

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Monday, Jan. 26, 1970

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

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SG Bill Alters Election Rules

By JIM FUDGE
Kernel Staff Writer

A petitioned meeting of the Student Government Assembly met Sunday night with all but three representatives present and passed a bill rescheduling Student Government elections to the time of Fall pre-registration.

Representatives Sallie Benton, David Blair, Steve Bright, Bruce Carver, Tom Green, Lynn Montgomery and Buck Pennington were responsible for the petition to call the meeting.

Bright's bill on rescheduling SG voting, which prompted a walkout at last Monday's meeting, was the first to be acted upon at Sunday's meeting. One purpose of the bill was to insure wider participation in SG elections.

Before it was voted on, Bright proposed an amendment to provide for specific placement of polling places.

Tapp Amendment Passes

There were several objections to the bill, in particular to the proposed increased length of the elections and to the increased number of people therefore required to man the polls.

The bill and the amendment both gained the approval of the assembly, but were subsequently amended again in a proposal by representative Rodney Tapp.

Tapp's measure cut election time to three days from the Bright bill's full two weeks. It also moved polls to residence hall lobbies and the Student Center, instead of the sites of pre-registration, the library and residence hall cafeterias as specified in Bright's bill.

Immediately following the adoption of Tapp's amendment, a brief recess was called, and following the recess Bright proposed a reworded version of Tapp's bill which returned Bright's original proposals.

This measure was accepted, which in effect negated Tapp's

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Kernel Photo by Dave Herman

Physical Plant Division employees worked until after midnight on a short-circuited switch which blacked-out most of the central part of the campus Sunday night. Man in foreground is entering the vault containing the switch.

Trouble Spot!

Women's Liberation: A Revolution

By JEANNIE ST. CHARLES
Kernel Staff Writer

"Women's Liberation is represented in every major urban center of North America. It is growing at an unprecedented rate, so it does little good to hurl epithets at the movement since you can't stop it and you can't turn it back. It makes a great deal of sense to relate to it because it's here and it's going to stay."

Thus forcefully speaking, Marlene Dixon, a disheveled, abrupt and robust Women's Liberation Movement (WLM) leader, addressed the regional conference at UK Friday night. And the idea that WLM is here to stay was enforced by attendance of nearly 200 women from seven states, and the interest of nearly 60 men present.

Many participants wore combat boots, pants, and sweatshirts.

Some women came to UK with their children and some with their husbands. They were women with an ambition to learn more about their movement, and a desire to "rap." They had a chance to do their rapping in Saturday workshops.

Which Way?

But what had they come to talk about? Primarily, they were concerned with the direction of the movement. According to Miss Dixon, the proper direction lies in the destruction of "imperialism" through revolution—a revolution to liberate for women what is "basically theirs"—their individuality.

"Clearly nothing can liberate women but a revolution. We must do away with the bourgeoisie family and substitute 'Maximum love' between men, women and children. We are working for a so-

Short Circuit Causes Campus Power Failure

By TOM BOWDEN
Kernel Staff Writer

The light of knowledge at UK resides in a small underground dungeon.

And UK students discovered that little fact rather suddenly Sunday night when a power failure darkened residence halls, classroom buildings and the King Library.

A switch, located in a small concrete vault on the east side of the campus, caused the blackout when it shortcircuited at 4:52 p.m. Sunday.

The cutoff left most buildings in the central part of the campus without power, with the exceptions of the Administration Building and the Classroom Building.

Funkhouser, Law, Commerce, Home Economics, Civil Engineering, McVey, Kastle, Pence and Engineering Quad buildings were blacked out from 4:52 p.m. until 12 p.m.

Haggin Hall was left without power in the rooms from 4:52

until approximately 5:45, when electrical workers bypassed the damaged switch.

Physical Plant Division (PPD) employee C. C. Dunn said the cause of the short circuit could not be discovered until the switch was disconnected and examined.

Dunn said the switch, which was one of two housed in the underground room, caused a brilliant flash, like a fireball, when it "arced."

It also caused some damage as it lifted the cast-iron manhole entrance to the vault and moved it about a foot off center.

The vault is located at the end of the sidewalk leading from Limestone Street to the Administration Building.

Workmen began almost immediately to rewire the cables connected to the switch in order to return service to the afflicted areas.

Lexington Fire Chief George D. Jones said one fire engine unit answered the call, but that it only stood by for about 20 minutes until it was found there was no further danger.

Jones described the "arc" of the switch as a "brilliant flash" accompanied by a "loud boom." A quantity of smoke also emanated from the vault, Jones added.

Dunn said that the concrete room which houses the two switches measures about eight feet high, eight feet wide, and 15 feet long.

Sgt. Don Highbarger of the campus police reported normal activity for the police department last night. Besides phone calls requesting information about the failure, the police faced no increased difficulties, Highbarger said.

The King Library closed almost immediately after the building lost its light and did not reopen that night.

Holmes Hall lost its power at 7:31 p.m. and regained it with the rest of the campus.

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Marijuana Most Commonly Used

Legislative Committee Looks At Drug Abuse

EDITOR'S NOTE: Nobody knows exactly how many Kentucky college students use drugs. Recently, however, a Kentucky legislative committee attempted to learn more accurately the extent of drug use by college students in Kentucky. This article, the sixth in a series of nine about the drug problem, reports the findings of the committee.

By RAY HILL
Kernel Staff Writer

In an effort to determine the extent of drug abuse by Kentucky college students, the Kentucky Legislative Research Commission last year conducted an investigation, part of which included the mailing of a questionnaire to 30 colleges and universities in the commonwealth.

Twenty-eight institutions replied to the questionnaire (six universities, 15 four-year private colleges, one four-year state college, and six junior colleges). In August 1969 the Commission published Research Report No. 57, a report of its findings. The following is what it revealed.

Marijuana, amphetamines and barbiturates, in that order, are the drugs most often used in Kentucky.

Seventeen of the 28 respondents to the questionnaire said less than one percent of the student population is involved in drug use. The other 11 respondents gave estimates of one to 30 percent. Ten schools thought drug use on campus was increasing. Two thought it was decreasing, and



14 said there was no change during the past year.

Mandatory Programs

Only half of the colleges and universities surveyed have an educational program on drug abuse for students on campus. At eight schools attendance is mandatory.

