

Kentucky Kernel

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UK to adjust salary, hiring for women, minorities

By GREGORY A. HALL
Senior Staff Writer

Members of committees on the status of women and minorities were told yesterday to expect changes in UK's hiring and salary procedures.

The changes, announced by UK President Charles Wethington, are aimed at correcting some of the racial and sex-related inadequacies that the reports found in standard UK procedures.

Wethington said UK has started using a worker's past experience and background to help determine starting salaries. Also, he said, there will be an upgrading of the salary scales.

The two reports, released last year, showed UK policies discriminated against women and minorities. And they found that minorities and women have limited opportunities for advancement at the University.

However, changes announced

yesterday have some of them hoping that the committees' work didn't fall on deaf ears.

Assistant Dean of Students Anna Bolling, a member of the minorities committee, said change won't happen tomorrow, but she is encouraged by Wethington's announcements.

She said they show "that it's not business as usual."

Wethington told members of the committees about the changes yesterday at a three-hour luncheon in

the Hilary J. Boone Faculty Club. The luncheon was closed to the media, but Wethington answered questions after the meeting.

"I was very pleased," said Carolyn Bratt, chair of the University Senate committee on the status of women. "I think it was a very strong and substantial first effort...."

At the meeting, Wethington responded to recommendations made in the reports. He said he highlighted three areas: What has already

been done, what will be done in the next biennial budget and his commitment to the reports in the future.

"We will propose certain initiatives that will deal with the professional development of our employees, especially our hourly and management employees," Wethington said.

"There has been a concern that hourly employees, when they're employed, all came in on the same step on the scale," he said. "We have changed that to allow for experience and background to be considered."

Factoring experience and background into starting pay will not apply retroactively to employees who have been at UK for several years.

"We just impacted those who have been employed in the last few months of this last year," Wethington said. "We of course could not go back to day one and try" to impact them.

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Teaching versus research: the tenure debate goes on

This is the first part of a two-day series.

By JULIE ESSELMAN
Senior Staff Writer

When history professor Dan Rowland came to UK in the 1970s, he said he was "in despair" over the heavy emphasis the University placed on research over teaching.

"Educating students not only was a low priority, but it was no priority," Rowland said.

But almost two decades later, as the debate over research versus teaching in tenure decisions heats up on college campuses across the country, UK is striving to encourage better teaching — and reward good instructors with tenure and financial support.

"I think there's been a tremendous change at UK in the last few years in favor of teaching," Rowland said.

But that doesn't mean the University will stray far from its primary role as a research university, making research a main qualification for promotions, UK officials said.

"My sense is the primary emphasis continues to be on research,"

UK and Tenure

said Carolyn Bratt, a law professor and chair of the Faculty Senate Council. But, she said, faculty and administrators are engaged in a "vigorous dialogue... about how to give more credence to teaching performance in the process" of tenure evaluation.

"Teaching and research are going to be involved in everyone's evaluation" for tenure, said Louis Swift, dean of undergraduate studies.

However, "I think we do have to broaden our concept," he said. To strike a better balance between the two attributes, the University must move "to pay greater attention to the quality of teaching," he said.

The debate over how to determine a professor's qualifications for tenure — which shifted to a heavy emphasis on research in the latter part of this century — is a never-ending saga, rife with controversy. The process came under fire at UK last year when theatre professor Patrick Kagan-Moore was denied tenure.

Bratt said that while "you would not see any increased emphasis on

teaching" in recent tenure decisions at UK, there at least is "more talk about making teaching a requirement of promotion."

Chancellor for the Lexington Campus Robert Hemenway, who came to UK in 1989, has played a significant role in refocusing attention on professors' performance in the classroom, some faculty said.

"There's no question but that in the last couple of years that there's been a much greater emphasis on teaching," said Marcus McEllistrem, a physics professor and chairman-elect of the Faculty Senate Council.

"I think Hemenway's strengthened it a lot," Rowland said.

The tenure debate has been intensely renewed in recent years across the country, with some asserting that it needs to move out of the research vs. teaching — or the "perish or publish" rut and develop an expanded, more flexible perspective.

In a special report last year sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the organization's president, Ernest

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State agriculture on the upswing

By BRADFORD WILLS
Staff Writer

Although Kentucky's dairy industry is facing record-low milk prices, good years are in the forecast for other state agricultural industries — tobacco, beef cattle and grains — according to agricultural economists at UK.

Dr. William Snell, an agricultural economist who specializes in tobacco at UK, said Kentucky tobacco farmers enjoyed cash receipts of \$769 million last year — the highest since 1984.

Snell said this accounts for 45 percent of Kentucky's total crop receipts and 20-25 percent of all agricultural receipts for 1990.

Kentucky, which is second in total tobacco production and first in burley tobacco, sends most of its tobacco to the western European and Asian markets. It seemed that the tobacco industry was in real trouble in the later 1980s, Snell said, but there was a resurgence in the industry due to the opening of foreign markets.

Snell explained that the tobacco industry is still heavily dependent on the domestic market but that that dependency is decreasing because cigarette exports have almost tripled since 1987. "They have gone from 64 billion (in 1987) to 164 billion cigarettes exported last year," he

said. "It's true it's (the domestic market) declining about 2-3 percent a year, but really the salvation of the industry in recent years has been the export market," Snell said.

He said this is due to high trade barriers being dismantled in Asian markets, specifically Japan, that had prevented American cigarettes from entering these markets.

Snell predicted that the international demand will remain very high in the next ten years. "Contrary to what a lot of people believe or understand about the tobacco industry when it comes down to it we can't

See TOBACCO, Page 6

Tension marks new senate

By KYLE FOSTER
Senior Staff Writer

Controversy between Student Government Association President-elect Scott Crosbie and the 1991-92 SGA Senate ruled the first official senate meeting last night.

After the new senators were sworn in, a list of Crosbie's SGA Executive Branch appointments was presented to the senate for approval. The appointments were selected from a "grade sheet" completed by a committee of members from student organizations, said Keith Sparks, SGA vice president-elect. Crosbie said at the beginning of the meeting that he expected the list to be "rubber stamped" by the senate, but was happy to see discussion. About 1 1/2 hours later, however, Crosbie sent a different message to the senate.

"I didn't put this out for discussion or hassle. I could have constitutionally appointed these without senate approval. I just wanted to inform you that these are taking place," Crosbie said.

The appointment of Anna Howell as executive director of student af-

airs raised several questions. Arts and Sciences Senator Jay Ingle said the SGA constitution calls for the appointment of two executive branch directors to be executive director of academic affairs and student services.

Crosbie said he had combined the positions of academic affairs and student services into student affairs. "Since the beginning of this election I've had Anna in mind for this position."

She was my campaign manager and I work well with her... I have not discussed (her appointment) with anyone by Keith and Andy (Griffin), he said.

Following a rejected motion by Senator at Large Allen Putman to table the nomination until fall, the senate by-passed the issue of constitutionality and approved Howell's appointment by 25-yes, 2-no, 4 abstained.

The senate also held a lengthy discussion on the appointment of Steve Olshewsky as financial consultant to the SGA president. Olshewsky had been approved earlier as non-

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UK TODAY

Architects Daniel Libeskind and Peter Eisenmann will speak at the Architecture Awards Banquet tonight at Memorial Hall. The reception will be at 7 and the speakers forum at 8. It is free and open to the public.

