

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1971

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Vol. LXII, No. 69

Hearings Scheduled

Feedback Needed On Code Changes

By MIKE MILAM
Kernel Staff Writer

The nearly forgotten student code revisions will meet final obstacles when they are reviewed by various student groups this week.

The Student Affairs Committee, (SAC), which made the revisions, will present the final draft of the proposed revisions in the form of hearings and discussions at 7:30 p.m. today, tomorrow, and Thursday in Room 119 of the Student Center.

The Board of Trustees, which has final say about any revised code, will discuss it and vote on it Jan. 31.

The Graduate and Professional Student Association (GPSA) met with the code revisers on Monday and voted unanimously to accept SAC's new code. Other such groups will be asked to do the same this week.

Needs Feedback

Barbara Ries, head of the Student Right's desk and a member of the Student Government-sponsored committee to revise the code, said that the new code needs student feedback.

"Since its primary purpose is to aid the UK student, the changes that we brought about should produce a better defined code," Miss Ries said. "With that in mind we would like every student to come to our meetings, but I expect a very small turnout of interested students."

She also explained that copies of the code are available in the Student Government office.

The most controversial proposed change, Miss Ries said, deals with Section 6 of the present code which states, "No student shall engage in interference, coercion, or disruption."

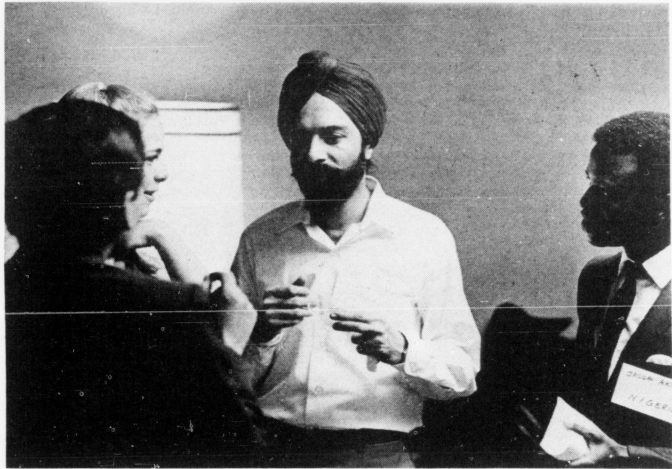
Student Rights

SAC's revision of this section states that student rights and re-

sponsibilities "are to be used in determining interference, coercion, and disruption."

Section 3.4 of the code defines student rights as "the right to freedom of expression, which includes the right to picket or demonstrate for a cause..." It also says that the student must act in an "orderly and peaceful manner," while not interfering "with the proper functions of the University." Further, the student must follow "the University's regulations as to time, place, and manner."

"That," declared Miss Ries, "is the biggest change that probably won't go through. I don't know the response that the overall code will get from the board, but I'm sure that it will get a favorable applause from the students. We need to get them interested."



Kernel Photo By Ken Weaver

World Friendship

It's not often that one can talk to someone from almost anywhere in the world but the opportunity became real to Christine Garrigues (left), a UK student who found herself one of the American

students at an International Students Reception held Monday night in the Student Center. Here Christine speaks with Kulwant Thind from India and Jacob Akintole from Nigeria.

Abortion Views: Life is the Issue

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a five-part series which examines the issues concerning abortion.

By JANE DELANO BROWN
Assistant Managing Editor

Whenever changes in law are taking place, both proponents and opponents come to the fore, and the abortion issue is no exception. And because abortion is such a fundamentally emotional problem, the sides' arguments are many.

As the International Conference on Abortion stated in its book, "The Terrible Choice: The Abortion Dilemma," "Because of 'respect for life'—in non-religious, practical terms, or because of reverence for or sanctity of life in religious terms—from earliest recorded history there has been no disagreement that human life itself is the problem involved in abortion.

Differences of opinion concerning abortion emanate from the conflicting values which people place on human life in its various stages of development or fulfillment."

The arguments of the opposing segments seem to revolve around which or whose life is being valued and to what degree. Some argue for the life of the fetus, others for the life of the mother and her right to determine what to do with her life, while still others argue for quality of life for the rest of the population which might be harmed if abortion isn't used as a "back-drop to contraception."

One of the basic questions in the controversy is, "When does life actually begin?" To some, abortion is murder because they believe life begins at conception. Others hold that life doesn't begin until "quickening"

(when fetal motion is first felt—usually 16 weeks by common-law). Others maintain that "life" is not until birth.

Catholics Consider It Murder

The Roman Catholic Church says life begins when conception occurs. From that moment on they consider the *zooon* of cells a life, and according to them, destruction of the fetus at any stage is infanticide.

The Pope recently told a convention of Catholic doctors in Washington, D.C., that abortion had been considered murder ever since the first centuries of the church, and declared, "Nothing today permits considering it differently." (Other sources say that it was not until 1958 that a Pope ruled that life begins at the moment of conception.)

Pope Paul also said that there might be "causes fraught with anguish" when pregnancy threatened the very life of the mother. However, he insisted that the church could not for that reason acquiesce to so-called "therapeutic abortions" (abortions done to save the physical or mental health of the mother). In other words, the Catholic Church says "No" to any abortion. (Despite the formal stand,

Continued on Page 8, Col. 1

Weather

Forecast for Lexington and vicinity: Cloudy and cold with a few periods of snow flurries today. Fair and cold tonight and not as cold Wednesday. High today, mid-20s; low tonight, 10. High Wednesday, in the 30s. Precipitation probabilities: 10 percent today; 5 percent tonight.



Listening and Debating

After listening to three women speakers, the audience had their chance to get in on the discussion Monday night as Women's Liberation sponsored a discussion on Palestine. The three women, Susie Taylor (speaking at left), Sharon Rose and Kathy Tackney spoke of their own experiences in dealing with the people of Palestine on a

recent tour. Miss Taylor expressed that there was a feeling of cooperation among the people and that she saw a picture "different from what you see in the paper." In the audience discussion which followed, Shukri Shakshir (above right) debates a point with Gabriel J. Iddan.

Kernel Photo By Jim Wight

Pledges Neutrality in Primary

Kinkead Named State Democratic Chairman

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But this did not appear to satisfy the Ford backers, who said it merely would slow the people of Kentucky that a small clique dominates Democratic politics.

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"This is an ill-conceived political move on the part of ex-judge Bert Combs, born out of desperation in an effort to get his campaign for governor going."

Huddleston and former state Chairman J. R. Miller, Owensboro, said the outcome was a foregone conclusion because most members of the Central Committee had been appointed either by Combs or former Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, a Combs supporter.

The final vote on Kinkead, who was nominated by Breathitt, was 35-1, with 13 members passing. Earlier, the Ford faction had pleaded for a delay of about three weeks until a consensus candidate could be chosen.

Combs denied he had "attempted to take advantage of the situation in any way to advance my candidacy."

He said he had nothing to do with calling the meeting, that he was consulted after the decision had been made.

"I agreed that we probably

needed a new chairman because Mrs. Marie Turner, the temporary chairman, had told me on two occasions she did not want to serve."

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Combs said he also was informed that money was needed to keep open the state headquarters and that "unless we elected a new chairman, the doors of headquarters would be closed."

