

## More Money For UK Students?

Check one: **Yes**  
**No**  
**Maybe**

# THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1971

University of Kentucky, Lexington

Vol. LXII, No. 75

## After 'Adjustment' Dean Ends Women's Curfew

By JEAN RENAKER  
Managing Editor

Freshman women this fall will have self-regulating hours following Thanksgiving, according to Jack Hall, dean of students.

According to the newly adopted plan, freshman women will have regulated hours until Thanksgiving as a kind of "adjustment" period. Hours during this period will be midnight Sunday through Thursday and 2 a.m. Friday and Saturday.

Each succeeding freshman class will be subject to the adjustment period, if there are no major problems with the new plan.

A system of no hours for all women of a sophomore classification or higher was begun in January 1970. At that time, a similar system for freshmen was being considered.

Impossible Now

Dean Hall said the responsibility shown by the upperclass-

Continued on Page 8, Col. 1

## Food Collective Incorporates; Plans Mid-February Opening

By DALE MATTHEWS  
and  
TOM HARDIN  
Kernel Staff Writers

The Peoples Food Collective board of directors met Tuesday night in the Student Center to sign articles of incorporation for the PFC. If the articles are approved by the Kentucky Secretary of State the PFC will be legally able to operate as a corporation.

Peoples Food Collective hopes

## Weather

Forecast for Lexington and vicinity: Cold, Cold, Cold. High today in the low 20's, low tonight 5 above, high tomorrow in the upper 20's. Precipitation probabilities are 5 percent today, 10 percent tonight and 20 percent tomorrow.

By S. M. WINES

Assistant Managing Editor

If you're one of those students who believes it would take an act of Congress for you to receive a scholarship or loan for college, you may be closer to the truth than you think.

According to financial aid director James Ingle, the National Defense Student Loan program—the bulwark of college student aid—will quietly expire June 30 unless given a reprieve by Congress. That could mean a loss of up to \$850,000 in loans to UK students, beginning in the fall semester of 1971.

Fortunately, said Ingle, Congress is almost certain to give the defense loan plan a one-year extension while it draws up new aid programs for 1972-73. After that, "nothing is certain," he said.

Could Include Reforms

If the extension is granted, it could include

reforms in the defense loan program that would boost the program further toward its original expectations.

Ingle said the loans were conceived with the hopes that repayments by students would eventually supply enough money to make the program self-sufficient. However, cost-of-living increases and rising enrollment have outstripped funds, and Ingle says some changes are needed to get the aid plan back on its feet.

One top goal, he said, is the elimination of "teacher cancellation" clauses in the loans, which enable a student to skip payment of up to 50 percent of a loan if he enters the teaching profession. The clause already costs UK some \$65,000 per year in repayments.

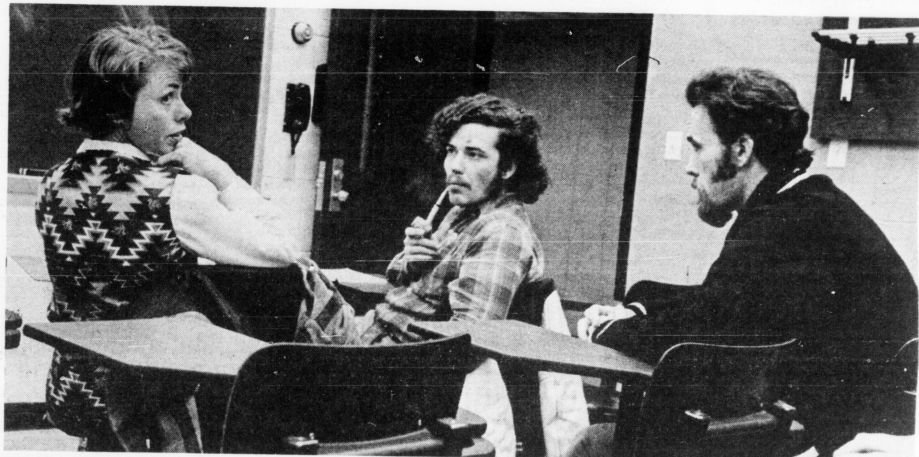
To complicate matters, UK's NDSL program has received only about 83 percent funding by the federal government during the past year, said Ingle. "If we were fortunate enough to be funded 100 percent, it would go a long way toward meeting our aid needs," he said.

Part of Web

Total funding isn't likely for the NDSL program, which is only the biggest part of a complex web of underfinanced federal aid plans. Educational Opportunity Grants (EOG) and the Work-Study Program could also contribute about \$625,000 to UK financial aid coffers next year.

That figure, along with the \$850,000 in NDSL funds, represents a \$70,000 jump over 1969-70 in the lending "ceiling" for the UK aid program.

Continued on Page 8, Col. 2



JAY WESTBROOK (CENTER) DISCUSSES HIS UPCOMING TRIAL WITH MARY DUNN AT LAST NIGHT'S SMC MEETING.

## Antiwar Leader to Speak Here

By SUSAN CALDERWOOD  
and  
DALE MATTHEWS  
Kernel Staff Writers

Stewart Meacham, initiator and coordinator of the fall, 1969 Washington antiwar march, will be in Lexington Feb. 1 to at-

tend the trial of former UK student Jay Westbrook. Meacham will also speak on campus.

Westbrook was charged with common law assault after allegedly mailing the aluminum casing of an anti-personnel bomb, commonly known as a "guava" bomb, to his Lexington

draft board last summer. He will be tried in Fayette County Circuit Court Monday.

County prosecutor E. Lawson King brought the common law assault charge against Westbrook shortly after the Lexington papers reported that federal authorities found no grounds for charges. Common law assault is defined as any action which threatens another person, providing that action is intentionally malicious or designed to intimidate.

In a meeting last night, the Student Mobilization Committee and other Lexington-area antiwar groups voted to sponsor a speech by Meacham, who is known for his opposition to the Vietnam war and for his civil rights and human rights activities.

New Mobe Chairman

Meacham serves as national director of the Peace Education Program of the American Friends Service Committee and is one of seven chairmen of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

His talk here tentatively will encompass the Vietnam prisoner of war situation and the spring antiwar plans of the National Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression.

In other business at the SMC meeting, Karen Byron of the campus YWCA announced plans of that organization to sponsor

a March for Hunger, on Saturday, April 24.

Money raised by the march will be distributed locally as well as to foreign projects.

## Rockartry

Air Force Tests  
Lead to Aerial Show

ELGIN AIR FORCE BASE, Fla. (AP)—A series of atmospheric tests conducted Tuesday by the Air Force produced a color light show last night in Southeastern skies, including Lexington.

Air Force spokesmen said sunlight ionizing puffs of vaporized barium is responsible for the early evening pyrotechnics, including purple and violet cigar-shaped clouds.

The colorful rocket launches from this Florida panhandle base are to test the upper atmosphere for conditions affecting entry of space vehicles. The fireworks were also visible throughout Florida, eastern Louisiana and southern Alabama.

Tuesday night's cloud was the third in a series of six rocket launches begun Jan. 13 and delayed by bad weather.

"Weather must be absolutely clear for a launch," the spokesman said. "Another will be tomorrow, weather permitting."

Reports of the colored lights came from throughout Eastern Kentucky and as far west in the state as Louisville.

Continued on Page 7, Col. 1

# Mills Raps Revenue Sharing as 'Unfair'

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon's plan for sharing federal revenues with local governments is wasteful, unfair to areas most in need and likely to force a general tax increase, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., told the House Tuesday.

Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee which will consider the \$16-billion tax-sharing program, reserved an hour of House time for a detailed criticism of the plan.

