

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Friday, Feb. 12, 1971

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Vol. LXII, No. 85



Mmmmm . . .

Contestants in the first round of Quiz Bowl '71 ponder the answer to a question. They are, from left to right, Jeff Lankford and Tom Converse of the Merry Frankster team, and Pam Hall, Debbie Fendley, Kay Domino, and Patty Pents of the Zeta Tau Alpha team. The other two members of the Franksters, which won 220 to 15, were Jeff Boeker and Brian Conley. The next rounds of the Student Center Board sponsored series will be held on Feb. 16, 18, 23, and 25. They will start at 7:00 p.m. in the Student Center Theatre. (Kernel photo by Bill Craig)

'Police buffs'

Auxiliary squad almost like regulars

By JIM WIGHT
Kernel Staff Writer

Chances are that there are many residents of Lexington who have never heard of the police auxiliary—and probably they never will.

The auxiliary has not drawn much public notice in its 30 years of existence. Organized before World War II by Police Chief Austin B. Price, the auxiliary has supplemented the regular Lexington police force primarily in the capacity of traffic control officers.

These are the blue men, whom you assume to be policemen, who handle the tremendous flow of traffic that has been known to congest the city from time to time. They wear what appears to be the untrained observer to be the same uniform as that of a Lexington policeman, wear the

L.P.D. badge, and are authorized to carry a concealed weapon. And yes, they have the power to arrest.

Just who are these men, how did they become "para-police-men," how have they been trained and what are the limits of their functions?

The Police Auxiliary, as the name implies, is only a supportive agent for the police department, and the work done by its members is on a part-time, strictly volunteer basis for which they receive no compensation. So, to begin with, these men must be, as Chief E. C. Hale of the Lexington Police Department characterized them, ". . . interested in police work; police buffs, you know, they like police work."

To Lexington police officer Smith (not his real name) this

meant that the auxiliary also attracted ". . . red-necks and guys to whom being a policeman means power. It's guys like this wearing the uniform that can give a department a bad name with the people."

Each applicant's background is investigated, according to Hale, in the same manner as if he were applying for a job as a rookie patrolman; ". . . he has to be a reputable, responsible citizen, naturally." A man is checked for such things as criminal record, record of insanity and quality of character.

Here too, officer Smith disagreed, stating that he knew of a man, a member of the auxiliary, who had a criminal record.

There is a question about physical requirements.

Hale: "They're (the auxiliary) pretty close to our police standards—they don't have to have the weight or the height—we have some that are short by our standards, but generally they stay pretty close. . . . We do have a man with one or two fingers off, but since it didn't pose any problem it was all right with us."

City Commissioner Tom Underwood: "I would say that many of them could not pass the same physical exam that is required of a police officer. Many of them are probably not within the age that you have to be to be a police recruit, although they certainly are within the age group that is serving the city."

Officer Smith: "There are quite a few in the auxiliary who couldn't come close to passing our physical . . . and there are several with very bad eyesight."

Training procedures also make an interesting comparison.

The regular police rookie undergoes 18 weeks of intensive classroom training, while the auxiliary member meets once a month with a member of the L.P.D. who instructs him in some phase of police procedure.

Some implications were summed up by Mayor Charles Wylie: "My idea is that we should have a well trained police force. The police, and we have very good police in Lexington, in my opinion, have become professionals—they have to be several things that an ordinary citizen does not have to be.

Tap-on ban protested by builders

By JOHN M. GRAY

Assistant Managing Editor

Lexington city officials were not the only people in Frankfort this morning worried about the decision from the state Water Pollution Control Commission concerning Lexington's sewage problem. The city could be fined over \$100,000 by the commission, or a ban could be placed on further sewage tap-ons by the commission.

Over 150 members of the Lexington Home Builders Association traveled there in a 74-car motorcade today in hopes of persuading the commission not to ban further sewage tap-ons in the city.

A spokesman for the group, Al McGregor, said the proposed ban would "terminate or severely reduce" the jobs of 10,000 to 15,000 workers in the Lexington area. Of these, around 4,500 would be construction workers, he said.

McGregor said his group was going to Frankfort because "we don't want the contractors to suffer for the mistakes of the city government."

McGregor said there was "no

Continued on Page 3, Col. 1

Weather

Forecast for Lexington and vicinity: Cloudy with rain today, cloudy and turning colder tonight, snow flurries tonight and Saturday. High temperature today in mid 40's; low temperature tonight near 30; high temperature Saturday in mid 30's. Precipitation probabilities today 100 percent; 50 percent tonight; 10 percent tomorrow.

Drug 'rap' with addicts planned for Tuesday

By MIKE MILAM
Kernel Staff Writer

A drug seminar, sponsored by the Clinical Research Center and hosted by seven women from that institution, will be held Tuesday in room 206-A of the Student Center. The women are former drug addicts and will "rap" on the consequences of narcotic abuse.

Dr. William T. McReynolds, coordinator of SIGHT (Self and Interpersonal Growth and Happiness Training) at the research center said that the program hopes to attract people both with and without a drug problem. "The girls are a credible source of information since much of the material they will be talking about contains a great deal of personal experience," he said.

"The whole purpose, or at least a great deal of SIGHT is to train ex-addicts to become counselors, then to put these counselors to work. It really can be a fantastic experience here at UK," McReynolds mentioned. Dean Robert Elder, assistant dean of students, noted that if Tuesday's program is successful, it could be moved to other places around campus. He mentioned that the residence halls

were a prime target for other such seminars.

Together, Elder and McReynolds have been preparing for the program for nearly a month and both stressed the informality of the session.

"It's nothing more than a discussion on the drug situation which hopefully will expose some of the usual fallacies that have arisen with the increase of drug use," McReynolds declared. "These are seven bright and intelligent young women who definitely have something to say about subcultural types of drug problems."

The program won't be the usual type, McReynolds implied. "We are trying to avoid the preacher's dilemma, where the usual 'don't use this or that' type of thing is employed. Instead the girls will be offering their own lives as examples."

The SIGHT community at the center is an experimental self-help therapy program for female addicts. It stresses group processes, sensitivity training and interpersonal encounters. The primary goal of the community, however, according to McReynolds, is "to give the addict good therapy and get them out to enjoy life again."



Take that!

The snow flurries and turns to slush but even slush can make good throwing missiles. This was a running battle . . . the protagonists remain unidentified. (Kernel photo by Keith Mosier)

Ky. legislative commission overlooks revenue sharing

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — A proposal that Gov. Louie B. Nunn include federal revenue sharing on the agenda of the special legislative session drew no action Thursday from the Legislative Research Commission.

However, in a routine meeting of less than an hour, the LRC approved the hiring of a new state auditor and referred a study on a severance tax on minerals to its interim appropriations committee.

