

## House rejects attempt to cut off funds to Marines in Lebanon

By DON WATERS  
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON — The House rejected, 274-183, an attempt yesterday to cut off money for American peace-keeping troops in Lebanon, a move that would have ordered the battered Marine force home in four months and defied President Reagan's Middle East policy.

After an emotional, 90-minute debate, members sided with a call by Democratic Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., to support the Republican administration and defeat the measure, a proposed amendment to a \$247.3 billion defense spending bill.

But some of the speaker's Democratic colleagues scoffed at the appeal for bipartisanship.

"A bipartisan policy, if it is wrong, should be rejected,"

it should not be acquiesced in," said Rep. William Ratchford, D-Conn.

Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, D-N.Y., one of the House's most fervent hawks, added his voice to those calling for a pullout, saying, "The American people want the Marines out of that Lebanese trap."

Voting against the amendment were 126 Democrats and 148 Republicans. Voting for it were 136 Democrats and only 17 Republicans.

The vote marked the most direct congressional challenge of Reagan's decision to keep the Marines in Lebanon even after a terrorist bombing of their headquarters in Beirut killed 238 servicemen.

"We must not flinch, our will must not cave, we must follow through," Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said in opposing the effort led by Rep. Clarence D. Long, D-Md., to cut

off money for ground operations in Lebanon after March 1.

"If the victims were alive today, they would never want the Marines out of Lebanon until their mission was accomplished," said House Republican Leader Robert Michel of Illinois.

"We in this country have to decide whether we are a leader or whether we are in the world of Peter Pan," said Rep. Stewart McKinney, R-Conn., another pullout opponent.

Still pending was an amendment that would force a pullout of American invasion forces from the Caribbean and of Grenada 15 days after the bill was enacted. The House had set a 60-day limit under the War Powers Act by a 403-23 vote on Tuesday.

The House had voted 253-156 in September to let the

Marines stay at their posts in Beirut for up to 18 more months. The 1,600 troops were deployed to the war-torn city in September 1982 as part of a four-nation peace-keeping force.

But members shaken by the Oct. 23 truck bombing of Marine headquarters say they fear the troops are occupying indefensible positions that invite further attacks and bloodshed.

The defense bill, about \$14 billion below Reagan's request but \$14 billion more than its fiscal 1983 counterpart, contains funds for virtually every major military program the Pentagon requested, including MX missiles and B-1B bombers.

One exception was Reagan's request for \$124 million to build a new generation of nerve gas weapons, which both the House and Senate Appropriations committees denied in their drafting sessions.

'Overhaul' may be necessary

## General Studies Program to be reviewed

By JOHN VOSKUHIL  
News Editor

A University Senate committee is looking to make substantial changes in the General Studies Program, with an emphasis on integrating the various disciplines.

John B. Stephenson, director of the University's Appalachian Center and special assistant to the chancellor for academic development, said the time is ripe for "a major overhaul" of the General Studies requirements in the undergraduate curriculum.

"It's a bit too early to tell if it's going to be a major overhaul or just a minor tune-up," said Stephenson, chairman of the University Senate's Committee for the Review of General Education.

Presently the General Studies Program is divided into eight areas: mathematics and philosophy; physical sciences; biological sciences; foreign languages; humanities; literature and the arts; history; social sciences and behavioral sciences. Undergraduates must fulfill the requirements of five of the eight areas to earn a degree. The areas are usually completed by taking specified introductory-level courses in the disciplines, as is spelled out in the University of Kentucky Bulletin.

The review committee, composed of 20 administrators, students and faculty members, was created in September of 1982 by the University Senate and given the charge to "review the existing General Studies Program and if weaknesses or shortcomings were found, to offer recommendations that would strengthen it," Stephenson said.

The committee has been reviewing the General Studies Program for about a year, and has formulated some definite goals for general education, Stephenson said. But several problems stand in the way of those goals, he said.

"It's been 18 years since the program last underwent a major revision," Stephenson said, "and given some of the problems involved, I can understand why."

The first of those problems is a financial one, he said. "There isn't much money around the University

*"To change the basic curriculum at any large university like UK requires the strategic genius of the planners of the D-Day invasion of Europe."*

Raymond Betts,  
Director of the Honors Program

right now," he said. "Unless we were able to discover a new plan for general education that was both exhilarating and inexpensive, it might sit on the shelf for a few years."

Raymond Betts, director of the Honors Program and member of the committee, pointed out another problem — deciding which courses to cut from the general studies curriculum.

"To change the basic curriculum at any large university like UK requires the strategic genius of the planners of the D-Day invasion of Europe," said Betts, who is also a history professor. "If you were to come in and tell me that you're going to remove the history requirement, as a historian I would beg to differ, because history is important."

But the committee has agreed fairly well on its definition of general education, Betts said. "I think you'll find what the committee has agreed upon is, in a sense, a form of general education which includes an understanding of both the scientific method and literary criticism," he said.

Another difficulty involved is the fact that students might not react so well to a curriculum change, said Betts. "I think the assistant vice chancellor for academic affairs, the General Studies requirements are a good way to ensure that a student gets a full, multi-disciplinary education, and not merely technical training," Sands said. But the problem is that some students might not want that education.

"I think there are a lot of students that do not understand what is in their best interest. Getting a degree takes a precedence with them," he said. "That's a very major problem that we have — how do we protect the interests of those students, par-

ticularly when the students might not care?"

Technical training is not enough for today's student, whether he realizes it or not, Sands said. "Statistics show that by the 1990s, 70 percent of jobs that exist now will not exist."

