

KENTUCKY Kernel

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Campus theft
Automobiles on campus are becoming increasingly popular targets for local thieves — everything from stereos to batteries have been reported stolen recently from campus parking lots. See page 3.

Panel says Soviets unlikely to reduce land-based missiles

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration's attempts to spur major reductions in Soviet land-based missiles have "virtually no chance" at the bargaining table, a Carnegie panel said yesterday.

The bipartisan group also expressed reservations about a nuclear freeze, saying it could prove a "two-edged sword" by precluding the development of weapons that could enhance strategic balance.

The Kremlin's rigid bureaucracy, wedded to long-term military planning, is highly unlikely to agree to radically reduce the heavy intercontinental ballistic missiles, which account for about 75 per cent of Soviet

nuclear strength, the report said. But while implicitly criticizing the administration's proposals for a strategic arms reduction treaty and its stress on air-light verification procedures, the panel said the Soviets may be willing to accept more limited restrictions on nuclear weapons.

While (Leonid) Brezhnev's passing and Yuri Andropov's accession to the top post produced some tentative signs of shifts in Soviet policy at home and abroad, there were no signs that the new leadership would reverse course in arms control," the report said.

It was prepared by the Carnegie Endowment's Panel on U.S. Security

and the Future of Arms Control. The chairs were William G. Hyland, a leading analyst on Soviet affairs in the Nixon and Ford administrations, and Joseph S. Nye Jr., a security specialist under President Carter.

The report cautioned against freeze proposals that might tempt one side to strike first and said making deep cuts in nuclear arsenals would not necessarily reduce the risk of war.

"Small numbers of weapons could invite preemption or create uncertainties about the perceived stability of the military balance," it said.

While there is wide public support for some sort of freeze, the panel said freezing technology could be a

"two-edged sword." While some threatening systems would be stopped, a freeze could also prevent such developments as the Stealth bomber or a new single-warhead, land-based missile that many experts consider the best approach to ICBM stability, the report said.

At the same time, the panel said that while there is "persuasive evidence" that the Soviets have violated treaties banning biological weapons, they are not the "dedicated arms cheaters" that critics accuse them of being.

The Soviets "press at the ambiguities" of the 1972 treaty limiting strategic nuclear weapons but the

record "does not show any case of deliberate violations of agreed limits," the panel said.

Assessing various arms control plans, the report favored those that would eliminate multiple-warhead intercontinental ballistic missiles. Converting them to single-warhead missiles "greatly reduces the incentive to strike that force in a crisis," the panel said.

President Reagan last May proposed a treaty that would reduce U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear warheads by about one-third and limit each side to 850 long-range missile launchers. It would sharply curtail the heavy land-based ICBMs

that are the core of the Soviet nuclear arsenal.

The Soviets responded with a proposal for an immediate nuclear freeze followed by a pact that would cut the number of land-based and sea-based missiles and bombers by 25 per cent by 1990. The United States has an edge in both strategic bombers and submarine missiles.

The negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland, have been at a relative standstill since opening in late June. But the Carnegie panel said the Soviets might be willing to compromise if the United States gives up "the unrealistic hope of forcing radical reductions in and restructuring of Soviet forces."

Smartware

Kentucky hops on computer bandwagon



By TRACY WHYTE
Reporter

Today's elementary and high school students are becoming part of the computer revolution, thanks to a new push for computer education in Kentucky.

It has even become a political issue, with Democratic gubernatorial candidates Lt. Gov. Martha Layne Collins and Harvey Sloane trying to outdo each other in their support for computer education.

Already, there are over 1,700 computers in 160 of 180 Kentucky school districts, Lydia Fledge, director of the state Department of Education's unit for educational improvement, said.

A state-wide computer directory published by the Department of Education shows the Fayette County School District has about 107 com-

puters, including Apple, Commodore and IBM equipment. It says the Jefferson County School District, with 220 computers, has the most computers of any Kentucky school district.

According to the directory, the computers primarily are used for math and business courses, although some are used for language arts, social studies and gifted and talented student programs.

Fledge said some of the funding for computer programs comes from grassroots sources, such as school bake sales and PTAs. More common sources include gifted and talented student funds and career education money, she said.

There are few donations from businesses, Fledge said.

A new Fayette County program, which will begin this summer, will enable students to take summer classes if computer training is unavailable in their schools, or if they want added training, Ron Pelfrey,

math coordinator for the program, said.

Pelfrey said county high schools, which have two computers each, have offered computer classes as electives for about nine years, with a current enrollment of about 25 students each.

But this will be the first year elementary students can take the classes, he said. The classes, whose enrollments will be limited to 40, will be offered during the summer to provide individual attention to interested students.