The special session addition was proposed by state Sen. Charles Upton, R-Williamsburg.

He wants the legislature to petition Congress for a federal constitutional convention allowing federal revenue sharing with states.

Such a plan by President Nixon is before Congress, but advocates are worried that it will be killed or delayed by key opponents—hence the recent move to use the constitutional convention route as an alternative.

Upton said six states already have approved a model resolution on the convention. It was drafted by the Council for State Governments.

"In view of the financial difficulties confronting so many localities in our commonwealth," Upton said in a letter to the governor, "I feel it incumbent upon the General Assembly to consider as quickly as possible the merit of such a proposal."

Nunn has summoned the lawmakers into special session beginning Feb. 25. Although his of-

ficial call has not been issued yet, the only topic he has mentioned so far is state reapportionment.

There was no discussion or debate after Upton read his proposal, and the LRC passed on to other matters.

New auditor

One was approval to hire a new auditor for the Legislative Audit Committee. Selected was Thomas E. Truempy, 30, of Danville.

Truempy will replace Donald Harkins, also of Danville, who resigned recently to enter private law practice at Lexington.

The LRC relayed to its Appropriations Committee a natural resources subcommittee proposal for a study of a severance tax on minerals.

Coal tax

The two major Democratic candidates for governor—former Gov. Bert Combs and Lt. Gov. Wendell Ford—have come out in favor of a tax on coal.

Nunn has expressed his opposition and Thomas Emberton, the major Republican candidate has not commented on the subject yet.

The LRC also received a staff report on "The Preservation of Land Office Records." Among the recommendations:

The state should launch a program to restore and preserve land grant records and other old documents lodged in the secretary of state's office. A \$25,000 physical plant manned by two people could do the job.

The restoration shop should be located in the Kentucky Historical Society, in the old capitol.

The society should microfilm all necessary documents and store the originals in a safe place.

Jack Royce, who wrote the report, said that unless something is done "this historical and legal material may be allowed to pass the point of no return so far as rehabilitation is concerned."

Republican denies illegal campaign

WASHINGTON (AP) — House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford says he stayed within the law in his handling last fall of \$11,500 in campaign donations that he failed to report to Congress.

Ford acknowledged in an interview that he got the money

from various special interest groups, including stock brokers, bankers, doctors, a labor union fund, and an oilman.

The checks were signed over by Ford to Republican headquarters here at the same time that the party was pumping roughly the same amount—\$12,233—back to Ford's district to pay off post-election debts.

The Michigan congressman, who acts as treasurer of his own main campaign committee, did not list the \$11,500 in contributions on his sworn statement to the House required under the Corrupt Practices Act.

Instead, when the post-election money wound up in other Ford campaign funds in his hometown of Grand Rapids, Mich., it was reported as a Republican donation.

Ford said he turned the checks over to the GOP headquarters because he had reached the legal limit his own campaign committee could get under Michigan law. He said he had no knowledge of how or why the similar amount was fed back into his other campaign groups.

Ford's sworn report to the House said: "I hereby certify that the following is a correct and itemized account of each contribution received by me or by any person for me with my knowledge or consent . . ."

Ford said in the interview that he had personally endorsed the checks his "Ford for Congress Committee" funneled to the GOP headquarters. He added:

"I would say, under the interpretation of the law as it has been interpreted over the years, that my action was within the law."

U.S. defends Laos policy

SAIGON (AP) — U.S. reconnaissance teams are operating in Laos—but only in an intelligence-gathering role—and there are no American ground combat troops in that country, official sources said Friday.

The officials were asked about news reports that American soldiers had been seen in Laos despite U.S. claims that no Americans would participate in the South Vietnamese ground assault.

The sources said the reconnaissance teams had been operating in Laos for years and they were continuing their work.

The U.S. Command declined to "discuss any operations on intelligence-gathering, but a spokesman said again: "There are no U.S. ground combat troops in Laos. There will be no U.S. ground combat troops inside Laos."

In Washington, White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said: "Our policy is and will continue to be that there will be no U.S. combat troops or advisers in Laos."

Both ABC and CBS radio networks carried reports that American soldiers were seen in Laos, some wearing South Vietnamese uniforms. An ABC broadcast said the body of an American soldier dressed in a South Vietnamese uniform had been evacuated from Laos.

The U.S. Command said American crews also are flown into Laos to recover downed helicopters but they are protected by South Vietnamese troops and are on the ground only long enough to attach a sling to the downed aircraft to lift it out.

The spokesman added that all efforts would be made to rescue American crewmen shot down over Laos.

The United States has promised the South Vietnamese full U.S. air support in the Laotian drive, including fighter-bombers and helicopters for gunships, medical evacuation and troop lifts.

Pollution or purification?

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP) — A detailed description of how an industrial plant purifies its waste water before returning it to local streams was provided Thursday in federal court by a North American Rockwell Corp. representative.

The explanation of purification procedures came during testimony in the \$115,000 suit brought against the corporation by the Nelson P. Van Meter family.

The Van Meter family contends Hancock Creek, which flows through its farm in Winchester, was polluted by the corporation.

Rockwell's materials engineer, John Corey of Lexington, testified, however, that company

tests of the water have never uncovered a pollutant harmful to livestock.

Corey, who is responsible for treating the plant's industrial waste before it is discharged, described the procedures for purifying the waste. He pointed out that in each step of the procedure samples are taken to check for accuracy of the treatment stages.

After the waste is treated with chemicals and filtered, it is retained and aerated in holding ponds before being discharged into Hancock Creek.

He noted that fish and other aquatic life live in the holding ponds, and as long as the fish are living, "we know we're doing a good job."

news kernels

From AP reports

MENLO PARK, Calif.—The earthquake near Los Angeles may have speeded up nature's time clock for an inevitable great quake somewhere along California's restless, 700-mile-long San Andreas fault, said Dr. Jerry P. Eaton, head of the National Center for Earthquake Research.

The epicenter of Tuesday's quake was about 20 miles to the Pacific Ocean side of the San Andreas, which has been slipping slowly for unnumbered centuries.

"A slow northwestward movement on the ocean side of the San Andreas has been determined," Eaton said. "It could be as much as two inches a year. The resulting strain must ultimately be released by a major earthquake."

WASHINGTON—Rep. Ken Hechler said Thursday he will introduce legislation next week to ban strip mining of coal in the United States.

His bill would also prohibit deep coal mining in national forest and wilderness areas.

The West Virginia Democrat described as a milk-and-water approach President Nixon's proposals on strip mining which are contained in the administration's environmental package.

WASHINGTON—President Nixon and Soviet Premier Kosygin joined Thursday in voicing hope that a new treaty to ban atomic weapons from the ocean floors will be followed by progress toward curbing the nuclear arms race.