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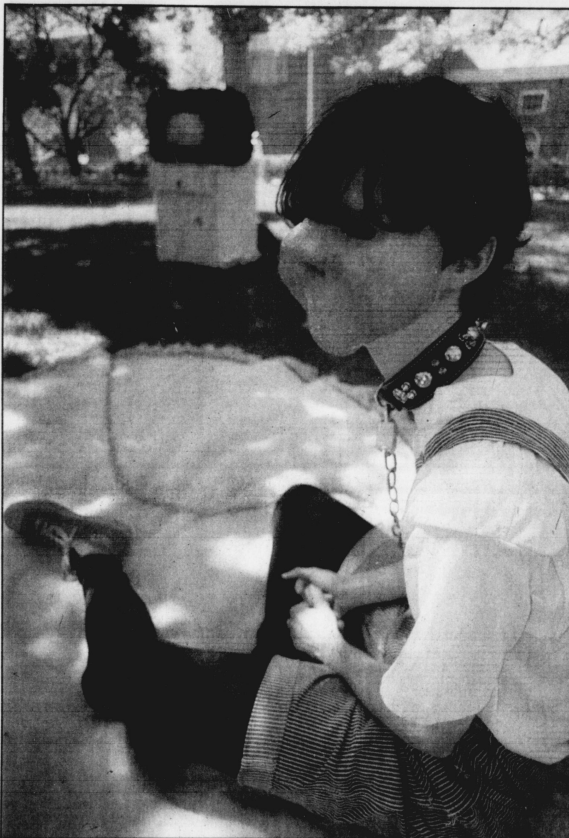


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"TORRID GARDEN"



Junior Marcy Werner was part of an outdoor art exhibit titled "Torrid Garden" set up in the courtyard outside the Classroom Building yesterday. The exhibit was part of the Outdoor Arts Festival.

Hopkins could lose ground to Forgy in coming month

By KIP BOWMAR
Senior Staff Writer

ANALYSIS

The Kentucky gubernatorial primary is still a month away, but Republican front-runner Larry Hopkins is in danger of losing even more ground to his challenger Larry Forgy.

If Hopkins is not careful, he may suffer the same fate former U.S. Senator Walter "Dee" Huddleston did in 1984. Huddleston had a huge lead, ignored his challenger Mitch McConnell and just ran on his record. Huddleston campaigned not to lose, instead of to win. He lost.

There are many parallels between now and then. Hopkins is refusing to discuss the issues, is dismissing Forgy's candidacy and is trying to run his campaign from Washington. When Hopkins discussed the abortion issue, he quickly flip-flopped. Now that Hopkins sees his lead

slipping he has become increasingly negative and started taking pot shots at Forgy. Hopkins has never been in a close election and he may be getting nervous.

The polls show Forgy is gaining. Back in March polls showed Hopkins with about 36 percent to about 12 percent for Forgy. In a new poll by The (Louisville) Courier-Journal, Hopkins still had about 36 percent, but Forgy's support had grown to 22 percent.

Despite all his mistakes, Hopkins should still win because of better organization, more funding and voter resentment toward Forgy for dropping out of the race in 1987. Many Republicans felt Forgy could have beaten Wallace Wilkinson in a general election.

The Democratic primary is boiling down to a horse race. The most talked-about candidate has many things working for and against her. In Martha Wilkinson's favor, she has deep pockets, a slick advertising campaign and is Wallace Wilkinson's wife. Things working against her include being Wallace Wilkinson's wife and the candidacy of Dr. Floyd Poore.

The last factor on Wilson has largely ignored, but it shouldn't be. Poore worked on Wilkinson's campaign in 1987 and was one of his chief political allies. Poore appeals to the same rural voters that Martha Wilkinson is courting.

The Courier-Journal poll showed Lt. Gov. Breerton Jones with a big, if not insurmountable, lead over Wilkinson in 31 percent to 12 percent. Lexington Mayor Scotty Baes-

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VIEWPOINT

Televised executions will only feed U.S. appetite for violence

By Paul J. Weingartner

In a previous Kernel article, "Execution of Ted Bundy revealed the culture of violence," (Jan. 27, 1989), referring to the United States I suggested that, "Our's is certainly a culture of violence, and the monolithic killing machine that has been created in our penal system both represents and perpetuates this culture."

Much of this culture, I believe, is influenced by the entertainment and news media. Therefore, a recent story about a PBS television station in San Francisco which has sued the California Prison System and the warden of San Quentin Federal Penitentiary for access to the death chamber in order to film an upcoming execution for a documentary has encouraged me to ask some additional questions concerning the culture of violence.

In court, the PBS station has claimed that it should be accorded the same rights of access that the print media has to executions. The

American Civil Liberties Union claims that since state executions take place in the name of "the people," the people should have a right to view the proceedings.

Those opposed to televising executions suggest that access to this inner sanctum of state punishment is not a right of the people but, in the case of the print media, a privilege, and that there is not a justified public "need to know."

They argue that there are several other types of proceedings, especially in the judicial and penal systems, which the media are denied access to, including grand jury proceedings, jury deliberations, etc.

Aside from the constitutional issue that is being argued in this case — equal access of all media to news events — the most interesting aspect of this debate, in my opinion, is that those who oppose capital punishment are in favor of televising state executions while those who are in favor of the death penalty are opposed to televising it.

Regardless of their stated belief in the purpose of deterrence, those

who favor the use of the death penalty are opposed to executions being televised even though this might increase their deterrence effect.

In my opinion, they fear that the most likely effect of people witnessing executions might be a decrease in public support for capital punishment. They understand that the horrible physical effects of execution — violent choking and vomiting in the gas chamber, searing flesh and smoke in the electric chair or the tearing of flesh and recoil of the body in front of a firing squad — would graphically reveal to the public the inhumane aspects of execution methods and the brazen cruelty of a state that professes to act on the public's behalf. Needless to say, the Pentagon professed a similar reason for censorship of the press during the U.S.-Iraq war.

Those who are in favor of televising executions but who are not in favor of capital punishment claim that the state does not allow executions to be televised and, in essence, public, because it realizes that support for the policy can most easily be maintained by keeping the public ignorant of the death penalty's cruel effects as well as the discriminatory

Most viewers will watch the executions simply out of initial curiosity without their opinions changing drastically. But many will watch because they enjoy seeing and feeling proud of the activities of a violent and destructive state.

manner in which it is implemented. They believe that an overwhelming amount of death penalty supporters would change their minds if they were permitted to see the results of their support.

Although I support the ACLU's and the PBS station's claim that the visual media should have equal access to executions, I am less confident that public support for the death penalty would actually decrease once or if executions are televised. For this reason, I believe that the ACLU should reconsider its instrumental understanding of public opinion on capital punishment.

The example of media coverage during the U.S.-Iraq war enlightens this position. A recent survey indicated that those who relied most on the visual media's coverage of the war actually knew less about the war than those who relied on the

print media, especially sources that are not considered mainstream. Additionally, it seems apparent that support for the war increased even after the televising of the horrible effects of U.S. bombing: the destruction of a civilian bomb shelter filled with women and children, for example.

In my opinion, public support for the war generally increased even after atrocities were televised because the current mainstream news media was not prepared nor encouraged to offer critical analysis of the root causes of the war, including the national pathology of the culture of violence which predisposes us to seek out and implement violent and destructive solutions to problems.

In a similar way, I suspect that the televising of executions will take on the same "happy news" characteristics as did media coverage of the war. We are likely to see

experts give detailed explanations of electric chairs and gas chambers and former prison wardens and executioners speculate on how many jolts of electricity or how many whiffs of gas it will take to finish off the most recent victim. All this will occur against a backdrop of supposedly "real news" reporting, with only occasionally a token nay-sayer included to provide a critical analysis of the policy or possible alternatives. Therefore, in our current news culture — itself influenced by the culture of violence — I believe that public support for capital punishment will change very little if executions are televised.