Combs said he understood committee members were advised of the situation and the next thing he knew about it was when I saw Mr. J. R. Miller's letter charging me with some sort of conspiracy, and saying I was attempting to use the chairmanship to my advantage. This is simply not so."

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He lambasted the state Republican administration of Gov. Louie B. Nunn, declaring that the GOP will have a "handpicked candidate" for governor, but would not be able to fool Kentuckians about broken promises.

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Asked if in his opinion Calley knew the difference between right and wrong at My Lai, LaVeme said he did. Then, he was asked: "Did he have the ability to adhere to the right?"

"No," the witness replied. "He had a compulsion to carry out his duty as an officer."

The answer, the court ruled, raised the issue of Calley's sanity. Thus, the prosecution automatically became entitled to examine the defendant through psychiatrists of its own, in order to guide it in its eventual cross-examination of LaVeme in the presence of the jury.

The court held also that LaVeme's answer placed the burden upon the prosecution to prove that Calley did have the ability to adhere to the right, that he was sane at My Lai.

The defense argued vainly for examination within a matter of hours, saying, "Time is critical to the case."

Justice is more critical," replied the military judge, Col. Reid Kennedy. "I think the examination ought to be complete and thorough."

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at My Lai to kill anything that moved in the village, including women and children. Medina is undergoing investigation and evaluation concerning his role at My Lai.

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However, LaVeme admitted that this was based on his estimate that 80 percent of the Americans in Vietnam used marijuana.

He added that the defendant could not recall any such exposure.

Calley listened attentively to LaVeme's analysis of his mind and personality, based on a series of tests conducted prior to the court-martial's opening Nov. 12.

Defense witnesses have testified that Calley and his platoon innocently inhaled marijuana, and above all his reverence for his company commander, Capt. Ernest Medina—a "father image to him."

Calley was incapable of premeditated murder, as charged by the government, said LaVeme.

Peace Corps Requests Up

Peace Corps Director Joseph H. Blatchford has announced new opportunities for graduating students to serve overseas with the Peace Corps.

"University of Kentucky alumni have made a tremendous contribution over the past decade to the Peace Corps programs throughout the world," declared the 37-year-old director.

He said that a total of 53 University graduates had already served abroad, that seven others

are currently abroad, and that 10 more are in training.

"Our applications this year are dramatically up," Blatchford explained, "but so are our requests from overseas. Right now, we are filling positions that cover more than 360 separate job categories."

Students interested in additional details about Peace Corps opportunities abroad are invited to contact their local Peace Corps office or write to: Peace Corps, Department P, Washington, D.C. 20525.

TODAY and TOMORROW

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TODAY
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"Politics and the Strip Mince." Former parks commissioner Gable speaks at College Republican meeting, 7:30 p.m. Jan. 19 in Student Center room 206.

COMING UP
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Indian Republic Day Celebration. Activities will include food, costumes, songs, and cultural activities. Celebration will be held at 7 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 23, at the Central Baptist Church, 1644 Nicholasville Road. Admission \$1.00 adults, children free.
Reading and Study Skills Course: The Counseling and Testing Center offers an 8-week, non-credit course for interested students. Sign up in room 301, Old Agriculture Building.
Poll Workers in the Fall Student Government election may pick up their checks in room 204 of the Student Center.

UK Placement Service
Students may register for interviews with following corporations by signing up at least two days in advance with the Placement Service, 201 Old Agriculture Bldg. Phone ext. 82746.
Jan. 21, Prince George's County Public Schools—Check schedule book for late information.

Drycleaning Special
TAYLOR'S ONE HOUR CLEANERS

YOU MUST HAVE THIS COUPON!

TROUSERS	SUITS
SKIRTS (plain)	DRESSES (plain)
SWEATERS	
49c each	99c each

Offer Expires Jan. 21—2 Day Service

LOCATIONS
Euclid at Woodland Joyland Plaza
Imperial Plaza Westside Plaza
Cardinal Valley

IMPROVE Your Grades

VOLUNTEER FOR BRIEF STUDY SKILLS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT.
(Respond Immediately)

Call 258-8659

OR COME BY
KASTLE HALL 008

Sign Up Now!



Sorority Rush

JANUARY 23 - FEBRUARY 2, 1971

REGISTRATION . . .
Complex, Donovan, and Blazer Cafeterias or Room 559 O.T.
January 14, 15, 18, 19, 1971

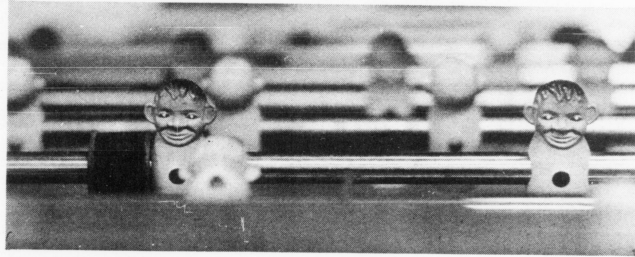
**Be Involved . . .
Be A Greek!**



'Foosball' Fun

Fun is where you find it and a 'foosball' game found in the game room of the Student Center can easily become a field for real competition even though the results aren't likely to make the local newspaper's sports page. UK students Eddie Lunsford (upper left) and Albert Bonds proved win or lose, 'foosball' is where it's at.

Kernel Photos by Ken Weaver



- CLASSIFIED -

Classified advertising will be accepted on a pre-paid basis only. Ads may be placed in person Monday through Friday or by mail, payment enclosed, to THE KENTUCKY KERNEL, Room 111, Journalism Bldg.
Rates are \$1.25 for 20 words, \$3.00 for three consecutive insertions of the same ad of 20 words, and \$3.75 per week, 20 words.
The deadline is 11 a.m. the day prior to publication. No advertisement may cite race, religion or national origin as a qualification for renting rooms or for employment.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Twin lens Reflex camera Yashica-C 120 roll film, Kodak Tourist II. Beginners camera, \$20 film. Contact P. G. Kalton, CF 15. 18321
FOUR 14 inch Cragar SS Mags. Phone 269-1474. 18325
GIBSON ES-335 Guitar and case.—Phone 269-1474. 18325

FOR RENT

B-A-C-H-E-L-O-R efficiencies to 6 person units, 300 up. Adults. Special rates for doubling up. Between UK-town. Nice. 254-6134, 266-4632. 4D-J22
APARTMENTS—316 Ross Street, Allen Manor; furnished; all electric; air-conditioned; carpeted. Call 269-3378 or see Manager in Apartments. 14322

QUIET, neat room, house with two old ladies, parakeet. Refrigerator available. Sunset Drive. Phone 266-2572. 15321

SERVICES

PIANO TUNING—Reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. Trained by Steinway & Sons in New York. Mr. Davies, 252-1889. 298-McM2

WANTED

MALE roommate to share two bedroom apartment. Completely furnished, \$71.50 per month, all utilities. Grad student preferred. Call Charlie, 253-1977. 14320

MALE roommate needed to share apt. with three others, Town House, 3 miles from campus; 1 1/2 baths, large rooms. 272-9792. 15319

NEED people to share house. Call 252-1382 or 255-9870. 18321

FEMALE grad or undergrad student wanted for roommate. Transportation required. Call 298-2742. 18325

REWARD

LOST—One brown cloth coat Friday night from S.C. Ballroom courtroom. Reward, 255-2501. Ruth. 18321

MISCELLANEOUS

GARAGE to rent very near campus. For Sale, 1967 Corvette convertible, red, automatic, 25,000 original miles. Must see. 253-0870. 18320

IMPROVE YOUR GRADES—Volunteer for study skills improvement project. Respond immediately, call 255-8659 or come by Kastle Hall 008. 14327

INSTANT CARIBBEAN! Live aboard the ss Regina and sail among the islands where winter is thousands of miles away. Join other students from UK and University of Tennessee during spring break. Sound good? Then write Donald Pilkinton, Wholesale Tours International, P.O. Box 8787, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916. J19

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

* DEADLINE: Copy must be received 11 a.m. the day prior to the first insertion.

