

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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Kernel Photo by Dave Herman

After a semester of debate, individual Free University classes are now initiating efforts to gain the status of student organizations. Last semester, Free U was refused recognition by the University as a single unit, due to the "mechanics" of administration.

Free U Controversy Settled

By JEAN RENAKER
Assistant Managing Editor
After months of discussion, the Free University controversy has been settled.

According to Jack Hall, dean of students, Free University as it was first conceived last semester no longer exists.

But classes which were a part of the original Free U now may seek recognition by the administration, and they may also affiliate with the off-campus version of Free U.

During last week's sessions of the new Free U classes, approximately 300 students participated, according to Spud Thomas, co-ordinator of several of the classes.

Three Classes Accepted

Three classes which were formerly a part of last semester's

Free U have been recognized as campus organizations: the Women's Liberation Movement, the Draft, and the Environmental Awareness Seminars.

Several of the classes are now closed to additional students due to a goal of close interaction among members of the class. Those classes are: the human potential seminars, encounter groups No. one and two, and exploring psychic principles.

Last semester, Free U was denied recognition by the University due to administrative "mechanics", according to Hall. He said that the University could not recognize the Free U as an organization and allow Free U then to add classes later. In doing this, said Hall, the administration would be delegating pow-

er to the Free U which belonged to the University administrators.

Now University Decides

As it now stands, the University decides whether to recognize each particular class applying for acceptance as a student organization.

Concerning these groups, the Free University catalog says: "Once a group is formed, the participants are free to choose the direction they will use to accomplish their agreed upon objectives, as well as the organizational arrangement which will best accommodate the shape and objectives of the group. The only administrative function of the Free University is to act as a collecting mechanism for such interest groups."

Walkout Halts Action On Voter Turnout Bill

By JIM FUDGE
Kernel Staff Writer

A power play between two campus government factions Monday night brought to a temporary halt action on a bill designed to increase voter turnout at Student Government elections.

The move came at the end of what had otherwise been a normal Student Government meeting during action on some bills that had been brought from the committee during the meeting.

The bill that caused the turmoil was one submitted last semester by Student Government representative Steve Bright in an effort to increase participation in Student Government elections and thereby, according to the bill, increase the legitimacy of the elected officials.

Elections' Move

The bill, Student Government Bill No. 1969-58, would move the elections to during advance registration for the fall 1970 semester. It also provides that polling places be placed as near registration tables as possible to give students ample opportunity to vote.

The controversial bill was brought up as part of old business that had yet to be acted on from last semester.

As soon as the bill came up, five people—Mark P. Bryan, Linda Hillepole, Jennifer Young, Debbie Fergus and Jan Teuton (all Greeks) got up and left.

Bright reported that before they left, Tim Futrell, SC president, called Ched Jennings, another representative, over and said, "Get them (the five) out of here."

This, plus the fact that 11 Student Government representatives were absent from the meeting, dropped the attendance to below a quorum.

Immediately following the departure of the seven representatives, Student Government representative Bill Dawson attempted to have the bill sent back to committee. But before this move could be completed, Steve Bright called for a quorum—which could not be filled due to the number present.

After Bright called the quo-

rum, SC representative Buck Pennington also left the meeting, later explaining that he did so because of his disgust at the early departure of other members.

The meeting gradually broke apart following the call for a quorum; there was lack of a formal adjournment.

Following the meeting, Bright said the departure of the representatives was of "no consequence," and that "several members of the assembly are for the same reason afraid to have an election involving 11 or 12 thousand students. They want another 3,000-vote election."

Bright also said that the bill is "still on the agenda, and will be the final order of old business next time." Leaving the meeting tonight only postponed the issue—it didn't settle it.

Though the bill did cause the end of the meeting, it did not do so before two other bills could be passed, and before registrar Elbert Ockerman could present proposed changes in registration.

Registration Changes

Ockerman presented a total of six proposed changes to be made in the registration process. Four have already passed the Council of Deans, and two failed to pass.

The four proposals that passed include:

All students planning to return to the University must pre-register in order to attend the next semester.

All new undergraduate degree students must pre-register in order to attend.

All students pre-registered must confirm registration by paying fees in advance by August 1 for fall semester and January 1 for spring semester.

Students who needed to change their schedule could do so by going to the Coliseum on Monday or Tuesday.

Ockerman explained that these four measures will probably be the ones implemented. He also explained that students with loans could confirm their registration with the confirmation of their loans.

Bills Approved

Of the two bills approved at the meeting, one concerned a

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'Kentucky Blue' Weaker Than Asian Grass

EDITOR'S NOTE: This second in a series of nine articles focuses on one of the most controversial drugs used today—marijuana—and reports the latest medical facts about the drug.



By RAY HILL
Kernel Staff Writer

In a recent issue, Life estimated at least 12 million Americans have tried marijuana. Probably only a miniscule percentage of the estimated millions are chronic users. But enough people have

used the drug to worry a lot of doctors, educators, and law enforcement officials.

What is this thing called marijuana that has recently become the center of so much publicity and controversy?

Cannabis Sativa

Its botanical name is "Cannabis sativa." Apparently Cannabis originated in Asia and the Mediterranean basin and spread via Africa and South America to Mexico. About 60 years ago it was first transported to this country as a drug. For several years it was used mostly by jazz musicians and members of minority groups, doctors report.

Marijuana is prepared by crushing or chopping the dried leaves and flowers of the female Cannabis plant into small pieces. The intoxicating elements are inside black microscopic globules of resin that form on the leaves and flowers. Recent research indicates that tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in the tiny balls of resin is the major intoxicating substance in marijuana, scientific investigators explain.

Hashish, a concentrated form of marijuana, is prepared by removing the minute pieces of resin from the plant to form a pure lump of resin. More potent than marijuana, hashish reportedly can cause hallucinations similar to those induced with LSD.

In America, marijuana and hashish are usually smoked. Although in Asia, the Cannabis plant is sometimes prepared for eating. Marijuana or hashish eaten is not as powerful as when smoked, doctors say. When eaten, the user may not begin to feel its effects for an hour. When smoked, the effects usually become apparent in a few minutes.

The effects usually last from two to four hours. Unlike alcohol, marijuana does not leave the user with a hangover. Marijuana's potency can range from weak to powerful.

American Cannabis Weaker

American Cannabis is normally much weaker than its Asian counterpart. This of course, means that American marijuana

contains less THC than Asian marijuana. Why this is so, researchers are not yet sure.

"The reason for our ignorance," says Dr. Harris Isbell, well-known researcher in the field of drugs and professor of medicine and pharmacology at the UK Medical Center, "is because of the inordinately difficult chemistry of Cannabis."

Kentucky marijuana, commonly called Kentucky blue grass, is like other American-grown marijuana, very weak when compared to Asian Cannabis, Dr. Isbell says. Marijuana grown from seed from Mexico or Thailand contains from 1.5 to 2.5 percent THC, as much as 10 times more than marijuana grown from Kentucky seed, he says.

Chemical analysis of two marijuana joints from Lexington, reported by users to be the normal "run of Kentucky grass" showed that one cigarette was weak, having .27 milligrams of THC. The other joint contained .6 milligrams of THC.

