

# THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Thursday, Oct. 8, 1970

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Vol. LVII, No. 25

## Nixon Proposes Standstill Truce

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon proposed Wednesday night a standstill cease-fire in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, immediate release of all prisoners and a broadened peace conference to seek a settlement of conflict throughout all of Indochina.

Departing in several major instances from previous American initiatives, Nixon said of his cease-fire plan: "My hope is that it will break the logjam in all the negotiations."

However, an administration official who insisted he not be identified by name said the administration would be surprised if the five-point Nixon plan were immediately accepted by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

He said officials in Washington are hopeful rather than the President's suggestions will trigger a process of exploration at the bargaining table.

### No Paris Comment

In Paris, where it was early Thursday morning when Nixon spoke, the word from the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations was that there would be no comment until later in the day.

Nixon, declaring that his program has the "full support" of the governments of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, said in a national television-radio address:

"The time has come for the government of North Vietnam to join its neighbors in a proposal to quit making war and to starting making peace."

The President asserted the United States is prepared to negotiate a complete withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam as part of any settlement. The anonymous administration official indicated the pull-out would be accomplished over a 12-month period once an agreement was reached.

Nixon called also for "the immediate and unconditional re-

lease of all prisoners of war held by both sides"—declaring that such moves "could serve to establish good faith, the intent to make the progress, and thus improve the prospects for negotiation."

A fifth main point of the Nixon plan—to be presented in Paris Thursday by chief U.S. negotiator David K. E. Bruce—calls on North Vietnam to recognize that there are two sides to the conflict in the South and that any meaningful settlement must satisfy both.

In this connection, he employed tough language at the only point in his address. Referring to recent Viet Cong suggestions for a settlement that would, among other things, rule out continued officeholding by Saigon President Nguyen Van Thieu and Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky, he said:

"Let there be no mistake  
Continued on Page 3, Col. 1



### Enlightenment

Kernel Photo by Dick Ware

An anti-pollution light show took place Monday and Wednesday nights in the Fine Arts Gallery. The light show was sponsored by Graham Metsin of the UK Art Department. The participants threw rolls of paper in the air as captured by this multiple-exposure photograph.

## Politically Motivated?

### Speech by Nixon Timely, But Lacks Novelty

By LINC LEWIS  
Kernel Staff Writer

President Richard M. Nixon made his formal reply last night to the Communists' Eight Point Proposal presented two weeks ago at the Paris Peace Conference. The speech comes a month before the national elections, a time when any major peace initiative will benefit the President's candidates.

Unfortunately, the proposals made by the President may be too late and too little. The time of their presentation will lead much of the American public and the Communist leaders to believe the motivation was primarily political.

The speech itself contained

what the President called "new proposals" which are the "culmination of a governmentwide effort begun last spring on a negotiated settlement." He also claimed support from the govern-

### Commentary

ments of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The proposals are:

▶ All armed forces throughout Indochina cease fire and remain in the positions they now hold.

▶ Set up an Indochina Peace Conference.

▶ Negotiate a time table for complete withdrawal of armed forces.

▶ Search for a fair political solution.

▶ Immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners on both sides.

Clearly, much of the President's speech is not new, and it is debatable how much real support the South Vietnam regime will give the proposals at the Paris peace talks. Whatever happens now, and it probably won't be much, is up to the Communists. They almost certainly will ignore the proposal to free all prisoners of war because that is one of their strong bargaining points.

Probably the most significant result of the highly publicized speech will be to give the silent majority a sense of security that

something is being done about the Indochina war. The President repeatedly called for the beginning of a generation of peace.

At the same time it appears that the United States' military victories, and the subsequent acceleration of the Vietnamization program, have influenced both the U.S. and Vietnamese military leaders to agree to a cease-fire. Certainly this is a breakthrough whether it is due to the President's efforts or not.

Nixon emphasized the substantial decrease in troops involved in the Vietnam war since his administration took office. This again leads to the assumption that the proposals were announced at least partially for political benefit.



Mark Paster participates at a Wednesday night meeting of the Student Mobilization Committee which featured discussion of today's scheduled rally and march for Dr. Phillip Crossen. Esti-

mates were made that 3,000 would attend the rally and subsequent march on downtown Lexington. The need for a peaceful march was stressed.

Kernel Photo By Ken Weaver

## 'Biggest March' Predicted For Today's Crossen Rally

By JANICE S. FRANCIS  
Kernel Staff Writer

Julian Kennamer's advance assessment of today's march was this:

"The way I see it, people are getting picked off, one by one, by Lawson King. Dr. (Gene) Mason, Thomas Bell, Steve Bright were all picked off. We say now we're going to come down here (downtown Lexington) and make hell for you. And we're going to keep doing it until they stop it."

In a Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) meeting Wednesday night, spokesman Julian "Peck" Kennamer predicted that today's march in support of Dr. Phillip Crossen would be the "biggest march we've ever had here." He later estimated 3,000 people would attend.