Ten of the 28 schools indicated they currently have a person or committee on campus engaged in the study of drug abuse and how to deal with it. Eleven schools have published policy statements on drug use.

Fifty percent of the college administrators felt the out-of-state student is more likely to be involved in drug use than the in-state student. The academic level of the student most likely to be involved in drug use is the freshman class, the survey indicated.

The total number of full-time students at these schools when the questionnaires were sent out was 64,396—37,807 men and 26,589 women. Approximately half the students lived on campus.

Interviews with members of state and federal narcotics and dangerous drug control agencies by the commission indicated that in comparison with West Coast and East Coast schools, the drug use problem in Kentucky is low. From four to five percent of the student body is probably involved, they said.

Home Grown

Kentucky students receive drugs from many sources, the commission reported. The marijuana supply comes primarily

from Kentucky. Other dangerous drugs are obtained through theft, fraud and illicit diversion, and are brought in from surrounding states.

Nationwide, the total poundage of all dangerous drugs confiscated in 1968 was 35 tons, the report said.

The commission also sent a questionnaire to 18 police departments in Kentucky towns and cities having colleges or universities.

Agreeing with the college administrators surveyed, police also indicated the order of drug use among Kentucky students to be marijuana, first, amphetamines, and then barbiturates.

Forty-three percent of the police departments surveyed said drug use had increased on campus. No department indicated it had decreased. Fifty-seven percent believed there had been no change during the past year.

Discrepancy

Police estimates of the number of students involved vary with college administrators' estimates. Six cities in Kentucky have universities at which 73 percent (47,216 of 64,396) of the full-time students in the state attend.

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The Reverend Ian Mitchell, founder of the American Folk Mass, and his wife Caroline will perform in the Lexington area this week. Tuesday the mass will be performed at Christ Church Cathedral, and a concert will be given Wednesday at Memorial Hall.

Singing Priest To Appear Folk Mass, Concert Slated

By BOBBIE BARRETT

The Rev. Ian Mitchell, Episcopal minister and minstrel, will be in Lexington Jan. 27 to sing Mass at Christ Church Cathedral. He and his wife, Caroline, will perform in Memorial Hall at 8 p.m. Jan. 28.

Father Mitchell became a minister of music in 1960 when he wrote the first American folk mass. At that time he was in a mission in Chicago's inner-city.

The unconventional service began to gain popularity. According to Father Mitchell, "it really got launched in a big way at the Washington Cathedral in 1964 when 3,000 teen-agers heard it and 1,500 sang in the choir."

As the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's calling took him to different parts of the country, he added folk songs and other gospel music to his repertoire. At one point, he worked with the Navajo Indians on a Utah reservation.

"I learned some folk songs to round out a program that would have general appeal and that would get people to singing." Requests for the Mitchells

to appear in concert came from colleges, coffee houses and church groups.

He became a roving minister of music with the permission of the Episcopal bishop of Utah. "We decided to meet the demand and make it our life work. I guess you could say we felt a call to do this kind of thing."

Father Mitchell's hymns are found in the Roman Catholic "Hymnal for Young Christians," but are sung in Episcopal and other Protestant churches.

"I think it (church music) will be so drastically changed in the next 10 years . . . we have made a breakthrough. Organists have had an uncommon grasp on church music for centuries . . . anybody who experiences joy in the Gospel ought to resent this," he said.

A Canadian, Father Mitchell grew up in the Midwest, and was graduated from Nashotah House, a seminary in Nashotah, Wis., in 1958. He has also studied at the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago. He and his family of four live in New York City.

Singer Explains The 'Why' Of Blues

McDowell Sings 'Natchel' Blues

By DAN GOSSETT
Arts Editor

Mississippi Fred McDowell does not play no rock and roll. What he do do is play "natchel blue."

What that means is loose greasy delta blues in the tradition of John Hurt and Robert Johnson. The lyrics are nigh on to unintelligible but the beat is strong and rolling.

The title of Fred's new Capitol release is "I Do Not Play No Rock and Roll." It's a little more than just a lot of blues

songs and guitar runs. The first bands on both sides are devoted to a long monologue by McDowell on how and why he plays the blues. Since McDowell is uneducated and the delta-Negro dialect he speaks is so flowing and slurred and hard to understand, this monologue is also printed in the liner notes.

It may seem absurd to some to talk about why somebody plays blues. If you have any experience with the medium you know that you do the blues because you have to. It's as simple as that.

Nonetheless, ignorant, uneducated Fred McDowell goes a long way toward explaining the phenomenon in terms of tension release. The following quote is taken from the album's liner notes.

"You see I have got up out of bed and played the thing (guitar). And me and my wife have got into it. And I got up out of bed. She was sleep. Went in the other room. Played the blues. When I got satisfied I put it down, went on, went to bed and went to sleep. You see, it was off my mind, it's a worrisome thing, but it works so many different ways."

The first cut on the first side, "Baby Please Don't Go," is far and away the best cut on the album. McDowell has just finished his long opening rap, and he says "Now we gonna play the blues." Then he cuts in with a long easy double-string glissando on the bottleneck guitar.

The accompanist kicks in with a strong rising rhythm and both of them are digging it so much they decide to play a while instead of sing. When McDowell does begin to sing, he makes no effort to stylize his music; whatever way it comes out that's the way it stays. In this case that means understating the first verse and completely swallowing the last word or two in every line.

"Everybody's Down on Me" sort of grows out of the rap that begins the second side. McDowell is telling how a song kind of grows out of a mood and if everybody around you is hostile or indifferent, a song like "Everybody" is a good way to get rid of the funk.

'Funk' Gets Together, Improves Disc Sound

By BETH HEDGER
Kernel Staff Writer

Grand Funk Railroad has done it again, topping the fervor and excitement of their first album, "On Time," in their newest release appropriately titled "Grand Funk."

Mel Schacher, Don Brewer and Mark Farner have renewed their musical quest to record on wax the hard rock sound they produce in a live performance. Unfortunately they have been unable to achieve this.

Even so, their exceptional productions caught on this album are worthy of praise. Attaining national fame after performances at the Atlanta and the Texas International Pop Festivals, they rose to fame mostly on the basis of live performances, for it wasn't until their name was fairly well revered that they released their first single, "Time Machine," quickly followed by "On Time."

