

# Kentucky Kernel

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## Rap artist, civil-rights activist to give presentation

By KIP BOWMAR  
Senior Staff Writer

Night and day. That's how people might view a double-bill presentation of civil-rights activist Dr. Kwame Toure (formerly Stokely Carmichael) and rap artist KRS-One of Boogie Down Productions.

One is a renowned civil rights and black-power advocate. The other is

on the cutting edge of the explosive power of rap music.

Despite those apparent differences, they will appear together tonight in a program in the Student Center Ballroom at 7:30.

"I think the pairing is unique," said Chester Grundy, director of minority student affairs. "Toure has been a big figure in the black political movement for 25 years or so and

I would say KRS-One represents a voice of black contemporary youth thinking and political thought with what's happening in the street."

And, according to Grundy, the contrast between Toure and KRS-One represent not differences but the continuous diversity of the modern black political movement.

"If you look at the content of rap music, it's essentially the same

message in the black-pride movement," Grundy said. "And that is of needing to be involved in the issues of the community, having a sense of self, seeing yourself as having the ability to affect change, but to know that change starts with yourself."

The event is sponsored by the Student Activities Board in cooperation with the Office of Minority

Student Affairs, the Student Government Association, the Black Student Union and the Chancellor's office.

Most aren't sure what the presentations will include.

"I'm not sure what's going to happen," said Frank Walker, director of the Martin Luther King Cultural Center. "(I'm) anxious to see if he (Toure) is as strong as he was in

the '60s."

Toure was involved in the beginning of the Black Panther party and the Black Power movement as well as the Pan-African movement, according to Grundy.

"Toure represents black activism, not just nationally but internationally, for about the last 30 years,"

See KRS-ONE, Page 2

## Student leaders to fight health bill

By MARY MADDEN  
Assistant News Editor

Student Government Association President Sean Lohman announced plans at last night's SGA Senate meeting to file an injunction stopping implementation of a law requiring all Kentucky college students to carry health insurance.



LOHMAN

"(The law) is going to cause a financial burden on many students," he told the senators. "So, I went to the Board of Student Body Presidents — of which I am the chairman — and they gave me the authority to hire an attorney ... to research this matter."

Lohman said the attorney told him that the bill is unconstitutional for two reasons:

"... He feels it is a breach of ... freedom of religion because the state is demanding that ... students that attend (religious) institutions to have health insurance, as well as (a breach of) equal protection under the law. It is a violation of that because they are sectioning students out as a class of society and making us as a class have to pay health insurance, while they are not making anybody else (pay)."

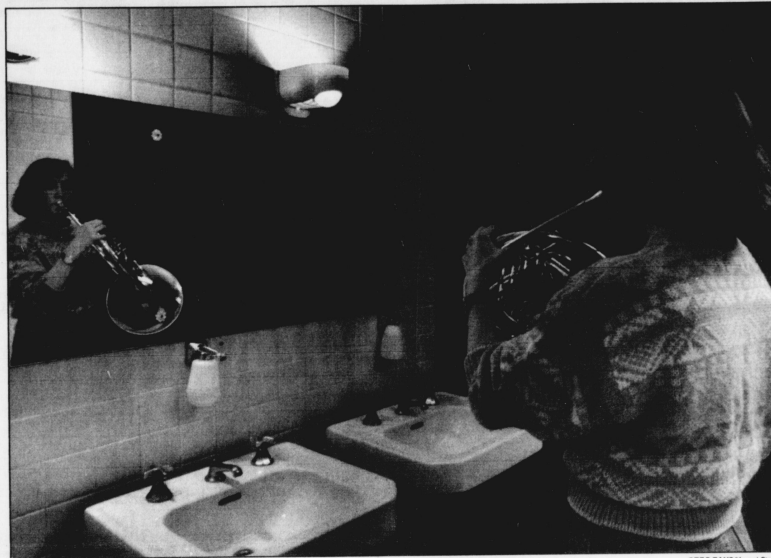
"We have a very strong argument. And this past Saturday at the Board of Student Body Presidents meeting, they gave me the authority to file for an injunction ... Hopefully, something will be filed by the end of this week."

In the meeting, which lasted more than three hours, the senate:

- Passed a bill allocating \$1,200 to the International and Minority Concerns committee to help pay for expenses of an Indian Classical Dance Recital.
- Passed a bill allocating \$950 to the College of Agriculture's Block and Bridle Club to help pay the expenses of attending the club's national convention in Houston, Texas.
- Passed a bill allocating \$550 to the Kentucky Academy of Students of Pharmacy to help pay the expenses of attending the American Pharmaceutical Association annual meeting.
- Passed a bill allocating \$350 to the UK Percussion Society to pay clinician fees for the 1991 Kentucky Day of Percussion.
- Passed a bill allocating \$250 to Student in Free Enterprise to pay for the printing of entry forms for the group's five-kilometer road race.
- Passed a bill allocating \$142 to pay for advertisement of Beta Alpha

See SGA, P age 2

## MUSICAL MIRROR



Jennifer Hudson, a music performance sophomore from Evansville, Ind., rehearsed on her french horn in the women's bathroom in the Fine Arts Building yesterday.

## Blues artist captures audience's imagination

By KYLE FOSTER  
Staff Writer

CINCINNATI — When B.B. King played "Peace to the World" before a packed house in Cincinnati Friday night, the song seemed especially significant now that the war in the Gulf is raging.

But King, who has been singing the blues since he was 18, said the song, from the recently released "Live from San Quentin" album, was not intended to be political.

"We are advocating peaceful co-

existence with everyone, if that's possible," King said in an interview following one of his shows at Bogart's nightclub. "The whole world wants peace, and I believe that even Saddam Hussein would like to have peace. It's just maybe he don't know how to get it."