Kennamer stressed his anxiety for a peaceful march. "They are prepared and we're not. I urge everyone to keep cool. The Lexington Tactical Squad is prepared, armed and dangerous. I

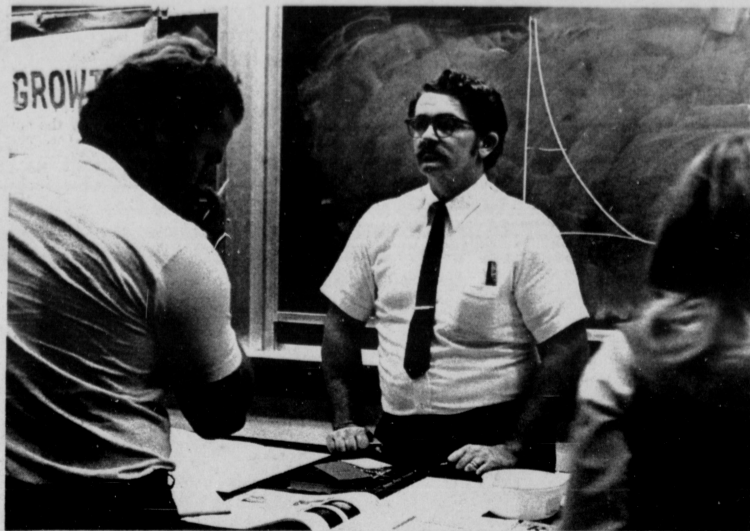
don't foresee any violence, but there is that possibility. I feel that if we are attacked, we should all stay together, or all run together."

Another SMC member made a suggestion on retaliatory tactics. "Don't let them pick off one or two people like they usually do. If the police charge, stand together and move back slowly. Don't panic and run. People get stepped on and hurt that way."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

### Weather

Forecast for Lexington and vicinity: cloudy and mild with periods of showers or thunder-showers today through Friday. High today, middle 70's; low tonight, 60; high tomorrow, in the 70's. Precipitation probabilities: 40 percent today; 60 percent tonight and 80 percent tomorrow. A weather change is forecast for Saturday.



Tom Strickler (center), speaker at Wednesday's meeting of Zero Population Growth, explains to group members how Americans consume a disproportionate amount of the world's food sup-

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"We as individuals cannot do enough, unless we contact the individuals who make the laws and get some sort of political action for Zero Population Growth," continued Strickler, who is a ZPG member.

"We should only vote for those politicians who are willing to take a strong stand on one of the biggest problems facing the world today."

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Continued from Page One

about one essential point: the other side is not merely objecting to a few personalities. They want to dismantle the organized non-Communist forces and insure the takeover by one party, and they demand the right to exclude whomever they wish from government.

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The White House official who briefed newsmen indicated the United States believes a larger conference should bring together those nations having the greatest interest in promoting peace in Southeast Asia. He said it would seem logical that the Soviets might want to be present and declared the United States certainly would not oppose such a development.

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The questioner was told that the administration does not treat Vietnam as a political matter and that Nixon put forward his ideas at the earliest moment

when, in his best judgment, he felt he could do so responsibly.

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tionship of political forces.

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The anonymous official said the administration has some expectation that Saigon, in the not too distant future, will come forward with proposals for the political evolution of South Vietnam.

He was vague when asked whether the United States has abandoned earlier insistence that a future Saigon government grow out of internationally supervised free elections and might now be prepared to see the establishment of a compromise government as part of the negotiating process.

### Nixon's Theme

Nixon concluded his speech by repeating a theme he sounded time and again during the nine-day European tour from which he returned Monday night:

"Let us give our children what we have not had during this century, a chance to enjoy a generation of peace."

Nixon himself gave advance briefings on his address to members of the Cabinet and to the leaders of Congress from both parties.

The Voice of America, the government's overseas radio, put on special simultaneous translation broadcasts of the speech in Spanish and Portuguese. It also arranged to speed the text via shortwave in Chinese, Russian and Vietnamese.

## Music Review

### Beach Boys in New Bag; 'Pop-Rock Romanticism'

By JIM SHERTZER  
Dispatch News Service

Beach Boys, "Sunflower" (Brother hood-Reprie RS63 82)

Nowadays, it's almost heresy to admit you like the Beach Boys.

Say you do in mixed company, and some freak inevitably recoils from you as if you'd just broken out with acne and cries, "The Beach Who? You must be putting me on, man. They went out with hot rods, surf boards and bleach-blond hair."

People who talk like that are right about one thing: The old Beach Boys did "go out" with hot rods, surf boards and bleach-blond hair.

The new Beach Boys are something else. They summed up their old world years ago in their magnificent "Pet Sounds" LP, and since, their music has ripened with each passing year.

Today, the Beach Boys are producing some of their finest music ever, and it's a pity that their old image stands between them and so many of today's pop-rock listeners.

It's sad to think how much they'll miss on "Sunflower" the group's first disc in nearly two years. It's one of the Beach Boys' best and offers some of the year's tastiest musical morsels.