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Airplane's 'Volunteers' Should Be A Classic

By MILLER FRANCIS, JR.
College Press Service

There are times when criticism passes beyond evaluation and becomes advertising, and the review becomes a "hype," any one statement a "plug." This is one of those times. The Jefferson Airplane has created an album that is so rich in conception and so perfect in its implementation that little can be said in the way of "critical analysis," only: Dig It!

A few artists or groups perform on such a high level that dealing with their recorded work is more a matter of assimilation of something far beyond your capacities as a listener (much less as a writer): the judge becomes the judged. "Beggars' Banquet" was such an album, Dylan's stuff, the Beatles' "The Notorious Bird Brothers," anything by the Band, "Tommy," the Mothers of Invention, "Surrealistic Pillow," and now another one by the Jefferson Airplane, "Volunteers of Amerika" (shortened by RCA Victor, who did a generally lousy job of recording and pressing this album, to Volunteers).

The overall finished product is perfect Airplane music, with the added presence of Jerry Garcia, Steve Stills, and David Crosby contributing a broader spectrum of colors, and the nonpareil piano work of Nicky Hopkins inviting a deserved comparison

with "Beggars' Banquet" (just his presence guarantees a similar sound).

"We Can Be Together" is a love song to the revolutionary youth movement. (Listen closely and you'll hear the same rhythm underlying the alternative melody and lyrics of "Volunteers.") Just about the hippest thing I've ever heard in the way of "political" rock, this song combines militance in its verbal stance. ("We are outlaws in the eyes of Amerika/In order to survive, we steal, cheat, lie, forge, hide and deal/We are obscene, lawless, hideous, dangerous, dirty, violent and young" with a lyrical kind of sentimentality in the way it is performed. The "message" of the vocals and instrumental is expressed in another stanza: "Come on all you people standing around/Our life's too fine to let it die and/We can be together). Paul Kantner has everybody in the same boat in this song, everybody young, and the advice is as sound as can be: "All your private property is/Target for your enemy/And your enemy is/We."

By now you've probably heard that the Airplane sings those famous lines, "Up against the wall, mother" and they do; but the way the statement is handled in the context of this song is very clever and imaginative indeed. It follows a brief pause in the song

and appears after the lines, "Everything they say we are we are/And we are very/Proud of ourselves," so that these specific lines are emphasized, and sing like a piece of dialogue complete with quotation marks.

The Airplane is obviously more into tearing down walls than putting people up against them, and the song ends with a positive statement of cosmic revolution: "We must begin here and now/A new continent of earth and fire/Tear down the walls/Come on now getting higher and higher/Tear down the walls!"

"The Farm" is the biggest surprise of the album, one of two country songs undoubtedly inspired by the presence of Crosby and Stills, and containing some really fine pedal steel guitar by Jerry Garcia. The Jefferson Airplane is just about the last rock group I'd expect to find living on a farm, but this song is a hymn to just that kind of life.

"Hey Fredrick" is Grace Slick's tour de force, the best thing she's done since "White Rabbit." In that same vein of Spanish-influenced, Bolero-type building up of rhythmic intensity, "Frederick" matches some of Grace's freakiest lyrics. Is this maybe an anti-speed song?—"How many machine men will you see before you/Stop believ-

ing that speed/Will slide down on you/Like brakes in bad weather?"—with one of the most perfect singing instruments in all of rock music on top of a solo by Jorma (with wah-wah pedal) that must be heard, as they say, to be believed. Toward the end, the tempo is halved and doubled and everyone works their ears off, Jorma's shouting, screaming guitar over bass, drums, and tambourine.

"Eskimo Blue Day" is another one of Grace's specialties—cold, savage lyrics sung with eerie, sustained vocal lines and tightly controlled vibrato. "A Song for All Seasons" is the second country style song, and its lyrics fall into the category of Self-Criticism rock: after castigating another rock group for obtaining success at the price of internal stability "Well, the word, my friend, you know, is on the street/It's on the lips of everyone I meet/While you're climbing up the chart/Your band just fell apart/I guess your life

just ain't really that complete," the singer makes a fast exit from the scene.—"Well, my friend, it's time for me to go/I just can't be late for my evening show/You see, I've written this tune/And I hope that very soon/I'll be heard on Top 40 radio." Put this one in the same very high class as the Stones' rock song

about rock songsters, "Jigsaw Puzzle."

"Volunteers" is the mover of the set, a street fighting song if ever there was one. Most folks missed the boat on the Beatles/Stones controversy over "Revolution" and "Street Fighting Man"; so freaked out were they over the former that they stupidly embraced the latter for almost all the things it was not, missing both the muffled militance of the Beatles song and the cold cynicism of the Stones tune.

"Volunteers" is what we tried to force "Street Fighting Man" to be.

Evidently the Airplane knew exactly what they were doing because this song is just over two minutes long, guaranteeing convenient airplay. I heard it on an Atlanta station followed by John Mayall's "Don't throw rocks at policemen" thing!), and it is so simple in its lyric emphases and so infectious in its rhythms that it insists on being a sing-along. "Volunteers" is the 1969 version of "Get Together" (a love/peace/flowers song by the Youngbloods now resurrected by RCA Victor years later), which the Airplane recorded back in the hey-days of the Haight. The distance between the two songs is the distance we have travelled between the V-sign and the clenched fist.

The Jefferson Airplane loves the

Friedman Folk Album, Alas, Nothing New

By TOM BOWDEN
Kernel Staff Writer
Ruthann Friedman makes nice images.

With her voice, which is strong and insistent, with her guitar which furtively follows her voice, with her lyrics which glide and pop like soap bubbles, she makes nice images.

But, alas, there is more to music and lyric than soap bubbles which float nowhere, as Miss Ruthann is wont to do.

First of all, she sings folk music. The compositions are original, but nevertheless they are in the folk vein, which form is not renowned for its intricacy and depth.

Her themes are typical—she sings of love, nature and disillusionment, but she is seldom incisive.

Speaking of herself: "I'm all alone inside a big wet tear."

"No time in my world of lights and brights/No last times to make me so up tight/No tomorrows they're made for the blind/The soul of now to clear my mind."

Such unbridled hedonism coupled with mawkish self-pity hardly makes up the personality

Pianist Bar-Illan

To Give Recital

David Bar-Illan, highly praised young Israeli pianist, will present a piano recital at 8:15 p.m. Thursday Jan. 22 at Memorial Coliseum as a feature of the Central Kentucky Concert and Lecture Series.

All programs in the series are open to UK students upon presentation of both Activities and ID cards, and to purchasers of season memberships. No tickets are available for any single attractions.

The mercurial David Bar-Illan is an artist with a many faceted personality. Performing is the "core of his life, just for the sheer thrill of making music, and the opportunity of sharing this wonderful musical experience with others, and giving them, if possible, some joy."

of anyone whom one would want as a "Constant Companion," (which is the title of Miss Friedman's collection.)

Speaking of others: "Morning becomes you/Morning becomes your smile/Running to greet you/Sunlight would stay a while." What this is, is a very nice thought; it is simple, complete, and pleasing.

