

KENTUCKY Kannel

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University of Kentucky Lexington, Kentucky

An independent student newspaper since 1971

I'm mistying you

It will be cloudy and breezy today with a chance of freezing drizzle early in the morning changing to light rain or drizzle later in the day. Highs will be 40 to 45. It will remain cloudy tonight and through tomorrow, with temperatures around 25 tonight and tomorrow around 40.



10 years of independence

Today, the Kannel celebrates its 10th anniversary of financial independence from the University with a special tabloid on higher education issues. This tabloid is an expanded regular edition including a special section on our history. Happy birthday!

Television ads push education in Kentucky

By ANDREW OPPMANN Senior Staff Writer

Supporters for the enhancement of higher education have gained three new allies.

They are the Public Service Announcements, produced jointly by UK Information Services and WKYT-TV.

The three PSAs, filmed during the summer of 1981, use children from Lafayette High School, Garden Springs Elementary School and Maxwell Elementary School in Lexington and a small number of UK students, said John Henderson, director of UK Information Services radio and TV bureau.

Two of the PSAs were videotaped in schoolrooms while the other was filmed on the steps of UK's Memorial Hall, he said.

The ideas and scripts for the PSAs were conceived by Information Services and were produced by WKYT-TV, said Bernie Vonderheide, Information Services director.

Each PSA carries the theme of preserving higher education for future generations.

Certain Kentucky television stations will be using the PSAs in their programming for the next three to four months, said Chuck Ham, WKYT's public affairs director.

WKYT will be using PSAs three times daily between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and from 11 p.m. to signoff time, Ham said. At least one, however, will be used during the presentations of M*A*S*H and P.M. Magazine, two of the station's highest-rated programming slots.

Although the ads cost \$500 a piece to produce, the PSAs were produced at "no cost" to the University and are being offered to television stations across the Commonwealth by the Kentucky Broadcasters Association, Vonderheide said.

"The idea behind the announcements is to remind the people of Kentucky of the value and necessity of higher education," he said.



DAVID COOPER Kannel Staff

UK Information Services and WKYT-TV co-produced three public service announcements calling for increased public support of higher education in Kentucky.

WTVQ-TV and WLEX-TV, the other two Lexington television stations, are using the PSAs in their programming, Vonderheide said. WPSD-TV, Paducah; WKYS-TV, Hazard; WHAS-TV, Louisville; Telecast, and the Kentucky Educational Television network (KET) have agreed to use

the PSAs during the next few weeks. Henderson emphasized that the PSA's purpose was to bring the cause of higher education before the citizens of Kentucky.

Even though the PSAs were written and co-produced by UK's Information Services, they are meant to support higher education across the state — in all of Kentucky's universities, he said.

Reagan terms act 'international terrorism'

U.S. military attache Ray assassinated in Paris

By PAUL TRETTHARDT Associated Press Writer

PARIS — Assistant U.S. military attache Lt. Col. Charles Robert Ray was assassinated yesterday by a lurking gunman who police said fired a single shot into Ray's forehead and fled as the victim collapsed on a Paris sidewalk.

The U.S. ambassador to France, Evan Griffith Galbraith, said the gunman was "probably a professional and undoubtedly an experienced killer."

Police said Ray was shot about 9

a.m. (3 a.m. EST) as he walked alone to his parked car near his apartment in a fashionable district. He wore civilian clothes and carried a small attache case found by his body.

The only witness police found was a woman on her way to work. She said she caught a back view of the killer fleeing on foot and described him as short with long hair and casual clothes.

In Washington, President Reagan decried the assassination as an act of international terrorism, saying Ray "gave his life in the line of duty as surely as if he had fallen in battle."

French President Francois Mitter-

rand and Premier Pierre Mauroy, expressing outrage, promised an intensive search to find the assassin and offered to bolster security for U.S. Embassy staff.

Galbraith said security for U.S. officials in France would be reassessed because of the killing, since Ray "did not seem to be a target and it was not thought he ran any risks."

Ray, 43, was survived by his wife Sharon, daughter Julie, 17, and son

Mark, 15. He had been stationed in Paris with his family since August 1980. He was schooled in military intelligence, served in Vietnam and was awarded the Bronze Star and Army

Commendation medal, U.S. Army records show.

Police said the gunman walked up to Ray as he was going to his car from his apartment on the Boulevard Emile Augier, in the capital's posh 16th district, and shot him once at close range. Police Commissioner Marcel Leclercq said Ray died instantly on the sidewalk.

The only claim of responsibility was a handwritten statement given to Western news reporters in Beirut, Lebanon, by an organization called the "Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction." Western diplomats in Beirut said they had not heard of the group.

Japanese tanker ignores orders to stop, draws fire from Philippine warplanes

By RUBEN G. ALABASTRO Associated Press Writer

MANILA, Philippines — The government said yesterday Philippine warplanes strafed a Japanese tanker off Mindanao island because the ship ignored orders to stop and was suspected of carrying arms and anti-government guerrillas.

Breaking a three-day silence on Friday's shooting, Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo said in a statement

that the strafing was carried out as "a legitimate exercise of our right to protect our national security and territorial integrity."

Mindanao island is the battlefield in a nine-year-old Moslem separatist rebellion against the Philippines government.

Romulo claimed the 5,307-ton chemical tanker Hegg ignored challenges and warning shots from a Philippine naval vessel and started evasive maneuvers, prompting air force planes to attack about 10 hours after the first warning.

The Hegg's captain, Hideo Takakuwa, said unmarked propeller-driven fighters fired more than 100 shots without warning at the ship, which carried a volatile cargo of methanol, about 40 miles east of Mindanao, punching seven holes in its hull above the waterline.

One of the crewmen, a South Korean cook, was seriously wounded in the shooting, the captain said. He was reported in "fair condition" Sunday.

The vessel was not disabled and was continuing on its way to Pusan,

South Korea.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Deputy Foreign Minister Manuel Collado informed Japanese Ambassador Hideo Tanaka of the Philippine side of the incident during a meeting at the ministry today. Earlier, the Japanese Embassy had asked the ministry for information about the incident.

President Chikazo Suzuki of Kitanihon Oi Katun Co., owner of the Hegg, denied in a telephone interview that the tanker carried weapons for anti-government guerrillas. He also said

New mini-bus will provide night transportation on campus

By TAMI WORKMAN Reporter

Those long treks across campus in the dead of night will now be just a

dark memory.

Yesterday President Otis Singletary presented a set of symbolic keys to Student Association Vice President Bobby Clark in recognition of the new night bus, the Campus

Area Transit Service, in front of the Administration Building.

"It was a long time in coming," Singletary said, "but we've finally done it."

Funds for the mini-bus were

generated from within the University, not through state appropriations, he said.

The 13-passenger, handicapped-equipped mini-bus was purchased with funds raised through student

parking fees. The bus was purchased for \$23,000, with the special handicap equipment alone costing \$8,000.

David Brewster, assistant director for public safety, parking and transportation, said a combination of concerns makes the new route essential to the campus.

It will provide a valuable service for the handicapped, as well as safety for all students on campus at night, he said.

CATS is scheduled to run Sunday through Thursday, 6:30 to 11:30 p.m. It will begin its route at the top of Administration Drive.

In addition to the new night route, Tom Padgett, director of public safety, pointed out a 20 percent increase in the daytime bus service.

This was made possible through the purchase of a regular-sized bus for the route, which was also purchased with the revenue generated from parking fees, he said.

Bus shelters were also improved, he said. One was expanded at the Chemistry-Physics Building, while a new one was added at the Center for the Arts.

Padgett said they will definitely continue with plans for additional bus shelters and small car parking. Mechanical equipment for lots, such as new gates, is also being con-

sidered, as well as some miscellaneous plans.

But the major goal for the coming year is a new parking lot, he said. "We want to use the money we're generating now for a completely new parking service."

One change Padgett pointed out was the addition of a computerized record system, called a graduated fine system. He said that as well as keeping records in order, the computer "streamlined the ability to keep up with parking violators."

Six hundred and seventeen new parking spaces were also added in 1981 for faculty and staff. The new spaces are located across from the Chemistry-Physics Building, in the lot on Limestone across from the UK Medical Center and throughout the campus. Padgett said 150 of these new spaces were added for students behind the Coliseum.

Two on-campus lots were redesigned for small car parking last year. These are located at the Student Center and behind the Greg Page Apartments. More are in the works for this summer, he said.

Student employment also got a boost from parking improvements last year. Six student parking enforcers were added, while three new parking attendants were employed.



New campus night bus service route.

Happy anniversary!

Paper celebrates start of its eleventh year of independence

We are lucky. Ten years ago a group of people cared so much about the students' need to know they were willing to dedicate themselves to making the *Kernel* function as an independent newspaper. Through their hard work, surmounting unbelievable odds, UK now has a newspaper that stands out in comparison to other student publications.

The *Kernel* not only provides a forum for members of the University, it also serves the community by bringing current world, national and local events directly to its readers.

Independence also allows for unrestrained reporting and commentary, which has both its good and bad points. "Although we don't always do what we should, we do our damndest," says Bill Steiden, editor-in-chief.

No newspaper can be totally independent if it serves a university, but the *Kernel* comes about as close as any paper could to achieving this goal.

In 1949, a time of expanded growth in the number of journalism majors, the *Kernel*, then housed in McVey Hall, gave \$200,000 to finance a separate journalism building. From then on the paper has been operating from that building.

The University continued to provide money for the operation of the newspaper during the subsequent 22 years. The University, however, eliminated its funding. So members of the staff, determined to maintain a student paper, took steps toward becoming independent. Since January 1972, the *Kernel* has

received no subsidy from UK — its on-campus office space is provided because it is recognized as a student organization.

Being independent is a definite advantage for all concerned.

Students engaged in developing the skills necessary for a career in journalism are provided an outlet for learning the realities of newspaper work that no textbook can convey. Working under a daily pressure situation must be experienced to be appreciated.

The 1982-83 guide to jobs states that a good reporter "must be able to write well (and quickly), reduce complex issues to understandable English, work under pressure and be curious about what's going on around you." It continues, "Your chances (of getting a job) are better if you have ... had experience writing for a newspaper or working on your college paper."

The *Kernel* realizes this importance. Any money above operating expenses is plowed back into funds that allow student journalists the opportunity to travel to other cities to cover stories. (One year a reporter accompanied a presidential candidate on his nationwide campaign; another year we had reporters in Washington for the national elections.) These extra funds also allow us to cover UK sporting events away from campus and purchase some of the most up-to-date editing equipment in the business.

During the past ten years, we have attempted to broaden our scope and to increase our professionalism. This will continue to be our goal for the future.

Bill Steiden Editor-in-Chief
Lini Kedziba Copy Editor
Alan Crowl Arts Editor
Leslie Michelson Assistant Arts Editor
Ken Alline Day Editor
Dale Marton Editorial Arts Editor
Anne Charles Managing Editor
Kirby Stephens Graphics Editor
Nancy E. Davis James Edwin Harris John Little Assistant Managing Editors
Peggy Boach Layout Editor
M. Chandler Ballin Photo Editor
Chaefer Subbitt Chief Photographer
Marty McGee Sports Editor
Steve Lowther Assistant Sports Editor



Better staff will force critique of Gov. Brown's budget

The 1982 session of the Kentucky legislature, which convened two weeks ago, will be dominated by a single issue: the state budget for the two-year period beginning July 1.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the legislature used to approve the govern-



Malcolm Jewell

nor's budget routinely and quickly, often without changing a penny in the proposal. Now the legislature has a much better staff, its members are more experienced and its leadership is stronger.

This year, as in some recent sessions, the legislature is likely to make some significant changes in the governor's budget. Most of the crucial

decisions will be made in the Senate and House Appropriations and Revenue Committees, chaired by Senator Mike Moloney and Representative Joe Clarke, both men with long experience and great skill in budgetary matters.

The legislature has more time than usual to explore budgetary complexities and alternatives because Governor John Y. Brown presented the budget on Jan. 7, much earlier than usual. Two years ago the legislature did not get Brown's budget until March 6.

The legislature will need all of its skill and experience because the budgetary problems this year are unusually severe. Revenue has failed to keep up with the rising costs of government and pressure for services. Like the rest of the country, the state has been suffering from a recession, the continuing layoffs of

workers in Louisville and a reminder of how badly the state's economy has been damaged. This leads of course to less revenue from sales, income, and corporate taxes.

Legislative

Review

Meanwhile the reduced use of gasoline cuts revenue from the tax and undermines the road fund. The Reagan administration has been cutting aid to the states for a number of programs, forcing hard choices on the states about which programs they can finance from their own resources. Moreover, in the last few years the state legislature has cut tax revenues

by eliminating the sales tax on food and the utility tax, for example.

The 1980-82 budget biennium had barely started when the Brown administration was forced to begin reducing state spending below what had been appropriated, ultimately making cuts of about half a billion dollars. At the university level that meant frozen jobs, equipment unpurchased and higher tuition rates.

The governor has made some difficult choices among spending priorities, and the legislature must either accept these choices or set its own priorities. It must also find answers to questions left unanswered: how to fund indigent care at the UK and the University of Louisville hospitals and how to plan for further cuts in federal assistance, for example.

The legislature must try to guess

whether the governor's estimate of tax revenue is too optimistic and whether it should provide a surplus and a hedge against that possibility. If the legislature decides that more spending or a surplus is essential, it must find new sources of tax revenue — a step that would obviously be unpopular.

The governor's budget set a total figure for spending on higher education but postponed a decision on allocations among the universities pending further action by the Council on Higher Education. The council has now set a compromise plan to the governor, one designed to settle — at least temporarily — the conflict between UK and U of L on the one hand, and the regional universities on the other.

The council staff had originally pro-

posed a new formula for allocating funds, one that recognized the higher costs of graduate and professional education and thereby increased the

funding for UK and U of L. The compromise establishes the new formula for the 1983-83 year but assures the

regional universities a 6 percent increase from 1982-83. The governor and the legislature still have to decide whether to accept or change the plan.

Malcolm Jewell, a Political Science professor, has been at UK since Aug. 1958. He is considered a leading authority on state legislatures, has done considerable work on Southern politics, is considered an authority on Kentucky politics and has authored several undergraduate text books. His review of the legislature session will appear each Tuesday.

Review of past year's stories uncovers several accomplishments, surprises

Welcome to 1982. It took 365 exciting, frightening and sometimes hilarious days before we were able to break into the new year — but by working together in a much needed spirit of cooperation, we made it.



Dale Morton

Headlines announced a variety of tales covering many varied topics: rallies, confrontations, deaths and compromises. Journalists expounded upon stories ranging from the sublime to the obscure. And let us not forget the "typical" citizen, the one that can always be counted on to produce the "man bites dog" type stories.

What follows is a compilation of many of the

top events occurring last year.

WOMEN

During 1981 the accomplishments recorded by women overcame obstacles that seemed unpenetrable as few as five years ago.

President Reagan took a major step forward when he named Sandra Day O'Connor as associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. This 51-year-old former Arizona Court of Appeals judge became the 102nd justice, and the first woman to hold the post in the 191-year history of the Court.

Mary Anne Dolan became the first woman to hold a top editor's position on a major metropolitan newspaper. The 34-year-old Dolan was named editor of the Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*.

Also scoring firsts, sculptor Elizabeth Jones, 46, took the position of chief engraver

at the U.S. Mint and Capt. Kathleen Wilder, 29, became the first woman to wear the Green Beret of the Army's Special Forces.

NOW, the National Organization for Women, held a major equal rights convention in Washington, D.C.

Our capital was also the site chosen for a national memorial to Vietnam War veterans. This is important because the design for the memorial was submitted by Maya Ying Lin, a 21-year-old Yale University architecture student. She won over 1,420 other entries, several of which were submitted by well-known architects and sculptors.

WORLD

Major political events in Europe and the Middle East have left portions of those regions on shaky ground. However, one of the biggest news makers ended on a happy note early in January.

On inauguration day, 53 American hostages were released after a 444-day ordeal as political prisoners in Iran. This event, more than any other in recent history, has worked to draw the American people together. (The last major event to do this was the boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.)

The world had an opportunity to view the greatest "true" Cinderella story in decades — the marriage of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. Unparalleled pomp and beauty decorated thousands of television screens, giving each of us the experience of participation in one of history's most fabulous weddings.

One of the most influential leaders in the Middle East, Anwar Sadat, met with an untimely death at the hands of crazed members of the Egyptian army. Sadat gave the world hope for peace in that war-stricken area. His convictions to secure peace and democracy for Egypt led him to visit Israel, the first Egyptian leader to do so since Israel became a nation in 1948.

In Poland the labor union Solidarity accomplished tasks unheard of in a Communist

country. Behind this push was Lech Walesa, named as *Time* magazine's "Man of the Year."

Also shaking up a large part of the world was the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul.

NATION

When discussing the United States one could go on forever. I mean, just look at all the foolish and, yes, stupid things that happen. Government spends money for projects that could not possibly have an application to everyday living and I would defy anyone to find something that doesn't cause cancer in laboratory animals.

However, our federalist system works better than any in the world. The validity of this simple fact means we must be doing some things right.

During 1981 America launched the space shuttle Columbia — twice. This unparalleled event continued to expand the lead we have over the Soviet Union and opened the door for work in space.

Ronald Reagan became the 40th president of the United States. He was also a target of an attempted assassination.

For the first time in history all living ex-presidents (in this case Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter and Richard Nixon) were seen together. The occasion was an official one. They were sent to Egypt to represent the United States at Sadat's funeral.

Walter Cronkite, one of America's most listened-to men, stepped down as anchor of the CBS *Evening News*. When his successor, 60 Minutes star Dan Rather, took over this post, ratings dropped quickly.

The world of sports saw two firsts: the first

See REVIEW, page 3

Slow White AND THE BURGER COURT



Persuasion

billets-doux

Forced out

Upon returning to UK for the spring semester, or should I say upon trying to return for the semester, I was given a setback that I have yet to solve.

This setback came in the form of a cute little blue slip of paper that politely states, "According to federal guidelines you have been overawarded financial aid." It continued, "As a result, it has been necessary to cancel your spring state grant, and you must repay your fall grant (\$861, \$150)." I have no regrets since I can honestly say I enjoyed my single semester at UK. I made some new friends, caught a few Wildcat games and enjoyed the classes I attended. I must say I "got out" of UK much quicker than I had ever imagined possible.

OK, so what if I don't have a degree or a college education . . . who needs that anyway, right? Our pals in Washington cer-

tainly don't think higher education is a worthy investment. I always believed education was the key to a successful future. I would have liked to have found out.

M. Shawn Reaves
Former freshman
Former psychology major

venient" situation. The nice lady politely explained, "Your application was reviewed and it was determined that you have no need for state assistance."

I find it strangely coincidental that my "lack of need" parallels the state's lack of funds, which further parallels our beloved president's infamous budget cuts.

The domino principle strikes again! This letter to the *Kernel* is my first. It will probably be my last, depending on financial stability and future enrollment in the University.

I have no regrets since I can honestly say I enjoyed my single semester at UK. I made some new friends, caught a few Wildcat games and enjoyed the classes I attended. I must say I "got out" of UK much quicker than I had ever imagined possible.

Lost letter

Not long ago, I ran an ad in your paper, and really did well with responses. However, through a little mishap here in the institution, an address of one of the people that was one of the best writers has been lost. Those who have written before please do so again.

Thank you for helping me out.

Donald Sallows
#150-072
P.O. Box 45699
Lucasville, Ohio 45699

Review

Continued from page 2

split baseball season and the most wins by any football coach.

