

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

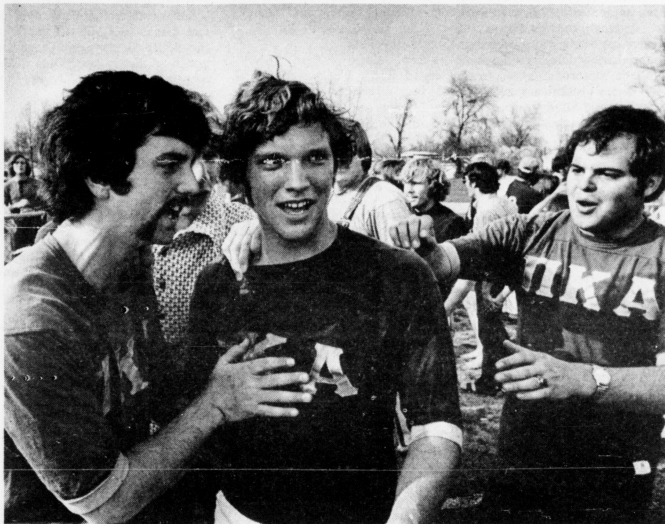
Monday, April 19, 1971

University of Kentucky, Lexington

Vol. LXII, No. 124

Weather

Lexington and vicinity: Partly cloudy and warm today and Tuesday, fair and mild tonight. High temperature today will be near 80, low tonight will be 50. There is no chance of rain today or tonight, but there is a five percent chance of rain on Tuesday.



Pikes top bikes

Kenny Reichel (far left) and Paul Hennessey (far right) congratulate Dennis Butler, a winning bicycle rider for the Pikes in Saturday's Little Kentucky Derby competition. The "Pikes" won the overall team competition in the annual activities. (Kernel photo by Ken Weaver)

Trustees' panel hears proposed code changes

By RON HAWKINS
Assistant Managing Editor
and
DAN D. RHEA
Kernel Staff Writer

A special Board of Trustees committee held open hearings Friday morning and afternoon on proposed changes in the Code of Student Conduct.

The Trustees conducting the hearing were George Griffin, Mrs. Rexford Blazer and Paul Sears.

Among the first to be heard was Student Government President Scott Wendelsdorf.

"The Code of Student Conduct," said Wendelsdorf, "is no longer a relevant document for an academic community."

"I would ask you to remember that students have rights . . . Students pay their way in this society and should not be relegated to the status of third class citizens by those who, in many cases, have contributed less to our well-being than students have and will," he added.

"What haunts me," Wendelsdorf continued, "is that I am saddened to see a state which generated these excellent statements (referring to the state constitution) concerning the rights of the individual produce such a repressive document as the student code."

In a conversation with a Kernel reporter later in the day, Wendelsdorf said he didn't think the panel would do anything.

Continued on Page 3, Col. 1

CIA supports Laotian opium industry

Laotian economy based on opium, CIA protects it

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article has been made available to subscribers of College Press Service prior to its release nationally because of CPS's involvement in the story's inception.

Michael Aldrich, professor of psychedelics at the California Institute of the Arts and a free lance writer, began piecing together the picture of the CIA's involvement in the Laotian opium industry two years ago. About ten college editors, including a representative from the Kernel, first heard the story two months ago at an editor's conference in Hollywood.

We withheld publication of the story at the time because there were some large holes that had to be filled in before it could be published. To help, CPS introduced Aldrich to Frank Browning, a senior editor at Ramparts and former Kernel editor.

Browning took Aldrich's report and worked on some additional facts with Banning Garrett, Southeast Asia expert at the Pacific Studies Center, using sources there, in Paris and in Southeast Asia. Poet Allen Ginsberg, Adam Bennion, Joan Medlin and Peter Scott also aided in the research.

Sandwiched between the President's State of the World message, in which he announced an all-out campaign to halt the world's opium traffic, the Laotian invasion, and this spring's growing anti-war protests, the story is an explosive one. Sen. George McGovern and Rep. Ronald Dellums are both pressing for hearings in Congress on the U.S. government's complicity with world opium trade. Details on these and other subsequent developments will follow in other stories.

By FRANK BROWNING and BANNING GARRETT
Copyright Ramparts, 1971

"Mr. President, the specter of heroin addiction is haunting nearly every community in this nation." With these urgent words, Senator Vance Hartke spoke up on March 2 in support of a resolution on drug control being considered in the U.S. Senate. Estimating that there are 500,000 heroin addicts in the U.S., he pointed out that nearly 20 percent of them are teenagers. The concern of Hartke and others is not misplaced. Heroin has become the major killer of young people between 18 and 35, out-pacing death from accidents, suicides or cancer. It has also become a major cause of crime: to sustain their habits, addicts in the U.S. spend more than \$15 million a day, half of it coming from the 55 percent of crime in the cities which they commit and the annual \$2.5 billion worth of goods they steal.

Once safely isolated as part of the destructive funkiness of the black ghetto, heroin has suddenly

spread out into Middle America, becoming as much a part of suburbia as the Saturday barbecue. This has gained it the attention it otherwise never would have had. President Nixon himself says it is spreading with "pandemic virulence." People are becoming aware that teenagers are shooting up at lunchtime in schools and returning to classrooms to nod the day away. But what they don't know—and what no one is telling them—is that neither the volcanic eruption of addiction in this country nor the crimes it causes would be possible without the age-old international trade in opium (from which heroin is derived), or that heroin addiction—like inflation, unemployment, and most of the other chaotic forces in American society today—is directly related to the U.S. war in Indochina.

The connection between war and opium in Asia is as old as empire itself. But the relationship has never been so symbiotic, so intricate in its networks and so vast in its implications. Never before has the trail of tragedy been so clearly marked as in the present phase of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia. For the international traffic in opium has expanded in lockstep with the expanding U.S. military presence there, just as heroin has stalked the same young people in U.S. high schools who will also be called on to fight that war. The ironies that have accompanied the war in Vietnam since its onset are more poignant than before. At the very moment that public officials are wringing their hands over the heroin problem, Washington's own Cold War crusade, replete with clandestine activities that would seem far-fetched even in a spy novel, continues to play a major role in a process that has already rerouted the opium traffic from the Middle East to Southeast Asia and is every day opening new channels for its shipment to the U.S. At the same time the government starts crash programs to rehabilitate drug users among its young people, the young soldiers it is sending to Vietnam are getting hooked and dying of overdoses at the rate of one a day. While the President is declaring war on narcotics and on crime in the streets, he is widening the war in Laos, whose principal product is opium and which has now become the funnel for nearly half the world's supply of the narcotic, for which the U.S. is the chief consumer.

There would have been a bloodthirsty logic behind the expansion of the war into Laos if the trust had been to seize supply centers of opium the communists were hoarding up to spread like a deadly virus into the free world. But the communists did not control the opium there: processing and distribution were already in the hands of the free world. Who are the principals of this new opium war? The ubiquitous CIA, whose role in getting the U.S. into Vietnam is well known but whose pivotal position in the opium trade is not; and a rogue's gallery of organizations and people—from an opium

army subsidized by the Nationalist Chinese to such familiar names as Madame Nhu and Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky—who are the creations of U.S. policy in that part of the world.

The story of opium in Southeast Asia is a strange one at every turn. But the conclusion is known in advance: this war has come home again—in a silky grey powder that goes from a syringe into America's mainline.

Most of the opium in Southeast Asia is grown in a region known as the "Fertile Triangle," an area covering northwestern Burma, northern Thailand, and Laos. It is a mountainous jungle inhabited by tigers, elephants, and some of the most poisonous snakes in the world. The sources of the opium that shares the area with these exotic animals is the poppy, and the main growers are the Meo hill tribespeople who inhabit the region. The Meo men chop back the forests in the wet season so that the crop can be planted in August and September. Poppies produce red, white or purple blossoms between January and March, and when the blossom withers, an egg-sized pod is left. The women harvest the crop and make a small incision in the pod with a three-bladed knife. The pod exudes a white latex-like substance which is left to accumulate and thicken for a day or two. Then it is carefully gathered, boiled to remove gross impurities, and the sticky substance is rolled into balls weighing several pounds. A fraction of the opium remains to be smoked by the villagers, but most is sold in nearby rendezvous with the local smugglers. It is the Meos' only cash crop. The hill tribe growers can collect as much as \$50 per kilo, paid in gold, silver, various commodities, or local currency. The same kilo will bring \$200 in Saigon and \$2000 in San Francisco.

There are hundreds of routes, and certainly as many methods of transport by which the smugglers ship opium—some of it already refined into heroin—through and out of Southeast Asia. But there are three major networks. Some of the opium from Burma and northern Thailand moves into Bangkok, then to Singapore and Hong Kong, then via military aircraft, either directly or through Taiwan, to the United States. The second, and probably major, route is from Burma or Laos to Saigon or to ocean drops in the Gulf of Siam; then it goes either through the Middle East and Marseille to the U. S. or through Hong Kong and Singapore to the West Coast. A final route runs directly from out-posts held by Nationalist Chinese troops in Thailand to Taiwan and then to the U. S. by a variety of means.