It amounted to his reply to Nixon's State of the Union address, much of which was devoted to promoting the idea.

In an obvious effort to counteract pressure on congressmen

by governors and local officials, Mills listed states he said would gain and those he expects to lose under various possible ways of implementing the program.

### Conclusion

His conclusion: "If the purpose of revenue sharing is to meet the needs of our economy today, then revenue sharing is a poor and wasteful means of attaining these ends."

"Under any of the formulas that have been developed so far,

substantial funds are given to states and localities where there is little or no need, as well as to those where there is need."

The most likely effect of sharing revenue, he said, would be to raise federal taxes. If this were done, he said, available information "suggests that the distributional effects of revenue sharing would hurt most the urban states where we hear most about the need for revenue sharing."

Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania

and New York would be among those hit, he said.

### Rockefeller Supports

One of the strongest campaigners for revenue sharing is Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

Mills criticized mainly the portion of the Nixon proposal calling for distribution of \$5 billion a year with no strings tied.

Nixon suggested also that \$11 billion more be shared with the stipulation that the states use it

in specified general areas like education. They would develop their own programs. All but \$1 billion of this \$10 billion would be diverted from present specific categorical federal aid programs.

Mills indicated some sympathy with the block grant approach. But he also said the likelihood of \$15-billion federal deficits "at least should flash a caution light for us to go slow with these proposals for giving away federal revenues."

# Mansfield Urges Total U.S. Troop Withdrawal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said Tuesday night the No. 1 U.S. goal in the next two years should be to get out of Indochina and to withdraw troops from Europe.

"The time has come to work harder to get the President to specify a withdrawal schedule for troops from all of Indochina — lock, stock and barrel," Mansfield said in a broadcast interview.

"We should hold hearings, lay out the story and bring the situation to the attention of the people," he added.

### Reporters Interview

Speaking for the Democratic party, the Montana senator was interviewed by reporters from four networks on a national television program billed as "A Conversation with the Senate Majority Leader."

The interview was broadcast live over the National Education Television network stations and taped for release over Mutual Radio and NBC, CBS and ABC television.

Mansfield said he will introduce a resolution calling for with-

drawal of substantial numbers of U.S. troops from Europe.

He said about half the U.S. troops should be brought back and European nations should be encouraged to protect themselves.

### Not a Reply

The interview was not billed

as a Democratic reply to President Nixon's State of the Union message Friday night, but Mansfield was questioned about sweeping legislative proposals recommended by the administration.

He agreed with Nixon that there are too many federal agencies "top heavy with administration and offices."

Mansfield defended the seniority system in Congress, saying it has "worked remarkably well" over the years. Committee chairmen are chosen on a seniority basis.

However, he said, it might be well to overhaul the system by setting age limits for senators.

# Apollo Crew Practices Landing; Cape Kennedy Braces for Crowd

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) — Apollo 14's astronauts practiced Tuesday for a tricky landing on the moon as police and civic officials prepared to handle the crush of half a million visitors expected for Sunday's launching.

Astronauts Alan B. Shepard Jr., Edgar D. Mitchell and Stuart A. Roosa spent several hours in spaceship simulators, concentrating on a new maneuver intended to steer the lunar module to a precise landing in the rough Fra Mauro highlands.

As the countdown proceeded toward planned liftoff at 3:23 p.m. Sunday, Brevard County Sheriff Leigh Wilson predicted more than 500,000 visitors would converge on the county to watch the fiery departure of Apollo 14's Saturn 5 rocket.

Heavy traffic is expected, but state, county and local officials are used to it.

"If we handled the Apollo 11 shot with a million people, then we can handle this one," Wilson said.

Phil Streit, Brevard public safety director, said "we don't anticipate doing anything special. We have well-established patterns for these crowd situations."

The Sunday afternoon launch will enable many residents and tourists from throughout Florida to drive here and return to their base the same day. Hotel and motel rooms in the area are booked solid.

In the landing maneuver practiced Tuesday, the Apollo 14 command ship swoops to within 12 miles of the lunar surface before releasing the lunar module Antares for its descent on Feb. 5. On Apollos 11 and 12 the lunar ship separated at a height of 70 miles.

"On low passes over the landing site we'll obtain a good look at the area and also get some

good tracking data. This will give Al and Ed greater confidence they can make it," Rossa explained.

Landing at Fra Mauro will require precision flying. As Shepard and Mitchell approach they'll skim over ridges and hills up to 8,000 feet high. The touchdown point is in a narrow valley pocked with craters and huge boulders.

During two outside excursions totaling four to five hours each, the moonmen plan to set up a nuclear-powered science station and much as 4.6 billion years old which might hold clues to the origin of the moon.

# Filibuster Reform Stifled As Senate Sustains Agnew

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bipartisan, session-opening drive for a Senate rules change to make it easier to halt filibusters suffered a severe setback Tuesday at the hands of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

Like Richard M. Nixon and Lyndon B. Johnson when each of them was vice president, Agnew said he is going to stick with the precedents and turn over to the Senate for decision the constitutional issues involved in the rules fight.

The result was to put supporters of a rules change on notice that they will have to muster a two-thirds majority to break a filibuster by opponents.

Some of them had clung to a hope that Agnew would rule, as Hubert H. Humphrey did two years ago when he was vice president, that a simple majority could cut off debate in a fight

over rules at the start of a new Congress.

But on an appeal taken from Humphrey's ruling the Senate refused by a 53-45 vote to sustain his position.

However, leaders of the fight to shut off debates easier say they have 51 votes in their pocket and are undaunted by Agnew's decision which could launch a filibuster to protect filibuster rules.

"We are in a far better position then ever before," said Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who along with Sen. James B. Pearson, R-Kan., is sponsoring rules change to end talkathon debates by a three-fifths vote rather than the two-fifths now required.

Pearson stressed that 51 senators have signed up as sponsors for a change, compared to 38 two years ago.

In effect, any move to change the rules to liberalize the two-thirds requirement would require a two-thirds vote, opening the door for a filibuster.

Although Senate leaders have not indicated how long they are prepared to let the filibuster debate continue before seeking to end it, Church said he hoped they would not give up after one or two attempts.

"I hope the leadership will keep our feet to the fire until we reach a vote," he said.

Southern senators have indicated they plan an all-out fight in defense of the two-thirds rule. Sen. James B. Allen, D-Ala., held the floor for about four hours Tuesday as the lead-off speaker against the three-fifths proposal.

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# Kernel Soapbox

# Jay Westbrook—Another Political Trial

EDITOR'S NOTE: Reed Ruchman is a Junior majoring in political science and is a member of the Lexington Peace Council.

By REED J. RUCHMAN

Jay Westbrook is a former UK student. He received his undergraduate degree with a major in Philosophy in 1969, with the original intent of going into the seminary. But the force of the social and political tides of the day caused him to do otherwise. Jay firmly felt that full participation in the movement for peace had to take priority over academic pursuits.

**'It needs pointing out that these kinds of trials are not new phenomena in Lexington.'**

Thus he committed himself to work with the American Friends Service Committee (Quaker) on a full-time basis at their regional office in Dayton, Ohio. Now Mr. Westbrook has found himself playing the role of defendant, in another political trial here in Lexington.

The reasons for this, and the implications of it, provide a real insight into the nature of the increasingly militarized society of America.

As a student, Jay had been active in the peace movement for a long time—much longer than this has been a popular pastime. During this period, he kept up an intense level of personal communication with the members of his draft board, concerning the Vietnam War, and Selective Service which makes it possible.