So, King talks to his audiences, but not about foreign policy, war or politics. "People come to festivals they don't want to hear the politicians talk, the preachers preach. They don't want none of that — all they want's music, and that, to me,

is what I'm about."

And that, to his audiences, is what B.B. King, the blues boy from Beale Street, is all about.

Despite icy roads, chilling winds, and freezing temperatures, fans of all ages filled Bogart's Friday night to see the King of the Blues, Steve Wiegand of Cincinnati saw King perform last year at Bogart's and the music had such an impact on him that he returned.

"It's like he's crying out. The blues can be like a burning red or it can throw you into a black hole."

Wiegand, 17, said he is hooked on King and will be back to see the artist again and again.

Which is how Alice Holt, 45, became a King fan. Holt has seen the blues star perform 17 times, all in her hometown of Cincinnati. "Every time he comes here, I'm here," she said.

"When he sings blues, you feel it on the inside and if you've ever had the blues, you'll know," Holt said as she closed her eyes and nodded her head to the music.

Ironically, the King of the Blues

never thought about being a blues singer until he was about 18. King started out singing in church in Iuka Bena, Miss., where he was born in 1925.

"I always thought I'd be in the gospel field, and I always thought that I'd be popular, but I never dreamed, it never entered my mind."

Not until King went into the army at 18 and started playing his guitar on street corners in Memphis, Tenn., did he know he would be a blues man.

"People usually come by and request tunes. If they asked me to play a gospel tune, most times they would maybe pat me on the head and say, 'Son, you're real good. Keep it up — you're real good. That's what got me started,'" he said.

Riley B. King got his name while working as a disc jockey at a Memphis club.

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**UK TODAY**

Civil-rights activist Kwame Toure and rapper KRS-One will give a presentation in the Student Center Ballroom at 7:30.

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## UK swimmers get soaked in first day of SEC competition

By TAMMY GAY  
Staff Writer

Sophomore Jamie Smawley entered the pool of the Lancaster Aquatic Center yesterday with splashless dives, beginning the UK men's diving team's odyssey through the Southeastern Conference swimming and diving tournament.

UK, outmanned and not always competitive with SEC powerhouses, dove only two men — with Smawley playing Odysseus.

Smawley — despite his lack of experience — made it to the finals of the three meter competition.

His 457.45 score was good for a seventh-place finish.

"It is a strong field and he performed well. (Smawley) improved his performance and that was very good for the young man. His strong board is one meter," assistant diving coach Milton Braga said.

UK's other diver, sophomore

Robert Taylor, finished 16th out of 17 divers overall in the competition.

Senior Mark Rourke from Alabama won the meet with a score of 569.10. Florida sophomore Jason Thompson's 509.00 captured second place, while LSU freshman Greg Triefenbach took third with a score of 505.95.

Although UK did not have any women to make the final eight in the one meter diving, Shelly Parsons was 11th and Heather Pollard was 12th.

"I think I could have done better, but I did alright. My options went well, but my required didn't go very well," Parsons said.

Parsons was in eighth place after seven rounds.

"I thought she could hang on," said diving coach Brigid DeVries. "She had a good optional meet. She started to pick up points towards the end. She just missed by a few points getting in the top eight."

Overall, DeVries believed the divers performed consistently.

Noel Pierratt and Julie Robbings finished in the bottom half but they are still optimistic about the remaining events.

"We didn't do very good today, but there is always tomorrow. We shouldn't get our heads down," Pierratt said. "We've got to go to do and we are all pretty good at that."

DeVries is also optimistic about the remaining diving events.

"We've got a couple of people who are strong in the three meter and of course on the platform Saturday — that's probably our strongest event."

In the finals of the women's one meter, junior Kelli Hill from LSU came in first with a score of 414.80.

Georgia senior Lee Ann Fletcher came in second with the score a 413.05. Auburn's Marina Smith, a junior, finished third with a 388.95.

See SWIMMING, Page 2

## U.S. taking steps to end friendly fire

Associated Press

IN NORTHERN SAUDI ARABIA — The U.S. military is taking steps to improve communication between pilots and ground commanders to avoid more casualties by friendly fire, officials said this week.

At least 10 U.S. soldiers have been killed by allied fire since the war began Jan. 17.

On Sunday, an Apache helicopter of the 1st Infantry Division mistakenly fired a Hellfire missile at a Bradley fighting vehicle, killing two infantrymen and wounding six others.

"What we've found is that when you have two opposing forces intertwined, it's very difficult to separate the friendlies from the enemy," said Lt. Col. Bill Hatch, commander of

World watches for signs of peace. Story, Page 5.

an Apache battalion in the division.

The Apache incident also brought harsh criticism from H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of U.S. forces, for unnecessary use of firepower.

Although Hellfires are meant to be used sparingly on heavily armored tanks, more than 100 were fired at trucks, lookout posts and scattered infantrymen, according to officers.

Col. James Riley, a 1st Armored Division brigade commander, underscored Schwarzkopf's message: "You use a fly swatter on a fly. You save your best ammo for the appropriate targets."

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## SGA

Continued from page 1

Psi accounting honorary's Volunteer Income Taxation Association program.

•Tabled a bill allocating \$500 to the American Institute of Chemical Engineering to help pay the expenses of attending the club's regional conference.

•Passed, on second reading, a bill continuing minor changes to SGA's constitution. The legislation, also

passed at the last senate meeting, now goes into effect.

•Approved election rules for the upcoming SGA elections.

At press time, the senate was still debating a bill recommending the allocation of \$1,500 to help sponsor "Hot, Sexy and Safer," an AIDS education program.

Before last night's allocations and allocations earlier this month that totaled \$3,750, the senate had only \$13,093.43 left in its budget for the rest of the semester.

## King

Continued from page 1

phis radio station, WDIA, in his early twenties. King played his guitar live on the air for 10 minutes every day before he played records. Because the radio station was located on Beale Street, he soon became known to listeners as the Beale Street Blues Boy, then Blues Boy King and finally B.B. King — "I liked the B.B., and it's stuck ever since," he said.