A baseball player's strike resulted in an unusual World Series — the team with the best overall record, the Cincinnati Reds was not even in the playoffs. Coach Paul "Bear" Bryant became the winningest coach in college football, chalking up 315 wins during his career.

HERE 'N THERE

Lest I forget, there were several strange events that deserve mention in any review of 1981. Each of the following are true, as reported by newspapers throughout our nation.

✓ The government declared ketchup to be a vegetable.

✓ A 12-year-old boy hijacked his school bus with a .38-caliber pistol. Kenneth Payne, superintendent of the Plymouth, Ind. schools declared that the boy was "probably as normal as the typical kid of 12 years of age."

✓ Princess Diana borrowed \$4.99 from a bodyguard to pay for candy.

✓ People magazine said "Endless Love" director Franco Zeffirelli squeezed Brooke Shields' big toe until she had the correct expression of "ecstasy" during that film's big love scene. Shields said she had never been sexually aroused, "at least I don't think so."

✓ Washington Post reporter Janet Cooke received a Pulitzer Prize for a fabricated story.

✓ A Jefferson County, Ky. circuit court judge sentenced Benjamin Spencer to 1,940 years in jail and George Waldrige to 1,650 years, the longest sentences in Kentucky history, after their conviction for robbing and terrorizing residents of a condominium. Spencer will be eligible for parole in 10 years, Waldrige in six.

✓ A Louisville organization custom-designed a casket for the true-blue Wildcat fan. The casket is trimmed in blue and has two wildcat faces on the top.

✓ Phyllis George Brown, wife of the state's governor, was named "outstanding mother" by the National Mother's Day Committee.

by Berke Breathed

BLOOM COUNTY



Yourname in print?

Yes, you too can have your name on the pages of the *Kernel* each week. Now that we are entering our 11th year of independence it is mandatory the quality of our articles remains at a high level. One of the best ways for this to occur is to keep fresh ideas and styles coming through our newsroom. That's where you come in. Without you there would not be a need for our paper.

To apply stop by room 114 in the Journalism Building. We are here to serve you.

We wrote the book on free delivery...

...and it's been a best seller for over 20 years. The story? It begins with your phone call and ends at your door with a hot, delicious pizza delivered in 30 minutes or less.

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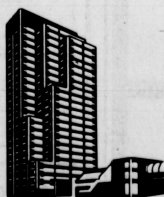


\$1.19 Reg. \$1.55

Prices Good Jan. 19th thru Jan. 24th

Wildcat fans, join us for a delicious pre-game meal before each UK night game.

Super selection of delicious entrees, vegetables, salads, desserts and sandwiches at reasonable prices. Takeouts available, too. Join your friends for a pre-game treat at the beautiful Kincaid Towers Cafeteria, second level, Kincaid Towers, across Broadway from Rupp Arena.



Kincaid Towers Cafeteria

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WHAT ARE YOU DOING SPRING BREAK?

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DRAWING FEBRUARY 21

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Open 7 Days A week



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North Park Shopping Ctr. 255-8577

445 Southland Drive 277-7146

CHE nearing final desegregation plan

FRANKFORT (AP) — The head of the state Council on Higher Education said yesterday that federal officials should make a final decision on Kentucky's desegregation plan for its public universities by tomorrow.

Harry Snyder, the council's executive director, said Kentucky officials continued to meet with the U.S. Office of Civil Rights yesterday in Washington and would continue to meet today.

In an official statement read from his office, Snyder said: "Discussions with the Office of Civil Rights will continue through (today) with

the staff from Kentucky, who are there adding additional data or requested details in a couple of sections of the plan.

"We may now know by late Wednesday afternoon what OCR intends to recommend," Snyder said. "The discussions today were very fruitful and I am optimistic agreement will be reached tomorrow."

A federal judge had ordered OCR to make a final decision on Kentucky's plan by last Friday. However, no decision was made by the deadline and federal officials partially blamed

the bad weather in the nation's capital last week.

Snyder said most of the additional detail being requested by OCR dealt with a section of the plan providing for enhancement of Kentucky State University, Kentucky's only historically black university.

Rush Dozier, attorney for Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. and Gary Cox, deputy director of the Council on Higher Education, are representing Kentucky in the Washington meetings.

New inventory system being discussed

Thefts cause problems in bookstore

By DAVID PAULEY
Staff Writer

While shopping at the University Bookstore has not reached epidemic proportions yet, store officials have been forced to look for a new system to alleviate the problem.

Bookstore manager Bill Eblen said, "There is no accurate way of telling what is being stolen, and really there is no particular item being taken."

Though Eblen said the bookstore is required by law to take inventory once a year for financial statement purposes, and inventory control books are kept on all merchandise for re-ordering purposes, "you really can't pin it (the items being stolen) down."

A better accounting system is needed, according to Eblen. "It is hard to substantiate what the dollar loss is, since we are not on some sort of computer system."

Eblen said a computer program would indicate the items being sold compared to those being ordered and thus give a reasonable idea of the dollar value of the bookstore's merchandise.

"Without that kind of system it would be hard to tell what we are losing," he said.

A computer system is being discussed, Eblen said. "Sometime in the future it could be possible. The problem is finding a program that will fit us. There really aren't these particular kinds of systems for bookstores."

While the University Bookstore has no effective system to deter shoplifting, those caught stealing will be arrested. "For anyone caught, a report is filled out and sent to the Dean of Students, and the student is then sent to the Dean of Students," Eblen said.

T. Lynn Williamson, acting Dean of Students, said, "Traditionally, theft is the most violated section of the student code, but there are no statistics kept."

"Regardless if a student is referred to the

Dean of Students or if a police officer is present and (the act) was witnessed by the officer, they are charged with a violation of the student code." Shoplifters are arrested whether or not they are students.

Williamson said theft is considered a serious offense and a student is either placed on undated suspension or on suspension which usually lasts one year.

Undated suspension is a probationary period which allows the student to continue going to classes while under a form of probation, he said.

If the student violates another student code, the suspension is then "dated," and the student is withdrawn from classes.

The most common form of theft, Williamson said, is stealing books to resell them.

Because the University Bookstore is a self-supporting business and a part of UK's auxiliary services, Williamson said it has the right to retain individuals (non-students) for police in accordance with Kentucky shoplifting laws.

D.C. crews raise tail section, fail to rescue flight recorders

By LARRY MARGASAK
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — Salvage crews hoisted the tail of an Air Florida jetliner from the frigid grime of the Potomac River yesterday, but the achievement turned sour when the crumpled section failed to yield two flight recorders which could unravel the causes of last week's crash.

Investigators were initially exultant when, after battling the frozen river for five days, divers managed to tie straps under the Boeing 737's tail and lift it from a crane on the bridge overhead.

As the 15-foot section was pulled up, it broke away from parts of the jetliner's fuselage. An Associated Press photographer said he saw one body drop back to the water, as did much debris.

Still, authorities expected to find the voice and data recorders, each contained in heavy metal boxes, within the recovered section. But when they probed the wreckage, they came up empty. A disappointed Jim Burnett, acting chief of the National Transportation Safety Board, told reporters, "We don't have either one of them," when asked if the recorders were found. He said divers would try anew to find the recorders in the 27-foot-deep water.

Police Inspector James Shugard said it was possible the recorders dropped back into the ice-caked water as the blue, green and white tail section was being hoisted onto the bridge.

The recovered piece — the length of the two rearward windows — included a fairly intact section of cabin. The rear door of the craft was partially open. But the belly of the section was ripped open, and metal, seats and other debris spilled out as it slowly broke the surface under the pull of the crane.

NTSB member Francis McAdams noted the flight recorders could be of critical importance in learning why Flight 90, bound for Tampa, failed to gain altitude, clipped the busy 14th Street bridge and plunged into the river after taking off from National Airport.

McAdams said the voice recorder was just about at the point where the tail section broke off from the fuselage — "where the greatest amount of impact damage was" and he now believes that both devices are "with a bundle of electrical wires" still in the water. Each is about the size of a small briefcase.

In all, 78 people were killed, including four motorists.

Four jet pilots killed in Nevada air crash

By ROBERTY MACY
Associated Press Writer

INDIAN SPRINGS, Nev. — Four jets practicing for the Thunderbird precision team collided in the air yesterday, and all four pilots were killed, authorities said.

No one was hurt on the ground, said Sgt. Jack Conner, spokesman at Nellis Air Force Base.

The names of the four pilots were withheld pending notification of their relatives.

The Thunderbird pilots were in their training season and practicing at the auxiliary station of Indian Springs Air Force Base when they collided, Conner said.

"Four T-38 Talons of the U.S. Air Force Thunderbirds crashed at approximately 10 a.m. today," Conner said. "The four twin-engine jet trainers were engaged in a routine practice session."

Indian Springs is an auxiliary airfield of Nellis, an air base about 40 miles northwest of Las Vegas.

A board of officers was being formed to investigate the accident, Conner said.

The Thunderbirds were preparing for the upcoming season of precision air shows that begin in March, he said.

Last year, two Thunderbird pilots died in crashes. David L. Smith, 40, crew chief of the Thunderbird squadron since 1979, died last September after his jet took off from the Burke Lakefront Airport in Cleveland. He hit a flock of birds, lost power and careened into Lake Erie.

Another Thunderbird pilot was killed on May 9 last year at Hill Air Force Base in Ogden, Utah.

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Installation planned for summer

Towers to get new sprinklers

By CINDY DECKER
Senior Staff Writer

Water sprinkler systems will be installed in the Kirwan and Blanding towers at the end of the semester.

Workers will begin installing the sprinkler systems on May 9 and should be completed by Aug. 10, said Warren Denny, acting director of design and construction for UK.

He said the deadline was "based on what housing feels is enough time to move students in and also clean-up." Work will be completed to allow enough time for the usual process of moving into the residence halls for the fall semester, he said.

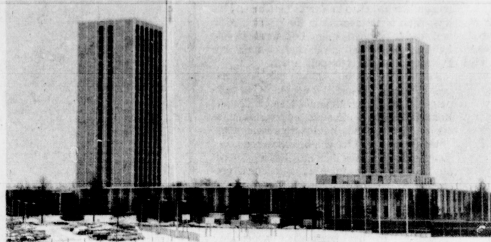
Denny said since the football players move into Kirwan Tower on Aug. 7, "we will be giving priority to Kirwan and then finish up on Blanding, if we need to do that."

The construction will not cause any disruption or inconvenience to students, said Jack Blanton, vice president of business affairs, emphasized there will be no disruption or inconvenience to students.

"They've (the construction company) been over here and looked through it and they know what they've got to do," he said, and then added, "They'll be able to move right in there and start when school's out this spring."

Summer school students will be housed in the Greg Page apartments, said Jean Landley, housing director. Teenagers who visit the University during the summer for camps and conventions will be housed in the low-rise south campus residence halls and in other housing facilities on campus, she said.

Automatic door-closers were installed last



TED MATYER, Kernel Staff

Installation of fire safety devices will continue at Kirwan and Blanding Towers with the addition of sprinkler systems. Work on the project will begin when the spring semester concludes May 8, and is scheduled for completion before school reopens in August.

summer by the Physical Plant Department on all doors in the two towers were necessary for a sprinkler system to operate properly.

"In order for (the sprinkler) system to be effective, you can't depend on students to shut doors in an emergency," Denny said.

He said that if a fire occurred in a student's room, and he or she did not close the door, it might hinder other students from getting through the hallway on the floor.

White Construction Co. of Winchester, KY

was awarded the contract last month after submitting the low bid of \$381,684 to install the sprinklers in the two south campus upperclass residence halls.

"The bids came in at less than we expected and that was good news," Blanton said.

Although FPD will not be assisting in the actual construction work, they "will have input in the design," Denny said. "They have to follow up on (fire) alarms, so they need to be manageable by the department."

SCB Travel Center, OIP offer info on trips abroad

By DAN BOWMAN
Reporter

For most students a tight budget means travel abroad is only a dream.

But with the aid of the Student Center Board's Travel Center and the Office for International Programs, students can work while they travel and perhaps ease the financial burden.

According to Kathy Rutledge, public relations chairperson for the Travel Center, and Jane Leslie Newberry, assistant director for the Office of International Programs, the opportunities for travel and work abroad are many.

The Travel Center operates as an information service on tours available to Europe for students, Rutledge said.

She also said the center had attempted trips abroad in the past but they had not been very successful because "most student budgets don't allow back trips."

To help resolve this problem, the Office for International Programs can assist students in applying for a work permit in foreign countries. "The cost is \$50 in advance (for the work permit) and well worth the money," Newberry said.

The permit can be used in Ireland, the United Kingdom, France and New Zealand.

The type of jobs available are usually unskilled labor such as working in a hotel or restaurant, and the money earned usually pays for expenses with some remaining.

Another money saver is the International Student Identity Card. This card entitles students to receive discounts on travel, admissions to museums and hotel rates.

OIP also has a small library of travel books, including a series titled Let's Go Europe. Newberry said this series is "very detailed and packed with information."

The travel books also include brochures about the availability of grants and internships abroad.

The location of the OIP is 115 Bradley Hall. The hours are 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays.

The Travel Center is located in 204 Student Center.

Yet another storm blasts the Midwest

By CHARLOTTE PORTER
Associated Press Writer

A "potentially dangerous" new storm hit the Midwest yesterday, plunging temperatures back below zero, while the South reeled under a third straight day of snow and ice that coated highways and power lines. Since Saturday, 189 deaths have been blamed on the weather.

The snowstorm that pelted parts of the South with the highest accumulations in nearly a half-century was regrouping for a new assault on East Coast states.

Traffic was hazardous from Texas to New England, and scattered power outages were reported across the Deep South as the snow moved north.

In Alabama, 750,000 people — nearly a fourth of the state's people — were powerless after snow-burdened tree limbs snapped power lines.

New Hampshire officials postponed a special legislative session on the state's fiscal woes, and in Atlanta, the trial of Wayne Williams, accused of killing two young blacks, was postponed for a second day.

Low temperature records were set yesterday in Minnesota and Michigan and Texas, and forecasters said there was no end in sight.

Extreme cold in January can't be called unusual, said Nolan Duke of the National Weather Service in Kansas City, Mo., "but it's breaking records everywhere and to have five inches of snow in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, that is a rarity."

The new system moving across the Midwest was expected to bring a new bout of severe cold to the Northeast by the weekend. Temperatures plunged early yesterday to 30 below zero in St. Cloud, Minn., and 16 below in Traverse City, Mich., records for the date. In Houston, the reading of 20 broke a two-year-old record. Forecasters said the storm was "potentially dangerous" for Minnesotans.

In Texas, 150 travelers took refuge in city shelters after Wednesday's storm left a record 18 inches of snow on roads in some areas.

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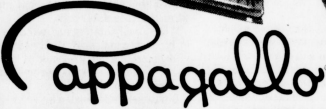
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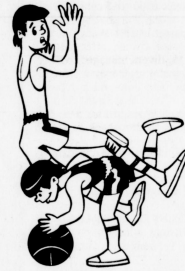
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Special election for Kenton seat Monday; candidates different studies in style, politics

By BRAD STURGEON
Kernel Contributor

With less than a week remaining in an abbreviated campaign, Carolyn L. Kenton and William C. Main are maintaining very active, if low key, efforts to gain the state's 75th House district seat vacated by Rep. William G. Kenton's death last November.

analysis

On Monday Jan. 25, voters registered in the district will choose between Kenton, a Democrat, and Main, a Republican, in an election ordered earlier this month by Gov. John Y. Brown.

Will Dupree of the Student Association said that students, faculty members and staff residing in the Aylesford, Bunker, Clifton, College View, Hollywood, Lawrence, Rodes Addition, Rosemont, Towers, Shady Lane and Woodland precincts are eligible to vote in the election.

If experience is any indicator of ability, residents of the district are fortunate enough to have a choice between two competent candidates.

But according to a time-tested axiom of American politics, the results of this campaign may indicate, for all intensive purposes, that this election is no race at all. Traditionally, when legislative positions have been vacated by an incumbent's death or incapacitation, his or her widow or widower has been appointed or elected to complete the deceased's term of office.

In this case, the widow of the incumbent happened to be well qualified. When Carolyn L. Kenton, a Democrat and program director at the Council on State Governments, announced her interest in succeeding her late husband as a state representative, local politicians quickly predicted that Kenton's candidacy was unbeatable.



WILLIAM C. MAIN

This did not discourage one prominent Republican from seeking and accepting an apparently doomed nomination. William C. Main, Fayette County's Republican vice-chairman and a private consultant in education and mental health, decided to fight what many would term insurmountable odds.

While firmly stating and restating his belief in his own candidacy, Main asserted that "a vital opposition party" should at least make an issues forum at every opportunity during this period of "critical decisions."

Democrats hold about a 3-1 voter registration advantage over Republicans in the urban Lexington district encompassing much of the UK campus and its surrounding neighborhoods.

In order to overcome the high level of recognition attached to Kenton's name and the high ratio of Democrats in the district, Main will need to persuade many Democrats to vote for him, or he will need an extremely low Democrat turnout at the polls to win.

So far, the tone of Kenton's campaign has been cautious. She said at the outset of her campaign, "I want to continue the Democratic and Kenton tradition of effective representation for our district... Bill Kenton represented the 'little people'... I too will be concerned about your needs... I was his (Bill Kenton's) scout for new and innovative ways to solve problems."

Despite the gloomy forecast for Main's candidacy, there may be some Democrats who will cross party lines and support the Republican candidate. In his nomination acceptance speech, Main said, "In the past two years, state government has placed its priorities on development of natural resources at the expense of human resources which are so critical." This attack on the Brown administration will appeal to some Democrats.

The distinctions between Main's and Kenton's candidacies, however, may best be found in the type of campaigns each is running. Both campaigns are active, but the two candidates are operating under different working conditions. While Kenton conducts her campaign business from the law offices of Shuffett, Kenton, Curry and Karem, Main conducts much of his political business at home.

Regardless of the election's outcome, Main has at least brought some degree of interest and "vital opposition" back into a district that hasn't had a Republican representative for nearly 50 years. That in itself is quite an accomplishment.

Campus

Briefs

Archaeology professor feted

The 100th anniversary of the birth of William Snyder Webb, founder of the anthropology department and pioneer in Southeastern archaeology, will be celebrated tomorrow.

William G. Haag, an archaeologist and colleague of Webb, will lead a discussion of the Works Projects Administration and the development of archaeology in the Southeast.

Also participating will be Lewis Cochran, retired UK administrator, Charles Long, past president of the Wm. S. Webb Archaeological Society, and Jane Allen Moore, daughter of Webb.

The roundtable discussion will begin at 2:30 p.m. 213 Lafferty Hall.

Haig will also present a lecture entitled "Archaeo-Astronomy at the Poverty Point Site" at 8 p.m. tomorrow 110 Classroom Building.

Talent contest slated

Lexington Fayette Urban County Division of Parks and Recreation will be hosting a "Night of Entertainment" at 7 p.m. Jan. 22 at the Booker T. Washington Community Center.

This performance will be made up of the talent contestants that have been auditioning in the past month. A winner will be chosen in two age groups, 13 years old and under and 14 years old and up.

There will be a \$1 charge at the door. For more information call 253-0833.

Third world seminars

A seminar on third world development will be presented during the spring semester at UK.

The series is sponsored by the Blazer Fund, the UK Center for Developmental Change and the UK Office of International Programs in Agriculture, with financial help from the Kentucky Humanities Council.

The seminar will meet 14 times from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. between Jan. 18 and April 19 in 115 or 101 College of Nursing and Health Sciences Learning Center, 760 Rose St.

All seminar sessions are free and open to the public. Comments on each lecture will be made by prominent Kentucky scholars.