The Beach Boys are the last of the true pop-rock romanticists and their work maintains a nostalgic balance between the unfulfilled dreams of yesterday and hopes for tomorrow. Their songs are about all the things you wanted and never got but

hope, and aren't sure, you'll find someday.

Each song on "Sunflower" fits this mold, yet it's hard to talk about the numbers individually. Most are love songs full of the exuberance of youth tempered with the sometimes bitter tang of adult cynicism.

Together, they make a haunting collection — a gallery of superb pop-rock tunes marked by the masterstrokes of the lyrical, musical and engineering genius that is unmistakably Brian Wilson's.

Though there are moments of sadness, the overall mood is sunny, and the sound is as clear and fresh as a coastal breeze.

The last cut "Cool, Cool Water," makes the most lasting impression. In slightly more than five minutes, the song covers nearly every imaginable pleasure that comes from clean, cool water—be it in a glass, a swimming pool or part of a roaring ocean.

A Moog synthesizer and dozens of other instruments create the sounds, but it's composers like Wilson and Mike Love whose ways with arrangement make the number work so well. Every word and note is in exactly the right place.

I'd thought the Beach Boys had reached the pinnacle of their art with "Cabinessence" on "20-20." "Cool, Cool Water" proves me wrong.

"Sunflower" deserves to be heard. Buy it if you can. If you can't right now, call a DJ and ask him to share what's on the album with you.

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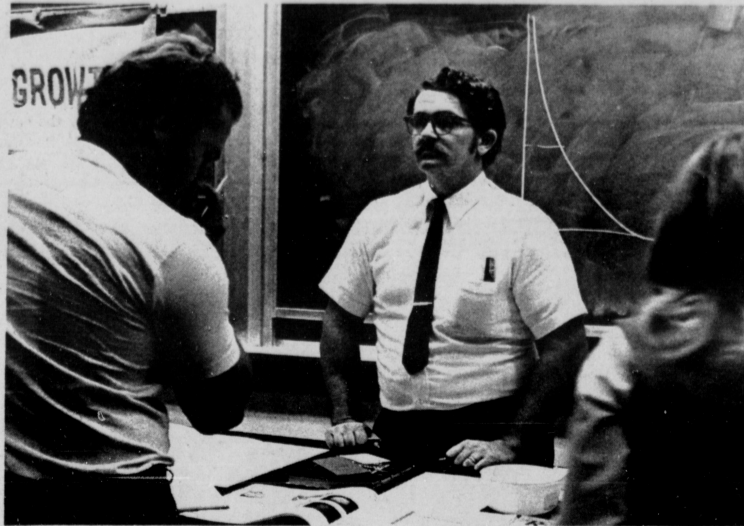
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The new Beach Boys are something else. They summed up their old world years ago in their magnificent "Pet Sounds" LP, and since, their music has ripened with each passing year.

Today, the Beach Boys are producing some of their finest music ever, and it's a pity that their old image stands between them and so many of today's pop-rock listeners.

It's sad to think how much they'll miss on "Sunflower" the group's first disc in nearly two years. It's one of the Beach Boys' best and offers some of the year's tastiest musical morsels.

The Beach Boys are the last of the true pop-rock romanticists and their work maintains a nostalgic balance between the unfulfilled dreams of yesterday and hopes for tomorrow. Their songs are about all the things you wanted and never got but

hope, and aren't sure, you'll find someday.

Each song on "Sunflower" fits this mold, yet it's hard to talk about the numbers individually. Most are love songs full of the exuberance of youth tempered with the sometimes bitter tang of adult cynicism.

Together, they make a haunting collection — a gallery of superb pop-rock tunes marked by the masterstrokes of the lyrical, musical and engineering genius that is unmistakably Brian Wilson's.

Though there are moments of sadness, the overall mood is sunny, and the sound is as clear and fresh as a coastal breeze.

The last cut "Cool, Cool Water," makes the most lasting impression. In slightly more than five minutes, the song covers nearly every imaginable pleasure that comes from clean, cool water—be it in a glass, a swimming pool or part of a roaring ocean.

A Moog synthesizer and dozens of other instruments create the sounds, but it's composers like Wilson and Mike Love whose ways with arrangement make the number work so well. Every word and note is in exactly the right place.

I'd thought the Beach Boys had reached the pinnacle of their art with "Cabinence" on "20-20." "Cool, Cool Water" proves me wrong.

"Sunflower" deserves to be heard. Buy it if you can. If you can't right now, call a DJ and ask him to share what's on the album with you.

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IN COLOR!  
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ANNE HELM

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# THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1970

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Dahlia Hays, Copy Editor

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The counter-productive results of the recent Conference on Undergraduate Education must rest squarely on the shoulders of the University Student Advisory Committee, which sponsored the event.

The diminutive student attendance at the two-day conference convinced many faculty members that students are satisfied with the quality of education they are receiving. This is a hasty and unprofessional conclusion, yet it is the most common evaluation made by the faculty.

It is a faulty conclusion because there were factors at work to limit student attendance apart from lack of interest. A common student attitude is that the traditional unresponsiveness of the system makes most efforts at reform personally futile. ("Why should I work two or three years for a minor curriculum change which won't benefit me at all, and at which the next student generation might work just as hard to reverse?")