King's 10-minute solo spot grew into a longer spot after he formed a group with two other people, adding keyboard and drums. By 1949 he was one of the best-known blues singer in Memphis and on his way to the top of the charts.

The road to success was paved with racial prejudice, especially as King played the clubs on the "chitlin' circuit," which crisscrossed the deep South.

"I don't know, just some reason, 'cause you were black, you go in an area and people would look at you as if you had leprosy or something," he said.

Racial integration not only freed blacks, but many whites as well because it meant that whites would no longer feel social and legal pressure to discriminate, King said.

"People have said many times, you can sleep in the room with a snake if you know what corner he's in. That's what happened when integration came about — there were a lot of people that really weren't crazy about you, but they didn't want to get rid of you simply because they didn't like you," he said.

King said it is nice to be able to go from one corner of the United States to the other freely, with only a few exceptions. "There are alleys that I wouldn't go to in my neighborhood and alleys I wouldn't go to in yours, but as a whole, you can go anywhere," he said.

"The only place I know of now in the whole world you cannot go and be just a person, regardless of your color or creed, is South Africa — I do not know of another place you cannot go," King said.

At 65 years old, King has thousands of shows behind him filled with memories from each city,

some more painful than others. Like those filled with thoughts of Ku Klux Klan attacks. But other memories are of good times and people.

"Each place to me is kind of like foods or fruit — all are unique in their own right," King said.

Since King was told that he had diabetes last year, he said he has been looking toward having more time off. Currently King performs more than 300 shows a year.

B.B. King had only been back in the United States for two days when he performed in Cincinnati.

Since November, he completed tours of the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Greece, Turkey, Japan and New Zealand.

He left Turkey, which borders Iraq, two days before war broke out in the Persian Gulf, but he said there were no outward signs of aggression toward him or the B.B. King band. "We're the last to get that because most times I'm not political in my playing," he said.

King said he is surprised how well he feels despite having diabetes. He attributes his good health to very little drinking and no smoking. "The one thing against me is my weight and ... not getting the rest I should," he said. "I'm a vegetarian, as well, so I don't eat a lot of heavy things."

King's decision to become a vegetarian came late one night about eight years ago, after a show. He was watching television at his home in Las Vegas. An English actress was showing how people kill certain animals for reasons she did not feel were necessary.

"She showed how some animals were slaughtered and how they do a lot of the things that's unnecessary, she thought, like killing minx for mink coats. Some of the things is just terrible is the way it looked to me and I got mad," he said.

"Even the animals in the jungle — they all kill for what they need, they don't kill and kill and kill. I'm sitting up there getting angrier and angrier and it was gruesome to me," King said. He has not eaten any meat since.

King said he does not know whether being a vegetarian makes him healthier, "but, mentally, I feel good, I feel real good."

Part of his plan to have some time off includes opening a club on Beale Street in Memphis this summer. King said that "B.B. King's Place" has been chosen for the name right now, but that may change. And he plans to play there three or four times a year.

King once said that his only ambition was to be one of the great blues singers and be recognized.

"I think I'm a pretty good blues player — I'm a pretty good guitarist. There are many, I think, that may be as good, but not too many better, doin' what I do, the way I do it."

## Swimming

Continued from page 1

After day one, LSU's women lead the tournament with the score of 37. Florida has 30 points, Auburn, 30, Tennessee, 19, Georgia, 17, UK, 11, and Alabama, 11. Vanderbilt has yet to score.

LSU's men are also in the lead with 44 points. Alabama has 26, Florida, 23, Georgia, 19, Auburn, 16, Tennessee, 14 and Kentucky, 13.

## KRS-ONE

Continued from page 1

Walker said. KRS-One's raps deal with life on the street, something he has seen up close and in detail. He lived on the street for six years beginning at age 13. His music is considered to be on the cutting edge of rap, and his lyrics delve as deeply into social issues — violence, sex and politics — as they do into realistic street experience.

His song "Stop the Violence" started a movement to end black-on-black youth violence in urban areas. The movement gave rise to an all-star rap song, "Self Destruction," which addressed the issue.

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If you are currently enrolled in the Student Group Health Insurance Plan and wish to continue your enrollment, payment must be received by University Health Service before 4:30 p.m., March 13, 1991: or payment made directly to the Insurance Company must be postmarked by midnight, March 13, 1991.

**NOTE: THIS INVOLVES ONLY THOSE STUDENTS WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THIS PLAN FOR THE PREVIOUS 1-6 MONTHS.**

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- 2) Hospital Miscellaneous has limits as follows: \$750 first day/\$500 second day/\$350 each subsequent day.
- 3) Day surgery miscellaneous and outpatient miscellaneous have maximum amounts paid - refer to the 90-91 brochure for exact coverage.

Student Health Service is located in the Medical Plaza, 801 Rose Street, first floor, behind the wildcat blue doors.

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PERSPECTIVE

# Should the United States be at war?

## Conflict will not bring a 'New World Order'

Students For Education On The Gulf

**W**e Americans historically have thought of ourselves as possessing a deep sense of justice. Our constitution, founded upon democratic principles with a bill of rights to protect the individual, embodies the notions of rights and justice for all.

Because war involves immense loss of life, intentional killing, terror, and the destruction of the environment and property, we have a duty to ensure that engaging in war meets with the criteria of justice.

We have a duty to protect those principles that we have established for ourselves, and, therefore, we must answer the question, "Is this a just war?"

To begin, "just" and "unjust" are logical contraries. That is, in war, one side at the most can be just. But it is fallacious to think that if one side is unjust, the other side must be just. If your enemy is evil, that does not mean that you are necessarily good.

There are crucial questions that must be answered to determine whether the Persian Gulf War is a just war:

•Do we have the right intention in starting the war?