One of the most successful of the opium entrepreneurs who travel these routes, a Time reporter wrote in 1967, is Chan-foo, a half-Chinese, half-Shan (Burmese) modern-day warlord who might have stepped out of a Joseph Conrad adventure yarn. Chan is a soft-spoken, mild-mannered man in his late thirties who, it is said, is totally ruthless. He has tremendous knowledge of the

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1

EARTH WEEK

A focal period for practical, symbolic attacks on the evils of pollution

In dozens of ways both obvious and ingenious, tens of thousands of Americans join Monday in opening Earth Week—a fiscal period for practical and symbolic attacks on the evils of pollution.

Earth Week is a concept of concerned conservationists seeking to dramatize the manifold menaces of pollution. And, above all, it is intended to convince individuals that they can do something about it.

To these ends there will be such things as a display at the Atlanta Zoo showing man as an

“Endangered Animal” surrounded by garbage; a beach cleanup sponsored by the Plum Island Surfcaster’s Association of Newburyport, Mass.; a citywide bottle pickup in St. Louis; transformation of a vacant two-block area in Sacramento, Calif., into a park planted with donated grass, trees and shrubs.

New Yorkers will leave their skyscrapers at the Monday lunch hour to find Madison Avenue free of automobiles from 42nd St. to 57th St. The traffic ban from noon to 2 p.m., EST, will be in effect through the week

while levels of exhaust pollutants are monitored.

Indianapolis will witness a “survival walk” designed to emphasize the need for mass transport to reduce the number of autos on streets and highways.

Others will ride bicycles and even an occasional horse to work to reduce the emission of hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide, which combine with sunlight to form noxious smog.

In some preliminary activities Saturday and Sunday:

▶ Des Moines school children set out to collect 80 tons of

wastepaper on Saturday for recycling. The latest count on Sunday was 200 tons.

▶ In the Beverly Hills-Morgan Park area on Chicago’s South Side, about 800 participated Sunday in a tour of architectural landmarks. It was part of a year-long series of activities conducted under the heading “Your Environment—Endure It or Improve It.”

▶ Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., called Earth Week a theatrical, safe, one-shot gimmick for politicians and said “every week should be Earth Week—in action not words.”

▶ About 8,000 persons joined Saturday in a fund-raising rally at Hartford, Conn., that produced an estimated \$15,000 for the Connecticut Earth Action Group. A policeman described the crowd as “the happiest, cleanest and best” he ever had seen.

▶ Soft-drink companies provided free drinks to 1,500 delegates to the White House Conference on youth at Estes Park, Colo. The emptied bottles are to be used in a recycling project.

‘Dump Nixon’ move begun by Muskie, others

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, asked a crowd at a “dump Nixon” rally on the lawn of the Rhode Island statehouse Sunday to join “in a coalition for peaceful change.”

“Let us make this day in Providence, R. I., the beginning of another period in our history in which the people prevailed because they were right, because they did not grow tired and because they worked together until the job was done,” said

Muskie, considered by many the front-runner now for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Allard Lowenstein, the former New York congressman generally credited with starting

the “dump Johnson” move in 1968 and a leader in the similar effort against Nixon, said the two-hour rally had “given a torch to all the country. The end is in sight. We are about to reclaim America.”

Lowenstein said he planned similar rallies throughout the country. An aide said the next one might be either in Minneapolis or Indianapolis.

Lowenstein worked to set up the rally with the Rhode Island Coalition for Alternatives Now, headed by State Sen. Harold C. Arcaro Jr., D-Providence, and Malcolm Farmer III, a Republican who practices law in Providence.

Lowenstein estimated the crowd at upwards of 25,000, but city police said it was 5,000 to 6,000. Most of the persons attending were college age youths.

“This is an amazing crowd of people in Providence,” Lowenstein said. “When you get 25,000 people at a rally, it shows the mood of the country is against Nixon and the war.”

In explaining why Providence was chosen for the first anti-Nixon demonstration, Arcaro and Farmer had said that the Rhode Island capital is not known as a demonstration town.

Agnew okays Capitol rally

WASHINGTON (AP)—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, acting as president of the Senate, has granted permission to the National Peace Action Coalition for a Capitol-grounds antiwar rally that may draw up to 50,000 people.


Agnew noted the group’s assurances it would provide over 2,000 marshals trained to handle the expected crowd at the April 24 demonstration.

In another letter Thursday, this to the D. C. Veterans

Against the War, Inc., Agnew granted permission for use of the Capitol grounds for a demonstration April 19, but he denied permission for another on the 23rd.

The people’s coalition has warned of trouble housing many participants. It asked for, but last Friday was denied, National Park Service permission to allow camping in Rock Creek Park. Rennie Davis, a spokesman, had asked for waiver of the camping rules “to avoid another Chicago.”

How to use the system to fight the system



the Soft Revolution
A STUDENT HANDBOOK FOR TURNING SCHOOLS AROUND
Neil Postman and Charles Weingartner
Now at your bookstore
Delta paperback \$1.95
Delacorte hardbound \$4.95
DELL Dell Publishing Co., Inc.



OUR STEAKS ARE USDA CHOICE
...and COOKED TO ORDER!

OPEN 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
ORDERS TO GO!
2467 NICHOLASVILLE RD.
Phone 277-1515

THE FAMILY PLACE
• MR. STEAK •

U.K. Department of Theatre Arts' Presents
Georges Feydeau's
A Flea In Her Ear
Directed by Edward G. Greer
Guignol Theatre
April 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
Curtain 8:30 p.m.
Sunday 7:30 p.m.
Box-Office opens noon daily
Call 258-2680

Close Out Sale!

TRADEWINDS

50% off on all clothes

We're closing when school ends and we'll re-open in the fall as

Mándala uni-fashions

CLOTHING FOR NAKED PEOPLE

Thanks for all the business

252-0724

Nader attacks car changes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consumer advocate Ralph Nader said Sunday the American auto industry’s annual model changes create a monopoly costing buyers as much as \$600 a car.

He said he and members of the Yale Law School Journal are urging the Federal Trade Commission to break up the industry or at least declare a moratorium on the annual style changes.

“The automobile industry’s annual style change has had its intended effect. All competitors but four have been exited from the American industry, while the impenetrably high cost barriers created by frequent restyling have excluded lasting new entrants for almost 50 years,” said Nader in a letter to FTC Chairman Miles W. Kirkpatrick.

The style changes also permit the industry to avoid pollution or safety improvements, gives the automakers a stranglehold on the replacement parts market and reduces the consumer’s basis for buying a car to the cosmetic level, said Nader and the Yale students.

General Motors issued a statement describing model changes as “an example of competitive response to customer demand for improved product value and design changes. Such changes have no connection with the number of firms in the industry and in no way confirms monopoly control.”

Ford and Chrysler declined comment until they can study the documents, which are due for filing with the FTC Monday.

Nader and the students requested the FTC to investigate under its powers to regulate unfair methods of competition.

They noted that the Big Three—Ford, General Motors and Chrysler—accounted for 97 percent of the autos produced in this country and 83 percent of all sales last year.

Nader noted also that imported cars, whose share of the market rose to 15 percent, offer buyers some chance to buy cars with minimal style changes, but he said the imports are either cheap or expensive luxury models.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The Kentucky Kernel, University Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. Second class postage paid at Lexington, Kentucky. Mailed five times weekly during the school year except holidays and exam periods, and once during the summer session.

Published by the Board of Student Publications, UK Post Office Box 4986. Began as the Cadet in 1894 and published continuously as the Kernel since 1915.

Advertising published herein is intended to help the reader buy. Any false or misleading advertising should be reported to The Editors.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Yearly, by mail — \$8.45
Per copy, from files — \$10

KERNEL TELEPHONES
Editor, Managing Editor 257-1755
Editorial Page Editor
Associate Editors, Sports .. 257-1740
Advertising, Business, Circulation .. 258-4646

Trustees' panel hears proposed code changes

Continued from Page 1

"They (the panel) look at the code once a year, but they aren't really sincere," he said.

Wendelsdorf added, "I've heard that the subcommittee won't give anything except what the Board wants.... They don't want to give in to students."

The student affairs committee of Student Government also presented its proposed changes of the student code Friday morning to the Board of Trustees committee.

Many of the proposals concerned Article VI of the code, which states, "No student shall engage in interference, coercion or disruption." The basic issue was concerned with the alleged vagueness of this article.

The student affairs committee suggested that the word "willfully" be added to the wording. They also recommended that interim suspension should be invoked only by the president or the vice president for student affairs. The present code also permits the dean of students to invoke interim suspension against a student suspected of violating Article VI.

John Nelson, chairman of the University Student Advisory Committee (USAC), suggested that Article VI either be

dropped or that wording be added which would "clearly state that this section would be applicable only when there is a mass of confrontation."

The student affairs committee made several recommendations concerning student rights, suggesting that the University prohibit discrimination with regard to race, religion, ethnic origin, and political beliefs in all facets of University life, especially in admission and financial aid. The committee also recommended that the University guarantee all civil rights to students and give the student the right to review his own academic and disciplinary records.

The student affairs committee warned the trustees that it might be dangerous to think of University students as "children" in the manner that students in general (from kindergarten up) are thought of as children. They said University students should be viewed as citizens since Kentucky students are of legal age at 18 and out-of-state students can vote for the President of the United States.