I suspect that most viewers will watch the executions simply out of initial curiosity without their opinions changing drastically. But many will watch because, like the war, they enjoy seeing and feeling proud of the activities of a violent and destructive state. And once again, we as a society will be complicit in uncritically providing fodder for the culture of violence.

Paul J. Weingartner is a graduate student and instructor in the Department of Sociology.

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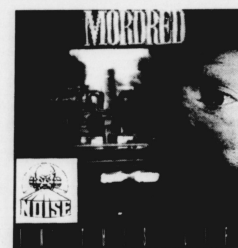
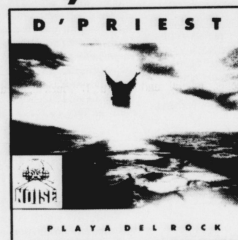
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DIVERSIONS

Summer Reading

Dinesh D'Souza exposes political assault on America's universities

Illiberal Education: The Politics of Race and Sex on Campus
by Dinesh D'Souza
(The Free Press/Macmillan
319pp. \$19.95)

By N. ALAN CORNETT
Senior Staff Critic

You know when *The New Republic* and *National Review* give a book a very positive review there is something special about that book. You know when Morton Halperin from the American Civil Liberties Union and Robert Bork praise a book, that book is a very special one.

All the above has happened concerning *Illiberal Education* by Dinesh D'Souza. And this is a special book.

D'Souza is a research fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative think-tank, and served as a policy analyst in the Reagan administration. He was editor in chief of the *Dartmouth Review* in college and worked at *Policy Review*, the primary publication of the Heritage Foundation.

He knows his stuff and has laboriously researched this book. It's solid all the way through and should dominate the debate on higher education for some time.

Much like Allan Bloom's *The Closing of the American Mind*, *Illiberal Education* challenges the status quo and the lack of true thought in our institutions of higher learning. Unlike Bloom's often opaque book, *Illiberal Education* is highly readable and very practical.

D'Souza uses actual events on campuses to illustrate and buttress his arguments. D'Souza doesn't have to search out obscure universities, either. He focuses, in individual chapters, on Berkeley, Stanford, Howard, Michigan, Duke and Harvard. He visited each campus and interviewed students, faculty and administrators in an exhaustive research process.

D'Souza begins his exposé of preferential admissions policies (read: quotas) at Berkeley. In 1987 Yat-pang Au was denied admission to Berkeley. Despite being valedictorian at his California high school with a perfect 4.0 grade point average and scoring 1350 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, Yat-pang thought he had been rejected because of Berkeley's high admissions standards.

BOOK REVIEW

"Then Yat-pang discovered that ten other students from Gunderson High were accepted to Berkeley, and none of them had Yat-pang's roster of achievements," D'Souza writes. What had happened?

"Against their inclinations, the Au family began to suspect discrimination. As immigrants from Hong Kong, Yat-pang's mother, Mandy, said, 'We've felt discrimination before, but I really hate to see it affecting education. Education is special. Every child should have an equal chance.'" Not at Berkeley it seems.

Berkeley was attempting a preferential admissions policy based on race in order to have a "diverse" student body. Asian-Americans seemed to be getting in the way, though. They were doing too well, so, as had already been done to whites, a cap was placed on the number of Asian-Americans that could be admitted.

Yat-pang's score was good enough for admission but not for an Asian-American.

"Quotas which were intended as instruments of inclusion now seemed to function as instruments of exclusion," D'Souza writes.

He continues: "In short, the data suggests that Berkeley may have set up different ethnic tracks for admission, in which students only compete against their peers of the same skin color. We basically have a three-track system now," comments former dean Wildavsky. His charge seemed to be confirmed in early 1989 when an applicant to the Berkeley Law School received notification that he could not be offered admission. "However," the admissions office wrote, "we can tell you that you are at the bottom half of the waiting list." In the blank was typed the word "Asian."

But, D'Souza maintains, this kind of admissions policy does not help the minorities it was intended to.

Using internal data from Berkeley, D'Souza shows that of the minority students admitted to the school in 1982 on affirmative action policies, few had graduated within five years.

By 1987 "only 18 percent of blacks admitted on affirmative action had graduated from Berkeley; blacks admitted in the regular program graduated at a 42 percent rate. Similarly, only 22 percent of affirmative action Hispanics finished in

five years, compared with 55 percent for other Hispanics."

He concludes that "it seems that American universities are quite willing to sacrifice the future happiness of many young blacks and Hispanics to achieve diversity, proportional representation, and what they consider multicultural progress."

Universities are willing to take students who are clearly unqualified for admissions so administrators can appear to have progressive and egalitarian policies. Students then are thrown to the wolves of competition, which they are unprepared for, breaking their self-confidence and making them feel like failures.

The sad irony is that these students might have been able to succeed in less competitive environments.

And, in a warning to university chancellors and presidents everywhere, we learn the fate of Berkeley's chancellor. He pushed the diversity program to the nth degree and was eventually "caught in the political, philosophical, and ethnic cross fire" and forced to resign.

"A Berkeley professor ... said, '(Chancellor) Heyman figured that this diversity thing was the wave of the future, and 'A Berkeley professor ... said, '(Chancellor) Heyman figured that this diversity thing was the wave of the future, and he wanted to be out front, doing more than anyone else. He couldn't see that other values were at stake, too.' The professor smiled wryly. 'Heyman himself ended up as an individual sacrifice on the altar of diversity.'"

He wanted to be out front, doing more than anyone else. He couldn't see that other values were at stake, too." The professor smiled wryly. "Heyman himself ended up as an individual sacrifice on the altar of diversity."

After dealing with Berkeley, D'Souza turns his attention to the multicultural curriculum at Stanford. Students had rallied to change the "white male" based curriculum to one that represented a more diverse group. "Hey, hey, ho, ho, Western culture's got to go," the students chanted. The curriculum was changed, and D'Souza targets a work entitled *I, Rigoberta Menchu*.

I, Rigoberta Menchu is the story of a young Guatemalan woman named Rigoberta Menchu. She related the story to French feminist writer Elisabeth Burgos-Debray — not in Guatemala as you might expect from an oppressed Guatemalan, but at a conference in Paris. Amazingly, Rigoberta has a Marxist vocabulary that sounds different

from what one might imagine for a Guatemalan peasant.

Actually, it is somewhat unbelievable how closely the writings of oppressed representatives of the Third World closely resemble the "progressive" and Marxist writings of the West. D'Souza notes that the "premier ideologist of oppression, Karl Marx, was not exactly Guatemalan. Here is one overrepresented white male in the Stanford curriculum."

He then quotes several shockingly racist statements made by Marx and Engels. Marx "termed a Creole man who married his niece a 'gorilla offspring.'"

Engels remarked that Marx's son-in-law "who had a small amount of Negro blood" and was running for office in a district that contained a zoo. "Being in his quality a nigger a degree nearer to the rest of the animal kingdom than the rest of us, he is undoubtedly the most appropriate representative of the district." D'Souza found that none of the Stanford activists with whom he spoke were familiar with that side of Marx and Engels.

D'Souza bluntly exposes the multicultural curriculum and writes, "Their curricular diet now consists of little more than crude Western political slogans masquerading as the vanguard of Third World thought."

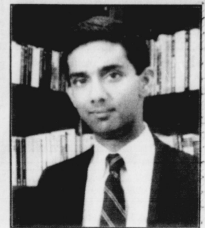
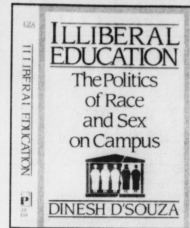
D'Souza then focuses in on the protest at Howard in 1989, which demanded that then-Republican National Committee Chairman Lee Atwater resign from the school's board of trustees.