NAME Date

Address Phone

Ad Classification (For Sale) (For Rent) (Wanted), etc.

Copy:

Starting Date * No. of insertions Charges

RATES (20 words): 1 insertion, \$1.25; 3 insertions, \$3.00; 5 insertions, \$3.75

The KERNEL accepts classified advertising on a pre-paid basis ONLY. This form may be mailed along with a check, to The Kentucky Kernel, Journalism Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. The Kernel reserves the right to refuse publication of any classified advertising considered to be inappropriate or in poor taste.

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Offer Expires Jan. 21—2 Day Service

LOCATIONS

Euclid at Woodland	Joyland Plaza
Imperial Plaza	Westside Plaza
Cardinal Valley	

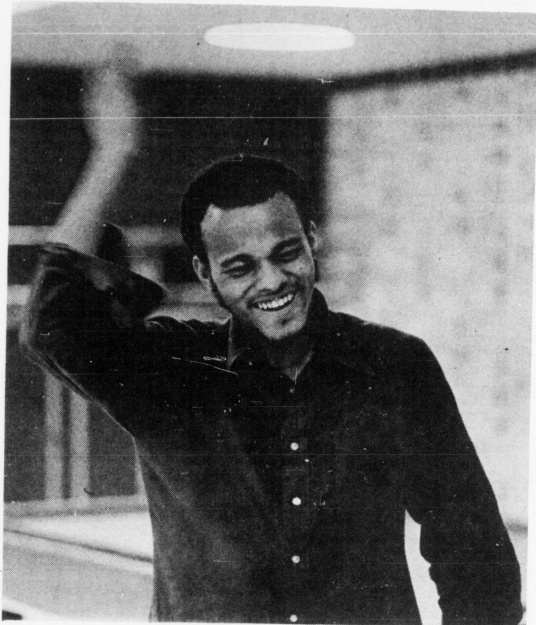
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(Respond Immediately)

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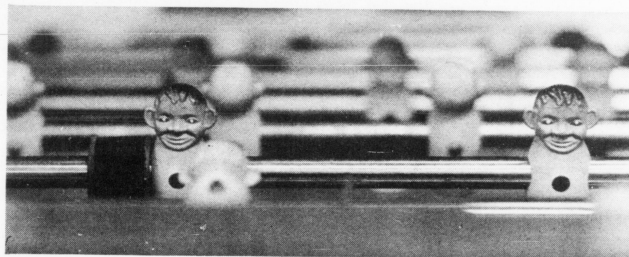
OR COME BY
KASTLE HALL 008



'Foosball' Fun

Fun is where you find it and a 'foosball' game found in the game room of the Student Center can easily become a field for real competition even though the results aren't likely to make the local newspaper's sports page. UK students Eddie Lunsford (upper left) and Albert Bonds proved win or lose, 'foosball' is where it's at.

Kernel Photos by Ken Weaver



- CLASSIFIED -

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Rates are \$1.25 for 20 words, \$3.00 for three consecutive insertions of the same ad of 20 words, and \$3.75 per week, 20 words.
The deadline is 11 a.m. the day prior to publication. No advertisement may cite race, religion or national origin as a qualification for renting rooms or for employment.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Twin lens Reflex camera Yashica-C 120 roll film. Kodak Tourist II. Reimers camera, 350 film. Contact P. G. Kalom, CP 19. 19721
FOUR 14 inch Cragar SS Mags. Phone 269-1474. 19725
GIBSON ES-335 Guitar and case.—Phone 269-1474. 19725

FOR RENT

B-A-C-H-E-L-O-R efficiencies to 6 person units. \$90 up. Adults. Special rates for doubling up. Between UK-town. Nice. 254-6124, 266-6638. 4D-722
APARTMENTS—316 Rose Street, Allen Manor; furnished; all electric; air-conditioned; carpeted. Call 299-9376 or see Manager in Apartments. 14722
QUIET, neat room, house with two old ladies, parakeet. Refrigerator available. Sunset Drive. Phone 269-2878. 19721

SERVICES

PIANO TUNING—Reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. Trained by Steinway & Sons in New York. Mr. Davies, 252-1969. 295-Mch2

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MALE roommate to share two bedroom apartment. Completely furnished, \$77.50 per month, all utilities. Grad student preferred. Call Charlie, 253-1977. 14720
MALE roommate needed to share apt. with three others. Town House, 3 miles from campus; 1 1/2 baths, large rooms. 478-3792. 15119
NEED people to share house. Call 252-1388 or 258-8870. 19721
FEMALE grad or undergrad student wanted for roommate. Transportation required. Call 299-2742. 19725

REWARD

LOST—One brown cloth coat Friday night from S.C. Ballroom coatroom. Reward, 255-2501. Ruth. 19721

MISCELLANEOUS

GARAGE to rent very near campus. For Sale. 1967 Corvette convertible, red, automatic. 29,000 original miles. Must see. 253-0870. 18720

IMPROVE YOUR GRADES—Volunteer for study skills improvement project. Respond immediately, call 258-9629 or come by Kastle Hall 008. 14727

INSTANT CARIBBEAN! Live aboard the ss Regina and sail among the islands where winter is thousands of miles away. Join other students from UK and University of Tennessee during spring break. Sound good? Then write Donald Filkinton, Wholesale Tours International, P.O. Box 8787, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916. J19

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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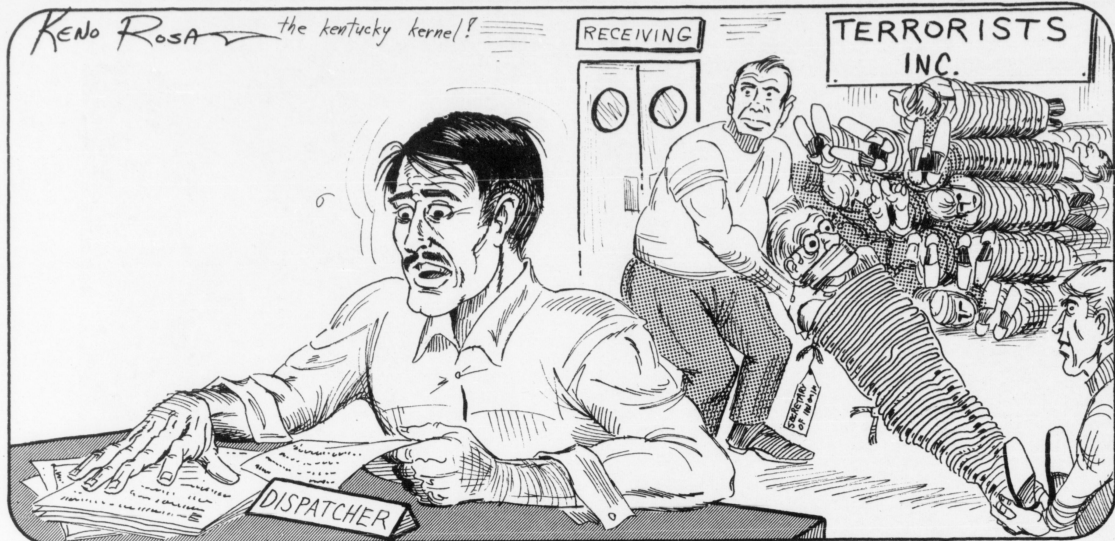
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Copy:

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RATES (20 words): 1 insertion, \$1.25; 3 insertions, \$3.00; 5 insertions, \$3.75

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"Hold it on that one fellas. The Arabs kidnapped his Prime Minister, the Palestinians got his Secretary of State, and the Panthers have the Chairman. There's no one left to deliver the ransom demands to."