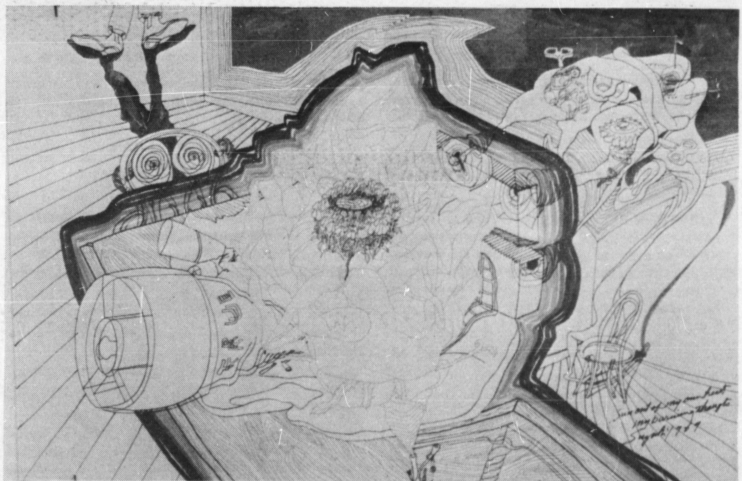
She has a zeal for the beauty of nature, which is well revealed in lines like the above. In her pleasing lyric about a utopia in and with nature, "Peaceable Kingdom," she writes: "Morning breaks the darkness and the stars will fall and shatter/You may look at willow trees and ask them what's the matter/The bud does not bloom the cloud cannot cry/And we cannot see to answer them why/Blindly we see that two things we be/Who would be one within the sun/Of the peaceable kingdom."

In her "confessions" song (one of which must be included in every folk album, a la Bob Dylan, Arlo Guthrie, Patrick Sky, Eric Andersen) she dips very low in her pot of cliches for her lines: "Well I travel with the gypsies because I like their easy ways/They do not criticize me for mistakes I made yesterday."

She even finds time for an oft-used polemic which lashes out at . . . well, at whoever it is she's referring to: "Too much greed in this wicked, wicked world, too much greed, Oh Lord." Sing it, sister.

And, like many in today's disenchanting generation, Miss Friedman seems to be waging war constantly against morality—or at least against the "establishment's" morality—and she says so in about the same terms as everyone else: "Damn the chaos and down with the fools/And don't bug me with all your rules."

To sum it up, if you like folk music, and in particular, female singers on the order of Joan Baez, then this album is a fair collection.



UK Artist On Bosch Kick

The painting above, by UK artist-in-residence James Suzuki, is inscribed, "Sun out of my own heart/my burning thoughts/Suzuki, 1969." Much of Suzuki's recent work, including this selection, presently being shown in the Gallery of the Fine Arts Building, shows a remarkable similarity to some of the work of Hieronymus Bosch,

the 15th century Dutch painter. The similarity lies in distended figures juxtaposed with seemingly unrelated inanimate objects, all of which bears no apparent relation to any real-world referents. Below, artist Suzuki (left) explains some of his work to interested viewers. Suzuki's work is being shown as part of a UK Art Faculty Show.



At Various Universities

ROTC Becomes Target For Demonstrations

WASHINGTON (CPS)— ROTC programs at Rutgers, the University of Oregon, the University of Wisconsin and Northwestern University have been hit by incidents of student disruption.

At Rutgers, the fire-bombing of an Army ROTC building set off a series of protests against ROTC that culminated in the arrest of 21 SDS members for disrupting a meeting of the school's Board of Governors.

The FBI is currently investigating the bombing, which did minor damage to window frames, curtains and an office machine. The next day, the dean of students cancelled an orientation session for freshmen scheduled by the Army ROTC when 40 demonstrators showed up. SDS had earlier announced their intention to stop ROTC from recruiting.

When a demonstrator tried to enter the meeting, a scuffle broke out during which many of the demonstrators were able to gain entry. They debated with 20 or so freshmen who had appeared for the orientation, but the meeting was officially called off. 461 are

currently enrolled in ROTC at Rutgers.

End To ROTC Demanded

Two days later, 21 students were arrested on trespassing and disorderly conduct charged for carrying before the Board of Governors their demands for an end to ROTC and an end to the institution's allegedly discriminatory treatment of Black and Spanish-American workers. 40 participated in all.

The disturbance, which took place in the President's Dining Room, involved the first use of outside police on Rutgers' New Brunswick campus in its history. The students began chanting after entering the meeting, preventing any official from speaking. When the University president announced the intruders would have to leave in ten minutes or face suspension, few left.

After ten minutes were up, the president, Mason Gross, said, "Those of you who are here are suspended from the University pending judicial review . . . Since you are suspended, you are now trespassers." Two hours later, 30 police in riot gear arrested the students and released them shortly on \$25 bail.

President Gross subsequently announced that henceforth the

school would not serve as a sanctuary from the law for student lawbreakers. He pledged university cooperation with local police in handling situations that previously had been dealt with under internal university regulations.

At the University of Oregon, three ROTC recruiters were splattered with animal blood during winter term registration by members of a group calling itself the "Women's Militia." Leaflets circulated read, "Avenge My Lai . . . Smash ROTC." The blood was hurled in plastic sacks.

Both the University president and the student paper, the Daily Emerald condemned the act, the former saying it was tantamount to goldfish swallowing, the latter saying it was a "less than feminine" undertaking that smacked of barbarism and savagery. The FBI has joined local police in investigating the matter.

On Jan. 3, some 35 Oregon students entered a meeting of a faculty ad hoc committee on ROTC, spraying the room with imaginary machine gun fire. The committee was charged with avoiding the real issue by discussing the accreditation and curriculum of ROTC rather than its abolishment from campus.

At the University of Wisconsin's Milwaukee campus, a faculty member and eight youths, five of them students, were arrested after they marched into ROTC offices on campus. Seven, including the faculty member, were charged with "misconduct on public grounds" under a state law which went in effect last August to deal with campus demonstrations.

Several military-related facilities in the area of Wisconsin's Madison campus were sabotaged or fire-bombed by a group identifying itself as the Vanguard of the Revolution. The actions came shortly after an Army munitions plant 35 miles north of Madison was subject to the first known air attack on an American munitions plant on its native soil.

Russian Journalists Begin Tour Of States

NEW YORK (AP)— Eleven Soviet journalists arrived Monday to begin a three-week tour of the United States under the U.S.—Soviet Exchange Program.

They will visit Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, New Orleans and Washington.

They are being accompanied by Norman E. Isaacs, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and executive editor of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times. American editors had toured the Soviet Union last August and September under the program.

"We do not wish to make any statement," said G. A. Vladimirov, the group's interpreter, after clearing customs at Kennedy Airport. He also is a correspondent for "Moscow News."

But not everyone was so reticent. Igor A. Geyevsky of the Soviet Academy of Sciences apologized for his command of English and quickly began interviewing the interviewers.

"Where can I buy some new American books?" he asked, explaining that he was working on a scholarly magazine and American politics and economics.



Free University classes for Wednesday are:
 Sur-real Photography at 6:30 p.m. in Room 111 of the Student Center.
 Albert Camus: His Philosophy and writings at 6:30 p.m. in Room 113 of the Student Center.
 Encounter Group at 7:15 p.m. in Koinonia House, 412 Rose St.
 Turning-On at 7:30 p.m., call Sue Johnson at 254-7682 or UK extension 3660.
 Zero Population Growth at 8 p.m. in Room 309 of the Student Center.