The irony of the protest was that it was not any sort of risk for the students who participated because faculty and press supported the students.

Even comedian Bill Cosby praised the students. Of course the demand list kept growing and growing and eventually the majority of their demands were met.

In the area that has gotten the most publicity, free speech, D'Souza chooses Michigan as his case study. The regulation of free speech has largely been in reaction to racial incidents on campuses.

College administrators blame these racial incidents, of course, blamed on Ronald Reagan and his policies. The reasoning holds that racism lies below the surface and that when "societal curbs" are relaxed the racism will exhibit itself. This would lead one to believe that the South would show the most racism, since its forced integration experienced the most resistance.



D'SOUZA: His "Illiberal Education" probes attacks on free speech and freedom of thought at the nation's schools.

But, D'Souza points out: "The majority of such incidents have taken place in the Northeast, not exactly Reagan country. The state with the largest number of incidents is Massachusetts. ... Out of one hundred racial incidents classified by region, only seven occurred in the South."

And D'Souza asks, "Is it possible that the policies of the University of Michigan, although calculated to promote racial tolerance and harmony, are actually generating and strengthening hostility?"

Michigan instituted a policy that banned "any behavior, verbal or physical, that stigmatizes or victimizes an individual on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, creed, national origin, ancestry, age, marital status, handicap, or Vietnam-era veteran status."

The free speech requirements were struck down by a court as an abridgement of free speech. The school then tried to devise a code that would be acceptable to the courts. Instead of trying to maximize the free exchange of ideas, Michigan wants to restrict speech as much as possible.

Morton Halperin of the ACLU noted that "there is a double standard. There is a trend at universities to discipline students who write or speak out in ways deemed insensitive to minorities. But there are no cases where universities discipline students for views or opinions on the left, or for racist comments against non-minorities."

But the reason activists have had such success in pushing preferential treatment and free speech restrictions is because of "silent backing from the faculty. ... (The faculty) worked behind the scenes and through the system to give the students what they wanted," said Reginald Wilson, who supports the restrictions.

D'Souza finds that the activists may run into some problems in the future. After constantly accusing people of intolerance, there may be a backlash. "It is not hard to predict that when you accuse whites and males of habitual bigotry, they are not eager to join the chorus."

Duke is the object of D'Souza's next analysis. Duke, it seems, is "structurally" racist according to Professor Joseph Di Bona. This is why Duke began an intensive minority recruitment program that mandated that each department, regardless of need, hire at least one minority faculty member by 1993 or face penalties.

At the same time, Duke began hiring faculty in such faddish areas as deconstruction, postmodernism, structuralism, poststructuralism, and reader-response theory.

These "scholars" are all united in an attempt to expose "what they say is the facade of objectivity and critical detachment but such fields as law, history, and literature."

D'Souza writes: "These two ambitious hiring programs seem unrelated, but in fact there is an underlying unity: both offer a powerful challenge to the notion of standards of merit, on the level of both faculty eligibility and course content."

Duke was merely instituting a new set of criteria by which both competence to teach, and teaching method, would be judged."

The reason this is true about the former policy is that "an extremely small number of PhD degrees are awarded to blacks each year, and the rate at which blacks go into postgraduate education is not rising." It is regrettable, but nonetheless true.

Duke's commitment to the new restrictions.

See D'SOUZA, Page 8

Disc jockey preserves big band sound on weekly radio show



MICHAEL CLEVELAND/Kentucky Staff

WUKY-FM DJ Chris Nielson dusts off old big band recordings every week for his nationally syndicated "One Night Stand" radio show.

By C.A. DUANE BONIFER
Associate Editor

When Chris Nielson was a 15-year-old boy in Nigeria he bought his first big band record, "The Milk Cow Blues" by Bob Crosby and His Orchestra. The recording by Bing Crosby's brother on an old 78 rpm record was the first of many big band records Nielson would collect. "I just liked the music and it started going," Nielson said.

Now, 10,000 78s and 3,500 albums later, Nielson is bringing the big band sound to listeners all over the United States with his syndicated radio show "One Night Stand." And today Nielson is heading to a big band conference in England to add some more music to his library.

The one-hour show is recorded at UK's public radio station, WUKY-FM (91.3), and is picked up by about 20 public radio stations weekly, according to Roger Chesser, WUKY general manager.

Nielson began "One Night Stand" in November 1982, and the following October it went into syndication on the National Public Radio satellite. "I just happened to be talking to (then-WBKY general manager) Don Wheeler one day, and he asked me if I was interested in doing the show," said Nielson, who works full-time for First Security Bank's real estate department.

Before coming to WBKY (the station changed its call letters to WUKY in 1989), Nielson advised disc jockeys at Lexington's WLAP-AM behind the scenes for their big band shows. "I gave them records of mine to use and advice on what songs to play, and sometimes would play a featured record on the air,"

"You just don't know they're out there. ... We've got two or three good bands right here in Lexington, but not enough people have heard of them."

Chris Nielson,
WUKY DJ

he said.

When WLAP changed its format to rock 'n' roll in the early 1980s, Wheeler asked Nielson to start his own show on WBKY, which did not have an established big band program at the time. Nielson had little on-air radio experience. "I had a lot of confidence in the show and in him," said Wheeler, who has since retired from WUKY. "Just in talking with him I knew he would be good and had a natural ability."

One factor that contributed to the early success of "One Night Stand" was that Nielson did not limit himself to playing established big bands such as Glenn Miller, Tommy Dorsey or Benny Goodman. "We had a good music library for Chris to begin with, but he bought a lot of his own music, too," Wheeler said.

"We have some trouble getting more stations to take it because virtually every public radio station has someone spinning their old favorites from the big band era," Chesser said. "The reason why Chris' show has any success at all is that it is done well. ... He keeps talking to a minimum and he is out digging for music being recorded all over." And Nielson's extra effort has been noticed by listeners. He said

he receives from two to a dozen letters a week from listeners across the nation. The letters usually are either a note telling Nielson how much they enjoy the show or an inquiry about a recording. Nielson said he answers every letter.

Little quality big band music is available on compact discs because record companies "are selling CDs for the name ... not the quality." To find music for his programs Nielson searches garage sales, vacant houses, radio station's store rooms and trades with collectors for new big bands and forgotten groups from the big band era.

A recording might turn up in a box of old records he purchases for a few dollars at a yard sale, in the corner of an old house waiting to be condemned or underneath old furniture in what Nielson calls "stuff stores," ones full of discarded furniture. "There's always a few boxes of records somewhere in those stores," he said.

Nielson gets most recordings of regional bands by trading with record collectors and through the mail from the show's listeners. "They laugh at me around here. Every week I say I find something new that I didn't know I wanted," he said.

Nielson was born in New York City in 1939. He came to Lexington to attend college at Transylvania University, from which he graduated in 1962. Although he became an ardent follower of the big band sound in the 1950s, he never played in a big band. "A lot of the stuff I play I was too young to appreciate. He played drums in a rock 'n' roll band in high school called King Kong and the Ape Men and later in a Dixieland band while attending Transy.

On any given "One Night Stand" show Nielson plays recordings from well-known American performers from the 1940s and '50s, established European bands and up-and-coming bands in the United States and Europe. He also includes a five-minute public-service recording from the '40s or '50s about a topic such as a career in the U.S. Coast Guard. But it is recordings of regional bands that Nielson enjoys playing the most.