What could perhaps be the

best thing that has happened to the Capitol label since The Beatles and Steve Miller Band, Grand Funk has 'Railroaded' to success on the exceptional talents of their three members. Although each one is extremely good, Mark Farner seems to be the valuable link in the threesome.

Sounding not quite as together on their first album as on their second, they each manage to delve beyond the musical heights they achieved in "On Time." Tempos vary within many of the songs but Grand Funk Railroad handles themselves quite deftly as they follow through outdoing themselves as clearly evident in the driving sounds of "Winter and My Soul" and "In Need." Farner, lead guitarist on "In Need" takes off on his instrument with a resemblance to the fury and fervor with which Ginger Baker attacks his drums.

Joe South's New Album, Boring, High Point Is Nostalgic Selection

By CATHY CORUM

The first thing I noticed after playing Joe South's new album for about five minutes was that I was bored. Although the material in "Don't It Make You Want to Go Home?" was sometimes a little heavier and more controversial than that of most songs aired on a typical "Top 40" station, most of the lyrics were conspicuously lacking in originality.

"A Million Miles Away" was an exception to the general tone and mood of the album, which was one of relaxation to the point of somnolence. In this song, some catching work on the bass guitar is turned in by Eddie Farrell, in what is basically an instrumental. "A Million Miles Away" fades at the end, however, into a telephone conversation in which Joe South is attempting to place a long distance call to President

Nixon. "Could I leave a message?" is his reply when the White House receptionist says that the President is unavailable. South, on behalf of Atlanta's "hip" community, then thanks a White House aide for any progress toward peace which the President can make. This is the only political cut on the album.

"A Million Miles Away" merges into "Don't It Make You Want to Go Home?," title cut of the album. Here Joe South has found his forte. "A Million Miles Away," while an interesting part

of the album, was a little too psychedelic to fit in with the mild country-bluesy wailings which typify the album.

"Don't It Make You Want to Go Home?" reflects Joe's country upbringing, which should form the basis for his singing. He speaks of simple pleasures, such as going wading in the river, as if they were some of his important memories, and as though they were basic to his personality makeup. In this song, I felt that I was coming to know Joe South.

Rock History Scheduled Feature To Begin Tuesday

"The History of Rock and Roll," a 48-hour-long documentary, will be broadcast in eight six-hour segments on WLEX-FM beginning Jan. 27. WLEX will

suspend its regular programming to accommodate the feature.

Digging back to the blues and gospel roots of rock, "The History" traces rock music all the way through bee-bop and bubble gum to acid rock and psychedelia.

Focusing on some of the medium's major innovators, the report features taped interviews with Elvis Presley, Little Richard, Woody Guthrie, Bob Dylan, Otis Redding, Frank Sinatra and John Lennon.

One section also investigates such legendary recording greats as Denny McLain and the late Sen. Everett Dirksen.

Taped copies of the program have been donated to The Library of Congress, Lincoln Center, and the music libraries of Juilliard conservatory and Harvard University.

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Campus Blackout

The center of campus remained unlighted last night because a short-circuited switch knocked out power lights in that area. This time-exposure shot, taken well after dark, reveals unlighted classrooms and street lights. Persevering students and instructors resorted to candles, gas lanterns and a few PPD flood lamps for light. The lights came back on around midnight.

Human Relations Workshop Discuss Community Action

By **CRETA GIBSON**
And
RON HAWKINS
Kernel Staff Writers

The Human Relations Volunteer Programs Workshop delved into the problems of community action Saturday in the Student Center.

The workshop was divided into morning and afternoon sessions. The morning session was devoted to a communication lab, while in the afternoon session James Tanck spoke and three discussion groups met.

Dr. Maurice Voland, associate professor of Sociology, noted that the purpose of a communica-

tion lab was to aid in the self-discovery process.

To help others, he added, "We need to learn about our motivations for helping others."

In the afternoon sessions, Tanck, youth officer for the National Volunteers Action Office, told the workshop what he felt were the needs, limitations and required abilities of the volunteers.

Tanck indicated that President Nixon was interested in the volunteers program.

The discussion groups dealt with the ghetto volunteer, identifying community needs and creative social change.

UK Extensions Receive Nursing Accreditation

The nursing program in three University of Kentucky community colleges has recently been accredited by a national association.

Accreditation was granted to the community college at Elizabethtown, Northern at Covington, and Lexington Technical Institute after visitations by nurse educators from the National League for Nursing Board of Review for Associate Degree programs.

The educators made a joint accreditation visit with members of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools last November. The criteria for national accreditation are over and above the requirements for legal recognition within a state and they are established by the schools themselves, according to Miss Marie

Piekarski, coordinator, Associate Degree Education in Nursing in the UK Community College System.

Approximately 400 students are enrolled in seven associate degree nursing programs in the UK system. More than 160 students have graduated from the program since 1963, when it was established by a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. Planning for the program had begun the previous year.

The nursing curriculum is designed to provide a balance between general education and nursing education, Miss Piekarski said.

Various local clinical facilities within commuting distance of the colleges are used for nursing laboratories, including Ireland Army Hospital at Fort Knox.

★ Appeals Board Bill Passed

Continued From Page One
proposal and again made the bill Bright's material.

Montgomery Amendment

Lynn Montgomery proposed another amendment which was also accepted. Montgomery's proposal provided for polling places to be placed in the medical, law and agriculture buildings, in addition to those Bright proposed.

Montgomery said that placement of polls in these areas was only fair, due to extensive placement in other areas of pre-registration.

The much-modified bill was then passed by the assembly. Even with the amendments, the bill is still very similar to Bright's original bill, and was passed by an 18 to 11 vote.

Following the long debates on Bright's bill, another bill

came up, and was passed almost immediately.

The bill, titled Composition of Appeals Board, provided that the Student Government would urge the Board of Trustees' Committee on the Student Code to make recommendations to the board that would put student and faculty members on the University Appeals Board.

Futrell said that the assembly could "do no wrong" by passing the bill and that it would be a great advantage to students.

Later a resolution was passed endorsing the UK chapter of the American Association of University Professors' proposed legislation.

The proposed legislation would make numerous changes in the Board of Trustees, and in the selection and voting privileges in particular.