He said elementary students will learn programming on Atari computers using PILOT language. Secondary students will learn BASIC language and program Commodore computers. In both programs, two students will share a computer and there will be one teacher for every 10 students.

Fayette County's program is one of many computer education programs springing up across the county. A recent article in Newsweek, "Computer Camps for Kids," said Atari and Texas Instruments have both established camps or day clinics that teach computer skills.

Atari's four-week camp costs \$1,600, while Texas Instruments offers a day clinic costing \$65 for 10 hours of instruction.

Fayette County's program will cost \$120 at the elementary level and \$200 at the secondary level, Pelfrey said.

UK computer science professor Chris Newbery said the program could help future computer science students. Currently, students can bypass the introductory course, if they indicate previous computer training, Newbery said.

But bypassing CS 101 could increase UK enrollment, he said, and there is no room to expand the program.

Earlier this month, the University Senate passed a resolution permitting the computer science department to limit enrollment.

TUESDAY

From Associated Press reports

Reagan favors department cut

WASHINGTON — President Reagan endorsed yesterday a plan to abolish the Commerce Department and replace it with a new cabinet-level agency to consolidate government policy on trade.

The new department would combine major responsibilities of Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and U.S. Trade representative Ambassador William Brock. Baldrige said there have been no discussions about who would head the new department.

In announcing the plan, administration officials were at a loss to explain what would happen to a variety of agencies now under the Commerce umbrella, such as the Census Bureau, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Patent and Trademark Office, which together employ 26,560 workers.

Court to act on worker search

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court said yesterday it will decide whether immigration agents may sweep through factories in search of illegal aliens while fellow agents block the exits.

The court will review a ruling that banned such tactics in nine Western states — including California and Arizona, where thousands of illegal aliens reside.

A federal appeals court ruled that such raids, that have led to the arrests of tens of thousands of people, are unconstitutional because they detain everyone in the factories.

Kentucky's growth climbing

LOUISVILLE — Kentucky's growth rate by the end of the century is expected to be third highest in the eastern United States, according to a new study.

Kentucky's population will increase by 42 percent, or almost 1 million people, said a study issued recently by the Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. The study analyzed data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau.

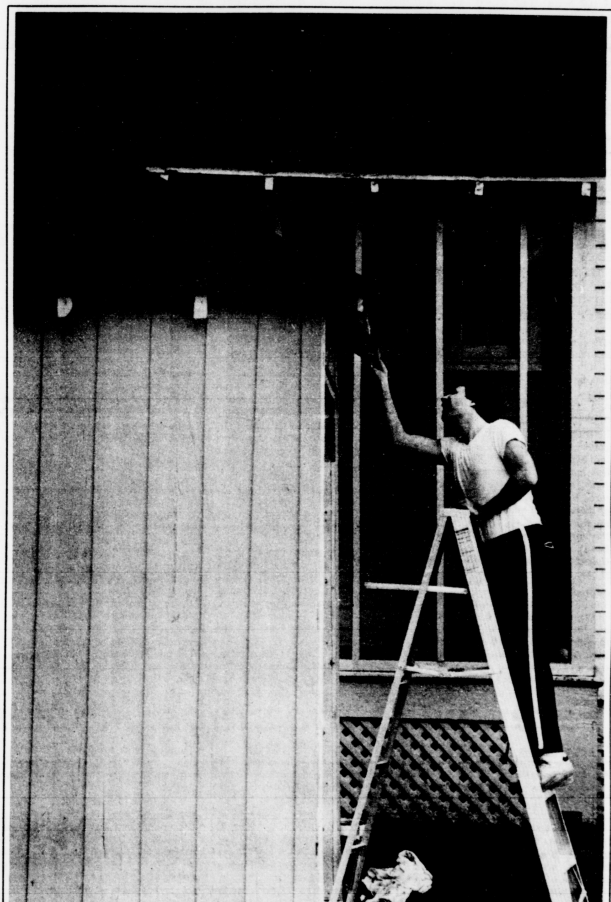
The study predicts the state will have more than 4.5 million residents by the year 2000. In 1970, the U.S. Census Bureau counted 3,220,711 Kentuckians.



Today will be sunny and warmer with a high in the low-to-mid 70s.

Tonight will be partly cloudy with a low in the low-to-mid 50s.

Tomorrow will be partly cloudy with a chance of thundershowers by late afternoon and a high in the mid-to-upper 70s.



Brush work

Taking advantage of yesterday's fairer weather, Steve Hoertz of 729 East High Street applies a new coat of paint to his garage just before sundown. Temperatures rose to near 70, and are expected to rise even further today.

SGA seeks health-fee committee

By STEPHANIE WALLNER
Senior Staff Writer

The 1983-84 Student Government Association Senate, in search of a missing body, approved last night a resolution calling for the appointment of an investigative committee to determine whether an exemption appeals board for the mandatory student health fee has been established.