"What we think the University should be doing is giving students the background that will enable them to keep learning," he added.

But unification of the program is perhaps the review committee's major goal, Stephenson said. "We're looking for something that brings unity, coherence — something that makes it a program, as it is called, but hasn't been for such a long time."

He said he believes this unification can be achieved in part by instituting interdisciplinary studies. "There are few opportunities to integrate studies — to make connections among the disciplines," he said. "And that is the crowning aspect of education."

The committee has drafted a statement of goals for general education that it will submit to the University Senate, Stephenson said. The three-page statement is an expression "of what the educated person should achieve from a general education at the University of Kentucky, in preparation for life in the 21st century," he said.

The statement was prepared by assimilating the opinions of the committee's members, Stephenson said. "We had a number of discussions among the members," he said. "I then asked each person to state the goals of general education."

The opinions were then refined into a statement of "the most important goals of education," he said.

The committee members have also interviewed the dean of every college that has undergraduate programs and most of the department heads active in the general studies program, he said. "We asked for any problems or solutions that they may have found in the general education program," he said.

The next step for the committee will be to conduct seminars in the various colleges to gather more input from all members of the University community, Stephenson said. The seminars should begin sometime later this fall or during the winter, he said.

Stephenson said he foresees a hard road ahead for any proposed changes in the general studies program. "Now that we've established the goals, the objectives that we're after, we'll have to begin to look at the means to those ends," he said. And that's where the problems will begin in earnest, he added.

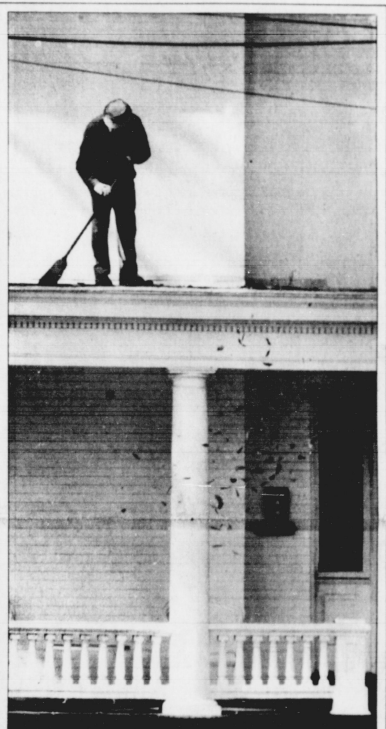
"Let's say we had a program that places emphasis on writing," Stephenson said. "How can the English department absorb the new burden that it would entail, on top of what they're already doing?"

One possible answer would be to shift the burden of new programs to the other departments, Stephenson said. "For example, we ought to get the sociology department involved by having more writing assignments in freshman sociology classes."

But even that step would involve the new problem of making sure the departments that shared the burden were well-staffed, he said. "There are some very specific problems of resources and resource allocations, major readjustments that will have to be accepted and worked out by the parties concerned," Stephenson said.

So far, the committee has been taking its time and proceeding carefully, he said. "I know if we hurried, we would probably overlook the opportunity to make some significant changes," Stephenson said.

"All the committee has done so far is develop a list of goals for what students should get out of education," Sands said. "But we still have not heard from the whole University."



Clean sweep

Tom Cunningham sweeps leaves from his neighbor's porch roof at 191 Kentucky Avenue. Cunningham, who lives next door at 189 Kentucky Avenue, says the doctor told him to stay off ladders, but Cunningham says he gets nervous if he does not have anything to do.

## Good grades, leadership are characteristics of student honoraries members

By KEN PAYNE  
Reporter

The various honor societies at the University provide ways for many students to meet people and achieve status.

Brad Hobbs, president of Omicron Delta Kappa honorary and English senior, said there are three basic types of honoraries: those that are purely academic, those that are based on leadership, and those that require both academic and leadership achievement.

Purely academic honoraries are solely based on academic perfor-

mance and grade point average. Leadership honoraries are based on performance in extracurricular and co-curricular activities and recognizes those students who, through their involvement, have achieved a position of high status at the University ranging from president of an organization to drum major of a band.

The third type of honorary is one that requires a minimum GPA and stresses performance in leadership roles.

Honoraries provide many social and marketable benefits, Hobbs said. "Honoraries provide immediate recognition for previous achieve-

ments," he said. "You are exposed to the cream of the crop."

Participation in the honoraries enables students to develop contacts with administrators and professors that provide learning experiences and serve as excellent future references when entering the job market.

"You find the people that are actually doing something on campus," Frank Croke, a member of Societas Pro Legibus, said.

Corporate executive recruiters, most of whom have been members of honoraries themselves, do take into consideration the activities a student has been involved in. In

many cases, honoraries are considered more than GPA. Belonging to an honorary can be the added element needed when applying for a job interview.

"Executives are looking for students who are not just good in school," said Mike Palm, assistant dean of students and faculty adviser for Lances Junior Men's Honorary.

"Most job recruiters are looking for well-rounded students who have shown involvement in areas such as work experience, student or public organizations, or involvement in things going on at the University," said Melanie Lyons, president of

Mortarboard, Inc. and business and economics senior.

Hobbs said: "In some government pay scales, belonging to an honorary can mean the difference between one pay scale and the next."

Although they vary a great deal, most honoraries have a few basic membership requirements. The base GPA for most of the honoraries is 3.0. Usually potential members are nominated by either fellow students and faculty members or administrators based on qualifications that people have seen in them.