Teenagers' parents meet

A six-week class discussion group for Parents of Teenagers will meet on Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. on Jan. 20 through Feb. 17. The program is sponsored by Parents' Place of the Comprehensive Care Center. To preregister call Lynne Doyno at 254-3844.

Effective parenting classes

Parents' Place of the Comprehensive Care Center begins an 11-week program in Systematic Training for Effective Parenting (S.T.E.P.). There are morning classes (babysitting offered) and evening classes. The morning program begins Jan. 22 and the evening program begins Jan. 26. Pre-registration is necessary. Call Lynne Doyno at 254-3844.

Meeting on V.A. benefits

The Veteran Services Office will sponsor a meeting today for all students who receive V.A. educational benefits. The meeting on benefit rates, payment schedules, progress requirements, work-study, etcetera will be held at 1 p.m. in the Student Center Theater.

For more information contact the V.A. services at 206 Gillis Administration Building or call 257-3606.

Senior citizens' volunteers

The Lexington Health Department is holding a training workshop for present and potential volunteers who have time to give to older adults.

The workshop is to be held at the Lexington-Fayette Health Department, 650 Newtown Pike in the third floor conference area. The time has been set at 9 a.m. on Jan. 20.

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Campus

Crime

Jan. 11 - Two obscene phone calls were reported from the first floor of the Taylor Building. A \$700 raccoon coat was taken from the first floor of the Classroom Building. Miscellaneous clothing and a statue totaling \$230 were taken from the second floor of Kirwan IV. A wallet and its contents totaling \$43 were taken from the Seaton Center racquetball courts. A \$200 typewriter was taken from the first floor of Blanding III. A CB antenna of unknown value was taken from a car on sorority row.

Jan. 12 - A \$300 AM/FM tape radio was taken from the first floor of Kirwan IV. Two cars received damage estimated at \$125 each in the Complex's East lot. A \$50 brass ring and keys of unknown value were taken from the first floor of the Patterson Office Tower. In two separate incidents, clothing valued at \$300 and a receiver and speakers valued at \$750 were taken from the second floor of 410 Rose Lane. A \$125 black-and-white TV was taken from the second floor of Patterson Hall. A CB, its antenna and a speaker totaling \$73 were taken from a car parked in the Sports Center lot. A photo album, a clock and a lamp totaling \$60 were taken from the first floor of Bradley Hall.

Jan. 13 - The doors on the ground floor of Bradley Hall received an unestimated amount of damage. A billfold and its contents totaling \$19 were taken from the first floor of 704 Woodland Ave. Miscellaneous drafting equipment and a file cabinet totaling \$167 were taken from the third floor of Pence Hall.

Jan. 14 - A purse and its contents totaling \$60 were taken from the fifth floor of the UK Medical Center. A bag containing

miscellaneous clothing valued at \$65 was taken from the sixth floor of the Medical Center. A token machine and its tokens totaling \$250 were taken from the Commonwealth Village laundry room. A \$40 bike was taken from the Agricultural Science North bike rack. Thirty-six dollars cash was taken from the first floor of the Taylor Building. A \$200 drawing table was taken from the third floor of Pence Hall. Jewelry valued

at \$260 was taken from the first floor of Kirwan IV. A certificate and foreign currency valued at \$63 were taken from the first floor of Kirwan IV. Jewelry valued at \$2175 was taken from the second floor of Kirwan IV. Forty-nine dollars cash was taken from the second floor of Blanding IV. Six dollars cash was taken from the third floor of Holmes Hall.

Jan. 15 - Three trees received damage estimated at \$375 at the Greg Page Apartments. A billfold and its contents totaling \$29 were taken from the fifth floor of the Medical Center. A wallet and its contents totaling \$40 were taken from the locker room at the Sports Center. Jan. 16 - A 1976 Buick valued at \$2540 was taken from the Watson Alley area; the case has been closed by recovery. A tire and rim valued at \$100 was taken from a car parked at the Cooperstown A-building.



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Kentucky Sports

49ers all business this week

By DAVID EINHSTEIN
AP Sports Writer

PONTIAC, Mich. — Throughout the season, the San Francisco 49ers maintained a businesslike approach to the game of football that belied their youth and inexperience.

Now that they are in the Super Bowl, quarterback Joe Montana and his teammates might be forgiven if they let themselves be carried away by all the hoopla that surrounds the National Football League's championship game. But Coach Bill Walsh, the cerebral sorcerer who molded them, isn't about to let that happen.

"It's certainly a business trip with tremendously high stakes," Walsh said yesterday. "One of the fortunate things about our team is that it is a businesslike team. We've been able to keep our exposure to the stress of playing on the road or playing big games."

"Our approach isn't going to change now," All-Pro guard Randy Cross said as the 49ers prepared for their first practice in the Silverdome, where they will meet the Cincinnati Bengals in Super Bowl XVI Sunday.

"We are going to try to have some fun," said Cross, "but we are going to have plenty of meetings and plenty of practice time. As much as he (Walsh) can squeeze in."

"It'll all be the same," Montana agreed.

Standing in the lobby of the 49ers' hotel in nearby Southfield, Montana gazed out on an added incentive to concentrate on the game — a foot of snow on the ground and temperatures hovering near zero.

"It's hard to have fun when it's five degrees out," he said. "I don't even want to go scrape my windows. My car probably won't move."

There is a danger to too much discipline and too little chance to escape the pressures of Super Bowl week, particularly for a young team that has never had to face some 1,000 cameras and microphones for six

days in a row.

Previous Super Bowl teams that suffered boot camp-like conditions — most recently the Philadelphia Eagles last year — never loosened up when it came time to play, and lost.

"But that will never happen with us," said Montana. "Bill keeps the atmosphere very relaxed."

Walsh has imposed a midnight curfew, "but a curfew is one thing and Marine barracks is another," he said. "It's not a matter of locking the gates and finding out who might be missing."

"Everybody is accountable to each other, more so than any team I've been with," said Walsh.

One reason Walsh feels the players should be in bed early is because they must practice early. The Bengals won a coin flip and chose afternoon practices in the Silverdome, leaving the mornings to San Francisco.

"We're being asked to practice very early in our own time zone," said Walsh. "I'm not sure it's equitable, but so be it."

Will Tennis tournament get a face-lift?

By BOB GREENE
AP Sports Writer

NEW YORK — Now that the 1982 Volvo Masters tennis championships is completed, tournament director Ray Benton is looking for a way to fine-tune the controversy out of the Grand Prix finale.

Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia rebounded from a two-set deficit to defeat Vitas Gerulaitis in Sunday's final. The top-seeded Lendl took home \$430,000 for his week's work, while Gerulaitis regained respect.

But even the courageous battle which gave Lendl a 6-7, 7-6, 6-2, 6-4 victory failed to alter the bitter aftertaste of the round-robin portion of the tournament.

"I know the format's not perfect," Benton admitted, "but I haven't heard of a format that's better than the one we now have."

That format — a round-robin affair between two four-man groups with the two top players in each group advancing to the semifinals — has been responsible for

confusion, at best, and deliberate dumping, or tanking, matches.

The problems usually arise on Friday, the last day of the round-robin, when a player has clinched a semifinal berth. And the problems are not new.

In 1978, the first year the Masters was held in New York, Sweden's Bjorn Borg and Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, both having qualified for the semifinals, defaulted their final matches of the round-robin. That prompted a new rule which said that if a player failed to complete a match for any reason, he was out of the competition.

Last year, Lendl admittedly gave away the second set of his Friday night match against Jimmy Connors since both were assured of playing the next day. Lendl's tanking was obvious, but it followed a lackluster loss earlier the same day by Borg, who went on to beat Lendl in the finals.

Benton and the other members of the tournament committee went back to the drawing board and came up this year with another change: "The exact order of play for Friday's round-

robin matches will not be announced until Thursday evening in order to maintain the highest degree of competition throughout the tournament."

And the tournament committee decided to award the winners of the round-robin format \$30,000.

This year, John McEnroe, the reigning Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion who was seeded second here, believed he had won his four-man group following his second straight victory on Thursday. So, he decided to relax and went out to see a rock group.

Thirty minutes before his Friday match with Eliot Teltscher, McEnroe learned that he really hadn't won his group. He played subpar tennis and lost to Teltscher and, in the only way possible for McEnroe to finish second, Roscoe Tanner, playing for pride alone, upset Connors.

Benton admitted that he and the committee are perplexed on what to do. For the tournament committee, the eight-man, round-robin format allows them to sell tickets based on a known schedule. The largest crowd of the week, more than 18,000, was Thursday night when Connors played McEnroe.

Bengals' coach refuses more interviews

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP) — Cincinnati Coach Forrest Gregg, in a test of wills with the National Football League, refused yesterday to permit his Bengals to attend an impromptu news conference with Super Bowl media.

Gregg said he has been asked by

NFL officials to provide several players for the media. "When I talked to league people, when they set the schedule for us, they told us there would be specific times for interviews," he said.

"Now, we have work to do as a football team and I have set aside those specific times in which the

players can be interviewed. That was my understanding coming in here. So I'm playing by the rules that were set down for me."

"I told them (the Bengals) they would have three major press conferences — one (today) during the photo session, one (tomorrow) and one on Thursday," Gregg said.

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Kentucky wrestler Rick Rindfuss pins UT-Chattanooga grappler John Feldbecker in Saturday's match. Rindfuss is currently ranked third in the 150-pound weight class and retained that position by decisioning Cal Poly's Pat O'Donnel last night.

Mat Cats taken down by Cal Poly

After Saturday's disappointing 33-15 loss to UT-Chattanooga, the Mat Cats played host to a tough, nationally-ranked Cal Poly last night.

Coach Fletcher Carr's team ran in to just what they expected from the 9-4 Mustangs. The Mat Cats had to wait four matches for its first decision as the team's ace, Rick Rindfuss, decisioned Cal Poly's Pat O'Donnel 11-7 in a tough match.

Sophomores Doug Baylor and Jeff Green were the only other winners in last night's 25-15 loss. Baylor won by forfeit. Green won with a dramatic take down with only three seconds left in his match. The Mat Cats record drops to 3-7.

One fact worth noting, however, is that six freshmen started for the Mat Cats in the loss.

With Rindfuss' win, he retains a recently acquired national ranking in his weight class. Rindfuss, who wrestles the 150-pound weight class, used his superior strength and

quickness to outlast O'Donnel and retain his third place national ranking.

The Mat Cats next see action against Marshall University Sunday, Jan. 24. The match will be held at Memorial Coliseum at 2 p.m. The

road does not get any easier for Carr's team. The Mat Cats will face some tough competition down the road with the likes of North Carolina State, Clemson, and Northern Iowa.

Campbell up for honors

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — The Birmingham Touchdown Club announced Monday the names of the 10 football players nominated for its award as the most valuable senior player in the Southeastern Conference.

Kentucky's Jim Campbell is the Wildcats' nominee for the award.

Eighty assistant coaches, 10 from each school, are voting and the winner will be announced next Monday night. A coach cannot vote for his team's candidate.

Other nominees are Warren Lyles, Alabama nose guard; Danny Skuback, Auburn linebacker; David Galloway, Florida tackle; Buck Belue, Georgia quarterback; Orlando McDaniel, Louisiana State split end; John Fourcade, Mississippi quarterback; Johnnie Cooks, Mississippi State linebacker; Lee North, Tennessee center, and Ken Hammond, Vanderbilt guard.

The coach of national champion Clemson, Danny Ford, will speak at the club's awards banquet.

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For as low as \$5.00 your group or organization can announce important happenings that pertain to the U.K. students, faculty, and staff. The Kalendar will be printed every Monday so notify us about your event by the Wednesday prior to the Monday printing. Call NOW at 258-4646 and ask for Lisa Timmering or Jackie Mayfield.

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Women's Top Twenty

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Louisiana Tech | 11. Oregon |
| 2. Southern California | 12. Texas |
| 3. Rutgers | 13. Georgia |
| 4. Cheyney St. | 14. Penn State |
| 5. North Carolina State | 15. Villanova |
| 6. Maryland | 16. Colorado |
| 7. Old Dominion | 17. Memphis State |
| 8. Kentucky | 18. Stephen F. Austin |
| 9. South Carolina | 19. Arizona State |
| 10. Long Beach State | 20. Auburn |
| | Ohio State (tie) |

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Bengalmania makes it to Super Bowl

Bengalmania has swept through the Queen City and surrounding areas, after Cincinnati finished one of its best seasons ever, resulting with a ticket to the greatest event in sports — the Super Bowl.

This Sunday, the entire world of sports will suddenly come to a halt as sports fans everywhere huddle in front of their TV sets to watch the two Cinderella teams of the year — Cincinnati and San Francisco — fight it out for the coveted NFL championship in Pontiac, Mich.



Donnie Ward

This "exclusive sports spectacular," known annually for its long, boring one-sidedness, should be quite the opposite when these two teams make their first appearances ever in the Super Bowl.

The 80,000-seat monstrosity known as the Silverdome will be the site of this year's Super Bowl, featuring two teams equal in strength and determination.

In fact, these two conference champions seem so similar that it is ironic they both owned terrible won-lost records only two years ago and now find themselves as opponents on Jan. 24. In 1980, Cincinnati finished 4-12 with the second-worst record in the league and the 49ers rounded out the bottom of the list with a 2-14 standing.

This year, however, was different. The Bengals managed a 12-4 season record and San Francisco claimed a 13-3 finish — the best in the league. The 49ers are credited with handing Cincinnati one of their four losses back in Week 13 of the season by winning 21-3 in Riverfront.

But the Bengals were having one of their off days and a much closer game is expected on Sunday.

Yes, the times have changed for these two reformed teams and in 1982, it will be kick, pass and run before millions of TV viewers. And the Cincinnati fans couldn't be happier.

The Bengals started out slowly this season, but quickly recovered to romp past conference rivals Pittsburgh, Houston and Cleveland. It was their first AFC championship in their 14-year existence.

But it took the leadership of coach Forrest Gregg, the development of the last five years of draftees, and an entirely new image for Cincinnati which included the addition of flashy Bengal stripes to their helmets, sleeves and pants.

Near the end of the season, came the real test for the authenticity of Bengalmania — the NFL playoffs.

Cincinnati slid past the Buffalo Bills 28-21 to advance to the last obstacle to Pontiac. All they

had to do was beat the San Diego Chargers on their own turf in Riverfront Stadium.

Jan. 11 was a cold day in Cincinnati — the coldest ever in the history of NFL games, registering nine below on the thermometer with a wind chill factor of minus 59. Certainly too cold for any sport — even polar bear wrestling.

But the determined Bengals had come too far to let a west coast team like San Diego steal away their chance of going to the Super Bowl — even if the Chargers had just emerged from perhaps the most exciting game in pro football history one week before with a memorable win over the Miami Dolphins.

At the frozen game's end, the Bengals led 7-7 in a contest that will be remembered for years to come. And Cincinnati was finally on its way to the Super Bowl. Bengalmania lives on.

Donnie Ward is an advertising senior and sports writer for the Kernel.

Murray's Green named OVC player of the week

(AP) — Murray guard Glen Green scored 43 points in two games last week to earn Ohio Valley Conference college basketball Player of the Week honors.

Green, a junior from Henderson, Ky., hit a season-high 12 points in leading Murray to its win over Eastern Kentucky, and poured in 20 points in his team's victory against Morehead State.

Green made good on 15 of 29 field goal at-

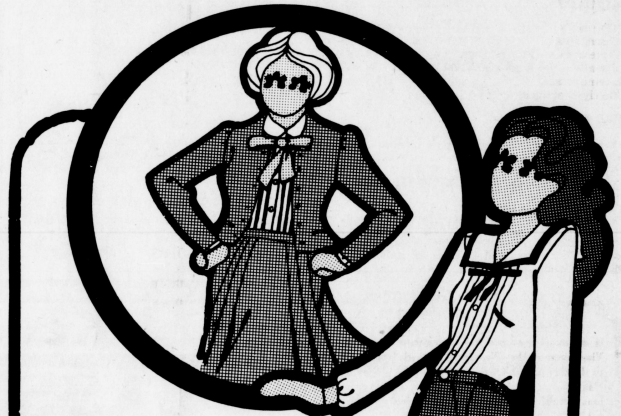
tempts and 13 of 14 free throw opportunities while also handing out 10 assists, hauling down 10 rebounds and making two steals.

The OVC women's basketball player of the week is Donna Stephens, of Morehead State.

Stephens collected 36 points and 22 rebounds in MSU's two road wins over Murray State and Austin Peay. Her best effort was 23 points and 16 rebounds against Murray State.

Stephens is a senior from Somerset, Ky.

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The Sixth Man

The NBA's top two super-subs are content with non-starting roles

By WILLIAM R. BARNARD
AP Sports Writer

For more than five years, Milwaukee Bucks Coach Don Nelson has kept Junior Bridgeman on the bench at the start of games, then sent him to the rescue.

The Boston Celtics were the first team to give star quality to a substitute, calling Frank Ramsey their "sixth man." The tradition was later extended and perfected by John Havlicek.

The sixth-man torch in Boston is still carried by Kevin McHale, and it is no coincidence that Nelson played 11 years for the Celtics.

"The Celtics are the teams that started the sixth-man role," said Bridgeman, "and Coach Nelson was there. I know my job is not looked at as demanding."

Bridgeman, perennially the National Basketball Association's top scorer among non-regulars and currently the Bucks' leading rebounder and second leading point producer behind Sidney Moncrief, long ago became resigned to not starting.

"It's a little harder to come off the bench and contribute than it is to start," he says, "but I've been doing it so long, I'm used to it. It's not so important whether you start the game, but what you do once you get in. I average as many minutes as most starters."

McHale, only in his second year while Bridgeman is in his seventh, says "Starting doesn't excite my mind. I have two great forwards ahead of me in Cedric Maxwell and Larry Bird. If I had two forwards ahead of me I thought I was better than, then I'd be wondering if I should be starting. But we won 62 games and the world championship last year, so I really can't complain."

While McHale at 6-foot-10 and 230 pounds is strictly a power forward, the 6-5 Bridgeman is more in the Havlicek mold, playing both forward and guard.

"I have been compared to Havlicek since my first year, and it's a real compliment," says Bridgeman. "I've tried to mold my game after his... I try to run and run and run, especially at forward when I usually have the advantage in quickness."

Nelson calls Bridgeman his "sixth man," but he is referring more to the role Bridgeman plays and less to the person. "I've been playing him first off the bench in a game. Depending on the way a game develops and the opponent, Bridgeman might even be the eighth or ninth sub."

"We have more talent on the bench than when I first took over," says Nelson. "He nearly always was the first off the bench, at either forward or guard."

Nelson has been able to change that pattern now that Moncrief is developing into a superstar at guard, moving former regular Brian Winters to the guard. Consequently, Bridgeman is seeking more playing time at forward than guard.

Bridgeman is averaging 15 points per game this season, compared to his career net of 14.4.

McHale, who is from Hibbing, Minn., and went to college at Minnesota, averaged 10 points, four rebounds and nearly two blocked shots per game last year, although he played only 20 minutes per game. Bridgeman averages more than 30 minutes.

This season, McHale is averaging 24 minutes, 13 points, six rebounds and two-and-one-half blocked shots, fifth-best in the league despite his reserve role. Last week, he made the second start of his career when Maxwell was injured and scored a career-high 28 points.

His playing time also has increased, to 24 minutes per game.

"McHale could probably start for any team in this league," said Celtics General Manager Red Auerbach. "He didn't get that kind of playing time with us in his rookie year, but he got a lot of time in the fourth quarter, and that's the critical part of the game."