The most recent event in this continuing process occurred when Jay mailed the casing of an anti-personnel weapon, known as a Guava bomb, to the board on July 14, 1970, as a means of demonstrating the nature of our involvement in Vietnam, which he regards as a commitment to genocide. This harmless

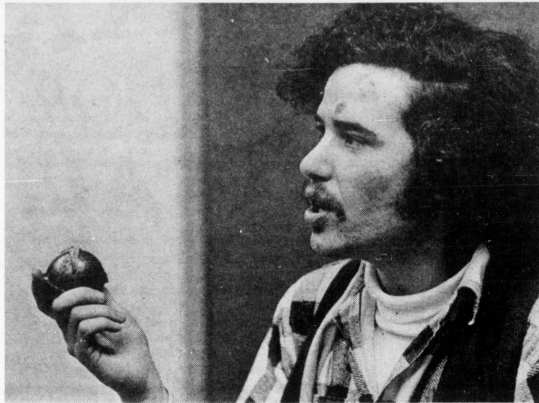
casing was empty; bound together by scotch tape and accompanied by a letter and pictures describing its use. Obviously it was intended to harm no one.

Yet for some strange reason, our local authorities decided to arrest Mr. West-

Secondly, most of the members of Local Board No. 127 have communicated enough with Jay to realize that he is not a violent person by anybody's standards; including the government's, which are infinitely more stringent for

point of absurdity in a political trial, and it needs pointing out that these kinds of trials are not new phenomena in Lexington. Ask Dr. Crossen or Gene Mason about that.

But the implications of the Westbrook trial go beyond questions of guilt, legality and politicalization. It reveals the distorted perspective that we are victims of, and the impressive callousness that permeates a society, in which the political, economical and cultural apparatus have been geared to a state of



Jay Westbrook

brook and make a case out of his action. After about a week of apparent digging through the Kentucky statutory law books, a charge was discovered that could be used against the "belligerent," known as common-law assault.

The essence of "common-law assault" is that a potential shock to someone must take place. In other words, the "victims" must feel themselves to be endangered, or perceive a threat at the time that the stimulus is presented.

The fact situation in this case does not support the charge. As was described, the bomb casing in its packaging would appear to be harmless to all but the fuzziest of minds.

the Movement, than they are for, say, the U.S. command in Vietnam.

Thirdly, any claims of shock would seem rather hollow in light of the fact that an Selective Service clerk kept the opened package on her desk for an hour and a half before contacting authorities, according to courtroom testimony. Finally, even the federal authorities, who have not been unknown to prosecute political trials, could see no grounds for making a case against Westbrook.

What does all this mean to students at the University? First of all, it means that Jay Westbrook is innocent of "common-law assault." It means that another one of us is being persecuted to the

**'The makers and senders of live Guava bombs are free to do their thing.'**

war for a period of time now approaching three decades.

While the county attorney's office is preparing to prosecute one individual for causing shock to someone in one instance, we do not see Lawson King prosecuting the clerks of the local draft boards for each case of shock they cause to countless young men in Fayette County, when they receive their notice to report for induction.

While the sender of a harmless piece of metal to someone in Lexington, Kentucky may be given a punishment of one year in prison and a five thousand dollar fine; the makers and senders of live Guava bombs (to people in Asian nations) are free to do their thing—until there is no one left to use them on.

In order to show concern for those people who have been maimed or killed by American counter-insurgency efforts in Indo-China, in order to show support for Jay, in order to learn about the nature of political trials, I suggest that you come to the Westbrook trial. It will begin at 9:00 a.m. Monday, February 1st, in Circuit Court at the Fayette County Courthouse.

## THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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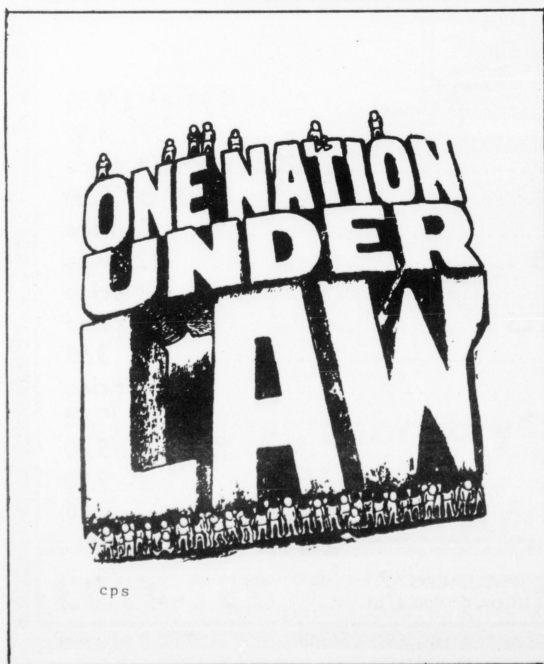
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## Kernel Forum: the readers write

### Differences in Sexes

To the Editor of the Kernel:

I have been wondering for a long time who Harvey Schwartz is and where he gets his "information." After reading the article on "Soviet Women's Liberation Fifty Years After," I can remain silent no longer.

Who are these Soviet women that complain because "male deference is lost" when they work side by side with men? How many have made such complaints? Why is buying fashions, cosmetics, and perfumes considered a sign that Russian women are not truly "liberated?" Since when is it a requirement that women avoid all makeup and nice clothing to prove they have earned the right to equal job treatment? If this is indeed a requirement, I'll bet the "male chauvinists" are the ones who invented it.

One thing I'm sure all chauvinists and liberationists would agree on: there are two sexes, and differences exist. The major area of disagreement seems to be over which differences are inherent, in-born characteristics and which ones exist only in our own minds.

P.S. I am not a member of the UK "movement."

KAYE BERKEY

Graduate Student Communications  
EDITOR'S NOTE: Harvey Schwartz is a correspondent for Dispatch News Service, an international news agency. He obtained his information while traveling in the Soviet Union.

### Open Dorm Refused

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Late in October I talked with Dean Pond about open house policy and she agreed (not in writing) that dorms could apply for a whole semester of open houses (at least one per week) ahead of time.

On Jan. 19 Kirwin Tower's Govern-

ment passed a motion to have open houses for the rest of the semester (once a week) and apply for them now.

On Jan. 21 a representative of Kirwin Tower submitted an application for the "open houses" and was refused. It seems that now we must apply for open houses one at a time just like a year ago. It seems that the open house policy is molded to fit the wishes of those who grant it—not those who use it.

If you are dissatisfied with the present policy express your dissatisfaction. Write letters and make complaints to the administration and the students who represent you in Student Government and the Dorm Governments.

FRED WALKER  
A&S Junior



All letters to the editor should be typed, double-spaced and not exceed 250 words. Writers are asked to include name, classification, major, telephone number and address.

# A Summary of Two War Crimes Conferences

By JOSEPH HAFKENSCHIEL  
Dispatch News Service

In late November and early December, two geographically separated but closely attuned conferences were held to investigate and publicize alleged U.S. war crimes in Southeast Asia.

The World Conference on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia was convened November 28-30 in Stockholm, Sweden. On December 1, 2, 3, the National Veterans' Inquiry into U.S. War Crimes was held in Washington, D.C.

The Stockholm conference was concerned, in part, with war crimes committed in the first nine months of 1970 against the South Vietnamese people by the U.S. forces and the Thieu-Ky-Khieu triumvirate.

The crimes enumerated included sweeping up operations, herding up the population, "slaughtering" civilians in order to carry on "pacification"; intensification of the repression of the urban population by fascist measures; concentrated chemical spraying and the concentrated use of gas weapons against populated areas (caus-

ing at least 300 deaths); intensive bombing by B-52s of populous regions; and the use of torture and harsh jail conditions against patriots and peace lovers.