•Is there just cause to go to war, and, if so, have we done everything possible to avoid the war?

•Is the cost of the war in reasonable proportion to attaining this just cause?

•Most important, will the war bring a just peace?

Let us consider each of these questions.

This has been marked by confused intentions from the beginning. Having supported Iraq's war machine in the 1980s, we are now told it must be destroyed.

Despite no explicit evidence that Iraq has nuclear weapons, and despite our ability to halt its nuclear program with limited air attacks, we are told we must go to war to stop the Iraqi nuclear program.

In the confused mix of reasons that the administration has given, one had to question whether its intention was to preserve the power of those in the military-industrial complex who faced the threat of a scale back of their operation, as the Cold War began tumbling to a close.

Despite no drop in the world's oil supply, we are told our military men and women must die for the economic well-being of the world.

We are told we must liberate Kuwait to stop Iraqi atrocities against innocent people, and the best way to do that is to bomb Basra.

We are told that a "New World Order" will come about in which we will have peace, and the way to this peace is through war.

We are told that the danger of appeasement was the lesson of the 1930s, yet Iraq, unlike Nazi Germany, is not a self-propelled war machine; it relies upon import for military equipment. Also, Iraq, unlike Nazi Germany, was "contained" — at the "line in the sand" — when we started the war.

Some Americans believe that we are defending "freedom." Yet the United States is not directly threatened by Iraq, and the regime we are seeking to restore is a monarchy, a form of government this nation rejected at its birth!

Many Americans believe that the goal of the war is to get rid of Iraq President Saddam Hussein. Yet this is not the stated goal of the United Nations resolutions.

Despite claiming that Saddam will be held responsible for war crimes, President Bush denies that the removal of Saddam is a goal of U.S. policy. Such a task probably would require the invasion of Iraq and the siege of Baghdad, and it would be much more costly than just driving Iraqi's military from Kuwait.

So why did our president commit our troops to war? What really was the intention of the administration?

In the confused mix of reasons that the administration has given, one had to question whether its intention was to preserve the power of those in the military-industrial complex who faced the threat of a scale back of their operation, as the Cold War began tumbling to a close.

Can we say with certainty that the intention was not to protect the interests of the 3 percent of the population who own 97 percent of the wealth: Exxon, Mobil, Standard Oil, Texaco, Gulf Oil and President Bush's own Pennzoil?

So great is the power of this group that it can manipulate the governments of entire nations and move a half million people to a point on the globe where they must be willing to die to protect "our interests." Who was it that said, "I would rather have bad laws and good men governing than good laws and bad men governing?"

The desire for what is morally right must be one of the motives to wage war; it is certainly the criterion of a just war. But hatred of the enemy is not counted as right intention, nor is the desire to control the world oil supply.

The desire to protect the rights of Kuwaiti citizens is a noble reason for war in and of itself. If, however, such nobleness were truly the intention of the Bush administration, why has the United States chosen to support the Israeli government, who has violated the rights of those in the occupied territories while waging war in Iraq?

This fundamental inconsistency precludes appealing to the protection of rights as the principle for which we wage war, for rights belong to all persons and are not exclusively possessed by any single group, nor should they be selectively protected.

One might argue that it is the right of nations to collective self-defense, in which case Kuwait may have a legitimate claim. The defense of a nation from ruthless aggression by another is a just cause for war.

Even though the just cause exists, however, unless every diplomatic effort was given its deserved chance to succeed, the war cannot be counted as just!

Diplomatically, the United States never budged one inch from the unconditional demand that everything be returned to the status quo prior to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

No pre-withdrawal negotiations on any issues were considered. Such issues included the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border dispute over agreements on oil pricing and the Palestinian-Israeli question. Diplomacy is a dialogue, not an ultimatum, and must be multi-directional, to provide room to maneuver to settlements.

Sanctions cut off more than 90 percent of Iraq's export profits and eliminated its supply of new military hardware and crucial spare parts. Sanctions were given only five months to work — the shortest length of time over which the United States could assemble an offensive force and far too short a time to judge the effectiveness of sanctions.

The onrush to war was further driven by the Bush administration's decision in early November to nearly double U.S. troop deployment in Saudi Arabia from 200,000 to more than 400,000. This decision, taken without consultation with Congress, was made to provide an offensive capability.

Unfortunately, as former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and others have pointed out, the ec-



JERRY VOIGT/Staff Artist

onomic and cultural strain of so many troops on Saudi soil is so great that the Bush administration was forced into a choice between reducing the deployment (which would have been seen as backing down) or insisting on an early deadline for a war.

The Bush administration painted itself into a corner. This "use-them-or-lose-them" mentality, as Sen. George Mitchell put it, has resulted in "logistics driving policy rather than policy driving logistics."

Given Bush's inflexibility, impatience and invasion, we must conclude that Bush's brinkmanship was a sorry excuse for diplomacy. Since everything was not done to avoid this just war, just cause fails to pass muster as "just war."

**Given Bush's inflexibility, impatience and invasion, we must conclude that Bush's brinkmanship was a sorry excuse for diplomacy. Since everything was not done to avoid this war, just cause fails to pass muster as "just war."**

muster as "just war."

Even if one takes dispute over the diplomacy question, in a just war the costs of the war must be in appropriate proportion to attaining the noble goals of the just cause.

The privileged position of viewing the war as a docudrama that casts our soldiers in the roles of heroes distorts the realities of the war.

Thousands of tons of bombs have struck Iraq and Kuwait. Of these, only a small fraction are "smart" weapons that strike their targets with truly unbelievable accuracy.

But how many civilians have been killed or maimed so far? And just how extensive is the neurotoxin fallout over Iraq that has resulted from the clinically accurate "assets" of the American military? How many Iraqi soldiers, many of whom were forced into the army and cannot surrender, will we kill with our incessant carpet bombings?