Kernel Photo by Dave Herman

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MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1970

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

James W. Miller, Editor-In-Chief

Caretaker Carswell

President Nixon's nomination of G. Harold Carswell to the Supreme Court offers a sad commentary on our Chief Executive's attitude toward the Court. At one time the Court aspired to be a body composed of the nation's outstanding legal minds, trained in the principles of a judiciously conducted society, experienced in the ways of the bench and progressive in their ideas as to how the nation's laws should be applied to a complex and changing country.

This description certainly cannot be applied to Nixon's ideal court. During his presidential campaign Nixon promised to appoint only "extremely qualified" men who were "caretakers of the constitution." He has fulfilled one aspect of this promise in that the men he has appointed have at best been caretakers of the constitution.

Carswell certainly cannot be classified as "extremely qualified" to serve on the Supreme Court. He has spent only seven months on the appellate bench and that was only through Nixon's appointment. During his tenure on the bench Carswell has not been noted for his clear or rational opinions. Those who have conducted research into the judge's actions have not stumbled upon anything that would distinguish him as a competent judge.

Perhaps by Nixon's definition Carswell is qualified. Last year, for instance, Carswell's court made some remarkable decisions, including an unanimous one to delay immediate desegregation of schools. Another outstanding qualification might be an early remark made by Mr. Carswell in which he declared segregation to be the only way of life and classified himself as a white supremacist.

Carswell obviously wouldn't do

anything as a Supreme Court justice to upset the existing system, perhaps not even if it were an upset for the better. As Senator Russell of Georgia says: "He'll follow precedents. He'll follow the doctrine of *stare decisis*." This is not necessarily the kind of man needed for a 1970 Supreme Court. In an age of change it is a sheer reactionary attitude to insist on a judicial system which merely rewords previously determined decisions. If this were the situation we should eliminate the idea of a Supreme Court and establish a computerized legal factory to process the new cases, compare them to the old, and send down the appropriate verdict.

Nixon's new appointee does not have the entangling financial obligations of Judge Haynsworth who was recently rejected by the Senate, and he has rather effectively detached himself from his early white supremacy attitude by repudiating his remarks. Nevertheless the Senate would make a mistake by approving this man. The Senate has a very disappointing attitude toward the process of approving an appointee. Instead of analyzing the candidate in the light of why he should be appointed, the Senate seems to consider it a matter of why the President's appointee should not be approved routinely.

A man's attitude on racial matters, if as narrow as Carswell's, should be reason enough to disqualify him from the nation's highest court. If one has a basic need to feel superior to an entire race, surely his overall orientation toward matters of social justice should be questioned.

Given his civil liberties disposition and his failure to convey any sign that he has an extraordinary judicial competency, there is little doubt as to how the Senate should vote.

Kernel Soapbox

By WAYNE H. DAVIS

But surely something will happen. Don't you have any faith? Technology can do anything. Or how about the power of prayer? God would not let His children perish in misery.

All right. Let's consider these questions. A few people may really believe that God will save us. Perhaps they are right. But He doesn't save us from auto accidents. Why save us from ecocatastrophes? Not many people maintain a strong faith. They scurry like rats to leave a sinking ship. Many Christian Scientists will sneak in to see a physician when they are really sick.

When things are going well the faithful will follow without question. In the 16th century Martin Luther said that God makes children and He will feed them. In 1961 Father Ignatius, Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, in response to warnings by scientists that population growth is outrunning food supply, called upon the faithful to ignore the false prophecies of the pseudoscientists. He said that God will provide for His children.

You don't hear that kind of talk now. In fact, one of the few bright spots that has appeared recently in the search for rational population control is the attitude among young Catholics. Several Catholics are now among the leaders in the population control movement. One young fellow recently told me that as a Catholic he feels a special responsibility to work for population control because his church is in large part responsible for the crisis.

A Catholic student told me that when the Pope speaks on matters of ecology he is not infallible. Since population problems are in the realm of ecology this student feels no need to follow papal teachings with regard to abortion and other humane forms of population control.

Finally, a survey by Time last fall showed that a majority of freshmen at Notre Dame are in favor of abortion.

What of the prospects of being saved by technology? Unfortunately most people have an unquestioning faith in the ability of scientists and technologists to solve every possible problem, simply given the money and brain power.

It is easy to see how such a faith became established. The accomplishments of technology in communications, transportation, energy and consumer production have been phenomenal and are recognized by everybody. Those who have said flight, space travel, and television were impossible were shown to have spoken unwisely. The prudent man has finally learned not to challenge the possibility of anything in the realm of technology. And the common man has come to believe not only that if we run out of iron, it will be replaced by fibre glass, plastic or something new, but to believe also that technology can solve any other conceivable problem mankind can face.

Here he is wrong. The first lesson in most beginning science courses is on scientific methods. The students are told that some questions we ask of nature are amenable to scientific investigation and others are not. Thus we can test for

the ability of a substance to kill insects or produce cancer of the lung, but we cannot answer your questions about the existence of God.

This lesson is not well learned and the student tends to disbelieve it as he marvels at the wonders of a technology that can put a man on the moon. Thus it comes as a shock to man when he finally must realize that for the really serious problems facing him today and which threaten to bring his civilization to a close there is no technological solution. These problems are not amenable to approach by scientific methods. This is a major reason why they have not been solved.

The arms race is one such problem. Jerome B. Wiesner and Herbert F. York told us this in 1964 (*Scientific American* No. 4, p. 27). We can call upon them to build for us ever bigger and better and more expensive bombs and missiles and anti-missiles and MIRV and NEWT, etc., and they can produce. But they cannot solve the arms race and this they have been trying to tell us in their writing and in testimony before Congress.

Likewise, as Garret Hardin has pointed out (*Science* 162: 1243, 1968) there is no technical solution to the human population problem. Scientific advancements in development of contraceptives and abortifacients, and in communication of knowledge about birth control would help somewhat, but to turn the problem over to the scientists would be to assure disaster.

A major problem in population control is that people want too many children. Good contraceptives are not solving the problem in India where two thirds of those visiting family planning centers in the Punjab are over 30 years old and most of them already have six or more children. In several impoverished regions of the world surveyed the average number of children considered ideal was about four (*Science* 158: 730, 1967). In the United States the average ideal family size is 3.3 children (*Science* 164: 522, 1969). Thus if the technologists gave us foolproof contraceptives and we had free abortion for everyone and each woman produced the children she actually wanted the population of the U.S. would nearly double to about 400 million by the year 2000 (*Population Bulletin* 22: 61, 1966).