The member then submits an application to an honorary's review

committee which picks the most qualified and presents a list to the membership for approval.

The following list contains all the honoraries that are registered for the 1983-84 school year. The list contains each organization's statement of purpose.

• Alpha Epsilon Delta: A pre-health honorary which promotes and recognizes academic excellence among pre-medical, pre-dental and other pre-health professional students.

• Beta Alpha Psi: An accounting honorary which fosters academic



## Dressing for success

Embry's program helps women look their best at the interview, on the job

By WENDY SMITH  
Reporter

Graduating women entering the business world must be prepared to dress as individuals and still mean business. Embry's, a local department store, sponsored a business-wear fashion show Tuesday night at the King Alumni House. There were also discussions on preparing a resume and on interviewing skills.

Barbara Duffy, director of the Executive Woman Program of Embry's, was in charge of the presentation. Her job is to help working women who want to look good and dress tastefully, but do not have enough time to pick out a wardrobe. "What I do is make wardrobe con-

sultations suited for the working woman," Duffy said.

This show was held as a service to graduating college women on how to start a basic wardrobe and dress in the business world. There was a fashion show conducted by two models displaying various fashions for the working force.

Duffy gave many hints to the audience of 35 women on dressing for success. Women must attain a professional, business-oriented look on a job interview, then they can experiment once they land the job. "There are just certain looks not appropriate to interview in, but that are appropriate to work in," Duffy said.

"The thing about always dressing the same way is that eventually nobody notices, so be versatile,"

Duffy said. While attaining your own style, you must also dress according to your field, she said. "You can take a basic dress and find many different ways to work it according to your own taste and appropriate to your position."

Just as important as it is to dress impressively for an interview and project your own style, you must be yourself in a job interview, Duffy said. "Be on time, be alert, be enthusiastic, and most importantly be confident," Susan Ehrman, personnel director for the Lexington Herald-Leader, said.

"Whether looking for a new job or toward the future, a resume is the key thing to have," Ehrman said, stressing that a resume is your first

foot in the door and you must make an impression. "Your accomplishments and skills stated on the resume should have impact on the potential employer to show you are the perfect person for the job."

"The show was very informative. I'll be graduating in December and I learned a lot I need to know about entering the job force," Janet Fischer, a journalism and English senior, said.

The evening ended with the presentation of a \$100 gift certificate from Embry's, which was given to Kelly Howard, a textiles senior. "The show was very interesting and helpful. And now I know what to wear," she said.

### INSIDE

'Style: In the Mainstream,' provided an in-depth analysis of Syria's position in the Middle East conflict and its role in the Lebanon crisis. See page 3.

Lady Kate start over: UK's women's basketball team will feature several "unproven" players as it begins the 1983-84 season. See SPORTEL, page 6.

### WEATHER

Today and tonight will be cloudy with a 50 percent chance of showers. The high will be in the upper 50s to lower 60s. Tonight will be cooler with a low in the low to mid 40s. Tomorrow will be mostly cloudy and cool with a high in the low to mid 50s.

Berry J. Williams  
Arts Editor  
Gary W. Pierce  
Assistant Arts Editor

# FANFARE

## Pryor's timing and comedy get older in latest concert film

KERNEL RATING: 4

There's been a lot of talk lately that Richard Pryor isn't funny anymore since he gave up drugs. Disgruntled fans claim he's lost the fried-out perspective that enabled him to find the running thread of absurdity in human behavior, and turn it into the crudely laughable material for which he became so justifiably famous.

Judging from his latest concert film, "Richard Pryor: Here and Now," that analysis just might be correct.

From the film's start, it's obvious this is not the old Pryor. Clips of Pryor in small-club performances are interspersed with footage in which he explains how he has gotten his life back together since his infamous free-base accident.

When a comedian of Pryor's irreverent stripe begins a film in so apologetic (precisely?) a fashion, you know something's wrong.

And something is wrong. If nothing else, the man has simply gotten older. In one of those early clips, we see a make-up person brushing away the wrinkles under Pryor's eyes.

Although Pryor (who directed this

film) is willing to let the audience in on such self-effacing scenes, the effect is simply to make Pryor-as-public-figure more endearing to his long-time fans, and does nothing to gloss over the essential unfunny of the film's later material.

Pryor draws from his usual bag of tricks in "Here and Now," trading insults with the audience and poking some gentle but insightful fun at the white folks in the crowd.

Unfortunately, such scenes exhibit the central flaw of this film. Where an earlier Pryor recoiled from one subject to another with manic hilarity, in this film he destroys many of his comic points by simply not knowing when to stop.

In comedy, timing is everything. In this film, timing is virtually nonexistent.

At times Pryor recaptures some of his old magic, describing with joyous obscenity such down-home foibles as sexual inadequacy and self-conscious public restroom etiquette. The problem here is that Pryor has little to offer except that obscenity. The perceptive and intelligent cutting edge that made his earlier work so effective rarely appears in this film.

Pryor spends a great deal of time in "Here and Now" joking about the strangeness of life without booze and

drugs, much as he did in his last film, "Live on the Sunset Strip." In the latter, he managed to articulate the pain and resentment of his "accident" without sounding maudlin, always maintaining his comic stance without trivializing the horror of his ordeal.

In his latest film, he seems willing to more crassly cash in on his own misfortune by rehashing that earlier material, and making it much weaker in the process. In one sequence, he adopts the character of a teenage junkie. What begins as a relatively funny bit soon drones its way into a semi-serious portrayal of the empty world of the addict, and throughout the scene Pryor seems unsure of whether he's reaching for laughs or sympathy.