Where does the notion of war end and that of crime begin?

The environmental and property damage of war is incalculable. The oil spill in the Persian Gulf is 30 times as large as the Exxon Valdez spill. Entire fishing industries are destroyed, and whole species, indigenous to the area, will likely be-

come extinct. Yet this catastrophe was foreseeable. Saddam had long claimed that he would commit such a spill if we started a war.

We are likely to bear a significant economic cost for Bush's brinkmanship. The price tag of the war is going to be more than \$50 billion, perhaps more than \$100 billion, should this war continue beyond April. Yet the price of a short war would be an increased confidence in the efficacy of war.

There will be no peace dividend for you or me, or our children, when the successful use of million-dollar missiles means more orders are on the way. Further militarization of American society only aggravates the immense difficulty of

transforming the war economy into a peacetime economy. Finally, we have little reason to believe that this war will be the means for a just peace, one that ends the complex conflicts of the Middle East.

The Israeli-Palestinian issue, the rich-poor conflicts, anti-Western Islamic fundamentalism, Kurdish separatism, threats to Israeli security, not to mention the power vacuum left by the destruction of Iraq remain to be solved.

It is certainly not clear that this war can attain a "New World Order." Will we be like those who fought World War I to avoid World War II? We may be creating enemies for our children.

Many Americans believe it is unpatriotic to protest against this war. Yet the desire for justice and the importance of the right to dissent is at the heart of the U.S. Constitution. Patriotism ceases to be the ideal for which so many have proclaimed their willingness to die when justice fails to be delivered.

This essay was written by Sharon Thomas, Joe Deasy and Mary Voguslaw of Students For Education On The Gulf, which has 30 members.

## More than oil at stake in Persian Gulf War

Dan Such

**S**ince the United States and its Coalition members launched a military offensive against Iraq last month, several people have criticized the war, and the reasons for the U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf. While they have the freedom to speak out against U.S. policy, many of the arguments against the Persian Gulf War are rife with several dangerous premises.

**Premise 1: "This is a war for oil and is an act of U.S. aggression and meddling."** No expert will deny the strategic significance of Kuwait and the other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, due to its petroleum reserves and production capabilities.

Without question, the economies of the industrialized West rely on a consistent, if not cheap, supply of crude. Not only does this affect the world's lesser developed countries, the world's lesser developed countries are perhaps even more vulnerable to price and supply fluctuations. The world is inexorably linked by this supply.

In terms of the price paid for oil, high demand and a decreased supply — or even the threat of a decrease in supply — means an increase in price. Whether the United States gets its petroleum from Kuwait or the North Sea, the world price of petroleum is essentially the same wherever you go.

Perhaps someone should have protested in Baghdad, chanting the slogan "No blood for oil" because Iraq's invasion of Kuwait followed an extended period of bullying Kuwait on OPEC production and price agreements by massing forces along their mutual border.

I followed this issue long before most Kernel readers ever heard of Kuwait, and I can tell you there was no diplomatic signaling to suggest a genuine linkage between the Palestinian issue and the invasion of Kuwait.

This linkage was not employed until global support — but more important, Arab support — was forged in response to this unwarranted aggression. Indeed, if there was any diplomatic signaling it was an attempt at coercion: "Kuwait, you had better adjust your oil production and pricing, or else."

Despite the strategic importance of oil, to suggest it is the sole reason, or even the primary reason, for the United States going to war is preposterous. Iraq, in violation of international conventions of which it is a signatory, invaded Kuwait.

Washington probably was caught off guard thinking the massing of Iraqi forces along the Kuwait border meant nothing more than intimidation; that was probably why we reacted so swiftly militarily after the invasion.

This invasion shattered our expectation of how far Iraq would go. Sure, Iraq would go as far as to gas its Kurdish minority but to invade another "Arab brother" was doubtfully expected.

The completeness and violence with which Iraq overwhelmed Kuwait suggested that any previous assessments of Iraqi geopolitical ambition was no longer valid.

Moreover, Iraq President Saddam Hussein, like Libyan leader Mu'ammarr Qaddafi, had aspirations of a Pan Arab nation; they both sought to unify Arabs as former Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser had — but hubris and egotism undermined any benevolence or legitimacy in either, especially Saddam.

As the Iraqis sent ever greater numbers of divisions deep into Kuwait and along the Saudi border, we had every reason to expect that without some kind of help Iraqi aggression would have gone unchecked.

Assessments after the fact have suggested that the Iraqis never intended to go further than Kuwait. Yet "the fact" that information is useless because at the time the risks of inaction were terribly high.

If the international response were weak or disunited, the potential payoff to Iraq for a blitz into Saudi Arabia and across the cape would have been tremendous.

Given the military casualties, Saddam now seems willing to sacrifice a blitz in which Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab

Emirates would have fallen. The size and mechanization of the Iraqi army and the relative paucity of the forces they would have faced lends credibility to such a scenario — not to mention that once such an occupation was achieved the coalition forces would have lost valuable staging areas and air bases from which to ultimately launch a liberation campaign.

The casualties we would have suffered from the types of operations necessary under those conditions — amphibious and airborne — would have been horrendous. Obviously, whereas the world probably could have coped in the long run with Kuwait's oil assimilated into Iraq, Iraqi control of the Gulf Cooperation Council states, as well as some physical control of Iranian oil via the Strait of Hormuz, would have translated into the world economy held hostage by Saddam Hussein.

I propose, then, the earliest responses by the Saudis and the United States was rooted in concerns about the world oil supply. But for the sake of venturing a comparison, an American unilateral nuclear arms reduction at the height of the Cold War would have been strategically less risky than failing to respond in the Gulf.

To be sure, naked aggression against an innocent state is and always has been deplorable. But when countries see the potential denial of their economic lifeline, they are moved to act.