In accord with the student's status as a citizen, the committee recommended that the supervision of student organizations be given to the vice president for student affairs instead of the dean of students'

office, where this responsibility lies under the present code.

The argument for this suggestion was that many students now view the dean of students as the campus prosecutor, that the man who sets the rules should not be the man who enforces them.

The committee suggested that all organizations of students, faculty, and staff be given University recognition as long as they are legal.

The student affairs committee also suggested that the University J-Board meet at the end of the spring term to determine which members will be present during the summer and to provide for a J-Board throughout the summer. They suggested that one student member be added and one faculty member be dropped from the Appeals Board. This proposal would still leave a faculty majority on the Appeals Board but would give students more voice in its decisions.

John Nelson, testifying for USAC, said USAC basically supported the student affairs committee report with a few exceptions. One exception called for the amending of the section of the code which states that any violation of local, state, and federal law is a violation of the code also. Nelson said that this could not be enforced properly since some laws such as those dealing with alcohol and

dangerous drugs were unenforceable by the University. Also testifying was a spokesman from the Interfraternity Council. He asked that the dean of students office be empowered to withhold the diploma of anyone owing money to a fraternity or sorority. He said that since Greek organizations are subject to University visitation regulations, must support a house director in each case, and owe the University money from bond contracts, the University should aid the Greeks in collecting money from those students who are financially delinquent.

In the afternoon session, C. Allen Muncy, law student and former editorial page editor of The Kentucky Wildcat, addressed the board saying he was only presenting his own views. He added he would submit his proposals for revision of the code by mail.

Muncy then proceeded to warn the board of what he called danger of "the new Nazis, the

new left." He added that he felt he could trust the board with the responsibility of "protecting me from the threat of the new Nazis.... I do not fear you (the board)."

"Interference coercion cannot be tolerated," he continued, "I want you to protect my rights. I think you will."

Rebecca Westerfield, SG vice president, spoke next and said "most students are concerned with law and order." She added that she thought there was no valid reason for section 6 of the Code of Student Conduct.

Steve Schwartz, graduate candidate for the Student Senate and onetime candidate for the SG presidency, told the committee that "The last thing I want to see is violence."

He added that he thought the code was too vague and overbroad which as result makes it difficult to work within "the system."

"If you want us to work within the system," Schwartz concluded, "make the code specific."

Fayette plans anti-drug program

The first comprehensive anti-drug program in Fayette County is now in the tentative planning stages for Lexington.

The program, called Together, would provide juvenile drug users the opportunity to rehabilitate themselves voluntarily, the main thrust of the program being aimed at the young (12-24) drug experimenter.

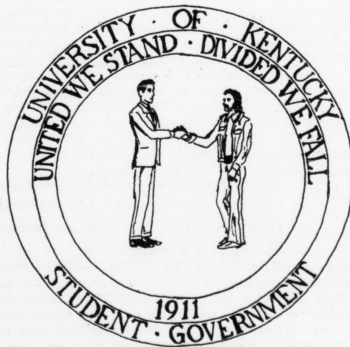
As a non-profit corporation separate from the government, Together would operate on a 24-hour-a-day, seven-days-a-week basis with a telephone service and overnight accommodations for those who can't return home.

Together, in cooperation with the Blue Grass

Regional Health Planning Council, County judge Robert Stephens and various health and welfare organizations, would be designed to help the drug user find himself, regain self-confidence, and make the decision to give up drugs.

The concept and future of the Together program depends upon the conditions of the Lexington City Ordinance relating to drug users and their physicians and psychiatrists. As the ordinance now stands, a doctor must report the name of a patient who goes to him for help with a drug problem.

According to Frank Fryman of the Lexington Police Department, the 1972 state legislature will be approached with a proposal which would provide an immunity clause for such cases.



Student Power is People Power

... and we need all kinds of people for all kinds of jobs—
Student Affairs, Academic Affairs, Public Relations, Student
Housing, Advising, and others.

Apply at Student Government Office

The Lexington School

1050 Lane Allen Road

Pre-school through Grade 9

Admissions Testing—Saturday, April 24

For Information Call 277-7481

NORTON G. PRITCHETT, JR., Headmaster

"The GRADUATE STUDENT and the UNIVERSITY"

A Dinner and rap session sponsored by GPSA*

MONDAY, APRIL 26

Alumni House—Rose & Euclid

PROGRAM

Registration and Happy Hour 5:30 p.m.

Dinner 6:30 p.m.

Discussions begin 7:30 p.m.

SUBJECTS

- Jobs, Future and Present (including the UK assistantships)
- The Future of Teaching (including the problem of "publish or perish")
- The Proper Role of Graduate Students in the University

Sue Drysdale, Donald Ringe, William Dennen, Scott Wendelsdorf, Stuart Forth, Carl Cabe, John Scarborough, Mike Baer, William C. McCrary, and other interesting people will be there.

A nominal fee of \$1.50 is being charged to partially defray expenses. All applications to attend must be made in advance and must be received by Thursday, April 22.

Clip and return to GPSA, P.O. Box 817,
University Station by April 22

Name

Dept. GPSA Affiliated?

Campus Address Phone

Local Residence Phone

.....I would like to attend the GPSA dinner workshop. Enclosed is \$1.50 fee.

.....I cannot attend the dinner meeting but am interested in learning more about GPSA.

.....I do not wish to attend the happy hour or dinner, but would like to attend the discussion. (NO FEE.)

*Graduate & Professional Student Association

While Nixon declares war on drugs . . .

Continued from Page 1

geography and people of northwestern Burma and is said to move easily among them, conversing in several dialects. Yet he is also able to deal comfortably with bankers and other businessmen who finance his operations from such centers as Bangkok and Vientiane. Under Chan Chi-foo's command are from 1000-2000 well-armed men, with the feudal hierarchy spreading down to encompass another 3000 hill tribesmen, porters, hunters and opium growers who pay him fealty and whom he regards about the same as the more than 500 small males he uses for transport.

Moving the opium from Burma to Thailand or Laos is a big and dangerous operation. One of Chan's caravans, says one awe-struck observer, may stretch in single file for well over a mile and may include 200 mules, 200 porters, 200 cooks and camp attendants, and about 400 armed guards. Such a caravan can easily carry 15 to 20 tons of opium worth nearly a million dollars when delivered to the syndicate men in Laos or Thailand.

To get his caravans to market, however, Chan must pay a price, for the crucial part of his route is heavily patrolled not by Thais or Laotians but by nomadic Nationalist Chinese or Kuomintang (KMT) troops. Still supported by the ruling KMT or Taiwan, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's 93rd Division controls a major part of the opium flowing out of Burma and Thailand. Roving bands of mercenary bandits, they fled to northern Burma in 1949 as Chiang's armies were being routed on the Chinese mainland, and have maintained themselves since by buying opium from the nearby Meo tribesmen which they then resell, or by exacting tribute payments from entrepreneurs like Chan Chi-foo. As travellers to the area attest, these troops also supplement their income by running intelligence operations into China and Burma for the U.S.

The Burmese Government regularly complained about all this activity to the United Nations, the Taiwan government and the United States, charging the Americans and Taiwanese with actively supplying and supporting the KMT, which in turn has organized anti-government guerrillas. In 1959 Burmese ground troops seized three opium processing plants set up by the KMT guerrillas at Wonton; the troops also took an airstrip the Chinese had used to fly in reinforcements. By February 1961 the Burmese had pushed the KMT troops southeast into the Thai-Burmese and Thai-Laotian border areas, where they now hold at least eight village bases. Just last year a reporter who was at Chiang Mai in Thailand, saw Thai troops and American advisors as well as military supplies provided by the Taiwan government. The Taiwan government, he noted, maintains an information office there and regularly accompanies the KMT troops on their forays into China to proselytize among the peasants of Yunnan province. These sorties are coordinated by the CIA (which is feverishly active if not wholly successful in this area), and the United States even provides its own backwater R&R for the weary KMT, flying its helicopters from hilltop to hilltop to pick up the Chinese (and the Establishment reporter who supplied this information) for organized basketball tournaments.

Although the KMT troops are often referred to as "remnants," they are not just debris left behind by history. They are in fact an important link in American and Taiwan policy toward Communist China. Not only does Chiang Kai-shek maintain direct contact with his old 93rd, but fresh recruits are frequently sent to maintain a troop level of from 5000 to 7000 men, according to a top-ranking foreign aid official in the U.S. government. And, as the New York Times has noted, Chiang Kai-shek's son, Chiang Chin-Kuo, is widely believed to be in charge of the KMT operations from his position as chief of the Taiwan secret police.

The KMT are tolerated by the Thais for several reasons: they have helped in the counterinsurgency efforts of the Thai and U. S. governments against the hill tribespeople in Thailand; they have aided the training and recruiting of Burmese guerrilla armies for the CIA; and they offer a payoff to the Border Police (BPP), and through them to the second most powerful man in Thailand, Minister of the Interior

'An opium caravan may stretch in single file for well over a mile.'