POWs: A Sensitive Issue

There is a letter in today's Kernel Forum sent to us by the "Tell It To Hanoi Committee," a group which calls for the immediate release of all prisoners of war.

This is an issue to which Americans are particularly sensitive. No one in their right mind could oppose the repatriation of prisoners of war held by the North Vietnamese, just as no one in their right mind would send men off to war, whether in the name of "honor" or for the sake of preserving a certain "image abroad."

And yet it somehow seems ludicrous to call on nations engaged in war to play by the rules of accepted conduct as if killing were some kind of sport. Isn't it callous to concern oneself with the release of prisoners while men continue to die on the battlefield? Where are our priorities?

Perhaps it is the effect of ten years of war and 54,000 American deaths that has twisted our thinking so. Perhaps it is the now commonplace reports of new casualties and troop movements that allows President Nixon and others of his ilk to play politics with men's lives, whether they be on the battlefield or in a prisoner of war camp.

For there can be no doubt that the Nixon administration is using the prisoner of war issue to diffuse opposition to its policies in Vietnam, or that the abortive Son Tay prison raid was planned at least partially with political motives in mind.

If Nixon were really serious about seeking the release of American POW's, he would do us all a favor and bring an immediate end to that rotten war.

Another Chance at Code Revision

The Student Code is still here, repugnant as ever. Most students who are aware of it smother at the thought of the repression it embodies. Many of these students are taking measures aimed at changing the Code into a more nearly acceptable document. They are doing so in the traditional UK manner—assimilating information and student opinion into concrete proposals to present to the Board of Trustees.

Led by Student Government

representatives Barbara Ries and Willy Gates SG is sponsoring public hearings on the Code in an effort to better gauge student feeling. Anyone interested in the Student Code issue may testify by attending any of the sessions to be held Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week in room 119 of the Student Center from 7:30 to 9:30. Copies of the present Code and its revisions may be obtained from the SG office in room 208 of the Student Center.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1971

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

Frank S. Coots III, Editor-In-Chief

Bob Brown, Editorial Page Editor
Mike Tierney, Sports Editor
David King, Business Manager

Jean Renaker, Managing Editor
Dahlia Hays, Copy Editor
Keno Rosa, Cartoonist

Jane Brown, Ron Hawkins, Bradley Jeffries, Jerry Lewis, Mike Wines.
Assistant Managing Editors

Kernel Forum: the readers write

Good Words for Adams Plucknett

To the Editor:

It is unfortunate in the extreme that the Kernel could not undertake to laud the actions of some without having to "balance" its editorials with the character assassination of others. I am referring to your remarks on the passage of the Tripartite Committee Report by the University Senate at the end of last semester.

Your remarks about Drs. Staley Adams and William Plucknett served no constructive purpose; but, further, they are substantially mis-directed. Students will, for instance, find few stauncher allies on the publish-or-perish issue than Dr. Adams, who, even when he does disagree with many student-held positions, is recognized by all as a man of great integrity. The slashing remarks about Dr. Plucknett come as an even greater surprise. Obviously with no knowledge or concern for the entire picture, the Kernel chastizes Dr. Plucknett for no other apparent reason than that he, in good conscious (if wrong opinion), could not bring himself to vote for the Tripartite Committee Report. The students on this campus have had no better friend than Dr. Plucknett. He has worked very hard to attempt improvement in student advising, teaching, the curriculum, and many other areas. Dr. Plucknett has been a moving force behind the Committee on Learning Report and the current pass-fail option. Plucknett has probably been excelled by no one in his efforts to significantly increase the quality and quantity of student participation in decision-making and the academic atmosphere for the students of UK.

I profoundly hope that neither Dr. Adams nor Dr. Plucknett will take as representative of student opinion your recent comments. When writing future editorials, it would certainly be nice if the Kernel would undertake to investigate somewhat more thoroughly than it did in this case. Responsible journalism in any form would seek to avoid the sort of off-hand and uncalled for cuts in which the Kernel editorialists seem to delight. It is greatly to be

hoped that the Kernel will seek to reserve its efforts (and space) for pinpointing problems and solutions, avoiding such across-the-board indictments as those in recent issues.

JOHN S. NELSON

Chairman, Tripartite Committee

Rescue POWs at All Costs

To the Editor:

Eighty-one percent of the next-of-kin of prisoners of war approve of the attempt to rescue American prisoners from the Son Tay prison near Hanoi, according to a survey released by the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey. Only ten percent of those interviewed had unfavorable reactions.

Eighty-four percent of those interviewed would approve of another rescue attempt.

By an 11 to 1 margin (56% to 5%) the families believe that those who criticize the mission are hurting the chances of bringing their loved ones home.

Sontay gave hope to our boys; told the enemy that we are determined to bring our men home, and dramatized to the whole world the barbaric treatment of POW's by North Vietnam.

Callously disregarding the families of the POW's, Senator Fulbright and his friends loudly and immediately attacked the effort. Senator Muskie called it an "exercise in futility." . . . "even a success . . . would still have been a failure, . . . and Senator Kennedy, "I just deplore the policy that permitted them (the rescuers) to go."

On October 7, 1970, President Nixon said: ". . . I propose the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners of war held by both sides. . . . I propose that all prisoners of war, without exception, without condition, be released now to return to the place of their choice."

I urge you to support the President; support those brave men in enemy camps; support our men in Vietnam. When the Fulbrights, Kennedys, and Muskies carp away at this brave rescue mission, tell them what we have been saying all along: "Don't tell us; tell it to Hanoi!"

"TELL-IT-TO-HANOI" COMMITTEE

"OK! OK! YOUR LOUSY MORALE HAS MADE THE GENERAL CRY AND I HOPE YOU'RE PROUD OF YOURSELVES!"



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Albright Sees 'Unsettled' Universities

Projections: The Future of Higher Education

People in higher education are not prepared to set goals or establish priorities but prefer to "let tomorrow take care of itself," according to Dr. A.D. Albright, UK vice president for institutional planning.

Dr. Albright recently told a group of graduate students in the Department of Higher Education of some of his projections on the future of higher education.

"Looking to the future is most important in institutions," he said. "Until recently, this was considered crazy. It was thought that educators should look to the past, because even though we could not go that way again, we could learn from and reconstruct the past, but that is much

like squeezing a lemon to get a cyclamate."