"Richard Pryor: Here and Now" has its outrageously funny moments, as any Pryor film does. But for all his rhetoric about reshaping his life, Pryor has evidently lost sight of that fine line between thoughtful comedy and show-biz evangelism. Let's hope the loss is only temporary.

"Richard Pryor: Here and Now" is playing at Northpark, Southpark and Turfand Mall cinemas. Rated R for profanity and adult humor.

GARY W. PIERCE



RICHARD PRYOR

## The Divine Miss M. gets versatile

NEW YORK (AP) — There's but a mere puff of soft blond curls atop Bette Midler's head these days instead of the usual explosion of harlot red locks. And tailored slacks and leather boots have replaced the boos and mules of her trashy-flash past.

Miss M., though still divine, is a little more sedate. She's promoting a new book, *The Saga of Baby Divine* and a new record album, *No Frits*. She's also penning: "I want to take stock of myself. I

don't know what I'm going to do, but it will be something I want to do."

It will be nothing like her last film, "Jinxed," which almost made moviegoers forget the excellent performance she gave in "The Rose" — a role that landed her an Academy Award nomination for best actress.

She's written a screenplay — "a comedy about a girl who doesn't win an Oscar" — and is thinking about doing a documentary on a woman who won the lottery in England.

"I'm a little tougher from it," she said. "It's made me more irritable and I've lost patience. I used to love the picture business and I wanted to do great work."

When she first landed in New York to pursue a career in THE THEATER, Midler was a big hit at the Continental Baths where she had a homosexual following.

By the time she did her "Clams on the Half Shell" show in 1974, she was a national cult figure.

## Warsaw Philharmonic to perform

A world-acclaimed pianist and one of Europe's premier orchestras will perform together at 8 p.m. Saturday at the Center for the Arts. Piano soloist Misha Dichter and the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra will be the featured artists in the second concert of this season's University Artist Series.

Pianist Misha Dichter plays regularly with the major orchestras in the United States and Europe. He first sprang to international attention at the age of twenty, when he won the Silver Medal at the prestigious Moscow Tcha-

kovsky competition. This led to a tour of the Soviet Union and appearances with the Leningrad and Moscow Philharmonic Orchestras.

In his second appearance at the UK Center for the Arts, Dichter will perform with the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra Brahms Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in D Minor, No. 1, Op. 15. The program also will include Shostakovich's Symphony No. 10, Op. 93.

Tickets for the performance are \$14 regular, \$8 for students and senior citizens. They may be purchased at the Center for the Arts Ticket Office at the Rose and Euclid entrance. Tickets may be reserved by calling 257-4929.

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**WEDNESDAY'S PUZZLE SOLVED**

ACROSS: 51 Frank; 52 All over; 1 Frame; 6 Butinsky; 54 Case; 10 Eggman; 58 Flower; 59 Pro source; 14 A list; 61 Pickle; 15 Main river; 62 — — — — —; 16 — — — — —; 17 Herkiss; 63 Asian nation; 18 U.S. park; 64 Ball room; 19 Scorn; 65 Departed; 20 Scotch; 66 Nightstand; 22 Persistent; 67 Features; 24 — — — — —; 25 — — — — —; 26 Tenthred; 27 Promoted; 31 Bearing; 32 Supplies; 33 Thin mortar; 34 Amos; 38 Agreeable; 39 Trickle; 40 Insect; 41 Consumed; 42 Wooded area; 43 Frustration; 44 Lament; 45 Weaken; 47 Struck;

DOWN: 1 Venues; 2 Asian gulf; 3 US editor; 4 Get going; 5 Tag label; 6 LA — Mex; 7 M. Amos; 8 Harriet; 9 Auto bodies; 10 Kind of bean; 11 N.Y. city; 12 1941; 13 37 Fruit; 14 Based items; 15 Theatrical; 16 1941; 17 21; 18 20; 19 21; 20 21; 21 21; 22 21; 23 21; 24 21; 25 21; 26 21; 27 21; 28 21; 29 21; 30 21; 31 21; 32 21; 33 21; 34 21; 35 21; 36 21; 37 21; 38 21; 39 21; 40 21; 41 21; 42 21; 43 21; 44 21; 45 21; 46 21; 47 21; 48 21; 49 21; 50 21; 51 21; 52 21; 53 21; 54 21; 55 21; 56 21; 57 21; 58 21; 59 21; 60 21; 61 21; 62 21; 63 21; 64 21; 65 21; 66 21; 67 21;

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# Syria: In the Maelstrom

**S**YRIA was in the matrix of the maelstrom of Middle East politics in 1982 and 1983. The problems confronting Syria, the options available to her and the policies followed by the government of Hafez al-Asad have been largely determined by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on June 6, 1982.

Since Syria's policies from June 1982 to October 1983 have been largely reactions to Israel's invasion of Lebanon, Israel's objectives must be emphasized, and they included the following:

- Israel had urgent need to obtain access to the waters of the southern Lebanese region, especially the Litani river basin and the Mt. Hermon watershed area. The occupation and probable subsequent annexation of southern Lebanon will also give greater security to the water resources of northern and eastern Israel which emanate from Jordan.

- Israel wished to crush the Palestine Liberation Organization and deal a destructive blow to Palestinian institutions.

- Israel sought a more acquiescent Palestinian leadership and population amenable to permanent Israeli control.