Phil Taylor, Arts and Sciences senator and primary sponsor for the resolution, said that to his knowledge, no such appeals board exists at this time.

"It was an understanding that the administration was supposed to have set up an exemption appeals board," Taylor said. "That is part of the reason the mandatory health fee passed."

Taylor, a member of Students for Political Choice, a group that op-

posed the health fee, said action needs to be taken now in order to accommodate students in the fall who are entitled to exemptions.

"Many students receive VA, (Veterans Administration) and HMO, (Health Maintenance Organization) coverage and shouldn't have to pay twice for the same service," he said.

Bob Easton, senator-at-large, said he strongly supports the resolution and wants to know what happened to the appeals board.

"We are going to hold them (the administration) to it publicly or have them called liars," Easton, a SPC member, said.

The investigative committee members are Taylor, Easton, Senators-at-large Cindy Taylor, John Burress and John Cain and Neal Hardesty, chairman pro tempore.

The committee will be responsible for exploring the progress of the exemption appeals board and reporting their findings at the first In-

term Senate meeting, scheduled for May 18.

In other business, the Senate passed a resolution stating their support for international students on campus and encouraging their participation in SGA. It also passed a resolution recognizing the need of the College of Pharmacy for continued funding in order to obtain accredited status as a benchmark institutions.

David Bradford, president-elect, announced plans for Senate approval of a restructuring of the SGA executive branch Bradford said the restructuring is necessary for two reasons.

"First of all it will strengthen some departments that are perennially weak or inactive," he said. "It will also strengthen the president's role in providing student services and representation."

The plan calls for the appointment of four new positions within the ad-

See SGA, page 3

PERSUASION

Bill Steffen Editor in Chief	Andrew Oppmann News Editor	John Griffin Arts Editor	Mickey Peterson Sports Editor	Luiz L. Kadebe Special Projects Editor	J.D. Vanhook Photo Editor	Don Clifford Graphics Editor
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GSL indictments could be useful way to curtail fraud

Fraud in any program offering aid is not unusual, and fraud within the Guaranteed Student Loan program does not come as a surprise to anyone. But the crackdown on GSL fraud is an action that should be applauded.

The state Guaranteed Student Loans program originated in November of 1978 and has been monitored since it began. Now that the state is bringing indictments against applicants who may have defrauded the program, the monitoring has become policing.

And, in this case, policing well done. Cases of fraud have been minimal on the UK campus and only one former UK student may be indicted. While this is a good sign concerning UK's financial aid administrators, we may never know how many students have defrauded the system and gotten away with it.

Once a loan is awarded, a student may use it for whatever his or her educational needs are. For some students, this could mean a car. It is obvious not all recipients of the loans need cars, however, and there is no way to monitor all items purchased with GSL funds.

Some cases, however, including the recent indictments, are obvious violations.

Paul Borden, executive director of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, pointed out such common fraud methods as using different names to apply for multiple loans or dropping out of school

after accepting a loan. One student allegedly forged and falsified information in the borrowing of \$30,000.

In these times of financial strain and cutbacks in educational funding, college students can ill afford to have valuable programs such as GSL burdened by a greedy trying to "beat the system."

There are very few students who haven't felt the pinch of inflation — the problems of having too little money and far too many bills. Abusing one of the most accessible and helpful loan programs in the state can only serve to damage the future of higher education in Kentucky.

It is unlikely college students — especially pretended college students — who have "beaten the system" and illegally obtained the low-interest loans will care about future generations, making the possible indictments against those caught in the act particularly sweet for students struggling by on part-time jobs or work study.

When financial aid is in short supply and funding is slated to be cut, there is no room for cheaters among the honest applicants. Borden has urged students who think they may have accidentally violated loan agreements to contact KHEAA.

He might well have included an urging for aid cheaters to contact a deep, secluded hole somewhere, before their fellow students or the state's criminal charges catch up with them.



Freeze is only remaining 'sane' alternative to arms race

The conventional bombs of World War II were called blockbusters. Filled with 20 tons of TNT, they could destroy a city block.

All the bombs dropped on all the cities in WWII amounted to some 20 million tons, two megatons, of TNT — Coventry and Rotterdam, Dresden and Tokyo, all the death that rained from the skies between 1939 and 1945: 100,000 blockbusters, two megatons.

By the late 20th century, two megatons was the energy released in the explosion of a single more-or-less hum-drum thermonuclear bomb (one bomb with the destructive force of WWII). But there are tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. By the ninth decade of the 20th century, the strategic missile and bomber forces of the Soviet Union and the United States were aiming warheads at over 15,000 designated targets.