The seabed treaty is the product of two years of negotiations at the Geneva disarmament parley. It does not prohibit nuclear missile-firing submarines, but it does bar the emplacement of stationary mass destruction weapons on the ocean floor.

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration is assembling a special squad to watchdog state efforts aimed at spotting misrepresentation or apparent fraud, payment errors and abuses in welfare programs.

A special staff, currently envisioned at about 55 persons, is being created in the Health, Education and Welfare Department's regional offices to monitor a quality control system required for state welfare agencies to reduce ineligibility and incorrect payments among welfare recipients.

WASHINGTON—Justice Hugo L. Black, all but bald and going on 85, concluded Thursday the Constitution does not give high school boys the right to wear their hair long. All the federal courts, including the Supreme Court, are heavily burdened with important cases, the justice wrote, striking down the plea of a Texas schoolboy.

"Surely few policies can be thought of in which states are more capable (than the Federal Government) of deciding than the length of the hair of schoolboys," said Black.

PARIS—Communist delegates at the Paris peace talks repeatedly accused the United States Thursday of invading Laos. The United States called the accusations "all nonsense."

Presidential advisors propose restructuring of federal agencies

WASHINGTON (AP) — A presidential advisory group proposed Thursday that federal regulatory agencies be made more accountable by throwing them into the arena of politics.

Under a plan advanced by the President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization, the commissions regulating such things as transportation, communications and trade would be replaced by one-man administrators.

But the biggest shift, and the

one most likely to cause disputes, would take most of the agencies, technically wards of Congress, and place them strictly under the president's thumb.

Single administrators appointed by the president and serving at his pleasure would oversee all regulated functions except communications and antitrust matters.

President Nixon, apparently anticipating a howl from Capitol Hill, released the report without any comment on its merits, saying he wants full public discussion before making any judgment.

The council's chief criticism of the present system was that regulatory commissions are not sufficiently accountable to anyone for their actions and are therefore out of step with the times.

"Plural-headed administration is usually characterized by shared powers, shared responsibility, and, for that reason, shared indecision and unaccountability," the report said.

The commissions, beginning with the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887, were deliberately made autonomous in an effort to insure impartial, nonpolitical safeguarding of the public's interests.

However, criticism has arisen

in recent years that the agencies have slipped from even accountability to the public and are actually serving the forces they should be regulating.

To remedy this, the council recommended single administrators for a revamped system of regulatory agencies. The Federal Communications Commission would continue as a panel of co-equals but with fewer members. Antitrust regulation would be handled by a three-man board.

Administrators would be appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate to serve at the pleasure of the president, giving them a political status quite like that of Cabinet members.

While this would make them accountable for their actions, instead of having the semijudicial autonomy they now claim, it would also mean that an administrator ruling, contrary to the wishes of the president, in a licensing dispute for example, could be summarily lifted and replaced with one who would follow the party line.

Also criticizing the time the present commissions spend on case-by-case adjudication of disputes, the council recommended streamlining which would include creation of an Administrative Court of the United States.

Music Review

Big Halsey, Little Fauss not good hero-types

By BILL BUXTON
Kernel Staff Writer
Robert Redford is Big Halsey, Michael J. Pollard is Little Fauss. The theater's advertisement claims that they're not your father's type of hero, which is fine. They aren't my type of hero, either.

Little Fauss and Big Halsey are motorcycle racers. Trouble is, Halsey couldn't keep a bicycle running, and Little couldn't ride a bicycle. Little Fauss could

probably take a motorcycle apart and rebuild it blindfolded, however, and Halsey can ride anything with two wheels (or two legs). It's a natural for them to team up and win everything in sight, so they do.

There are a few problems to overcome first though. Halsey is on probation and has to race under Little's name, and Little has never been away from his admiring parents before. Little convinces his parents its all just

an educational experience—"I can learn a few things from him, and I think I can teach him a few, too." Halsey can handle any other problems by letting everyone see his gleaming teeth a few times and turning on the old Redford charisma.

Everything's happy as Redford wins the races, lays the girls, and Little Fauss keeps the cycle running. Since all of this adds up to a lot of nothing, the script writers decided to throw

in something—boy falls for girl, girl spurns him for bad boy, nice boy leaves and goes home.

The ending is just as predictable—guess who meets in a big motorcycle race? Guess who gets dumped by the girl? And for a grand conclusion, guess who wins the big race?

So much for the plot. That leaves us with character development. Unfortunately there isn't a whole lot of that, either. Big Halsey exits the same way he came in—a comman who's a loser. In between, Redford manages to show off his suntanned chest, gleaming white teeth, and a scar the length of his back. He also gets to utter a lot of banal philosophy like, "It's not how you do, it's where you've been," or, "I make it a habit not to make promises."

He's obviously a man on the go, and in case you forget it, Johnny Cash keeps reminding you. This might be interesting

if you could ever find out why Halsey must keep moving, but that is left to the imagination.

Now Little Fauss does show a little more character depth—he learns to lay 'em and leave 'em—but he's still basically the same. As he replies to Halsey, "It is how you do." Which sets everything right, since the good guy wins in the end.

Pollard tries hard to give Little Fauss a little depth, but his performance is about the only redeeming one in the movie. The rest of it isn't worth seeing unless you like desert scenes with motorcycles racing across it.

"Little Fauss and Big Halsey" is playing at the Chevy Chase Cinema for an extended engagement.

Movie Review

University Symphony not outdone

By BILL BUXTON
Kernel Staff Writer
Wednesday night the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra gave a concert in Memorial Coliseum. Thursday night the University Symphony Orchestra gave a concert in Memorial Hall, and everyone said, "So what?"

Okay, there were a few more cracked notes in the horn section, the string section wasn't nearly as large and didn't get as lush a sound, but so what? The University Symphony had plenty of things the Pittsburgh tooters didn't have.

Like Nathaniel Patch for one thing. Patch, a member of the music staff here, gave a beautiful rendition of Rachmaninoff's "Rapsodie sur in Theme de Paganini Op. 43."

He could not be faulted on

his performance and recieved a well deserved standing ovation. The orchestra did an excellent job of staying with Mr. Patch on a very difficult piece to perform.

University Orchestra director Phillip Miller deserves particular praise for welding the soloist and orchestra together so well. The orchestra not only complimented Patch's solo work, but it supplemented it without subordinating it.

The piece, "Rapsodie," is a standard number in orchestra libraries. It is one of Rachmaninoff's later pieces and is used as a classical example of the theme-and-variation type of composition.

The first item on the concert was "Sinfonia No. 8 in D Major" by Franz Joseph Hayden. The composition is for a small

orchestra, and its cleanliness and orderliness are appealing to the ear.