### Not Recent

These sorts of crimes are not recent developments. Similar atrocities were documented by the former soldiers at the Washington inquiry who either witnessed crimes or committed them personally, from as far back as 1964.

It is ironic that, concurrent with the hullabaloo over the treatment of U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam (including a Madison Avenue ad campaign, complete with bumper stickers and pleas inserted in your phone bill), former GIs testified in Washington that prisoners were jettisoned from helicopters to encourage accompanying suspected Viet Cong to talk, denied medical treatment for such an extended period that maggots crawled in their wounds, and summarily tortured in a number of ingenious ways.

Others testified to the constant harassment of civilians,

often for the troops' amusement: the firing of a .50 caliber machine gun (a weapon so powerful by virtue of its exploding shells that it is banned from use against ground troops by the Geneva Convention) behind peasants to watch them run; test firing a Claymore anti-personnel mine at a non-hostile village 75 yards away; and throwing white phosphorus from helicopters to watch it explode and catch fire.

### Issued Hatchets

Almost unbelievable was the testimony regarding treatment of "enemy" corpses. In 1964-65, one company commander (C Company, 101st Airborne Division) issued hatchets to his troops to facilitate the mutilation of bodies.

It was also reported that graves were frequently opened to inflate body counts and that one dead NVA soldier was nailed to a tree, covered with explosives, and detonated for the entertainment of an incoming Marine company.

The soldiers who testified, for the most part, supported U.S. policy while in the service. (One sergeant who refused to

indiscriminately destroy villages because he believed it inconsistent with their stated objective of winning the hearts and minds of the people was labeled an oddball.) They believed in their mission to "get the comies" and make Vietnam safe for democracy.

They also accepted the racist ideology to which the army exposed them: "The only good gook is a dead one," etc. This explains much of the mistreatment of the civilian population and disregard for the countryside. Many former soldiers explained that search and destroy missions involved no search but inordinate destruction.

While the GIs at the time of their service didn't appreciate the paradox between saving Vietnam from the communists but leaving no one and nothing in that liberated state, they do now. The most frequently expressed sentiment was that "we have no business in Southeast Asia."

The objective of the Veterans' Inquiry was the defense of all Indo-China veterans since the policies and strategies em-

ployed by the military leaders in Vietnam inevitably lead to massacres and other war crimes.

In a summary statement, the moderator stated that "the Calley trial must be stopped. Calley is a victim, a scapegoat. We must tell our story and not be scapegoats."

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## Book Review

### 'Profiteers' Lays Bare the Economics of War

"The War Profiteers," Richard Kaufman (Bobbs-Merrill).

By DEREK SHEARER  
Dispatch News Service

Richard Kaufman, senior economist of Congress's Joint Economic Committee, has been the workhorse, the researcher and organizer of a series of important Congressional hearings on the military budget and national priorities, commonly known as the Proxmire hearings (after Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the joint committee's subcommittee on economy in government and a longtime foe of waste in government).

These investigations produced headline making revelations on the gigantic cost overruns of such weapon systems as the C-54 transport, Minuteman Missile and Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle, and first brought to public light A. Ernest Fitzgerald, the gutsy cost expert who was fired by the Air Force for doing his job too well. In educational value to the nation, the Proxmire hearings rank with Senator Fulbright's erudite foreign relations forums.

Along with arranging witnesses and compiling background data for the hearings, economist Kaufman authored a subcommittee report on "The Economics of Military Procurement," the most valuable, short study available on the workings of military capitalism.

Now Dick Kaufman has brought together his research and analytic abilities in a book which is the most outstanding work on defense spending written since World War II.

#### Concerned With War

As the title indicates, Kaufman is concerned with war profiteering the enormous sums made by industry in the production of weaponry. He does not merely expose isolated cases of wrong doing; rather, he describes the inner dynamics of military capitalism—a system its proponents would like us to believe is really good old American free enterprise.

The book opens with an excellent summary of war profiteering in American history. Kaufman informs us that respectable businessmen reaped big profits from the Revolution-

ary War (Washington called them "murderers of our cause"), and that those great American industrialists—Morgan (Amour, Studebaker, Wanamaker, Vanderbilt, Dupont—all made their first fortunes as government contractors in the Civil War. During the Spanish-American War, Carnegie Steel and Bethlehem Steel rigged bids and grossly overcharged the Navy for armor plate.

In 1934, the Special Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry, headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye, a Republican from North Dakota, compiled an exhaustive and authoritative study of the munitions industry (which had been popularly labeled the "Merchants of Death" after WWI).

#### Bought For Fraction

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Although Kaufman doesn't state it explicitly, the reader cannot help but feel that the growth of American capitalism into its present form, dominated by huge corporations, owes much to war and war-related spending.

The Nye Committee proposed nationalization of much of the arms industry, a suggestion recently resurrected by John Kenneth Galbraith. President Truman, in his memoirs, and other statesmen, in what Kaufman terms "false history," condemned the committee's findings. In any case, little action was taken.

Depression hit America, alleviated not by the New Deal whose hesitant Keynesian pump-priming proved insufficient, but by war production. Businessmen flocked to Washington as dollar-a-year men, while the government financed construction of billions of dollars worth of plants and machinery (most of which was turned over to private industry at the end of the war).

When coupled with the pent-

up consumer demand of the war years, such government action prevented another depression.

#### Cold War Economy

The bulk of Kaufman's book deals with the operation of the defense economy in the Cold War era. He explains how defense firms manage to maintain above normal profits by overcharging, use of government property, progress payments that eliminate the need to raise capital, and patent arrangements that give contractors a subsidy in commercial fields.

The chapters on "Weapons Research and Development," and "Procurement and Profits" should be required reading for all members of Congress and every introductory college economics class in the country.

Employing a wealth of information gleaned from hearings, Government Accounting Office reports, and other sources, Kaufman drives home the point that the war machine makes money for its industrial contractors; at the same time it fails to provide a rational defense for the nation. Indeed, it appears that the billions spent for defense since WW II have only increased our insecurity.

It is no coincidence, as Kaufman notes, that all but four of Fortune's 25 largest corporations are also among the top 100 defense contractors.

#### Congressional Failures

In the chapter "Institutional Accommodations," Kaufman documents the failure of Congress to control profiteering and even to halt development of a single major weapon system. Kaufman knows the story well, since he's been in on the struggle to control military spending.

As Charles Schulze, former Director of the Budget, recently testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Congress has no significant effect on budget priorities. So much for the democratic theory of checks and balances in the federal government.

The only weaknesses of The War Profiteers, one of the best books on political economy in years, is not really a weakness in content, but an omission. Kaufman seems to back away from the conclusion that follows logically from his material.

In the closing pages of the book, he calls for improved Congressional scrutiny of the defense budget, a larger Congressional role in overseeing weapons acquisition, and a more aware public.

The War Profiteers is likely to become a basic guide for the growing conversion movement—those citizens who want the resources and labor of the country to be organized to provide housing, medical care, transportation, clean air and water, rather than increasingly more sophisticated implements of destruction.

It is time that the American people took control of their economic life, and Richard Kaufman's book suggests the first target.

Derek Shearer is co-editor of The Pentagon Watchers (Doubleday, 1970); he is a member of the Massachusetts-based Conversion Action group and is writing a book on the politics of economic conversion to be published in 1972.

## THE GREAT SPIRITUAL READER

### SISTER MARIE

Gifted Reader and Advisor

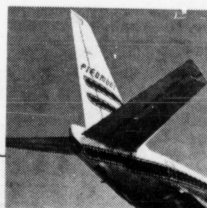
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# Kernel Soapbox

# Jay Westbrook—Another Political Trial

EDITOR'S NOTE: Reed Ruchman is a Junior majoring in political science and is a member of the Lexington Peace Council.