No place on the planet was safe. The energy contained in these weapons, genies of death patiently awaiting the rubbing of the lamps, was far more than 10,000 megatons — but with the destruction concentrated efficiently, not over six hours but over a few hours, a blockbuster

for every second for the length of a lazy afternoon.
Carl Sagan from Cosmos

Guest Opinion

It has been my experience that many discussions about the nuclear freeze movement become so bogged down in the detailed analysis of the relative strengths and weaknesses of particular Soviet and American weapons systems that overall perspective is lost; the cliché of "failing to see the forest for the sake of the trees" is perfectly appropriate.

I am not suggesting that the freeze movement can afford to be (or is) naive with regard to such matters, but I would like to re-emphasize the larger perspective of the movement. At this level of discussion the questions are basic ones. Do we have sufficient deterrence? Are the Soviets stronger than we are? And just what does defense mean?

First, the question of deterrence. Assuming a liberal estimate of the firepower of WWII to be three mega-

tons and a conservative estimate of U.S. firepower at 8,000 megatons, the U.S. has approximately 2,667 times the firepower of all WWII at its command (one should remember that 50 million people died in WWII).

A single Poseidon submarine contains 9 megatons; that is, three times the power of WWII. We have 31 Poseidon subs and 10 similar Polaris subs. Each of our new Trident submarines carries eight times the firepower of all WWII. In the words of President Carter, "Just one of our relatively invulnerable Poseidon submarines — less than 2 percent of our total nuclear force of submarines, aircraft, and land-based missiles — carries enough warheads to destroy every large and medium-sized city in the Soviet Union. Our deterrent is overwhelming."

A recent Congressional report agreed when it concluded that we could inflict "unacceptable losses" on any aggressor.

With regard to the question of relative U.S.-Soviet positions in the arms race, I am quite willing to accept the opinion of the top military men of the Reagan administration. When Gen. John Vessey, chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was asked by

Senator Carl Levin during a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing if he would swap overall U.S. military capability for that of the Soviet Union's he responded, "I would not trade."

When Senator Charles Percy asked Defense Secretary Weinberger at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing if he would trade the U.S. nuclear arsenal for that of the Soviets, he replied, "I would not for a moment exchange anything, because we have an immense edge in technology."

All the rhetoric about some supposed "U.S. weaknesses" notwithstanding, I believe the testimony of these contemporary military experts speaks for itself.

With the above in mind, we must approach the question of what military defense means? Certainly it means in part protecting our nation's interests. I would have to conclude that if we are incapable of protecting those interests politically, we are capable of defending them militarily.

Even more important, however, defense means insuring the security of our nation and the lives of its people. Given the changing attitudes of

our military planners and the increasingly sophisticated technology available to them, I would argue that military advances have come full circle to contradict this idea of defense. No doubt the sole reason we have gone so long without having a full scale war with the Soviets is because both sides feared that war meant only "mutually assured destruction," the psychology of deterrence is based on the idea that nuclear war is unthinkable.

Advances in the technology of delivery systems, however, have brought about an increase in the numbers of so-called "tactical" and "first strike" nuclear weapons. Suddenly, "limited" (sic) nuclear war has become "thinkable."

From the viewpoint of defense as "the security of the nation and its people," this is an ominous development. Where are the controls to stop a nuclear war once it is started? Which side will be willing to back down with such tremendous firepower still at its disposal?

It seems that mankind's technology has brought us to a point of decision. For the first time in history we have the capability to destroy ourselves and our planet. Are we like a

child playing with a loaded gun, or have we developed the cultural maturity to cope with our technology?

A single Trident submarine is capable of destroying the northern hemisphere and costs over \$3 billion — and we have over 20 on order! Where are we putting our priorities?

Of course, the freeze movement still has its enemies. Misinformation campaigns claim that we are seeking a "unilateral freeze" — this is not true. We are seeking to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union that would result in the reduction (which is what all the talking in Geneva is supposed to be about) of nuclear arsenals starting with a mutual and verifiable freeze in the production, deployment, and testing of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems. Neither side would be required to "trust" the other.

As the alternative would mean only perpetuating and increasing the arms race, thereby increasing the risk of war and decreasing the national budget, a nuclear weapons freeze is the only sane course.

Kevin Greene is a philosophy junior and a member of Socially Concerned Students.

Farewell to the stage: A final show and a final decision?

"I am the entertainer
And I know just where I stand
Another serenader
And another long-haired band..."

...about whatever's handy.
Theater majors never worry. They can't afford to sweat or they'll smear their makeup.
But they wonder a lot.

I wouldn't say I was worried. An hour before curtain I get that feeling only actors know — kind of a cross between awe-struck and struck-senseless — but I prefer to call it wonder, not worry.