Planned Parenthood, the United Nations, and apparently every nation in the world have official policies which assure that their population programs will end in disaster: that every couple has the right to produce the number of children they want.

Population control can only be accomplished by the people through a rigorous program administered by their government. A program based upon subsidized sterilization and abortion, contraception available to all, economic sanctions against those who produce children and rewards for those who don't would work.

On the other hand, a head in the sand attitude by citizens and political non-leaders, and a blind faith in science and technology will assure disaster for this nation as well as the rest of the world.

Life With Local 45:

Personal Draft Files Buried In Red Tape

By JOHN SIMPSON
College Press Service
USSPA Field Secretary John Simpson is beginning to feel like his local draft board is his news beat. John, like many of us—but perhaps more so—has spent long hours in recent months trying to plan his life around Uncle Sam's imminent greetings. He files this story on his latest adventures with Local Board 45: OGDENSBURG, N.Y.—Despite the unwieldy bureaucracy of the Selective Service System, the clerk at this small local board breaks through the red tape into friendly conversation, if you lend a sympathetic ear to the prob-

lems of running her operation. Upon first entering the office of Local Board 45, situated in the imposing-sounding Customs House in Ogdensburg, N.Y., you are greeted with cold stares from the three or four office workers on duty. A request to examine your file—even at the advice of a government appeals agent—brings obvious hostility. **Examining Records** Tension begins to lessen as various forms are filled out. After the paperwork is out of the way, you are ushered behind the counter and guard rail that divide the office. You are told that you have fifteen minutes to

examine your records. A longer viewing, at least at Local Board 45, requires an appointment and costs \$5.00 per hour. You are allowed to bring pencil and paper, but brief cases and the like are not allowed behind the counter. Once the clerk realizes that you intend to harm neither her, the other workers, nor the files by mistakenly bringing your attache case into the forbidden zone, things begin to go more smoothly, particularly if you remember to say "please". **Uneasy Rapport** By this point in the encounter, an easy rapport has been established; the head clerk explains why it is necessary to have an appointment if a registrant desires more than a fifteen minute examination of his file. (One of the workers on duty has to sit with you to prevent you from removing or vandalizing portions of your record.)

Were you to spend more than fifteen minutes, according to the clerk, it would disrupt the day-to-day operation of the office. And from all indications given by the office staff of Local Board 45, they feel they are over-worked

enough without having to spend time with men who want to look at their files. "It's no problem to squeeze you in for fifteen minutes, though," the clerk said. **Every Number?** These days, apparently, the biggest factor contributing to the workload at the local level is the new draft lottery system. According to the clerk, nobody—from the National Selective Service Headquarters through the state level down to the local boards—has any real idea about the implications of the new system which went into effect this month. The New York state Selective Service director recently said there is a good chance that all numbers in the lottery from 1 to 366 will be called. Officials in some other states have agreed their situations were similar. However, the clerk at Local Board 45 maintains there is no way of knowing at this time who will be drafted. **Laird Speechless** She cited a recent "Face the Nation" television program on which Melvin Laird, secretary of defense, appeared. She said that when Laird was asked specific questions "point blank"

about the new lottery system, he could not answer them. The clerk's primary concern about the new system is the work it is making for her office. "As soon as you get everything going smoothly," she lamented, "they go change everything behind you." Upon your leaving, she responds to your "thank you," with a friendly "see you on Wednesday." That's when you are scheduled to come again to Local Board 45, this time for a personal appearance.

Classroom Bldg. Open For Study

Robert M. Boyer, assistant to the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, has announced the institution of a study hall in the Classroom Building beginning Monday night, January 26. Rooms 204, 208, 242 and 246 all have been reserved for study hall use between the hours of 6 p.m. to 12 midnight Monday through Thursday. The study hall rooms will be available between the hours of 6 and 9 p.m. Fridays, and 1 to 9 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays.

President Singletary Opposes 'Super-Board' Over State Universities

UK President Otis A. Singletary reiterated his opposition to a "super-board" to coordinate public higher education in Kentucky while speaking Friday to members of the Kentucky Press Association (KPA) in Lexington.

Dr. Singletary also expressed dissatisfaction with a proposal to separate the administration of UK's community colleges from that of the University itself. A super-board proposal was introduced Friday in the Kentucky Senate; the recommendation that the community colleges be separated from the University was the outgrowth of a consultant's study recently conducted for the state Council on Public Higher Education.

Modified Super-Board The modified "super-board" proposal, as introduced by Sen. Clyde Middleton, R-Covington, would create a nine-member state board of regents, headed by a chancellor. The board would assume most of the present responsibilities of the existing state Council on Public Higher Education, but would have greater authority than the present council in such areas as budget and program review. The new board's original members would be the present members of the council, who would serve their present four-year terms. Their successors would be appointed by the governor and also would serve four-year terms.

Singletary Opposes Proposal The proposed board would not replace the boards which presently govern the University of Kentucky, Eastern Kentucky,

Western Kentucky, Morehead State and Murray State Universities, and Kentucky State and Northern Kentucky State Colleges.

In fact, it would fall short of the concept of the "super-board" under which a central state agency has far-reaching powers in governing the activities of separate state colleges and universities. If the proposed bill is approved by the General Assembly, it would be effective July 1, 1970. Dr. Singletary's opposition to the proposal was based on his belief that such a "super-board" would not solve the current financial crisis in higher education.

Waste And Duplication "There's a growing feeling around the country as the expenditures for higher education have ballooned and mushroomed that all this represents waste and duplication," he told the KPA. He attributed the growing costs in higher education to the unprecedented enrollment increases during the past decade, the greater number of faculty members required, inflation and the "prohibitively expensive, new and sophisticated equipment" universities are using.

No Cheaper "There's no mystery," he said "and don't be fooled into thinking that creating some kind of superstructure is going to bring down the cost of higher education."

In reference to the separation of the community colleges from UK, President Singletary said that a separate governing board might be more suitable for the community colleges if they were only now beginning a two-year college system.