By REED J. RUCHMAN

Jay Westbrook is a former UK student. He received his undergraduate degree with a major in Philosophy in 1969, with the original intent of going into the seminary. But the force of the social and political tides of the day caused him to do otherwise. Jay firmly felt that full participation in the movement for peace had to take priority over academic pursuits.

*'It needs pointing out that these kinds of trials are not new phenomena in Lexington.'*

Thus he committed himself to work with the American Friends Service Committee (Quaker) on a full-time basis at their regional office in Dayton, Ohio. Now Mr. Westbrook has found himself playing the role of defendant, in another political trial here in Lexington.

The reasons for this, and the implications of it, provide a real insight into the nature of the increasingly militarized society of America.

As a student, Jay had been active in the peace movement for a long time—much longer than this has been a popular pastime. During this period, he kept up an intense level of personal communication with the members of his draft board, concerning the Vietnam War, and Selective Service which makes it possible.

The most recent event in this continuing process occurred when Jay mailed the casing of an anti-personnel weapon, known as a Guava bomb, to the board on July 14, 1970, as a means of demonstrating the nature of our involvement in Vietnam, which he regards as a commitment to genocide. This harmless

casing was empty; bound together by scotch tape and accompanied by a letter and pictures describing its use. Obviously it was intended to harm no one.

Yet for some strange reason, our local authorities decided to arrest Mr. West-

Secondly, most of the members of Local Board No. 127 have communicated enough with Jay to realize that he is not a violent person by anybody's standards; including the government's, which are infinitely more stringent for

point of absurdity in a political trial, and it needs pointing out that these kinds of trials are not new phenomena in Lexington. Ask Dr. Crossen or Gene Mason about that.

But the implications of the Westbrook trial go beyond questions of guilt, legality and politicalization. It reveals the distorted perspective that we are victims of, and the impressive callousness that permeates a society, in which the political, economical and cultural apparatus have been geared to a state of

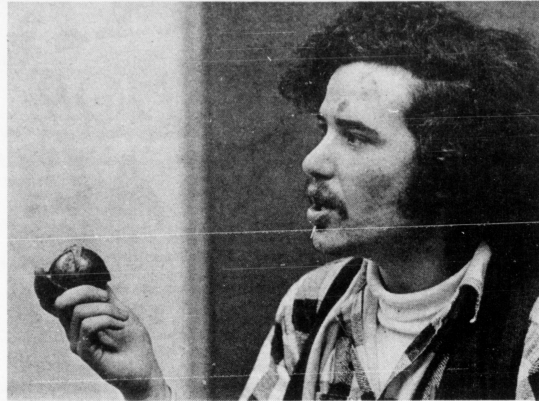
*'The makers and senders of live Guava bombs are free to do their thing.'*

war for a period of time now approaching three decades.

While the county attorney's office is preparing to prosecute one individual for causing shock to someone in one instance, we do not see Lawson King prosecuting the clerks of the local draft boards for each case of shock they cause to countless young men in Fayette County, when they receive their notice to report for induction.

While the sender of a harmless piece of metal to someone in Lexington, Kentucky may be given a punishment of one year in prison and a five thousand dollar fine; the makers and senders of live Guava bombs (to people in Asian nations) are free to do their thing—until there is no one left to use them on.

In order to show concern for those people who have been maimed or killed by American counter-insurgency efforts in Indo-China, in order to show support for Jay, in order to learn about the nature of political trials, I suggest that you come to the Westbrook trial. It will begin at 9:00 a.m. Monday, February 1st, in Circuit Court at the Fayette County Courthouse.



Jay Westbrook

brook and make a case out of his action. After about a week of apparent digging through the Kentucky statutory law books, a charge was discovered that could be used against the "belligerent," known as common-law assault.

The essence of "common-law assault" is that a potential shock to someone must take place. In other words, the "victims" must feel themselves to be endangered, or perceive a threat at the time that the stimulus is presented.

The fact situation in this case does not support the charge. As was described, the bomb casing in its packaging would appear to be harmless to all but the fuzziest of minds.

the Movement, than they are for, say, the U.S. command in Vietnam.

Thirdly, any claims of shock would seem rather hollow in light of the fact that an Selective Service clerk kept the opened package on her desk for an hour and a half before contacting authorities, according to courtroom testimony. Finally, even the federal authorities, who have not been unknown to prosecute political trials, could see no grounds for making a case against Westbrook.

What does all this mean to students at the University? First of all, it means that Jay Westbrook is innocent of "common-law assault." It means that another one of us is being persecuted to the

## THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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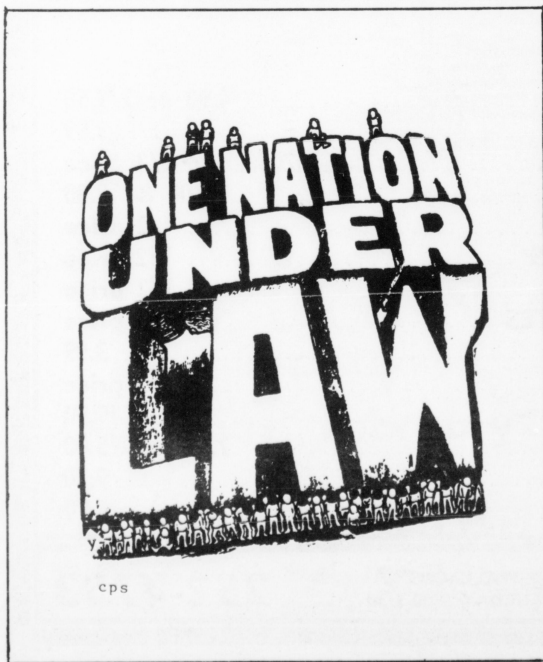
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## Kernel Forum: the readers write

### Differences in Sexes

To the Editor of the Kernel:

I have been wondering for a long time who Harvey Schwartz is and where he gets his "information." After reading the article on "Soviet Women's Lib—Fifty Years After," I can remain silent no longer.

Who are these Soviet women that complain because "male deference is lost" when they work side by side with men? How many have made such complaints? Why is buying fashions, cosmetics, and perfumes considered a sign that Russian women are not truly "liberated?" Since when is it a requirement that women avoid all makeup and nice clothing to prove they have earned the right to equal job treatment? If this is indeed a requirement, I'll bet the "male chauvinists" are the ones who invented it.

One thing I'm sure all chauvinists and liberationists would agree on: there are two sexes, and differences exist. The major area of disagreement seems to be over which differences are inherent, in-born characteristics and which ones exist only in our own minds.

P.S. I am not a member of the UK "movement."

KAYE BERKEY

Graduate Student Communications

EDITOR'S NOTE: Harvey Schwartz is a correspondent for Dispatch News Service, an international news agency. He obtained his information while traveling in the Soviet Union.

### Open Dorm Refused

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Late in October I talked with Dean Pond about open house policy and she agreed (not in writing) that dorms could apply for a whole semester of open houses (at least one per week) ahead of time.

On Jan. 19 Kirwin Tower's Govern-

ment passed a motion to have open houses for the rest of the semester (once a week) and apply for them now.

On Jan. 21 a representative of Kirwin Tower submitted an application for the "open houses" and was refused. It seems that now we must apply for open houses one at a time just like a year ago. It seems that the open house policy is molded to fit the wishes of those who grant it—not those who use it.

If you are dissatisfied with the present policy express your dissatisfaction. Write letters and make complaints to the administration and the students who represent you in Student Government and the Dorm Governments.