If you're a journalism major, you worry about the trend that closed down Lexington's afternoon paper. If you're a computer science major, you worry about technological advances outrunning your education. If you're a psychology major, you

I walked out onto the stage. The house and work lights were up. The front doors were still closed, and the seats were empty.

I remembered how four years before I had stood alone on the smaller, cooler stage of Beeler Auditorium at Lafayette High School an hour before the final performance of the senior class play, "Arsenic and Old Lace."
Only now, I was an hour away

from the closing show of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Guignol mainstage at the University of Kentucky.

Though a theater major, I was rapidly moving towards a writing career and had applied for editorial positions on the Kernel for coming semesters. If accepted, I might not be able to take part in mainstage shows at all next year, so I realized, as I did those years ago at Lafayette, that this might well be the "big time" for me.

Ye old proverbial "last hurrah" — The dull brown of the stage floor was lifeless in the flat white light of the scoops. I crossed to the stage-right wings, then back across to the

left. I wasn't saying anything, or really doing anything, I just walked.

Was the stage alive? I wondered. Was there anything to quantum physics? If all sub-molecular particles were created equal, then these tired set pieces and ancient walls had as much "life" as my own 250 lbs. of mass and energy. If God existed, even the lines we were about to perform could well be said to contain "life."

If the stage was amused at my wonderings, it gave no sign I could recognize. It was just like four years ago, standing alone in the load silence of an empty theater.
Downstairs the makeup room was packed, I knew, and the prop people

would be wandering about setting things in the backstage. The sebers were no doubt getting final instructions from a harried house manager somewhere in the lobby.

I realized I was probably the only person in the building who was contemplating quantum physics, but it was a fair bet everyone else was mulling over what the theater meant to them, and certainly a few were dealing with their gods.

"Today I am your champion,
I may have won your hearts;
But I know the game,
And you'll forget my name,
I won't be here in another year
If I don't stay on the charts."

Was the stage alive? I decided it didn't matter.

That was the important thing, I told myself. That was why I came up and stood alone in theaters like in some maudlin movie script.

The truth was the stage had whatever life I decided it had, and if I was willing to drop by and chat with it like this my decision was obvious.

"Sure, it was alive. Why not?"
It was time to get into costume. Time for another last hurrah.

James A. Stoll is now officially, albeit evasively, a theater arts junior. He is considering moving up to paper boy or hamburger chef for the summer.

LETTERS

George Atkins

We are writing to express our support for a man we feel is the most outstanding candidate for lieutenant governor in the upcoming Democratic primary — George Atkins.

Having served as mayor of Hopkinsville, state auditor, secretary of finance and secretary of the cabinet, George Atkins is by far the most qualified and experienced candidate in the race.

His past performance shows a serious commitment to higher education. As mayor of Hopkinsville, he was very supportive of Hopkinsville Community College, as secretary of finance, higher education was at the top of his funding priorities.

Atkins is very positive toward young people and their involvement in government. We believe he possesses a genuine interest in people and would make an excellent lieutenant governor.

We urge all the students here at

UK to familiarize themselves with all candidates for statewide offices, so they may make the best choices on May 24.

George Atkins is by far the best qualified and experienced candidate and the seats were empty.

Paul Pustinger
Accounting senior

Editor's note: This letter was signed by three other students.

Dave Armstrong

On April 21, a letter from the President of the UK Student Bar Association appeared in the Kernel endorsing Bill Wineberg for attorney general. The writer's position with the SBA was printed along with his name, thus promoting the mistaken

idea that the SBA had endorsed Bill Wineberg. No such endorsement has been made. In fact, many law students at

UK have joined that group of informed and concerned Kentuckians who support Dave Armstrong for attorney general.

Dave Armstrong is by far the most qualified person in the attorney general's race. He has been a judge and a prosecutor since 1969. He has also been Commonwealth attorney for Jefferson County since 1976. Dave Armstrong has the experience we need in an attorney general.

More importantly, Armstrong has handled these positions brilliantly. Throughout his career, he has received many awards and recognitions. He was appointed by President Reagan to the attorney general's Task Force on Violent Crime. President Carter recognized Armstrong as one of America's outstanding prosecutors.

He was one of 12 prosecutors chosen by President Ford to receive the Career Criminal Program. Armstrong has served as president of the National District Attorney's Association, and in Kentucky as president of

the Commonwealth's Attorney Association. He was honored as Kentucky's Outstanding Prosecutor. The list is endless. Armstrong has the proven record of leadership we need in an attorney general.

As one of Kentucky's most outspoken advocates for victims of crime, Dave Armstrong has served as chair of Kentucky's Victim Assistance

Network. In his concern for the welfare of Kentucky's children, he was one of the founding members of the Kentucky Chapter for the Prevention of Child Abuse.