* Arrests Spiral For Drug Use

Continued From Page One
These six cities have eight of the police departments surveyed. Of these departments, one said less than one percent of the students is involved in drug use. One department indicated one to 10 percent is involved. Another said 11 to 20 percent. Five said the percentage of students involved was 21 to 50 percent. Estimates of college students arrested for drug violations during the past year were from 43 to 75 students. Eleven of the 16 respondents indicated the out-of-state student was more likely to be involved in drug use than the in-state student. Five said they did not know who was more likely to be involved.

TOMORROW: Users speak.

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LOST—Man's dark brown wallet. If found please call 299-6431. 263



Kernel Photos by Kay Brookshire

In Saturday workshops Women's Liberation members discussed the direction of their movement under the guidance of WLM leader Roxanne Dunbar (second from right) from New Orleans. The two day conference attracted approximately 200 women from seven states as well as some 60 interested men. The event featured a feminist speaker and discussion groups.

Women's Liberation Workshop



*** Issues Of WLM Not Yet Defined**

Continued From Page One
 en's Liberation as a movement unto itself is not enough; it must be what she called an integral part of a world revolution.

The McGill University professor quoted a statement evolving from the WLM Berkeley conference: "Only through aligning ourselves with all revolutionary organizations can we defeat the American pig."

The separatist aspect of the movement, according to Miss Dunbar, is not the result of a "neurotic hatred" for men. As a feminist, a woman wants to destroy the masculine ideology and power structure, not men per se, she said.

She said, too, that WLM is going about destroying the stereotyped role of women. According to

her, the masculine-powered society can't exist without the woman. "If the concept of woman goes, no basis or pillar to hold up masculine ideology remains."

According to Miss Dixon, "The issues of WLM have not yet been defined. The political deference: "Only through aligning ourselves with all revolutionary organizations can we defeat the American pig."

Miss Dunbar, however, said she felt the movement should not lend itself to "Yippie attitudes or shock therapy. Women will not respond to turn-on type things."



WLM Leader Dixon

The UK Regional Women's Liberation Movement Conference featured McGill University sociologist and WLM leader Marlene Dixon at a Friday night meeting. The militant feminist leader stressed the idea that women's liberation would come only through "revolution." Miss Dixon indicated that WLM is growing and is here to stay.

Educators Protest Nixon Decision

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hundreds of school teachers, principals, librarians and school equipment manufacturers planned to descend on Congress Monday in a campaign aimed at overriding President Nixon's expected veto of the \$19.7 billion education bill.

The lobbyists announced they would first visit congressmen from their home states to learn how they plan to vote. They were expected to remain in Washington through Wednesday.

The effort marks the final stages of a plan that began last year when the coalition suc-

ceeded in adding \$1.2 billion to the Health, Education and Welfare appropriations bill. Now, in the face of President Nixon's threatened veto, they are returning to support efforts to override the veto.

The coalition is known as the Emergency Committee for Full Funding of Educational Programs.

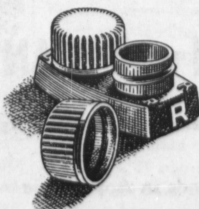
Nixon has termed the HEW bill inflationary since it calls for expenditures of \$1.2 billion over his recommendations. The first attempt to override the veto is expected Wednesday in the House.

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that improper storage between wearings may result in the growth of bacteria on the lenses. This is a sure cause of eye irritation and could seriously endanger vision.

Wildcats Win--Despite Rebounding, Free Throw Woes

By JEFF IMPALLOMENI
Kernel Staff Writer

Despite the fact Kentucky won 109-96, the LSU game was not one of Kentucky's best efforts.

While Rupp admitted he was satisfied with UK's guard performance, he was not happy with the rebounding totals or the free throw shooting.

"I was afraid they'd beat us on the boards," Rupp said. "They beat us badly."

The heart of LSU's rebounding strength, Bill Newton, Al Sanders and Danny Hester, pulled down a total of 38 re-

bounds, three more than the entire Kentucky team.

"They had us on size," he said. "And, they had the best shooter. But, they didn't get the scoring from Hester the way I expected them to."

Hester was one reason UK had a little difficulty with LSU at home last year, although they won, 103-89.

Kentucky also experienced another mediocre night at the free throw line. They connected on only 19 of 26 attempts from the charity stripe.

Mike Pratt had an off night from the line connecting on a

cool 1-6. The usually steady Pratt pulled down only four rebounds in the game, far below his average.

"Our free throw shooting has gone haywire," Rupp said. "Pratt had a bad night. I don't know if he was just tight or not."

"I think our Kansas game was our best game by far," Rupp added. "We tired tonight."

Earlier in the week Rupp indicated he would substitute early in the game if need be and was good to his word. Ten men played in the contest.

"All contributed their share tonight," he said. "It's pretty hard to experiment in a game like this—not with Pete out there."

About Maravich, Rupp was more eloquent than usual. He said he didn't know what could be done to stop the Pistol but if anyone has any ideas, be sure to let him know.

At one point in the contest Rupp had Larry Steele on Maravich. The courageous Steele asked Rupp for the job, believing he could contain the nation's top gunner.

"I think he was one of the happiest boys in the world when I switched him back. You convinced me you can handle him," Rupp said, "now turn him back over to (Terry) Mills."



Kernel Photo by Ken Weaver

Dan Issel—One Of His Rougher Moments

'Out There To Win'—Pete

By CARL FAHRINGER
Kernel Staff Writer

"When a team shoots 57 percent, they're hard to beat," Pete Maravich, sitting next to Mike Casey in the LSU dressing room, was ignoring his personal output of 55 points, and thinking about his team's 109-96 loss to Kentucky. He didn't appreciate the beating, but he did appreciate the UK fans.

When introduced to the overflow crowd Saturday night, Maravich received one of the longest standing ovations ever given a visiting player at Memorial Coliseum. The nation's most prolific scorer was almost humble.

"I'm very appreciative," Pete commented. "That's what you play for and dedicate your life to a particular sport for—to gain recognition. Tonight was about the best."

On LSU's first trip downcourt, Maravich got off an unbelievable assist to 6-9 sophomore Bill Newton, to knot the score at 2-2.

Maravich went just over four minutes before scoring his first field goal on a long junior. Then, with 14:40 remaining in the half, Pete took command, scoring 10 consecutive points. He was well on his way to breaking Cliff Hagan's Coliseum record, but it wasn't enough. LSU spotted the Wildcats a 49-39 halftime advantage.