"I don't have a set pattern on who will be playing late in the game," said Boston Coach Bill Fitch.

Sports Update

Rugby

The men's rugby team will be holding an organizational meeting today in the Student Center Ballroom at 4 p.m. All members and those interested joining the club are urged to attend. Anyone attending the meeting is also urged to come dressed for practice as a workout is scheduled directly following the meeting.

IM basketball

The deadline for five-on-five basketball entries (student and faculty/staff) is today at 4 p.m. in 135, Seaton Center. Play begins Jan. 25. For more information on all intramurals, call 258-2896 or stop by 135, Seaton Center.

IM racquetball

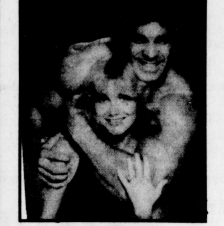
The deadline for racquetball entries, both doubles and co-rec is Thurs., Jan. 21 at 4 p.m. in 135 Seaton Center. Play in racquetball begins Feb. 1.

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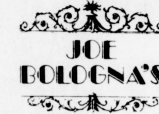
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stray cats meeting

Stray Cats Meeting (for any interested off-campus students) January 20th, 1982. Call 258-2896.

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Developing Basic Sanity is the title of a five-week course beginning Thursday, January 21st at 8 PM. Call 258-2896.

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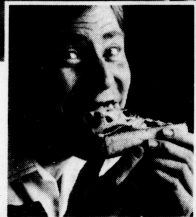
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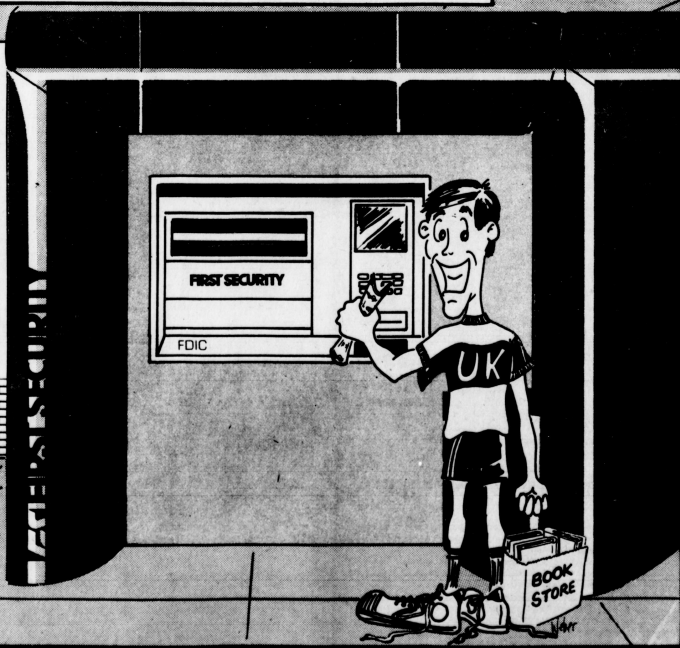
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Decisions

A report on the issues of higher education in Kentucky's past and future

Introduction

As the *Kernel* approached its 10th anniversary as an independent student newspaper, its editor and faculty adviser began to discuss ways of marking such a significant event.

The most obvious option, of course, was to run a special section dealing with the *Kernel's* history, recalling its achievements and failures and trying to point out their relevance to the readers of today.

But it was that very question of relevancy that led them to reconsider. With the state's system of higher education in the most severe financial crisis of its history and the state's General Assembly scheduled to begin its 1982 session just before the anniversary date, it was apparent that a far greater service could be provided by using the special section to state the case for higher education.

And thus, *Decisions*.

In this supplement, the editors and staff of the *Kernel* have attempted to present the issues that face our legislators as they wrestle with the problem of continuing to provide quality higher education for their constituents in the face of growing budget deficits.

Along with the related questions of raising taxes to restore falling revenues, the crisis state of higher education will require the legislature to make some of the most difficult decisions of this session.

For years, Kentucky's universities have grown as separate entities, united only by the common educational function they serve. Now, the governor and the legislators, aided by the research and recommendations of the Council on Higher Education and the Prichard Committee, have the opportunity to draw together and strengthen the system into a cohesive unit by setting clear guidelines for the distribution of the state appropriation for higher education.

But there is also the danger that this issue will prove, politically, too controversial for elected officials to approach, in which case the universities, during the intervening two years until the 1984 Assembly, will probably be damaged beyond repair by further ill-considered budget cutting.

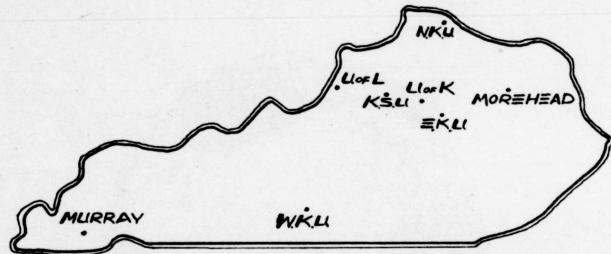
Therefore, this supplement is presented not only to the *Kernel's* regular readers but also to the assembled legislators, to persuade them of the need for immediate action — now — before Kentucky's system of higher education becomes nothing more than a dumping ground for inadequate minds.

It took the drastic action of then-Lt. Gov. Thelma Stovall's 1979 special legislative session to get us where we are now, and it will take equally drastic action to repair the damage. Only this time, the legislature will be bucking the tide.

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Past commitment of education funding faces doubtful future

By ANDREW OPPMANN
Senior Staff Writer

Kentucky's historical commitment to funding its regional universities is faltering.

The movement in Frankfort these days is showing a trend toward less funding for the state-supported universities and increased funding for Kentucky's major universities, such as UK and the University of Louisville.

Kentucky's Council on Higher Education endorsed UK as Kentucky's "flagship" university and UL as the state's primary urban studies and research center.

And Western Kentucky University, Eastern Kentucky University, Northern Kentucky University, Morehead State University and Murray State University are doing their best to reverse this line of thinking.

The state government has been in the business of handing out money to Kentucky's universities for more than a century, said Harry Caudill, a former member of the Kentucky General Assembly and presently a history professor.

Kentucky's pre-Civil War assistance to Transylvania University, then and still a private university, represented the state's first partial subsidy for higher education, Caudill said.

"It's all been a piecemeal growth," Caudill said, referring to the takeover by the state government as the primary source of education funds.

The legislature's funding of Kentucky University's Agricultural and Mechanical College, which later developed into UK, was the first major funding of any institution of higher education in Kentucky, he said.

In the years following the Civil War, Kentucky assumed the responsibility of providing money, generated by the Morrill Act, for universities whose private funds simply ran dry, Caudill said.

Approved on July 2, 1862 and signed into law by

President Abraham Lincoln, the Morrill Act provided for the following:

- ✓ Grants of public lands to the states, equaling 30,000 acres for each member of that state's congressional delegation.
- ✓ Provisions for the land to be divided into sections and quarter-sections and sold for 25 cents an acre.
- ✓ States in rebellion (the former components of the Confederate States of America; Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Virginia, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Arkansas) were deprived of the benefits of the act.

The sale of lands provided by the Morrill Act made possible the establishment of 93 universities across the country, including UK.

Kentucky had a tremendous need for education during the 19th and early 20th centuries, Caudill said. Because of this need, the legislature was in favor of keeping the state's regional universities operating through state funds.

"Kentuckians were considered a wild, desolate bunch — they had to be civilized," he said.

Hoping to improve the educational level of the citizens of Kentucky by keeping college-level training close to every section of the state, the regional universities were maintained.

At a time when transportation was a very time-consuming process, universities could effectively serve the only the population within about a 100-mile radius.

But today, modern transportation has made distances of several hundred miles reasonably accessible. Because of this, many people feel the original need for the regional universities has been greatly lessened.

Although the regional universities serve the state's educational needs to an extent, the major universities, UK and UL, are Kentucky's primary centers of higher education.

The need for a central, primary university within the state is not a new concept.

John B. Bowman, the first regent of Kentucky University's A&M College, expressed the need for a major state university:

"I want to build up a people institution, a great free university, eventually open and accessible to the poorest boy in the land, who may come and receive an education practical and suitable for any business or profession in life.

"I want to cheapen this whole matter of education, so that, under the broad and expansive influences of our republican institutions and our advancing civilization, it may run free as our great rivers and bless the coming millions."

Even though Bowman's dream of low-cost education has become a living nightmare for some

students, his words were a part of the inspiration that produced UK.

Kentucky University's A&M College, later to become the University of Kentucky, was separated in 1878 and was re-established on a former bivouac site for Union troops, given by the city of Lexington and Fayette County. In 1899, the state changed its name to State University and eventually to the University of Kentucky in 1916.

Enrollment grew from 273 students in 1876 to a total student population of over 20,000. At its inception, UK was designed as Kentucky's primary institution of higher education.

While UK is considered Kentucky's flagship university, UL is the other major institution of higher education in the state.

UL is an urban institution with strong ties to both Louisville and Jefferson County. Founded in 1798 as Jefferson Seminary, it developed into the University of Louisville by 1846 and obtained a charter from the state.

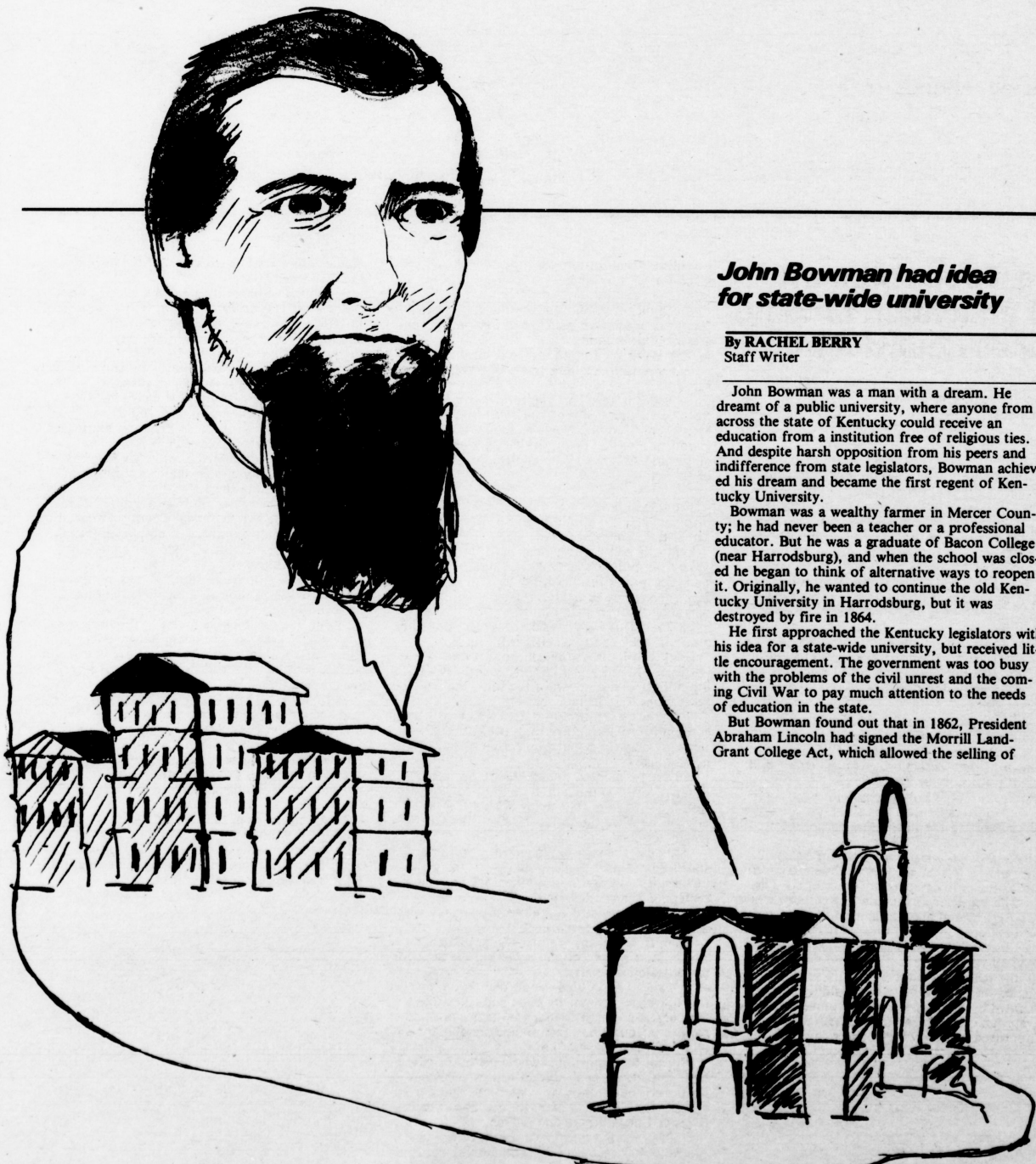
According to its catalog, UL has a "special responsibility for the educational and cultural life of this area."

"This responsibility can best be discharged by providing a program of undergraduate education in liberal arts and sciences of such quality that it will attract both regional and national approval and recognition."

Both WKU and EKU started as teachers' colleges and entered the state's pocketbook in 1966. WKU and EKU, along with Murray State and Morehead State universities, are charged with the responsibility of offering a broad range of traditional programs to their areas of the state.

Analysts believe the legislature will be facing tough decisions in the future.

Many observers in the area of higher education feel that the future of Kentucky's universities rests with the improvement of the state major institutions of learning with funding according to the CHE's university mission plans.



John Bowman had idea for state-wide university

By **RACHEL BERRY**
Staff Writer

John Bowman was a man with a dream. He dreamt of a public university, where anyone from across the state of Kentucky could receive an education from an institution free of religious ties. And despite harsh opposition from his peers and indifference from state legislators, Bowman achieved his dream and became the first regent of Kentucky University.

Bowman was a wealthy farmer in Mercer County; he had never been a teacher or a professional educator. But he was a graduate of Bacon College (near Harrodsburg), and when the school was closed he began to think of alternative ways to reopen it. Originally, he wanted to continue the old Kentucky University in Harrodsburg, but it was destroyed by fire in 1864.

He first approached the Kentucky legislators with his idea for a state-wide university, but received little encouragement. The government was too busy with the problems of the civil unrest and the coming Civil War to pay much attention to the needs of education in the state.

But Bowman found out that in 1862, President Abraham Lincoln had signed the Morrill Land-Grant College Act, which allowed the selling of

SCOTT SCHROEDER / Kernel Staff

This act, signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1861, provided for "an amount of public land to be apportioned to each state, a quantity equal to thirty-thousand acres for each senator and representative in Congress."

land scrip for the purpose of public education. He managed to raise \$165,000 and in 1866 purchased J. B. Tilford's farm, Woodlands (now Woodland Park) and Henry Clay's farm, Ashland. The two Lexington-area farms totaled about 443 acres.

After forming a governing board for the college, which now comprised Bacon College, Kentucky University and the financially-ailing Transylvania University, Bowman began to build dormitories and renovate existing buildings for classrooms. The board also elected him as the college's first and only regent; his only salary was the right to live in Henry Clay's former home of Ashland.

As regent, Bowman appointed his brother-in-law, John Augustus Williams, as the Agriculture and Mechanical College's first president. (The A&M College eventually became UK). But Williams only served until 1868, when he decided to return to his school for girls in Harrodsburg as the administrator.

Bowman then appointed Joseph Desha Pickett, an English Language and Literature professor, as president of the A&M College. But Pickett only served as an acting president, since he, too resigned in less than a year.

Many of the school's early problems stemmed from pressures the religious groups placed on its administration. Because he staunchly refused to affiliate the new university with any one religion, Bowman was eventually removed as regent of the school in 1878 by the governing board, which abolished the office.

But because of his insight and determination, Bowman will be remembered as the guiding force of Kentucky's first state-wide university.

Morrill Land Grant paved way for UK

By JANET FARRAR
Staff Writer

UK owes its existence to the Morrill Land Grant Act.

This act, signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1861, provided for "an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each state, a quantity equal to thirty-thousand acres for each senator and representative in Congress."

Interest from the sale of this land was to be applied to agricultural schools within the state.

On Feb. 7, 1865, Kentucky's state legislature officially decided to start such a school "in the county of Fayette, in or near the city of Lexington, as a college of Kentucky University."

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky was chartered 15 days later, as a part of Kentucky University. The University, a denominational school run by the Disciples of Christ, was at that

time also a part of Transylvania University, primarily out of economic necessity.

Ashland, the home of Kentucky University's regent, John Bryan Bowman, became a dormitory site. Nearby, a mechanical department containing carpentry, blacksmith and machinery shops was erected. The agricultural gardens were also located here. Not far from the shops and dormitory, Woodland Hall contained horticultural gardens and additional class and dormitory space.

In the fall of 1866, the A&M College had 12 teachers and 300 students. Students received wages of 5 to 10 cents per hour, for work in the gardens or in the mechanical department.

Meanwhile, back at Kentucky University, the Disciples of Christ were quarreling.

Dissension and religious opposition, stemming from the Disciples' dislike of the Agricultural College, became heated. A split developed and control of Kentucky University became a central issue. In 1878, the state legislature intervened, and the Agricultural College was removed from the control of the University.

The Agricultural College faced an uncertain future. When it became a separate institution, it lost all its lands and buildings.

Fortunately, Lexington and Fayette County, wanting desperately to keep the college in town, raised \$50,000 in bonds and offered to donate the Lexington City park to the school. In this same year, 1880, the state legislature realized for the first time its responsibility to the school and began providing revenue from a small property tax. James K. Patterson was named president of the institution.

In 1882 the college officially moved in, and Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, gave the dedication address. A Normal Department was soon formed, and issued three certificates of varied levels to qualify eligible teachers.

In 1908 the college changed its name to "State University, Lexington, Kentucky," after Kentucky University changed its name to Transylvania University. The next year, a new library was built, and it contained more than 3,000 volumes. It was financed by the Carnegie Foundation, and Margaret I. King was appointed its director.

Before Patterson retired, the University had completed 13 buildings. These included the present Administration building, Patterson's home, later known as the Faculty Club, the present Administration Annex, which also served as an Experiment Station and as a chemistry building; a mechanical hall, built in 1890, following the creation of the department of engineering the year before; Miller Hall; Patterson Hall, a women's dormitory; Barker Hall; Frazee Hall; the Mining Laboratory; the library; Pence Hall; Norwood Hall; and Kastle Hall.

The Early Years

Physical changes, educational growth under guidance of seven presidents

By NANCY BROWN
Senior Staff Writer

James Kennedy Patterson, nicknamed "The Grand Old Man," was both the first and longest serving president of UK, holding the office from 1869 to 1909.

Patterson's firm guidance helped the college survive through the years of trial and tribulation, and it became a true university.

During his presidency, Patterson saw UK grow from a graduating class of one to a graduating class of 220. Through his influence, the income of the University increased from \$9,000 a year to \$145,000 and the value of the grounds and buildings went from almost nothing to \$930,000.

Patterson's greatest service was his militant leadership which was successful in the fight of 1881-82 in sustaining the constitutionality of the tax levying act for the support of the University, then known as State College.

The former president was born in Glasgow, Scotland. His family later moved to America where he attended school in Madison, Ind. Patterson



James K. Patterson (1869-1909)

began a career in teaching at age 17.

In 1851, he entered Hanover College, leading his class throughout his undergraduate career. He received his bachelor of arts degree in 1856 and his master's degree in 1859. The honorary degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon him by Hanover in 1875. He also received doctor of literature degrees from Lafayette College in 1875, The University of Vermont in 1910 and UK in 1916.