In this modern age, when one is used to being totally overwhelmed by music, it is a pleasant change to listen to music that asks to be listened to rather than demands it. A work of this type demands a great deal of discipline in the orchestra, and the UK Orchestra responded well.

The middle piece of the concert was "Akrata" by Yannis Xenakis, a thoroughly avant-garde composer and it is difficult to judge his music since we have nothing similar to compare it with. Xenakis was trained in architecture and math, and his music is built on blocks of sound rather than the melodies and chords we are used to hearing. His sounds, seemingly disconnected, are actually put together mathematically. He is experimenting in timbres and colors, forcing the instruments to play in the extremities of their ranges and achieving sounds somewhat like electronic music.

One must be entirely sensual in listening to the piece, and every listener's reaction to it is probably different. For me there was mainly a lost feeling—wondering what it meant, where the sounds were going, and a feeling of suspension of time, space and sound.

There was a surprisingly large crowd attending the concert, for which Miller deserves a great deal of credit. He has done an excellent job of building up the orchestra since he took over several years ago. The next concert for the Orchestra is scheduled for March 25, and will have compositions by Brahms, Barber and Varese.

'Organic food' group meets

"Food preservatives added"—These words found on many labels of market-sold food was the main topic discussed when

Builders protest tie-on ban

Continued from Page 1
political motivation" behind the demonstration, but he added the Underwood majority has not "done all it could" to solve the city's sewage problem.

The Lexington contractor suggested that the city "sell bonds now" instead of at the proposed Nov. 15 date to finance the expansion of the city's sewage treatment facilities. He said continued inaction by the city government would "seriously curtail the economic growth" of Lexington.

The hearing today is only the beginning of troubles for city officials and their sewage problem. Lexington has been indicated by grand juries in Scott and Jessamine counties for polluting streams that flow through their areas.

City officials are scheduled to appear before the Scott County grand jury Feb. 19 and the Jessamine County jury March 5 to answer the charges.

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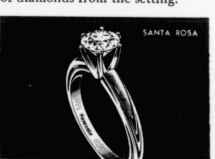


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Question of local police on campus needs answers

Whether or not Wednesday's forum proved anything or changed anyone's attitudes concerning the question of the "student community under attack" really can't be answered. By the questions and answers heard at the forum, it would seem that everyone already had their minds made up on the subject.

However, out of the attacks and counter-attacks of students and the controversial Lexington officials, did come one important question. That particular question was never answered, just as the case has been in the past.

The time is now for some type of clear, rational University policy to be decided between the UK administration and student body on the use of different police forces on the UK campus. The need for this written policy has especially become relevant in the time since last May's demonstrations when anyone from local undercover agents to FBI agents have been present on campus.

With such incidents occurring as a student being arrested for loitering, the question must certainly be asked if local police are on campus to protect or simply watch over students.

When the question of local police use was asked at Wednesday's forum, it was obvious that no one, including a Lexington detective or the Lexington mayor pro tem, knew any definite answers. Both assured students however, that they would oblige to any University policy. Right now they are obviously making up their own rules.

It is difficult to say what type of policy would finally be agreed upon, but it would seem that the question of the powers of the University's own campus police would come into question. Especially if

there is such imminent dangers present to warrant undercover agents on campus.

Certainly no one would disagree with the necessity for local police to be prepared to help students when emergency situations develop on campus. However, if campus po-

lice are to be used only for writing out parking stickers, then why do they carry guns?

Another point which was brought up at the forum was the fact that the Lexington Police Department is lacking in officers. An article in today's Kernel explains Lexington's

use of auxiliary police. Students should question whether these "police buffs" could be sent to campus in the event of a protest or some other event where a police officer can't afford to be trigger happy.

Perhaps the answer lies in a larger and better trained campus police department, although this would mean better salaries rather than hiring a few more men and buying a couple extra guns.

Whatever the answers should be, the questions are certainly ones to be debated and acted upon. Students should begin to discuss and act upon the issues with University officials immediately. After all, the undercover agents are sitting in the classrooms, not in the administration's offices.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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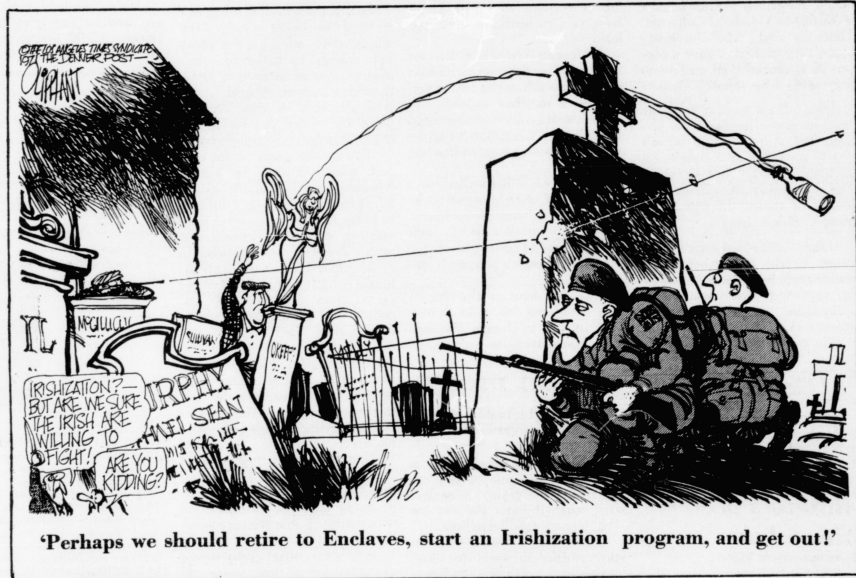
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'Perhaps we should retire to Enclaves, start an Irishization program, and get out!'

Kernel Forum: the readers write

Sex education

To the Editor of the Kernel:

On the front page of the February 3 issue of the Kernel there appeared a picture of the ZPG meeting of February 2 with a caption stating that "medical student Ron Singler lectured to approximately 300 students in a Classroom Building auditorium last night on methods of contraception." In that same issue was an editorial applauding UK nursing students for their efforts in educating the college community concerning contraception, but calling for an extension of their work into the area of sex education.

First of all, I would like to correct your implication that Mr. Singler presented that particular program on contraception. ZPG invited the UK Nursing Students Association to present the program, and it was the nursing students who did so. Mr. Singler, being a medical student and being particularly well-informed in the area of contraception, was in some instances called upon to provide additional information or to answer questions which we felt required a more qualified source.

We were indeed grateful that Mr. Singler made himself available for reference; however, we put a great deal of effort into the presentation of that program and would appreciate your placing the credit where it rightfully belongs.