Gen. Prapax Charusathira. The BPP were trained in the '50s by the CIA and now are financed and advised by AID and are flown from border village to border village by Air America. The BPP act as middlemen in the opium trade between the KMT in the remote regions of Thailand and the Chinese merchants in Bangkok. These relationships, of course, are flexible and changing, with each group wanting to maximize profits and minimize antagonisms and dangers. But the established routes vary, and sometimes doublecrosses are intentional.

In the summer of 1967 Chan Chi-foo set out from Burma through the KMT's territory with 300 men and 200 packhorses carrying nine tons of opium, with no intention of paying the usual fee of \$80,000 protection money. But troops cut off the group near the Laotian village of Ban Houei Sai in an ambush that turned into a pitched battle. Neither group, however, had counted on the involvement of the kinsmen of the area's opium trade, the CIA-backed Rathikoune. Hearing of the skirmish, the general pulled his armed forces out of the Plain of Jars in northeastern Laos where they were supposed to be fighting the Pathet Lao guerrillas, and engaged two companies and his entire air force in a battle of extermination against both sides. The result was nearly 30 KMT and Burmese dead and a half-ton windfall of opium for the Royal Lao Government.

In a moment of revealing frankness shortly after the battle, General Rathikoune, far from denying the role that opium played, told several reporters that the opium trade was "not bad for Laos." The trade provides cash income for the Meo hill tribes, he argued, who would otherwise be penniless and therefore a threat to Laos's political stability. He also argued that the trade gives the Lao elite (which includes government officials) a chance to accumulate capital to ultimately invest in legitimate enterprises, thus building up Laos' economy. But if these rationalizations seemed weak, far less convincing was the general's assertion that, since he is in total control of the trade now, when the time comes to put an end to it he will simply put an end to it.

It is unlikely that Rathikoune, one of the chief warlords of the opium dynasty, will decide to end the trade soon. Right outside the village of Ban Houei Sai, hidden in the jungle, are several of his refineries—called "cookers"—which manufacture crude morphine (which is refined into heroin at a later transport point) under the supervision of professional pharmacists imported from Bangkok. Rathikoune also has "cookers" in the nearby villages of Ban Khwan, Phan Phung and Ban Khueng (the latter for opium grown by the Yao tribe). Most of the opium he procures comes from Burma in the caravans such as Chan Chi-foo's; the rest comes from Thailand or from the hill tribespeople (Meo and Yao) in the area near Ban Houei Sai. Rathikoune flies the dope from the Ben Houei Sai area to Luang Prabang, the Royalist capital, in helicopters given the United States military aid program.

Others in the Lao elite and government own refineries. There are cookers for heroin in Vientiane, two blocks from the King's residence; near Luang Prabang; on Khong Island in the Mekong River on the Lao-Cambodian border; and one recently built by Kouprasith Abhay (head of the military region around Vientiane, but also from the powerful Abhay family of Khong Island) at Phou Khao Khouai, just north of Vientiane. Other Lords of the Trade are Prince Boun Oum of Southern Laos, and the Sananikone family, called the "Rockefellers of Laos." Phoui Sananikone, the clan patriarch, headed a U.S.-backed coup in 1959 and is presently President of the National Assembly. Two other Sananikones are deputies in the Assembly, two are generals (one is Chief of Staff for Rathikoune), one is Minister of Public Works, and a host of others are to be found at lower levels of the political, military and civil service

structure. And the Sananikones' airline, Veho Akhat, leases planes and pilots from Taiwan for paramilitary operations which lend themselves easily to commerce with opium-growing tribespeople. But the opium trade is popular with the rest of the elite, who rent RLG aircraft or create fly-by-night airlines (such as Laos Air Charter to Lao United Airlines) to do their own direct dealing.

Control of the opium trade has not always been in the hands of the Lao elite; although the U.S. has been at least peripherally involved in who the beneficiaries were since John Foster Dulles's famous 1954 commitment to maintain an anti-communist Laos. The major source of opium in Laos has always been the Meo growers, who were selected by the CIA as its counterinsurgency bulwark against the Pathet Lao guerrillas. The Meos' mountain bastion is Long Cheng, a secret base 80 miles northeast of Vientiane, built by the CIA during the 1962 Geneva Accords period. By 1964 Long Cheng's population was nearly 50,000, comprised largely of refugees who had come to escape the war and who were kept busy growing poppies in the hills surrounding the base.

The secrecy surrounding Long Cheng has hidden the trade from reporters. But security has not been complete: Carl Strook reported in the January 30 issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review, "Over the years eight journalists, including myself, have slipped into Long Cheng and have seen American crews loading T-28 bombers while armed CIA agents chatted with uniformed Thai soldiers and piles of raw opium

'A Laotian general argued that opium trade helps maintain his country's political stability.'

stood for sale in the market (a kilo for \$52). It's old hat by now, but the U.S. embassy press attache and the director of USAID's training center was denied clearance to visit the mountain base." The CIA not only protects the opium in Long Cheng and various other pickup points, but also gives clearance and protection to opium-laden aircraft flying out.

For some time, the primary middle-men in the opium traffic had been elements of the Corsican Mafia, identified in a 1966 United Nations report as a pivotal organization in the flow of narcotics. In a part of the world where transportation is a major problem and where air transport is a solution, the Corsicans were able to parlay their vintage World War II airplanes (called the "butterfly fleet") into a position of control. But as the Laotian civil war intensified in the period following 1963, it became increasingly difficult for the Corsicans to operate, and the Meos started to have trouble getting their crop out of the hills in safety.

The vacuum that was created was quickly filled by the Royal Lao Air Force, which began to use helicopters and planes donated by the U.S. not only for fighting the Pathet Lao but also for flying opium out from airstrips pockmarking the Laotian hills. This arrangement was more politically advantageous than prior ones, for it consolidated the interests of all the anti-communist parties. The enfranchisement of the Lao elite gave it more of an incentive to carry on the war Dulles had committed the U.S. to back; the safe transport of the Meos' opium by an ideologically sanctioned network increased the incentive of these CIA-equipped and trained tribesmen to fight the Pathet Lao. The U.S. got parties that would cooperate with its foreign policy not only for political reasons, but on more solid economic grounds. Opium was the economic cement binding all the parties together much more closely than anti-communism could.

As this relationship has matured, Long Cheng has become a major collection point for opium grown in Laos. CIA protegee General Vang Pao, former officer for the French colonial army and now head of the Meo counterinsurgents, uses his U.S.-supplied helicopters and STOL (short-take-off-and-landing) aircraft to collect the opium from the surrounding area. It is unloaded and stored in hutsches in Long Cheng. Some of it is sold there and flown out in Royal Laotian Government C-47s to Saigon or the Gulf of Siam or the South China Sea, where it is dropped to waiting fishing boats. Some of the opium is flown to Vientiane, where it is sold to Chinese merchants who then fly it to Saigon or to the ocean drops. One of Vang Pao's main sources of transport, since the RLG Air Force is not under his control, is the CIA-created Xiang Khouang Airline, which is still supervised by an American, though it is scheduled soon to be turned over completely to Vang Pao's men. The airlines' two C-47s (which can carry a maximum of 4,000 pounds) are used only for transport to Vientiane.

Prior to Nixon's blitzkrieg in Laos, the opium trade was booming. Production had grown rapidly since the early '50s to a level of 175-200 tons a year, with 400 of the 600 tons produced in Burma, and 50-100 tons of that grown in Thailand, passing through Laotian territory. But if the opium has been a nemesis for the Meos, the Corsicans, the Lao elite, the CIA and others, it has been a benediction for the Meo tribesmen. For in becoming a pawn in the larger strategy of the U. S., the Meos have seen their army virtually wiped out, with the average age of recruits now 15 years, and their population reduced from 400,000 to 200,000. The Meos' reward for CIA service, in other words, has been their destruction as a people.

'There are cookers for heroin in Vientiane, two blocks from the King's residence.'

Both the complexity and the finality of the opium web which connects Burma, Thailand, Laos and South Vietnam stretch the imagination. So bizarre is the opium network and so pervasive the traffic that were it to appear in an Ian Fleming plot we would pass it off as torturing the credibility of thriller fiction. But the trade is real and the net has entangled governments beyond the steaming jungle of Indochina. In 1962, for instance, an opium smuggling scandal stunned the entire Canadian Parliament. It was in March of that year that Primer Minister Diefenbaker confirmed rumors that nine Canadian members of the immaculate United Nations International Control Commission had been caught carrying opium from Vientiane to the international markets in Saigon on UN planes.

The route from Laos to Saigon has long been one of the well-established routes of the heroin-opium trade. In August 1967, a C-47 transport plane carrying two-and-a-half tons of opium and some gold was forced down near Da Lat, South Vietnam, by American gunners when the pilot failed to identify himself. The plane and its precious cargo, reportedly owned by General Rathikoune's wife, were destined for a Chinese opium merchant and piloted by a former KMT pilot, L. G. Chao. Whatever their ownership, the dope-running planes usually land at Tan Son Nhut airbase, where they are met in a remote part of the airport with the protection of airport police.