With 11:05 left in the game, Pistol Pete passed another milestone. A twisting jump shot from the top of the circle propelled Maravich past Houston's Elvin Hayes and into the number two position on the all-time scoring list. But Pete couldn't have cared less.

"I'd trade the record for a couple more wins," Pete said. Maravich said he does not worry about individual honors.

"The personal stuff—well, if it comes it comes," he said. "I'm out there to win. You don't have time to worry about the little things."

Pete's father, LSU coach Press Maravich, blamed the Tigers' loss on a combination of factors, including a defensive breakdown and a two-week layoff for final exams.

"We were just bad—period," the elder Maravich said. "We're not in game condition. We had a two-week layoff, and we were tired tonight after five minutes."

"I can't describe how bad we were," he said.

Only two Tigers besides Maravich hit double figures. Newton tallied 12, and Danny Hester finished with 10.

Led by 6-6 sophomore Al Sanders, the Tigers outrebounded Kentucky 51-35. Sanders hauled in 17 rebounds, while Newton and Hester pulled down 12 and 9, respectively.

Freshmen Spurt To Win

By MIKE TIERNEY
Kernel Staff Writer

Sparked by a potent fast break offense and an outstanding defensive effort by Darryl Bishop, the UK freshmen trounced the LSU freshmen, 101-85, Saturday night.

Despite the 48.3 percent shooting of the Kittens, Joe Hall wasn't extremely overjoyed over his team's performance.

"I'm pleased that we won," Hall said, "but we had 23 turnovers. We played in spurts."

After falling behind 49-35 at the half, LSU threatened the Kittens' lead by cutting the margin to 59-54 with 13:30 left. But UK countered with eight consecutive points in two minutes and the lead was never again in

serious danger. Doug Flynn's two foul shots with :20 showing on the clock pushed the Kittens over the century mark.

The defensive effort was highlighted by Bishop's work on Gary Simpson, who was held to 23 points. Simpson, who entered the contest with a 35.3 average, was harassed continuously by Bishop and hit a poor percentage of his shots.

Simpson is "a good ball player," Hall noted, but added that he wasn't as good as LSU says he is.

The Wildcats were led in scoring by Jim Andrews' 31 points. "Jim had a good first half, but in the last few games, his second halves have been mediocre," said Hall.

Steve Penhorwood, who was not in the starting lineup for the first time this season, bounced off the bench to score 22 points. Bishop and Dan Perry followed with 16.

Hall seemed most happy about the play of Perry, who may have broken out of a slump. Hall exclaimed, "He had an excellent second half. Dan played good defense and was really going to the boards."

In explaining why the freshmen have been changing the starting lineup each game, Hall said, "We're experimenting. We want to give all the boys a chance to play."

The Kittens' next game is tonight against the Alabama freshmen, who enter the game with a 6-5 record.

Patrick Resigns As Grid Trainer

Chris Patrick, head football trainer at UK since March, 1967, has been named trainer of the University of Florida football team. The announcement was made Saturday by Doug Dickey, who left Tennessee this month to succeed Ray Graves as coach of the Gators.

A Tennessee native, Patrick is a graduate of the University of Tennessee and Eastern Kentucky University (MA). He came to Kentucky from Mississippi State, where he was trainer two years. He previously had served as an associate trainer at Florida State.

Yummy, yummy, yummy.



Here's a recipe for those chilly winter nights, guaranteed to put some fun — and maybe even romance! — in 'em.

- 1 phonograph
- 1 "Traces/Memories" album by the Lettermen (accept no substitutes!)
- 1 blazing fire
- 1 soft fur rug (substitute acceptable)
- 2 people

Mix well. Dim lights and serve. Plan for extra helpings.

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The deadline for announcements is 7:30 p.m. two days prior to the first publication of items in this column.

Today

Dr. Harry Marrison, president of St. Xavier College in Chicago, will discuss the draft, the lottery and the Selective Service System from his vantage point of being an expert who is not a bureaucrat at 4 p.m., in the Student Center on Jan. 26. The public is invited.

Mr. Fred Luigart, president of the Kentucky Coal Association, will speak on "The Other Side of the Coin" at the Environmental Awareness Seminar at 7 p.m. tonight in CB 231.

Tomorrow

Christ Church will hold a folk mass at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 27, which will be given by Fr. Mitchell, who wrote the liturgy and is the author of the folk mass. A concert will also be given at Memorial Hall at 8 p.m. on Jan. 28.

Colonel Taylor L. Davidson, Director of the Kentucky Selective Service System, will speak on "The Draft and the Student" at 7 p.m. in the Student Center, Room 245 on Jan. 27. The public is invited.

Coming Up

Interviews for Trans-Action, UK's student volunteer project, will be held Jan. 26 through Feb. 15. Call 252-1 or 255-0476 for appointments.

Registration for beginning Judo classes will be held Thursday and Friday, Jan. 29 and 30, in the Student Center across from the TV Lounge from 9-5 p.m. Advanced Judo classes will meet in Alumni Gym on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 6:30 p.m.

Enrollment is now open for the Graduate and Professional Student Association Blue Cross-Blue Shield Insurance Plan. Any graduate or professional student may enroll in Room 537 of the Office Tower. Call extension 3352 for further information. Sign as soon as possible as it is for a limited time only.

The Student Government-Student-Press Meeting will be Wednesday, Jan. 28, in Room 245 of the Student Center at 4 p.m. All interested students are invited to attend and ask questions of the Student Government Executive.

Students who would like to experiment in international living should find out about The Experiment. Scholarships are available and the deadline for applications is Jan. 31. For more information, call Bill Peterson at 252-1394.

Free University class QUEST, "Questioning University Education by Students and Teachers" will be held in Room 113 at 6:30 p.m. in the Student Center.

UK Placement Service

Register Friday or Monday for an appointment Tuesday or Wednesday with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Register Monday for an appointment Wednesday with Air Reduction Co., Inc.—Accounting, Business Administration, Economics, Chemical E., Electrical E., Mechanical E., Computer Science (BS, MS); Locations: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Wisconsin. May, August graduates.

Register Monday for an appointment Wednesday with American Can Company.