Unsettled Institution

He added that within the next 10 years "universities probably will be the most unsettled of all institutions and will not be able to perform as well those

'Looking to the future is most important in institutions. Until recently, this was considered crazy.'

roles for which they were set up. "The reason already is apparent—universities are going to be so concerned with their own adaptive processes that they will not be as formative, critical and

innovative as they should be," Dr. Albright said.

Projecting how matters will be at the top policy levels, Dr. Albright said "the struggle for power over the universities and their governance will increase as controversy increases. From the

elite to the dispossessed minorities and from group to group—their governance will increase as controversy increases. From the elite to the dispossessed minorities and from group to group—

each will be pushing for its views to be adopted, along with those wishing to expand opportunities in higher education, and those known as "reductionists."

"Resources needed by the institution will not be available in sufficient amounts. However, there will be a resurgence of more support in the latter half of the decade, accompanied by insistence on better academic management. There will be better ways of gaining interdependence on the part of both the administration and organizational units," Dr. Albright continued.

"Can we keep buying books when printed material becomes more and more profuse?" he asked. "We must plan for more mechanized methods of information retrieval because learning will depend on a very quick digest of information."

Dr. Albright pointed out that by 1963 a total of 3.4 million articles had been published in the field of chemistry. Four and a half years later, about one million more were published. Mathematics produces 1,000 articles each month. There are 6,000 better journals in biological science. Two countries alone produce 400,000 articles in biological science each year.

"Much large-scale research needing large groups of people and sophisticated instrumentation and engineering will move away from universities, and research performed by an individual or by small groups will remain on campuses," Dr. Albright said.

Dr. Albright also explained that "there is very little pre-

academic discipline will be separate. We are not organized the way people learn, or the way assistance is given. We are organized on patches of knowledge," Dr. Albright said.

"We will have ask ourselves: can a student think more analytically or creatively than when he came into the institution? Knowledge is what you use to think with. We do not often need little packets of information you can pull out like a Kleenex," he added.

Dr. Albright predicts more pooling or academic programs. For instance, various programs will be placed in one or two state universities, because "we are all in the education business." A student might spend a month at one university and then go to another.

"We will get away from institutional insularity. We will need more student mobility among institutions at the upper classman and graduate level, along with greater transferability of credit," he added.

"There will be shared decision-making and responsibility. Collective bargaining will be different in different institutions. The small vestiges of 'in loco parentis' will fade rapidly. Students will mostly make up and control their own codes of behavior. Students will come to look at their professors as clients look at professionals, from whom they expect certain services."

The public is concerned that all state institutions band together to provide the best possible education, and Dr. Albright said

University Reforms Urged

SAN FRANCISCO (CPS)—The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education has recommended major reforms in colleges that would cut the time needed to earn degrees, provide educational opportunity for many more people, and greatly reduce schools' total expenses.

These changes would alleviate some of the "legitimate complaints of students and thereby remove some causes of campus unrest, the Carnegie report said. "But that was not our major concern," said the commission's chairman, Clark Kerr, former president of the U. of California.

The prestigious commission also includes Harvard president Nathan M. Pusey, Notre Dame president Rev. Thomas M. Hesburgh, former Pennsylvania governor William Scranton, and UC regent Norton Simon.

The Carnegie report, more than a year in preparation, made five main recommendations to US colleges and high schools:

► Cut the time needed for most degrees—from four years to three years for the bachelor's degree as in Britain, and by one or two years for the Ph.D. and MD. This action would cut operating expenses for American higher education by 10 to 15 percent by 1980, Kerr said.

"There is too much time spent on formal education," he said.

► Encourage students to take time out to work full time between high school and college, or to "stop-out" of college for a while and find a job.

"The college should not help indefinitely prolong an aimless search for an experimentation with various life styles. It seldom benefits either the student or the college," the report said.

'Too much time spent on formal education.'

These first two recommendations follow the current trend in US education circles toward discouraging more and more students from spending more and more years in colleges, seeking training for largely nonexistent jobs in teaching, journalism, etc. But it does not answer the question of what to do with these "stop-outs" and non-students today when all jobs are hard to find.

► Provide opportunities for higher education throughout a person's lifetime, whether he has a bachelor's degree or not.

► Make educational opportunities available to "those who have been neglected," such as minorities, women, and older people.

To accomplish these two recommendations, the Carnegie commission wants to continue to increase the number and enrollment of community and junior colleges. It advises federal support for two years of post-high school education for everyone, on the model of New York state where community colleges have a recently instituted "open admissions" plan.

However, the nation's two-year colleges generally have much higher drop-out and force-out (failure and expulsion) rates than the four-year schools. This attrition rate is planned into most junior colleges serving lower income and racial minority communities.

Finally, create two new degrees; a Doctor of Arts or DA to replace the Ph. D. as the main degree for college teachers; and a Master of Philosophy of Ph.M. for high school and community college teachers. The important Carnegie-Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh already offers a DA.

"The Ph.D. now has a headlock on much of higher education," the commission said. "We now select a student to do research; then employ him to teach; and then promote him on the basis of his research. This both confuses him and subverts the teaching process."

Acceptance of this top-to-bottom restructuring will not be easy, Kerr said.

"I expect it will be popular with legislators and boards of regents, because of its money-saving aspects. High schools should like it because it means upgrading the level of high school teaching to allow the three-year bachelor's degree," he said.

The hang-up may come from university professors, he indicated.

"Change comes hard because a faculty is a lot like a guide, where no change is made until almost everyone endorses it," Kerr said. And these reforms will make little difference unless they are adopted by most colleges, he added.

S.I. Hayakawa, the San Francisco State president who rose to his office and national acclaim for his hard-line stand against the 1968-69 student-faculty anti-racism strike at the college, quickly endorsed the time-and-money saving plan. He also pointed out that he has been recommending similar measures.

"In my public statements for the last two months I have been recommending eliminating the last year of high school and combining it with the first year of college. Doing it the other way around, as the commission recommended, would be just as good," Hayakawa said.

Leaders Polarized
Moseley Declares

FRANKFORT (AP) — A Republican candidate for superintendent of public instruction declared Monday the gravest problem facing public education in Kentucky was the polarization of educational leadership.

Douglas D. Moseley, Columbia, made the statement after filing as a candidate in the May primary. He is a Methodist minister and former professor and assistant to the president at Lindsey Wilson Junior College at Columbia in Adair County.

Moseley, 42, resigned as Southeast Kentucky district manager for the state Parks Department last week to become a candidate, his first attempt at elected political office.

Moseley said he felt the "most serious problem facing public education is the growing fragmentation and polarization of educational leadership."

"At a time when all persons and organizations should be working closely together for the benefit of our children and youth," he asserted, "the Kentucky Education Association, the Kentucky School Board Association of School Administrators,

the executive and legislative branches of government and the Department of Education find themselves lacking the communication necessary to meet our educational needs."

Moseley said he was committed to implementing a "sound financial program to undergird education so that biennial treks to the governor and the legislature for more money will not be necessary."

"Such a program undergirded by adequate revenue, stimulated by a growing economy and streamlined by new innovative methods," he said, "would in the long run be more productive and less expensive."

"Everyone must agree, however," he added, "that the entire educational process would be far less expensive if all educationally oriented groups worked cooperatively for common goals instead of each seeking to achieve its own objective alone."

He asserted that the state school system needed both good facilities and good salaries—"salaries that will attract and keep good teachers, both men and women, in the classroom."