Nielson said there are plenty of good big bands in the United States, but few people hear of them outside a band's respective region. "Nobody can afford to do all of the advertising they did back in the '40s," he said. "You just don't know they're out there. ... We've got two or three good bands right here in Lexington, but not enough people have heard of them."

After the early success of "One Night Stand," Nielson started "Sentimental Journey" in 1983, an hourly tribute to big bands of the 1930s, '40s and '50s and expanded his regular show to two hours. A few years

See NIELSON, Page 6

SPORTS

UK falls to strike-throwing Biehl, Cards 10-6

By AL HILL
Senior Staff Writer
and BOB NORMAN
Sports Editor

The nation's leading strikeout pitcher Rod Biehl was out at Shively Field yesterday doing what he does best — sending opposing hitters to the dugout shaking their heads.

However, like most strikeout pitchers he had some problems with his control, walking 11 and hitting three UK batters in 7 2/3 innings.

But that wasn't necessarily bad, as the Louisville Cardinals beat the Bat Cats 10-6.

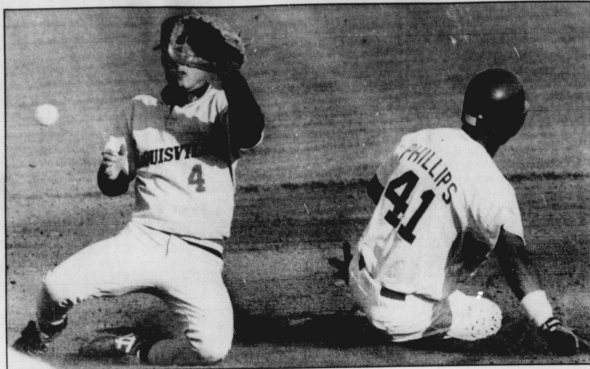
"He had outstanding stuff," UK coach Keith Madison said. "He's just wild enough to keep you guessing."

With the loss the Bat Cats' overall record dropped to 36-12, while the Cardinals record improved to 20-28.

Biehl was successful over some of the best hitters in the Southeastern Conference, getting left-handed Bat Cats like Rick Norton and Mike Harris to strike out. On the night, Biehl recorded 11 strikeouts, raising his total on the season to 122.

"I had the advantage over their left-handed hitters with my slider," Biehl said.

The Bat Cats rallied in the eighth inning to pull within two runs, 8-6. But the Cardinals put the Bat Cats



MICHAEL CLEVELINGER/Kentucky Kernel Staff

UK's Steve Phillips slides safely into second as U of L shortstop Tommy Barnes waits on the catcher's throw. Phillips later scored, but to no avail as UK fell 10-6 to the Cardinals.

away in the ninth inning with a two-run homer by senior Richie Hawks off UK relief pitcher Lorhn Frazier.

"It's been a while since we lost to Louisville," Madison said. "We did compete well ... We ran into a hot pitcher."

The second pitch of the game set the tone for what was to come. Brian Gibson's 1-0 pitch to U of L sophomore Tommy Barnes was smacked over the left-field fence.

The home run was Barnes' first of the season.

After Gibson walked U of L's David Vogt, he retired three batters to get out of the first with UK down 1-0. Then the UK batters were faced with the nation's strikeout leader in

The 'Shark' breaks out of slump

By AL HILL
Senior Staff Writer

Just when collegiate pitchers thought it was safe to take the mound, reports out of Kentucky say the baseball fields across the country have become Shark infested.

They're talking about University of Kentucky firstbasemen Mike "the Shark" Harris, who with his bat, has been taking big bites out of opposing pitchers' fastballs.

He's got what it takes. Steve Garvey-like forearms. Deep, concentrated eyes. Strong, fast legs. And an attitude that won't stand mediocrity.

"I've always developed a good work ethic," Harris said. "I don't accept a good performance — if you do you'll be an average player."

Last season, as a sophomore, Harris hit for a team-high .369. He picked up this season right where he left off in the last one.

Through the first half of the 1991 season, the Lexington native led the

tough Southeastern Conference in batting with a .461 average.

Since then, however, the Shark has been floundering in the water. His average has dropped to a still respectable .398 — good for third in the SEC.

But Harris seems to have broken out of that slump, and his numbers seem to be on the rise again.

Last Sunday against then second-ranked Louisiana State University, Harris went 3-for-4 with a pair of RBIs and a home run.

After Harris's towering blast last night in UK's loss to U of L, Harris also has 15 home runs.

"Without a doubt one of the best hitters in college baseball today," UK baseball coach Keith Madison said.

But he didn't get his nickname by swallowing up opposing pitchers. The name was coined after a haircut.

"My freshman year I came into the locker room. I had just had a crew cut and my hair was about a quarter of an inch high and Mark Blythe (ex-UK baseball player) called out — the Shark ...

"One day he had a picture of me and on top of my head they put on a dorsal fin with a girl on top, then it

See SHARK, page 5

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Kats slip 5-3, but still shoot for NCAAs

By GRAHAM SHELBY
Senior Staff Writer

She flicks the ball into the air, curls' back and waits for it to fall to just the proper height.

Her racket whips up and launches the green blur into her opponent's court.

Almost. Instead, the net absorbs the serve. Melissa Nelson loses her final home singles match, and the Lady Tennis Kats eventually fall to Louisiana State University 5-3.

Despite a loss that totals the Kats' regular-season record at 11-13, Lady Tennis Kats coach John Di-

neen said UK is still contending for a spot on the 20-team NCAA tennis tournament.

"It looks like the last spot is between us, Indiana (University) and (University of) Mississippi," he said. Kentucky earned "W's" from both schools' teams earlier this season.

UK will be the fifth seed in this weekend's SEC tournament in Knoxville, Tenn. The 21st-ranked Kats will play the fourth seed, No. 22 Mississippi on Friday.

"If we beat (Mississippi) ... and if Indiana loses to either (University of) Wisconsin or Northwestern (University) in their tournament, there to do what he had to do to get Kentucky could've sat itself in

the katbird's seat had the team been able to outscratch the visiting Tigers, who will be the SEC's third seed.

Two of the three points UK earned yesterday came on singles wins. The doubles match between Kentucky's Antonette Grech and Chris Yario and LSU's Patricia Minnis and Sarah Stewart was suspended.

Nelson teamed with Klingenberg to win the final doubles match of her college career on the blue courts of the Downing Outdoor Tennis Center.

"In doubles we played really strong," Nelson said. "We went out there to do what he had to do to get our point."

It was heading into the singles match that the junior college transfer said she had problems. "I was so nervous I didn't know what was going on, I couldn't see straight."

The match went to three sets, Nelson took the first, 7-5, before LSU's Laura Randmaa reeled in the second, 6-4. In the third, Nelson fell behind 4-0 and 5-1 before pulling back within contention.

With the count 5-3, Nelson and Randmaa traded seemingly endless, nail-chomping volleys only to have the match end on Nelson's double-fault.

"I wanted to win our last home match," she said afterward, her eyes

See TENNIS, page 5

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Trail Blazers will win it all

COMMENTARY

By KIP BOWMAR
Senior Staff Writer

The Western conference in the National Basketball Association is the dominant conference. No fewer than five western teams have the potential to win the title, but only one of them can make it to the finals. The rigorous competition will produce some great series and a few near upsets.