A considerable part of the opium and heroin remains in Saigon, where it is sold directly to U.S. troops or distributed to U.S. bases throughout the Vietnamese countryside. One GI who returned to the states an addict was August Schultz. He's off the needle now, but how he got on is most revealing. Explaining that he was "completely straight, even a right-winger" before he went into the Army, August told RAMPARTS how he fell into the heroin trap: "It was a regular day last April (1970) and I just walked into this bunker and there were these guys shooting up. I said to them, 'What are you guys doing?' Believe it or not, I really didn't know. They explained it to me and asked me if I wanted to try it. I said sure."

Probably a fifth of the men in his unit had at least tried junk, August says. But the big thing, as his buddy Ronnie McSheffrey adds, was that most of the officers in his company, including the MPs, knew about it. McSheffrey saw MPs in his own division

(6th I saw h a near
An Congr headq 20 pe heroin Bien H at any for thr
Add the la Saigon domes palatia from Horiz follow Buell— local re
. B the air wing, t long w was ex author
"Zat learned picture Americ publish
But s French
"The also craft
brought crimina Saigon power Diem's trade u helped CGT.
At fi had tak trade a figure a careful the Sou man wa South V At w trade is elite cit author v the foll used to Saigon. amount have any
The fi only in years ea which f sabotage Gruening into Sai Chinese
Neithe Operatio However position other rea had reli knowled dealt in Saigon m says Ky Pleiku to Haylift h Tun and altered t involvem and intrig
With gr million p Indochin world's s Turkey, u factories (which it who funn the narc Internatic expansion of the wo Accord 1966 80 Asia—dire Middle E investigat S. Govern opium. A narcotics

CIA supports Laotian opium industry

(6th Battalion, 31st Infantry, 9th Division) at Tan An shoot up, just as he says they saw him. He and his buddies even watched the unit's sergeant-major receive payoffs at a nearby warehouse where every kind of drug imaginable was available.

An article by Kansas City newspaperwoman Gloria Emerson inserted into the Congressional Record by Senator Stuart Symington on March 10 said: "In a brigade headquarters at Long Binh, there were reports that heroin use in the unit had risen to 20 percent . . . You can salute an officer with your right hand and take a 'hit' (of heroin) in your left," an enlisted man from New York told me . . . Along the 15-mile Bien Hoa highway running north to Saigon from Long Binh, heroin can be purchased at any of a dozen conspicuous places within a few minutes, and was by this reporter, for three dollars a vial."

Adding glamour to the labyrinthine intrigue of Vietnam's opium trade throughout the late 1950's and early 60's was the famous Madame Nhu, the Dragon Lady of Saigon. Madame Nhu was in a position to be very likely coordinator for the entire domestic opium trade in Vietnam; yet so great is the power she still wields from her palatial exile in Paris that she has intimidated one American publisher and kept him from publishing the story. In his book, *Mr. Pop*, Don Schanche, former editor of *Horizon* and former managing editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, recounts the following interchange on the Plain of Jars during August 1960 between Edgar "Pop" Buell—the Indiana farmer who left his home to work with the Meo tribespeople—and a local restaurateur:

Buell drove with Albert (Four) to Phong Savan and watched from the side of the airstrip as a modern twin-engine plane took on a huge load of opium. Beneath the wing, talking heatedly with the plane's Corsican pilot, was a slender woman dressed in long white silk pants and aod'ai, the side-slit, high-necked gown of Vietnam. Her body was exquisitely formed, and her darkly beautiful face wore a clear expression of authority. Even Buell could see that she was Vietnamese, not Lao.

"Zat", said Four, "is ze grande madame of opium from Saigon." Edgar never learned her name, but he recognized the unforgettable face and figure when the picture of an important South Vietnamese politician appeared months later in an American news magazine. Though Schanche's publisher, David McKay Co., refused to publish her name for fear of reprisals, the unforgettable face was that of Madame Nhu.

But Saigon's opium trade is not new. Its history stretches back to 1949, when the French appointed former Vietnamese Emperor Bao Dai as chief of state. Bao Dai

'The CIA not only protects the opium in Long Cheng, but also gives clearance and protection to opium-laden aircraft flying out.'

brought with him as chief of police Bay Vien, the undisputed leader of Saigon's criminal underground, which controlled not only the gambling and narcotics trade in Saigon but also the important Chinese suburb of Cholon. Bao Dai and Bay Vien held power until they were displaced after the 1954 Geneva Accords by Ngo Dinh Nhu, Diem's brother. Nhu had gained prominence in Vietnam as an organizer of a Catholic trade union movement modeled after the French Force Ouvriere, which the CIA had helped supply in the 1940s to break France's communist dockworkers' union, the CGT.

At first Nhu feigned support for Bay Vien and Bao Dai, but by the end of 1955 he had taken control of the Saigon secret police and, thereby, the city's opium and heroin trade as well. Just as the Nhus were consolidating their own power, a little-known figure entered the Diem military apparatus, a man who through the years would carefully extend his control over the air force and end up eventually heir not only to the South Vietnamese government but to the opium and heroin trade as well. That man was Nguyen Cao Ky, who had just returned from Algeria to take charge of the South Vietnamese air transport's C-47 cargo planes.

At what particular point in time Ky became involved with the Nhus in the opium trade is not known, but by the end of the '50s he was cutting quite a figure in Saigon's elite circles. In an interview with RAMPARTS, retired Marine Corps Colonel (and author of the book *Betrayal*) William Corson described Ky's life in the late 1950s in the following fashion: "Ky of course was a colonel in the Air Force back then and he used to have these glittering cocktail parties at the top of the Caravelle (Hotel) in Saigon. He laid out a fantastic spread, which was all very interesting because the amount of money he made as a soldier was maybe \$25 to \$30 a month and he didn't have any other outside income."

The first real light shed on the possible sources of Ky's extracurricular income came only in the spring of 1968, when Alaskan Senator Ernest Gruening revealed that four years earlier Ky had been in the employ of the CIA's "Operation Haylift," a program which flew South Vietnamese agents "into North Vietnam for the purpose of sabotage, such as blowing up railroads, bridges, etc." More important, Ky was fired, Gruening's sources claimed, for having been caught smuggling opium from Laos back into Saigon. Significantly, Ky and his flight crews were replaced by Nationalists Chinese Air Force pilots.

Neither the CIA, the Pentagon, nor the State Department ever denied Ky worked on Operation Haylift. Nor did they deny that he had smuggled opium back into Saigon. However, a U. S. embassy spokesman categorically denied Ky was ever fired from "any position by any element of the U. S. Government for opium smuggling or for any other reason." When Ky came to power in February 1965, most observers supposed he had relinquished participation in the opium traffic (although it was "common knowledge" that Madame Ky had replaced Madame Nhu as Saigon's Dragon Lady and dealt in opium directly with Prince Boun Oum in Southern Laos). However, a high Saigon military official to whom Ky at one time offered a place in the opium traffic says Ky continued to carry loads ranging from 2,000 to 3,000 kilos of opium from Pleiku to Saigon in the spring of 1965 after he had assumed power and after Operation Haylift had been discontinued. Those runs included regular pickups near Dak To, Kon Tun and Pleiku. Since then there has been no indication that Ky has in any way altered the transport. Corson, who returned to Vietnam in 1965, observed that Ky's involvement in the trade had become so routine that it had lost almost all its adventure and intrigue.

With gross returns from the Indochina traffic running anywhere from \$250 to \$500 million per year, opium is one of the kingpins of Southeast Asian commerce. Indochina has not always had such an enviable position. Historically most of the world's supply of opium and heroin came through well-established routes from Turkey, Iran and China. Then it was refined in chemical kitchens and warehouse factories in Marseille. The Mediterranean trade was controlled by the Corsican Mafia (which itself has long been related to such American crime lords as Lucky Luciano, who funneled a certain amount of dope into the black ghettos). But high officials in the narcotics control division of the Canadian government, and in Interpol, the International Police Agency, confirm that since World War II—and paralleling U. S. expansion in the Pacific—there has been a major redirection in the sources and routing of the worldwide opium traffic.

According to the United Nations Commission on Drugs and Narcotics, since at least 1966 80 percent of the world's 1,200 tons of illicit opium has come from Southeast Asia—directly contradicting most official U. S. claims that the primary sources are Middle Eastern. In 1966, Interpol's former Secretary General Jean Nepote told investigators from Arthur D. Little Research Institute (then under contract to the U. S. Government Crime Commission) that the Fertile Triangle was a principal center of opium. And last year an Iranian government official told a United Nations seminar on narcotics control that 83 percent of the world's illegal supply originated in the Fertile

Triangle—the area where opium is controlled by the U. S.-supplied troops of Laos and Nationalist China.

It is odd that the U. S. government, with the most massive intelligence apparatus in history, could miss this innovation. But though it may seem to be an amazing oversight, what has happened is that Richard Nixon and the makers of America's Asian policy have completely blanketed Indochina out of the world narcotics trade. Not even Joe Stalin's removal of Trotsky from the Russian history books parallels this historical reconstruction. In his recent State of the World address, Richard Nixon dealt directly with the international narcotics traffic. "Narcotics addiction has been spreading with pandemic virulence," he said, adding that "this affliction is spreading rapidly and without the slightest respect for national boundaries." What is needed is "an integrated attack on the demand for (narcotics), the supply of them, and their movement across international borders. . . . We have," he says, "worked closely with a large number of governments, particularly Turkey, France and Mexico, to try to stop the illicit production and smuggling of narcotics." (emphasis added)

It is no accident that Nixon has ignored the real sources of narcotics trade abroad and by so doing has effectively precluded any possibility of being able to deal with heroin at home. It is he more than anyone else who has underwritten that trade through the policies he has formulated, the alliances he has forged, and most recently the political appointments he has made. For Richard Nixon's rise to power has been intricately interwoven with the rise of proponents of America's aggressive strategy in Asia, a group of people loosely called the "China Lobby" who have been in or near political power off and on since 1950.

