

# Biological sciences: low on the totem pole?

This is the last article of a four-part series dealing with the problems inherent in a department's relationships with a University. Today: Some conclusions.

By WILLIE GATES III  
and JANE BROWN

The Thomas Hunt Morgan School of Biological Sciences is concerned with only three of the 30 departments in the Arts and Sciences College. But it seems that those three have managed to remain the "low man on the totem pole" for a long time, and may continue so if some essential facts are not uncovered and remedied.

These facts, however, are hard to document, and even harder in most cases, to discover. Many times, too, the facts can be interpreted in almost contradictory terms. For example, often the term "Student Credit Hours" is brought up when discussing the criteria used in assessing a department's worth. Student

Credit Hours refers to the number of students enrolled multiplies by the number of credit hours these students take. This concept is often used in preference to enrollment because enrollment figures are sometimes said to be misleading in that they include students taking just one course.

But even Student Credit Hours can be ambiguous. In the case of the large Biology 100-101 classes, if a simple two-hour lab were added to the class, increase the total number of Student Credit Hours for the whole school by about 33 percent. These are the concepts and figures that are essential in evaluating a department's position, yet many times they are meaningless.

The problem in gaining a clear picture of the essential conflicts is that many of the figures can be interpreted in a number of ways. Many times these figures change as more components are added. The issues are hardly black and white. And in picking

one's way through the semi-facts, only assumptions can validly be made.

At other times, it is difficult to determine all the facts. For example, Dean Wimberly C. Royster, commenting on how much support the school had received, used as an example the hiring of two new zoology professors. He asked why there weren't any new classes, implying that the administration was working in the right direction, but that the school was not following through. Later it was learned that the professors had arrived here only in January, hardly enough time to begin classes this semester.

It seems that many of the inconsistencies in the theories presented perhaps could be seen as camouflage for the essential problems. Undergraduates and some graduate students, who seem to be more candid in their comments, seem to think that more goes on than can be seen on the surface.

Continued on Page 8, Col. 1

## THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Thursday, March 11, 1971

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### Althoff decides not to enter race

By RON HAWKINS  
Assistant Managing Editor

Student Government Vice President Skip Althoff reversed prior sentiments and decided yesterday not to run for SG president.

Althoff said in a prepared statement, "My decision not to run is based on two considerations. First, in all good conscience I must admit that I have serious reservations about abandoning present concerns to seek the presidency. There are too many matters which need to be completed prior to the end of my term as vice president. I think students' interests are better advanced by one who's every action is not considered to be political in nature."

"The second consideration," added Althoff, "is personal." Althoff said his withdrawal from the race made the SG presidential campaign "a completely different race." However, he refused to endorse any of the other candidates.

Paster files for VP

Tuesday SG representative Willie Gates and Mark Paster had both announced that they were running for the SG presidency. Yesterday Paster and Gates announced that they were going to work as a team and Paster withdrew from the running for SG President. Paster will

seek the vice presidency instead.

Paster's and Gates' statement said, "We have made this decision because we feel that we are in very close agreement on the essential issues that we feel Student Government should face during the next year. We both feel that the area of academic concern of is paramount importance and that we can better achieve this goal by working together than we can by being divided."

Wendelsdorf files

Scott Wendelsdorf, editor of the College of Law's Kentucky Commentator, filed to run for SG President as he said he would. Also, Rebecca Westerfield filed to run for vice president as Wendelsdorf's running mate.

Wendelsdorf and Westerfield are running on a ticket that promises to use the powers available to the Student Government to achieve "radical change in the area of student right, academic affairs, and the whole spectrum of student concerns."

Skip Taylor, Arts and Sciences junior, also filed SG president. Leonard Medley, senior in Arts and Sciences, filed for Vice and Sciences, filed for vice president as Taylor's running mate.

Taylor's platform centers around academic changes, an open speaker policy, and getting a new athletic stadium.



A tea was given yesterday at Maxwell Place by Mrs. Otis A. Singletary for handicapped students. At the social gathering from left to right are: Midge Ball, Mrs. Singletary, Rita Webber, Peggy Corn, and Jack Karnes, director of handicapped students. (Kernel photo by Mike Walker)

### Tea time

### University owns site

## Strip mining may affect woodland

By GREG HARTMANN  
Kernel Staff Writer

The threat of strip mining looms again over Robinson Forest, a 15,000-acre woodland owned by the University.

Under consideration in Frankfort is a request by Vols Coal Inc. to strip 29 acres on a stream feeding into Buckhorn Creek, the forest's main waterway.

The proposed stripping would not be on University-owned land, but UK officials maintain that ecological problems would move down the watershed into Robinson Forest. UK halted two strip mining attempts earlier this year by convincing the Kentucky Department of Natural Resources not to issue stripping permits.

One problem in keeping Robinson Forest intact has been that the University-owned property does not include the entire Buckhorn Creek watershed. Thousands of acres in the basin are available for stripping.

This may be changed. Dr. Thomas Hansbrough, head of the Department of Forestry, says the College of Agriculture has asked the Department of Natural Resources to ban all stripping in the Buckhorn watershed.

UK officials feel the stripping requests could not have come at a worse time. University scientists are preparing new, greatly expanded research programs

to be carried out in Robinson Forest. If stripping contaminates the streams, their work will be impossible.

Dr. Ed White, a Department of Forestry researcher, says Robinson Forest is a unique research facility, with 12,000 of its 15,000 acres contained within a series of ridges. Because it lies in a basin the forest is isolated from surrounding ecosystems, and is perfect for controlled watershed research.

The forest is also valuable due to its undisturbed condition. It was last logged in 1923, just before it was presented to UK. Since then the University has maintained it in perfect condition, making it a research facility which officials say is unmatched in the eastern United States.

Past experiments run in Robinson Forest have ranged from

wildlife studies to microclimatology. Now the emphasis is shifting.

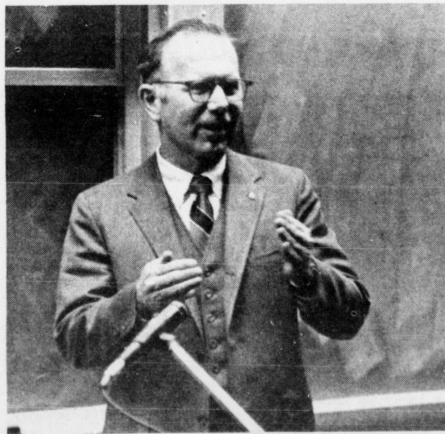
The new programs UK researchers want to set up deal with "baseline data." This means fantastically detailed information on what goes on in a forest—movement of chemicals in ecosystems, stream sedimentation, etc.

If UK researchers can collect this vital basic material on an undisturbed ecosystem like Robinson Forest, they will have a scientific control against which to measure the effects of all future experiments.

UK officials maintain that any stripping done in the watershed will contaminate the streams with chemical runoff, making it impossible to collect the needed baseline data. This would adversely affect all future experiments in Robinson Forest, they say.

Dr. O. Little, associate dean of research, countered arguments about the value of the coal in the area by pointing out the corresponding value of agriculture research to the state.

Researchers in the Department of Forestry also pointed out benefits to the state from their work, as in the areas of water quality and meeting the growing demands for lumber.



### True talk?

Harris C. True defended development of the SST last night at a lecture sponsored by the Environmental Awareness Society. A story on his defense of the SST is on page 6. (Kernel photo by George Gibson)

# news kernels

From AP reports

WASHINGTON—A federal judge Wednesday temporarily blocked the United Transportation Union from a threatened strike against two railroads to bring pressure on the entire industry in a wage dispute. He issued a temporary injunction against the scheduled strike but the union apparently would be free to strike all of the nation's railroads because all delaying procedures under the Railway Labor Act have been exhausted.

WASHINGTON—Former Brig. Gen. Earl F. Cole, denying that he was a bribe-taker or a mobster, told Senate investigators Wednesday his career has been wrecked by "untrue and slanderous accusations." The retired Army officer was warned that perjury charges may be filed against him unless he can offer convincing explanations of scores of allegations that he wrongfully used his rank in Vietnam to aid corrupt sales schemes.

WASHINGTON—The Russians have deployed a variable-range strategic nuclear missile which may be adjustable to strike either the United States or Western Europe, Adm. Thomas M. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the House Armed Services Committee Wednesday.

LOUISVILLE—The city plans to extend a formal invitation to the Democratic party to hold its national convention here next year.