Nonetheless, the significance of petro-strategy as the catalyst con-

Despite the strategic importance of oil, to suggest it is the sole reason, or even the primary reason, for the United States going to war is preposterous. Iraq, in violation of international conventions of which it is a signatory, invaded Kuwait.

gating multi-national sentiments, resources and commitments should not overshadow the evolution of the United States' current reason for being involved in the Persian Gulf.

I say "evolution" because among the set of real justifications, there will always be one that comes to the fore; which one is at the fore, however, may not remain the same over time, which often leads to public incredulity since the public prefers a single consistent justification.

This is not to suggest justifications emerge willy nilly. Rather, there are always many justifications. But as the scenario unfolds, the justification which is momentarily in the public eye is apt to change.

While Operation Desert Shield was under way and so many of this world's diverse nation-states coalesced to condemn Iraq's aggression, a powerful message was sent to Saddam Hussein: Don't dare go any further.

The worse-case scenario outlined above was prevented. The world reacted, and thus any further advance by Iraq would have met intense resistance denying the perceived payoff.

Once the immediate crisis was contained — ensuring that Iraqi aggression was not allowed to affect the rest of us with oil as its instrument — liberating Kuwait from the throes of a brutal occupation became the primary consideration.

An analogy would be the primary necessity of building a levee to stop a flood before cleaning up its aftermath becomes possible.

The coalition forces, even if

## Opinion of Israeli claims to change, professor says

By TYRONE BEASON  
Contributing Writer

World opinion will look more favorably on Israel's claims to the West Bank and Gaza Strip after the war in the Gulf is over, a University of Wisconsin professor said in a forum on the Middle East.

Mark Tessler, a political science professor, outlined the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict Tuesday to a crowd of about 100 and gave his insights into the current situation at the fourth of a series of lectures on the Middle East.

Tessler said recent developments in the Middle East have strengthened Israel's need to hold on to those territories for defensive purposes. He said the violent actions of Saddam Hussein have proved that the Arab world is dangerous.

"I think Israel gains a lot of sympathy from this," Tessler said. He explained that Palestinian support for Iraq in the war does not help the chances for a peaceful end to their conflict with the Israeli government.

Tessler said Palestinians have "burned their bridges with some traditional backers" by siding with Saddam.

UK history professor Robert Olson said Israel's refusal to retaliate against Iraqi missile attacks has aligned the country with coalition forces, which include Arab nations.

He said President Bush's request for Israel to refrain from retaliating proves the United States does not want the war with Iraq to be connected with the Palestinian issue.

"The very fact that Israel is not participating in a military way is a direct sign of linkage" of the two

issues, Olson said, but "it will amount to very little diplomatically."

He also mentioned a 1967 United Nations resolution that asks Israel to end its military presence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the many unsuccessful peace agreements that followed.

Olson said he expects the state of diplomatic stagnation between Israel and Palestinians to continue, and the United States will contribute "little, if not nothing" to a settlement of the conflict.

Tessler said he believes that Palestinians in the occupied territories have a legitimate right to the land occupied by Israel, but that the Israelis do as well.

However, he, too, expressed a pessimistic outlook for the future of productive talks between Israel and Palestinians unless the two groups open themselves to compromise.

## U.S. belongs in Persian Gulf War

Continued from Page 3

skewed in its mostly American composition, are instruments of United Nations resolutions. If Iraq thought it could be a benefactor of United Nations membership without complying to its resolutions, it was dead wrong.

Some may wonder why the United Nations is suddenly such a powerful legitimizing force on this issue. It is because for the first time since the U.N. Charter was drafted at the San Francisco Conference in 1945, the United Nations has been free of Cold War competition and can operate as it was conceived to operate.

One may argue that the United States wants everyone else to comply with U.N. resolutions and other international law rulings, but will not itself comply.

First, no one nation has ever confronted such universal condemnation as Iraq does now; there is no comparison to past American misdeeds and the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Besides the illegality of the invasion itself, the humanitarian cause of Kuwait is alone sufficient to go to war. Anyone unconvinced the Kuwaitis are suffering from Iraqi atrocities should read the Amnesty International report on the subject.

Second, the United States, by working within the framework of the United Nations, is setting the stage for a greater future utilization of the United Nations.

Unless the United States — or any nation state, for that matter — wishes to see the United Nations become defunct by reckless unilateralism, utilization of and compli-

ance with the United Nations will likely become the rule, not the exception. In short, the past is dead; we are at the dawn of a new era. Any turn backward is unlikely and surely perceived as risky by all.

Premise 2: "When President Bush and some war supporters say that America must defend freedom at any cost, I ask why we did not send troops to Tiananmen Square or to struggling Soviet republics last month."

First, China and the Soviet Union are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. This means that they have the power to veto any action of a non-procedural nature.

Thus (a spontaneous lapse of wits notwithstanding) the United Nations Security Council could not be mobilized against the Soviet Union nor China.

Second, whereas the events in the Soviet Union and China are probably on moral par with the invasion of Kuwait in human terms, the fact remains that international law is difficult to utilize on internal questions within a nation-state. Indeed, the entire nation-state system gets its legitimacy from the sovereignty, or the inviolability, of the nation-state.

Though some scholars of international law feel that intervention in another state's affairs can be justified on some humanitarian grounds, the simple fact is that sending troops to either China or the Soviet Union would offer only a Pyrrhic victory, if any at all.

Third, I charge anyone to find a document in which President Bush has said that "America must defend freedom at any cost," in a context in which one could be expected to take that statement literally.

Premise 3: "Whether U.S. deployment of troops and the war itself is right or wrong, we should support our country and its soldiers."

In a democratic society if one thinks one's country is wrong, one has a civil responsibility to express that thought however unpopular it may be. Some have said that they cannot attend protests because they only serve to undermine our troops' morale. These troops are willingly serving as instruments of American foreign policy. If one thinks this war is unjust, one should not be overly sensitive to troop morale. If one is going to take the moral high ground, then have the guts to convince others.