'Liberal arts will have to be rescued from formalism and return to a quest for meaning . . .'

paration for college teaching and no preparation for research except that which is done on a doctoral dissertation, for large group or large scale investigations."

Universities will lean more to academic programs that are accelerated, and computerized and tailored to the individual. "The so-called liberal arts will have to be rescued from formalism and return to a quest for meaning, values, choices and identity."

"All this will mean that the structure of universities will change, even though they will try to cling like barnacles on a ship to the old-style organization," Dr. Albright predicted.

"One question is how long will the academic department be a viable, structural unit for what is needed? The department has come to be a divisive form. Universities will go to the formulation of programs, but not very

he thinks that a public corporation will be tried to do this kind of planning—if existing mechanisms can't get the job done.

Both the renovation of knowledge and the renovation of the individual is important, Dr. Albright explained. "Recurrent education will increase. Students will not go directly from high school into college, because in this rapidly changing world they do not really know what they are going to do," he said.

Only 12 and a half percent of those student who enter UK actually get their degree four years later. It is taking longer now to get a degree, he explained.

"Professions are in a kind of continuing education program because most information is out of date in eight years. It is estimated that a person will have to be retrained educationally five times during his working years," Dr. Albright said.

GIFTED READER & ADVISOR
MADAM MARIE

I do hereby solemnly swear to make no charge if I do not faithfully fulfill every word in this statement. I'll tell you just what you want to know about friends, enemies or rivals, whether husband, wife or sweetheart is true or false; how to gain the love you most desire; control or influence the action of anyone even though miles away.

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Jefferson Community College: As it Grows, So Do its Problems

By AVERY JENKINS

When you're director of a community college, your big problems may concern construction on your new building which is almost a year behind schedule, enrollment at nearly double what was projected, and you have a large number of students undecided on what they want to study. But these frustrations tend to become tremendous challenges if you're also an imaginative administrator.

Dr. John T. Smith is a soft-spoken, amiable educator who received his doctorate from the University of Kentucky in 1961, and he must daily make decisions that will affect the success of Jefferson Community College in Louisville.

From his office in what formerly was the Presbyterian Theological Seminary building, Dr. Smith directs the education of some 2,531 students.

A new 12-story classroom building overshadows his office.

The grey-stone building, completed in 1967, is the principle structure of the college, but it is being overshadowed by a new 12-story classroom building under construction immediately north of it.

1,800 Students

"We had the equivalent of about 1,800 full-time students last fall," says Dr. Smith. "The original projection of a few years ago was that we would have about 1,000. Some 300 of our students are taking science classes at the Kentucky Southern College campus near St. Matthews."

He pointed out that the college offers the general education courses for nurses in training at St. Joseph Infirmary and Kentucky Baptist Hospital, in addition to carrying on the technology program for the two-year associate degree and the transfer program. In the latter, students earn credit hours in the freshman and sophomore years before transferring to a four-year institution to complete their baccalaureate degree.

"Whenever possible, we send instructors to the hospital to teach the nurses, rather than have all of them come over to the college. This allows us to expand our use of the college facilities and it also reduces their transportation problems," Dr. Smith added.

"Recently, we have been working on a projection which shows that we will have some 3,900 students and will represent a full-time equivalency of about 2770, based on 16 semester hour schedules. As we look ahead to

ed the second floor of the old University of Louisville Dental School, which is immediately east of our building. This has allowed us to enroll those who have applied and presented complete credentials. A story appeared in the local newspapers in 1970 stating that approximately 1,000 had been turned away for lack of facilities. The story should have stated that most of these applicants had failed to submit their credentials for admission on time."

Dr. Smith says he is a firm

the end result is that many people tend to look down upon any program of training which is less than baccalaureate."

Approximately a fourth of the students now are in the associate degree program at Jefferson. Dr. Smith predicts that half will be in the program by the 1975-76 school year.

Counseling Stressed

"We are giving a great deal of attention currently to counseling, testing and developmental programs," Dr. Smith adds.



Dr. John T. Smith, director of Jefferson Community College, is shown at a meeting of community college directors at the University of Kentucky. He believes the technical courses study program in community colleges can be expanded to serve the needs of the community and to provide an education for students who don't choose to study for the

baccalaureate degree. "Recently, we have been working on a projection which shows that we will have some 3,900 students in the 1971-72 school year," Smith said. He explained that in the future, additional facilities must be found or there would have to be a limit on enrollment.

the 1975-76 school year, we realize we can reasonably expect to have reached an enrollment of 7,901. According to the original projected schedule of buildings to be erected, we should have seven buildings to accommodate that enrollment.

Need of Facilities

"Unless we make the decision to limit enrollment in the future, we will have to obtain additional facilities. Already, we have rent-

believer in a comprehensive community college. He would like to see more students taking advantage of the technical programs and earning the two-year associate degree.

"Some of our students who are in the baccalaureate program would perhaps achieve greater success in the associate degree programs. In many cases this is the result of parental pressures. A type of 'sheepskin psychosis' has developed in our society and

He goes on to explain that often students who are having difficulty with their work will admit to a counselor that they are attempting to study in a field in which they are not interested. "Intensive efforts are being made to help the student decide on an alternate program for which he does have interest, aptitude and potential ability."

The testing program is designed to discover the strengths,

weakness and interests of each student. At present, the American College Testing program is in the process of validating a testing program designed especially for associate degree students. The test, when ready for use, will provide an excellent instrument for helping to counsel these students into the program for which they are best fitted.

A developmental preparatory program has been conducted for those disadvantaged students planning to enter the technical programs this semester. It was particularly designed for students who have been out of school for a few years and have academic deficiencies. Developmental assistance is given in reading, English and mathematics. During the spring semester the college will set up a learning laboratory where these students can get special academic assistance while they actually are enrolled in the technical program.

"Project Exposure" stresses individual guidance.

'Project Exposure'

The program which has just been described holds promise for the student body as a whole, according to Dr. Smith. He says there is a great need for each student to have exposure to various careers, evaluation and counseling toward a career.

Of equal importance is an opportunity for guidance and assistance on an individual basis during at least one full semester of college work. "Project Exposure" has been developed by the administrative staff of Jefferson Community College in an effort to meet such needs. Various funding agencies are being approached in an effort to have the project funded.

"We know we face many problems, but each problem presents a challenge and we believe that through our combined efforts we will be able to move Jefferson Community College toward the goal for which it was created," Dr. Smith concludes.

PERSONAL MESSAGES IN THE KENTUCKY KERNEL
CLASSIFIED COLUMN BRING RESULTS.

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Today and Tomorrow
Is With It!

- You'll find an organized list of campus meetings
- Announcements of movies, lectures, concerts and forums
- Campus Activities
- Placement Center Employment Opportunities

Reading Specialist Supports Private Firms in Education

What does a reading specialist think about the current trend toward school systems' contracting with commercial firms to teach reading to the pupils?

"In the long run it may be good for education in general," said Dr. Earl F. Rankin, University of Kentucky professor of education.

Dr. Rankin believes that it may serve to stimulate innovations in the field of education. "One of the positive features of such contracts is teacher accountability, where a close look is given to the results in student achievement attained by each teacher," Dr. Rankin added.

"Teachers may receive a monetary reward on the basis of these results. This is desirable, because just as children react to reinforcement, teachers also need reinforcements to modify or improve their behavior as teachers," he pointed out.