Patterson was a fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, the American Historical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the International Tax Association and the Authors Club of London.

Upon his death, Patterson left his estate in trust for the University to found a college for the preparation of "young men for diplomatic and consular service."

The second man to hold the position of UK president was Henry S. Barker, who served in the position from 1910 to 1916.

During the time that Barker headed the University, enrollment doubled from 600 students to more than 1,200. His energy and the many speeches he made in the state were credited as the cause for the University's growth.

Perhaps Barker's most significant contribution to the University was to implement the spirit of the Morrill Act emphasizing scientific agriculture and engineering.

Under Barker, the University became a land-grant school with the development of the College of Agriculture, the Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service.

The major sports of the University at this time were football and baseball. Baseball, however, soon declined in popularity and basketball gradually took its place.

Social organizations on the campus during Barker's administration increased to include nine fraternities and five sororities.

The *Kentucky Kernel* was given its official name in 1916, and was published every Thursday by members of the student body.

Barker encouraged a system of self-government by the students. During his second year as chief administrator, he proposed a plan for a student council, democratically elected, which would pass judgment upon cases involving cheating in class and other forms of dishonesty. He added that "the honor pledge would be required on examinations, and there would be no professor to exercise surveillance over the students."

Barker studied law at UK from 1869 to 1873 and was admitted to the bar in Louisville in 1874, when he was 22 years old. He practiced law until 1888, when he was elected city attorney of Louisville.

He served as a city attorney for eight years, a member of the Court of Appeals for eight years, and as a circuit judge for 12 years.

Barker was succeeded by Frank L. McVey who

served as UK's figurehead from 1917 to 1940.

During this time, the total enrollment rose to nearly 6,000. The campus itself increased in value from \$1,750,000 to \$4,000,000 and the annual budget rose from \$635,970 to \$3,370,405.

Thirty-eight new buildings were erected, including Memorial Hall, the Alumni Gymnasium, McVey Hall, the Quadrangle, Lafferty Hall, Funkhouser Biological Sciences Building, the Student Union, The Home Economics Building, Breckinridge, Kincaid, and Bradley Dormitories for men and Boyd and Jewell Residence Halls for women.

The physical growth was matched by cultural, educational and scientific development. The University became the intellectual center for the state, a university in fact as well in name.

Two new colleges, Education and Commerce, were added as well as a graduate program. Research, especially in agriculture, became well-known throughout the state.

It was also a source of pride to the University when, in 1933, one of its graduates, Thomas Hunt Morgan, was awarded the Nobel prize for his research in the field of medicine.

Under the president's leadership, the University became a member in the Association of American Universities.

A novel program to reach the isolated people of eastern Kentucky was initiated in 1933 with the establishment of radio-listening centers. Receivers, furnished by various donors, were set up in the mountain areas, and people who had never before heard a radio gathered to listen to the University program.

The McVey's did not encourage people to come to the University and then ignore them. The president's office door was always open. Every Wednesday afternoon there was a tea for students at Maxwell Place, and at commencement time the President provided a senior breakfast on his lawn, at his own expense.

McVey was awarded a bachelor of arts degree at Ohio Wesleyan University. He received a Ph.D. from Yale University in 1895, specializing in economics. He was a history instructor at Teachers College, Columbia University for one year, and served as an editorial writer for the *New York Times* in 1895 and 1896.

McVey served on the economic faculty at the University of Minnesota from 1896 to 1907, rising to the rank of professor. He was chairman of the Minnesota Tax Commission from 1907 to 1909. He was named president of the University of North Dakota in 1909, a position he held until he was named to the same position at UK.

Continued on page 8



Henry S. Barker (1910-1916)

Sacrifices were many rewards were scarce during 1930's at UK

By JOHN GRIFFIN
Staff Writer

In the greater scheme of history, the budgetary crisis currently facing the state's universities is not unprecedented. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, UK was forced to make numerous sacrifices and adjustments.

Although many American institutions were already suffering from the shocks of the Depression in 1930, UK went relatively unscathed for the first few years. A major construction project had been started in the late 1920s, and work on several buildings continued, giving the campus an appearance of growth.

But as the economy worsened, not only was construction halted, but faculty salaries had to be reduced by 10 percent. In 1933-34, the worst years of the Depression, tuition was raised from \$30 to \$47 per semester, putting the University at a disadvantage because the state teaching colleges were only charging \$10 a semester.

Despite this, enrollment grew steadily. Many people turned to the University as employment became increasingly difficult to secure. Along with the enrollment increases came a record number of requests for delays in payment of tuition and housing.

William Selby, a student during the early 1930s, said students could get by on as little as 35 cents a day. A restaurant on Limestone Street featured nickle donuts and coffee and a 25 cents dinner.

Charles Gano Talbert, author of *The University of Kentucky; the Maturing Years*, was a teaching assistant during those years. "Already-rationed chalk got so scarce, we were almost writing with our fingernails," he recalled.

Despite the necessary hardships, the University was able to continue its growth under the leadership of President Frank McVey.

With his wife, McVey filled played the role of public relations agent for UK. Both made innumerable speeches statewide soliciting funds and encouraging higher education.

Their efforts aided in the establishment of the

Aid of Displaced German Scholars program, intended to help Jewish professors fleeing from Hitler's influence. Among the professors brought to the University under its auspices was Dr. Karl Lang, who helped found internationally-known Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Research Lab.

The lack of funds also did not hinder research and writing. The number of printed works was so great, McVey pushed for the formation of a University Press. However, this goal was not realized for many years because of other needs.

A committee was formed to solicit books for the library. Dr. Thomas D. Clark of the history department did a tremendous amount of collecting as the number of books grew from 85,797 in 1928 to 128,587 in 1932. The collection grew so rapidly that the construction of a new, expanded library became necessary.

During these lean years sports continued to play a big role in University life. As the football team began losing two or three of its eight games a year, a great deal of strife developed in the student body. There was even mention of recruiting players and subsidizing their expenses by giving them some form of employment. The administration, however, would not hear of this.

By 1937, the University began to see hope for the future. The nation was becoming more economically sound. But the hope was not all-encompassing as World War II was only a few years away.



Frank L. McVey (1917-1940)

"Already-rationed chalk got so scarce, we were almost writing with our fingernails."

Massive construction, widespread expansion mark distinguished terms of past presidents



Herman L. Donovan (1940-1955)

Continued from page 6

When McVey stepped down from the UK office in 1940, his vacancy was filled by Herman L. Donovan who held the position for the next 14 years, resigning in 1955.

In a commencement speech shortly before his retirement, Donovan cited freedom for the faculty of the University as the most important achievement of his career.

During his years in office, millions of dollars were spent on a vast building program that included Memorial Coliseum, Keeneland, Holmes, Donovan, and Bowman Halls, the Fine Arts Building, and the Journalism Building.

Appropriations were also made for the Medical School as well as a number of other building projects.

Following World War II, Donovan became convinced that the University would never receive proper financial support until it satisfied the desire of a highly vocal portion of the population for a good football team.

At a meeting in November, 1945, the Executive Committee approved articles of incorporation for the University of Kentucky Athletic Association. Coach Paul "Bear" Bryant was subsequently hired. Under his leadership, the Wildcats finished with a 7-3 season the following year, and football made money for the first time in the college's history.

Donovan was the first president to institute a program of exchange students with foreign universities. In 1948, he went to Germany to serve as an adviser to the Office of Military Government on the general problems of university education in Germany.

Even after his retirement, Donovan remained active in UK affairs.

His book, *Keeping the University Free and Growing*, was published in 1959. In it, he warned that "the public must make legislators put the power of ruling institutions back in the hands of the trustees. If this is not done, sure as fate we will wake up some day and find that politicians are ruling the University."

Another of Donovan's interests was the senior citizen's position in education and society. Because of his interest, he was appointed to the Governor's Committee in 1960 to prepare a report on the White House Conference on the Aged.

As a result, the UK trustees established a Council on Aging and set up the Herman L. Donovan Senior Citizens Fellowship Program.

Donovan graduated from UK with a bachelors

"The public must make legislators put the power of ruling institutions back in the hands of the trustees. If this is not done, sure as fate we will wake up some day and find that politicians are ruling the University."

degree in 1914. He received a master's degree from Columbia University in 1920 and a Ph.D. from George Peabody College for Teachers in 1925.

Donovan was a professor of elementary education at George Peabody from 1925 to 1928 when he was elected president of Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, a position he held until his appointment to the UK presidency in 1941.

That same year he became a member of the Alien Enemy Board for the Eastern District of Kentucky and served in that capacity during World War II. He was also a member of the Advisory Committee of Education of the House of Representatives during the war.

In World War I, Donovan served as a psychologist with the U.S. Army.

Donovan served as president of the American Association of Teachers Colleges, the National Association of State Universities, the Kentucky Education Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

He was a life member of the National Education Association and Kentucky Education Association, member of the executive committee of the American Council of Education and White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. He was also a member of the Joint United States Department of Agriculture and Land-Grant College Policy Committee, and the Commission on Higher Education, Southern Association.

Frank G. Dickey was the fifth man to assume the UK presidency, serving from 1956-1963.

Under his leadership, a \$27 million Medical Center was completed which housed the schools of

medicine, dentistry and nursing, as well as a 500-bed hospital.

The M.I. King Library Annex was completed in 1962 and a new Chemistry-Physics Building was erected shortly thereafter. University centers were also established at Ashland, Fort Knox, Cumberland and Henderson under Dickey's leadership.

A native of Wagoner, Okla., Dickey received a bachelor's degree from Transylvania University in 1939. He was a teacher in the public schools of Lexington and Fayette County from 1939 to 1943 and then served as a master sergeant in the U.S. Army for three years.

Dickey received a master's degree from UK in 1942 and a doctorate in education from UK in 1947. He served as an instructor in the College of Education until he was named chief administrative officer of the Bureau of Social Services, College of Education in 1949.

Six months later, at the age of 32, Dickey was appointed dean of the University's College of Education, becoming the youngest dean of a major college in the nation.

From 1950 to 1956 when Dickey was dean of the College of Education, he was in charge of the off-campus and field service program of the University, working closely with more than 20,000 Kentucky public school teachers, administrators and school board members.

During the 1952-1953 school year, Dickey took a leave of absence from the University to do post-doctoral work at Harvard University with his major study in the field of administration.

Dickey left his position as president of UK to accept the post of provost at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte.

Currently, Dickey is residing at 1168 Lakewood Drive in Lexington.

He was succeeded by John Oswald in 1963.



Frank G. Dickey (1956-1963)



John Oswald

By **JOHN LITTLE**
Assistant Managing Editor

John Oswald's tenure as president of UK from 1963-68 saw some of the most significant changes in the University's history, many of which were controversial, according to Lewis Cochran, former vice president for academic affairs.

The University experienced its greatest growth in many areas during his tenure.

One of the major changes Oswald made was redefining the role of department heads. Before Oswald came to UK, department heads had long, indefinite employments. Oswald "changed the role to department chairman with four-year terms. We went to evaluation every four years. This caused a considerable amount of controversy," said Cochran, adding that some were unhappy with the changes.

Plant Pathology Professor Steve Diachun, former director of the honors program and a man influential in bringing Oswald to UK, defended the idea of rotating department heads.

He said rotation is beneficial because it forces the chairmen to keep up with recent developments in their fields because they will eventually go back to teaching. "It keeps them alert," Diachun said.

Another benefit is that rotation limits the power one person can wield, according to Diachun. "We don't want a king to develop."

He added there is a misconception that evaluations were intended to look at the progress of the department and were not specifically set up to review the chairman.

However, Leslie Martin, professor of higher

education, said he did not agree with the way Oswald implemented the program. "I agree fundamentally with the need to review department chairmen . . . to determine if the person should be maintained as department chairman or relieved of his duties, (but) the initial implementation of the (Oswald) policy was to change the department chairman if he was performing in a highly satisfactory way or not." Martin said he felt they should be kept on if they were doing a good job.

He said Oswald had implemented this policy because of his plan to put an emphasis on scholarly research and publication. Martin said Oswald's plan was to remove the chairmen so he could replace them with people who were nationally known for their research and would in turn challenge the faculty to meet this research emphasis.

Martin said he agrees that, for a university to be a top-notch school, research must take place — but he added some teachers would best be suited to concentrated exclusively on teaching.

He also said he disagrees with the idea that the number of articles a professor should be the only measurement of the quantity and quality of their research.

But Diachun defended Oswald's policy. "A university cannot be a great university if it is restricted to fine teaching. You also have to put an emphasis on researching for public service."

He added that with this increased emphasis, UK made improvements towards becoming recognized as a major university nationwide. It also attracted new faculty members with national and international reputations.

Martin said the biggest change Oswald implemented which affecting students was dropping the philosophical policy of "in loco parentis," in which the University acted as the parents of the students.

Prior to 1963 there was the position of Dean of Men (which Martin held) and Dean of Women, who coordinated all aspects of the University life of their respective sexes on and off campus. These were merged and the positions of vice president of student affairs, dean of students and associate dean of students were created.

Students were given more legal rights at this time. For example, women no longer were restricted as to when they had to be in their rooms, according to Martin. Also, the concept of co-

educational dorms was first considered during the Oswald tenure.

Although most of these changes in student rights were not put into effect by Oswald, Martin said he was the first to lay the foundation for them. President Otis Singletary later implemented the changes.

Martin added that abandoning in loco parentis did not come without pressure from the parents, many of whom went to the Board of Trustees attempting to stop the movement away from strict control of the students.

Martin said the changes were part of an overall change occurring because of the Vietnam War. "The Vietnam War protest created the environment for the other protests," he said.

Oswald also had ideas about changing the manner in which students first enroll at UK, said Martin. In 1963, students were required to enroll in the College of Arts and Sciences for their first two years. Oswald tried to inaugurate the concept of a University College where the student would take a broad spectrum of basic courses. However, the concept was never officially implemented. It was a harbinger, however, of present policy allowing students to go directly into their selected colleges.

One of the reasons Oswald was able to implement all of these programs was a significant increase in enrollment (a result of the post-World War II baby boom) and a large increase in state appropriations during his years as president according to Cochran.

The physical structure of UK also went through changes during this period, as the Patterson Office Tower and the Whitehall Classroom Building, now major landmarks, were constructed, Cochran said.

He said Oswald wanted to make UK an "urban campus," including plans for constructing three high-rise office buildings. But the plan fell through because of a lack of funds.

A change outside of the UK campus for which Oswald is given credit is the construction of the UK community college system.

Stanley Wall, former Associate Dean (which was later retitled vice president for the community colleges), said UK previously had extension centers in Covington (now Northern Kentucky University), Ashland, Henderson, Cumberland, Hopkinsville and Somerset.

In 1962, the Community College Act was passed by the Kentucky Legislature. The formation of the system was established by the Board of Trustees in 1964. There are presently 12 community colleges and the Lexington Technical Institute in the system.



Wall said community colleges were set up to have "better coordination of programs and better quality." He said having the Board of Trustees as the legal board aids in this.

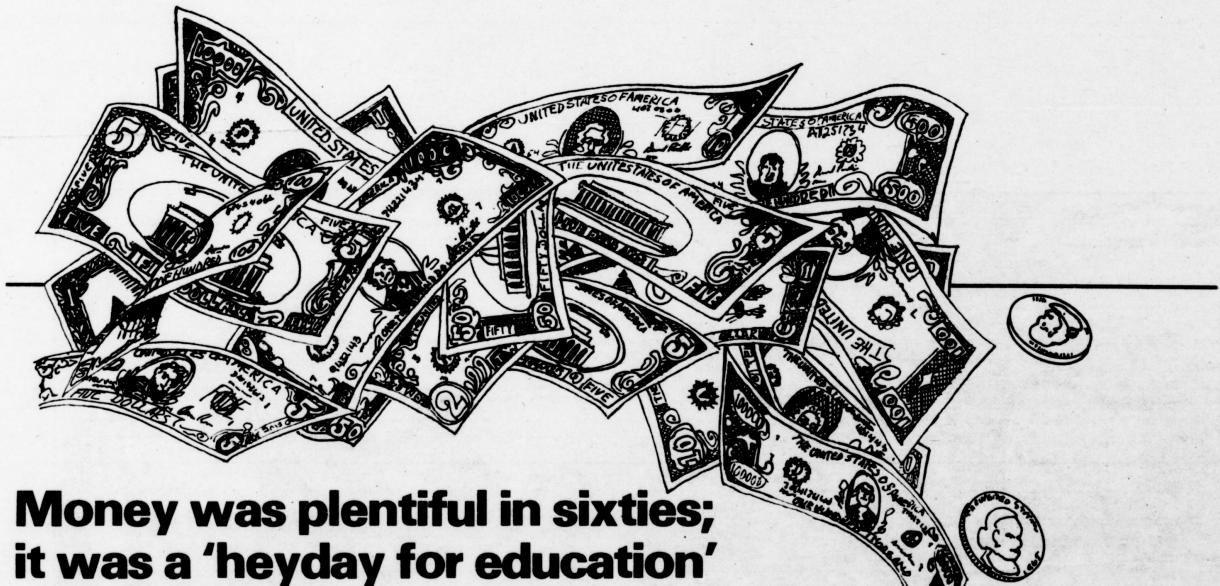
Martin said that although Oswald implemented the community college system it was actually former president Frank Dickey (1956-1963) who began the foundation and fought the political battles for the system.

The idea of community colleges was not well received at the regional universities, according to Martin. He said they thought "UK would have a state-wide political base" which would weaken them.

Oswald left UK in 1968. Cochran said Oswald "had a feeling when he came here that if he carried out these major changes he would not be here a long period of time. There would be enough controversy that it would not be desirable to stay on."

Cochran said, however, that he would not change anything if he had it to do over again, except that he would build more buildings because of the current high construction costs and interest rates, and would have tried to place a greater emphasis on the public service role of the University.

UK President John Oswald, outside the campus administration building, received an ovation from a throng of students on the day he resigned as president of the University.



Money was plentiful in sixties; it was a 'heyday for education'

By ALEX CROUCH
Staff Writer

In 1957 the Russians launched the Sputnik satellite while the Eisenhower administration played golf. The Soviet Union had demonstrated a clear superiority in education, and that was not going to happen again, not in the American century. The coffers opened.

"The money was very plentiful," said George Ruschell, assistant vice president for business affairs. "It was the heyday for education; people believed in it."

"In the 1960s, universities were a 'growth industry.' They used bouyant language about expansion, and legislatures were relatively open to increasing support for higher education," said Peter Fitzgerald, director of planning and budget.

"It was hard to find enough projects to put money into," said Jack Blanton, formerly an employee of the state budget office, now vice president for business affairs.

Robert Kerley, UK's vice president for business affairs from 1964-69, said, "There was more interest in financing the needs of higher education as a moral and social act. It was higher on the scheme of things."

"There was a lot of money for salaries, program enhancement and capital construction," said Edward Breathitt, governor from 1963-1967. "We were rolling economically in Kentucky."

Blanton agreed that the Kentucky economy was "booming" until 1978. He attributed this expansion partly to a diversified tax base, an individual

and corporate income tax, a sales tax, a severance tax and low inflation.

"Interest rates were reasonable on bonds," Ruschell said. "It was easy to make debt service."

"Every state college or university experienced major physical expansion," Breathitt said.

"It was clear to me," Kerley said, "that the number one problem was to retain good faculty, recruit new ones and improve the academic quality of programs. We had an expanding Medical Center, improvements in engineering and education and general improvements in biological science and the library."

"The sixties were a great period of construction," Ruschell said. This period saw the construction of the Agricultural Science Center, the Chemistry-Physics Building, Dickie Hall, the Law building, the Engineering annex, Patterson Office Tower and the Classroom Building."