If this is "an example of unwarranted U.S. military bullying," then one should do everything possible to take the cause to the ultimate source of authority in this land: "We the people."

That does not, however, include antagonizing U.S. troops. They may fight willingly, but they did not set the terms on which they would fight. I, of course, for reasons outlined above, believe this is a just and courageous war and am willing to do whatever is necessary to see that the objectives are met.

Before anyone gets the idea that I am some automaton who simply parrots White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, I think it prudent to acknowledge some duly founded criticisms.

First, despite the rationale for entering the Gulf War, this country is sorely in need of a progressive energy policy. Not only do we need to free ourselves from reliance on foreign crude for strategic purposes, we simply ought not consume such a high proportion of the world's resources of fossil fuel.

If we are attempting to participate in a New World Order, we need to help ensure our lesser developed, global neighbors have a reasonably plentiful and cheap supply of energy for their own economic growth, while we move on to new technologies.

Second, if the United States is going to be respected as a leader in a New World Order, our government needs to admit fault in creating a number of world-class monsters: Ferdinand Marcos, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi (Shah of Iran), Manuel Noriega and Saddam Hussein, to name only a few.

All of them were supported by the U.S. despite horrendous human rights abuses; all of them (except Saddam) ultimately fell because of popular uprisings; and all paid lip-service to U.S. foreign policy, superficially as pro-American anti-communists but in reality as right-wing despots. I would argue that fighting indigenous communism, be it in Vietnam or Nicaragua or wherever, is not worth violating the principles on which our own nation was founded. In a recent press conference President Bush hinted at the mistake of supporting Saddam for so long: this is a step in the right direction.

Third, we should look at the creation of a New World Order not merely in terms of its intrinsic moral quality but as the context in which individual nations — ours included — can begin to focus on internal problems so often forgotten. A world with verifiable and mutually enforceable security is a world in which old enemies can risk peace, old allies can risk interdependence, and new alliances can flourish.

Dan Such is a student in the Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce.

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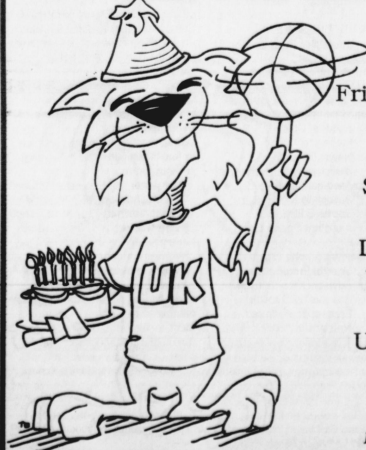
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SPORTS

# Vandy TKO's Wildcats, 98-87

By BARRY REEVES  
Assistant Sports Editor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — UK coach Rick Pitino did not like his endzone seat.

And that may have been one of the many reasons he was sitting elsewhere before the conclusion of last night's game.

But the positioning of his seat certainly wasn't the only reason Pitino was booted from the game.

He did not like the officiating. And he did not like the outcome of last night's game: Vanderbilt 98, UK 87.

And last night Pitino spared with the whistle-blowers.

Round one: With 16:42 remaining in the game, Pitino was disturbed by Paul Andzrejewski's call and was whistled for a technical.

Round two: With 0:28 left, Frank Scagliotta nailed Pitino with a technical. Ejection.

Why was Pitino so upset? Vanderbilt shot 51 free throws and hit 40 (78.4 percent). UK shot seven free throws and hit four.

"That's the biggest discrepancy I've seen as a coach," said an irked Pitino. "You are not going to win any games with 51-7 discrepancy. ... I'll have to look at the films (before I can comment) for a reason."

The loss dropped the No. 12 Wildcats to 19-6 overall and 11-4 in the Southeastern Conference. Vandy improved to 16-9 and 10-5.

Pitino picked up his second tech-

nical — an automatic ejection — after he said the officials missed a walking call and an "obvious foul." "Sooner or later, even on 'Jeopardy,' you get one right," Pitino said with a joking, but angry, tone.

Kentucky had battled back from a 51-48 deficit in the second half and trailed 60-59 when Reggie Hanson scored on a layup with 10:18.

But then the UK offense went away and the Commodores' offense could not falter. Vandy scored on 13 straight possessions over a seven-minute span to take a commanding 86-69 lead with 3:05 left.

Nothing worked for the Cats. Not even their famed full-court press could stop the avalanche of Vanderbilt scoring. The Commodores scored 11 straight, and UK could not hit the three with Vandy in a 2-3 matchup zone.

"We just decided to lay off them and make them hit the three," Vanderbilt coach Eddie Fogler said, "and fortunately they didn't for a big spell."

With Vandy ahead 71-59, UK's John Pelfrey hit a running 12-footer in the lane to stop the drought. Then the press broke down and the Commodores got a couple of quick baskets against the press to put the Cats down by 14, and then the foul barrage began.

UK was called for six fouls on consecutive trips down the court, and Vandy hit all 12 free throws, including six straight from Todd Millholland, to build an 86-69 lead with

3:05. The Cats cut it to eight, 92-84, on a Jamal Mashburn three-pointer with 0:47 remaining but could not get any closer.

"We're a good shooting team," Fogler said. "... I don't know if I like the (two foul shots after the 10th foul) rule or not.

"But when you get behind by 10 or 12 in the last five minutes or so, it's awfully hard to come back."

Bruce Elder led the Commodores with a career-high 21 points, and Kevin Anglin and Scott Draud added 19 and 18 points respectively.

Richie Farmer paced UK with 19 points, and Feldhaus had 16 off the bench. Jamal Mashburn had 13 points and a game-high 11 rebounds, and Reggie Hanson 13 points but only four rebounds.