NBA WEST

Opening Round:

Portland Trailblazers (1) vs Seattle Supersonics (8) — The Sonics have some solid young talent in Shawn Kemp, Derrick McKey and Benoit Benjamin, but they don't play well enough as a team to challenge Portland. Their full court offense and defensive intensity will cause the Sonics to fold. *Blazers win 3-0.*

Phoenix Suns (4) vs. Utah Jazz (5) — The Jazz went into the playoffs on a real low note. All they had to do was win at Golden State at the Midwest Division and the No. 2 seed was theirs. They lost by 19 and fell to a No. 5 seed. Utah only lost five games at home all season, but had a losing road record. Not a good omen for a playoff team without a home-court advantage. *Suns win 3-2.*

San Antonio Spurs (2) vs. Golden State Warriors (7) — The Spurs have struggled against Golden State's perimeter game this season, but they do have David Robinson in the middle and he will move them into the next neighborhood. *Spurs win 3-1.*

Los Angeles Lakers (3) vs. Houston Rockets (6) — This series could produce an upset. Houston matured as a team when center Ha-

See NBA WEST, page 5

Bat Cats fall to U of L

Continued from page 4

Biehl.

Biehl didn't waste time to show the 645 in attendance at Shively what he could do. He struck out lead-off hitter Paul Corum and Jeff Abbott back to back. Then he walked Harris who was left on base after Manny Cervantes grounded out to end the inning.

After Gibson retired the side in the second, UK got another chance against the hot-throwing Biehl. Biehl responded by striking out UK's Norton and Billy Thompson back to back. In a flashback to the first, Biehl then walked the third batter, Steve Phillips.

Biehl, however, wouldn't get out of the inning so easily this time. Phillips got a good jump and stole second base as Biehl pitched to UK second baseman Steve Clark. Phillips advanced to third on Biehl's wild throw and scored when Clark squarely nailed a double that hit the base of the center-field wall 390

feet from the plate.

After giving up a walk to Jeff Michael, Biehl whiffed Corum again to end the inning with the score tied 1-1.

U of L exploded offensively in the third inning. The Cardinals opened up the inning with Tommy Barnes singling off Gibson, and then Vogt walked.

With men on first and second, Dan Kopriva attempted a sacrifice bunt down the first base line. UK first baseman Harris charged the ball, screamed, "I got it," and promptly gunned down Barnes at third base. One out.

U of L cleanup hitter Hawks stepped up to the plate next and nailed a single to left field to load the bases. Darren Oppel followed Hawks with a double past Harris down the first base line, scoring Vogt and Kopriva.

With Oppel and Hawks on, Rob Newman delivered the big blow — a three-run shot over the left center field wall.

Shark

continued from page 4

just kind of stuck."

The nickname has even caught on out at Shively Field where UK plays its home games. Fans and opposing teams become aware that Harris is near when the theme music from the movie "Jaws" is heard over the PA system.

The intimidating music and his nickname don't make him one of the most feared hitters in the collegiate game — it's his hard work and love for the game that is responsible for the big numbers he's putting up. "He's a tremendous worker," Madison said. "I wish our freshmen would follow him around ... he gets most of his work in before and after practice."

It was obvious by the helmet throwing, and the long frustrated walks he took down the first base line during the game — that he won't be satisfied until he gets a hit every time at bat.

"Sometimes I get too upset, he (Madison) settles me down and makes it so I have more fun on the field," Harris said.

Besides coach Madison, Harris has found some other sources of relaxation — Queensryche and Pink Floyd. "It helps me unwind," Harris said of the mellow, psychedelic music he prefers. "I think we are fortunate to have music. It makes you

unwind and it also pumps you up."

He also watches what he puts in his body, no matter what. "Superstitiously I once had a coke and I had a great game," the Shark said. "So I kept doing it, eventually I knew it would catch up to me — so I quit."

As far as superstitions go, Harris has only one and it is quite functional. "I put my helmet and bat in the same place in the dugout."

One day soon Harris plans to be putting his helmet and bat away in a big league park. The Shark's high school numbers were good enough for him to be drafted by the Toronto Blue Jays.

But Madison won him over and Harris didn't waste time proving he was an SEC-caliber player as he started 52 of UK's 53 games as a freshman in 1989.

He managed to finish second in the SEC hitting race with a .371 average. He led UK — in that dismal 27-29 season — in five categories: batting average, runs scored (54), hits (65), doubles (11) and slugging percentage (.566).

And this season, he has been a major factor in UK's baseball renaissance. The Cats have turned around and — after the thrilling sweep of LSU — are 9-8 in the SEC. They have moved themselves into the Top 20.

"Unfortunately we didn't play too well last year," the Bat Cat junior said. "But this year has made up for that — baseball is fun again."

Tennis

Continued from page 4

fixed far away. "It's coming to an end sooner than I thought."

LSU's Stewart stopped UK's other senior, Mindy Severt, 6-3, 7-5. Severt said she was somewhat "relieved" to see the end of her competitive career.

"It's time. I've put in my hours."

NBA West

Continued from page 4

keem Olajuwon was out for nearly two months of the season. The Rockets' guard play, however, isn't consistent enough to take them to the next round. *Lakers win 3-2.*

Semifinals

Portland Trailblazers vs. Phoenix Suns — Phoenix pushed the Blazers to six games in the Western Conference finals last year. This year's Phoenix team has added Xavier McDonald and is tougher on the inside. But Portland can counter every weapon Phoenix has. *Blazers win 4-2.*

San Antonio Spurs vs. Los An-

gels **Lakers** — The Lakers' playoff experience will carry them past the Spurs. *Lakers win 4-2.*

Finals
Portland Trailblazers vs. Los Angeles Lakers — The Lakers don't have anyone who contains the explosiveness of Clyde Drexler and that will hurt them because Drexler creates match-up problems on both ends of the court. *Blazers win 4-3.*

Championship
Portland Trailblazers vs. Detroit Pistons — It'll be a rematch of last year's finals, but with a different outcome. Detroit will be too banged up to run with the Blazers. The Blazers play defense as well as the Pistons and they shoot better. *Blazers win 4-1.*

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Tobacco

Continued from page 1

produce enough to meet world demand." He predicted that this demand will last throughout the mid-1990s.

This new world demand has brought about legislation that will allow farmers who want to increase their tobacco crop beyond current allotments to do so by purchasing the unused allotments of other farmers. This may seem to cause a concentration of large tobacco farms, but Snell said such constraints as labor shortages and barn capacities will slow this trend.

Snell said that the Soviet Union, which purchased 36 billion cigarettes last year, had chronic tobacco shortages which led to tobacco riots. "It has been well-publicized that a pack of cigarettes in the Soviet Union is worth more than the Soviet currency. It's really a means of bartering in the Soviet market," Snell said.

Snell predicts that American cigarettes will become more and more popular as incomes improve in foreign markets. He said that presently people in these markets prefer the American-blended cigarette but many are unable to afford them.

Like the tobacco industry, the cattle industry is enjoying increased

cash receipts.

Dr. A. Lee Meyer, an agricultural economist specializing in livestock at UK, said that in 1989 beef cattle had cash receipts of \$630 million — 19 percent more than tobacco that year. In 1990 the cattle industry enjoyed more increases but was second to tobacco in total cash receipts.

There are about 2.5 million cattle in Kentucky — most of which are concentrated in a band north to south through the central part of the state. Of these, Meyer said about 750,000 to 800,000 beef cattle go to market each year.

Kentucky is ranked tenth among beef cattle producers, and first among all states east of the Mississippi.

"There has been two things happening. One is the (beef) industry trying to affect consumer's impressions, and to correct some misimpressions" about the fat and cholesterol content of beef, Meyer said.

He said he believes there has been an overstatement of the cholesterol levels of beef and pointed out that not all cuts of beef have the same level of fat and cholesterol.

Pork production is another industry that has had drastic cuts in fat content over the last five years, Meyer said. Through genetics and better feeding habits, the pork industry has cut fat content of its product by 25 percent.