FRED WALKER  
A&S Junior



All letters to the editor should be typed, double-spaced and not exceed 250 words. Writers are asked to include name, classification, major, telephone number and address.

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# A Summary of Two War Crimes Conferences

By JOSEPH HAFKENSCHIEL  
Dispatch News Service

In late November and early December, two geographically separated but closely attuned conferences were held to investigate and publicize alleged U.S. war crimes in Southeast Asia.

The World Conference on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia was convened November 28-30 in Stockholm, Sweden. On December 1, 2, 3, the National Veterans' Inquiry into U.S. War Crimes was held in Washington, D.C.

The Stockholm conference was concerned, in part, with war crimes committed in the first nine months of 1970 against the South Vietnamese people by the U.S. forces and the Thieu-Khieu triumvirate.

The crimes enumerated included sweeping up operations, herding up the population, "slaughtering" civilians in order to carry on pacification; intensification of the repression of the urban population by fascist measures; concentrated chemical spraying and the concentrated use of gas weapons against populated areas (caus-

ing at least 300 deaths); intensive bombing by B-52s of populous regions; and the use of torture and harsh jail conditions against patriots and peace lovers.

### Not Recent

These sorts of crimes are not recent developments. Similar atrocities were documented by the former soldiers at the Washington inquiry who either witnessed crimes or committed them personally, from as far back as 1964.

It is ironic that, concurrent with the hullabaloo over the treatment of U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam (including a Madison Avenue ad campaign, complete with bumper stickers and pleas inserted in your phone bill), former GIs testified in Washington that prisoners were jettisoned from helicopters to encourage accompanying suspected Viet Cong to talk, denied medical treatment for such an extended period that maggots crawled in their wounds, and summarily tortured in a number of ingenious ways.

Others testified to the constant harassment of civilians,

often for the troops' amusement: the firing of a .50 caliber machine gun (a weapon so powerful by virtue of its exploding shells that it is banned from use against ground troops by the Geneva Convention) behind peasants to watch them run; test firing a Claymore anti-personnel mine at a non-hostile village 75 yards away; and throwing white phosphorus from helicopters to watch it explode and catch fire.

### Issued Hatchets

Almost unbelievable was the testimony regarding treatment of "enemy" corpses. In 1964-65, one company commander (C Company, 101st Airborne Division) issued hatchets to his troops to facilitate the mutilation of bodies.

It was also reported that graves were frequently opened to inflate body counts and that one dead NVA soldier was nailed to a tree, covered with explosives, and detonated for the entertainment of an incoming Marine company.

The soldiers who testified, for the most part, supported U.S. policy while in the service. (One sergeant who refused to

indiscriminately destroy villages because he believed it inconsistent with their stated objective of winning the hearts and minds of the people was labeled an oddball.) They believed in their mission to "get the commies" and make Vietnam safe for democracy.

They also accepted the racist ideology to which the army exposed them: "The only good gook is a dead one," etc. This explains much of the mistreatment of the civilian population and disregard for the countryside. Many former soldiers explained that "search and destroy" missions involved no search but inordinate destruction.

While the GIs at the time of their service didn't appreciate the paradox between saving Vietnam from the communists but leaving no one and nothing in that liberated state, they do now. The most frequently expressed sentiment was that "we have no business in Southeast Asia."

The objective of the Veterans' Inquiry was the defense of all Indo-China veterans since the policies and strategies em-

ployed by the military leaders in Vietnam inevitably lead to massacres and other war crimes.

In a summary statement, the moderator stated that "the Calley trial must be stopped. Calley is a victim, a scapegoat. We must tell our story and not be scapegoats."

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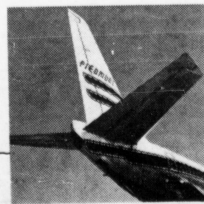
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# PRESS BOX

with Mike Tierney

## UK Scouts After Four Superstar Guards

The recruiting business knows no vacation. Scouts are constantly travelling to the hometowns of budding high school basketball stars and selling the wares of the universities they represent.

After an unusual off-year in recruiting in 1970, UK necessarily needs to coax several school-boy products in order to make up for the lack of outstanding players on this year's freshman team.

UK may have the inside track on this year's cream of the crop in Kentucky.

The three top-rated players are white, and it is rumored that UK recruiters make white Kentuckians feel like traitors if they enroll in another university.

### LIT Matches Two

The Louisville Invitational Tournament brought together

two of the three aforementioned players. Randy Waddell of Pleasure Ridge Park and Jimmy Dan Conners of Anderson County.

Waddell is a pure joy to watch. He is a deft passer, drives well to the basket, and is a fine outside shooter. He is a guard, 6-3, and a good one.

Unfortunately (for UK, anyway), Waddell is at his best playing a deliberate style of basketball. Although very quick, Randy is not fleet afoot and his team rarely fastbreaks.

At the moment, UK is probably Waddell's first choice. Even though I would be ecstatic if Randy played here, he beat Tennessee.

Waddell is a spitting image of Jimmy England, who currently stars at UT.

Recall the UK-Tennessee game here last year. England is the guy that dribbles the ball for most of the game near midcourt with his posterior sticking out to ward off defenders, then spins and swishes a 20-foot fallaway shot about ten times a game. Waddell does this extremely well.

However Western Kentucky has also entered the picture.

You see, Waddell's father is a Western grad. And, you see, Mr. Waddell is a baseball coach. And Western's baseball coach, you see, is retiring this year. So...

### Conner is Alike

It seems that Jimmy Dan Conner, like Waddell, has attended more UK games than their own. The odds are good that the two will be roommates on the first floor of Holmes Hall next year.

Supposedly, Conner and Waddell are the best of friends, although Waddell's crybaby attitude on the court contrast's greatly with the Conner's behavior.

Conner is similar to Waddell in offensive talents, and Jimmy Dan is a better defensive player. He is a strong, 6-4 guard that pulled down 26—yes, 26—rebounds in his first LIT game.

However, against Central High, Conner was troubled by the Yellowjacket's quick, press-

ing guards. He scored a season low of eight points.

### Don't Count on Pat

Don't bet on the third member of Kentucky's terrific trio to come here. His name is Pat Tallent and he's from Maytown.

Ring a bell? Wasn't there a guy named Tallent that was kicked off the UK team a few years back, you ask?

If Pat has spoken to brother Bob recently, it is probable that he will attend another school—possibly Geroge Washington, where Bob and another brother, Mike went.

### Hoosier May Be Best

Just across the mighty, filthy Ohio River abides another pretty fair ballplayer. Like the other three, he is a good-sized guard.

His name is Mike Flynn, his school is Jeffersonville, and his qualification is the best guard, if not the best player, in Indiana.

He is 6-3, a superb passer, and—God forgive me—he may be better than any of the Kentuckians.

His presence here would be a beautiful, fluffy feather in UK's cap.

The word through the grapevine says that Flynn would very much like to attend UK. Let's hope the feeling is mutual.

The Wildcats need a center for the future since the Kitten team has none. No big men in the area are likely to enroll here, but Coaches Adolph Bupp and Joe Hall were recently in Illinois (Dan Issel's home ground) to scout an outstanding center.

The presence of even two of these coveted four players would guarantee a good freshman team. If all four came, look out for the Wildcats in the '70's.

One minor problem: How could Kitten coach Hall let two of 'em sit on the bench?



## Bishop, Eaves Back After a Semester at Community College

By MIKE TIERNEY  
Kernel Sports Writer

Two years ago, the UK football squad recruited two promising, black high school prospects from Louisville. They were members of the 1969 Kitten team but were suspended last spring because of combination of academic and disciplinary violations.

Daryl Bishop and Carey Eaves have returned to UK and this time they plan to stay.