Among the most notable members of the "China Lobby" are Madame Anna Chennault, whose husband, General Claire Chennault, founded Air America; columnist Joe Alsop; FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover; former California Senator William Knowland; and Ray Clark, currently Chief of Intelligence for the State Department. They and such compatriots as the late Time magazine publisher Henry Luce and his widow, Congresswoman Claire Boothe Luce, have been some of the country's strongest proponents of the Nationalist Chinese cause.

In 1954, Chiang Kai-shek formed the Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL), which was to become one of the vital links between the China Lobby and the Taiwan government. (It was also in that year that Nixon urged U. S. troops to be sent into Indochina following the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu—a proposal which failed because of the lack of public support for such policy following the Korean war). As soon as the APACL was formed, Chiang announced that it had established "close contact" with three American politicians—the most important of whom was Vice President Richard Nixon.

Over the years the China Lobby has continued to spring to Nixon's support. It was Madame Chennault, co-chairman in 1968 of the Women for Nixon-Agnew Advisory Committee, who helped raise a quarter of a million dollars for the campaign; it was she who just before the election entered into an elaborate set of arrangements to sabotage a White House peace plan. Within 30 hours of the announced plan, South Vietnam President Thieu rejected the new negotiations it proposed—a rejection Madame Chennault had helped arrange as a last-minute blow to Hubert Humphrey and the Democrats.

It is not only his debts, associations and sympathies to the China Lobby which have linked Nixon with Kuomintang machinations in Indochina and helped plunge the U. S. deeper into the morass there. One of his most important foreign policy appointments since taking office has been the reassignment of Ray Cline as State Department Director of Intelligence and Research. Cline, controversial CIA station chief in Taiwan who helped organize KMT forays into Communist China, in 1962 promoted Nixon's old project of a Bay of Pigs invasion of China. Within a month of Cline's recent appointment, the resumption of pilotless Intelligence flights over mainland China was approved.

The entire cast of the China Lobby has relied on one magic corporation, the same corporation established just after World War II by General Claire Chennault as Civil Air Transport and renamed in the 1950s Air America. Carrier of not only men and personnel for all of Southeast Asia, but also of the policies that have turned Indochina into the third bloodiest battlefield in American history, Air America's chief contact with the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Air America brings Brahmin Bostonians and wealthy Wall Streeters who are the China Lobby together with some of the most powerful men in Nationalist China's financial history. One of its principal services has been to fly in support for the "remnant" 93rd Division of the KMT, the "opium army" in Burma; another has been as a major carrier of opium itself. Air America flies through all of the Laotian and Vietnamese opium pick-up points, for aside from the private "butterfly fleet" and various military transports, Air America is the "official" airliner.

A 25-year-old black man recently returned from Indochina told RAMPARTS of going to Vietnam in 1968 as an adventurer, hoping to get in on the dope business. But he found that the business was all controlled by a "group like the Mafia. It was tight and there wasn't any room for me." The only way he could make it in the dope trade, he says, was to go to work for Air America as a mechanic. He found that "there was plenty of dope in Laos—lots of crystals (heroin) all over the place." Air America was the only way to get in on it.

What has taken place in Indochina is more than a flurry of corruption among select dramatist personae in America's great Asian Drama. The fact that Meo tribesmen have been nearly wiped out, that the Corsican Mafia's Air Opium has been supplanted by the CIA's Air America, that Nationalist Chinese soldiers operate as narcotics bandits, that such architects of U. S. democracy for the East as the Nhus and Vice President Ky have been dope runners—these are only the bizarre cameo roles in a larger tragedy that involves nothing less than the uprooting of what had been the opium trade for decades—through the traditional lotus-land of the Middle East into Western Europe—and the substitution of another network, whose shape is parallel to that of the U. S. presence in Southeast Asia. The ecology of narcotics has been disrupted and remade to coincide with the structure of America's Asia strategy—the stealthy conquest of a continent to serve the interests of the likes of the China Lobby.

The shift in the international opium traffic is also a metaphor for what has happened in Southeast Asia itself. As the U. S. has settled in there, its presence radiating a nimbus of genocide and corruption, armadas of airplanes have come to smash the land and lives of a helpless people; mercenary armies have been trained by the U. S.; and boundaries reflecting the U. S. desires have been established, along with houses of commerce and petty criminality in the American image. One of the upshots has been that the opium trade has been systematized, given U. S. technological expertise and a shipping and transportation network as pervasive as the U. S. presence itself. The piratical Corsican transporters have been replaced by pragmatic technocrats carrying out their jobs with deadly accuracy. Unimpeded by boundaries, scorpions or customs agents, and nurtured by the free flow of military personnel through the capitals of the Orient, the United States has—as a reflex of its warfare in Indochina—built up a support system for the trade in narcotics that is unparalleled in modern history.

The U. S. went on a holy war to stamp out communism and to protect its Asian markets, and it brought home heroin.

It is a fitting trade-off, one that characterizes the moral quality of the U. S. involvement. This ugly war keeps coming home, each manifestation more terrifying than the last; home to the streets of the teeming urban ghettos and the lonely suburban isthmus where in the last year the number of teenage heroin addicts has taken a quantum leap forward. Heroin has now become the newest affliction of affluent America—of mothers in Westport, Connecticut, who only wanted to die when they traced track-marks on their daughters' elegant arms; or of fathers in Cicero, Illinois, speechless in outrage when their conscripted sons came back from the war bringing home a bloodstained needle as their only lasting souvenir.



LEAVE YOUR CLOTHES WITH US FOR THE SUMMER.

4.95 plus cleaning

PICK UP IN THE FALL. . . . NOTHING TO PAY TIL THEN. . . use as many boxes as you wish to store winter clothes. We thoroughly clean and hang in our own vaults. Come fall, you pay \$4.95 plus cleaning. \$4.95 includes \$300 insurance.

For more information CALL 255-4455

DeBoor-Lexington Laundry

MOVING



VINCENT FISTER, INC.

Agent for
Preplanned Moving in Sanitized Vans
Personalized Service on Baggage and Personal Effects
Going Overseas

266-2153
STORAGE — PACKING — CRATING
2305 Palumbo Drive Off New Circle Rd.

SG to replace 'Zoo' services

The Grosvenor Street Zoological Gardens, better-known as "The Zoo," has announced it is closing to be replaced by similar services sponsored by the Student Government.

A Zoo spokesman, citing a decline in interest since last semester, said the Zoo was "not being used enough to keep the place open."

The Zoo has been attempting to people who are interested by

providing help with legal services, food stamp information, pregnancy test referrals and as a center to separate rumors from facts during "emergencies." The Zoo has also helped people suffering from bag drug "trips" and has been called upon many times to provide bail.

According to the Zoo spokesman, there wasn't enough money for the bail fund, and "crashing" had to be stopped

due to thefts and unauthorized long distance phone calls.

"For all practical purposes, we are closed down," he said.

Rebecca Westfield, Student Government Vice President, said SG would attempt to provide a room in the Student Center next fall to continue most of the services the Zoo has provided, except for bail service and help for bad trips, but she said this new service "could never do all the things the Zoo does."

Today and Tomorrow

TODAY

WASHINGTON MARCHERS: Kentucky people can stay at Wesley Theological Seminary, 4400 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. (next to American Union) for Friday and Saturday nights, April 23-24. Phone 363-9796.

USAC chairmanship. Applications for University Student Advisory Committee post now being accepted. Apply at SG office, 204 Student Center, before April 19.

GREAT ADVISORS Awards. All students are invited to submit academic advisers' names for honor. Applications available in Student Government office, 204 Student Center, before April 19.

"A FLEA IN HER EAR." Guignol Theatre presents Georges Feydeau's play April 21-25. Weds.-Sat. curtains 8:30. Sunday 7:30 p.m. Reservations: 258-2680 noon to 4:40 p.m. daily. Box office opens April 14.

SENIOR PIANO RECITAL. Frances Scott performs. 8:15 p.m. Mon., April 19, Memorial Hall.

UK AMATEUR RADIO Club. Last meeting 5:30 p.m. Mon., April 19, 453F Anderson Hall. Slides from Mexico will be shown. Information: Sam Brown 255-8553.

"CANOEING." Sierra Club sponsors film and display of canoeing equipment. 7:30 p.m. Mon., April 19, Christ Church Episcopal. The public is invited.

TOMORROW

UK WOMEN: Student Government-sponsored meeting to discuss problems of women will be held at 7:30 p.m. Tues., April 20, at 245 Student Center. Object is to form an organization devoted to women's concerns.

ORGANIC FARMING. Free U. course on purchasing and growing of natural foods. Meeting 7 p.m. Tues., April 20, 202 Frazee Hall.