Meyer said the beef industry is getting "mixed signals" from consu-

mers as to what fat content they prefer. "People will say that they want less fat but when you give them taste tests then they want beef that has more marbling."

Beef has a very good future, Meyer said, due to the present low supply of beef. It will take 2-3 years

"Your dairy income is stable. The prices may fluctuate but you have that milk check coming every month. Tobacco you have that check coming once a year. Dairy provides the month-to-month living costs and tobacco pays the mortgage on the farm."

Dr. Robert Beck, UK Agricultural Economist

for the herds to build up to where they can produce more beef, he said.

Meyer added that this process may be extended, as farmers will be careful not to build up herds to the point where an oversupply of beef causes prices to fall drastically.

Kentucky's hilly land, which may not be suitable for other crops, is a prime place for cattle. By using this land, Kentucky could increase its cattle numbers by 50 percent without any environmental concerns.

The major grains grown in Kentucky are corn and soybeans, and wheat a distant third. These three crops combined accounted for about \$600 million in gross receipts last year in Kentucky.

Dr. Steven Riggins, an agricultural economist specializing in grains at UK, said he anticipates increased acreage for corn and soybeans but less for wheat due to government reduction programs. He said prices may be slightly lower than last year, but gross receipts will probably still be higher due to increased acreage.

Riggins said some expenses will be higher, specifically oil-based products such as diesel, fertilizer, and any other petroleum-based products due to the surge in oil prices last fall. He added, however, that interest costs are down, which will

help cut costs for farmers who have borrowed money for crop production.

Riggins explained that although the financial indicators look good, it is still early in the growing season and weather can still play a large part in crop development.

Riggins said canola will not replace corn or soybeans, but many farmers may consider it as a supplemental crop. He added that the new farm bill may also make farmers consider sunflowers as a supplemental crop.

The one agricultural industry looking at some hard times is the dairy industry. This industry is presently facing record-low milk prices.

Dr. Robert Beck, an agricultural economist specializing in dairy at UK, said Kentucky is ranked 16th in dairy production with sales of 2.2 to 2.5 billion pounds per year. Beck said that of this, 75 percent goes to the milk and cream market and 25 percent for the manufacturing of cheese, butter, and powder.

The dairy industry in Kentucky had receipts of \$295 million just from the sale of milk last year. This accounts for 10 percent of all cash receipts for farming, Beck said.

He explained that the current number of 3,800 dairy farmers is decreasing, but the production level has remained steady due to increased production per cow.

Beck said a bright opportunity exists for Kentucky because it borders the Southeast, a region with a deficit production of milk and increasing consumption — creating a convenient market for Kentucky dairy farmers.

He said that many dairy operations are used to supplement income to other enterprises such as tobacco.

"Your dairy income is stable. The prices may fluctuate but you have that milk check coming every month. Tobacco you have that check coming once a year," Beck said. "Dairy provides the month-to-

month living costs and tobacco pays the mortgage on the farm."

Dr. Larry Jones, an expert in agricultural policy, summed up the question of the future tobacco market by saying "Burley tobacco is the largest cash crop in Kentucky agriculture and ... it may not always be number one but it is going to be a very significant enterprise for this state for the foreseeable future."

Jones said some possible supplemental alternatives that will prevent farmers from specializing in their "proverbial eggs" in one basket include forage-based products like grasses and hay that grow well on Kentucky's hilly land. Some farmers may supplement income with fruits and vegetables, specifically apples, he said.

The important point, Jones explained, is that there is no one enterprise that is going to replace tobacco or any of the other major crops. He predicts that there will be crops that will work well for one group of farmers and other crops that will work better for another group of farmers.

Jones speculated that Kentucky may become a center for the poultry industry.

He said he believes this because many current poultry facilities are getting old and fully depreciated — and possibly looking to relocate.

Also, Kentucky is closer to the major population centers giving it a transportation advantage.

Kentucky is closer to the major grain centers, and it does not get as hot here as it does in current production centers in Arkansas and the Carolinas, sometimes a problem for poultry.

ings of big bands in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. "You hear about these bands through word of mouth."

Today Nielson is heading to England for a big band conference, or what he calls "a four-night musical vacation." Syd Laurence, of Syd Laurence and His Orchestra, invited Nielson to the conference.

While in England, Nielson said he will hear Laurence's orchestra, the most popular in the country, four times and meet several record collectors he has thus far only known by correspondence.

He plans to take about a dozen records with him to England and exchange them for some Eastern European recordings. "I don't profess to be a professional. I just like this music a lot, and I'll be playing it as long as they want me," he said. "If just one person enjoys my show, that's enough for me."



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Nielson

Continued from page 3

later he began recording "Jazz Journal," a 60-minute survey of jazz history. "They had me doing three shows a week and spending four hours on them, so I had to cut back 'One Night Stand' to an hour a week," Nielson said.

Nielson began his show as a volunteer, but has since been paid a stipend for his work. "It doesn't begin to compensate him and the work he does," Chesser said.

Although big band music is not as popular in America as it was in the days of Harry S. Truman and day baseball, big bands are very popular on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, especially behind the Iron Curtain. Nielson has developed a network of contacts to get record-



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Tenure

Continued from page 1

L. Boyer, wrote that good instructors often are not rewarded adequately at universities. He said universities should look beyond simply teaching versus research and broaden the concept of "scholarship" to include such aspects as service and integration of research with practical application.

"In the current climate, students all too often are the losers," Boyers wrote. "The reality is that, on far too many campuses, teaching is not well rewarded, and faculty who spend too much time counseling and advising students may diminish their prospects for tenure and promotion."

"What I think you'll see in the tenure process ... is a more intelligent way to look at teaching," which is difficult to evaluate, McEllistrem said.

Swift said the University needs to be more flexible in evaluating different professors' strengths in different areas because "some professors may be better at one than the other" and "we have to play to those strengths."

He said tenure committees might want to "avoid the notion of everyone being measured by the same template," Swift said.

There now is "a greater emphasis on retaining people who teach well, even though their research work isn't considered top of the line," McEllistrem said.

And, Bratt added, the University needs "to begin to rethink what re-

search is," whether it can be measured in terms other than number of books and articles published.

Still, some contend that research and teaching should not be set apart as opposing dichotomies.

"It's hard to teach very well without doing research ... I think research is important for teaching. I think there's a lot of overlap between teaching and research," Rowland said.

Even with all this discussion back and forth about tenure evaluation, it is difficult to say if any change will be occur in the near future in promoting professors with higher marks in teaching than research.

"I don't think it's going to change radically very soon," Swift said.

Pay

Continued from page 1

He said this also means that pay scales will be upgraded "to better reflect the marketplace."

Also, Bratt said Wethington talked about raising staff retirement pay to faculty levels.

Faculty pay 5 percent toward retirement, with a 10 percent University contribution. Staff contribute 4 percent and receive 8 percent from the University.

Bratt said Wethington told the group he would raise the staff contribution to 4.25 percent and the University contribution to 8.25 percent in this biennium, and that he will work to even it in the future.

He also announced that \$100,000 would go toward training staff with management potential, Bratt said.

She said those moves especially address the work of her committee, considering that nine of 10 women at UK are staff.

Wethington also said UK will at-

tempt to provide more opportunities for women and minorities in doctoral and post-doctoral education.

Bratt said Wethington announced \$160,000 would go toward that. It will include \$100,000 from the research and graduate studies budget to locate potential women for the programs, she said.

"His comments suggested that there is going to be some emphasis placed on diversifying the campus," Bolling said.

Juanita Fleming, minorities committee chair, could not be reached for comment.

Wethington said other proposals in response to the reports would be announced later this year when UK presents its budget for '91-'92.