Why did they return? "We had an understanding with Coach Ray that we could come back if we kept our grades up," said the small compact Eaves, after pondering the question a full minute.

"We wanted to be winners and we think UK's gonna be a winner," added the muscular Bishop.

### Attended JCC

Last semester, the pair attended Jefferson Community College in their home town before returning to UK. No two schools could be so different.

"It was nice being at home," said Bishop. "You knew almost everybody there."

"It's a small school environment," said Eaves. "It was like a temporary stopover. We had plans that, if everything fell into place, we'd come back."

Don't fear if you think the Seneca High grads have returned in poor physical condition.

"We're in pretty good shape. We played a lot of basketball," explained Bishop, who added that "I'm going out next year for the basketball team if it's OK with Coach Ray." Daryl was also a member of the Kitten roundball squad.

### Recruits of Cain

The two were recruited primarily by Ron Cain, a UK assistant and a former coach at Seneca. Also the father of graduating senior Wilbur Hackett helped to persuade the boys to attend UK.

Although they are among the first Negroes at UK, Bishop and Eaves deny a leadership role they may have.

"You're aware of the fact, man, but it's no big thing," said Bishop.

"We've had no trouble, not really," said Eaves.

### Bishop Stars on Frosh

Daryl played a key role in leading the '69 Kittens to a 3-2 record.

A split end, Bishop caught 18 passes, three for touchdowns, in the five games. In addition, his average gain per reception was better than 20 yards.

"I think I have a pretty good chance of starting," hoped Bishop, "especially since (Dave) Hunter and (Al) Godwin have graduated."

Even though he missed four of the freshman games in 1969, Eaves is equally hopeful.

"I hurt my ankle at the beginning of the season and I played only in the last game," he said. "I'll probably run back punts and kickoffs, but maybe I'll play a little wide receiver."

### Both are Excited

The layoff has not dimmed their spirits.

"I'm really psyched this year," said Bishop. "This year's freshman team was really great, man. We could be winners. It's just a step away."

"Coach Ray is just getting his boys up there," added Eaves. "This year is really his first team because these are the first guys he recruited."

Roommate Cecil Bowns, who just experienced his first varsity season, interrupted, "Bowl game, man. I can feel it."

"Let's go watch Flip Wilson," he pleaded, and the three paraded out to watch their favorite show.

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875 Degrees on the Surface

**Soviets Reveal Venus Probe Transmission**

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union reported Tuesday it had received the world's first message from the surface of Venus over millions of miles of space. The message was transmitted by Venus 7, a reinforced spacecraft, that entered the hot and dense atmosphere of Venus Dec. 15 and landed on the torrid surface, Tass news agency reported. Americans have walked on the moon and talked with the earth but never has a man made unmanned vehicle landed on any planet in the solar system and

sent back data. Tass said Venus 7 transmitted for 23 minutes on the surface of Venus. **Surface is 875 Degrees** Tass reported a surface temperature of 875 degrees, plus or minus 68 degrees. Previous Venus probes recorded degrees of 500 or so but never reached the surface. Tass said Venus 7 recorded gradually rising temperatures as it neared the surface. The dense atmosphere of Venus produced 90 times the pressure of that on earth, give or take 15 atmospheres, Tass said.

Tass announced Dec. 15 that Venus 7 stopped sending signals 35 minutes after it began the descent into the atmosphere after a 199-million-mile flight that began with a launching Aug. 17. This led Western scientists to believe that Venus 7 had been crushed like an egg by the tremendous pressure, as had Venus 4, 5 and 6 after transmitting for 53, 51, and 96 minutes.

Tass said Venus 7 had been redesigned to withstand both the heat and the pressure, but when it reached the surface its signal decreased 100 times in volume. "A special method made it possible to isolate this weak signal and decipher the information transmitted," Tass added. The spacecraft was designed to withstand heat up to 530 de-

grees Centigrade, or 986 degrees Fahrenheit, and pressure 180 times that of the earth's atmosphere, Tass said. Even the parachute that allowed the craft to descend was made to overcome the fierce heat. It may have taken Soviet scientists until recently to decipher the data. That may be why they have only now released some of the data.

**Nixon to Ask Billions For Pollution Fight**

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon will propose soon a 3-year, \$6-billion program of grants for municipal facilities to fight water pollution, but will reserve greater federal control over where the money goes, an administration source said Tuesday. At least the broad outlines of the program are to appear in the fiscal 1972 budget to be submitted to Congress on Friday. Nixon proposed a similar program last year but couldn't get it through Congress.

His new program calls for federal grants totalling \$6 billion to aid construction of municipal waste-treatment facilities—a 50 percent increase over his \$4 billion proposals of last year. And if would speed up the distribution of federal funding, committing \$2 billion a year over the next three fiscal years, instead of \$1 billion per year for

four years as previously proposed. Other features of the proposal are expected to be essentially similar to the earlier plan: State and municipal matching funds would remain at a total of \$6 billion; an Environmental Financing Authority would be created to underwrite municipal bond issues through the scale of federal bonds; and a larger portion of the federal grants would be distributed through federal agencies, rather than through the states.

William D. Ruckelshaus, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, said in a recent interview that grant funds allocated to states for redistribution to municipalities do not always reach, in adequate amounts, the cities with the worst problems. His agency, he said, should have more flexibility in distributing the funds to "put the money where the need is."

**Obote Claims He Still Rules**

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (AP)— Milton Obote declared today that he was still president of Uganda despite the army takeover in his country and he vowed to return there soon. Obote charged at a news conference here that Israel and other foreign governments were behind the coup staged while he was enroute home from the Commonwealth summit conference in Singapore. He did not name any other governments. He denied that anyone had offered him political asylum or that he had sought it.

**Meteorologist**

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)— A nationally known meteorologist said today it would be three years before scientists could accurately judge the effects of supersonic transports on the world's weather. Dr. H.A. Panofsky of Penn State University told a symposium on air pollution, "There are sufficient unanswered ques-

tions about the effects of the SST to warrant further investigation before they are flown." The question of further financing of the SST faces Congress in the current session. "My recommendation is that people ought to go slow on the SST because there are so many unknowns involved," Panofsky said. The most serious question he said, involves increased temperatures of the upper atmosphere as a result of the high-flying plane. He said latest estimates predict that flights of 500 SSTs, seven hours a day would raise the temperatures in the stratosphere 10 degrees. "You can't make any kind of exact analogy," he said, "but you certainly can say the effect of putting SSTs in the stratosphere would have a serious effect on stratosphere temperature." "Suppose it does change the temperature," he said. "Do we care?" "We just don't know now," he said.

**Food Collective Incorporates**

Continued from Page 1 of the Secretary of State, the PFC will obtain a retail license, a sales permit and a food stamp acceptance program approval to put the operation into full swing. The tentative date for opening the People's Food Collective, Incorporated has been set at Feb. 14 in an old grocery store in the Lexington area, a report issued by the PFC said.

Entertainment Unlimited Continues On At

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# Nunn Calls Severance Tax On Minerals Too Damaging

FRANKFORT, (AP)— Gov. Louie B. Nunn said Tuesday a severance tax on minerals would

## Hall Halts Women's Hours

Continued from Page 1

women was one factor involved in the administration-sanctioned decision to change regulations for the freshmen.

He also said, however, that it would be infeasible to change freshman hours at present because it would create unnecessary inconvenience for the staff.

He added that students had agreed to follow the rules as they now stand when they enrolled for classes this semester. The new plan, he said, will be presented to prospective students in the following years through catalogs concerning the University's rules.

Associated Women Students (AWS) originally took the initiative in developing a new hours system. In July 1969, AWS presented recommendations to Dean Hall which were based on a poll of women students taken the previous spring.