UK CHORUS. Sara Holroyd conducts concert. 8:15 p.m. Tues., April 20, Memorial Hall. Free.

COMING UP

ALPHA Chapter, Kentucky Beta Gamma Sigmas Annual Banquet. Business administration honorary holds banquet and initiation activities. Weds., April 21, initiation 5:30 p.m., Faculty lounge Student Center, banquet 6:30 p.m. Student Center small ballroom. Tickets \$3.50, payable to Herman Ellis, 309 Commerce Bldg., or at the door.

PREVENTION of Softening in Cu-Zr Alloys. Dr. A. Kidron, University of Kentucky, lectures. Metallurgical Engineering Seminar, 3:30 p.m. Weds., April 21, 453F Anderson Hall. Free.

"BEYOND SLAVERY: The transformation of Political Issues, 1857-1860." Robert J. Imholt lectures for Phi Alpha Theta, history honorary. 3:45 p.m. April 21, 206 Student Center. Free.

GRADUATE RECITAL. James Whidden performs. 8:15 p.m. Weds., April 21, William Seay Auditorium. Free.

EARTH DAY. City commissioner Tom Underwood debates Dr. David C. White, Sierra Club Water Pollution Chairman and professor of Biochemistry. 8 p.m. Thurs., April 22, Student Center Ballroom. Sponsored by Environmental Awareness Society.

SENIOR RECITAL. Penney Messer, pianist, performs. 8:15 p.m. Thurs., April 22, Memorial Hall.

UK TROUPERS. Annual show 8 p.m. April 22-23. Alumni Gym. Adults \$1, children 50 cents.

"SPLASHES." Canterbury House art show. April 23-24. Painting, prints, sculpture, leather, ceramics, tapestry by UK students. Some art work for sale.

CANTERBURY ARTS FESTIVAL: Music, Drama and Art Show. Canterbury House, 472 Rose Street, April 23 beginning at 3:00 p.m., and April 24 beginning at 10:00 a.m.

MISCELLANY

SURVIVAL KITS. YM-YWCA sell food boxes for spring finals. \$2, available at Human Relations Center, 120 Student Center, before April 20.

BIRTH CONTROL AND SEX EDUCATION COUNSELING. By junior medical students, completely confidential. Males, females or couples 7-10 p.m., Weds. nights. 3rd floor OB-Gyn clinic, Medical Center.

"EAST EUROPEAN NATIONS IN PROFILE: Rumania 1970." Experimental A&S 300-1 topical course to be offered in 1971 fall semester. Open to all students without prerequisites. TTH 2-3:15.

For more information contact Prof. Joseph Kessler, History, or Prof. Michael Impey, Spanish and Italian.

FOR FREE, confidential pregnancy tests and abortion counseling call the Women's Liberation Center at 252-9358 on Tues., Wed., Thurs., from 2-5; 6-9 p.m., or Fri. 2-5 p.m. and Saturday 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

THE PLANNED PARENTHOOD Birth Control Clinic is now operating at Broadway and Second St. Thursday and Monday nights from 6-8 p.m. Other clinics are listed under Clinics in the Yellow Pages.

GREEK LITERATURE IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION. Eight week summer session course to be taught June 15-August 11. M-F 10:30-11:30, CB 237. No knowledge of Greek required.

THE BLACK VOICES OF UK need contributions for a trip to sing in Chicago. Transportation money needed for 80 people. Contact Vicki Singer, 266-3203, or College of Social Professions, fourth floor Office Tower.

How to be beautiful, underneath it all.

Under your makeup, keep your skin glowing with our two facial discs. They cream, they lotion, they perk you up.

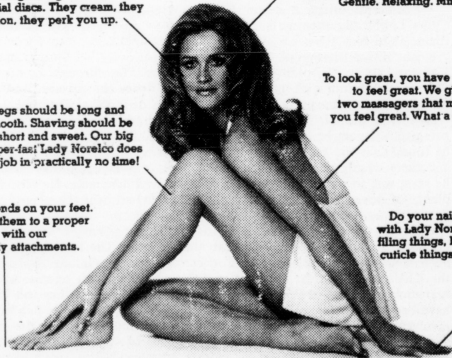
Shiny hair needs a healthy scalp. Stimulate yours with our deep massager. Gentle. Relaxing. Mmmm.

To look great, you have to feel great. We give you two massagers that make you feel great. What a comfort.

Legs should be long and smooth. Shaving should be short and sweet. Our big super-fast Lady Norelco does the job in practically no time!

A lot depends on your feet. Treat them to a proper pedicure with our six handy attachments.

Do your nails like a pro with Lady Norelco. You get filing things, buffing things, cuticle things, everything.



There are lots of little ways to make yourself beautiful. And the Lady Norelco Home Beauty Salon 30LS does all of them. It starts with the super-fast Lady Norelco shaver. With a great big shaving head to shave more of you at once. And a really close-shaving foil. (So it's finally easy to keep your legs and underarms perfectly smooth.)

It has eleven attachments that fit right onto the shaver and pamper you wherever you need pampering.

It gives you a real beauty salon treatment, from a massage to a manicure.

It's a rich tulip yellow. It's fun to use. And it makes you feel beautiful. And that's what really counts, underneath it all.



Lady Norelco Home Beauty Salon

Norelco ©1971 North American Phillips Corporation, 100 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Maria's Pizza

347 S. Lime

252-1722

offers

FREE PIZZA

2 for price of one

TUESDAY, APRIL 20

5 p.m. - 10 p.m.



See GENE MEATTYARD

for your optical needs at

EYEGLASSES

of Kentucky, inc.

Imperial Plaza Shopping Center
Waller Avenue Lexington, Ky.

Remember to ask Gene about the SPECIAL CONSIDERATION given to all U.K. STUDENTS

Telephone 255-5506

HOURS: 8:30-5:30 Mon.-Fri. — Sat. 8:30-12 p.m.

UK diamondmen bested by Gators

The UK baseballers dropped two of three games to the University of Florida over the weekend at Gainesville.

In a Friday doubleheader, the Wildcats split two contests with the Gators, winning the first 8-3 and losing the second 9-6.

Florida, fighting UK for the Eastern division title of the Southeastern Conference, whipped the Cats 8-3 in the series clincher Saturday.

UK's Tom Bannon picked up his fifth win in six decisions by pitching the full seven innings in the Cat's win. Bannon allowed only four hits.

UK had to score six runs in the top half of the seventh to

break open a tight 2-1 game. The Gators rallied for two runs in their last at-bat.

A three-run homer in the final inning by Florida gave the home team its victory in the nightcap. UK has rallied back from a 6-3 deficit in the top of the seventh to tie the score at 6-6.

The Cats banged out 12 hits in the second game, including seven extra base knocks. Catcher Dave Marshall cracked his second roundtripper of the year and a double, while Steve Parrish had two triples and Dave Bair contributed a double and a triple.

Jim Roach, who relieved starter Bill Lewis in the sixth, was charged with the loss, his first decision of the year.

Tony Dobies of Florida had two hits and scored three runs to lead the Gators to its second victory of the series Saturday.

UK's John Bowling allowed all of Florida's runs and was pinned with the loss.

The Cat's, now 13-9 overall and 4-4 in the SEC, face a busy week of competition. UK plays the University of Louisville at Louisville Monday, and the teams meet again here the following day.

The squad wraps up the week with away games at Dayton Wednesday and at Tennessee Friday and Saturday.



Arvel Carroll rests after an impressive performance in Saturday's intrasquad scrimmage. Playing fullback, a position he has not played since high school, the junior-to-be picked up 37 yards in 10 carries and a touchdown. (Kernel photo by Elliot DeBear)

Offense stars in scrimmage

The tentative first-string offense of the UK football team scored four touchdowns against its defensive counterparts to highlight an intrasquad scrimmage at Stoll Field Saturday.

Arvel Carroll gained 37 yards in 10 carries and scored a touchdown for the offense at his new position of fullback.

Lee Clymer, who played on both sides, talked twice from short range and sub fullback Gary Knutson wrapped up the scoring with a short touchdown run.

Quarterbacks Bernie Scruggs and Mike Ranuzzi, battling for the starting spot next fall, both looked impressive in running UK's revamped wishbone-T offense. Scruggs picked up 36 yards in only four carries and Funuzzi's run spearheaded the second scoring drive.

Fanuzzi bested the more experienced Scruggs in passing, however, by completing five of six for 30 yards. Scruggs connected on two of four for 16 yards.

The spring practice session concludes Saturday, April 24, with the annual Blue-White game at Stoll Field.

A hard day's night

Ali goes to court again in final stab at freedom

WASHINGTON (AP)—Muhammad Ali goes into the Supreme Court Monday to make one final attempt to stay out of prison for refusing induction in the armed services.

Lawyers for Ali and the Justice Department will present one hour of oral arguments in the nearly four-year-old conviction of the former heavy-weight boxing champion. A ruling is expected before the

end of the court's current term in June.

Ali is expected to attend the hearing even though he is not required to do so and did not in his earlier appeals.

GAS FOR LESS!