Mayor Frank Burke, Jefferson County Judge Todd Hollenbach, Convention Bureau Chief Lewis Kingley and Democratic National Committeewoman Mrs. Dann Bych will meet with national party members in Washington March 29-30.

Kingley said Wednesday the group planned to emphasize the city's central location and the fact that all 3,000 national delegates could be seated on the floor of Freedom Hall with enough room left for television cameras and candidate demonstrations.

WASHINGTON—The chairman of a House subcommittee investigating the Kentucky coal mine blast that killed 38 men, said Wednesday the mine owners apparently had "some kind of working arrangement" with the federal mine inspectors in the area.

Rep. John H. Dent, D-Pa., said federal inspections of the mine in Hyden, Ky., showed persistent violations of the law that should have caused it to be shut down before the Dec. 30 explosion.

WASHINGTON—The Senate approved today a proposed constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 18 in state and local as well as federal elections.

The amendment, is to extend full voting rights to nearly 11 million young people, now goes to the House where it is to be acted on next week.

Sponsors are driving for quick congressional approval so that the states will have an opportunity to ratify it before next year's elections.

SAIGON—The North Vietnamese have stepped up pressure on royal Laotian army troops fighting about 80 miles south of the South Vietnamese drive into Laos.

A Laotian military spokesman said in Vietiane on Wednesday that the North Vietnamese had driven the royal troops off the eastern edge of the Bolovens Plateau where they held positions overlooking the Ho Chi Minh trail.

FRANKFORT—A combined House-Senate reapportionment bill breezed through the House 81-19 Wednesday and later was quickly reported out of a Senate committee with no changes made.

## THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Applications are now being taken by Publications Adviser

Charles Reynolds

for next year's editors of

The Kentucky Kernel and The Kentuckian

Aspirants for editor are asked to deliver a two-page summary of attributes and reasons for desiring the position, together with a transcript of all college work, to Mr. Reynolds in Room 113 of the Journalism Building before April 5.

The Board of Student Publications will meet later in April to choose the editors. Applicants will be interviewed by the board.

# Calley ignored orders Media testifies at trial

FT. BENNING, Ga. (AP)—Capt. Ernest Medina testified Wednesday that Lt. William L. Calley Jr. ignored orders to spare the lives of women and children at My Lai three years ago and two days later remarked, "My God, I can still hear screaming."

"Did you at any time order or direct Lt. Calley to kill or waste any Vietnamese people?" asked Col. Reid Kennedy, the judge in Calley's court-martial on charges of the premeditated murder of 102 men, women and children at My Lai.

"No, sir," replied Medina, 34. Before the My Lai assault on March 16, 1969, Medina said of his troops: "I felt the people of Charlie Company were good soldiers."

He said it dawned on him only hours afterward that innocent civilians had died by the score in My Lai and that he re-

called saying: "Oh, my God, what happened?"

It was in the course of the brigade level investigation into My Lai two days later that Medina said he was asked by the prosecution if he was "aware of any atrocities that had been committed."

Hear screaming  
Medina replied, "Lt. Calley made a comment as to 'My God, I can still hear the screaming.'"

During the infantry advance through My Lai, Medina said he twice radioed cease-fire orders—"by cease-fire I mean to make sure no innocent civilians will be killed."

The witness said Calley's first platoon continued to fire its automatic rifles and Medina said he got the radio-telephone to the platoon, adding: "I said, 'Dammit, what's going on up there! I want all this firing stopped. . . I want to make

sure no innocent civilians are being killed.'"

Medina said that in briefing Charlie Company before the My Lai assault he relayed instructions from his superiors to "burn hootches, kill livestock, close wells and destroy all food-stock."

Q. Is your recollection that you did not say that everything in the village was to be destroyed?

A. Yes, sir.

Party's over

There has been testimony that the firing in My Lai came to a final halt shortly before noon following a message from Medina that "The party's over, that's enough shooting for today."

Q. Did you ever radio that the party's over, the show's over, or that's enough for today?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it known to you immediately after March 16 or after you left the village of My Lai 4 that many unarmed people had been killed in the village?

A. On the evening of the 16th of March, at the night defensive position, I became aware of the fact that due to the number of people—that there had been a large number of non-combatants—that had been killed in the village of My Lai 4. I was not to learn until some time later how many, or you know, the great number of civilians that had been killed.

Body count

It was during the night bivouac, Medina continued, that he asked for a body count of innocent civilians slain by his troops at My Lai and received a figure of at least 50 from both Calley's and the leader of the 2nd platoon. The 3rd platoon reported six. It was at that point that Medina recalled exclaiming: "Oh my God, what happened?"

Medina was called as a witness by the six-man court-martial jury after prosecution and defense rested their cases. He commanded Charlie Company and Calley led the company's 1st platoon.

Medina has been charged with responsibility for at least 100 deaths at My Lai and faces a court-martial.

## Promise aid

# Chinese visit N. Viets

TOKYO (AP)—Peking is promising all-out help to North Vietnam, even "the greatest national sacrifices," if the United States permits South Vietnam to invade the North or draws the war close to Red China.

The communique was published following a weekend visit to Hanoi by Premier Chou Enlai. He was accompanied by Chinese military men, including an expert on logistics who would have much to do with the dispatch of new military aid to the North Vietnamese.

The talks, said the communique, concerned the current Indochina situation and "how to deal with possible military adventures by U.S. imperialism."

The statement said the invasion of Laos had produced a "new and extremely grave war escalation" directly menacing the security of North Vietnam and of Red China and causing a threat to Asian and world peace.

But it also said the situation, on the Communist side in all three Indochina and Laos—was "excellent." This could be a hint that Red China wants to avoid giving the impression that she is ready to leap into the fray with Chinese forces.

The statement was, in effect, a warning to the United States to keep the hostilities in Indochina within tolerable bounds.

That was contained in this passage: "The Chinese side declares that it is the firm and unshakable principle of the Chinese Communist party and the Chinese government, as well as the unshirkable internationalist duty of the Chinese people to give support and assistance to the Vietnamese people and all three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

"The Chinese people will never allow U.S. imperialism to run amok and do whatever it pleases in Indochina. Should U.S. imperialism go down the road of expanding its war of aggression in Indochina, the Chinese people are determined to take all necessary measures, not flinching even from the greatest national sacrifices, to give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples for the thorough defeat of the U.S. aggressors."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said: "We do not have under consideration any action that would pose a threat to the People's Republic of China."

# Nixon sends reluctant Congress rural revenue-sharing program

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon served a reluctant Congress another slice of his revenue-sharing program Wednesday, saying this one would move rural Americans a giant step toward a full share in the nation's prosperity.

The proposal would earmark some \$1.1 billion next year for efforts by the states to brighten economic life on farms and in small towns, however they see fit.

At the same time, however, it would dissolve \$921 million worth of federally controlled programs already aimed toward that end. Moreover, it would eliminate requirements that states put up matching money to qualify for the assistance.

Nonetheless, Nixon said, the plan adds up to "better living

for rural Americans and brighter futures for rural communities" through better planning and more local spending freedom.

Nixon said that unless rural life is enhanced "the increase of population in and around our great metropolitan centers will continue and the problems of urban management will be further aggravated."

Nixon asked in his message that Congress "rethink America's rural development needs and rededicate itself to providing the resources and the creative leadership those needs demand."

The proposal is one of ten separate measures which combine to form an over-all revenue-sharing pattern of more than \$16 billion.

The rural aid, Nixon noted,

would be allocated by use of a formula involving a state's rural population, rural per-capita income and its rate of outmigration—the shift from farm to city.

Kentucky and West Virginia would receive the greatest amounts, more than \$65 million each, with Delaware getting the least at \$14 million.

A chief casualty would be \$279 million in annual federal contributions for the Appalachian Regional Commission, a coalition of 13 states which has poured upwards of \$2 billion of Federal-State funds into the rural poverty belt extending Governor's poverty belt extending from New York to Mississippi. Governors of all those states have protested, as have several congressional leaders.



# Symphonic Band gives 'spotty' performance

By BILL BUXTON  
Kernel Staff Writer

The University Symphonic Band, a new band under an old name, gave its first concert to an appreciative audience in Memorial Hall last night. Under the direction of William Harry Clarke and Robert Wells, the band performed six numbers ranging from Bach to "Vilabella," a 1970 composition by Kenneth Williams.