Coming Up

Free University classes for Thursday, Jan. 22 are:
QUEST. "Questioning University Education by Students and Teachers" at 6:30 p.m. in Room 106 of the Student Center.
Foods—Good, Bad and Indifferent at 7:30 p.m. at 341 Lexington Ave. Social Values at 8 p.m. at 350 S. Upper St.
 Impact of Science on Society at 8 p.m. in Room 137 of the Chemistry-Physics.
 The Air Force Officer's Qualification Test will be given Thursday, Jan. 22 at 6:30 p.m. in Room 206 of Barker Hall.
 There will be a Volunteer Programs Workshop on Sat. Jan. 24 in the small Ballroom of the Student Center from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. All interest students are invited to attend. Registration forms may be obtained from Anna N. Bolling, Director of Volunteer Programs, Human Relations Center, Room 120 of the Student Center.

UK Placement Service

Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with DeKalb County Schools, Georgia—Teachers in all fields, May, August graduates.
 Register Tuesday for an appointment Thursday with National Labor Relations Board—Graduates in all fields for field examiner positions. Locations: Thirty major cities. May, August graduates.
 Register Tuesday or Wednesday with Trane Co.—Agricultural E., Chemical E., Electrical E., Metallurgical E. (BS); Mechanical E. (BS, MS). Locations: U.S.A. May, August graduates.
 Register Wednesday for an appointment Friday with Caterpillar Tractor Co.—Agricultural Economics, Economics, Computer Science, Mathematics, Physics, Political Science (BS); Accounting, Business Administration, Agricultural E., Chemical E., Civil E., Mechanical E., Metallurgical E. (BS, MS). May, August graduates.
 Register Wednesday for an appointment Friday with Kern High District, California.
 Register Wednesday for an appointment Friday for Prince George's County Schools—Teachers in all fields. May, August graduates.
 Register Thursday for an appointment Monday with American Life & Accident Insurance Company of Kentucky—Accounting, Business Administration, Economics, Counseling and Guidance, Art, Biology, Computer Science, Diplomacy, English, Geography, Geology, History, Journalism, Languages, Library Science, Mathematics, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Public Health, Social Work, Sociology, Speech (BS). Locations: Ky., Ohio. May, August graduates.

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The Direct Primary

Occasionally a breath of fresh air slips into the stagnant political framework of our commonwealth which deserves the enthusiastic support of all factions. Such is the case with the joint Young Democrats' and Kentucky Federation of Young Republicans' proposal to institute a presidential primary in the state.

The leaders of the two organizations announced they expected a bill to be introduced in the Kentucky legislature soon which would make it possible for Kentuckians to vote directly for their party's presidential candidate. Under the present system party leaders from the state, representing the views of the party regulars who selected them, convene to choose the candidate for whom the state's votes should be cast.

Not only does the present system impose an unnecessary link between the people and the candidate their party chooses, but it

serves to hamper innovation in the political scene. Since the party leaders control the selection process of the convention delegates, the only method by which a new ideology can gain prominence is for its proponents to reorganize their party from the precinct level. This process is often impossible because of the solid entrenchment of the party line. When it is possible the amount of time, effort and finances involved are prohibitive.

The presidential primary might also serve a longer range function. It is conceivable that the added feeling of participation which the voting populace would gain from the primary would increase its political awareness, eventually making a more intelligent voting public.

The advantages to be gained from a direct presidential primary would more than compensate for whatever additional cost might be involved.

Kernel Soapbox

By GERALD A. THORNTON

No matter what your cause, it is a lost cause unless we stop the population explosion. This may come as a shock to many of my fellow young liberals who have been vociferously campaigning against war, poverty, and disease in recent years, but it is sadly true. Most, if not all, of the noble efforts to feed the hungry and eradicate disease throughout the world since World War II have failed because they were not accompanied by effective campaigns to lower birth rates to equality with generally declining death rates. In our eagerness to do good, we have kept the overbreeding masses alive to "do their thing," and as a result we have "progressed" to the point where an estimated half of the world's people are perpetually hungry. The great efforts to stop the stupid brutality of wars such as that in Vietnam shall be in vain if the world population continues its rapid increase. Starving people will not negotiate, whether they be communists, capitalists, or Catholic peasants in Colombia.

But as Dr. Wayne H. Davis has pointed out in his numerous Soapboxes, the United States is in no position to ignore the population bomb. The United States is seriously overpopulated already, and our 204 million people are reproducing at a rate which would double within seventy short years. Despite the highly important social, economic, and psychological causes, the main reason for big city slums, increasing crime rates, crowded highways and recreation areas, polluted air and water, the decline of real income to the average American and his corresponding rising taxes is simply that there are too many of us, mostly living in an orgy of affluence which is decimating our finite natural resources. This must change, or this country is ultimately just as doomed as the once proud civilizations of Palestine and North Africa which now lie buried under desert sands where once great forests stood.

You don't believe it? You budding young businessmen and economists, you lawyers, home economists, doctors, writers, artists, historians, agriculturists, etc.? Why should you? Admittedly, our expansionist, growth oriented system has always worked in the past. Capitalism; has worked, therefore it was good! But a bacteria population in a newly inoculated nutrient medium also grows much like our economy has grown in the twentieth century, only to collapse once its food runs out and its waste products accumulate to the point of toxicity. The continent invaded by our European ancestors was essentially as rich to them as the nutrient medium to my bacteria. With science and technology leading the way and being seriously limited only by intraspecific competition (the Civil War

and violent crimes), the new Americans raced to gorge themselves on the riches of North America, procreating like crazy all the way. In 1800 there were 104.2 acres of land for every person in the country, but by 1900 there were only twenty-five. Today there are only 10.6 acres per person, and of this only 2.6 acres per person are considered fit for production of food and fiber. By 1975 this will have shrunk to 2.25 production acres per person, the minimum amount deemed necessary to produce the foods for the diet of today's average American. Since, as Dr. Davis has shown, the population would continue to increase for a short time even if the birth rate dropped immediately to an average of 1.5 children per new family (because of our population-age structure), it seems certain that the level of American affluence that most of us have known in recent years is certain to decline.

Indeed, it has already begun. The angry cries of the overburdened taxpayers, the disappearance of recreation space, a badly polluted environment, and the plunge of the stock market are ample evidence that life is not going to be as rosy in the years ahead. Dan Issel won't suffer for his bonus contract next year, but the potential supermen that Coach Ray is recruiting may find it very difficult to achieve the status of a Broadway Joe Namath when they graduate four years from now.

The sad point about the probability of a decline in American affluence is that it is being caused by those who are supposedly enjoying it. It is the majority of middle-class American families with three or four children who are contributing most to our annual crop of four million babies, more so than the very rich and the very poor who often have extremely large families. It has been shown in Gallup Polls that American women want, on the average, more than three children, and this is what they get. A stable population would require an average of only two children per couple. The desires of Americans for both more children and more affluence are today hopelessly incompatible, and it is this point which must be brought home to roost.

So think about it. You longhairs and shorthairs, liberals and conservatives, and particularly the great fecund majority. Most of you will have families someday and I hope that you will love your children enough to limit their numbers to two. Better. I hope you will be concerned enough about their environment to take part in the campaign to popularize the two-child family. For remember, no matter whatever your other noble causes or ideals may be, they are a waste of time unless we control our own numbers.



THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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

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Dan Gossett, Arts Editor
Don Rosa, Cartoonist

Kernel Forum: the readers write

Leary's Bummer

To the Editor of the Kernel:

We are up-tight, afraid to feel good, afraid to be honest. Dr. Leary pointed out that too many of us are guilty of black and white thinking, seeing ourselves as better than anyone who is different, putting down others just because they are different. Brotherhood, love, sharing mental and emotional growth are important goals that we are forgetting.

While his criticism was just, Leary's alternatives were no different than his opposition. By telling students to confront their parents with their hypocrisy of pill-popping, boozing, and double standards, he increased the generation gap not only between the younger and older generations, but between us and members of our own generation. After warning of narrow

thinking, Leary described the good guys: the Woodstock group, acid droppers, and owners of VW's with flower stickers; and the bad guys: the older generation, straights, people who feel bad. Leary does not have the answer to society's ills; while acid lets him free, Leary made it very clear that everyone does not have the psychological and moral make-up to take the mind-expanding trip.

As a responsible generation our concern should not be to blame our parents for their shortcomings but to examine our own sincerity and genuineness. Now that knocking the establishment is the thing to do, it is time to take one step forward by offering alternatives to continue building a more democratic society.

RON M. KISCH
Graduate Student
Education

Fifth Column

By DALE MATTHEWS

Four score and eleven days ago my father brought forth on this campus a new freshman, who believed in liberty and was dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great student war, testing whether that freshman, or any freshman so believing and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a small battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of our lives as a final resting place, for those here will give their lives that this economic system might live. Is it altogether fitting and proper that we should do this?

In a larger sense we can dedicate—we can consecrate—we can hallow our lives. Brave men, living and dead, who

struggle, have consecrated their lives far above the poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, and it can forget what we do here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored men we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these men shall not have striven in vain; that this nation, by God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that peace of the people, by the people, and for the people of the earth shall not perish.

Pollution Problem Critical In Great Lakes

(CPS)—“When I lived in Chicago during the summer of 1967,” says Michael Doran, lecturer in Music at McMaster University, “my apartment was situated about seven blocks from the shores of Lake Michigan (otherwise known as Gitchy-Goey).”

“Most days the smell of dead fish penetrated into my living room, even when the windows were closed.

“Turning on the hot water tap one was invariably greeted by the smell of dead fish competing with that of chlorine. It was possible to make coffee and tea, but the stuff was undrinkable.

“From within a stone’s throw of the lake one could survey the magnificent solid silver band of rotting fish which lined the shore at the exact formal distance of five yards. Ah, Chicago!”

During the summer of 1967, as well, the Chicago lake front was graced by an oil slick that extended for some 75 miles.

The Cuyahoga River, flowing through Cleveland into Lake Erie is usually covered by a coating of petrochemical wastes averaging two inches in thickness. The river is considered a fire hazard. Last year an arsonist set it ablaze and two bridges were seriously damaged.

Indeed, Cleveland’s two fireboats wash oil from docks and pilings at regular intervals to minimize the risk of fire.

Cleveland is also one of the few cities which chlorinates its lakefront beaches in order to render them safe for swimming.

Lakes ‘Dying’

Meanwhile, the Great Lakes are dying.

Lake Erie has had it. In the last fifty years the effect of human waste and alterations in the environment has aged the lake 15,000 years.

Lake Michigan is perilously close to the point of no return. Its southern stretches are heavily polluted and contaminated, and this destruction is steadily spreading northward.

Lake Superior remains the purest of the lakes, while pollution in Lake Ontario is rapidly attaining critical proportions. Lake Huron stands as something of a halfway house between the purity of Superior and a cesspool that is Erie.

Taken together the Great Lakes drainage system constitutes the largest single body of “fresh” water in the world, containing better than one-fourth of the world’s supply.

In this case the word “fresh” is used only to distinguish the water from ocean brine, since in many cases the water in the Great Lakes is no more palatable than ocean water, and considerably less pure.

The entire Great Lakes basin

★ Local Pot Low In Intoxicants

Continued From Page One

Dr. Isbell says this demonstrates that the weak marijuana was probably grown in Kentucky as the user reported. But the stronger marijuana possibly came from somewhere else.

Blind-Buying Dangerous

“Also, this illustrates something few users realize or consider,” he says. “They don’t have the slightest notion of what they are getting or how large the dose of intoxicating elements is. They believed both these cigarettes to be Kentucky blue grass yet one of them was a good deal stronger than Kentucky blue grass usually is.”

Dr. Isbell says “buying blind” is a big danger, not only with marijuana, but with the other illicit drugs as well. “Users simply have no way of knowing how

supports a population well in excess of 30 million, compared with fewer than 300,000 early in the nineteenth century. This figure represents about one in eight Americans and about one in three Canadians.

Lowest Water Levels

By 1965 the water levels of all five lakes had dropped to their lowest levels in recorded history. Erie and Huron were some five feet lower than during the early fifties.

This does not mean much until one realizes that a drop of one foot in the Great Lakes water level results in a loss of some 2.75 trillion cubic feet of water.

This loss and all other changes which have taken place in the Great Lakes are attributable to a single cause: man. However, what man has done to the lakes, and what he continues to do at an accelerating rate involves many complex questions.

While Lake Superior is the largest and the purest, as well as the deepest of the Great Lakes, with a surface area in excess of 30,000 square miles and a maximum depth of 1,333 feet, it is also the most delicate of the five.

Being relatively cold and pure, the lake is more drastically affected by even small increases in pollution.

Hence, while remaining “pure” by human consumption standards, fish catches have declined drastically since World War II. The annual catch is now about one-third of what it was in 1941.

Water ‘Soft’

Because the water of Lake Superior is soft, heavy metals such as copper, iron and zinc are highly toxic in low concentrations. Fish species in the lake are sensitive to metals and could be seriously affected in terms of behavior and reproduction if exposed to even minute levels of pollution.

Further, the lake’s purity and coldness means that it reacts more slowly in recovering from pollution damage than might, say, Lake Erie (were it not for the fact that Erie has been subjected to immense pollution). The self-purging rate of Lake Superior has been estimated at well over 500 years—that is how long it would take for the lake to clean itself naturally.

Two examples of industrial pollution will suffice to indicate the great danger present to Lake Superior, as well as to all drainage basins. They are the refining of low-grade Taconite iron ore and the pulp and paper industry.

Taconite refining is a complex procedure of crushing and grinding the ore into fine particles and magnetically separating the iron from the residual dust and concentrating the iron into pellets of magnetite.

In the process some ten thou-

sand gallons of water are used in order to produce a single ton of iron pellets. The waste residual of dust, or tailings, is produced at a rate of about two million tons per million tons of pellets.

The Reserve Mining Company, at its Silver Bay plant on Lake Superior discharges some 500,000 gallons of water per minute as part of its taconite refining process.

Delta Built

By December, 1967, twelve years after it had begun its operations, the Reserve plant had produced a delta stretching more than a mile out into the lake which was composed entirely of such waste “tailings”. This delta included only about 45 percent of the total waste debris of some 175 million tons produced by the one plant in a dozen years—the rest having been dispersed into the lake.