- These policies were to be consolidated by supporting and placing the Phalangist party of the Gemayel faction in power in Lebanon. The Phalangist would be anti-Palestinian, anti-Syrian and amenable to a peace treaty with Israel. The treaty would have allowed Israel an increased role in the economy of Lebanon.

- Israel thought that the Gemayel would be obtained by the election of Bashir Gemayel as President of Lebanon in the elections held in September, 1982.

**S**YRIA had to confront, challenge and consider not only the above Israeli objectives, but she had to do so with the realization that the United States supported the Israeli invasion. Contrary to many reports, it seems likely that the United States and Secretary of State Alexander Haig supported the Israeli push to Beirut, not merely to 25-mile southern "security zone."

Under Haig, the Reagan administration had adopted a policy of "strategic consensus" against the Soviet Union, a consensus which Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan were to join. An obstacle to this policy was the "question of Lebanon."

In April and May 1982, Haig seemed to indicate that Israeli action in Lebanon would not be opposed by the United States. Syria's defeat or sufficient military humiliation by Israel in Lebanon would further weaken and isolate her, especially in regional Arab politics. From Haig's point of view "bringing the Syrians to heel" would facilitate the acceptance of the "strategic consensus."

Syria would also be forced, in the view of the United States, to accept the Camp David Accords, legally recognizing Israel's incorporation of the West Bank and Gaza.

In addition, the United States undoubtedly had its global objectives in mind, chiefly to achieve a strategic and favorable position with regards to the Soviet Union, allowing America and its allies increased access to the raw materials and markets of the their neighbors.

The above policies implemented in the Middle East meant that the United States would increase industrial expansion and accelerated economic growth of Israel. These two policies were given greater support by the Reagan administration, reflected in U.S. aid to Israel of a possible \$12 billion in 1983 and 1984. This U.S. support of the industrial expansion of Israel would encourage her to expropriate and conquer additional land and water resources from her neighboring Arab states. The state most suitable to supply these needs, at least for the next 10 to 15 years is Lebanon.

**I**f looked upon in this fashion, Asad's statement that "there is no United States policy in the Middle East, there is only an Israeli policy" is wrong. There is a United States policy in the Middle East; Israel merely represents and determines that policy regionally and "on the ground."

But when Israel withdrew its forces over the Labor Day weekend, the United States, in prior agreement with Israel, quickly came to the aid of its ally.

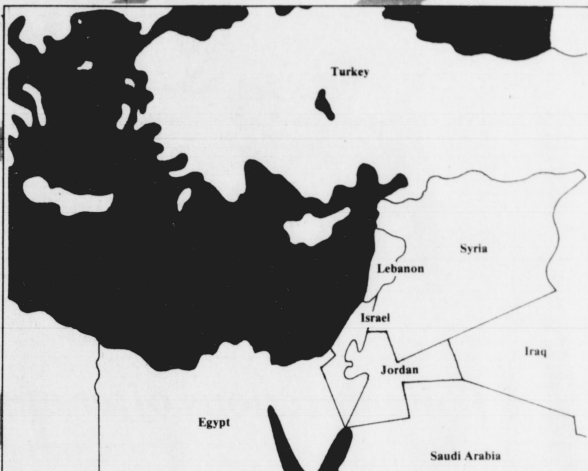
**S**YRIA adopted different responses commensurate with her abilities to meet the challenges of the United States and Israel posed by the Israeli invasion. Regarding the first objective of securing greater land and water resources there was little Syria could do. Israel had secured access to the Litani river basin as a result of its March 1978 invasion of Lebanon. Furthermore, Israel annexed the Golan Heights on Dec. 14, 1981 for the purpose, among others, of securing the heights to protect Israel's national water carrier system which lies adjacent to and underneath the heights within reach of medium range artillery.

Syria had a more complex response to the second Israeli objective: crushing the PLO. From its intervention in Lebanon in 1976 to the summer of 1983, Syria was willing to have the PLO in the south of Lebanon to act as a buffer between its forces in Lebanon and Israel. The PLO presence became even more valuable after the 1978 Israeli invasion. But after the destruction of a good deal of the PLO military infrastructure in the summer of 1982, and the increased vulnerability to its forces as well as to its economic and political policies in Lebanon, Syria felt threatened. The PLO was no longer a buffer between Syrian and Israeli forces.

As a result Syria sought to support those factions of the PLO which were disgruntled with the policies followed during the course of the Israeli invasion. Syria supported the faction of the PLO which favored armed struggle to secure a democratic secular state in Palestine.

A PLO no longer able to focus its forces against Israel would be in a position to make alliances with various Lebanese groups which would be inimical to Syria's policy of creating an economic policy for "Greater Lebanon." This was a policy actively pursued by Asad since his accession to power in 1970. Further integration and inter-penetration among the economies of Lebanon, Jordan and Syria was part of the common economic action insisted upon by Syria. Syria's balance of trade with the Arab States as compared to Europe is negative. The value of Syria's commercial exchanges concerning the Arab world was only 17 percent of her total in 1979.

This is a rather dismal figure for a country which stressed the "complimentary of the economic of the Arab world." But this poor record of trade was a change between Syria and other states was not the only reason. In fact this complimentary of the economies of Syria and Lebanon was a major reason for the intervention in January 1976 between Asad and the former Frangiyya, the president of Lebanon. The goal was of 1975-76 and the Syrian intervention in Lebanon in-



creased the trade, especially the Lebanon to Syria trade during this period.