Furthermore, he was instrumental in the passage of legislation that will aid authorities in locating missing children. Armstrong has the kind of dedication to Kentuckians we need

in an attorney general.

Thus, if you look at his record of experience, leadership and dedication, you will agree that Armstrong is the kind of man of achievement we need as our next attorney general. Please give him your support.

Monica Wheatley
Second year law student

BLOOM COUNTY

by Berke Breathed



Cars on campus taking a beating from thieves, vandals

Police say they're doing all they can to combat problem



J. TIM HAYS/Kentucky Staff

By SHANNON HANINGTON
Reporter

UK students Doug and Cindy Cochran have good reason to believe that lightning strikes twice.

Their car has been struck by thieves and vandals five times while parked in front of their Cooperstown apartment, where they have lived for one-and-one-half years.

They have lost \$50 worth of property, including a car stereo, a car battery and vehicle registration papers. In addition, \$60 worth of damage was done to their car when the stereo was stolen.

Most recently, two of the car's tires were slashed and destroyed.

Theft is a problem in almost every UK parking lot, and almost any car is susceptible — Lt. Terry Watts of the UK Police Department says

there is little an owner can do to guard against it.

For many reasons, parking lots on campus are ideal locations for theft. Watts said. The lighting is poor and cars owned by students are likely to contain stereos. Therefore, thieves can come to a campus lot and be almost certain they won't have to do a great deal of searching to find stereos, he said.

The parking lots with the most thefts, according to UK Police Chief Paul Harrison, are the lots at Commonwealth Stadium (with 14 thefts in March), the Greg Page Apartments, Shawneetown and Cooperstown.

Commonwealth Stadium lots have the highest number of thefts because they are secluded and poorly lit, he said.

Most thefts are committed by people who are not connected to the University in any way, Harrison

said — "drug addicts trying to support their habits and people too lazy to get a job."

He said most thefts occur during the fall and spring, when car stereos are a prime target for thieves. During winter, car batteries are more popular.

Cooperstown residents, fed up with the thefts, recently sent a petition to the UK Police saying they thought the theft problem was getting out of hand.

The petition asked for better police protection and more lighting.

Debbie Lewis, who started the petition, said she was angered when she read a recent newspaper article describing Lexington's night life, in which a UK Police officer said policemen who work the night shift have nothing to do but eat donuts, drink coffee and smoke cigarettes.

Harrison said he received the petition, but the police already are

aware of the theft problem.

"There's only so much we can do," he said.

Harrison said police must catch thieves in the act or find stolen property on them, a difficult task despite regular campus patrols and periodic stakeouts.

Police officers on the night shift work from 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. Most crimes, Harrison said, occur during the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. "Therefore, after about 3 a.m. there is little going on, but we are still patrolling."

"I know it may sometimes look bad, but we do all we have the power to do," Watts said.

Watts said he knows the police on the night shifts work hard because their logs are twice as thick as those of the other two shifts. They also put more mileage on the cars — up to 40 miles per night.

"We can only do our best," he said. "And I think we do."

Mothers' milk needed for babies

By SHANNON HANINGTON
Reporter

A three-pound infant lies motionless in an incubator at the UK Medical Center's Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. The three-month-old boy, up for adoption, has a bowel infection, which prevents him from feeding on infant formula.

Breast milk, provided from the Milk Bank at the Medical Center, has allowed the infant to gain nourishment and has greatly increased his chances of survival, Melissa Wilson, a pediatric clinical specialist, said.

Babies born early have a higher risk of catching infections, Wilson said. Because antibodies in breast milk can guard against infection, donated breast milk is better than infant formula, which contains no antibodies.

Also, Wilson said babies do not

tolerate formula as well as breast milk. "Ideally," she said, "all babies should be on their own mother's milk, but if not, donated breast milk is almost always second best."

Often a mother cannot, or chooses not, to breastfeed. Shelly Stanley, a neonatal nutritionist, said sick infants are often brought to the Medical Center from distant locations and their mothers cannot come along to breastfeed.

Also, mothers may be on medication or be in poor health, and harmful drugs may be passed to the baby through the milk, Stanley said.

She said she could not estimate to number of infants that have used to UK Milk Bank since it was established in 1976. However, she said, 10 infants on the average use milk from the bank each day.

Because the number of donors and the amount of available milk fluctuates, some babies who need breast milk often go without, she said. When there is a milk short-

age, priority is given to the smallest or sickest infants.

Stanley said there are shortages because most people do not know the Milk Bank exists. When there are shortages at the Medical Center, Central Baptist Hospital often sends donor milk from their supply to cover the need.

"We try to work closely to help each other in cases of shortages," Stanley said. "There is no competition for who gets — or has — the most milk."