These tailings included a variety of dangerous metals, such as zinc and cadmium.

The process of destroying the environment in order to produce paper begins with the cutting of logs. Even assuming that a given woodlot is “farmed”—that is, replanted and not recklessly mowed down—the shipping of logs to the mill entails considerable destruction. Rivers are bulldozed so that the logs will not be caught by obstacles on the way to the mill.

This bulldozing of river beds certainly removes rocks, branches and other obstructions. It also destroys the spawning grounds for sturgeon, trout, and salmon. Once the logs reach the mill they are cut into four to six foot lengths, then sent into a barking drum which strips the bark from the logs. This bark is sometimes blown into a boiler and burned, but a good deal of it simply escapes into the sewer and ends up in the lake.

It is the part of the process which is a major polluter of water, and the chemical recovery process which is a major polluter of the air.

Michigan Problem Similar

The pollution problems that begin in Lake Superior are duplicated in Lake Michigan. There, heavy concentrations of industry produce vast quantities of chemicals and sewage, the better part of which are dumped raw or only partially treated into the lake.

There are more than twelve major fossil- and nuclear-fuel thermal power plants along Lake Michigan. These produce what is called “thermal pollution.” As part of the production of electricity these plants must use vast quantities of water as coolants.

Fish are especially vulnerable to thermal changes in water. Their greatest susceptibility is during reproduction, when their range of permissible temperatures is quite narrow.

One of the most important effects of a thermal rise in a lake area is that of synergistic action. Synergism is defined as the simultaneous action of separate agents which together have a greater total effect than the sum of their individual effects.

A temperature rise in water increases the lethal effect of toxic substances, such as potassium cyanide and O-xylene upon fish. Since domestic and industrial wastes are numerous in the Great Lakes, the likelihood of synergistic effects is common under any circumstances, and seriously aggravated wherever there is thermal pollution.

Similarly, as the water temperature rises, the metabolic rate of fish rises as well. Hence the need for oxygen increases as the available oxygen decreases.

Fish Killed

Equally important, while fish can often live in relatively high temperatures, those temperatures frequently make it impossible for the fish to seek food or behave normally. Thus, fish are not so much killed outright as rendered incapable of survival.

All heavy industries, as well as thermal electric power stations, use vast quantities of water. Steel, automaking, petrochemicals, metal refining, textiles—all require vast amounts of water for cooling and cleansing purposes. Much of this is discharged back into the lakes as effluent. Some is lost as evaporation.

Annual use of water along the Great Lakes runs at approximately 60,000 cubic feet per second, for industry, municipalities and agriculture. Of this amount, some 2,300 cubic feet per second are used up—i.e., do not return to the lakes.

The accelerating growth of industrialization, of industrial populations, of irrigation in agriculture, and of thermal electric power stations entails a rapid increase in water usage. Water that is already polluted can, we expect, only be polluted more.

The use of pesticides has been so loosely controlled over the last few decades that these now permeate the environment.

Fruit Belts Bear Pesticides

The large fruit belts around Lake Michigan, Western Lake Erie, and the Niagara region off Lake Ontario, are major sources of pesticides which end up in the lakes.

In the Green Bay area of Lake Michigan agricultural soils tested for chlorinate pesticides were found to contain concentrations as high as 7,800 micrograms per kilogram. Maximum concentrations found in bottom sediments approached 3,000 mi-

crograms per kilogram—more than two million times that of the overlying water. The algae contained still greater amounts than did the bottom sediments.

The eggs of Coho salmon introduced into Lake Michigan were found to contain pesticides.

Lake Erie constitutes a sad, sad story. The central core of the lake is dead, a desert which already cannot support most kinds of aquatic life.

There occurred a serious oxygen-depletion in Lake Erie over the summer months. As a result, an iron compound is beginning to break down, releasing the nutrients in the sediment. These nutrients are particularly welcome to algae which thrive upon them.

If the process of oxygen depletion continues it is quite conceivable a catastrophic bloom of algae will, within a few years, turn Lake Erie into a huge swamp, rendering it unfit for recreation, navigation, and as a source of water.

Lake Ontario is rapidly following Erie in terms of pollution. Excess nutrients already have turned many popular beaches into ghastly spectacles of rotting scum and algae, unfit for any kind of human use. Oil and chemical spillages and seepages are inexorably destroying the wildlife in this lake as in all the others.

At present rates of destruction, we will not have long to wait before the limit will have been reached and passed, as it has been reached and passed in Lake Erie, when remedial action will have come too late.

Counseling

If your present program is pre-med, biology, chemistry, public health, physics, math, or engineering—career counselling will be given Wednesday at 4 p.m. in Room 153 in the Chemistry Physics Building, concerning professions in medicine, radiation biology, medical radiation and radiological health.



OMBUDSMAN — a person appointed to receive and investigate complaints made by individuals against abuses . . . of public officials.

—Webster’s Seventh New College Dictionary

Frank Coats, Kernel Associate Editor, is our ombudsman. In addition to his regular duties with *The Kernel*, he has been appointed to act as liaison between our readership and *The Kernel* Editors. If you have a gripe about Kernel News coverage or editorial policies, if you have suggestions how we can better serve you, or if you would like to help us improve by joining our staff . . .

Call Frank at 2320 or 2321 or come in and see him in Room 113 of the Journalism Building. He’s waiting to talk with you.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

TOMORROW: Deborah’s story.



The Graphics Of Grass

By RAY HILL

In the above photograph a group of young people are smoking marijuana.

On the left is a marijuana plant. Reportedly, the plant sometimes attains a height of 15 or 20 feet. The female plant and male plant are similar in appearance. The major difference between the two is in the shape of their leaves and flowers. The female plant is used for smoking.

Marijuana, to be effective as a mind-affecting agent, experts report, must be harvested in the fall of the year and prepared correctly. Because Kentucky marijuana is weak to begin with, and is often harvested and prepared incorrectly, the user reportedly may frequently receive little or no effect from it.

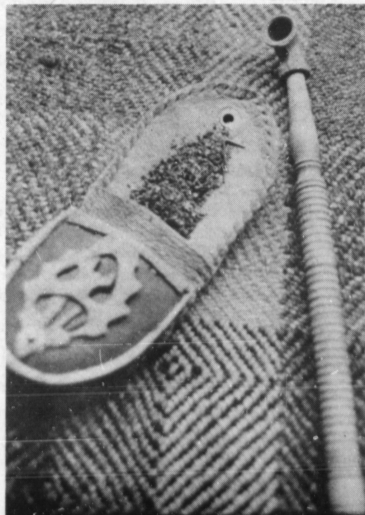
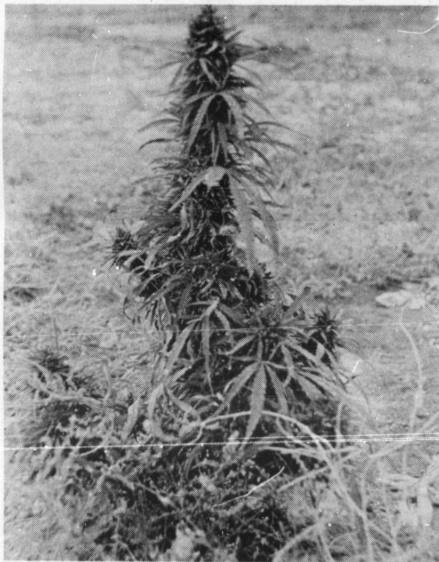
In the picture at the bottom left is processed marijuana.