After discussion, revision and consultation with the residence hall staff and the Student Government Student Services Committee concerning the AWS recommendations, the dean of students' staff worked out the new hours plan.

hurt the economy enough to offset any financial benefits.

"In order to raise a substantial amount of funds, in my considered opinion, we would make the coal industry in Kentucky non-competitive with other states," he said.

The severance tax proposal came up as an issue last weekend when two Democratic candidates for governor—former Gov. Bert Combs and Lt. Gov. Wendell Ford—endorsed it in addition to William Smith, the American Party nominee.

Tom Emberton, expected to have the support of Nunn for the

Republican nomination, has not announced any position on the matter.

## Might Close Industries

Nunn's answer Tuesday was consistent with his previously expressed opposition to "selective" taxes which he said might unduly discourage or close down industry.

The current prosperous coal market would not be affected by a severance tax, the governor said, but when prices level off or drop the impact could be adverse to labor and management.

## Financial Aid? Check Here . . .

Continued from Page 1

Ingle said the government raised the lending limit after projections indicated an increase in financial aid needs for UK students next year.

However, he said, the rise in the lending ceiling doesn't necessarily mean that the University will get \$70,000 more for its EOG and EDSL projects.

"In fact," said Ingle, "if situations are similar from year to year we would receive the same percentage funding—83 percent—as we received last year."

## Will Keep Pace

Confused? In layman's terms, the increase in the ceiling means that the EOG and NDSL programs will just manage to keep

pace with the cost and enrollment increases, if the programs are funded at the usual rate.

In effect, that means students with money needs of under \$400 per semester are unlikely candidates for NDSL loans, said Ingle. In Work-Study and EOG programs, grants will be awarded only to those who can demonstrate sufficient need—usually students whose families are in the \$6,000-a-year and under brackets. About the same criteria were used for loans and grants last semester.

Students fitting those qualifications can apply for money for the fall, 1971 semester by picking up forms in the financial aid office between March 1 and March 30.

# + CLASSIFIED ADS +

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

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ROOMMATE needed—Modern efficiency, air-conditioned. Rent paid to Feb. 15. 5 minutes walk to campus. Phone 255-8218, 336 Transylvania Park. 21227

BABYSITTER needed during class hours. Prefer someone with four-year-old girl to play with mine. Call 255-1257 or 254-9611. 21227

MALE roommate. Air-conditioning, pool, carpet, utilities free, no deposit, 3 min. from campus. 252-4366. 263-F1

FEMALE roommate for one bedroom furnished apartment. \$82.50 per month. Modern; great area. Call 266-8880. J27

MALE roommate needed to share furnished 2-bedroom apartment with 3 others. Chevy Chase. Central heating and air-conditioning, w/w carpet. Telephone 266-2306. 21229

## LOST

LOST—Lightweight brown jacket with pair of prescription glasses in pocket at party in Holly Tree Manor Saturday, Mike, 278-8043. 27J-F2

TYPIST—Experienced in Research Papers, Theses, resumes, etc., top quality work guaranteed. Rates from 60¢ per page. Phone 277-8270. ev-wd

## FOR RENT

FURNISHED one-bedroom, \$115; \$140 with utilities, 10 minutes from UK. Call Bill Homes, 254-1191. 25229

FURNISHED ROOM FOR MEN—Two-man rooms \$40 each per month, two blocks campus. Utilities paid. Kitchen privileges. Call 254-0302. 25229

FOR RENT—Looking for a great one-bedroom apt. close? How about a great place to shack? For either or both call 266-0239, Bob. 27J29

## MISCELLANEOUS

IMPROVE YOUR GRADES—Volunteer for study skills improvement project. Respond immediately, call 258-8659 or come by Kastle Hall 008. 14227

SPRING BREAK—Sail the Caribbean, seven-day cruises on two 90-foot schooners. Included: R/T air fare, Miami-Nassau, taxi to yachts. All meals, skin and scuba diving, fishing. \$208.00. Call 277-6048. Barker Price. 26328

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LEARN TO FLY—Logbook flight manual and ground school included. Pay on easy student terms. Phone 255-6153 after 7 p.m. 22128

DR. PAUL EHRLICH, author of The Population Bomb and honorary president of Zero Population Growth will speak at 8:00 on Wed. Jan. 27 at the Coliseum. Full time students get in free with I.D. 22328



## TODAY and TOMORROW

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

### TODAY

Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Author and honorary president of Zero Population Growth to speak at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Jan. 27 in Memorial Coliseum. Full time students admitted on their I.D's. The UK ZPG chapter will not meet Tuesday, Jan. 26.

### TOMORROW

Cosmopolitan Club Meeting. Members to plan ideas for the International Talent Show. Room 245 Student Center, 7:30 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 28.

Fall 1971 Medical and Dental School Students: Meeting at 7 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 28 in room MN 263 of the UK Medical Center. If unable to come please call 233-5803.

Public Meeting, Committee on Militarism, Student Mobilization Committee, Lexington Peace Council, UKCLU, and others to discuss plans for the trial of Jay Westbrock, 7:30 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 28, room 109 Student Center.

Philosophy Forum, Prof. Gregory Vlaston of Princeton University speaks on "The Individual as an Object of Love in Plato." White Hall Classroom Building, Room 318-E, at 8:15 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 28, Free.

### COMING UP

Auditions, Tryouts for Department of Theatre Arts production "A Flea in Her Ear," by Georges Feydeau, 2:30 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 30 and Monday, Jan. 31 in the Guignol Theatre, Fine Arts Building. Production dates April 21-25. New York director John O'Shaughnessy will be guest director. For information call 277-7777.

Campus Girl Scouts Meeting 7 p.m. Monday, Jan. 31, room 117 Student Center. Interested girls are invited to attend.

Campus Crusade for Christ, Josh McDowell to speak, 9 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 31 in the Student Center Ballroom. Call 277-0356 for further information.

"Triumph of the Will." Nazi prop-

aganda film produced by National Socialist German Workers Party. German with English subtitles. 8:30 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 31 and 6 p.m. Monday, Feb. 1, Student Center Theatre. Sponsored by Governor Street Zoo.

Birth Control Clinics are listed in the Yellow Pages of the phone book under "Clinics." The Planned Parenthood Clinics at Good Samaritan Hospital will move to 331 W. 2nd St. on Monday, Feb. 1. Clinic hours will remain the same.

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

### UK PLACEMENT SERVICE

Students may register for interviews with the following corporations by signing up at least two days in advance with the Placement Service, 201 Old Agricultural Bldg. Phone ext. 82746.

Jan. 29, Air Reduction Co. Check schedule book for late information.  
Jan. 29, Allied Chemical Corp.—Check schedule book for late information.

Jan. 29, Western Union Corp.—Computer Science (BS); Accounting, Business Administration, Economics, Electrical E., Mathematics (BS, MS). Locations: United States, May, August graduates, Citizenship.  
Feb. 1, Haskins & Sells—Accounting (BS, MS); Law. Locations: United States, May, August graduates, Citizenship.

Feb. 1, Mead Corp.—Check schedule book for late information.  
Feb. 1, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.—Agricultural Economics, Agronomy (BS, MS). Locations: New York City, Chicago, May, August graduates, Citizenship.

Feb. 1, Motorola. Check schedule book for late information.  
Feb. 1, North Electric Co. Electrical E. (BS). Location: Galion, O. May graduates, Citizenship.

Feb. 1, Robins Elementary School. Check schedule book for late information.  
Feb. 1, RCA. Check schedule book for late information.

Feb. 1, Broward County Schools. Check schedule book for late information.

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