In the two and a half years since Clarke has taken over the UK band program, the program has tripled in size. This has necessitated the formation of a new band, the Wind Ensemble,

and the reorganization of the Symphonic and Concert Bands. The personnel of this year's Symphonic Band is entirely changed from last year, and last night was its first performance as a group.

### Spotty performance

As can be expected in a new band, the performance was spotty. Entrances and intonation were a problem at times, but this should improve as the band gains maturity. The band showed a great deal of ability in interpreting music, however. They obviously have confidence in their conductors, and followed

their directions closely.

The concert opened with William's "Vilabella," a quick-moving melodic piece. This was followed by Bach's "Prelude and Fugue in B flat minor." This is originally an organ piece, and it is hard to duplicate an organ effect with a band. The band did an excellent job of it, however, in their past performance of the evening.

"Theme and Fantasia" by Armand Russell was the next number on the program, reflecting some of the modern ideas in fragmentation of the melody and harsh-sounding chords. It is hard

to listen to or play this type of music, but Clarke feels it is important to "expose both the listener and the musicians to all styles of music." If one is willing to get involved in it, it can be a worthwhile experience.

### Control required

Robert Wills took the podium to conduct the next two numbers, "Outdoor Overture" by Aaron Copland, and "Concerto for Two Trumpets" by Antonio Vivaldi. "Overture" is a banal composition by a banal writer, and the less said about it the better. "Concerto" was an en-

joyable number; Mike Daulton and Walter Blanton did an excellent job playing the difficult trumpet solo parts. Vivaldi, an early eighteenth century composer wrote for a higher pitched trumpet than is used today. Playing his pieces today requires considerable control and a strong lip.

The concert was concluded with Clarke conducting "Pageant Overture" by Ronald Lo Presti. This work sounds like TV or movie theme music and gave an exciting end to the concert.

## Comparative Lit. less specialized

A popular academic discipline in the U.S. now is taking root at the University of Kentucky.

Called Comparative Literature, the relatively new academic major is an attempt to meet demands of students for less rigorous specialization — the study of literature on a non-national basis, not just British literature, or German literature, for example.

Comparative Literature, however, in no sense calls for less academic excellence. In fact, "it almost means a double major," explains Dr. John Greenway, UK assistant professor of English, and a member of the Comparative Literature committee.

"A comparative literature major must take six courses—about 18 hours—in one foreign language. This prepares him to work intensively in the literature of one language, while developing a sound knowledge in a second, and then he does introductory work in a third language," Dr. Greenway explained.

"This is done in fairness to the students because they later will be competing with students from language departments. We

place emphasis on our students reading the language, not just speaking it, so there are some rapid reading courses now being offered for this purpose," he added.

### 20 students

"We now have more than 20 students majoring in Comparative Literature, and we encourage freshmen who are interested in literature to enter the program."

A drawback to specializing in only one language is that the graduate usually is restricted to college teaching as a career.

In the case of Comparative Literature students, however, their broad humanities background makes this major ideal for pre-law students, and even a pre-medical student currently is enrolled. Dr. Greenway is investigating the U.S. Foreign Service and the Voice of America for possible future placement of these graduates.

"There is a steady demand for competent non-specialists. There are people who wish to conclude their formal education upon earning their bachelor de-

grees, and Comparative Literature is a good preparation for their future careers," Dr. Greenway said.

### Broader background

"Other people want to take graduate studies in languages and Comparative Literature, providing a broader background and good preparation for graduate work," he added.

All the foreign language departments cooperate in the program, each assigning a faculty member as an adviser. Dr. Greenway and Dr. Virginia A. La Charite of the Department of French are general advisers.

Each student has a general adviser and another adviser in his major literature department. These advisers are Dr. Hubert M. Martin in Classics, Dr. Greenway, English, Dr. V. La Charite, French, Dr. J. Wesley Thomas, German, Dr. Leon Zolondek, Slavic and Oriental, and Dr. William C. McCrary, Spanish.

Illustrating how the program works on an individual student basis, Dr. Greenway said a student with French as his major literature can take Classics—or any other literature of his choice—as a second language.

The program now is on a non-funded basis, but if it succeeds it is hoped that funds for expansion and staff will be made available.

## '71 cars not as tough as '70 cars, Senate told

WASHINGTON (AP) — Tests of 1971 automobiles show they sustain greater damage in low-speed crashes than did 1970 models, a Senate committee was told Wednesday.

"The base line of low speed crash damage reflected in estimated repair costs generated in our 1971 model tests... appears to have worsened," said Dr. William Haddon Jr., president of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

He testified before the Senate Commerce Committee, which is considering legislation that would authorize the secretary of transportation to set property-loss reduction standards for cars.

Haddon accused auto manufacturers of ignoring available techniques for making cars more damage proof because, he said, they find it more profitable to replace parts that have built-in fragility.

### Egg-shell front

"The largely cosmetic, egg-shell front and rear ends of new automobiles remain with us in showrooms and on the streets," he said, "insuring... the continued operation of a highly remunerative market in replacement parts sales, most of which automobile design has made certain will be made by the maker of the automobile itself."

Haddon showed films of staged crashes which resulted in the following estimated repair costs:

► Front end crashed into a test barrier at five miles per hour, \$331.69 for 1971 models compared to \$215.64 for 1970 models.

► Rear end crashed into the barrier at five miles per hour, \$329.28 for 1971 models compared to \$218.66 for 1970 models.

### Zero damage

All of the five-mile-an-hour crashes should have resulted in zero damage, Haddon said. He contended that designing cars which would not be damaged in low-speed crashes need not mean higher prices.

By doing away with cosmetic fringes, protruding nose cones and snout configurations, "which perform all of the functions of battering rams," and using the space for energy-absorbing features, he said, "manufacturers could reduce the initial price of the vehicle or, at worst, maintain it at its present level."

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*'To think I spent 17 years on expeditions in Tikapoopoo, Ecuador, with this old fossil right here on campus!'*

## Unity needed to solve biology school's problems

In today's article of a Kernel four-part series looking at the problems of UK's biology school, the writer points out that the "issues are hardly black and white."

On the other hand, much of the evidence clearly reveals a definite problem area between a particular department and its relationship within the University. The biology department stands out as a good example, but if personal preferences and pressure groups can override student needs, then no department can be considered immune from such a relationship.

The problem in the biology department is a serious one. While many undergraduate students understand this only through experience of having to attend a lecture class with over 800 students, the alarming condition of the Funkhouser Building (nicknamed Junkhouser by students) makes one ask how any animals, let alone faculty and students, survive from day to day. Temperatures past 100 dur-

ing the summer, leaky roofs during the spring and electrical fixtures designed to accommodate outdated equipment tell only a part of the whole story.

While the need for more instructors can be found in the biology school as well as throughout the University because of the increasing student population, the lack of funds for the school result in basic operating expenses suffering. Unfulfilled needs for instructional supplies, laboratory supplies, and new updated equip-

ment create a minus factor when adding up the student's total educational program.

The School of Biological Sciences finds itself in the uncomfortable position of desiring changes that should have taken place a long time ago. Important building plans have been bypassed for parking structures and promises for the future serve little to help the present situation.

It becomes clear that the initiative for change must come from within the department itself. Clear,

workable undergraduate level plans must be formulated immediately. Interest groups within the different departments in the School of Biological Sciences must realize that unity is necessary for real work to be done.

This does not mean that the administration level should remain neutral until internal problems are solved. Many of the problems stem from a lack of concern by the administration in the past. Much more than moral support is needed to bring about improvements.

Students should also be allowed to work towards helping solve the problems of the biology school. With the creation of the Student Advisory Committees, no department has any excuse for neglecting student participation in academic concerns.

Once again, the answers lie in a unity, combining new plans for undergraduate education along with the money to make them work.

## THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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

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## Kernel Soapbox 'A student is a student'

By BILL COX  
Sophomore, A&S

A student is a student. In contemporary western society a human being who wishes to better himself (spiritually, morally, and aesthetically (i.e. to develop a greater personal awareness of mankind and nature)—usually attends an institution of higher learning if he or she wishes also to be accepted by the college. What is an education? A student when first planted on a university campus is placed in a culture (academia) to germinate for four or five years to become a super student his senior year.

Soon after receiving his diploma a metamorphosis occurs. No longer is the human being a super student, but now he is a knowledgeable man whose opinions are respected by a few people in the system. His opinions are more respected if he has graduated from a prestigious school where his feelings of self as student are further enhanced when father pays the \$3,500 a year tuition.