This factor, coupled with USAC's inadequate publicity attempts, cancels the conclusion that "no one cares." Only faculty members were adequately informed about the conference. Some information was available to on-campus students, but those who live off-campus (logically these would be the more interested students due to upper-classman status, etc.) were hardly reached by the timid USAC notices. It is inappropriate to expect a massive turnout for academic concerns. However, had this been the stated goal on which the success of the conference hinged, the preparation should have been conducted with an energy, extensiveness and ability which USAC never approached.

The major dysfunctional element of the conference was the guest speaker, Dr. John R. Silber. Much of the benefit of the program was centered around the effectiveness of this Texas educator-administrator, consequently much of the conference was destroyed by his obviously inappropriate presence. In contradictory and poorly developed arguments Silber demonstrated his complacency with a rotten system and urged students to follow his example of acceptance of that system.

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As a result of USAC's failure to clearly define the goals of the conference, then assemble the participants and direct the publicity according to those goals, the faculty will be much less prone to make the badly needed changes in undergraduate education. An unresponsive body will be slowed even more by the bungling committed by UK's only "blue ribbon" student committee.

"So that's what it means!"



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### Coalition Critique

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The self-proclaimed "Student Coalition," which purports to initiate a "coming together" of the student body is in fact a devious force in the student community. The professed altruistic motives of Fox, Muncy, Gumer, et al is merely a facade for the stagnant putrescence of authoritarian reaction. Their cynical exploitation of a highly volatile campus situation, under the guise of unification, is in reality a pathetic attempt to stifle constitutionally guaranteed channels of expression. For all their claims of concern, for pressing social issues, to date their activities have been limited to inflate claims of wide-spectrum support and inflammatory rhetoric.

Monsieurs Muncy and Gumer's attempt to disguise right-wing fanaticism under the umbrella of moderation is a manifestation of their gross contempt for the intelligence of the students on this campus. Hiding behind Agnewesque rantings of anti-violence they are subversive to basic Jeffersonian libertarian ideals.

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The Fox-Muncy-Gumer clique in its supposed attempt to unify the campus has done more to polarize the student body than any other campus organization. Thus, despite "Coalition's" verbal commitment to social change they represent nothing more than the moss-backed ideologies of Ronald Reagan, Louie Nunn, and Joe McCarty.

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P.S. This essay must be read with satirical eyes so that one does not miss the subtle complexities involved.

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To The Editor:

Paying some of the "reasonable" prices at the Student Center book store, and buying lunch for some friends who didn't have meal tickets, at that same reasonable, has led me to believe that the University of Kentucky is doing its best to make back the million dollars it lost to Penn Central.

Choo-Choo and we'll just have to chug along.

Mike Rosenberg  
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# FDA Plans Shell Pesticide Verdict This Week

By HARRISON WELLFORD  
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News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C.— A major decision affecting the nation's most widely advertised and perhaps most controversial pesticide product—Shell's No-Pest Strip—will be announced this week by the Food and Drug Administration.

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Not since the herbicide 2,4,5-T was banned from home use have Federal pesticide officials made a decision of such importance for the individual consumer. At stake is the principle that no pesticide be allowed to contaminate food once it has reached a restaurant or a kitchen in the home. Pesticide residues are permitted on raw agricultural commodities when safe levels have been determined by the FDA.

The No-Pest Strip emits a continuous vapor containing DDVP, an organo-phosphate insecticide commonly used to control house flies. Approved by the Department of Agriculture in 1963 over the objections of the Public Health Service, it has been the source of heated controversy between the health officials con-

cerned with pesticide safety in the FDA and the Department of Agriculture.

The dispute helped provoke a Congressional investigation in 1969 and led to a Justice Department inquiry into charges of conflict of interest involving three Shell consultants who had worked for the Department of Agriculture in its Pesticide branch.

Despite warnings from the Public Health Service and other scientists, USDA officials for years have permitted the No-Pest Strip to be used in food areas, even though no safe level of its pesticide residues had been determined for food.

Technically it is illegal for a pesticide to contaminate food if no safe level has been set, but because of a loop-hole in the law regulating pesticides, neither the FDA or the USDA until now have felt compelled to act. Action was left up to local health officials who were largely unaware of the problem.

In June of 1969 the House Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Operations, chaired by Congressman L.H. Fountain (D-N.C.) strongly criticized the Department of Agriculture for permitting Shell's No-Pest Strip to illegally contaminate food and to be used in rooms where infants and the elderly were confined.

The USDA did order Shell to re-label its products to protect

small children and infants. Shell promised the committee that it would place a warning on the strip that it should not be used in areas where food was exposed.

In September of 1969 the USDA reneged, saying it would take no action until the FDA had decided whether DDVP contamination of food was safe. The Fountain committee was assured that the FDA would make a decision within 90 days.

Twelve months later, one can go into many restaurants and even private homes anywhere in the United States and see a No-Pest Strip dangling from the ceiling while food is being prepared.