High potency marijuana, even if harvested and prepared correctly will soon lose its potency if it is kept in warm temperatures, researchers report. If marijuana is refrigerated, its potency remains intact.

The range of responses by those who smoke marijuana varies greatly. Some users report feeling euphoric, others claim heightened intellectual and creative abilities, and others—nothing. About the only positive thing people agree on about pot is that it is illegal.

At bottom right, a cake of hash rests against a match box. Hash is prepared by removing the tiny bits of resin from the leaves and flowers of the female plant and forming a solid lump of resin, rich with the intoxicating substance tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).

Enough THC can produce hallucinations in the user similar to those induced with LSD. But researchers do not believe they are caused in the same way.



'Lack Of Privacy' Bugs Tennessee's Mears

By JEFF IMPALLOMENI
Kernel Staff Writer

A disappointed Ray Mears had another reason to spurn the Bluegrass state Saturday. His team's 68-52 loss, their fourth SEC setback, wasn't the only thing that upset him.

Mears, before coming out of the visiting teams' dressing room to talk to newsmen, lectured his boys on some of the reasons they lost to UK.

Emerging from the dressing room, after a rather lengthy meeting, a fiery Mears learned that several reporters had overheard what was said.

"Aren't we entitled to any

privacy?" Mears said. "I thought that was what closed doors are for."

Mears really didn't say anything new or secret in the dressing room. The only newsworthy fact stated was that he didn't expect Tennessee to beat UK on the boards; he did expect Tennessee to beat them with brains.

"We've got brains," Mears said, "something they don't have."

Is it possible that a team can be 13-0 and ranked number two in the nation and still not have any brains? Can a coach who has won more games than any other college coach fail to

teach his players what to do with the basketball?

Mears did praise Kentucky for its front line play, which is only natural since UK's front line outscored the entire Tennessee team, 53-52.

Best In America

"They have got the best front line in America," he said. "They have two boys who are going to be drafted number one by the pros, (Dan) Issel and (Mike) Pratt."

"Issel always looks great to me," Mears said, but indicated that Pratt was the one who was the most improved player on the Kentucky squad.

Mears summed up the ballgame by saying, "The key to the whole thing is getting Croft out of the ball game. We were playing with three guards in there and when we take him out we have four."

Good First Half

"The first half we played real good. We played as good as we can play," Mears said. "They ought to blow us out of the gym, though. They have a great team."

Mears said he felt UT could have contained Kentucky in the second half as well as it did in the first half if only Croft did not have to retire because of his fourth foul.

"We could have contained their fast break in the second half if we had our people in there," he said. "We couldn't let them get all the rebounds and when Croft came out we had to use the four guards. We had no size or strength in there."

Mears praised Bob McCowan by saying he "did a good job. He hit the shots we were hoping we didn't have to worry about."

Of course this was when we didn't have our personnel in there. Croft was sitting beside me."

Fast Break Hurt UT

Another reason for Tennessee's biggest loss to UK under Mears was the Kentucky fast break. "UK got about five fast breaks," Mears said.

"Our defensive man was not getting back. It's because he hasn't played, but when you're putting him in against a bunch of thoroughbreds, its tough."

Despite the beating Mears received in Kentucky, he indicated that he likes to play away from home. "It toughens you up, both physically and mentally," he said.

He concluded that, though Kentucky has a great offense, things may be a little different March 7 in Tennessee. While not stating that Tennessee could beat Kentucky, Mears left the door open with "We'll be there."

UK-UT. A Defensive Comparison

The statistics were not the ordinary kind kept at a basketball game, but coach Adolph Rupp had a reason for having certain things recorded for himself about the UK-UT game.

"They claim they have such a good defense," Rupp said, then he looked to his set of statistics.

The figures showed that Tennessee had the ball 27:04, while Kentucky had the ball 12:56.

Tennessee took 47 shots for an average of 33 seconds a shot. However, nine of them were second shots, so they shot every 43 seconds from the field.

Kentucky, on the other hand,

took 50 shots, an average of a shot every 15 seconds. "They think we had about eight tips," said Rupp, "so that makes it a shot every 23 seconds."

Tennessee made a basket every 1:21, while Kentucky made one every :35.

Guard Jimmy England had the ball 16:30 and dribbled it a total of 2,079 times.

Noting that UK won 68-52, "it seems obvious who had the better defense," Rupp said.

Casey 'Will Not Play'

Mike Casey definitely will not play basketball for UK this year.

Casey, injured in an automobile accident last summer, started practicing with the team last week. His return prompted much speculation over whether or not he would play this season.

Although coach Adolph Rupp said Casey wouldn't be able to play, rumors persisted that Casey would be in the lineup before the season's end.

Casey squelched all rumors of that Monday.

"I won't play this year," said the Shelby County native. "I talked to coach Rupp this morning about it—I won't be playing this year."

Although he is working out with the team, Casey's ankle has bothered him. Casey's ankle is still stiff and it'll be at least three months before he can use his ankle well enough to play, Rupp said.

PERSONAL MESSAGES IN THE KENTUCKY KERNEL
CLASSIFIED COLUMN BRING RESULTS.

Tracksters Fare Well At UT

By LENNIE UNDERWOOD
Kernel Staff Writer

Despite car trouble, bad practice conditions and different track rules, the UK track team fared quite well in the Tennessee Federation Meet Saturday at Tennessee's Stokely Fieldhouse.

The one day meet attracted over 20 schools, including several Southeastern Conference, Ohio Valley Conference and Atlantic Coast teams.

UK track coach Press Whelan was pleased with the team's performance, despite circumstances which hampered the UK tracksters.

"We had car trouble just north of Knoxville and several boys arrived late and were unable to adequately warm up; also, practices were limited last week because of the bad weather," Whelan said.

Women's Basketball Will Begin Soon

The Double T's, defending women's intramural basketball champions, will start defense of its title Jan. 27th when the women's tournament begins.

The women's intramural program is under a new director, Miss Sue Feamster. She is a former physical education teacher who "hopes more women will become interested in intramural participation. We need girls to score and time in many of our tournaments. This is also considered active participation and for those who are less skilled or just want to help, their efforts will be appreciated as well as rewarding."

Last year 23 teams competed in the tournament. Deadline for entries in this year's tournament is 5 p.m., Jan. 21, at Alumni Gym.

An officials clinic will be held in the Women's Gym at 3:30 p.m. on Jan. 23. All women interested in officiating during the basketball tournament must attend the clinic.

"Tennessee track officials would not allow us to wear spike shoes on their tartan track and this was somewhat of an abrupt change for us," explained Whelan.

The most outstanding performance for UK was that of sophomore John Stuart, who finished first in the shot put competition with the second best throw of his career, 58-4½. His best throw of 58-7 came in a Chicago outdoor meet last semester.

Stuart's teammate, freshman Tom Johnson, finished second with the best throw of his young career, 56-1.

Shot put coach Richard Borden was tremendously pleased with his pupils' showings and thinks they could break the 60-foot mark this semester.