The graduate is respected even more by the system if he is a man, white, married, a veteran, has two children, attends an established church occasionally, has played sports in college but did not excel, was not a "brain" in college but made C's and a few B's, belongs to a college fraternity, is a young Republican, and last but not least—he drinks Pabst Blue Ribbon, publicly takes a hard stance on drugs, but smokes marijuana occasionally with close friends.

A student can only display a sense of maturity when "trust in" and "respect of" that human being is on an equal level with the individuals who uphold and represent the ideals of a "free thinking" academic institution.

We live in an era when the most sensitive people are oppressed. People who believe in a search for truth instead of a rigid "right way" ideal are considered weak and not of the jingoist American way.

With the constant bombardment by our mass media, the silent majority somehow becomes immune to senseless murdering of over one million civilian people, 10,000 miles from the homeland in a country roughly the size of California. This is based on the premise: "We are making the free world safe for democracy . . ." of course not mentioning our insignificant oil rights to the Vietnam coast.



On campus we should get away from the unnatural sex of amateur spying on students—thinking each student only as a prospective bomb thrower. The amateur spies on campus should not pattern their ideals after the FBI (the super voyeurists), who believe searching into peoples' private lives is the way to protect the "free world" from the wayward young revolutionaries who believe Jesus Christ was the co-founder of the Socialist Party.

A guaranteed national income without working could provide the impetus for poor people to move out of the ghettos of cities. Instead of the working class congregating to the nearest factory to work a 40 hour week on an assembly line for the benefit of industry, the people could live in the rural areas—like the industrial businessman tycoon who commutes. To FBIists and other tired, right wing old ladies, socialism is regarded as a form of leprosy which may someday affect the competitive "dog-eat-dog" institution of capitalism itself.

But back to the student's dilemma. Students will still only be "students" who mistrust the system as much as the system mistrusts the student (tit for tat). Immaturity on one side can only foster immaturity on the other, regardless of chronological age in student, faculty, administration, local government, and federal government non-cohesive relationships.

### Kernel Forum: the readers write

#### ROTC paranoia

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Tuesday night, while I was waiting for Karate class in the ROTC Building—Karate class being the only occasion I frequent that building—a funny thing happened. I was standing by a caged window which gave me a clear view of cadets cleaning their M-1's. Suddenly one cadet aimed his gun at my face, paused for a moment, and then pulled the trigger. He lowered his gun, chuckling. I was too astounded to react.

I just thought the University community would like to hear this little anecdote. Being basically nonviolent, one of the main reasons I take Karate is to learn self-defense. However, a black belt wouldn't have helped in the slightest had the gun been loaded. I am aware that the rifles are used for display, and at least not all of them see regular use for their intended purpose—to shoot. But there is a firing range downstairs, and I don't think it is simply my paranoia that gets me uptight.

For several reasons, some which I'd prefer to remain confidential, I did not say anything to any officer there. Anyway, some people may think I'm making something out of nothing. I'm just interested in hearing reactions to this letter.

HAROLD PAUL SHERMAN  
A&S Senior



# Liberation of Quebec discussed by Sartre

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This interview with Jean-Paul Sartre, French philosopher and novelist, was conducted last month by a member of the Movement for Defense of Political Prisoners in Quebec. The author has remained anonymous because of fears of enactment of the Canadian War Measures Act.

**COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE**  
**Q:** Quebec is at a crucial point in its political evolution, and your intervention is certainly a part of the struggle we are now engaged in. Would you please explain specifically why you have intervened at this particular time?

**SARTRE:** The reasons include, quite simply, everything which is going on in Quebec today. In other words, it seems that it is now possible to understand that it is something which now must be denounced. In it, and in the whole meaning of what is happening in Quebec today, one can see repression; but at the same time, one can see that this type of repression exists, although under different forms, in many other areas—as a matter of fact, in France and in the United States. So, while the Quebec struggle has its own particular characteristics, it is also being fought in the United States. What is needed, therefore, is solidarity between those different movements.

**Q:** What is the relation between what is happening to us, in Quebec, and the similar phenomena evident elsewhere in the capitalist world, particularly in the United States?

**SARTRE:** In France, we too have action-oriented groups. These groups, while unarmed, have nevertheless been effective, and have sometimes been subjected to enormous repression. For example, Alain Geismar was sentenced to three years in prison, one and a half years of which were handed down by the "Security Court." Now this court was established during the Algerian War, in conjunction with the Secret Army Organization

then we find repression—oppression changing into repression.

In France, on the other hand, you can see very clearly how oppression is changed into repression by looking at the situation faced by the workers. When people lock in a manager, as happened the other day, they are fired from their jobs. In the particular case to which I am referring, 11 people were fired. But managers can always fire people, they always have the means of doing so. So if this specific episode was an example of repression, it was really no different from the right of oppression which the managers always possess. They could have fired the men for other reasons, a month before the firings actually occurred; you see, it would have amounted to the same thing. Only this time, what is crystal clear, what is obvious, is that the jobs were taken away from them because of the lock-in.

**Q:** Then repression is just a sign of the class struggle?

**SARTRE:** Repression is simply a sign that the oppressed as an exploited class have recognized their plight and that they are beginning to react to it. It is in these conditions that oppression turns into repression, and repression is, if you wish, therefore a sign of the class struggle—of a certain moment, a certain level of the class struggle.

**Q:** How far can the capitalist system's propensity for fascism lead us? Just how far can it go?

**SARTRE:** It can go as far as true fascism, or up to forms resembling fascism. It is easy to see how here in France, for instance, one by one, laws are being enacted which are beginning to become fascist. A law was recently passed, for example, without any public discussion of it, without the newspapers commenting on it or analyzing it. It authorizes the police to enter people's private dwellings, at any time of the day or night and to carry out searches. This was supposedly passed

arbitrary action and the police violence we are now experiencing in Quebec. Now, what is the juridical, political and ideological role, and effect, of extending the authority of the police beyond the traditional juridical limits, in other words, of putting an end to democracy and civil liberty?

**SARTRE:** Well, as I have been saying, I think that the role is precisely to suppress, to put into abeyance, all the democratic laws which give us—and let me stress this—our formal freedom. For, I believe that, in spite of everything, this formal freedom still means something; it gives us a sense of power, knowing that at least we can't be arrested, anytime, anywhere. And that is precisely what governments find irritating. Wherever they can, they make arbitrary arrests. And the best way of legitimizing them is by passing laws. Now most of

other way. Reciprocally, if we admit that Quebec is ready for nationalization or for socialism, it is evident, providing it is not crushed by American forces, that it will have found real independence at the same time, for it will be Quebec, which will have its socialism and its revolution.

Nationalism and socialism can only go together: one can not imagine another sort of nationalism. If not, well, the middle classes might finally work their way into the system a bit, and even recover some capital and some enterprises—this always happens to some minimal extent; there was a movement in Cuba, for example, before the revolution, in which a few more big Cuban owners took charge of some industries. But this tendency led nowhere, because, in fact, the system of which they were a part became more complicated. Thus it all comes back

to the same thing anyway: capital is where it is, and as long as we remain within this structure, we have to deal with the colonization of countries like Quebec.

**Q:** In those cases, and in that of Quebec in particular, may we not say that there can exist a sort of nationalism which is revolutionary?

**SARTRE:** Yes, in the sense that the two terms are inseparable. It depends, obviously, on the circumstances; there are places where you don't find the same thing, where you can find nationalism without revolutionary ideas—it has happened. But in so far as Quebec is concerned, in view of its economic situation, it is impossible to conceive of nationalism separated from a socialist revolution.

**Q:** But is it realistic to conceive of an independent, socialist Quebec within North America? How would it be possible?

**SARTRE:** I don't think you know that yourselves, and I'm not the one who's going to tell you; all I can say, if you wish, is that Quebec can not accomplish its goals alone; it obviously must make alliances with the revolutionary forces in the United States and Latin America. In America, not every country is at the same level as Canada—there are great differences. But the fact remains that they have at least one thing in common: the desire for independence from the United States. The game which is being played therefore, can not have Quebec as the only player.

**Q:** What exactly is the form which the struggle in North America must take in order to arrive at socialism?

**SARTRE:** Up until now, all the groups of which we have spoken, and against which repression is being directed, are absolutely convinced that the revolution is impossible without

## 'Formal freedom gives a sense of power'

the laws which they are passing in France, for example, or in Canada, can be summed up as follows: "Nobody has any freedom any more, and this is legal." That's what's happening in Quebec, isn't it?