Pitino, usually never one to keep quiet, did not comment much on the much-maligned endzone benches at Memorial Gymnasium, saying only, "I could not see many plays."

He went from there to Round Three.

Pitino was furious about a comment made by SEC Assistant Commissioner Brad Davis, who told The Tennessean, a Nashville newspaper, that UK was playing for the SEC title "only in their minds."

"I think some people should just keep their mouths shut," Pitino said after the game.

The UK coach also said he thought "fool" would be a better title for Davis, who attended last

night's game. "If a team is not eligible for post-season play, then it's not eligible to win the SEC championship," Davis said in rebuttal. "That's an SEC by-law. I didn't make it up."

"I think any good coach would tell his team that. ... I'm not after Kentucky, especially with my ties, or any team in the conference," the former UK Sports Information Director said.

Both UK and Vandy started the game on fire but soon cooled off. Both teams scored on their first four possessions, and UK led 9-7 thanks to a (Richie) Farmer three-pointer.

After Farmer — who started in place of Jeff Brassow — hit another three-pointer to give UK a 12-10 lead, the Commodores soon took advantage of Wildcat misses and scored on three straight possessions to take a 16-12 lead.

UK, though, went on a 10-2 run to take a 22-18 lead when Mashburn rebounded a Vandy miss and took the ball the length of the court and scored on a reverse layup with 8:51 left in the first half.

The Cats took their biggest lead of the half, 25-19, when Feldhaus hit a three-pointer with 6:23 remaining.

Then Charles Mayes went nuts for the Commodores.

The 6-foot-7 senior hit two three-pointers and scored eight of his first-half-high 13 points in a 19-6 run to give Vandy a 38-31 lead, its largest of the half, at 1:27.

# Bravo Fogler, says Pitino after defeat

By AL HILL  
Senior Staff Writer

This year he's got Vandy playing at the top of its game once again.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Anyone who watched Rick Pitino scream and yell his way to an early locker-room visit last night probably thought the UK coach was having a miserable experience.

But, despite being ejected from the game — and seeing his 12th-ranked Wildcats fall to Vanderbilt — Pitino had at least one thing to admire — his coaching counterpart, Eddie Fogler.

"I think he's doing a great job. I really love to watch his teams play ... but this is nothing new," said Pitino after Vandy beat UK 98-87.

Although Pitino is widely regarded as the front-runner for Coach-of-the-Year honors, Fogler has made the Commodores a power to be reckoned with in Southeastern Conference action.

Last season, Fogler, who had just taken the Vandy post, led the school to a 21-14 record and a National Invitational Tournament Championship.

"He's been able to maintain a high level of play," Vandy senior guard Scott Draud said. "He came in here and we won a championship right away."

After last night's victory over UK, the Commodores — picked to finish in the basement of the SEC — now have a 16-9 overall record and are tied for second place in the league with a 10-5 record.

Pitino's behavior went through a metamorphosis throughout the game. At the start, Pitino paced his coaching box with his double-breasted coat buttoned.

During the game Pitino was intense, rarely taking a break from giving instructions to his players.

At the other end of the floor, Fogler got down to business by taking off his coat and rolling up his sleeves.

As the game wore on and Vandy increased its lead after an 18-2 second-half run, Fogler eased back into his chair with his arm around the seat next to him.

"I wanted to play more man-to-man here at home, but their big men are a lot quicker than our big men," Fogler said.

"In the second half, we had to take our chances playing the zone with their 3-point shooters."

And once again, Vandy shot the Wildcats down in Memorial Gym.

# Peaking Kats to play Eastern

By AL HILL  
Senior Staff Writer

As the season begins to wind down, speculation about who's going to receive a bid to the Women's NCAA Basketball Tournament starts to heat up.

The UK Lady Kat basketball team finds itself on the bubble, with an overall record of 18-7.

But the Kats, having won their last four games, are playing their best basketball of the season.

They are coming off a stunning 87-81 victory over 14th-ranked Ole Miss last Saturday down in Oxford.

Tonight they will take that winning streak to Richmond, Ky., to face the Eastern Kentucky University Lady Colonels (11-10) in McBrayer Arena at 7:30 p.m.

The Lady Kats spent yesterday practicing and going over game

films of the EKU team.

UK coach Sharon Fanning dissected the Lady Colonels as though she were teaching an anatomy class.

The first thing Fanning pointed out with her ruler (a remote control) was the Colonels' junior point guard Angie Cox, who scored 28 points in a losing cause to Middle Tennessee on Monday.

"She shoots the ball quick and passes the ball quick, so you need to jump in front of their post men real quick," Fanning said as the tape ran.

Then she pushed the rewind button over and over as the team scanned EKU's in-bound plays.

"They like to get it into number 22 (Center Jane Goodin) on this, if you go through the pick here they should get caught for a moving screen," Fanning said.

Coach Fanning's scouting preparation was good enough for a 80-59

win over EKU last year.

One player that EKU coach Larry Inman won't have to worry about in his scouting report is UK forward Mia Daniel.

Daniel injured her knee late in Tuesday's practice, and appears to be lost for the season.

The magic Daniel creates with her aggressive style won't be an easy ingredient for Fanning to replace.

Fanning will look to fill the vacancy with a couple of freshmen — Tetra Eberhart and Christal Jordan.

Eberhart's claim to fame came on the first of February, when she led the Kats in scoring with 16 points against Alabama-Birmingham.

However, it's senior point guard Tracey Davis who provides leadership as well as scoring, who makes this team go. She led the Kats with 29 points in last Saturday's game at Ole Miss.

## Tennis Cats advance

Staff reports

The UK men's tennis team (7-1) beat 17th-ranked Arizona 5-3 in the National Team Indoor Championships at the Louisville Tennis Club yesterday.

The 14-ranked Cats advance to face fourth-ranked University of Southern California at four p.m.

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