Ruschell continued, "Nineteen sixty-five began the biggest building program in housing. With the (Kirwan-Blanding) complex alone we doubled our housing capacity."

"The community colleges also took off in the sixties, and many of them were built using federal grants," he said.

Aside from capital construction funds, the federal government also allotted money for higher education to financial aid and research. UK used the latter to establish its Tobacco and Health Institute.

Ruschell said he believes "most long-range plans have been implemented. Of course a lot of people dreamed and nothing came of it, but most serious things came about."

"Everybody in higher education was optimistic in the sixties," Kerley said. "But no thoughtful person thought it would last forever; it didn't need to last forever."

While it did last, life was easier in the business office, however. "In the sixties a business officer dealt with growth, in the budget and in capital. Growth occupied eighty percent of your time," Kerley said.

"Now we have to manage a steady-state situation; it takes a different style, needs more scrutiny."

DAVE PHOTTI/Kernel Staff

Enrollment at state-supported colleges soars as figures enter five-digit field

By JANE GIBSON
Staff Writer

Enrollment at Kentucky's state-supported colleges and universities has continued to rapidly increase over the years, surpassing the higher enrollment figures of private institutions during the earliest years of Kentucky's higher education history when only the wealthy could afford an education.

Enrollment figures for the early years are not available, but the dramatic increase in Kentucky colleges came during the 1944-45 school year and the 1945-46 academic year. Enrollment at the six state-supported schools increased from 6,282 to 19,746.

That figure remained relatively steady for a decade, dipping in 1946-47 to 16,359 and again in the first three years of the 1950s to around 17,000.

During the 1955-56 school year that figure reached 20,761 as 60 percent of all college students were enrolled in public four-year colleges, compared to 30 percent attending private counterparts.

Of the six state-supported schools existing during this period, UK led the enrollment figures with 9,361 students. Following UK were Eastern Kentucky University with 3,454, Western Kentucky University with 2,853, Murray State with 2,616, Morehead State with 1,884 and Kentucky State University with 593.

Enrollment in 1962 had increased within the state-supported schools to 27,149 or a total of 52.6 percent of total enrollment compared to a 47.6 percent figure of 1958.

UK again led the colleges with an enrollment of 10,307. KSU continued to increase slowly, bringing up the rear with 868 students. WKU made a dramatic jump to second place, overtaking EKU by almost a thousand students, 5,127 to 4,269.

In 1966, 73 percent of college students were enrolled in public institutions. The University of Louisville joined the list of state-supported schools in the Council on Higher Education's report that year.

All schools showed a dramatic increase in enrollment, especially compared to the 1956 figures. Morehead showed the largest percentage increase of 329 percent, rising from a 1956 enrollment of 1,278 to a 1966 total of 5,483.

UK increased 92.4 percent from 1956, with rising enrollment figures from 7,170 to 13,792 in 1966 (figures for Lexington campus only).

Western's enrollment increased 284.9 percent, from 2,261 to 8,703. Eastern increased 218.8 percent, from 2,501 to 7,972. Enrollment at KSU increased 190.6 percent, from 530 to 1,540. UL pulled up the rear with a 36.8 percent increase, from

6,079 in 1956 to 8,316 in 1966.

Northern Kentucky State College became a state-supported school in the 1973, increasing the number of state-supported schools to eight. State institutions now claimed 84.7 percent of college enrollment, 58 percent of college age students (18-21). Overall public college enrollment increased 6.1 percent for the year, while private college enrollment decreased 4 to 5 percent.

UK and its subsidiaries had a total enrollment of 33,220. WKU and UL fought strongly for second place with WKU winning by 100 students, 12,330 at WKU to 12,230 at UL. Eastern also entered the five-digit field with an enrollment of 11,088. Murray and Morehead experienced small increases, with enrollments of 7,527 and 6,578 respectively. Northern had an enrollment of 4,758 while KSU remained the smallest state supported school with 2,000 students.

These 1973 figures represent a 20.8 percent increase in enrollment for UK when compared to the 1968 total enrollment of 15,267. UL led the field with a dramatic 50.2 percent increase. The remaining schools' increases ranged from 24.2 percent at KSU to a 2.6 percent increase at Murray.

Figures for 1976 have 85.8 percent of students attending public colleges. UK held 36.6 percent of this figure, UL 15.2 percent, Eastern 12.6 percent, Western 12.5 percent, Murray 7.5 percent, Morehead 7.1 percent, Northern 6 percent and KSU 2.2 percent.

In 1980, 116,809 students were enrolled in state supported schools. Only 8,917 were black or 6.6 percent of total state enrollment. While UK remained the leader as before with 23,509 students, UL's enrollment exploded to 20,585, firmly establishing the school in second place. Sister schools Eastern and Western remained close, with 14,185 and 13,358 students respectively. Northern had an enrollment spurt bringing the school up to fifth place with 8,358 students. Murray and Morehead both fell around the 8,000 mark, and KSU attracted 2,342 students.

As demonstrated by these figures, UK, and in later years UL, became the symbol of state schools while the others continued to serve regional areas of the state and special interest or minority groups.



"Institutions (of higher education) are important to the life of the state . . . We are awfully close to having a significantly good university. We have a lot of bright, able kids, a good faculty, many of which are first-rate scholars . . . The talent is in the pool. With these things in place, I hate to see the financial situation dictate deterioration"

"It is important for the state to concentrate on having at least one modern, contemporary research institution. This (UK) is the place for that to occur"



Otis Singletary

By JOHN LITTLE
Assistant Managing Editor

From Vietnam War protests to budget cuts, Otis Singletary has faced many of the ups and downs associated with the running a university since his arrival at UK in 1969.

Singletary came to UK from the University of Texas, where he was executive director of academic affairs.

The atmosphere both on campus and in the nation was one of turbulence, and Singletary labeled the movement at UK as "reasonably strong."

He said during the wake of the Kent State-Cambodia weekend, in the spring of 1970, the tension on campus was at its worst. "We had a flare-up on campus. It was a pretty rough time."

The ROTC Building, then located where the basketball courts adjacent to Jewell Hall now stand, was burned, and the national guard was called in to maintain peace. Also, the last two days of that semester's finals were canceled.

"What we witnessed in this country was a complete disintegration of a community feeling," Singletary said. However, "Kentucky students were not as bad-mannered as students around the country."

He also said he thought some of the protesters were truly dedicated to the cause of stopping the war, but also some of them were just doing it because it was the "thing to do."

Singletary said he believes the student body has not changed much during his years at UK.

He said, however, that "the student body of today differs from that of the sixties in that they are more concerned about academic work and preparing for jobs."

He also said in the "last fifteen years there has been an increase of students who came from poverty levels because of the federal student aid program."

Another characteristic which Singletary said impressed him about the student body is that they met him "with a level-eyed attitude," each treating the other as an equal.

Though the students may not have changed much during the Singletary years, the physical structure has.

There have been additions to the UK Medical Center, Law Building and Biological Sciences (Morgan) Building; construction of the Ambulatory Care Unit and the Center for the Arts. An extension of the Student Center is currently under construction.

The greatest space need at the University is space for research, Singletary said.

A major problem facing UK, and higher education as a whole, is funding, he said. "First, you have the basic financial crunch from inflation. Se-

cond, this is complicated by the state's under-realization of income which has resulted in severe budget cuts.

"There are few problems that couldn't be handled if we had resources to deal with it."

Singletary said cutbacks in aid from the state are primarily hurting UK because they directly affect the operating costs of running a university.

Cutbacks in federal money are being felt in contract grants for research and training, he said. He also said federal cutbacks will probably have a severe effect in student aid which he expects will be fully realized next year.

Singletary said he thinks cutbacks in higher education will not only hurt the institutions, they will also hurt the state. "Institutions (of higher education) are important to the life of the state . . . We are awfully close to having a significantly good university. We have a lot of bright, able kids, and a good faculty, many of which are first-rate scholars.

"The talent is in the pool. With these things in place, I hate to see the financial situation dictate deterioration."

He said the basic problem is "reflected in how you recruit and hold the kind of faculty you want. The basic quality of the institution resides in the faculty."

One of the controversies now being discussed is whether or not UK should get more state appropriations because it is the flagship institution of the state. Singletary, a proponent of this, said, "It is important for the state to concentrate on having at least one modern, contemporary research institution. This is the place for that to occur."

He said UK is basically a university that "has been in a state of transition for some time," and the question now is if the Kentucky people and administration want a first class university, and if they are willing to put in the resources to have it.

"I will continue to carry that message and I hope to find a responsive cord out there," Singletary said.

The job of a university president has its good and bad moments, Singletary said. "You try not to get too high when things are going well and you try not to get too low when things are going badly.

"It is the president's job to try and deal with the problems (of the university) . . . The problems are many and real," he said.

Although Singletary has had many other job offers, including a job as director of the National Endowment of the Humanities under the Carter administration, he said there hasn't been an offer more attractive than his present job.

"I don't have any shortage of satisfaction in this job . . . I have never regretted spending my life in a university setting," he said.

It began with the...

Tax revolution

By DAVID PAULEY
Staff Writer

While blame may fall on Gov. John Y. Brown for the budget cuts taking place in state government, the actual inception of these cuts began with the 1979 tax revolution during the Carroll-Stovall administration.

Through the fall semester of 1978, the state budget, despite many cuts, narrowed the gap between the lower salaries found at UK and those of other benchmark institutions. Money for new programs and new facilities at UK seemed endlessly available.

Then, the only cost-cutting discussed was by and for students to save money.

All this changed on November 18, 1978, when then-Lt. Gov. Thelma Stovall took advantage of a temporary absence by then-Gov. Julian Carroll to assert her authority under Kentucky state law and called for a special session of the General Assembly to discuss her program of cuts.

The program included a partial freeze on state property taxes, a reduction in state income taxes for those using the standard deduction, more consumer input into electric bill increases, removal of the five-cent state sales tax on home utilities and elimination of the \$15 increase voted in the regular session for all traffic fines. The balance of these cuts would be covered, according to Stovall, by an audit of the current \$211 million capital construction fund.

UK economists, however, said that it was not guaranteed that Stovall's proposals would actually generate revenue through reduced government spending.

Carroll, calling the move a political one for Stovall, who was seeking election as the Democratic candidate for governor in 1979, amended the audit to include the entire state budget so the cuts could be made accurately.

Two days after the special session began, President Otis Singletary warned of a reduction in University programs and in the morale of faculty because of the session's intention of cutting funds. The general consensus of the faculty — already suffering economically because of limited pay increases that failed to keep up with inflation — was one of alarm.

With the start of 1979, many state agencies and

state-supported institutions were still unsure of their financial status, as the special session of the state legislature continued to ponder tax and budget cuts.

At UK in particular, where state money accounted for just over half of the operating budget, work was stopped on a number of projects and others were set back due to a freeze on the state capital construction fund, which Stovall and state Auditor George Atkins considered poorly managed.

Carroll and Stovall constantly disagreed during this period, Carroll insisting the budget would have to be cut for Stovall's tax cuts to be feasible. Stovall optimistically saw numerous sources of "additional" money to cover the cuts.

These additional money sources included an \$18.5 million surplus in the budget — a number that two UK economics instructors, Don Soule and Richard Gift, considered to be more accurately represented as \$7.3 million. Stovall's staff was reported to have considered some factors that should not have been included when projecting the surplus.

Stovall also counted on \$11.2 million in federal aid for recovery from the disastrous floods of the past month.

Discontent was occurring in state government as many senators felt they and their constituents were being deceived and a fraud was being perpetuated because of the monies represented by the construction fund.

These sentiments arose primarily because of the inability of Gordon Duke, director of the Office of Policy and Management in the state Department of Finance, to pinpoint how much money had been spent on specific building projects, and by his own admission that the number of authorized projects could not be built with the money appropriated for them.

Following the end of the second week of the special session, many of the legislators were becoming tired because of the political backdrop of conflict presented by Carroll and Stovall, and were ready to go home since legislative primaries were one month away. Despite the challenges to the Stovall "tax revolt," much of it was passed intact.

Today, many legislators and other influential figures seem to be regretting their willingness to follow along with the tax cuts. After two consecutive years of massive reductions in the state budget ordered by Gov. John Y. Brown, many services formerly deemed essential to the citizens of this state are being reconsidered, and for many state agencies, including the universities, the future appears grim.

But the tax cuts that contributed to this situation remain popular, and most observers agree that, particularly in light of the ongoing nationwide recession which has bitten deeper and deeper into all forms of income, tax increases are unlikely in the near future.

By BILL STEIDEN
Editor-in-Chief

and
JAMES EDWIN HARRIS
Assistant Managing Editor

The early 1980s will long be remembered in Kentucky as a period of great crisis and controversy for higher education.

Following the passage of tax-cutting measures during a 1978 special session of the state legislature called by then-Lt. Gov. Thelma Stovall in the absence of Gov. Julian Carroll, state general fund revenues declined.

While their share of the state appropriations fell to an all-time low, Kentucky's eight state-supported universities were forced to adopt "maintenance" budgets — designed only to keep pace with inflation without provision for growth. UK administrators, feeling the pinch, sent a resolution to Carroll asking that no changes be made in the University's biennial budget without careful consideration of the possible consequences.

But the worst was yet to come. In July, 1980, Gov. John Y. Brown, faced with a \$114 million budget deficit, stripped the university presidents of their Council on Higher Education memberships and announced a \$30 million cutback in the state's \$350.2 million higher education budget.

UK's share of the cut amounted to \$11.2 million, reducing its share of the higher education appropriation to \$127 million. UK President Otis Singletary immediately announced a freeze on hiring and the indefinite postponement of \$5.5 million worth of capital construction projects.

Soon, speculation about the severity of the cuts preoccupied the UK campus, despite a statement by Brown denying the quality of education would be affected by the cuts. Some faculty members worried openly that salary increases, slated for catch-up to benchmark median levels by the end of the 1980-82 biennium, would be canceled, while others expressed fears that research funding would be sacrificed to maintain class offerings.

Another major area of worry was the possible loss of accreditation for several of the University's schools because of inadequate facilities exacerbated by a state-wide capital construction freeze, although funds for construction of a primary health care center and renovation of the mining engineering lab were released later in the year.

In mid-October, the Council on Higher Education, acting on a request by Brown, instituted a review of the state's universities to be submitted by July, 1981, analyzing management, accountability, costs, budgetary problems and out-of-state enrollment.

Brown asked that the review concentrate particularly upon Kentucky State University, expressing concern over its high percentage of out-of-state students and high per-student cost in tax dollars. Black leaders across the state protested immediately, charging the CHE was singling out traditionally-black KSU for down-scaling or closing.

Two days after the special session began, President Otis Singletary warned of a reduction in University programs and in University programs and in the morale of faculty because of the session's intention of cutting funds. The general consensus of the faculty - already suffering economically because of limited pay increases that failed to keep up with inflation - was on of alarm.

By January, 1981, the universities were gearing up for what was expected to be a major confrontation with Brown over cutbacks to higher education's appropriation of general fund revenues. The governor would not appear before the panel until March, however.

Concerns about faculty salaries and morale occupied the interim. At the Feb. 11 CHE meeting, Singletary said it was an "illusion" to believe higher education could absorb further budget cuts, noting those already levied had led to reduced research, space shortages and what Singletary termed "the lowest (faculty) morale I have seen in 30 years of being associated with higher education."

His statement was supported by the findings of an American Association of University Professors' survey, which showed that almost half of the University's faculty felt morale at the University was at an all-time low. Singletary said low faculty salaries contributed to that opinion and indicated faculty salaries would be the University's number one priority.

In February, State Finance Secretary George Atkins told Singletary the state was facing a \$180 million budget deficit in fiscal 1982 and general fund revenues would be \$15 million less than anticipated. Atkins, who was touring the eight state-supported universities, told Singletary UK would know late in March how much of that \$15 million deficit it would be expected to absorb.

Singletary, who had up to that time refrained from cutting faculty and staff salaries, said some of the cuts announced by Atkins would have to come from those areas. The reductions, Singletary said, would affect research dollars received by the University, and would also deter the University's effort to raise salaries to benchmark levels. Salaries at that point were \$1635 below the benchmark, and Singletary said the gap could further increase by \$700.

CHE executive director Harry Snyder also added to the grim outlook by indicating late in February a tuition increase in the 1981-82 school year of 12 to 25 percent was inevitable, and voiced his concern that the General Assembly would trade the tuition increase for a reduction in the universities' general fund allocation.

Brown said new taxes might be a result of the \$180 million shortfall, noting the development of legislation for new revenue would be part of the 1982 General Assembly's work. The call for new revenue was endorsed two days later by Frankfort attorney Edward Prichard, then a member of the CHE and chairman of the Committee on Higher Education in Kentucky's Future, at a convening of the committee. The blue-ribbon panel studying the fate of higher education also passed resolutions asking that higher education be exempt from any new budget cuts and for higher education to receive at least a 17 percent share of general fund revenues in the 1982-84 biennium.

Further cuts, Prichard said, "will go beyond the muscle and meat to the bone. The next step is amputation."

He called the situation a "mess," attributing it to the \$189 million cut in property taxes legislated by the 1979 special session of the general assembly called by Lt. Gov. Stovall.

The governor visited the CHE in March, telling the panel \$20.2 million would have to be taken from the eight state-supported universities' general fund allocation. The cut represented 5.5 percent of the original general fund allocation. Brown said increases to faculty salaries should go through, noting part of the shortfall could be made up with minimal tuition increases. Brown, who earlier that month called the universities "crybabies," said the cuts were "something (the universities) can live with."

UK proposed eliminating positions and reducing catch-up dollars available to bring salaries to benchmark levels as a response to the cut, and the council later in April gave the University an 8.6 percent increase in tuition for Kentucky undergraduates and a 14.2 percent increase for out-of-state undergraduates.

The state's university system underwent yet another cutback in July, when Brown slashed another \$18 million from the system's appropriation. In little over a year, higher education's appropriation had fallen from the planned base of \$382 million to about \$339 million, some \$43 million less than anticipated and planned on when the biennium began.

On Sept. 15, the Committee on Higher Education on Kentucky's Future, renamed the Prichard Committee after its chairman, met for the last time and released its final report. Totaling 200 pages, the report asked, among other things, for an increase in funding for Kentucky's eight state-supported universities and a pruning of unnecessary programs. It also proposed the elimination of one of the state's three law schools. The report was presented to the CHE by Prichard Oct. 8.

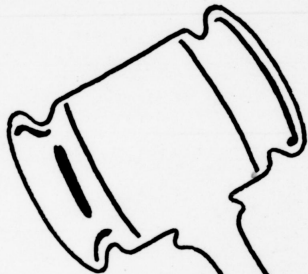
In October, students on campuses across the state banded together in six non-militant rallies against higher education budget cuts. The rallies, using as their theme "Higher Education is Kentucky's Future," drew thousands of students and faculty members. The largest, at UK, was highlighted by a visit from Brown, who promised continued support of higher education in his speech.

At its regular meeting Nov. 13, the CHE made one of its boldest moves against the erosion of state allocations for higher education by approving in principle the controversial "Bluegrass Plan."

The plan, a significant step toward providing adequate support for each university to carry out the mission developed for it by the CHE in 1977, was nonetheless attacked by four university presidents as being unfair and discriminatory to their schools. The presidents felt the University of Louisville, Northern Kentucky University and UK would receive a disproportionate share of higher education funds in the future, and asked the CHE to reconsider its decision on the plan.