**Q:** What precisely are the forces against which the repression in Quebec is currently being directed?

**SARTRE:** Well, I think that under the pretext of aiming for the QLF (Quebec Liberation Front), the repression is directed against all the potentially revolutionary forces, which means, in your case, those which are both nationalist and socialist. I must insist on the word "potentially," for some forces are already revolutionary, while others are in the process of becoming radicalized.

**Q:** In the specific conjuncture prevailing today in Quebec, we must take into consideration the national question, which expresses itself in the strong wish for Quebec's independence. What relation do you see, then, between national liberation and socialism in Quebec?

**SARTRE:** Well, if you think that national liberation can not be accompanied by socialism then the national liberation no longer exists, for it will be condemned to existence only at the level of formality: the same capitalists, still Anglo-Saxons, will remain with you, and you will consequently find yourselves in exactly the same kind of society, although now going under the name "Quebec" — the name which everyone will have wanted so badly to give it. But the only way that Quebec will be truly independent is if it breaks with the system of production and distribution which currently exists there. In other words, if it nationalizes the banks and industries, i.e., the vast majority of Anglo-Saxon enterprises. It is impossible to conceive of independence manifesting itself in any

tion in Quebec, what do you think of the temporary efficacy of a struggle for the re-establishment of democratic rights; or of liberal democracy, more precisely. What route shall we follow?

**SARTRE:** In my opinion, that is definitely a goal which you must set for yourselves, for there are men in prison. But it appears to me, on the one hand, that the democracy which you possessed was a completely formal democracy, and that, after what has happened, it's evident that it can be suppressed in 24 hours. In other words, you obviously have to struggle to obtain the liberation of your comrades, and to ensure that you will not have to live in fear of being arrested anywhere anytime. But if you win, you will be further ahead because you won't be able to stop there. To ask for a return to the situation as it existed before is to absolutely negate what has happened since. And that is both vain and impossible.

**Q:** It's playing the system's game...

**SARTRE:** It's playing the system's game, because the system will give it to you in six months, after it has imprisoned a certain number of people. Sure, it will return the democratic rights the people had before, and why not? A return to "normal" poses no problem for it. Because what do these "democratic rights" consist in? The right for many of you to live at a lower standard of living than the English. But don't worry; they'll give that right back to you, and you'll have all your rights in six months, or a year, if you're very good and very quiet.

## 'Repression is a sign the oppressed recognize their plight'

(OAS), but today exists only to organize repression, in all of its forms, and against all revolutionary forces. The people we call "Leftists" are precisely the people who, because of their beliefs, are presently being subjected to repression. There are, then, certain aspects of repression which we share with you.

**Who?** Because a new form of combat has cropped up almost everywhere, a form of combat which is, precisely, a form of "violent courage"—as much in the United States as here in France. There are revolutionary forces which are convinced that there is no way of changing the system other than violence. Against this violence, capitalism and capitalist society organize an obvious repression which, far from being something new, merely makes what has existed perfectly clear to everyone. In other words, capitalist society is not simply a society of exploitation but also of oppression: oppression which is transformed, in certain periods into repression. This is happening almost all over the world.

In Quebec, for example, the fact that the Quebecois only have control of twelve percent of their economy is obviously an oppression; the fact that unemployment attains the proportions which it does is also a form of oppression; but if the Quebec forces rise up in an effort to change things,

against drug addicts, but in practice, nearly anyone can be searched under its provisions, and in a perfectly normal way.

You can see these laws cropping up, one by one: first of all we had the "anti-breakage" law, which was absolutely illegal, if I can say that; now there is this law, and more of them are still to come. Wherever the new struggle is spreading, it is clear that the bourgeoisie is at a loss for an ideology. Since it can't muster an ideology to oppose these movements, an ideology which leads to defeatism in the minds of the workers, it is reduced to defending itself by passing new laws.

You Quebecois have your new law: the curious one of the War Measures Act. I say curious because it seems to indicate quite clearly that you, Quebecois, do not belong in Canada, since you are considered to be insurgents and guerrillas, hence prisoners of war. It is wonderful to think that Canada can declare a man who is arrested in Quebec as a prisoner of war, and therefore a sldier. He obviously does not belong to the same nation, he is not a member of the same society. It is a way of clearly stating that the Quebecois are an organized colonized people; for me this is quite striking.

**Q:** Let us return, if you will, to what is going on in Quebec. You recall the law which has served as the basis for the ar-

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# Supersonic plane defended by GE executive

By KATHI MILLIMET  
Kernel Staff Writer

"By 1985 as many people will travel overseas as traveled by air in all of 1970," said Harris C. True in his discussion last night on the construction of the supersonic transport.

Harris, manager of project engineering for the supersonic transport at General Electric in Cincinnati, spoke "In Defense of the SST" in the Classroom Building last night. His was

another in a series of lectures sponsored by the Environmental Awareness Society.

This airplane, which the GE executive claimed would be more economical than the recent 747, will be necessary to meet the rising number of air travelers, True said.

### 122 orders placed

According to airline passenger statistics and projections made by both General Electric and Boeing, at least 540 SST's will

be needed by 1990. True said that to date 122 orders have been placed for SST's by commercial airlines. "This airplane is not being forced on the airlines," True declared.

"The SST is not new," True said. The Russians developed the first-generation SST, the TU 144, which has a maximum speed of 1,500 miles per hour and is expected to be in commercial use by 1972. The British and French followed the Russians by joining to build the

Concord, which will fly commercially either in late 1973 or early 1974.

From an economic standpoint the major investors in the SST—notably GE, Boeing and the federal government—feel that the aircraft is good business. Using the SST, U.S. foreign trade would amount to a \$10 billion "inflow," True maintained; without the SST, True said, the balance of trade would come to a \$12 billion "outflow."

### Less pollution

As an environmental hazard, True said an SST going 1,760 miles an hour and carrying 300 passengers causes less pollution than three cars going 60 miles per hour. Jet engines which operate at 99.8 percent efficiency at cruising speeds generate less pollution than any other mode

of transportation, True added.

True also remarked that the SST would not leave the world enveloped in contrails, the cloud trails subsonic aircraft leave behind. SST's would fly at an altitude where little or no water vapor is found and would not condense. "The total SST fleet will take 250 years to emit enough water vapor to form clouds in the stratosphere," True continued.

True said that sonic booms on land won't be a problem because the SST is restricted by law to supersonic flights over water. He also added that tests indicate the SST would not increase radiation or ozone in the atmosphere. The engines will also reduce community noise because of the craft's ability to take off and land steeply.

## Pep pill use endorsed by panel

WASHINGTON (AP)—A federal panel of specialists Wednesday endorsed pep pills to treat some restless children but refused to enter the dispute over their possible misuse.

The committee of primarily academic physicians laid down guidelines to prevent any school officials from forcing amphetamines on children whose parents have not been fully consulted and consented to use of the pills.

But the 15 doctors said they

did not address the dispute that led the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to call them together: whether some schools use the pills indiscriminately to subdue active, but otherwise normal, pupils—especially black ones.

At issue is amphetamine use for a childhood disease known as hyperkinetic behavioral disturbance or minimal brain dysfunction. It affects an estimated three percent of elementary-

school children and is characterized by poor classroom attention, unruliness, and marked physical and mental overactivity.

The panel discounted fears that the low doses of the drug used for treatment may be physically harmful, lead to subsequent drug abuse, or impair a child's emotional development.

But the specialists said the disease must be accurately diagnosed and parents fully consulted.

## FREEDOM

### Often a librarian's dilemma

By VALERIE ELLISON  
Kernel Staff Writer

"Freedom is the absence of restraint in voice and in action," said Mrs. Judith Krug of the American Library Association (ALA) as she addressed a group on the subject "Challenge of Freedom" Wednesday night.

Mrs. Krug was sponsored by the Library Science Department as part of its speaker series.

"Freedom of the mind," she said, "has been given the intangible meaning freedom of expression," adding that freedom

of expression for the library meant intellectual freedom.

"It is the responsibility of the library to provide all views on all subjects."

Mrs. Krug also discussed trends which she feels are challenging libraries' freedom, including efforts to remove allegedly pornographic material and "un-American" social and political writings.

Mrs. Krug related an incident in which federal agents had asked libraries for lists of per-

sons who were reading "militant" or "subversive" material and, more specifically, material on making explosives.

Libraries refused to hand over these lists in order to protect the "intellectual freedom" of their patrons, she said.