Ray Sabbatine won the 35-pound weight throw contest with a UK record toss of 51-1½.

In other field competition, junior Bill Lightsey finished second in the long jump with a 23-3 jump.

Triple jumper Mike Stutland set a UK record with his 48-11 jump, but could only salvage second place to Jeff Gable, SEC champion from Tennessee.

UK's Martin Norsworthy finished second in the pole vault event. The winner was Bob Sprung of Tennessee with a record vault 14-1.

In the track competition Jim Green was clocked at 50.6 as anchor man in the mile relay and sophomore Don Weber won his heat in the mile run with a time of 4:33.

"Next week we head to Ohio State for the Midwest Federation Championship," Whelan said. "We're hoping to better our fifth place finish of last year."

We're all looking forward to the SEC championship in Montgomery, Ala., on February 27th and 28th," Whelan exclaimed enthusiastically, "we're confident of a good showing."

A SECOND COMING
Grand Funk's New Album on Record & Tape Produced by Terry Knight

GRAND FUNK

Dr. Levy Discusses Own Court Martial

By RAY HILL
Kernel Staff Writer

If 10 percent of American soldiers opposed the Vietnam war in an organized way the war would end in about three weeks, former Army officer Dr. Howard Levy told a packed Medical Center Auditorium yesterday evening.

Dr. Levy, a dermatologist, was court martialed June 3, 1967, and sentenced to three years of hard labor for refusing to give medical training to Green Berets. He was released Aug. 7, 1969, reportedly for good behavior.

At his court martial, the Army charged Dr. Levy with refusing to train Green Berets, for uttering statements intended to cause GI's to be disloyal and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, he said.

He said he refused to train the Green Berets because the Special Forces role is to win a village in Vietnam over to the U.S. by sending a medic into the hamlet. The medic produces a few dramatic cures and wins the village's confidence. Then the rest of the 12-man Special Forces unit moves into the village, he said.

Violates Geneva Accord

Because the Green Beret is both a medic and a combat soldier, he violates the Geneva Accord of 1926, Dr. Levy said.

Dr. Levy said he told the court martial officers he couldn't "in good conscience" train the Green Berets. The Army court replied that medical ethics are not a de-

fense in the military, he said.

The second charge, that he had uttered statements intended to cause disloyalty, he defended by saying he was entitled to freedom of speech. But the military didn't agree, he said.

The third charge, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, Levy said he answered by saying a person couldn't be an officer and a gentleman. "They are a contradiction in terms," he said. "It's impossible to be both at the same time."

Freedom Of Speech Defense

"We were using freedom of speech and the constitution as a defense," he went on. "But there is no freedom of speech and medical ethics was no good" as a defense. "All this was irrelevant anyway. Because the charges had nothing to do with why I was court martialed."

He was court martialed, he said, in 1967 "when a few GI's were beginning to dissent about Vietnam." The Army used him as an example, he said. "The Army was saying, look baby, this is what we do to physicians, officers, who disapprove of the war. You can imagine what we're going to do to you privates."

Dr. Levy was stationed in Fort Jackson, S.C. at the time of his court martial. A few months after his court martial "a group of GI's got together and wanted to use chapel number one in Fort Jackson to pray for peace.

The chapel was locked. They congregated in front of it one night and began to pray," he said. "An MP came by and ordered them to get off their feet and stop praying."

Coffeehouses Open

A few months after that, anti-war coffeehouses began to open up, he said. They have been called public nuisances. "But the only public nuisance in Columbia, is Fort Jackson," he said. "Fort Jackson should be off limits and the coffeehouse on limits."

Levy said physicians in the Army should do more than just treat the wounded and sick. "They should do everything in their power to end the war," he said.

He said the Green Berets and the Peace Corps are both being used for political purposes. Comparing the two is like comparing "rotten apples with rotten pears," he said. He added, however, that "sincere, dedicated people" are in the Green Berets and the Peace Corps.

His two primary jobs presently, Dr. Levy said, are working with a medical organization in New York to bring better health care to New York's poor people and helping organize GI's against the war "mostly through coffee houses."



Kernel Photo by Bob Brewer

"The U.S. Army is a racist society run by a bourbon-slurping caste system," said Dr. Howard Levy last night to a full auditorium in the Medical Center. Captain Levy was court-martialed for refusing to give medical training to Special Forces troops headed for Vietnam. He was sentenced to prison, served over two years, and now is out, working as a doctor in New York.

★ SG Bill Halted

Continued From Page One

liquor license for the Student Center and another "Student Lawyers."

The liquor license bill is a petition to the Business Affairs office to seek an outside distributor to sell beer in the Student Center, under certain regulations stated in the bill pre-

scribing conditions under which, and to whom, the beer would be sold.

The other bill that was passed appointed presidential assistant Phil Dunagan to head a committee to make suggested revisions in the Student Code to provide student lawyers for students involved in the University judicial process.

— CLASSIFIED —

Classified advertising will be accepted on a pre-paid basis only. Ads may be placed in person Monday through Friday or by mail, payment enclosed, to THE KENTUCKY KERNEL, Room 111, Journalism Bldg.

Rates are \$1.25 for 20 words, \$3.00 for three consecutive insertions of the same ad of 20 words, and \$3.75 per week, 20 words.

The deadline is 11 a.m. the day prior to publication. No advertisement may cite race, religion or national origin as a qualification for renting rooms or for employment.

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FOR SALE—Asah Perfax Spotomatic 35 mm. camera with 50 mm. Super Takumar f1.4 lens and through the lens exposure meter. \$125. Contact Helen Roach, 846-3161 in Midway. 16/20

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POSTER SALE—2 collectors; 840 E. High St. 20-50 percent off on all posters. 20/26

FOR SALE—'64 Corvair Spyder; yellow convertible, 4 speed; 150 h.p. turbo-charged. Call 252-3175 after 6 p.m. Ask for John. 20/26

LOST

LOST—\$46 in cash, in the student section during the Tennessee game. If found please call UK ext. 85482 or 3488. 20/22

SEWING

ALTERATIONS on men's and ladies' clothing. Twenty years experience with Crolley Cleaners. 624 Longview Dr. Phone 278-7700. 16/22

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SECRETARY—Interesting work with responsibility. Shortlist desired but not necessary. Excellent fringe benefits. R. W. Boyler & Associates, 405 E. High St., 238-0895. 15/21

A MALE STUDENT, over 21, for clean-up and bar porter work. 3 to 4 nights a week, hours 6 p.m.-1 a.m. Good wages. Apply in person, Eastland Bowling Lanes, New Circle Rd. 20/22

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MALE roommate wanted. Efficiency apt., within walking distance of campus. 253-3036. 15/20

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MALE roommate wanted, preferably over 21, to share spacious efficiency very near campus. \$60 month. Call 254-8911. 20/26

ROOMMATE wanted, 2 bedroom furnished apt. utilities paid. \$50. Grad student preferred. Call 246-2761 after 5 p.m. 20/21

MISCELLANEOUS

If you are a male junior or senior majoring in English, engineering, psychology, physics, social work, chemistry, sociology, journalism, or educational psychology and wish to participate in a psycho-logical experiment, call 278-8522 or 277-6242 after 6 p.m. Interesting and financially rewarding. 15/21



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