The CHE was forced in January of this year to carry out that reconsideration when Brown revealed there would not be adequate revenue to finance the plan. Calling for a \$15 million cut in the plan, he sent it back to the council for review. After meeting with the universities' presidents to discuss options, the council submitted to the governor a new recommendation for funding which guaranteed seven of the eight state-supported universities at least a six percent increase in 1982-83 funding, with a provision to return to the Bluegrass Plan in 1983-84.

The governor can accept or reject the new proposal. He has indicated he has a proposal for how the \$371.1 million should be spent by the seven universities, which he will reveal in his State of the Commonwealth address in a few weeks.



The struggle

CHE overseer of state's universities

By DAVID PAULEY
Staff Writer

Following its creation in 1934, the history of the Kentucky Council on Public Higher Education has undergone changes from an all-powerful body to a more diverse, overseeing council.

After numerous revisions in the duties and responsibilities of the council, today it acts as a supervisory agency of the activities of higher education institutions (where appropriate) and an advocate for the needs of higher education.

The council was formed by the General Assembly based on a recommendation by the Kentucky Educational Commission to study public education in Kentucky and to make revisions in the school code.

The powers and responsibilities were to coordinate the work of the institutions — UK and (then) Eastern, Morehead, Murray and Western Kentucky State Teacher's Colleges — and to determine curricula offerings; to determine admissions requirements; to require reports from the public institutions' executive officers; to publish biennial reports of the institutions' educational and financial affairs; and to elect a part-time or full-time secretary.

The council was comprised of the presidents of the five institutions, one regent from each board of the state teachers' colleges, three trustees from the UK board, two lay members from the State Board

of Education, the Dean of the UK College of Education and the state Superintendent of Public Instruction (ex-officio chairman of the Council).

In 1948 the General Assembly gave the four colleges coordinated by the council the authority to award degrees other than teaching degrees, thus removing the word "teachers" from the names of the four colleges.

In 1951 the council joined the Southern Regional Education Board compact. This moved the council from only intrastate higher education coordination to involvement in interstate coordination and cooperation.

After losing some of its authority in 1952 — institutions were given the authority to determine their own curricular offerings — the council gained the president and a regent from Kentucky State College, which was removed from the supervision of the State Board of Education and placed under its own Board of Regents.

Also, three ad-hoc members selected from the six institutions began assisting the council with matters related to teacher education.

The council increased its membership to 21 with the addition of three voting lay members, who were the first Council members not directly associated with one of the public institutions of the State Department of Education.

Following many of the trends of the 1960s and 1970s, adding a number of other universities and colleges which included university status for four of the original five members, the council reached the format of responsibilities it follows today.

The council is now responsible for determining the overall needs of higher education and the development of a comprehensive plan for public higher education in the state. It also determines the amount of registration fees and approves admissions standards.

The council reviews biennial budgets for the universities and publishes an annual financial report and approves all capital construction requests in excess of \$100,000.

In addition to the measures concerning the financial status of the state institutions, the council approves teachers' education curricula and all professional schools and determines need for community and four-year institutions in specified areas.

All graduate degree programs, professional schools, and professional school programs must also be approved by the council.

Since the induction of these responsibilities the council has made major decisions in higher education, including the financial reporting system in-

itiated in the late 1970s to enable the council to compile basic financial reports on the institutions to evaluate needs and costs.

The council also completed a study of teacher education in Kentucky including a look at the type of education offered, the value of laboratory schools and the quality of the graduates in an effort to improve the program.

A long-term review of all academic programs at Kentucky's public colleges and universities with an associate and doctoral program review completed in 1979 was also an accomplishment of the council.

The council has also commenced a Kentucky Outcomes Project which includes the implementation of a longitudinal study and new ongoing studies in the assessment of general education outcomes.

Higher education issue in legislature

By DALE G. MORTON
Editorial Editor

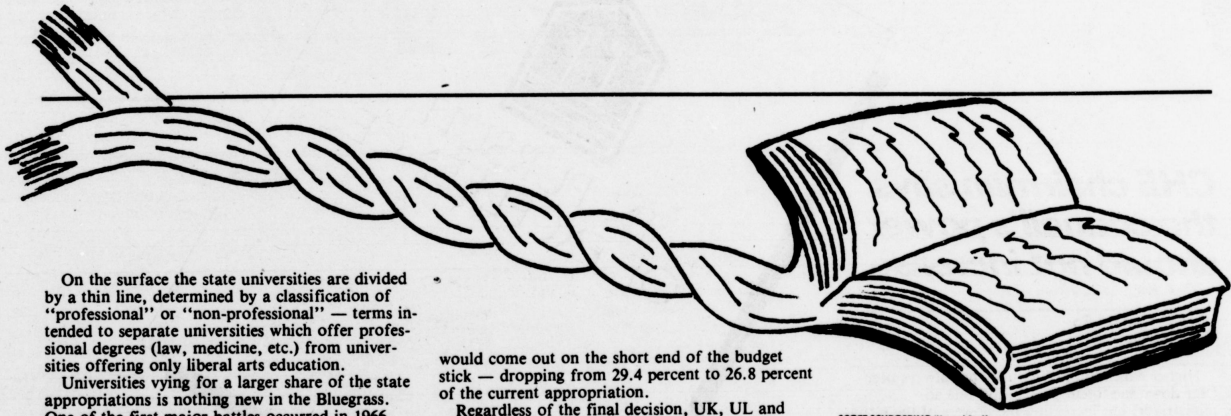
The following is an analysis of the current fight in Kentucky's legislature over funding for the state's eight state-supported universities and contains the writer's observations and conclusions.

Kentucky's embattled law-makers and university officials are headed for a political confrontation that could leave higher education in dire straits.

Although the main problem is ensuring continued funding for higher education, distributing the available revenue among the commonwealth's eight state-supported universities will be of prime importance to the legislators.

The knowledge that many would not be satisfied with their decisions faced the legislators as they convened in Frankfort for the 1982 General Assembly. The only comfort they can take is in the knowledge that the always-complex side issue of segregation will not be a factor, as Kentucky State University, long considered the state's black higher education institution, is not involved in the budget battle.

(The Council on Higher Education concluded last year that KSU was overfunded and recommended it receive no increase in funding for 1982-84.)



SCOTT SCHROERING / Kernel Staff

On the surface the state universities are divided by a thin line, determined by a classification of "professional" or "non-professional" — terms intended to separate universities which offer professional degrees (law, medicine, etc.) from universities offering only liberal arts education.

Universities vying for a larger share of the state appropriations is nothing new in the Bluegrass. One of the first major battles occurred in 1966, when the teacher's colleges — Eastern Kentucky, Western Kentucky, Murray State and Morehead State — were elevated to university status — an idea opposed by UK.

Another confrontation came in 1972, when the University of Louisville attempted to attain equal status with UK in research and service. This was the first year UK's state appropriations fell below 50 percent.

President Otis Singletary was quoted at the time saying, "This state can barely afford the one statewide University it already has, and I question whether it can afford two."

Figures presented to the CHE last November show UK's percentage of the state appropriation has dropped from a high of 62.44 percent in 1964-66 to a low of 40.66 percent in 1978-80. Current appropriations of 40.99 percent (up .33 percent from the last biennium) represent the first appropriation increase in 16 years.

However, these figures are distorted because less money is now being appropriated to a greater number of universities. This has caused the opposition from the "regional" institutions to grow — they tend to lose considerably in the long run.

This year the battle pits the universities offering professional programs such as law and medicine — UK, UL and Northern Kentucky University — against mission-orientated universities — Eastern Kentucky, Western Kentucky, Murray State and Morehead State.

The CHE's initial recommendation, nicknamed the "Bluegrass Plan," calls for UK, UL and NKU to receive close to 85 percent of the requested new money. This seemingly unfair distribution is defended by the council as reflecting the various educational purposes assigned to the schools in 1977.

It also represents an attempt to return UK to its original position — as the university of Kentucky.

Although complex in its rough form, the original proposal submitted by the council would allow the "big three" to receive 71 percent of a projected \$422.8 million appropriation during 1982-84. This represents a 3.1 percent increase from the current appropriation.

At the same time, the four remaining schools

would come out on the short end of the budget stick — dropping from 29.4 percent to 26.8 percent of the current appropriation.

Regardless of the final decision, UK, UL and NKU will ultimately receive increased appropriations.

However, the original plan was turned down. On Jan. 14, the council adopted a revised funding formula, but it still resembles the original controversial plan.

Need for a new proposal came after Gov. John Y. Brown informed the council that higher education would receive only an 18 percent increase in state appropriations for the current year because of a lack of money. (The schools had originally asked for a 24.2 percent increase.)

The new plan takes \$1.1 million dollars from the three professional institutions during 1982-83. During 1983-84 funds would be distributed under the council's original plan.

This move strikes a compromise between the opposing factions by guaranteeing no school would receive less than a 6 percent increase over current appropriations.

But, the four regional schools still opposed the idea of spending a majority of the budget on the three schools. No action has been taken to seek another budget revision — yet. If any action is to be taken, it is not expected until Brown has had an opportunity to review the current proposal.

If both Brown and the state Finance Department give their approval to the compromise proposal (submitted by CHE Executive Director Harry Snyder), the next step would be review by the General Assembly.

Administrators are not sitting quietly on the sidelines. Instead, they are sharpening their knives in preparation for a bloodletting that could, in the long run, have negative effects on the future of higher education as a whole.

Ultimately, final appropriations may rest upon the diplomatic abilities of the various university presidents, for it is no secret that hard-nosed lobbying for the support of legislators has been going on throughout the past two months.

Otis Singletary, Donald Swain and A.D. Albright (presidents of UK, UL and NKU respectively) do not object to the council's proposal. Increased appropriations would hardly be detrimental to their institutions' research and the quality of the educational programs each offers. Also, these three schools are in the best position to round up supporters from their contingents throughout the state.

But sitting across the political field are the regional university presidents, who argue that any further decline in funds coming on the heels of three forced budget slashes will cause irreparable damage. They contend this money should be returned if the council's "mission model" approach is to be approved.

Without a doubt, the underlying effects of selective funding could jeopardize the positions the two groups play in the overall scheme of higher education in Kentucky. It's a catch-22.

If all schools are funded equally no school would be able to operate well, but selective funding might result in a loss of quality at the universities not favored with adequate budget increases.

CHE chairman says the council's power should not increase

By LINI KADABA
Copy Editor

Higher education in Kentucky has always been "far down the totem pole," says one administrator, but increasing the powers of the Council on Higher Education is not the solution.

"We have the advantage of state-wide planning without the big bureaucracy of a single state-wide governing board," said Peter Fitzgerald, UK budget and planning director.

William H. McCann, chairman of the CHE, agreed. "With a more centralized (council), you lose the individual initiative at the lower levels."

The CHE is a state coordinating board in Kentucky with the power to recommend but not to legislate state policy concerning higher education. About half the states in the nation have boards like Kentucky, while the remaining half, including New York and North Carolina, have some other form that usually maintains more direct control.

McCann said there are some duplicated and unnecessary programs at the state universities and "there are more universities than can be justified in today's mobile society." (He said schools were originally set up according to geographic location.)

But McCann said Kentucky's eight universities

and community college system are "typical" of most states.

The funds earmarked for education, however, are not.

"We're not well-funded compared to other states," McCann said. Kentucky has always been "far down the totem pole" in education.

Fitzgerald said appropriations for state higher education as a total percentage of the state budget have decreased over the years. "That's a signal that (higher education) is of less importance as a priority than in the past."

Snyder, said, however, "(Education) enjoys a higher priority here than in a good number of states" and it must be viewed in the "proper perspective." For example, he said Kentucky appropriates more funds for highways and construction than does North Carolina, which gives more to education.

"The status (of higher education) is suffering and isn't up to the level of funding it should be. . . . But I wouldn't lay blame at the council's door," Fitzgerald said.

He labeled Kentucky's system, in which the universities each have their own controlling boards and the state has coordinating responsibilities, as "a reasonable system."

In the five years McCann has been on the council, he said a proposal for a single state-wide



board has been up for consideration twice. Both times it was considered unfavorable.

He cited other disadvantages of centralized control by a single board.

He said universities will lose their autonomy. "Just because there's one state board, doesn't mean there'll be better decisions."

Although the CHE was established in the 1930s, McCann said the universities had primary control up to 1963.

At that time, McCann said, "The general feeling of the public and legislators was that too much money was being spent with no control or coordination."

In 1972 the power of the CHE was increased substantially.

"I think being effective is a new role for the CHE in Kentucky," McCann said in reference to the increased size and statutory powers of council members.

Harry Snyder, CHE executive director, said Kentucky's CHE is "a strong" board with approval authority over university programs and capital construction and advisory authority over budget requests.

It has no control, however, over personnel or student services and little internal authority over the universities and community college system.

Snyder said he does not believe a more centralized decision-making body would be effective in Kentucky. "The statutory responsibilities are, for this agency, adequate to carry out the role the legislature has set for us."

Although a more centralized body would make the control of higher education easier, Snyder said it would remove the decision-making responsibilities from the institutions affected.

Fitzgerald said the system of higher education in Kentucky is "a reasonable combination of institutions. It affords opportunity and a wide range of programs."

Tuition increases, selective admissions policy and university mergers reported in CHE plans

By NANCY E. DAVIS
Senior Staff Writer

Before this year's General Assembly session, the Council on Higher Education made several recommendations to the state government for higher education funds.

It took the CHE all year to wade through the reams of paper and sit through hours of meetings to come to its final recommendations. The CHE decided on three proposals that will shape the future of Kentucky higher education if passed by the General Assembly, not only for the next four years, but for the next 20 years.

The Bluegrass Plan was so named by the press because opponents of the proposal say it favors UK and the University of Louisville. The plan, proposed by a financial subcommittee of the CHE, recommends a total state appropriation for higher education of \$385,677,300 during the 1982-83 fiscal year and \$422,833,800 for 1983-84, 7.5 percent increase.

The proposal was approved by the CHE on Nov. 12, and now it must work its way through the General Assembly before it is effective. If passed by the General Assembly and signed by Gov. John Y. Brown, UK will receive \$162.5 million in state appropriations in 1982-83, a 16 percent increase and another \$20 million in 1983-84, a 12 percent increase.

Western Kentucky University President Donald Zacharias objected to the proposal, calling it "devastating," because UK, UL and Northern Kentucky University would receive 85 percent of the state's higher education budget.

Under the plan, WKU would receive a \$2.2 million increase in 1982-83 and an additional \$1.8 million the following year. Other state university appropriations range from \$9.3 million (Kentucky State University) to \$87.3 million (UL) in 1982-83 and from \$9.3 million (KSU) to \$97 million (UL) in 1983-84.

State appropriation is not the only area touched on by the Bluegrass Plan. The proposal also recommends tuition increases. If the proposal is passed by the General Assembly, UK resident undergraduates will pay \$406 per semester, a 15 percent increase, and nonresident undergraduates will have to fork out \$1,218, an additional 7 percent.

This is not the only tuition increase in sight, however. In 1983-84, UK resident undergraduates will pay \$467 per semester, an additional 15 percent. Nonresident undergraduates also will have to pay another 15 percent or \$1,401 per semester.

Capital construction appropriation is another area discussed in the Bluegrass Plan. The only projects recommended by the CHE for capital construction funds are a health center at NKU (\$9.3 million), a UL business school (\$9.8 million) and a pharmacy building at UK (\$8.2 million).

The Prichard Report, a 206-page monster hatched by the CHE's Prichard Committee, is a proposal that recommends, among other things, establishing a selective admissions policy for Kentucky's universities.

The proposal recommends that community colleges maintain an open admissions policy but that UK and the regional universities restrict the number of students enrolled at the freshman and sophomore levels.

Protests were raised over a selective admissions policy, with many people objecting that students who have been denied an excellent secondary education (i.e., those from smaller and poorer communities) will also be denied an "equal access" opportunity for college.

The report said, however, that "equality of access to higher education is not necessarily the same as equality of opportunity to benefit from higher education."

Under the selective admissions policy, UK "shall place special emphasis upon the upper division undergraduate, the graduate, and the graduate and professional levels . . . (and) shall adopt policies of admission, including limitations upon enrollment, which contribute to that emphasis."

The committee proposed that each public university in Kentucky establish "basic or minimally acceptable college preparatory curricula to be required of all entering students." In the same vein, the CHE would develop a program to test the basic skills of students entering higher education.

General fund allocations for intercollegiate athletics may be phased out under the proposal, as well as the elimination of one state law school. The committee recommended that athletic programs that were not "self-supporting or supported by means other than general fund appropriations" (i.e., basketball and football) should be phased out over four years.

The report said the elimination "should not be viewed as reducing higher education's total financial need, but rather as a reallocation of appropriations to other higher education needs."

Of course, other issues are touched upon in the Prichard report, such as research, professional education, academic programs and so on. Many of the recommendations in the report were restated in the Bluegrass Plan, which the CHE approved at its Nov. 12 meeting.

The Cox Proposal, a resolution conceived by CHE member William Cox, was somewhat of a harbinger of the Bluegrass Plan. Although the proposal died a quiet death before it even got off the ground, its birth caused commotion among proponents of higher education.

The proposal called for several major changes in the higher education system, including the merger of universities by geographic area, such as Murray State University and WKU into the University of West Kentucky.

Other changes included the elimination of a law school, a dental school and one engineering school. The proposal also included the elimination of some or all other duplicative programs.

Although the proposal was quashed before it got a chance to be put into effect, repercussions are being felt in the Bluegrass Plan and the Prichard report. What remains to be seen is whether the legislature will approve the proposals and whether Gov. John Y. Brown will give higher education the support and funding it needs.

State and federal budget cutbacks affecting students

By BARBARA P. SALLEE
Senior Staff Writer

The current state and federal budget cuts have affected both the students directly and some programs that involve them, and have thrust many UK students into a state of uncertainty.

"I expected more money from the grants I received last year. They have been cut by more than half, from \$517 to \$227," said Nick Garten, a computer science sophomore. "I've had to spend my savings to continue at UK.

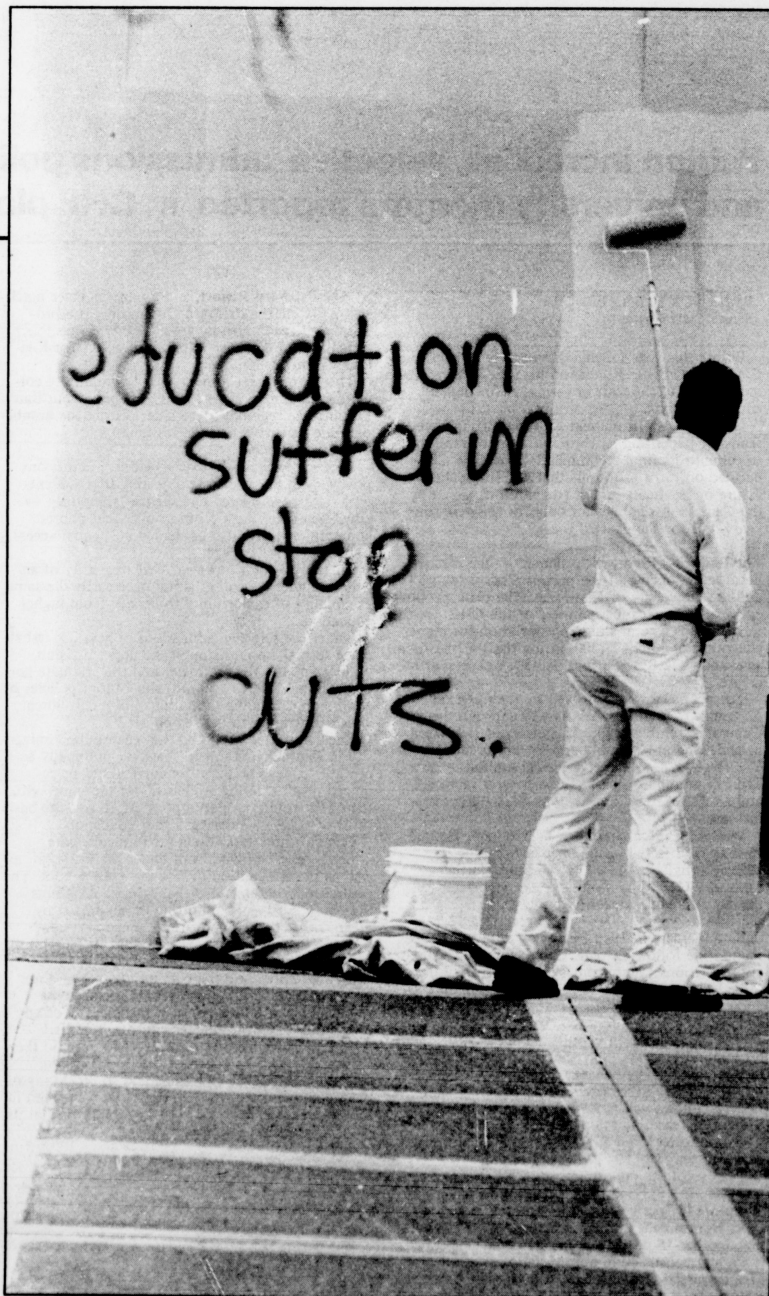
"I'm only working part-time to make more money. I'd have to drop out of school to build up my savings to continue," he said.