Lester Maddox, former governor of Georgia, had even demanded that the Weekly Reader be taken out of public schools "because it suggested that the national anthem could be changed," Mrs. Krug said.

Mrs. Krug said the attack on obscene material often is an "emotional attack" made by parents who want to protect children by removing books from libraries.

"The ALA, however," said Mrs. Krug "has taken the stand that it is the responsibility of the parents to guide their children on what is appropriate for the child to read."

"This should not be a matter for the library or teachers or anyone else," continued Mrs. Krug.

As a second mode of attack, she continued, extremist groups such as the John Birch Society also have tried to have sex education material removed from the schools by using "front" groups.

## Volpe opens hearings on supersonic aircraft

WASHINGTON (AP) ? Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe left the door open Wednesday for keeping the government in the supersonic jetliner business if the airlines are still in the doldrums when the plane is ready to fly.

But one top airline executive, Najeeb Halaby, president of Pan American World Airways, said—with reservations—that Pan Am will be able to afford the planes in 1979 or 1980 when they're ready to carry passengers.

"Let me put it another way," Halaby told the Senate Appropriations Committee. "We can't afford to go without them."

### Leadoff witnesses

Volpe and Halaby were among leadoff witnesses at Senate SST hearings with backers contending the 1,800 mile-an-hour plane will be a money-maker, will not be a drain on the taxpayer, and is needed to keep 500,000 aerospace and related industry workers on the job.

Volpe said that although sonic boom-producing SST flights will be prohibited over land, the plane will be permitted to fly over land at slower speeds

that do not produce sonic booms.

He promised that President Nixon will sign a bill outlawing SST sonic boom-producing flights over land and requiring the SST to meet federal airport takeoff noise limits if Congress passes the measure.

Volpe left the way open for keeping the government in the SST business when pressed on whether it will get out as soon as the present \$1.3 billion federal investment in developing two SST prototypes and test flying them in 1973 is completed.

### No additional cost

"I see no additional cost to the government after that stage," Volpe replied. "The only qualification I add—and I don't give you a string of ifs and buts—is that the airline industry be in the shape then that it was two or three years ago and not in the uncertainty it is now."

Halaby's reservations in testifying that Pan Am would be able to afford the SST were that the economy recover and restore airline prosperity—and that the government reduce what he called "wasteful over-competition" that he blamed for present airline troubles.

## Spiro Agnew

### The face behind the long hair?

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—An angry Republican legislator said in a floor speech Wednesday that the face on the poster behind the long hair and beard was actually that of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

He insisted that it be removed from its place of prominence on the wall of a county delegation room.

"I'm horrified every time I look at it," snapped F. Vernon Boozer, Republican delegate from Baltimore County, Agnew's home district.

The 2-by-3-foot poster shows a hippie complete with love beads and fringed buckskin jacket.

Boozer, a long-time political associate of Agnew's and an Agnew appointee when he was Maryland governor, said he was shocked the poster would be displayed in no less a spot than the Prince Georges County delegation room.

Charles Blumenthal, the Prince Georges delegate responsible for hanging the poster in the all-Democratic county delegation room, across to defend the decoration.

"The picture is of a young man named Ted—Ted Warsawski—from Camelot, Ohio," Blumenthal said. "We all know the vice president of the United States does not have long hair and a beard."

Blumenthal said he would have the poster taken down.

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# PRESS BOX

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## Wildcats 'at a peak' for NCAA

Seven days and counting. After eight failures in a row, the UK Wildcats will again try to win their fifth NCAA basketball title. The last eight times that the Cats have won the SEC trophy, they have fallen short of a national championship.

A monstrous challenge confronts this UK team. It doesn't have a superstar, an All-American, like it has since 1966. It has been beset by injuries, many of them freakish in nature. And its region, the Midwest, is undoubtedly the toughest of the four.

Yet UK certainly cannot be omitted from the list of contenders.

### Offensive powerhouse

The Cats completed their regular season with some remarkable offensive statistics:

- ▶ 2513 total points, breaking the record by 13;
- ▶ 1728 points in SEC games, breaking the record by 5;
- ▶ 15 games over the century mark, two more than the previous record;
- ▶ highest scoring average, 96.7, breaking the record by .5;
- ▶ highest field goal percentage, 50.8, breaking the record by .4;
- ▶ highest percentage in SEC games, 52.2, breaking the record by 1.2;
- ▶ most points on home floor, 121 against Mississippi, breaking the record by 5.

The outstanding quality of this UK team is its balance. The current starting lineup averages between 13.2 and 17.7, with the exception of Jim Dinwiddie. It's top three scorers are separated by .1 points.

Although Dinwiddie has the lowest average on the starting five (5.7), the veteran playmaker is the squad's most accurate shooter, hitting 54.9 percent.

UK's top eight scorers are hitting better than 50 percent, certainly a record in itself.

Tom Parker edged out Tom Payne by two points for team scoring honors. Parker maintains a 17.7 norm, while Payne and Mike Casey, who missed one game because of an injury, each have 17.6 averages.

But, as the saying goes, statistics mean nothing in the big ones.

### Western or Jacksonville?

UK will play either Western Kentucky or Jacksonville in its first NCAA encounter. Who do the Wildcats prefer?

"I was impressed with both teams," said Joe Hall, who witnessed the 13-point shelling of the Hilltoppers dealt to Jacksonville. "Western played a near-perfect game.

"Since that game, Jacksonville has probably improved and Western may have peaked and slumped a little. The question will be whether they (Western) can get back up during tournament time and achieve that smoothness and perfection that they had earlier in the year.

"Personnel wise, we feel we match Jacksonville's better than Western's. I think it would be better if we played Jacksonville since they have beaten us and we would have more incentive to win.

"They would have less reason to get up for us, but Western would have every reason to play a super game."

Hall made reference to Jack-

sonville's 106-100 win over the Wildcats in last year's Midwest Regional final. In that game, UK was heavily plagued with foul trouble, indicating that possibly the Cats are allowed to play a bit more aggressive in the SEC than in other areas of the country.

### Practice is rough

Nevertheless, the UK practice sessions are quite rough, as yesterday's indicated. In vicious one-on-one drills, Coaches Rupp and Hall allowed their players to do considerable pushing and shoving.

"They had a lot of huckety-buckin' and spizzenkin' today and that's what we want," said Rupp. At least, I think that's what he said.

Rupp then outlined his goals and practice schedule.

"We have two goals for our team. First we want to be sure they are in condition when we get to Athens. Second we want to be sure they aren't overworked. "Tuesday we worked on individual offense, today (Wednesday) we worked on individual defense, tomorrow (Thursday) on team defense, and Friday on team offense, with a good scrimmage."

### Injuries are healing

In addition to giving the injured players a chance to allow their sores to mend, the 12-day layoff prior to the Cats' first game on March 18 will benefit Coach Rupp, who has spent most of the past month in the hospital.

Rupp, not worried about himself, talked about the squad's pains.

"Casey looked alright today," Rupp said, referring to an injury above Mike's elbow that occurred during the Vanderbilt game. Casey drew a few laughs from Rupp in practice with a fancy left-handed hook shot yesterday.

The sore arm remains, though. Mike hit only two of eleven shots against Tennessee and the bandage remains on during practice.

Guard Stan Key seems to have fully recovered from an ankle injury suffered at Auburn.

The status of Kent Hollenbeck, however, remains doubtful. Kent suffered a severe groin injury three weeks ago. He practiced with the team yesterday, but it was not the same Hollenbeck that is normally the fastest player on the squad.

### Gilmore or McDaniels?

Regardless of who UK plays, Tom Payne will be facing a stiff test. His foe will be either Western's Jim McDaniels or Jacksonville's Artis Gilmore, both first team All-Americans. And both seven-footers.

McDaniels, one of the nation's leading scorers, has said that Western could whip UK. Big Mac is possibly the best shooting center the college ranks have ever seen.

Gilmore has led the nation in rebounding two straight years. Furthermore he is a powerful scorer and a devastating shot-blocker.

"McDaniels plays pretty much outside, but Gilmore will be inside," said Hall. "With McDaniels outside, (Clarence) Glover may play inside, so we're not sure who Tom's defensive assignment will be. But we'll definitely have a big-man problem."

"Both of these guys are seniors and Tom is actually a fresh-

man," said Rupp, pointing out that Payne did not play on UK's freshman team last season. "Jim Andrews will help out, but they're putting four years of experience against our inexperience."