Finally, in relation to your suggestion concerning sex education, I personally feel it worthy of serious consideration. Furthermore, I feel safe in assuming that our student association would agree. Should such a program, or any other, be-

come a reality in the future, however, I would suggest that the Kernel be represented by a reliable reporter as well as a photographer.

LINDA WEDDLE
Junior, Nursing

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Kernel apologizes for the misunderstanding and for not giving credit where credit was due.

Tripartite support

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Students Arise! Let us all stand to be counted. Some time ago our Faculty Senate approved the new tripartite proposal which would significantly increase membership into that organization from five to forty students out of a total membership of two hundred. This can be a great victory for increased student participation in academic decision-making but it can only be accomplished with your help.

In the January meeting, the Board of Trustees allowed the proposal's first reading thus making it possible for its discussion and hoped-for vote on February 16. It is not enough that the Faculty Senate has approved it. It is not enough that President Singler has endorsed it. We, the concerned students, must show our interest and keen awareness. Our strength can be measured only through a strong display of support. So, I urge as many as possible to attend the Board of Trustees meeting on February 16 at 2 p.m. and to fill the classroom televising this event.

JERRY LEGERE
Former Speaker, S.C. Assembly

Theory of humor

To the Editor of the Kernel:

I thought the last person to inhabit the office of Editorial Page Editor was pretty funny, but you have succeeded in bringing on another man worthy of stardom.

There is a theory of humor that states that incongruity is the heart of humor. Well, that makes the editorial of Feb. 8 a real knee slapper.

Here the author of the editorial extolls the virtue of the People's Peace Treaty. It appears that he wishes to grant the power to negotiate treaties to the National Student Association (at times they have trouble running their own conventions.)

But back to the incongruity. For a seemingly endless period of time the Kernel has bellowed indignantly about the inalienable and inviolate Constitutional provisions of Article 1, Section 8, paragraphs 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, and 26. Also Amendments 1, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 19, and 26.

Yet Article 2, Section 2, paragraph 2, states, "He (the President), shall have the power, with the advice and consent of the 'enate, to make treaties. . ."

Evidently this clause is too broad-gated if the NSA needs something to keep them off the streets at night.

Yes sir, there will never be a shortage of comedians as long as the good of Kernel is still in business.

BOB BAILEY

EDITOR'S NOTE: The editorial clearly stated that the treaty should be consid-

ered as a referendum of sorts, the purpose of which is to pressure the Nixon administration into bringing an immediate end to U.S. involvement in Indochina. The Kernel did not urge or intend to urge the abrogation of Constitutional authority.

C-J credentials

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Your insulting editorial concerning the Honorable A. B. Chandler has reinforced a theory of mine which enunciates that if you subsidize something that's already bad, it just gets worse! In my memory of UK Journalism, the editor of that newspaper was not subsidized at the rate of \$1,000 per year nor was the paper a journalistic disgrace as it now is.

Yes, it was critical and it was explosive but I cannot recall its ever being liberous or bitterly insulting. There was mild, self-imposed restraint and a sincere desire to produce a good campus newspaper opposed to your present day efforts to scandalize and criticize.

My suggestion to you is that you collect this and all other such editorials in a scrapbook and present it to Barry Bingham of the Louisville Courier-Journal as extraordinary credentials for employment. Your venom might even suggest that you have already had training in the liberal Bingham shop. I would also suggest that you take along with you Keno Rosa, the poor cartoonist's image of Hugh Haynie.

J. E. ABELL

Amphetamine production criticism peps-up

WASHINGTON (AP)—New complaints that the American pharmaceutical industry overproduces dangerous drugs and thereby supplies the curbstone pusher as well as the corner drug store are rising in Congress, the administration and the medical profession.

Congressional investigators have concluded that between eight and 10 billion pep pills alone are produced legally each year, and more than half are diverted illicitly into the streets.

Amphetamine epidemic

"We have found that overproduction of amphetamines by legitimate manufacturers and promiscuous prescribing practices by some physicians has set the stage for an amphetamine

epidemic," said Rep. Claude Pepper, chairman of the House Committee on Crime.

Amphetamines are those tablets, pills or capsules which raise the spirits, depress appetites and ward off fatigue. Melted down and injected into the veins in massive dosages, they produce an instant "high."

Sedatives such as barbiturates, which predate the Civil War, are the other major drug of abuse. They are most frequently prescribed as sleeping pills and to ward off tension. Unlike pep pills, which promote psychological dependence, barbiturates induce a physical dependence.

Federal agents say the legitimate drugs pour into the black

market through theft, mail orders and sloppy controls over exports.

Examples cited

They cite these as examples:
▶ An Illinois drug firm shipped up to 15 million pep pills over a 10-year period to a post office box for a drugstore in Tijuana, Mexico. Federal agents, acting on a tip, discovered the address was the 11th hole of the Tijuana country club golf course. They seized 1.2 million tablets in transit.
▶ A St. Louis firm shipped drugs purported to contain pep pills to New York for export to Formosa. But the drums contained aspirin with only a top layer of amphetamines. The manufacturer then began black

marketing 600,000 pills, but had the bad luck to choose a federal agent as one of his customers.

The federal government is building a paper dam to plug these leaks.

The Justice Department has begun drafting regulations to implement the 1970 Drug Control Act. On May 1, it will require annual licensing and inspection for the first time of all manufacturers of dangerous drugs, and registration of distributors and dispensers such as hospitals, pharmacies and doctors.

1,300 agents

The Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs will have about 1,300 agents by mid-1971 to police 5,000 manufacturers and distributors, 8,000 hospitals, 50,000 pharmacies and 350,000 physicians.

"Diversion occurs at every point of the chain," says Larry Kerness, the bureau's chief of compliance investigations.

"With that many people you need only a few bad ones to compound the problem."

For example, a drug wholesaler on Long Island, N. Y., distributed nationwide a brochure listing a "sensational offer" for controlled drugs through the mail. The wholesaler, according to federal agents, was grossing \$15 million annually before his arrest last November. His going price was \$15 per thousand pep pills which wholesale on the legal market for 75 cents to \$1.25 a thousand.

The new law provides a monitor of the legal drug distribution chain, and increases penalties for violations by fines of \$15,000 to \$25,000 and prison terms of 5 to 15 years. More importantly, a manufacturer can be put out of business by revocation of his license.

The FBND estimates that in 1969, the last year in which figures are available, 20 per cent of all pep pills and sedatives made in this country were lost to the black market before they got to retailers. The bureau estimated production that year at 3.4 million amphetamines, 3.5 million barbiturates and 1.2 million of the more potent meth-amphetamines, or "speed."

The House Crime Committee says it prefers the higher figures from the National Institute of Mental Health because its count includes imports and related drugs which do not fall neatly into the three major categories.