Register Monday for an appointment Wednesday with Federal Aviation Administration—Civil E., Electrical E., Mechanical E. (BS, MS); Location: Washington, D.C. May, August graduates.

Register Monday for an appointment Wednesday with General Cable Corp.—Accounting, Business Administration, Electrical E., Mechanical E., Metallurgical E., Computer Science (BS); Locations: U.S.A. May, August graduates.

Register Monday for an appointment Wednesday with Jewish Community Center—Art, Recreation, Social Work (BS). Locations: Nationwide. Will interview Freshmen, Sophomores, Juniors, Seniors, and Graduate Students for summer employment. May, August graduates.

Register Monday for an appointment Wednesday with Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Register Monday for an appointment Wednesday with Timken Roller Bearing Co.—Accounting, Business Administration, Electrical E., Mechanical E., Metallurgical E., Chemistry, Mathematics (BS); Locations: Canton and Columbus, Ohio; field offices. May, August graduates.

Register Monday for an appointment Wednesday or Thursday with Aluminum Company of America.

Register Monday or Tuesday for an appointment Wednesday or Thursday with Gulf Oil Corp.—Chemical E., Mechanical E. (BS, MS); Locations: U.S.A. May, August graduates.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with Bendis Corp.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with Ingersoll-Rand Co.—Civil E., Mining E., Electrical E. (BS); Mechanical E. (BS, MS); MBA candidates with BS in Engineering. Locations: U.S.A. May, August graduates.

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with Kellwood Company (Hawthorn Division).

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with Laclede Gas Co.—Accounting, Business Administration, Economics, Chemical E., Electrical E., Mechanical E., Metallurgical E., Home Economics, Computer Science, English, History, Journalism, Mathematics, Political Science, Psychology (BS). Locations: Primarily Louisville, Ky., Baltimore, Md., Lawrenceburg, Ind. May, August graduates.



Democratic Legislators Probe Nunn's Budget

FRANKFORT (AP) — After two weeks of unprecedented probing of the executive budget, some Democratic legislators are confident they can expand the \$18 million which has been left for their disposal.

As the Joint Legislative Committee on Appropriations and Revenue continues its scrutiny of the proposed \$3.1 billion 1970-72 budget, agency by agency, visions of windfalls seem to lie in two areas.

One prime source of additional money for the General Fund, which finances the bulk of state government, is the Road Fund, which theoretically is earmarked exclusively for road building and improving.

The road fund, derived from fuels taxes and license plate fees, has been tapped substantially in past years—but not nearly so generously under Gov. Louie B. Nunn—to help pay for operations of other agencies. The argument has been that those departments—such as Central Personnel, Finance and State Police—must

spend part of their efforts on Highway Department affairs.

The other means by which some legislators apparently hope to "find" more money for their disposition is by cutting back the totals being proposed for some agencies, on a percentage basis.

The House Appropriations Committee opened the gate to such an approach last week by directing that the proposed legislative budget for fiscal years 1970-72 be cut by three percent.

That only amounted to \$118,000 in the \$3.9 million budget for the Legislative Research Commission, including the interim committees, and the 1972 General Assembly. But a cut of even a smaller percentage in some of the larger departments could amount to up to several million dollars.

On the other hand, Sen. Gibson Downing, a Lexington Democrat who is head of the Senate Appropriations Committee, has said he finds little "fat" in Nunn's budget.

Finance Department experts say that the legislators should not concern themselves with accounting matters, as many of the hearings have done.

In particular, budget men throw up their hands when the legislators try to reconcile figures in the budget document with a yearly financial report put out by the Finance Department. The budget drafters say the two documents are not reconcilable, since the financial report is an accounting device and the budget is not.

Likewise, the budget experts say, persistent questions indicate the legislators do not understand that trust and agency funds and revolving accounts cannot be considered as a resource of a particular agency.

Budget Director Lawrence Forgy Jr. suggests that the legislators should better discuss policy questions instead of book-keeping methods.

For example, he said, the Nunn administration decided to spend a certain amount of money on "buying" 65 more state troopers over the next two years, instead of on new law enforcement programs.

That decision is what should be questioned by the legislators, he said, adding that he would be willing to argue the merits behind it any time.

But instead, said Deputy Budget Director Jack Blanton, the legislative committee "spent two

hours arguing about the balance in the revolving fund for prison industries."

On budget cutting, Blanton said that ordering a blanket reduction of say five percent would be "disastrous."

"That has the effect of penalizing the better managed agencies," Blanton said. "When someone who manages his department well has to cut back, he has to reduce programs—in a less well managed agency, you can just take up the slack." On that point, Rep. William Curlin, D-Frankfort, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, is quick to say that any cuts his committee will order in the budget will be selective.

And in response to a direct question, Curlin replied that he felt "reasonably confident there will be reductions" ordered in some parts of Nunn's proposed budget. Curlin also said he was very pleased with the way the budget hearings were going.

But for any reduction or juggling in the budget to be approved by a majority of both houses in the General Assembly, the Democrats are going to have to be fairly united on the approach.

Attention!

Counseling Service reports that a student must petition the dean of his college if he wishes to re-take a course he has already failed.

Four UK Researchers Describe Moon Soil

Moon soil brought back by the first men to land there ranges in age from 2.6 to 4.6 billion years old, according to tests at the University of Kentucky.

"Some of the soil samples we tested were 4.6 billion years old," said Dr. William D. Ehmann, UK professor of chemistry, who headed one of the UK teams studying the samples.

"The 'youngest' moon particles we examined were some 2.6 billion years old," he told the Kentucky Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge at a recent meeting.

Lunar Rocks Differ

He said moon rocks are different from earth rocks and meteorites. They come from an environment where there is very little organic material or water.

Dr. John Morgan, UK research associate and co-investigator with Dr. Ehmann, noted that the two men had conducted some 1,200 analyses in a span of three weeks.

Problems

Dr. Richard Birkebak and Dr. Cliff Cremers, both of the UK Department of Mechanical Engineering, spoke briefly on the highlights of their study of moon soil. They found that the soil is a fairly good reflector of light and "conducts heat about the same as powdered rock salt."

One of the problems the eng-

ineers encountered while working with the samples was "the tendency of the lunar soil to cling to everything that it touches and must be brushed carefully from one container to another."


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