Syria also considers that the Syrian capital which fled to Beirut from 1950 to 1975 and which amounted to 300 million Syrian pounds between 1950 and 1980 alone and may well have been much greater than that during the decade of the 1970s, contributed greatly to Lebanon's development. Indeed from 1950 to 1975 the total of Syrian capital in Beirut may well have been in the neighborhood of 1 billion Syrian pounds. There was, however, a reverse flow of some of this capital after the civil war of 1975-76.

It should be noted that the Ba'athist "socialist" regime of Syria does feel an obligation to protect this Syrian capital in Lebanon — an obligation not without some ideological irony but solidly based on the principles of Asad's "corrective movement" of 1970. The owners of that capital expect protection of their capital and investments in Lebanon. This was undoubtedly considered by the Syrian government as one of its reasons for intervening in Lebanon in 1976.

The abandonment of Lebanon to a Christian dominated economy in league with the Israeli, Jewish-American, United States and European multinational companies would be anathema to Syrian capitalists and increase the vulnerability of the Asad regime and deplete the policies which it has pursued for the past four years.

For this reason alone, Syria must have its presence in Lebanon. If Syria is deprived of its economic space in Lebanon, it will become a ward of the Arab world. Without the potential of a Lebanese economic area, and with its weak economy and its industrial development, it would be increasingly liable to become an economic appendage to the Israeli industrial and technological machine. This is what Israel and the United States, and by its recent show of force in the eastern Mediterranean, the European countries as well want.

The Syrians also contend that the great number of Syrian workers, probably as many as 300,000 during the 1970s, some who subsequently returned as soldiers, have contributed immensely to the industrialization of Lebanon. During the 1960s and 1970s the Beirut port facilities and many of its construction companies were manned by Syrians.

The above are just a few examples which document Syria's concern for its economic space.

**I**n summary it may be suggested that even during the 1970s Syria was concerned about the burgeoning Palestinian industrial concern which was reported to have had around 50,000 employees in the summer of 1982, which were encroaching on her economic space. But this Syrian-Palestinian economic rivalry became hostile political rivalry in the aftermath of the seizure of Beirut. As early as 1976 Asad reportedly told Yasser Arafat, "You do not represent the Palestinians any more than we do. Do not forget, there is no Palestinian entity. There is Syria. You are an integral part of the Syrian people. Palestine is an integral part of Syria."

By October 1983 Asad's position improved. The PLO was now reduced into a small enclave around Tripoli. Arafat was predicting an imminent Syrian push to consolidate further its control over northern Lebanon. Ironically Arafat made these predictions under the Ba'athist spearhead legend "To be or not to be, that is the question." Ahmad Abdul Rahim was even more gloomy: "From here, the only way to Palestine or the cemetery." The Syrian position was a compromise. They did not want "cemetery" for the PLO leaders; they did not want them "to be."

By October 1983 it appeared that the PLO was being more responsive to Syrian concerns and more dependent on Syria, an established Arab state. It was, however, an unwanted dependency and one which was bound in the future to be a contentious and volatile one.

**T**he little Syria could do regarding the Israeli invasion of her rule on the West Bank. But Syria did not necessarily oppose the Camp David Accords and President Reagan's proposal of Sept. 17, 1982.

Acceptance of these proposals would have resulted in a condominium of power between the Palestinians and Jordan. Either one would have violated what Syria considers to be its economic space and the military leverage to control the West Bank. A Jordan would also have been forced to further its relationship with a continuing dependence on her aid.

When Asad and President Reagan proposed of a peace treaty between the Phalangist and Israel would have created an economic space consisting of Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and the West Bank, already under Israeli domination.

successful implementation of this policy would have destroyed the policies of the Ba'athist pan-Syrian and greater Syrian economic sphere so assiduously pursued by the Asad government since 1970.

Acquiescence to the Israeli and U.S. demand would probably have meant the toppling of the Asad government within a year or two. It would have meant the final emasculation of what remains of Ba'athism and possibly the destabilization of Syria.

The above policies are not lost on the critics of Syria who charge that in the continuation of the PLO as a strong factor from the politics of Lebanon, the Syrians and Israelis share common policies — even if for different goals. This accusation has merit.

**A**ll of the above policies indicate why Syria vehemently opposed the election of Bashir Gemayel as President of Lebanon and the Presidency of his brother, Shakhil Amin Gemayel, who succeeded his brother after he was killed on September 14, 1982. Syria knew that the ascent of the Phalangist to power militated against all which she had striven for since 1970. Syria's entire efforts from the beginning of Israeli-Lebanese negotiations in November 1982 to the signing of a peace treaty between them on May 17, 1983 was to undermine the political alignment which would allow the articles of the treaty to be implemented.

In a way, at least up to now, Syria had scored a nominal victory. In his attempts to reconcile the various factions in Lebanon to his rule, Amin Gemayel had not yet asked the Lebanese parliament for ratification of the treaty. The major Syrian objections to the treaty were articles three, seven and eight which stipulated that Israel was to have a "security zone" of several hundred square miles in southern Lebanon and articles 1, 1.1 and 2 which stated that Israel and Lebanon were "to conclude agreements on the movements of goods, products and persons."

The Syrian strategy to impede the implementation of the Peace Treaty between Israel and Lebanon was based on its prior policies supporting minorities vis a vis established Sunni leadership. This has been a practice of the Syrian government under Asad since 1970, and it accelerated after 1975. It was during this period that the "corrective movement" under Asad was being pursued.