The decision whether the No-Pest Strip was safe when used around food, which was expected in three months, has been languishing in administrative limbo for twelve months.

Moreover, a massive advertising campaign by Shell has

made the No-Pest Strip the most heavily promoted pesticide in consumer history.

Now that the FDA has acted, the next step is for the USDA to cancel the registration of the No-Pest Strip for use in food areas. Even if the USDA acts swiftly, however, it may be many months and even years before one can buy a meal in a restaurant with assurance that it has not been flavored with DDVP residues.

Doubts about the objectivity of the experimental data establishing the safety of the No-Pest Strip arose last fall when the Justice Department began an inquiry into conflict of interest charges involving USDA personnel associated with Shell.

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## Changes

### NSA Head Says Student Outrage Needs Increased Sensitivity

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Students learned from last year's experiences in the anti-Vietnam War and student movement that our past strategies and approaches were totally inadequate to bring about substantial changes in this country. Most action has been premised around the belief that if we could simply mobilize large numbers of people to express their opposition to the war, then the administration in

problems faced by other groups. Students are certainly not an oppressed class. To the contrary, we are one of the most privileged classes in the world whose self-righteousness is often an affront to those who have not been as fortunate as we.

#### Students Ideal Targets

The failure of the political process has been the refusal of politicians to deal honestly with the problems of society and the average working class, to the advantage of the powerful and wealthy. Students thus become an ideal target for the rhetoric of those politicians who seek to distract the attention of the people from the real problem. Students have good reason to be paranoid about the prospects of repression when they read that 80 percent of the people surveyed in one poll approve of the murders at Kent State and Jackson State.

While we must not let up in the demand for immediate withdrawal from Indochina, nor even let that cease to be our first priority, it is clear that we must begin to overcome our insularity within the campus. This means relating directly to other groups in a supportive way. We must open our campuses to working class and community youth, while seeking ways to lending support to their attempts to solve problems. Strikes can be aided not by students pretending to be workers, but by students raising money for strike funds, organizing secondary boycotts when called, providing special services to strikers (i.e., law students providing basic kinds of assistance to strikers who face repossession, eviction, etc.), and researching corporate histories and other data when requested. Some campuses already have set up organizations capable of performing such services in the aftermath of the student strike last spring.

#### Alienated Decadents

A failure to appreciate the human dynamics of the problems faced by other classes in our society makes us not revolutionaries, but alienated decadents. It is not the working stiff on the assembly line who benefits from the production of arms as pooped to useful products, but it is he who can have real impact to force change. Unfortunately, he never had the opportunity to take a seminar on cold war ideology.

If he is to listen to us, then we must first have some reason to trust and respect us. We must begin to invite articulate workers and genuine labor leaders to our campuses to talk about the problems they face. We must begin to develop common ground for mutual action, rather than hassling about who loves this country more.

### Commentary

power would find it politically expedient to end it.

This strategy failed simply because what must be dealt with are the causes of the war rather than the war itself. It is also a dead-end strategy.

We didn't respond to the bad experiences of the continually co-opted moratoriums with a new approach, and therefore really had no option but to fall into the same trap last spring with our response to the Cambodian invasion. On campus after campus, with few exception, we sought dramatic ways to express our personal outrage. Our insularity left us no base for really effective opposition. Our ineffectiveness and isolation served only to create more frustration, leaving the situation even more volatile and ripe for sporadic incidents of violence this fall.

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In the vacuum since last spring, we have heard a great deal of talk about the massive effort we are going to make this fall within the electoral system. So many groups sprung up over the summer to co-ordinate this effort that the national office of the National Student Association had to give up its efforts to keep track of them as part of our information service to our 600 member schools.

Those who are encouraging this approach seem to overlook the obvious fact that the building of a popular base must come first. This lack of an off-campus base is certainly no accident, but a direct consequence of our past actions. What we have not done ourselves, the President and Vice President have done for us.

If students are to be effective either in a revolutionary or an electoral capacity, we must first make ourselves sensitive to the

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While we must not let up in the demand for immediate withdrawal from Indochina, nor even let that cease to be our first priority, it is clear that we must begin to overcome our insularity within the campus. This means relating directly to other groups in a supportive way. We must open our campuses to working class and community youth, while seeking ways to lending support to their attempts to solve problems. Strikes can be aided not by students pretending to be workers, but by students raising money for strike funds, organizing secondary boycotts when called, providing special services to strikers (i.e., law students providing basic kinds of assistance to strikers who face repossession, eviction, etc.), and researching corporate histories and other data when requested. Some campuses already have set up organizations capable of performing such services in the aftermath of the student strike last spring.

### Alienated Decadents

A failure to appreciate the human dynamics of the problems faced by other classes in our society makes us not revolutionaries, but alienated decadents. It is not the working stiff on the assembly line who benefits from the production of arms as pooped to useful products, but it is he who can have real impact to force change. Unfortunately, he never had the opportunity to take a seminar on cold war ideology.