"Motivation is very important for teachers—it is a basic facet of human nature. However, we tend to overlook this."

Evaluation Problem

Dr. Rankin sees evaluation as the major problem associated with these contracts and thinks that a third party should be used in evaluating student achievement.

"In one well-known instance, a private company was accused by the contracting school system of doctoring the tests to make the results look better so the company could increase its profits," Dr. Rankin explained.

"This is why it is important for a third party to give tests and interpret scores in assessing the outcomes of these programs. The third party might be a testing agency, a university organization or committee which could move in and take care of the evaluation procedure, or it might be a company set up just for this purpose," he continued.

Another problem facing a teacher is that she does not have all the factors influencing learning in the classroom under her

control. Such factors include the pupil's psychological make-up and his neighborhood and family situation.

Everyone 'Copping Out'

"There is a tendency today for first the parents and then the teacher to say they cannot do anything with a child to make him learn. Soon we have an anarchic condition, where everyone is copping out. If neither the parent nor the teacher will hold themselves accountable, then the controlling factor will be the peer groups—other children—which will control their members.

"The teacher should be the most important element in education in determining student behaviors, and they can only do this by changing the environment which is inductive to effective learning," Dr. Rankin said.

"There are dangers involved in contracts, but there also are possibilities. We have to take a close look," he added.

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Third Assistant Signed by Ray

University of Kentucky football coach John Ray today announced the addition of Harold T. (Hal) Hunter to the Wildcat staff.

Hunter's assignment will be the offensive line, the same responsibility he held at Duke University the past four years. He replaces Jim Poynter, who has left the Wildcat staff.

A native of Canonsburg, Pa. the 37-year-old Hunter has 10 years of playing experience and 14 years of coaching experience.

At Cannonsburg-McMillan High from 1947-51, he earned letters in football, wrestling and track. He played four years at the University of Pittsburgh, starting three years at guard and linebacker, was Associated Press "Lineman of the Week" in 1954 and captain of the 1955 Pitt Sugar Bowl team. He was All-East in 1955 and a United Press All-Bowl selection in 1956.

Hunter also earned three letters in wrestling and finished fourth in the National AAU in 1956. After graduating from Pitt with a bachelor's degree in secondary education, he was an offensive guard with the Pittsburgh Steelers of the NFL in 1956.

He began his professional career as football and wrestling coach at Avella Senior High in Pennsylvania. He was defensive coordinator and head wrestling coach at Washington & Jefferson

College in 1958-59 and chief assistant in charge of offense at the University of Richmond in 1959-61.

Hunter served as offensive line coach at West Virginia University in 1962, when he completed requirements for a Master's degree, and was offensive coordinator the following year.

coach at the University of Maryland in 1964-65 and then joined the Duke staff for the 1966 season.

Here is how Ray's staff now lines up:

OFFENSE: Carroll Huntress, backfield; George Sefcik, receivers; Hunter, offensive line; Joe Haering, assistant backfield.

DEFENSE: Dave Adolph, defensive linebackers and coordinator, Alex Gibbs, secondary; Dan Sekanovich, line. **STAFF:** Frank Ham, administrative assistant; Ron Cain, assistant coach and recruiter; Roy Don Wilson, trainer; Jim Stubblefield, academic advisor; Carl Espin, equipment.



Head Football coach John Ray (seated) studies a letter along with new assistant coaches (l. to r.) Alex Gibbs, Dan Sekanovich, and Hal Hunter. The most recent signee is Hunter, who officially joined the Wildcat staff Monday.

Sports Scene

PRESS BOX

with Mike Tierney

Four years ago, a newly-hired high school basketball coach noticed a huge, gawky kid walking in the hall one morning. The coach asked the kid if he had ever played basketball before. The kid said "yes" so the intrigued coach invited him to practice that afternoon.

The kid had lied. He had never played before. And, at 16 years old, he stood 6-foot-10.

His first few games were most embarrassing. After a few brief substitute roles, his future in basketball was dim.

Suddenly he began to improve rapidly. He earned a starting position near the end of the season.

He continued to improve in his junior year and made the All-State team. And, the following season, the stumbling, uncoordinated kid of two years ago was voted as Kentucky's best high school player.

"He invited me into his office one day," said the kid, reminiscing. "I said I could play basketball, but he soon found out differently."

"He took me under his wing, just like a son. He taught me everything I knew until I came here."

Enrolls at UK

"Here" is the University of Kentucky, one of nearly 200 universities actively recruiting him. The losers in the recruiting war were shocked. Why?

He is black—the first black ever to receive a scholarship from UK.

In his first year at Lexington, he played for the local AAU team. Now over seven feet tall, he averaged 18 points in a style of play that severely restricts the center. His coach, Scotty Baesler, termed him "the greatest clutch player I've ever seen."

This season, the now-strong, more agile kid outgrew two outstanding teammates to gain a starting berth on the UK team. It is rare when a sophomore starts for the Wildcats.

Currently he is the team's third leading scorer (15.8) and the top rebounder (10.4). He is probably the best center in the Southeastern Conference.

Yet, despite all of this, Tom Payne has taken more abuse than any college basketball player I've ever seen.

And, remarkably, most of the

criticism has come from so-called UK fans.

Payne is Inexperienced

Is it a coincidence that Payne is the most criticized player? Are the criticisms racially oriented?

An accurate answer is impossible. Consciously or unconsciously, race may affect the arguments of some. But I am, though I may be wrong, assuming that the race question is minor.

Instead I assume that the critics are judging Payne solely on the opinion that he is playing poorly.

Point 1: Tom Payne is unique. His case is probably unprecedented in recent basketball history. How could a boy his size go unnoticed by roundballers in Kentucky for so long?

Payne has had four years of basketball education. Most college players today have played on teams since grade school.

Consequently most players' careers have lasted for as long as 10 years.

Do you find many 4th graders that are more advanced than 10th graders?

Aleincidor Was Hated

Point 2: Until I met Payne, the most abused player I ever saw was Lew Aleincidor.

When UCLA won the national championship in Louisville four years ago, Aleincidor was brutally harassed by the anti-UCLA crowd.

If Lew scored, he was booed for not swishing the ball. If he drove for the basket, he was booed for not dribbling behind his back. If he shot from outside five feet, he was booed for being a gun.

For some unknown reason (jealousy is my guess), the big man in basketball is hated by the typical fan. Before Payne and Aleincidor, there were Chamberlain and names of lesser status like Henry Finkel and Mel Counts.

But one must remember that big men are not as quick as the smaller players. The giants do not have the speed or fitness of the ballhandler, and the control and poise of the outside shooter.

They perform their duty in an unpretty manner. But their contribution to basketball is just as important, and their job is just as difficult as the little men.

Lots of Pressure

Point 3. As the first black player on a team that is in the national spotlight constantly, Payne has more pressure on him than any other player in the school's history. The pressure is increasing, and it will continue until his graduation. Especially it will multiply if the abuse, both away and at home, remains.

Many people would give up. "I don't care about what other people are saying," said Payne. "I think I'm doing a good job,

especially since I've had tendinitis.

"Issel left last year, and they expect me, a sophomore, to step right in where Issel, a senior, left off."

In Knoxville last Saturday, where UK lost to the Tennessee Vols, the abuse rose to a crescendo. The Tennessee fans verbally attacked Payne.