Asad himself and most of the top leadership of Syria, the army, the Ba'ath party and the government itself were from the Shiai-Alawite minority of Syria which comprises about 11 percent of the Syrian population. There are also significant numbers of Christian Greek Orthodox, who comprise about 15 percent of the population, who support the Asad regime, even if at times somewhat lukewarmly. By means of these minorities-oriented policies Asad was able to support whichever group in Lebanon was most amenable to the policies of establishing a greater Syrian economic space in the eastern Arab Mediterranean area, or Levant as it used to be called. It is for this reason that Syria was able to intervene on the side of the Maronite (Catholic) Christians in 1976 against the PLO and the National Movement forces of the Druze, some Sunni and some Shiai.

In 1976 the Syrian brought the Maronites, under the Presidency of Suleiman Frangiyya, would support the expanded role of Syria in Lebanon — a process, as we have seen above, which gathered momentum in 1975 at the Saida meeting in January 1975. But important elements within the Maronite community, especially the National Liberal Party of Kamil Sham'un, the Maronite Monk Order, led by Father Sharrab-Qassis and their respective militias became disgruntled and resentful of Syrian activities in Lebanon and by 1975 had a public relationship with Israel. Syria in turn shifted its support to the National Movement forces. This factionalism among the Maronites ultimately contributed to the failure of Israel to impose its control on Lebanon and even to its inability to control the area over which its army had direct control after its 1982 invasion.

The inability of the Gemayel government to consolidate its power led to the Israeli decision to withdraw its forces from the Sidon Mountains in early September 1982. Considering future options Israel had given arms to the Druze as well as to the Maronites before withdrawing. Indicative of the split among the Maronites was the fact that Suleiman Frangiyya, the former Maronite President, was a leader of the new National Salvation Front, the partially resurrected National Movement, headed by Walid Jumlat, the young Druze leader.

When Israel pulled its forces back from the Shuf-Druze area on September 4, 5 and 6, the Syrian supported effort was clear: it backed the National Salvation Front forces composed of the Druze led by Walid Jumlat, the Muslim leader Rashid Karami of northern Lebanon, Suleiman Frangiyya, a Maronite and a northern neighbor of Karami, Sa'ib Salam, the veteran Muslim Sunni leader from Beirut, had also joined the NSF in September, even though earlier he had been against all "foreign forces" in Lebanon, and hence, an indirect

supporter of the May 17 Peace Treaty between Israel and Lebanon. The NSF also was cooperating closely with Nabih Berri, leader of the Amal Shiite organization.

It is important to realize that this line-up representing all of the confessional groups in Lebanon included Greek Orthodox and Greek Catholics as well as Maronites. The Shites and the Druze also have their own confessional militias while the Sunnis do not. The weakness of the Sunnis in this regard was realized by the Syrian government and this also explains partially why the Syrians were supporting the Alawite militias in Tripoli against the leftist Muslim Sunni militia. The Syrian backing of the Alawite militias against the leftist Sunnis was baffling even to some Sunni Tripolitarians, but it made perfect sense to Syria's minorities directed greater Syrian economic policies.

This meant two important things by the fall of 1983. Syria continued to support those groups which economically approved or, at least, for tactical political considerations, were willing to cooperate with Syria's desire to create and to sustain a Levantine economic order which needs the approval of the minorities in the area — whether Muslim or Christian or Druze. Secondly, this means the larger Arab states of Egypt and Saudi Arabia have little influence on Syria's policies.

**B**ut the interests of the United States, Israel and Europe in obtaining Israeli economic paramouncy are great. After the Israeli pullout in early September 1983, Syria found itself literally besieged by NATO forces. The major countries of the Western capitalist world with the exception of Germany and the approved, had an entire navy off the coast of Lebanon. There was a flotilla of some 25 ships and some 25,000 men. The United States itself had some 15,000 to 17,000 men, including 2,000 Marines on shore. The French, Italians and British had another 6,000 in addition to 5-6,000 offshore. One must add to this force the score or more of submarines, all nuclear armed, in the area. Syria with the support of its allies met the NATO forces, led by the United States, head on.

Indeed, prior to the cease fire of September 26, without the devastating power of the United States naval firepower, the Syrian backed Druze and Palestinian forces might have been able to linkup with their Shi'ani supporters in southern Beirut and force the collapse of the Amin Gemayel government. Perhaps it is only a coincidence, but the cease-fire was agreed to by Syria and its allies only hours after the battleship New Jersey had arrived off the shores of Beirut. The New Jersey's 16-inch guns are able to reach nearly all of the Syrian positions in the Bekaa valley.

This in turn would have meant a possible escalation between the Soviet Union and the United States. It is unclear whether the shooting down of the Korea Airline on Sept. 1 by the Soviet Union and the unprecedented propaganda attack launched by the United States against the Soviet Union emboldened or deterred Syria's opposition to the United States and Israel or not. But it is quite clear that even with moderate Soviet support Syria would put up a stiff resistance, for a United States and European imposed Gemayel government in Lebanon under Israeli hegemony would mean the scrapping of policies followed for 14 years by the Syrian government.

This in turn would mean a Middle East dominated by Israel and the United States, with the Arabs represented by the surrogate countries of Egypt and Saudi Arabia. It would mean, as French scholars and politicians pointed out sharply, a Jewish-United States dominion over the Middle East. One of Syria's strategies in these pressing circumstances was that the Soviet Union would feel sufficiently threatened by the Syrian power that it would have to come to Syria's aid to maintain its credibility in the Middle East.