If he is to listen to us, then he must first have some reason to trust and respect us. We must begin to invite articulate workers and genuine labor leaders to our campuses to talk about the problems they face. We must begin to develop common ground for mutual action, rather than hassling about 'who loves this country more.

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**A Problem in U.S. Society?**

**Militarism Studied by New Group**

By **SUSAN ELSWICK**  
Kernel Staff Writer

A newly organized UK group, the Committee on Militarism, aims to make people aware of the problem of what it calls militarism in American society.

The committee will consist of five subcommittees. They will deal with education, the ROTC program, military research contracts, mass media, and curriculum reform.

Like some existing campus groups, the committee proposes to strive for a university which better serves the needs of the larger, surrounding community.

The group's political aims will encompass national and international issues and structures. According to committee spokesman Bill Moore, "We will direct attention to local issues only as these matters are directly related to our larger concerns."

He added that "the targets of our opposition will be all those structures and policies destructive of human needs and human life."

The committee feels that the non-violent approach to conflicts offers the only alternative compatible to those goals sought for "national and international peace and brotherhood."

Spokesmen Bill Moore and Hardy Griffith said the committee is still in the organizational stage and is open to student ideas and inquiries.

Committee members may be reached at 257-2514 or 254-5914.

**Students to Elect Members Of Sociology Committees**

Sociology students will have a voice in their own affairs after a meeting on Thursday.

The sociology faculty has decided to give students votes on standing Sociology Department committees. The election will be open to all students taking courses in the Sociology Department.

The purpose of the undergraduate committee, which has two student positions to fill, is to "maintain review of all aspects of the undergraduate program and curriculum: develop new methods and procedures for improving the undergraduate program; initiate or review proposals for new courses and curricular changes affecting undergraduate programs . . ."

Two representatives are also needed for the graduate committee, which serves the same purpose except that it operates on the graduate level.

Two invitation positions (non-voting) are available on the advisory committee on public services and extension and on the

experiment station research committee.

The elections will be held at 7 p.m. Oct. 8 in Room 219 of the Classroom Building.

**Black Studies Index Published**

The largest single bibliography for black studies in existence has been compiled by a UK faculty member and will be published Oct. 15 by the Whitston Publishing Co. of Troy, N.Y.

The compiler, Dr. Lawrence S. Thompson, professor of classical languages and literatures, said the listings—more than 4,000—range from material he picked up as a child in North Carolina 40 years ago to some of the most scarce items in major research libraries.

Much of the material originally was listed by Dr. Thomas D. Clark, UK professor emeritus, in his five volumes of "Travels in the Old and New South."

**Student Coalition Backs Candidates**

The Student Coalition is receiving applications for candidates to endorse in the upcoming fall Student Government elections. It plans to run a slate of 14 candidates for assembly representatives.

Applicants must meet Student Government criteria and must become members of the Student Coalition. Applications must be received by Nov. 1.

Applications can be obtained by contacting Phil Disney at the coalition office.



**TODAY and TOMORROW**

**TODAY**

**Environmental Awareness Society** will present David Ross Stevens, environmental reporter for the Courier-Journal, who will discuss "Environmental Issues and State Bureaucracy," Thurs., Oct. 8, in room 114 of the Classroom Building.

The **Forum Committee** of the Student Center Board presents Jeanne Dixon in lecture, at 8 p.m. Thursday in the Student Center Ballroom. Admission is free.

The **Newman Center**, 320 Rose Lane, will discuss "Christ Comes Among Us," at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 8. An Inquiry Class for International Students will be held at 7:30 p.m. at 219 Rose Lane. Father Elmer Moore will discuss "St. Thomas Aquinas" at 8:00 p.m. at the Newman Center.

**Spanish make-up exams** for Spring, 1970, will be held Thursday, Oct. 8 at 7:30 p.m. Students who took 101 and 102 should meet in CB 201. Students who took 201 and 202 should meet in CB 206. Students taking the 202 exam must notify the department, 257-1921.

The **University Symphony Orchestra**, conducted by Phillip Miller, will give a concert on Thursday, Oct. 8 at 8 p.m. in Memorial Hall. The public is invited.

**Robert O. Woods**, of the Sandia Corp., Albuquerque, N.M., will speak on "A Complete System for Atmospheric Density Measurements from Rockets" Oct. 8. The speech is a part of the William Maxwell Reed Mechanical Engineering Series, sponsored by the Mechanical Engineering Department. A refreshment period will be held at 3:30 p.m. before the speech.

**Dr. Willis Griffin** will speak on "The Place of International and Comparative Studies in Teacher Education" on Oct. 8 at 1:30 p.m. in room 57 Dickey Hall.

**Attention junior pre-med and pre-dent students**. There will be a meeting Oct. 8 at 7:30 p.m. in room 102 Classroom Building.

**UK Placement Service**

Representatives of the following companies will visit UK on the dates specified below. Students should try to sign up for interviews at least two days in advance. The Placement Service is located in the Old Agriculture Building, room 201. For appointments, call 254-2746 (X-6746).

October 12, Federal-Mogul Corp. Accounting, Business Administration, Mechanical E., Chemistry (BS, MS). Location: Midwest.