Itemized lists

In an attempt to control exported drugs which are smuggled back into the United States, the Justice Department will require advance notification as well as an itemized list of drugs being shipped and certification that the consignee is a legitimate business.

"Certainly, it's morally the responsibility of the manufacturer to make sure the destination is legitimate," said Kerness. "Practically, we will have problems."

Fuel-funded oil slick study blames pesticides for permanent damage

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (CPS)—Eleven days of gushing crude oil from Union Oil's platform A and months of continued leakage "did almost no permanent damage to animal and plant life or to the beaches" here, concludes a new report on the great oil slick of three years ago.

The study, made by the University of Southern California's Allan Hancock Foundation, was financed, to the tune of \$150,000, by the Western Oil and Gas Association. The National Science Foundation also contributed funds.

This was the oil slick that first prompted those pictures of dying seal gulls covered with black slime. The report, however, blames any damage to the ecology of the Santa Barbara shore to pesticides and "extremely heavy rains" during the first two months of 1968. It is possible, says the report, that the rains carried some of the pesticides sprayed on nearby orchards into the sea, and killed off some sea-life.

But the report theorized that most of the organisms in the sea were able to withstand the oil exposure because these plants and animals have built up a tolerance to crude oil due to their continual exposure to natural and man-caused seepage.

The report notes that a year-long investigation of the tiny marine plants and animals phytoplankton and zooplankton, indicated there had been no effect upon them from oil pollution.

There was a decrease in the number of species of algae in the Santa Barbara Channel since 1967, but the report declined to blame this on the January, 1968, oil blowout. Rather, it said, this was a result of an increased number of people on the beaches.

It does admit that one type of barnacle, "chthamalus fissus," was badly affected by the oil. According to Dale Straughan, leader of the team of researchers, this was due to the smother effect of the oil and not to any chemical action.

The report also determined that the toxic effects of the crude oil seemed to cause "very few deaths," in reference to the 4,000 seabirds termed casualties of the oil spill.

Some seals in the channel were tagged "oiled" or "un-oiled" after many of them were found completely coated with the oil. One year later, the investigation indicated that the number of deaths among the oiled seals was no higher than those which were un-oiled. The report said nothing about either long term effects, or the number of oiled seals which may have died before the tagging began.

All considered, the findings of this report ran contrary to the expectations of several ecologically-oriented scientists. These people are continuing their own investigations—without the benefit of the Western Oil and Gas Association.

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PERSONAL

C. M. S.—Don't perpetuate this madness, let it be. SF15

LENORE—As the rains are to the earth, so you are to me. Love, Tom. SF16

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Doctor indicts culture, wants 'safe intoxicant'

What this country needs is a safe, five-cent intoxicant.

That's the view of Dr. Martin M. Katz, who, upon noting that "man continues to seek chemical escape from his normal, humdrum state," believes that "man's general need to transport himself to another psychological state... is not likely to abate."

Dr. Katz makes his views known in the February issue of "Psychology Today," a magazine of behavioral sciences. Although Dr. Katz is the chief of the Clinical Research Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health's division of Extramural Research Programs in Bethesda, Md., the opinions expressed in his article are his own and do not represent any official position of NIMH.

Dr. Katz writes, "Although scientists have not yet produced the soma that Aldous Huxley promised almost 40 years ago in (his novel) 'Brave New World,' they have created some remarkable approximations." He adds, "Probably the reason the ideal drug has not yet appeared is that society has failed to specify exactly what kind of state that

drug should create—not that our psychopharmacology is unequal to the job of creating it."

Finding a soma

The author continues, "If we examine the statistics regarding alcohol—the proportion of people who use it and the sheer quantity that is consumed—we might conclude that this culture already has found its soma. A great deal of alarming evidence, however, has accumulated concerning the psychological, social and physical effects of prolonged use."

Some of alcohol's shortcomings range from the obvious automobile tragedies to the possible psychological damage which could come from withdrawal from alcohol after prolonged use. As for marijuana—which some look to as the ideal intoxicant for Americans—Dr. Katz says too little is known about it. "Investigators are just beginning the laboratory research that may document the effects of prolonged use."

Man's yes function

Dr. Katz—in examining the reasons for the popularity of contemporary intoxicants—notes that psychologist William James regarded alcohol as a brew which excited "the yes function in man" and made him more fully aware of the potentialities of life. As for Huxley, Dr. Katz said this author's view is that intoxicants and psychedelic agents help to dissolve the cultural restraints which bind most people.

And general psychoanalytic theory, the author writes, is of the opinion that intoxicants reduce inhibitions, allowing the temporary release of suppressed drives.

Many users of LSD claim, as does Huxley, that man's awareness is expanded by its use. Dr. Katz notes that "the power of these agents to expand man's awareness of himself and the kinds of worlds in which he

lives cannot in itself be harmful. After all," he continues, "we presume to seek the same ends through education, through travel, and through culturally broadening experiences."

"There must be something that alarms us about the suddenness with which these agents accomplish related ends. Perhaps it is the fact that most chemical can also produce serious physical damage."

The article continues, "Despite the awareness of their harmful potential large segments of our population still experiment with alcohol, marijuana and LSD. This fact of life should tell us something about the state of the culture, about its failure to provide satisfying alternative channels for the expression of the suppressed facts of personality."

Dr. Katz inquires if Western man, so given over the use of intoxicants, doesn't rely upon them because he "has traveled too far in his striving for control of his own life and future."

Disorder needed

Underlying the use of intoxicant's Dr. Katz believes, is "man's need to produce disorder in himself through psychedelics, his ever-increasing need to produce disorder in this society, his need for greater awareness of the suppressed features of his own personality..."

The author responds to this view by stating, "If we are alerted to these complex needs our current array of intoxicants may soon be superfluous. We may be able to accomplish all of these things without them."

The encounter movement with its emphasis on liberation of feelings and on the release of their selves can be viewed as a parallel line of development directed toward many of the same aims. At the same time developments in the field of behavior modification such as the voluntary control of certain aut-

onomic functions approach the problem in a different way.

"The extrapolation of these techniques to human beings," Dr. Katz says, "is still in a very early state, but it may soon be possible through self modification of certain brain-wave patterns for an individual to produce a number of desirable psychological states. These new methods have already demonstrated the capacity to create a Zen-like meditative state and promise

an even greater array of psychological effects with the possibility of more effective control."

Dr. Katz concludes, "Man's general need to transport himself to another psychological state, to another—if somewhat temporary—reality, is not likely to abate. Only a very radical change in the world and in man could cause that to happen."

"We must, then, seek safer, more comfortable and more satisfying ways for him to accomplish this goal."