Danny Faber, a sociology junior, said the cutbacks in funding for the university have affected student organizations. Faber, who is president of the Socially Concerned Students, said, "SCS used to draw resources from the sociology department. Through the cuts, that department is barely making ends meet on their own. We can't draw money off them if they are strapped in that department.

"Due to the drastic budget cuts, we have to concentrate on fund-raising," Faber said. "For example, a field trip planned for the LaGrange Correctional Institute was formerly free. Now it costs us \$110 to take 20 people there."

Steve Conger, a telecommunications junior, complained, "With the cutbacks in grants, it may make

Higher education budget cuts in 1981 caused protests across the state and some vandalism on the UK campus. A Physical Plant Division employee paints over a slogan left overnight on an outside wall of the Patterson Office Tower.



"Where is it going to end? The students are between a rock and a hard place. We can't be pushed anymore without some students literally dying for an education"

it difficult for me to continue going to UK. I don't have enough money to live on.

"I'm caught in a Catch-22 situation," he said. "To continue attending UK, I'm going to have to make more money by working. But if I make more money, I'm ineligible for the grants I need to pay for tuition and books."

Conger said that in order to pay back his \$2,500 student loan, he will have to obtain a degree and get a job that would pay enough to pay back the loan in nine months, the required time to pay it back.

"The grants help," said Jeff Dwellen, a fifth year architecture senior, "but with rising book prices, along with other rising costs, I might not be able to come back here next year."

The picture painted by the students is dismal and most students interviewed saw little hope for those who rely on financial aid, or for the University itself.

One computer science student who wished to remain anonymous said, "I'm not on any financial aid. But I feel in my major I've been short-changed. I wait forever to get my printouts. I'm having trouble in some computer courses getting assignments through, but the teachers are too busy to help. No one has any answers as to why we have to wait."

"The TAs and professors try to throw the blame off on other factors, like an increase in the number of students and too little time. But I want to know why we have to suffer because of the so-called cuts. To get any time at all, I've been at McVey Hall all night — so have most other students."

The budget cuts have affected many students, if not directly by reductions in financial aid, then by limits placed on the teaching environment. As a result of the lost money, tuition will increase over the coming years.

One unnamed student said at the UK rally against budget cuts, "Where is it going to end? The students are between a rock and a hard place. We can't be pushed anymore without some students literally dying for an education."

Liberal Arts

Students moving away from humanities

By LINI KADABA
Copy Editor

*The way the world ends,
The way the world ends,
The way the world ends,
Not with a bang, but a whimper.*

— T.S. Eliot

The flower children have faded away. The Vietnam War has drawn to a close. The protest cries have quieted.

But the shattered ideals of the period have shaped the direction of American higher education, according to some UK faculty members.

"There's a sense now that things are slowly falling apart," said Raymond Betts, honors program director and history professor. "The system isn't working well. Very broadly, all those networks which make up our public life seem to be in a state of disrepair."

"When one looks at the world today, there seem to be so few opportunities, so few things seem to be working well, the individual wonders what place there will be for him or her."

Joseph Engleberg, a physiology and biophysics professor, said, "After World War II, because of the terrible things that happened . . . professors lost confidence in themselves and what they were teaching. They lost confidence in the Western civilization."

Limited job opportunities, a failing economy, a loss of faith — these factors have created a shift in higher education from a liberal arts emphasis to a professional one.

This trend could leave the humanities and other liberal arts courses out in the cold — a state Betts and Engleberg say they fear.

Betts defined the general objective of a liberal arts education as creating "the all-around person, an individual capable of thinking clearly, discriminating judiciously, having the ability to make effective, even elegant, historical and literary allusion."

And without the background to make intelligent and meaningful judgments, the quality which distinguishes man from other animals would be lost, he said.

"I suppose to define a human being . . . the salient characteristic is the quality of thinking and reflection," Betts said. "I think with that in mind, the virtue of a liberal arts education is to enable a

person to understand him or herself better by appreciating the culture he has inherited . . .

"I could quote the Greeks and talk about 'the unexamined life not being worth living' and this is exactly what I'm suggesting that liberal arts do," he said. "They provide no professional training, but offer a magnificent perspective on life and you can't have the one without the other."

Engleberg agreed. "People don't realize that a human being without education would not be a human being. It creates humanity; there would be no humanity without education."

He defined an education "as something that roots the student in the universe, the cosmos . . . and in the tradition of his society, of his civilization."

He said American higher education has become specialized over the past 100 years with the introduction of the elective system and with the emphasis placed upon research at the university level, and the result, he believes, is the deterioration of education.

"At the moment, large universities like UK, aren't really educating students . . . They're places for training students in various areas of specialization," Engleberg said.

"Since to succeed in research you have to be very specialized, but to succeed in education you have to deal with broad questions, there is a conflict," he said.

About 1,000 years ago, he said universities were places where education took place, but "more recently, we have become a place where we train technicians in various fields." He explained that "technician" applies to every single major area or doctoral program.

Engleberg said he thinks a primary part of education is character development. "In the present universities, of course, one never hears that word. There's no concern about it, and it doesn't really

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education suffering

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enter into any of the education process."

One of the major curricula reforms in the 1980s, Betts said, was a return to requirements, and in this sense, he thinks the humanities will once again become a basic element in a university education.

Engleberg agreed that the establishment of the General Studies Program is an attempt by the University to "educate" students — but it is failing.

"The root of the problem lies in the fact that universities, such as UK, have enormous machines devoted to research and specialized training. But they have virtually no resources, no supervision, no control in the area of general education."

No new funds or faculty are necessary to re-establish liberal arts and education, according to Engleberg. "We already have a large faculty devoted to teaching general studies courses, but these courses are not contributing significantly to general education, because they're fragmentary, uncoordinated, non-integrated and non-cumulative."

Betts attributed this shift in students' attitude toward a professional education as an outcome of hard economic times. "It's a frightfully professional age that we're living in and the qualifier 'frightfully' is that the opportunities are not there, and young people are very much concerned. They're worried about obtaining a position or where they might go."

Engleberg pointed out, however, that physical and economical survival has always been a part of man's life.

He described the present economy as one of the "easiest" periods mankind has experienced, and thus he said the professional orientation of students is not because they are facing economic disaster.

"When people become very materialistic, it

means they've lost faith in their civilization and their belief system, their religion." He labeled it a "discouraging" problem rather than an economic one.

He said he thinks students are disgusted with life because they have no way to fulfill their hunger for beauty, wisdom and understanding.

The benefits of a liberal arts education apply to most occupations where responsibility is involved, Engleberg said. But, "the issue has nothing to do with what particular label a person has, . . . the issue has to do with being human."

"There are certain things in human existence, which are so fundamental, that we can never ask in what way they facilitate our everyday goals," he said.

The present times, however, are one of financial duress. Funds are short; priorities must be set.

"(A liberal arts education) enriches the life, but it does not necessarily provide pecuniary benefit, therefore it's the most likely to be considered unnecessary in a moment of economic crisis," Betts said.

He said that as the economy worsens, the aspects of education which will suffer the most are those areas which are "not profitable or easily measured in terms of dollars or cents."

Betts explained that UK, a land-grant institution, was established as an Agriculture and Mechanical College without a humanities emphasis in mind. The result, he said is "the humanities have always been . . . considered peripheral or secondary."

But, he said, "If a university were simply to be a vocational school it would lose sight of its primary function. A liberal arts education is not a luxury; it's a necessity for the understanding and definition of self."

Although Betts said much of the knowledge acquired by professional majors becomes obsolete within five or 10 years, while the liberal arts are a

lifetime investment, he admits a balance between the two is necessary.

"There has to be a balance between a professional exercise and intellectual experience which challenges the mind to rethink, reappraise accepted opinions and ideas," he said.

He distinguished between the two areas: "Professional training is concerned with the outer individual, with the ability of an individual to see, to analyze, to make judgments, which for the most part affects what lies outside of himself — reality."

"The liberal arts education affects the inner person. It is concerned with the values and qualities which that individual brings to the outer activity."

Is this trend toward increased professional education inevitable?

"It's only inevitable if a society is going to decay and disintegrate, . . . because for a society to survive it has to be infused with a spiritual quality which is just the opposite of specialization."

He said the need to nurture and consider important again the liberal arts aspect of education is "a matter of life and death for this society. It is the thing that holds a society together, that gives it direction, that makes people jump out of bed in the morning with the feeling there's something to be done and they're going to do it . . ."

Now it is up to the leaders of this nation and state, Engleberg said, for only when they will value "matters of the spirit" and focus on building a great civilization will the elements of education return.

Computer science, business administration, engineering — careers of the future; literature, history, philosophy — careers of the past.

Students are flocking to professional majors, leaving the liberal arts with declining enrollments.

"That happens whenever economic times are less than good," said Business and Economics Dean Richard Furst. However, he does not see this shift as a problem in education. "I just think that those who are concerned with it are overly concerned."

"When the economy slows down and jobs are harder to find, students become much more pragmatic and they seek out courses which will assist them in gaining employment."

Furst, himself, has a liberal arts undergraduate degree. "But I got my degree in a different time than today."

Today students are faced with a failing economy, diminishing job opportunities and increasing educa-

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tional expenses.

"It's tough to tell (students) to take all liberal arts courses if they can't get a job."

But even the professionals admit that a liberal arts background is essential for the appreciation and understanding of life.

"I don't think we should lose sight of the humanistic underpinnings of our civilization," said Roger Eichhorn, College of Engineering dean, "We perhaps have slipped in the other direction.

"People are always interested in having . . . the fruits of technology, enjoying the fruits of technology. At the same time there's a distrust of the people who bring technology to them," he said.

Eichhorn said that following World War II, the engineering profession realized the importance of the humanistic traditions of society. To this end, they introduced the equivalent of a half year of socio-humanistic courses, ranging from history to political science.

Though he said this amount is not "necessarily sufficient," he added, "It's about all we can afford in our curriculum. We can't give up more in a four-year degree than we're already giving up."

Eichhorn said he hopes the liberal arts courses which engineering students are taking are interesting and pertinent, so that they will continue to read and study in the liberal areas. "I'm not convinced it does that though."

Courtney F. Porter, senior vice president for the Lexington regional office of Booker Associates, Inc., said the first prerequisite for a job with this engineering, architecture and landscaping firm is the technical background.

Although liberal arts courses such as literature and history are not considered in the hiring process, the ability to communicate (both orally and in writing) is essential, Porter said.

"We have a great problem in the engineers being able to relate to the layman, whether he is the mayor of a city or a business man . . . We have to change our technical language to something the average person can understand," he said.

Porter said he does not think there is a trend in education toward either the professional or liberal arts direction. "(Students) are recognizing that a well-rounded education includes other things besides their majors."

But this has created a conflict, according to Porter.

"We're caught where we need as much technical knowledge as we can get, but we also need a reasonable amount of liberal arts. We can't sacrifice one for the other," he said.

One solution to this problem is expanded programs, for example, a five-year engineering degree.

However, Eichhorn said such a program is unlikely and even if it was instituted, the additional year would emphasize the technical aspects of engineering. "There'd be more technical, more practical-oriented design courses, rather than humanistic-type courses."

"I don't think they can look to the professional

schools such as ours and engineering to cut back enrollment just so (liberal arts) can fill courses," Furst said. "I think that's looking to somebody else to solve a problem that is more easily addressed and more appropriately addressed in those disciplines."

Furst said he thinks the declining liberal arts majors should pose a challenge to those who teach in that area. "I think it's up to those of us who believe in the merits of a liberal arts education to espouse the merits rather than wring our hands in despair over the shift (towards professional education)."

Although both Furst and Eichhorn support liberal arts courses within the professional curricula, they said they believe it is a two-way road.

"A liberal arts education should also include some study of the world's economic system," Furst said. "I think it's extremely unfortunate when we have college graduates who don't have even a basic understanding of the American free-enterprise system."

Eichhorn agreed with this view. "(Liberal arts majors) need to know what a technical education is and what technically educated people do, and why they do it and how they think.

"I don't believe we're succeeding on that very well. We're not well-equipped to teach the elements of technology to the liberal arts major."

Eichhorn said implementation of such programs must come from within the University. "It will have to depend on the realization on the part of University central administrations that that's an important thing that ought to be done; then it will be done."

Others question the value of higher education.

Furst recounted an incident which occurred to him at lunch with a bank president. "The bank president told me he thinks the lowest rate of return society has ever earned on an investment has been its investment in higher education."

Furst said it made him think about how society can measure the benefit/cost ratio of return on a higher education investment.

He cited immediate benefits such as advances in medicine, employment opportunities and an increased standard of living. But, he said, "There's something else . . . We feel the benefits; we appreciate things more. I hope we're better people. I hope we're more tolerant than we would have been."

It is when people are young and in college, said Furst, that they should question everything, and perhaps achieve the higher goals of an education.

"(The liberal arts education) is the thing that holds this society together, that gives it direction, that makes people jump out of bed in the morning with the feeling there's something to be done and they're going to do it . . ."

"We're caught where we need as much technical knowledge as we can get, but we also need a reasonable amount of liberal arts. We can't sacrifice one for the other."

Money-vs-Committment

Revenues need to be become available to maintain a quality system of education

By **BILL STEIDEN**
Editor-in-Chief

The future of Kentucky's institutions of higher learning is grim — it's an inescapable reality.

It comes down to a question of money versus commitment — are the people and political leaders of the commonwealth committed to maintaining a quality system of higher education?

As it stands, there is simply not enough money to go around among the eight state-supported universities. Even if the Council on Higher Education's Bluegrass Plan, favoring increased funding for the statewide universities over the regionals, is followed to the letter, the University of Louisville, Northern Kentucky University and UK will receive about an average 13 percent increase in their share of the state appropriation for higher education — barely enough to keep pace with the rate of inflation. That leaves only about eight percent apiece for the regional universities. In order to maintain the status quo at just the two major institutions, let alone the regionals, new revenues will have to be made available — and that means tax increases.

The argument put forward by Gov. John Y. Brown — that the universities can function with

less money by greatly increasing efficiency — is, according to Frankfort Attorney Ed Prichard, simply not feasible. Prichard, the guiding force behind the Prichard Committee, a citizens' group appointed by Brown to make recommendations concerning the future of higher education in Kentucky, has made clear in his public statements before the CHE that the philosophy of running universities "like a business" ignores the very spirit of liberal education.

Gearing course offerings to the requirements of business as Brown has suggested — i.e., emphasizing the administrative and technical studies in demand on the job market at the expense of "impractical" studies such as philosophy and the arts — will turn out "a generation of men who are strong on telemetry and space communications but who cannot read anything but a blueprint or write anything but a computer program" (John Kenneth Galbraith: "The New Industrial State").

The very definition of the word ("an institution of higher learning authorized to confer degrees in various special fields *as well as in the arts and sciences generally*") mandates that a *university* must present its students with a wide range of learning if it is to be more than just a technical school.

The Prichard Committee's report, "In Pursuit of Excellence," and the CHE's mission model budget recommendations for the coming biennium — the Bluegrass Plan — are both responses to this need. The CHE's plan in particular recognizes that, barring a miraculous increase in revenues, sacrifices in educational offerings will be necessary. It represents an attempt to maintain the necessary dollars for at least the continued functioning of the major universities in their intended roles.

This means that some program duplication must be eliminated in order to maintain quality professional programs, but such specialization among the universities can be achieved without sacrificing the basic core of liberal arts offerings necessary to maintain a free and open academic atmosphere.

New York, Indiana, North Carolina, Illinois and numerous other states already maintain such specialized university systems, concentrating money-intensive professional programs such as medicine, law and sciences on individual campuses. As Prichard has noted, it is not in the best interest of education for this state to maintain two medical schools, three law schools and eight communications schools with resources for each program steadily declining.

But the entire idea of pursuing excellence in individual programs and the overall university system will remain merely a matter of discussion without the support of the governor and the legislature. If, as in the past, the political considerations that have given us the present situation of eight universities competing for funding without real guidelines continues to prevail, all the planning and research that have led to these recommendations will become only history.

The traditional regionalism that has characterized the allocation of funding for education in Kentucky must be set aside for the good of all. At one time, it is conceivable that duplication of programs at numerous locations throughout the state was justified by limitations on travel. But the massive highway construction projects of the past two decades have not gone for naught — accessibility in almost every region of Kentucky, including the Appalachian East, has been greatly improved.

In short, it is time for Kentucky to enter the modern world. While it is a legitimate function of legislators to defend the interests of their districts, they will be doing their constituents no favors by joining the cry of the regional universities' administrators and students to maintain the status quo. Continued budget deficits, unless halted altogether or dealt with in a consistent manner — such as the guidelines laid down by the CHE — will leave the entire system in a constant state of flux, further devastating faculty morale and leading to an inescapable loss in quality of education.

It is time for a revolution in thinking about our university system. Today, Eastern Kentucky, Morehead, Murray, Northern and Western Kentucky Universities draw almost as much of their student bodies from throughout the state as from their particular regions. More than any other service offered by the state, they serve the population as a whole, and should thus be considered as a unified system.

Each university has its strengths and each its



weaknesses. These must be clearly defined and considered in relation to the funding that will be available in the future. Given clear choices in a framework built on logical priorities of needs versus resources, the governor and the General Assembly must then make the most difficult decision: determining which programs should be recognized for their contributions and adequately financed, and which should be cancelled in order to maintain the quality of others.

Our legislators should also keep in mind when making these considerations that as long as such decisions are put off in the name of political expediency, the talented students of this state will continue to make the decision to attend universities elsewhere in overwhelming numbers. And once they have departed, many do not come back, a loss that can be measured only in terms of lost potential.

If Kentucky is not to be denied its future, these individuals must be guaranteed an education at least as good, if not better, than can be obtained elsewhere. It is not a question of now or later, but rather now or never.

Debate on issues affecting higher education will be just a part of the Kentucky State Senate. Topics the Senate will grapple with include a federally-mandated desegregation order and the passage of an increased 1982-84 general fund appropriation to seven of Kentucky's eight state-supported universities.