She said she tries to alleviate shortages by making a plea for donors on television.

"It lets people know we're here, or if they already know, it reminds them," she said.

Stanley said prospective donors must be healthy, breast-feeding mothers who are non-smokers and take no medication, including birth control pills. They may contact her at the Medical Center Monday through Friday between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. at 233-6495.

Rescue near for spelunkers

By CHARLES WOLFE
Associated Press Writer

MOUNT VERNON — A team of divers "established some kind of communication" late yesterday with eight spelunkers trapped for two days by rising water in a southeastern Kentucky cave.

Earlier yesterday, two rescue divers found a handwritten note that said the eight were alive and in good condition.

The four-man diving team, making the third attempt of the day to reach the trapped party, "established some kind of communication with them, either by beating on the side of the cave or by hollering," Jim Burch, the coordinator of the Warren County Cave and Rock Rescue Team, said. Two of Burch's divers were among the four who entered the cave last night after the

note was retrieved.

"After we got the note, we set up this relay to carry extra clothing, heat packs and food," Burch said.

He said the divers originally had been told to get out of the cave by 10:20 p.m., "but since they've made this contact, we might not hear from them on time. If they are in this close, they may want to make physical contact and then send two divers out to pass the word."

Burch said the water level near the cave mouth must drop another four inches before the cavers can be taken out.

"It's dropping at about two or three inches an hour, so it could be a couple more hours on that," Burch said. "If they're in good shape, and the water is down, we'll try to bring them out."

"Of course, if they're in bad shape, we'll leave 'em be."

The note, brought outside at 5:50 p.m. EDT, was dated noon yesterday and headlined "HELP" in large capital letters.

The note, written by the team's co-leader, Gary Bush, said the eight adventurers were waiting on a dry ledge 1,800 feet upstream from where the note was found in an empty supply box.

"They wanted us to know they were OK. They brought the note as close to us as they could, knowing we'd be back to find it," said Tom Staubitz, vice chairman of the Greater Cincinnati Grotto, the club to which the explorers belong.

The note said: "Eight cavers waiting 1,800 feet upstream from here. Leave diving tanks here. Only needed for a dry ledge. Been here since 11 a.m. Sat 4-23. Now Mon 4-25 12 noon." It was signed by Bush.

SGA

Continued from page one

ministration, including directors for intergovernmental relations, University relations, a student ombudsman and an executive director.

Katy Banahan, director of intergovernmental relations, will coordinate liaison and lobbying efforts to the General Assembly and the Council on Higher Education in Frankfort, as well as to Washington.

Dave Perry, University relations director, will answer only to the president concerning the progress of students appointed to various University committees.

Elizabeth Walker, student

ombudsman, will be available to assist any student needing guidance in locating the appropriate department for help. Also, she will deal with any complaints lodged against SGA or the president.

Tim O'Mera, as executive director, will directly aid the president in coordinating activities of various executive departments.

Other appointments include Bradford's administrative assistants, Laurie Ann Bradford, Michelle Knapke, Dean Grimm and Teresa Statthas. Cindy Moon was appointed SGA comptroller.

Jim Pustinger was appointed director of student services, John Davenport was appointed director of political affairs and Prabhira Jaim was appointed director of international students.

Public relations director will be Joy Herald, director of disabled students will be Danny Eifler, director of women's concerns will be Denise Medley and director of student affairs will be Bryan West.

Bradford said the director positions for academic affairs and minority students have not been decided.

Wanted: Writers, artists, photographers

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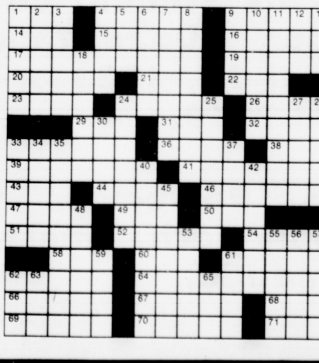
Interviews will be held through Thursday, April 28th.

KENTUCKY
Kernel

Kernel Crossword

MONDAY'S PUZZLE SOLVED

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| ACROSS | 50 Weight unit | 51 Jacob's kin | 52 Originated opera | 53 Proverbs | 54 Penpoint | 55 Young one | 56 Gold or tin | 57 Insect stage | 58 Word history | 59 Grieve | 60 Southern city | 61 Born | 62 Diced in | 63 Water sources | 64 Lapses | 65 DOWN | 66 Divides | 67 Barrel | 68 Eight part | 69 Pet marble | 70 India | 71 Exile | 72 Performer | 73 Her | 74 Gambler | 75 Accents | 76 Sneaker | 77 Linkage | 78 There | 79 Extinct birds | 80 Quick | 81 Space man | 82 Repeat | 83 Hoot —!" | 84 Tawdry | 85 Fr. title |
|--------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|---------|-------------|------------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|



FIRSTNIGHTER

KENTUCKY
Kernel

Get a job: Taking a safari in the how-to guide jungle

A fair portion of us soon will be attending a big party — one to which precious few of us have engraved invitations.