Elections board now organized

The Student Government Elections Board had its first organized meeting Thursday night.

Jennifer Gardo, Elections Board Chairman, appointed a committee in charge of candidate speaking engagements. Any organization that desires appointments for candidates as speakers should contact Gail McDonough (257-1138) or Marilyn Ott (258-4558).

Also discussed at the meeting were tentative election dates, polling areas, and candidate expenditures. According to Miss Gardo, nothing can be made official until passed by the Student Government Assembly.

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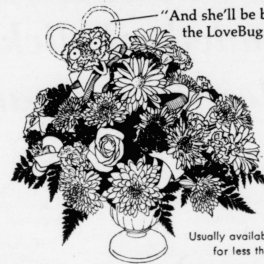
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Today and Tomorrow

The deadline for announcements is 1:30 p.m. two days prior to the first publication of items in this column.

TODAY

Amateur Radio Club. Meeting 5:30 p.m. Monday, Feb. 15 in room 453F Anderson Hall. Licensed and non-licensed persons welcome. More information contact Sam Brown, 553 Anderson Hall.

"No Exit." Jean-Paul Sartre's play performed at Newman Center Chapel, 320 Rose Lane, 8:30 Fri., Feb. 12. Free.

"International Pot Luck Supper." 6:30 p.m. Fri., Feb. 12 at Methodist Student Center, Maxwell and Harrison St. Bring your favorite dish. Sponsored by the Cosmopolitan Club.

"Gravitational Radiation." Physics Department Colloquium speech by Dr. Louis Witten, University of Cincinnati, 4 p.m. Friday, Feb. 12, 153 Chemistry-Physics Building.

Experiment in International Living Scholarships. Fri., Feb. 26 is deadline for scholarship applications for six-week programs in Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Nigeria, Japan, and other countries. For information contact Martin Richwine, 104 Bradley Hall, 8:30-12:30 Monday thru Friday.

COMING UP

"Ashes and Diamonds" Film about war. Sunday, Feb. 14 in the Complex Lounge.

Birth Control Clinics are listed in the Yellow Pages of the phone book under Clinics. The Planned Parenthood Clinics at Good Samaritan Hospital has moved to 231 W. 2nd St. Clinic hours will remain the same.

Testimony Meetings. Students or faculty are invited to attend every Thursday at 6:30 p.m. in room 113 of the Student Center. Sponsored by the Christian Science College Organization.

Miss UK Pageant. Application deadline Wednesday, Feb. 24. Forms available at dorms, fraternity and sorority houses. Turn in to Mary Miller, 203 Student Center.

Wendell Berry. UK English professor to be guest lecturer for College of Social Professions 10 a.m. Wed., Feb. 17 in the Student Center Theatre. The public is invited.

For free, confidential pregnancy tests and abortion counseling call the Women's Liberation Center at 252-9388 on Tues., Wed., Thurs., from 1-5; 6-9 p.m., or Fri. 1-5 p.m. and Saturday 8-2 p.m.

Graduate and Professional Student Association Blue Cross ID cards may be picked up at the GSPA office in 302 Frazier Hall from 1-4 p.m. Monday-Friday. Call ext. 7-2378 to confirm that your new ID has been received.

UK PLACEMENT SERVICE

Sign up tomorrow at 201 Old Agriculture Bldg. for interviews with: Feb. 18. Consol-Mining E. (BS), Civil E. Electrical E. Mechanical E. (BS). Locations: Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, Canada. Students interested in Engineering interested in Summer employment contact Mr. Jones at the Placement Service. Citizenship.

Feb. 18. Emerson Electric Co. Check schedule book for late information.

Feb. 18. Fayette County School Corp. Check schedule book for late information.

Feb. 18. J. C. Penney Co., Inc. Liberal Arts, Home Economics (BS); Bus. Adm., Economics (BS, MS). Location: Northeast, May, August graduates. Citizenship.

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Sports Scene

Hall takes reins as Wildcats challenge the downtrodden Gators

By BOB WATKINS
Kernel Staff Writer

The Kentucky Wildcats take a six-game win streak for a two-stop weekend in Gainesville, Florida to play that state's Gators and then a Monday evening date with Ken Rosemond's Georgia Bulldogs.

There have been two major changes for the Wildcats since they began their four-game home stand by downing Vandy 102-92 January 30th. Kentucky has be-

come a team in the true sense of the word.

The Cats have gone over century mark in scoring in each of their last four outings. As a team Kentucky has hit 51, 62, 54 & 60% of its shots over the four-game stand at Memorial Coliseum. For the season the Wildcats now average 50.4% from the field and better than 96 points per game.

The basketball has been exciting mainly due to not just great shooting but also the fact that the team has doled out no less than 75 assists among themselves.

Why the great change? Perhaps Coach Joe Hall says it best. "Every team develops character sometime during a season. That is when the ingredients finally piece themselves together. This team has done that now."

For one of the few times during the past forty years, the Wildcats will be without Coach Rupp for this trip. Doctors indicate the Baron may be healthy for Kentucky's February 27th trip to Nashville to meet Vanderbilt.

Coach Hall meanwhile is con-

cerned about the effect on the team in Rupp's absence. "I'm sure his not being with us will have an adverse psychological effect on the team. Coach Rupp is a very strong leader."

There is one psychological effect that could offset the adverse one. That is Vanderbilt's Wednesday night defeat at Mississippi.

"The Vanderbilt loss to Ole Miss is a tremendous boost to us. We're suddenly further along in this conference than we thought," related Coach Hall.

"Just the other day I told a friend of mine that I had been coaching only one day and already I'd improved our position," joked Hall.

"Seriously though, Vandy's loss has to stimulate us and relieve some of the pressure of our road trip to Florida and Georgia. But this trip has been a thorn in our side for years," Hall indicated.

Mike Casey just commented yesterday that he had never won a game at Florida since he's

been here. It is probably one of the most undesirable places to play in the SEC."

Coach Hall indicated he expects Florida to use a patient offense but their 1-3-1 defensive deploy should present no unique problem. "If we play our normal offense effectively. We have the momentum now and we're playing together, so things should be alright," he added.

Kentucky's Monday night game at Georgia looms as an even more important contest. "We expect Georgia to hold the ball again," said Hall. He went on to say pressure defense and good shooting were the solution to an Athens victory.

One other reason the game in the Georgia Coliseum is magnified in importance is that it will be the site of the Mid-East Regional of the NCAA Tournament in mid March.

If the Wildcats can handle Florida and Georgia, there is a good chance that UK will return to Athens on March 18—with Adolph Rupp.

Track team at Knoxville, Mason-Dixon

The UK track team takes on a challenging weekend as they visit Knoxville for a quadrangular meet and then travel to Louisville to participate in the prestigious Mason-Dixon Game.