"But the other things that we're doing will be revealed when we make our budget presentation," Wethington said. "And you will find that not only have we talked about these two reports, but we clearly are making some budget decisions that will put some dollars behind some of these recommendations."

Wethington said he is pleased with the changes that have occurred at UK in light of the reports.

"I think we've accomplished a great deal," he said. "We have really increased the level of awareness in this University about these issues and concerns that affect minorities and women."

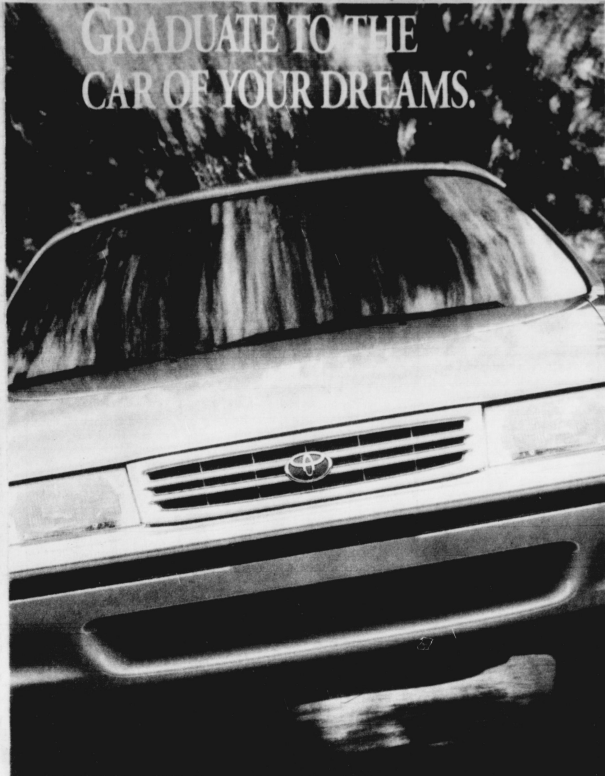
Earlier this month, UK hired its first female vice president and hired a black woman to be the new vice chancellor for minority affairs.

Last year UK hired its first black dean, in the College of Education.

Wethington said the changes show that UK has more than commitment to the reports, but there is an overall "attitude of commitment to make this institution a better place."

He said addressing the reports in the future will involve existing programs.

"I think that affirmative action and cultural diversity are things which are always going to be on your agenda," Wethington said. "Our hope is to make steady and meaningful progress."



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'Revenge' to be sought by students

By ANNE BARNES
Staff Writer

The North Campus Residence Halls and the UK Police are sponsoring a fund-raising carnival, "Revenge: The Final Blow-Out" this Saturday from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the North Campus courtyard.

UK police officer David Stone says the carnival got its name for a couple of reasons. "We called it 'Revenge' because it will give students a chance to get even with the UK police and residential aides," Stone said. "We called it the 'final blow-out' because it will happen right before finals."

The basic purpose of the event is to raise money for the Special Olympics, Stone said. "It is also to provide a stress reliever and help students have a better relationship with the police department."

Stone said UK was challenged by the University of Louisville to see which school could raise the most money for Special Olympics, which begins June 1.

UK advertising group wins regional award

Staff reports

UK's chapter of the American Advertising Federation returned from national competition last week with a regional award.

The UK team took third place at a nationally sanctioned advertising competition, held April 18th in Akron, Ohio.

Each of the 12 teams in the competition gave a 20-minute presentation for their client, American Airlines.

The presentations included full-scale marketing, advertising, and media recommendations to American Airlines, with slide shows to add emphasis and detail.

Kentucky finished third behind second-place Ohio University. Western Kentucky finished first for the second year.

"I am extremely proud of what our students have accomplished," said Dr. Edward Scheiner, adviser for the AAF team. "They have represented the University of Kentucky well."

Last year was the first time in

many years that UK was represented in the 22-team district. The program was re-activated under the leadership of Dr. Scheiner and finished sixth last year.

Presenting team members Gina Lang, Steve Rich, Worth Wagers, Lauri Moore and John Lane II led the group of 24 students, who have been working on the project since last October.

The costs of the presentation were well over \$1,000, said Anne Seaberg, treasurer for the team.

The team had several fundraisers, and received the bulk of their funding from the School of Journalism and Student Government Association.

"We just want to thank all the people that gave us money, otherwise this wouldn't have been possible," said David May, fundraising chairman.

"We now know what it takes to win," Rick Krus said. "And those other schools know about us now. As far as advertising schools go, we've put Kentucky on the map."

SGA

Continued from page 1
traditional students consultant.

Several senators, including senators at large Ashley Boyd and Putman said they did not trust Olshewsky and therefore "strongly disapproved to the appointment." Crosbie threw Olshewsky's qualifications at the senators, saying he

was actually overqualified. Crosbie said, and Senator at Large Sheryl Beasley concurred, that Olshewsky is a certified public accountant who is working on a law degree and an MBA at UK.

Vish Bhatt, approved as prejudice reduction task force chair, said Olshewsky is a personal friend of his and if he was not appointed to the position Bhatt would decline his appointed position.

Senator at Large Jason Vandiver

voiced his disapproval of Bhatt's decision, but said every senator should vote on what he or she thinks is best for SGA, not how Bhatt wants them to vote.

Crosbie then removed Olshewsky from the appointment and the senate moved on to other business.

It approved the remainder of the appointment list, except for David McDowell's appointment as SGA newsletter coordinator, which failed 14-9.

Governor

Continued from page 1

ler was third at 11 percent with Poore right with him at 11 percent. If Wilkinson had Poore's share of the vote, the race would be nip and tuck. But Wilkinson still has a chance, because nearly 40 percent of the vote is undecided. Wilkin-

son's problem is that she wants it both ways. She's running on her husband's record, but is saying she's her own woman.

Baester is probably the most qualified, having led Kentucky's second-largest city through a period of uninterrupted economic growth for the last 10 years. No other democratic candidate has as much governmental experience.

But he has less money than the

front runners, little name recognition outside of central Kentucky and the charisma of a brick wall.

Gatewood Galbraith's fate in the May primary will depend on how many supporters of marijuana legalization he can get to the polls. He has garnered about 1 percent in recent public opinion polls. Galbraith might be able to mobilize some people at the last minute, but it won't change the outcome of the election.

D'Souza

Continued from page 3

or *au courant*, scholarship is now ideologically and financially strong. "Because of their large salaries and lavish lifestyles, the Duke (*au courant*) critics have been variously described as 'closet capitalists' and 'the richest Marxists in the country.'" In an effort to be the most "meritous" in higher education, Duke has thrown away all ideas of

merit.

Harvard, it seems, is the culmination of all the other universities examined. It has put everything together and has fallen into chaos. "Minority sentiments are placed on a pedestal while majority sentiments are placed on trial," D'Souza writes.

In his final chapter, D'Souza effectively destroys the promoters of "diversity," preferential treatment based on race and sex, and multiculturalism. He also gives a piercing analysis of the "new racism" on campus. The "new racism" will not be vanquished by prejudice-reduction workshops because the new racism does not stem from ig-

norance.

He writes, "However well intended, university policies generally supply the oxygen with which the new racism breathes and thrives. This is why incidents of bigotry are confined predominantly to northern progressive campuses."

Dinesh D'Souza has given us a stinging indictment of higher education and the cowardice of its administrators from which it will be hard for them to recover. He has backed up his assertions with documented incidents, quotes and figures. D'Souza is far beyond the reach of his critics because he is searching for the truth while the other side denies it exists.

The Doggy Bag by Kenn Minter



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The East Meadow by Zale Schoenborn



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