Skeptics now will be able to see how good Tom Payne really is.

### 5 in top 20

The Midwest regional features five of the nation's top 20 teams and four of the top 10. Marquette is the favorite, with UK, Jacksonville and Western rated about even.

Western will never beat Jacksonville as bad as it did in December. McDaniels poured in 46 points but was virtually unguarded because Gilmore stayed under the basket in the Dolphins' zone defense.

Western has the edge at the forwards, with rugged Clarence Glover and Jerry Dunn much better than Jacksonville's pair.

Jacksonville, however, has a brilliant pair of guards—when they are healthy. Sparkplug Vaughn Wedeking, who played magnificently last year when the Dolphins were runner-up in the NCAA, has missed the last several games. And Clarence Fox, 1970's top-rated junior college player, was tripped by an opposing fan at halftime when Jacksonville played Houston at the Astrodome. Ahead at the time, the Dolphins lost by one.

As Coach Hall noted, UK would have the psychological edge if it should play Jacksonville, but Western would be sky-high should it play UK.

Jacksonville, if healthy, will beat Western.

### Marquette vs. Miami

Miami of Ohio battles second-ranked Marquette in the other first-round game. Winners of the Mid-American Conference, Miami finished strongly in defeating Dayton by 30 points. Its upset hopes were dealt a serious blow when a starting guard broke his neck in practice this week.

Marquette must bear the pressure of the nation's longest winning streak and the ire of NCAA officials. The Warriors bypassed the tournament last year in favor of the National Invitational Tournament, which it won easily.

Marquette has played a schedule consisting mainly of patsies, like Jacksonville, but it has a solid team led by lightning-quick Dean "The Dream" Meminger and hated, but respected, Coach Al McGuire.

If the Warriors aren't looking ahead, they should have no trouble with Miami.

The survivor of this contest plays Ohio State next Thursday.

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The Buckeyes were not mentioned in preseason polls, but they lost only one conference game and earned Top 20 recognition.

If star Jim Clemons has recovered from a wrist injury and sophs Luke Witte and Al Hornyak can withstand the pressure, Ohio State could be the region darkhorse.

### Showdown

UK appeared calm and unconcerned at yesterday's practice. "It's a little early to start getting up," said Hall. "We haven't made any attempts to get the team emotional ready. We're just trying to be calm about it right now."

Rupp emphasized the precarious position his team is in.

"They'll all be layin' for us," Rupp said. "Every team in the United States would rather beat Kentucky than anybody."

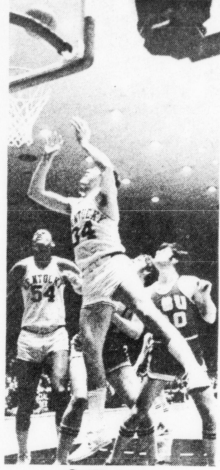
Rupp scoffed at the reporters that spelled doom for UK earlier in the season.

"Don't judge us too much on our earlier games. I told you we'd have a nice team at the end of the year. I didn't know if we'd win it (the SEC title), but we won by three full games."

Four games the Wildcats must win. They will be playing the nation's best teams. Are they ready?

"We're right there at a peak today," said Rupp. "We're ready to play basketball. No question about it."

You heard him.



### Still hurt

Mike Casey has not yet fully recovered from an arm injury suffered during the Vanderbilt game. Mike should be healthy for the NCAA next week. (Kernel photo by Dick Ware)

### Riflers, Babes win

The UK Pershing Rifle Company and its coed affiliate, the Kentucky Babes Company, captured first place honors in five out of seven events, and several lesser awards after competing last Saturday against ten universities and one high school at the Marshall University drill meet in Huntington, West Virginia.

The Pershing Rifles and the Kentucky Babes, who are supervised by UK ROTC instructors Capt. William Pfeifle and Staff Sergeant Robert McQueeney, participate in the Illinois Invitational drill meet in Champagne.

## UK BASKETBALL STATISTICS

Player	FG-FGA	PCT.	FT-FTA	PCT.	REB-AVE	PTS	AVE.
Parker	193-383	50.7	73-89	82.0	222-8.5	459	17.7
Payne	189-356	53.1	79-119	66.4	271-10.4	437	17.6
Casey	182-354	51.4	76-99	76.8	138-5.5	440	17.6
Steele	113-225	51.1	60-78	76.9	158-7.2	290	13.2
Hollenbeck	106-202	52.4	73-85	86.2	65-3.4	257	14.4
Andrews	55-108	50.9	24-39	61.5	109-5.0	134	6.1
Mills	51-101	50.5	31-39	79.5	25-1.4	123	6.7
Dinwiddie	50-91	54.9	25-32	78.1	51-2.3	125	5.7
Shamper	29-60	48.3	9-16	56.3	53-2.9	67	3.7
Key	21-54	38.9	19-24	79.2	23-1.3	61	3.4
Wheeler	1-3	33.3	1-1	100.0	5-1.6	3	.4
Penhorwood	0-7	—	0-2	—	2-1.0	0	—
Soderberg	24-56	42.9	9-15	60.0	47-5.9	57	7.1
Team Rebounds					95		
KY Totals	1018-2000	50.8	481-638	75.4	1571-48.9	2513	96.7
OPP Totals	841-1938	43.4	493-672	73.4	1146-44.1	2175	83.7

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TECHNICOLOR

# Biological sciences: low on the totem pole?

Continued from Page 1

As in any large institution, decisions are often influenced by an array of factors, many of them not directly related to the merits of the case. Many times personalities, conflicting interests, and pressure-group politically exert significant influence. These factors sometimes alter decisions or give rise to an inability to make a decision.

It appears, however that the essence of the question is one of priorities. The biological sciences school, though now being given "top priority" and "comparable" financial support, has not had and does not have the necessary base from which to work. This appears to be the crux of the matter.

And the failure to obtain such a base results from the inability of anyone at the University to step in and develop an overall definition encompassing all of biology on the under-graduate level. The conflicts of interest groups had some influence on the discontinuation of plans for the new biology building and operate today in holding back any direction toward a unifying under-

graduate biology program. In the past, other areas of biology at the University, i.e. the Medical Center and the College of Agriculture, have not shown much interest in the problems existing in the Thomas Hunt Morgan School of Biological Sciences.

Meanwhile, the School of Biological Sciences is attempting temporarily to solve some of its problems. Dr. Peter Bennett has been recently brought in from Harvard to renovate the undergraduate curriculum, particularly Biology 200.

Dr. Bennett assesses the situation by saying, "The responsibility is so divided that one cannot assign a culpability. In a course like Bio 200," he continues, "since there is a parade of people coming through, the students don't know where the lecturer fits in. Sometimes the lecturer doesn't either."

Bennett thinks the "opportunities to develop an undergraduate program look quite good and the faculty seem quite willing to work together."

He intends to provide the organization needed for

this unification. Yet, he adds, "it will take a tremendous amount of work." He is already spending much of his time going over acquisition lists for next year's classes.

Perhaps, already some relief is evident. A recent program to combine Histology, Embryology, and Comparative Anatomy into a two-semester course has been funded.

But the efforts, no matter how comprehensive, will only be successful if all of the interested and some of the heretofore non-interested parties work together. Other departments, colleges and schools have had major external conflicts and internal splits in the past. Some have been resolved. Others will smolder.

While the School of Biological Sciences works out its organizational problems, the administration remains in the background, giving its moral support. Perhaps this is proper, but if things are to change, the nature of that support must change also as the biological sciences plan for the future.

## YAF plans to challenge 'people's peace treaty'

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) —The Peoples' Peace Treaty, and organizations working with it, drew response from the State Department and the conservative Young Americans for Freedom (YAF).

YAF announced it would "challenge the radicals' so-called Peoples' Peace Treaty on the campuses and in the communities around the nation" by a "spring offensive entitled Don't Sell Out," designed to defeat the treaty through referenda.

The State Department denounced the treaty, say "this 'treaty' is not a program for a reasonable or lasting peace." In a statement made Friday afternoon, March 5, the department noted that "the provisions of the 'peace treaty' signed in Hanoi are in essence the same terms which have been put forward repeatedly over the past two years by the communist negotiators in Paris."

The statement names the National Student Association as the circulating organization. NSA's Frank Greer said that the treaty was submitted to the department on the promise that student leaders would be able to discuss its points with top State officials.

Instead, the department released the written statement which coincides with the beginning of the YAF national campaign.