94 Octane Regular 31.9 per gal.
100+ Octane Ethyl! 33.9 per gal.

"Quality Unconditionally Guaranteed"

FARMER LINCOLN-MERCURY
EAST MAIN AT WOODLAND

CHECKS CASHED WITH I.D. CARD AT MAIN OFFICE

PERKINS means
more
than **PANCAKES**

HAMBURGERS—STEAKS—SEAFOODS

SPRING SPECIAL

Offer Good thru May 10th

COUPON

\$1.35 Value
S-A-V-E

Good only at Perkins Pancake House—729 South Limestone Lexington, Kentucky

DELUXE HAMBURGER WITH FRENCH FRIES, COLE SLAW AND DRINK—ALL FOR ONLY **99c**

OFFER GOOD WITH COUPON THRU MAY 10th

STRIKE!

April 21

To protest Hiring & Firing Policies;
Student Code; Police on Campus.

Speakers & Music
on Student Center Patio

Students — Faculty

Boycott Classes Wed.

... Words from a be-witching hairdresser

POMPANO BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Chances are if there's a witch living on your block, you won't even know it. Modern witches don't race off to work on broom sticks or wear pointed hats.

As a matter of fact, even your beautician could be a witch.

Frank Webb, a tall ethereal-looking man of 23, is an imaginative hairdresser and a bona fide wizard who practices white magic.

Webb arrived at his philosophical stance through what he considers spiritual evolution. His mental

wanderings took him from Christianity to atheism to Buddhism and finally to the mysticism and magic of witchcraft.

"I was brought up in a Christian home. Even as a small boy I was extremely religious. I was going to be a priest," he

explains brushing his long blond hair.

But he began questioning the Christian dogma. "I started reading things in the Bible and I couldn't understand it. It just didn't make any sense to me. I went to another thing and decided maybe I should just believe in myself, which is a typical western outlook."

He got into Zen Buddhism and found that for him it had a "truer meaning for life." By applying certain Buddhist translations of Sanskrit terms to the Bible, he found the Bible became more meaningful to him.

"It takes on an entirely different perspective," he says.

Moving into the mystical realm is an exploration strictly forbidden by Christian and Judaic religions, notes Webb.

Witchcraft is concerned primarily with sending out and calling back vibrations. Since, "whatever you send out comes

back to you somehow, sometime," he steers clear of black magic.

And because he doesn't want his powers or energies deployed for the selfish gain of others, he is a private practitioner, shunning covens.

The young man feels he can truly affect the course of events. "I can cause things to occur," he says confidently. "I can cause money or love to come to me. I have changed people's lives by sending out good vibrations."

But there is a limit to the powers. What has been specifically pre-determined cannot be changed, he says, even though the spirit of each individual lays out his own master plan for life.

According to Buddhism and Webb's personal beliefs, there is a silver cord that attaches the spiritual self to the physical body. The two become detached only at death.



SAVE UP TO 60% ON COLOR PRINTS

Save on developing slides, movies, black and white prints, too. Beautiful prints and other processing... conveniently delivered to your door in just a few days... at prices that save you up to 60% over usual "drug store" prices. We guarantee you'll save and be completely satisfied with our high quality.

AND IT'S SO EASY... use your own envelope with the coupon below... just fill out coupon, write name on roll or cartridge, enclose coupon and remittance. Or, use the coupon to get film mailers and extra coupons... order film and flashes at low prices.

YOUR ORDER MUST INCLUDE THIS COUPON — (Only one roll of film per coupon)

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

fastest service
 highest quality
 lowest prices

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Send me free film mailer envelope and discount coupon | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 exp. Black & White 1.99 1.49 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I'm enclosing roll of film and payment (plus tax in Ohio) | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 exp. Slides or 8 mm Movies . . . 1.49 .99 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12 exp. Kodacolor \$2.99 \$1.99 | <input type="checkbox"/> Send me fresh Kodacolor film and/or flashes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20 exp. Kodacolor 4.49 3.49 | Circle your size: (limit two) 88¢ each |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12 exp. Black & White 1.29 .79 | Instantatic 126-12 — 127 — 120 — 620 |
| | Circle your flash: (limit two sleeves) . . . 88¢ each |
| | Cubes — AG-1 — M-2 — M-3 |

MAIL TO: SPE-D-PICS • Box 299 • Cincinnati, Ohio 45214 • Dept. KY

FREE! - FREE! - FREE! - FREE!

Pasquales Pizza - 381 South Limestone

FREE Delivery on Campus of any order over \$2.00!

OUR PIZZA IS THE BEST AND COSTS LESS

Compare— 6" CHEESE PIZZA45
10" CHEESE PIZZA	1.05
12" CHEESE PIZZA	1.40
15" CHEESE PIZZA	2.00

FREE DRINK with any order over \$1.00 between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. Monday thru Thursday **EATEN AT THE STORE!**

COLLEGE STUDENTS ... WE HAVE A SUMMER OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU

Offers lucrative opportunity to students with following qualifications:

- 1) Neat appearance
- 2) "Gets along with people" personality
- 3) Ability to accept brief but intensive training

We offer:

- 1) High earning capability—variety of pay plans
- 2) Interesting, friendly co-workers
- 3) Competition for European vacations and other valuable prizes

For personal interview call one week before school is out

**Cincinnati 621-4924 — Louisville 585-5191
 Columbus, Ohio 464-0384**

+ Classified +

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

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

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

FOR RENT

MODERN, furnished efficiency apartments. Only 2 blocks from UK. 422 Aylesford Place and 318 Transylvania Park. Immediate occupancy, or summer and fall now being rented. Call for Aylesford Apts., 254-4949 for Transylvania Park, 254-4546. 15A29

ONE BEDROOM and efficiencies, completely furnished. Summer leases. Air conditioning. Roof top swimming pool. Taking applications. Town & Country Apartments, 444 South Ashland. 266-2310 or 266-7641. 8A22

FOR RENT—For summer session, 2-bedroom furnished apartment in Chevy Chase within walking distance of campus. 269-2841. 15A19

APARTMENTS, houses, rooms available summer, fall. Furnished, unfurnished. Reduced rates for summer, \$20 up. Days 278-6125. Nights, weekends 266-9297. 15A21

APARTMENTS and rooms with private kitchen. One block from campus. Reserve now for summer or fall. Reduced summer rates. 269-1876. 15A21

BASEMENT efficiency, suitable for one or two. Strictly private, \$80 per month including utilities. Phone 266-2552 after 5:30 p.m. 15A19

AVAILABLE for summer—Large furnished 2-bedroom apartment in Chevy Chase; central air-conditioning; w/w carpet; rent negotiable. Telephone 266-2306. 16A20

SERVICES

BABYSITTER AVAILABLE — Your child will be given excellent care. Experienced. References available. Call Carolyn at 277-9608. E-314 Shaw-estown. 19A23

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—FARFISA COMBO compact deluxe organ and Leslie pre amp. WANTED: Hammond M3 organ. Call Bill Foote, Kirwan IV. 258-4498. 15A16

TAPE DECK (Panasonic 8); Bike (5 speed); Electric Mimeograph machine, mimeo-scope, record player, and thermo-fax copying machine. Call 269-2104. 12A16

NORCOLD desk-size refrigerator, color or brown; 1 year old; \$48 firm. Call 258-8373. 15A19

FOR SALE—Modern. Utilitation desk. formica finish, a sacrifice at \$38.00. yellow upholstered chair, excellent condition \$40.00. 3830 Humphrey Lane (Merrick Place) Apts. 347 and 348 after 5:30. 15A16

1964 OLDS F-85. Low mileage, one owner, automatic, economical V-6. 277-4048 after 5, all day Saturday. 1A16

WANTED

ROOMMATE for summer and/or fall. Furnished 2-bedroom. All utilities paid except electricity. Rates 278-4800. Call 272-4800. 12A16

NEEDED by May 18, female roommate. Call 266-2874, ask for Pat. 13A19

WANTED — MICROSCOPE, Bausch and Lomb model BIP-154 or equivalent scope suitable for use in medical school. Call John, 268-8373. 15A19

SOMEONE to perform or to learn cannulation of rat thoracic ducts on a regular part-time basis. High pay. 263-3530. 15A19

NEEDED from May to Sept. female roommate. Call 233-1656. 16A20

LOST

LOST—Girl's brown glasses in a black case, somewhere between Walker Ave and around UK campus. Call 254-9821. Reward. 16A19

TUTORING

MATH TUTORING—All levels, both private and special tutoring classes. Please call Anne Gorman, Richmond 263-7425. 16A22

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

PART-TIME work summer and fall. Sales and sales management. No experience necessary. Days 278-5397; nights and weekend 266-8237. 15A21

HELP WANTED—Male or female, to do farm work and work with horses. For information call Dick Richards, 299-5633. 15A21

OVERSEAS JOBS for students — Australia, Europe, So. America, Africa, etc. All professions and occupations. \$700 to \$3000 monthly. Expenses paid; overtime; sightseeing. Free information. Write TWA Research Service, Box 5591-A, San Diego, CA. 92105. 15A21

5 HOURS
LEXINGTON
 DRIVE-IN Theatre
 ENDS TUESDAY
 DISTINCTION FILMS INC PRESENTS
Eugenie
 ...the story of her journey into perversion...
 Also — "EL CONDOR"