October 12, Marathon Oil—Check Schedule book for late information.

October 12, Montgomery Ward—Business Administration (BS). Locations: North, Midwest, December. May graduates. Citizenship.

October 12, Ohio National Life Insurance Company—Accounting, Business Administration, Economics, English, Journalism, Psychology (BS), Mathematics (BS, MS). Location: Cincinnati. December graduates. Community colleges—Business-Management Technology, Data Processing, Professional Secretariatship-Generals.

October 13, Halliburton Services—Agricultural E., Chemical E., Mining E., Mechanical E., Chemistry, Geology (BS). Locations: Midwest, Central, December, May, August graduates. Will interview sophomores and juniors for summer employment. Citizenship. Community colleges—Chemical E. Technology. United States. December, May graduates. Will interview juniors for summer employment. Citizenship.

October 13, Ingersoll Rand Co.—Civil E., Mining E. (BS); Engineering Mechanical (M.S.). MBA candidates with undergraduate engineering degrees. Locations: United States. December, May, August graduates. Citizenship.

October 13, Kentucky Department of Personnel—Agricultural Economics, Accounting, Business Administration, Civil Engineering, Home Economics, Computer Science, Journalism, Public Health, Recreation, Social Work (BS). Locations: Kentucky. December, May graduates. Citizenship.

October 13, PPG Industries—Chemical E., Civil E., Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS). Locations: Nationwide. December, May graduates. Citizenship or permanent visa.

October 13-14, Humble Oil and Refining Company—Chemical E., Civil E., Electrical E., Mechanical E., Metallurgical E. (BS, MS). Locations: Nationwide. December graduates. Citizenship.

October 13-14, Union Carbide Corporation—Chemicals and Plastics, Accounting, Chemical E., Civil E., Electrical E., Mechanical E., Chemistry (BS, MS), Engineering Mechanics (MS). Locations: West Virginia, Ohio, Northeast, Midwest, Gulf Coast, Southeast. December, May, August graduates. Will interview juniors, seniors, and graduate students in Commerce and Engineering for summer employment. Citizenship.

**TOMORROW**

The **Black Student Union** will sponsor a dance featuring Alex Williams and his band, at 8:00 p.m. Friday, Oct. 9, in the Student Center Grand Ballroom. Admission will be \$2.00 stag and \$3.00 per couple.

**Graduate and Professional Students:** GSPA "Happy Hour" every Friday from 4:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. at Schu's Restaurant, 919 S. Lime. First opportunity to meet grads from other departments. All graduate and professional students welcome.

**Dean of Students Jack Hall** will speak Friday, Oct. 9, at the Baptist Student Union's Luncheon, 371 S. Lime. Luncheon begins at noon and dismisses at 12:45 p.m. in time for 1:00 p.m. classes. All students and faculty are invited to a free lunch and program every Tuesday and Friday.

October 14, Louisville Gas and Electric Co., Inc.—Chemical E., Civil E., Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS). Location: Louisville. December, May graduates.

October 14, Westvaco Corp.—Chemical E. (BS, MS); Engineering Mechanics (MS, Ph.D.); Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS). Locations: Covington, Virginia; Charleston, S.C.; Laurel, Maryland. December, May, August graduates. Citizenship.

October 14-15, Ashland Oil and Refining Co.—Locations: Midwest. December graduates. Citizenship. Accounting, Business Administration (BS, MS); Chemical E. Civil E., Mechanical E., Chemistry (BS).

October 14-15, Texas Instruments Inc.—Check schedule book for late information.

October 15, DeSoto, Inc.—Accounting, Business Administration, Chemical E., Mechanical E. (BS), Chemistry (all degrees). Location: United States. December, May, August graduates. Citizenship.

October 15, U.S. Naval Missile Center—Physics (BS); Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS, MS). Location: California. Citizenship.

October 15, York Air Conditioning—Electrical E. (BS); Mechanical E. (BS, MS). December, May graduates. Citizenship.

October 15-16, Brown and Williamson Tobacco Co.—Check schedule book for late information.

October 15-16, Texaco, Inc.—Locations: Nationwide. December, May graduates. Will interview seniors and graduate students in Geology for summer employment. Citizenship or permanent visa.

October 15-16, Westinghouse Electric Corp.—Check schedule book for late information.

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# Germ Warfare Alive and Well in Arkansas

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH

**Dispatch News Service WASHINGTON**—Despite a presidential renunciation of biological warfare nearly 10 months ago, the United States is still maintaining a vast stockpile of lethal biological agents.

Approximately 10,000 gallons of some of the most deadly killers known to man—including the dreaded disease Anthrax—are now stored at the Army's biological production center at Pine Bluff, Ark.

President Nixon Announced Nov. 25, 1969, that the United States would get out of the biological warfare field, except for a small program of defensive research. At a briefing on the matter on Feb. 14, 1970, at the Florida White House, a high White House official assured newsmen that the biological agents and weapons were "in the process of being destroyed."