The State Department says the treaty is unworkable because "it demands unilateral and

unconditional withdrawal of United States forces from Vietnam, saying nothing about withdrawal of the North Vietnamese forces currently in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia."

However, the peace treaty states "the Americans and Vietnamese agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva conventions and not to interfere in the internal affairs of these two countries."

According to State, the treaty "carries no obligation on the communist side to release the Americans they hold prisoner, only requiring them to 'discuss' the question." The treaty says that "the parties will 'enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners, including pilots captured while bombing North Vietnam."

The State Department interprets the Peace Treaty to mean that the U.S. government will "take action . . . to remove the government of South Vietnam." The treaty, however, only states that "the Americans pledge to end the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to insure their right to self-determination."

The State Department says that the treaty "contains no provisions to end the fighting in Laos or Cambodia." The treaty affirms the Geneva accords, and aims at stopping the fighting by unilateral withdrawal of all parties.

## Public assistance for cities listed

WASHINGTON (AP) —Seven of the nation's 20 largest cities have more than one resident in 10 on welfare rolls, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reported Wednesday.

Boston leads the list with 15.3 percent receiving public assistance, followed by New York City at 13.4 percent, Baltimore, 12.8, St. Louis, 13.5, San Francisco, 11.7, and Philadelphia and Newark, 11.5.

"The figures starkly illustrate the plight of America's urban areas," said HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson.

"The rise of some two million persons on the nation's welfare rolls over the past year from 11.6 million in February, 1970, to 13.5 million last November has fallen heavily upon our large cities and made their problems even more acute," he said.

The listing is based on February 1970 statistics and focuses on the central city or county in the 20 largest metropolitan areas.

As expected, the HEW report found that the proportion of intercity residents receiving welfare exceeded the rate in the suburban counties by more than 3 to 1.

In Baltimore, for example, the city aided about one in eight of its population but suburban Baltimore county helped 1 in 140, the report said. In Chicago, Cook County aided 1 in 15 versus 1 in 250 in suburban Dupage County.

Richardson said the findings "highlight the urgency of reforming the present system, which not only burdens our states and cities, but fails to give the poor the means or incentive to climb out of poverty."

The welfare percentages in other central cities include: Los Angeles, 9.7; Atlanta, 8.7; Chicago, 6.8; Detroit 6.4; Washington 6.7; Pittsburgh, 5.8; Cleveland, 6.6; Houston, 2.9; Minneapolis-St. Paul, 4; Dallas, 3.6; Anaheim-SantaAna-Garden Grove, 3.2; Seattle-Everett, Wash., 4.1; Milwaukee, 5.1

## Today and Tomorrow

### TODAY

**Phi Alpha Theta.** National history honorary currently accepting membership applications. Undergraduate qualifications include 2.0 cumulative average, 3.1 average in a minimum of 12 hours of history. Qualified students contact Mrs. Natalie Schick, 1719 Office Tower, Room 11.

### TOMORROW

**Physics Department Colloquium.** Dr. Harold Schweitzer, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, lectures, 3 p.m. Fri., March 12, 153 Chemistry-Physics.

### COMING UP

**Keys.** Sophomore men's scholastic and leadership honorary now accepting applications for membership. Applications available at Student Government office, Student Center, and must be returned to Alexander Wittig, 422 Rose Lane, by March 20.

**Links scholarships** are now available. Any Junior woman may apply. Contact 557 Office Tower for information and applications. Deadline is March 20.

**Mr. Juan Ramos.** Consultant in office of Program Liaison, Nat'l Institute of Mental Health, lectures, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Wed., March 24. Student Center Theatre.

**Musculo-Skeletal Biomechanics.** Victor Frankel, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, lectures, Mechanical Engineering Seminar, 4 p.m. Thurs., March 25, 257 Anderson Hall.

**Electronic or Computer-Generated Music.** Prof. David Wessel, Univ. of Michigan, speaks, March 30.

### MISCELLANY

**Birth Control and Sex Education Counseling.** By junior medical students, completely confidential. Males, females or couples, 7-10 p.m., Weds. nights, 3rd floor OB-Gyn clinic, Medical Center.

**Correction supplements** to the Student Government directory are available at the SG office, 204 Student Center. The supplement contains an updated list of campus telephone numbers and addresses received during registration.

**Applications for AWS elections** are available in room 553 of the Office Tower, or contact any AWS member.

**Freshman Girls:** If you haven't received an application for CWENS, the sophomore women's honorary, they are available in room 553 of the Office Tower.

**For free, confidential pregnancy tests** and abortion counseling call the Women's Liberation Center at 252-5555 on Tues., Wed., Thurs., from 2-5; 6-9 p.m., or Fri. 2-5 p.m. and Saturday 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

**Graduate and Professional Student Association Blue Cross ID cards** may be picked up at the GPSA office in 302 Frazee Hall from 1-4 p.m. Monday-Friday. Call ext. 7-2278 to confirm that your new ID has been received.

**Study Series in Trial Liturgy.** The Rev. William K. Hubbell, Episcopal chaplain, conducts, Monday nights, 7:30 p.m., Canterbury Lounge, 472 Rose St.

**Appalachian Seminar.** Students visit Pike and Letcher counties March 26-28. Interested students call Rebecca Westerfield, 254-1740.

**UK PLACEMENT SERVICE.** Sign up today at 201 Old Agriculture Bldg. for interviews with:

March 22: The Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.—Candidates in all fields interested in Insurance, Law, Location: United States. Will interview juniors, seniors and graduate students in Liberal Arts for summer employment, May, August graduates.

## + 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 RENT

MODERN furnished efficiency apartments. Only 2 blocks from UK on 422 Aylesford Place. Immediate occupancy, or summer and fall now being rented. Call 254-4949. 4MT

STUDENTS RESERVE NOW—Apartment or room with private kitchen for four week intercession or summer session. Reduced summer rates. 259-1878. 9M23

### WANTED

WANTED—Female roommate to share one-bedroom apartment. Call 278-8616 after 5:30. 9M23

WANTED—Anyone interested in going to the Bahamas during Spring break. Meals, accommodations, spear fishing, skin diving. Call John, 259-1255. 9M11

### TYPING

TYPING—Experience in research papers, theses, resumes, etc. (IBM Electric) Rose (257-2011). 10M24

### LOST AND FOUND

LISTED is the property on hand in our lost and found section. Items may be claimed from the University of Kentucky Police Headquarters in Room 107, 305 Euclid Ave., from 8:30 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday:  
Books—19 (textbooks, notebooks, etc.); Keys—Assorted (house, car, etc.); Glasses—9 pair (ladies and gentlemen); Jewelry—rings, watches etc.; Gloves—ladies and gentlemen; Clothing—ladies and gentlemen; Umbrellas—18 (ladies and gentlemen). 10M11

### SERVICES

PIANO TUNING — Reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. Trained by Steinway & Sons in New York. Mr. Davies, 252-1989. 10M-A15

### TUTORING

FRENCH TUTORING — European teacher enables you to speak French in 3 months. Guaranteed results, 12 years experience. Call 253-1040. 10M24

### FOR SALE

GOING TO CALIFORNIA — Must sell Magnady solid-state stereo, \$140 system for \$60. Also full length suede coat, size 44 for \$30. M11

CAST GOLD and silver jewelry. Custom made. 252-3151 after 5:00. M 3, 5, 9, 11

### MISCELLANEOUS

HORSEBACK RIDING—Daniel Boone Riding Stable, Highway 227, 3 1/2 miles from Boonehorse toward Winchester. Phone 744-8325. M 4, 10, 24, 31

ROCK & ROLL—One of Cincinnati's finest rock groups, THE NEW LIME, looking for Lexington exposure. Available for \$250. 252-3744. F 22, 25-M 4, 11

## BRAND NEW SEWING MACHINES (7) \$35

Nationally advertised brand. These are zig-zag sewing machines complete with factory guarantee to be sold for \$35 each. Cash or monthly payments. These machines have built-in controls for making button-holes, hemming, decorative stitches, sewing on buttons, darning, mending, overcasting and many other features. May be inspected at United Freight Sales, 2123 Oxford Circle (Cardinal Valley Shopping Center), U.S. 60, Lexington. Mon.-Sat., 9 a.m.-8 p.m.; Sun., 1-6.

## Reminder!

1971

Commencement Exercises have been changed

from

Monday, May 10th

to

SATURDAY, MAY 8th at 4 o'clock

There will be no Baccalaureate Service