say. But they can be taken in liquid form by injection into a vein at regular time intervals. This process is known as "speeding."

Psychotic States

The dangers of unsanitary injections of "speed" (methamphetamine) include serum hepatitis and abscesses, doctors explain. Injections of speed cause abnormal heart rates. They may also result in psychotic states and long-term personality disorders. Unaccustomed high doses may even cause death, they report.

The NIMH says the dangers in abusing stimulants are that they can drive a person to do things beyond his physical endurance and leave him exhausted. Heavy doses may cause a temporary toxic psychosis which requires hospitalization. The psychosis is usually accompanied by auditory and visual hallucinations. Abrupt withdrawal of the drug from the heavy abuser can result in a deep suicidal depression, NIMH spokesmen say.

DEPRESSANTS. Sedatives belong to a large family of drugs that depress the central nervous system, resulting in body relaxation. Probably the best known of these are barbiturates, made from barbituric acid, which was first produced in 1848.

A 1962 survey indicated approximately one million pounds of barbituric acid derivatives were available in the United States during that year—enough to supply everyone in the coun-

try with 24 100 milligram doses, reports the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Recent surveys show that, of all the prescriptions doctors write for mind-affecting drugs, one in four is for a barbiturate.

Sedatives are used to treat several illnesses, doctors say. Among them are high blood pressure, epilepsy, insomnia, and mental illness. They are also used to relax patients before and during surgery.

Depress Nerve Action

Taken in normal, medically supervised doses, barbiturates mildly depress the action of the nerves, skeletal muscles, and the heart muscle. They slow down the heart rate and breathing, and lower blood pressure, explain doctors.

In higher doses, physicians report, the effects resemble alcoholic drunkenness. The user exhibits slurred speech, staggers, and is confused. Ability to think, concentrate, and work is impaired. Emotional control is weakened. Users may become irritable and want to fight. Finally they fall into a deep sleep.

Barbiturates, doctors say, distort how people see things and slow down their responses. When used with alcohol, they tend to heighten the effects of alcohol. Police say they are a significant cause in accidents, especially when used with alcohol.

Barbiturates are physically addicting, doctors say. The body builds up tolerance and needs increasingly higher doses to feel their effects. Physical dependence on barbiturates is more difficult to cure than physical dependence on opiates, Dr. Isbell says.

Withdrawal Sickness

If barbiturates are withdrawn abruptly from one addicted to them, the user suffers withdrawal sickness with cramps, nausea, delirium, and convulsions, Dr. Isbell says. In some cases, death occurs. Withdrawal should take place in a hospital over a period of several days to two to three

weeks on gradually reduced dosages, he says. The body requires one or two months to return to normal.

Barbiturates range from the short-acting, fast-starting pentobarbital and secobarbital to the long-acting, slow-starting phenobarbital. The short-acting preparations are the ones most commonly abused, reports the NIMH.

Among the addict's jargon for barbiturates are downs, bars, goofballs, blue heavens, redbirds, and yellowjackets.

NARCOTICS. The typical addict takes heroin, morphine, or a similar drug intravenously, says Dr. Harold Conrad, director of the narcotics hospital in Fayette County. A few seconds after the injection, his face flushes, his pupils contract, and he feels a tingling sensation, particularly in his abdomen. The tingling soon gives way to a feeling that everything is fine. As the addict expresses it, he is "fixed."

'On The Nod'

Later he may go "on the nod," drifting into sleep, waking up, and drifting off again, and daydream. The effects of the drug wear off in three or four hours, doctors say.

Dependence, doctors report, is psychological and physical. Psychologically, the addict de-

velops a liking for the relief it provides for his tensions, from facing the problems of everyday life. Physically, after the user becomes addicted, he becomes sick without the drug.

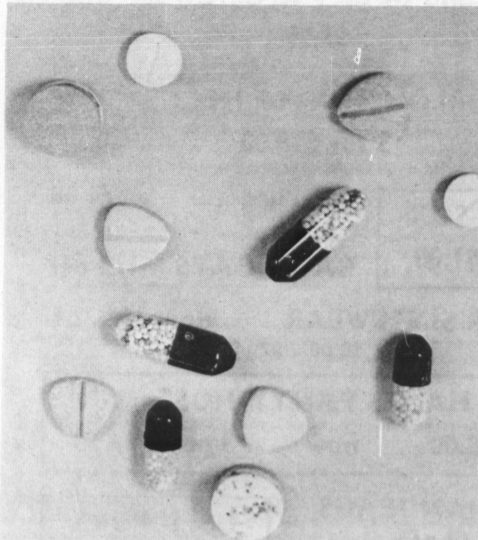
Doctors at the narcotics hospital say that after his last dose, an addicted person becomes nervous if he can't obtain more of his drug. Soon he develops withdrawal sickness, which in many ways resembles influenza.

If the addict has been taking heroin, abstinence symptoms reach a peak in 24 hours. If morphine, from 36 to 48 hours. In either case, a week after he has last had his drug, the addict has lived through the worst of withdrawal sickness, doctors at the hospital say. He has "kicked the habit."

After kicking the habit, the addict is weak and nervous, they explain. But he has lost most of his physical dependence on drugs. Complete recovery requires from two to six months.

One of the big problems with narcotics addicts, doctors say, is that when the addict leaves the hospital he returns to his former environment and is surrounded by the same pressures that caused him to use narcotics before.

TOMORROW: The law looks at drugs and the legal penalties.



Uppers

The more commonly abused stimulants are shown above. They act on the central nervous system, producing a feeling of excitation which manifests itself in appetite loss, increased activity with a feeling of energy, and the ability to go without sleep for prolonged periods, doctors say. During these periods, the user may use up his reserve energy and "black out."

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