The Wildcats' opponents Friday night will be Georgia Tech, Virginia Tech and Tennessee. The host team is unbeaten against dual foes.

The Mason-Dixon Games attracts top-flight athletes from all over the country. One of the feature events is the 70-yard dash, featuring UK's Jim Green and Dr. Delano Merriwether of Baltimore, who just entered competition last year. Green tied the indoor world record last year in the event with Indiana's Larry Highbaugh, who is also entered.

High school events in Freedom Hall at 11 a.m. and the evening session starts at 7:45.

Students invited on Sweden trip

Along with the start of the spring semester begins another Track season. The tracksters, just fresh from their Southeastern Conference Cross-Country Championship, are striving toward the "Triple Crown" of track by adding both the indoor and outdoor conference championships to their record. A great deal of effort along with an optimistic attitude will be the key to success this spring.

Following a successful season will bring an even more promising summer. An exchange program has been initiated with the Swedish National Track and Field Federation. Late this spring a dual meet will be held between the University of Kentucky Track Team and the University of Tennessee Track Team. The first two place finishers in each event will spend three weeks in Sweden this summer. The following summer the Swedish National Team will visit the U.S. and engage in competition with the University of Kentucky and the University of Tennessee.

Seats on a chartered DC-8 Jet are being made available to friends and fans who would like to accompany the team to Sweden. This trip is being promoted by the Wildcat and Knoxville Track Clubs. The round-trip air fare will be \$295, which includes tickets to the four track meets that will be held in Oslo, Helsinki, Stockholm and Gotheborg.

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Liberation movement seeks 'women's studies'

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CPS) — Like the civil rights and black power movements before it, the women's liberation movement has brought demands for new courses on a number of campuses. According to one estimate, 55 colleges and universities are now offering one or more courses that can be classified as "women's studies."

The call for women's studies has grown out of a feeling on the part of many women faculty members and students that women are being largely ignored by most of the academic disciplines and that too much of the study of women is being done by men.

Natalie Davis, professor of history at the University of Toronto, says that only she and two other historians, one of them a man, are currently studying the history of women.

"I've been trying to do some research on sexual attitudes of women and all I get from my male colleagues is a tee-hee or a ho-ho, depending on how many are in the room," says Judith Long Laws, assistant professor of social psychology at the University of Chicago.

Similar to Blacks

The issues being raised are strikingly similar to those faced by black students.

Should men be excluded from teaching or studying in the subject?

Should women's studies be a separate department, an interdisciplinary program, or simply a scattering of courses?

Can women's studies be primarily academic or are they sure to become militant and tied to women's liberation?

Like black studies, women's studies programs have faced severe problems in getting approval from faculty members and administrators, and in getting the funds and faculty positions needed to get started.

Started at Cornell

One of the first women's studies courses in other than a Free University setting was started at Cornell University. Entitled "Evolution of Female Personal-

ity," it grew out of a conference on women at Cornell and a faculty seminar on female studies. The course was interdisciplinary, with several faculty members serving as lecturers, and it covered such areas as women in history, the current status of women, the image of women, and prospects for change.

The course enrolled 203 students, 30 of whom were men, and 150 students audited, half of whom were men.

This year Cornell has established a females studies program that coordinates six courses being offered or planned by different departments of the university.

The Home Economics School, a state college within Cornell University, in apparent response to a combination of issues, changed its name to School of Human Ecology.

Women's Studies Program

San Diego State College had the first full-fledged women's studies program. Its organizers hope that eventually it will develop into a women's studies center, including course offerings, research, a child-care facility, and a community center.

Courses now include, "Women in Comparative Cultures," "Socialization Process of Women," "Self-Actualization of Women," "Contemporary Issues in the Liberation of Women," "Women in History," "Human Sexuality," "Status of Women Under Various Economic Systems," "Women and Education," and "Field Experience."

The program was first proposed by a women's liberation group at San Diego State. It had developed plans for the full womens center, but women in the courses felt that the program was being structured too much in advance. It now consists only of courses and periodic meetings to plan research and other activities for the center.

Manned day-care

The men in the program, 20 per cent of the enrollment, are operating a child-care center so the women can attend the meetings.

The San Diego State Program asked for 5.5 faculty positions but received only 1.5, plus a one-year visiting professorship. Some courses are being taught by faculty members from other departments. All the faculty members are women.

Some of the program's difficulties in getting funds and staff

have been the result of a tight financial situation in the California colleges, but the women also say they have encountered considerable faculty and administration resistance.

"Many faculty members take it as a joke," says Roberta Salper, the visiting professor in the program. "They make comments like: 'This is absurd. Women come to college to get husbands and we all know that.'"

But the program also has its defenders among male faculty members and administrators. "The University must deal with current issues and problems," says Warren Currier, dean of the college of arts and letters at San Diego State. "Sex discrimination, and related issues are certainly a proper area of study today."

Men not excluded

No women's studies programs have excluded men as students,

and most women don't seem to think they should. But there is much more opposition to having men on the faculty.

"I have a strong bias in favor of female colleagues, having never had any," says Laws. "I do not think it's necessary to have a token chauvinist on the faculty to keep us honest. There are plenty of chauvinists out there to criticize our work."

Special pressure

Women's colleges are facing special pressure to add women's studies courses.

"Women's colleges can only justify their continued existence by having female studies," says Patricia Graham of Barnard. "Female colleges that want to be academically respectable have aped the men's universities. Others have aped finishing schools, trying to produce what they think men want."

A number of women's colleges

are already offering women's studies courses, including Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Douglass, Coucher, and Radcliff Colleges and the College of St. Catherine in Minnesota.

So far women generally have not adopted the militant tactics used by black students to win approval of black studies programs, but some women who have faced strong resistance are talking about such acts as sit-ins and protest marches.

"We need to find ways of getting chauvinists to give us female studies," says one.



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International living scholarships here

February 16 is the deadline for submitting scholarship applications for six-week Experiment in International Living programs to Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Nigeria and Japan-as well as many other countries in which Experiment groups are active.

These scholarships are offered by the Student Committee on International Education to UK students seeking an out-of-the-ordinary summer experience in a non-Western European country. Applicants must be returning to UK for the 1970-71 academic year and must be willing to give talks and lead discussions on their summer experiences. They should also be willing to help raise funds to send other students the following year.

The Experiment's summer format includes a one-month homestay with a family followed by two weeks of travel with a small group of Americans and, often, students from the host country. Some country programs require competence in a foreign language; in many cases, an intensive language course is offered in June to help participants brush up on their study or to begin work in a new language.

For more information, students can contact Mr. Martin Richwine, Office for International Programs, Room 104, Bradley Hall, 8:30-12:30 Monday through Friday.

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