Getting a job right out of college used to be a student's reward for his or her investment of hard work and hundreds of dollars. In the 1980s, however, it's not enough just to graduate. There are strategies to be followed, and the books reviewed below attempt to outline some of them.

Take each with a grain of salt. All have worthwhile aspects, but remember — there are as many how-to job seeking books as there are jobs waiting to be sought.

JAMES EDWIN HARRIS

No intensity in Ulrich book

How to Prepare Your Own High-Intensity Resume
Heinz Ulrich/Prentice Hall, Inc.

This book doesn't look high-intensity: nearly 200 blank or typewritten pages dryly direct the reader on a two-to-four week resume construction process. For the most part, it doesn't work.

Heinz Ulrich, a widely published business writer, may have succeeded with the original *High-Intensity Resume* in 1979, but in today's tight job market, with many executives making forced mid-life career changes, his tips for resume writing are mostly run-of-the-mill.

The basic concept, however, is effective. The book is actually a workbook: the reader writes half of it, building the mass of information any resume needs. Common sense dictates including it, but Ulrich forces the reader to think about using the information to sell the applicant.

The key to most resumes, Ulrich says, is to tell what you've done and what you think you've done well. The emphasis is on accomplishment, a chapter of the book outlines "The Seven Lucky Job Getters" — cash-register terms that mean profits for the employer.

For the uninitiated, this is a book to read and use, but in practice, Ulrich merely tells the reader how to produce the same old ho-hum resume with which personnel managers file cabinets.

The 'Half' way is the best way

The Robert Half Way to Get Hired in Today's Job Market
Robert Half/Bantam Books

This book, from the Rolls-Royce of employment agencies, has just appeared in paperback after 18 months in hardcover. It's blue pinstripes and wing-tips all the way, but it beats the other two books hands down when it comes to solid, no-nonsense advice about getting a job.

Half starts by telling job seekers the most important point, that getting hired is a full-time job in itself — an organized, concerted effort requiring a professional outlook and the best possible materials. From there, he continues in an expert's straightforward tone to advise about everything from primary research to interview wardrobe.

The most valuable part of the book is the two chapters devoted to the worst part of job hunting — the interview. Half spends fully a quarter of the book covering every base, including not only the 50 most-asked questions, but how to answer them.

If you're serious about finding a job, buy this book, read it cover-to-cover and take plenty of notes. It may be the best \$4 you ever spent.

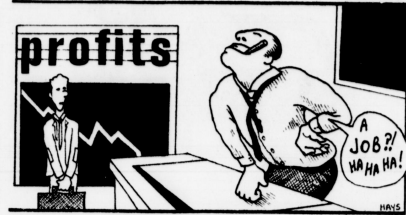
'Real World' demands guts

Real World 101: How To Get A Job, Make It Big, Do It Now, And Love It!
James Calano & Jeff Salzman/
New View Press

These killers are driving their Mazda RX-7s full-blast in the freeway's diamond lane, and their sole purpose is to con you into believing you can tolerate them. If your middle name is "Guts" and you thrive on speed, this is your New World Bible.

Calano and Salzman, in their mid-20s, appear to have it made, and they got there by practicing much of the advice in this book. Their formula, stated simply, is "Be a star, be a pro, and don't be afraid to kick ass along the way." It's a philosophy that works if you have the ammunition to back it up, and they contend that you do and don't know it.

The bulk of this book is devoted to advice destined to make the reader a walking, talking, true professional with a lifestyle to match. Hard-core fraternity types are no strangers to their tips; they invented most of what Calano and Salzman preach.



J. TIM HAYS/Kernal Staff

The authors quickly point out, however, that becoming a professional isn't possible without hard work — advice for which no one needs pay \$7.95.

Their high-octane advice is practical, though, and in some circumstances, bitingly true. On goal-setting, they tell the reader to set his or her own goals unreasonably high and work until you drop or reach them. Don't set goals too low, they say; you'll wind up being used by someone who's fulfilling his or her own unreasonably high goals.

Presidents of colleges won't like what they have to say about education, either. "College is society's great halfway house," they say, "a safe, semistructured place to pass those dangerous post-high-school years when we all have so much growing up to do." And it has three terrible characteristics — the professors are lazy, the standards are sinking and the emphasis is on facts, not skills. College, for the most part, cheats the most important person — the student.

But their 26-page chapter on "Scoring the Ultimate Job" is must reading, if only for the boiled brilliance others ramble about throughout entire books.

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