"They called him... well, you know," said teammate Mike Casey after the game.

I suppose that the blacks reading this article may understand the situation. But if the whites would try to picture themselves in an arena packed with 13,000 raging blackyelling racial epithets, they may understand.

Would you be able to concentrate on something so relatively unimportant as basketball?

Someday...

Jim Andrews, the second-string center, is a great player. Except for Johnny Neumann, who played sparingly last year, Jim was the best freshman in the league.

Conclusion: At the moment, Payne may not be as good. Because of his inexperience, Tom is still miles away from reaching a peak—perhaps farther away than any other college player. He has great room for improvement.

And, given the time to play, Tom will overcome this major drawback.

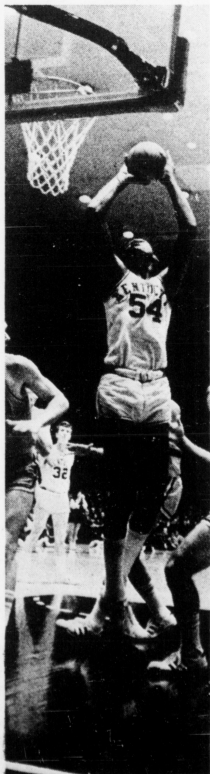
The abuse isn't helping Tom's speed to improvement. Actually it could ruin his promising career.

Payne is trying to ignore it all.

"I have a lot of mental pressure on me, but it really isn't affecting my play. I mostly need experience."

"I've got to get in the right mental frame of mind. I know I can play well."

Yes, you can, and you will. If you can conquer the abuse and disregard the immature fans, you will be a super basketball player.



TOM PAYNE

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Abortion Views Define When Life Begins

Continued from Page 1

however, a recent Gallup Poll showed 31 percent of Catholics favoring liberalized abortion laws.)

Dr. Michael McQuillen, a neurologist at the UK Medical Center, is a Catholic, but says his opinions are not based on his religious faith. He says abortion is of great concern to him because "I am a human being."

'A woman should not be denied the right to decide if she wants a child.'

He continued, "I will fight for the continuance of the law that protects the right of the unborn child until someone can show me without a shadow of a doubt that this is not an unborn child."

Differ Or Ignore

The pro-abortion people differ or ignore the question as to when life starts, but most agree with Dr. Philip Crossen, a Lexington obstetrician-gynecologist, who says, "If contraception which keeps the sperm and egg from getting together is legal, why should abortion be illegal when it is just stopping the sperm and egg a few more cells along?"

Another argument for abortion is that it is in the interest of the fetus. Usually in such cases where the mother has contracted rubella (German measles) in the first trimester (three months) of pregnancy, there is a good chance that the baby will be born deformed. At present, under most laws, the woman could not be aborted because her life is not in danger.

Opponents ask, "How can it be in the interest of the fetus to kill it?" McQuillen says, concerning rubella babies, "the in-

cidence (of deformity) is not 100 percent so you can't tell which baby will or will not be affected."

'Suffocate The Unfit'

In a letter to the editor of a daily newspaper a reader wrote, "If conscience allows the taking of human life at its inception and if abortion is to be made legal as some are proposing, why not wait until the baby is born and at that time suffo-

cate the unfit? Surely the advocates of abortion should not consider killing at one stage of human life as fundamentally different from killing at another?"

An answer to that kind of question is presented by Garret Hardin, a professor of human ecology at the University of California and a leading spokesman for the abortion repeal groups:

"Is it right to say that John Smith at 21 days of true age is in some sense identical with John Smith at 1,938 days? Potentially, the former can develop into the latter. But is this potential important or valuable enough to justify damaging the unwilling mother's life by refusing to sacrifice potential?"

Another question: "Shouldn't abortion be allowed in cases of rape or incest?" Dr. McQuillen replies with a resounding, "No!" He said that his obstetrical colleagues tell him that "things can be done within the first hours to terminate conception" (Morning-after pills). "But," he continued, "when they come three months later and say they're pregnant from rape, I ask my-

self if they really have been raped."

Another point of discussion deals with the rights of women. Opponents say that fetal rights are more important. In their opinion if a woman wants to control her own body she should use contraception; if the health of the woman is in danger, they say, the child will not remain in her body anyway.

Dr. Crossen counters: "The rights of a woman are well-established, whereas I don't think the rights of a bunch of cells are. A woman should not be denied the right to decide if she wants a child."

In June 1968, the Citizen's Advisory Council on the Status of Women reported to Congress that they were convinced that "the right of a woman to determine her own reproductive life is a basic human right," and recommended that the laws penalizing abortion be repealed.

The women's Liberation abortion counseling service in Lexington includes this statement in the leaflet given women they have counseled: "It is a very important that you know that your abortion was your right. To us, the moral question of abortion is irrelevant. If you think that a fetus is a human life the moment it is conceived, then you probably consider abortion murder. If you do not feel this way and want to have an abortion, then it is your right to have a safe operation that is legal. You cannot count on living through an illegal abortion. Every woman has the right to make her own decisions about religion, philosophy, life, death. You do not deserve to die on the abortionist's table just because you may not agree

with one who is opposed to abortion.

"The right to abortion is the foundation of society's long struggle to guarantee that every child comes into this world wanted, loved, and cared for. The right to abortion, along with all birth control measures, must establish the Century of the Wanted Child because all mothers will become mothers by choice."

Proponents also say that since contraceptive methods aren't 100 percent effective, and since some women cannot use the most effective types, then abortion should be there as a "backdrop of contraception."

Garret Hardin comments, "Abortion is not so much an alternative to contraception as it is a subsidiary method of birth control, to be used when

The National Association to Repeal Abortion Laws (NARAL) estimates that there are 750,000 unwanted births each year in the United States. They say, "Repeal of abortion laws would allow women total control over their own fertility and improve the life situation of millions of Americans."

On the other side, Dr. Hardin pointed out that legal abortions are not readily available in Sweden and other European countries and that it is a system of "managing compulsory pregnancy."

The opponents of legalized abortion will continue to say, like Dr. Frank Ayd, "Abortion is birth control achieved by destroying fetal life that has arbitrarily been decelerated devoid of

'When they come three months later and say they're pregnant from rape, I ask myself if they really have been raped.'

the primary method fails—as it so often does." He speculates that the failure rate of the Pill produces about a quarter of a million unwanted pregnancies a year in the U.S.

Another argument for abortion stems from the fear of overpopulation. Advocates maintain that the world's population explosion is one of mankind's most crucial problems. Planned Parenthood groups and such organizations as Zero Population Growth, which have local chapters, see abortion as a contraceptive method when other methods fail or are unavailable. They associate their dictum that "every child born should be wanted" with the concept of abortion as contraceptive.

value by the mother and or society. It is a denial of the sanctity of life and an affirmation that the value of human life is not intrinsically determined."

The advocates will continue, too: "There can be nothing more destructive to a child's spirit than being unwanted, and there are few things more disruptive of a woman's spirit than being forced without love or need into motherhood. Abortion when performed by a licensed physician should be entirely removed from the domain of criminal law . . . a woman should have the right to abort or not, just as she has a right to marry or not" (Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, Inc.).

258-4824

The last day to have senior pictures made is Friday, January 29. . . . For an appointment call John Mitchell in the basement of Kastle Hall on or before Thursday, January 28.