Yet it can now be reported that four biological warfare agents are currently in the U.S. stockpile. The agents and their military codenames are: Tularemia, known as TI in its wet storage form and ZZ in its dry, cold storage form; Q Fever, called MN in its wet form and NT when dry-stored; Anthrax, known

as TR-2 in dry storage form and Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis, known as TD.

The existence of the agents and their codenames is still regarded as classified information by the Pentagon, although President Nixon has specifically renounced their use, even in retaliation.

### Delivery Systems Developed

In addition, the military has developed a dozen sophisticated biological warfare spray tanks, bombs, and other delivery systems capable of disseminating dry or wet biological agents from most of the attack planes now in the U.S. arsenal. Special bombs for use on the huge B-52 bombers have even been devised. The development, testing, and procurement of the delivery systems was conducted in strict secrecy.

The continued existence of the large stockpiles and delivery systems underlies the contradictions and inconsistencies among various Administration agencies as the government seeks to implement the Presidential declaration.

### River Dumping Plan Vetoes

For example, public health officials announced in June that

they were "fully satisfied" with an Army plan to dispose of the biological materials at Pine Bluff by rendering them harmless and spreading them about the base. An earlier Army plan to sterilize the agents and dump them into the Arkansas River has been vetoed.

Boris Osheff, special assistant to the surgeon general, told a newsmen in June that "There is absolutely no change of living organism coming through intact" after the Army disposal. Yet no disposal has been made. Osheff now refuses to talk, and other public health service officials will only say that the dumping plan is still under review.

Both the biological production facility at Pine Bluff, a super-secure area valued at more than \$100 million, and the biological research facility at Fort Detrick, Md., the Army's main biological center, are scheduled to be turned over to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for medical and other non-military research. The Pentagon initially scheduled such announcement last June 19, but abruptly canceled a news briefing on the matter when, according to officials, the White House lodged an objection.

There has been no further official word since then, although some jobs at Pine Bluff and Fort Detrick are scheduled to be cut back.

Despite the cutbacks, the Army's 1971 budget request for biological warfare research was \$23.2 million, about \$1.3 million more than was appropriated for such work in the current fiscal year. Overall, in fact, the Army's research and development program for next year will be \$74.9 million, more than \$3 million higher than the current budget.

Another contradictory area involves defensive biological research. White House officials have repeatedly emphasized that the defensive research authorized by the President last November would be limited to immunization and other protective measures. At the Florida news briefing last February, the White House specifically said "there will be no need for secret research in this field under this program."

Yet many administration sources acknowledged in interviews that at least one major classified program involving biological warfare research will continue at the Army's main test center in Dugway, Utah, site of the errant nerve gas test in March, 1968, that killed 6,000 sheep. As many as 250 civilian scientists from Pine Bluff and Fort Detrick will be transferred, or are in the process of doing so, to the Utah base to continue the biological program.

### New Plan Echoes Old

Other Administration sources said the Army's initial list of programs it wanted included under defensive research included a significant effort to develop and produce virulent strains of new biological agents, and then develop defenses against them. "This sounds very much like we were doing before" one official noted caustically. Another Army request sought approval for research into something known as synthetic biologicals, a process involving the chemical treatment of biological agents to make them more virulent.

Some officials are convinced that the National Security Council, headed by Dr. Henry Kissinger, capitulated to the Pentagon on the key issue of what is—and what isn't—defensive re-

search. "The credibility of the President's decision to get rid of this stuff is directly related to the question of who will conduct the defensive research," one source said. "It's all unbelievable if the Department of Defense holds onto defensive research." Work on immunization against possible disease threats could be conducted at HEW's laboratories or somewhere, the official said.

"It seems obvious that the White House has capitulated to the Pentagon on this point (defensive research)," the official added. As many as 190 military scientists are also scheduled to be detailed to the Dugway Proving Grounds, the source said, leaving the United States with more personnel involved in biological warfare research than any other nation.

### Site Utility Criticized

A major argument offered by the military for the classified program at Dugway involves the need for secret analysis of foreign biological materials and/or weapons produced by the U.S. intelligence community. Critics argue that such research could just as easily—and far less expensively—be handled by the sophisticated laboratories at HEW's Communicable Disease Center at Atlanta, Ga.

Even if the biological agents are destroyed, and Fort Detrick and Pine Bluff shut down, the failure of the United States to outlaw secret research into biological warfare—defensive or not—would seriously hinder one of the important goals inherent in President Nixon's statement last year—that of encouraging other nations to follow the U.S. example and renounce the use of biological warfare.

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**DAVID STEVENS** will discuss "Environmental Issues and State Bureaucracy" at the Environmental Awareness Society meeting Thursday, Oct. 8, 7:30, C.B. 114. 60B

**SIERRA CLUB**, national conservation and outdoor organization, will meet Monday, Oct. 12 at 7:30 p.m. in the Recital Hall of Transylvania, at Haggle Aud. Prospective members welcome. 8012

**CENTRAL KENTUCKY Region SCCA** presents Shiltz Cup Slalom on Sunday, Oct. 11 at the Bluegrass Dragstrip. Guests welcome. 809

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