By October 1983 this meant increasing the supply of short range missiles with a range of up to possibly 100 or more miles. On Oct. 7 there were reports that the Soviet Union might supply Syria with the SS-21 which would seem to be the minimum that Syria would need to obtain the political leverage necessary to defend her interests in Lebanon.

The cease-fire of Sept. 26 meant that the United States accepted some of Syria's claims to be in Lebanon and, more importantly, was willing to discuss them. The United States has in fact recognized Syria's interests in Lebanon since 1976 as, of course, Israel's as well. If the cease-fire holds, which seems unlikely given the constellation of forces in opposition, the negotiations of reconciliation which follow will probably deal with the central Lebanese area only.

**I**t seems highly unlikely that Syria will withdraw meaningful forces from Lebanon unless she is militarily forced to do so, given the fact that the very legitimacy of its government is based to a large extent on its presence there. Neither will Israel withdraw for reasons discussed earlier. The United States being the patron of Israel will probably follow a policy of incrementalism, favoring those groups antagonistic to Syria's needs, but refraining from direct confrontation in which a beleaguered Syria with the support of a beleaguered superpower might act indiscriminately — for example, employing nuclear missiles against Israel. The United States and Israel would seem to have time on their side.

There is much to support this position. The Assad regime has been under severe attack at home since 1978. Opposition by Sunnis to the increasing domination of Alawites; urban resentment against the favoritism shown to the rural areas and to the minority provinces of the Mediterranean coast and the Jabal ad-Druze; Sunni clergy opposition to the "socialism," which seems somewhat ironic, given the policies of the Asad government; and lastly, enmity from displaced Druze.

Faced with an inability to gather greater political legitimacy at home, pursuing policies contradictory to Ba'athist doctrine, spending enormous ideological and material resources in Lebanon, many people doubted the ability of the Asad regime to pursue its long-term goals and strategy in Lebanon and in the greater Syrian economic sphere. So far she has done better than most of her friends or enemies had thought possible. Perhaps this is partially due to the disarray and leaderless Arab world and, temporarily at least, overextended Israel.

But Israel will be able to recoup quickly from her adventures and misadventures in Lebanon with massive U.S. aid. By 1990 Israel will have ingested the West Bank and consolidated her power in southern Lebanon, and the 60,000 Druze in Israel and the 600,000 Shi'a in southern Lebanon will be cards that Israel will play in an attempt to draw the Shi'a and Druze of Lebanon into its sphere of influence. The United States and Europe will support Israel's strategy. Syria will have to be on guard against such formidable foes.

Robert Olson, an associate professor specializing in Middle Eastern history, is concerned and outspoken on current conditions in the Arab world. This article is a condensed version of "Syria: In the Maelstrom," which will appear in the January issue of Current History.

# KENTUCKY Kernel VIEWPOINT

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## Lebanon 'mission' may depend upon reconciliation talks

The events in Lebanon may appear to most Americans as nothing but confusion. It is not difficult to develop a view of the situation there that does not allow for peace in the near future.

But the events have led somewhere, and the hope for peace may be the strongest ever.

Critics of the reconciliation conference that is being held in Geneva say that nothing will change the deeply rooted divisions among the Lebanese factions. But the fact remains that the factions are coming together — if not philosophically, then at least physically — to talk about it.

The talks are Lebanon's latest "last chance."

The song and dance surrounding the arrangement of the conference led to much of the pessimism concerning possible outcomes. The various opposition leaders backed out at the last moment when the conference was planned for the airport. It seemed that no place in Beirut could be agreed upon, so the conference went to Geneva.

The opposition leaders may have delayed the conference in hopes that American public opinion would force the Marines' withdrawal. President Reagan has insisted this will not occur, and although public opinion is still a factor it seems the warring factions in Lebanon believe him enough to give negotiation a try.

Of course, until the conference has some results, we cannot be certain that anyone is bargaining in good faith. In a day, they could be throwing pencils at each other and walking out of meetings.

This, essentially, is what critics of the conference expect.

For Reagan's military intervention in Lebanon, the conference may well be the "last chance." Without visible action being taken to solve Lebanon's war in a peaceful manner, Congress may be taking action to remove the Marines from the conflict.

The Marines' position at the airport — which has been called "indefensible" by most — will once again serve no useful purpose if negotiations fall through. And Reagan will have an even harder time convincing Congress to keep the forces there.

Even though disruption of the conference in Geneva could be part of a plan by opposition leaders to dishearten American interests further, Reagan must realize that the American mission in Beirut is not necessarily one which may be accomplished. If the terrorists are going to win anyway in the long run, loss of more American lives seems even more wasteful.

America does not want to submit to terrorism, but it is submitting Marine lives to it on a continuing basis.

If the talks die and the war starts again in force, Congress should cease to be manipulated by the Reagan administration and take immediate action to bring the Marines home.

## President ignoring U.S. 'stockholders' LETTERS

Competition. In the economic world it is preached that competition will solve any dilemma that the market can present. Competition is healthy, athletic and desirable. It is the capitalist's cure-all for all business problems.

Think of competition in a more far-reaching context. Think not of the marketplace, or of the athletic field, but governments competing for world supremacy.

The world lines up very neatly as a very concentrated, big market. The market divides into two sides: the stockholders' corporations and the sole proprietors. The corporate side would include the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Japan, Israel, the United States, etc. The proprietors (hence, no voting stockholders to answer to) would include Cuba, Iran, Poland, China, North Korea and of course the monstrously successful Soviet Union.

Traditionally, the U.S. government has behaved like a board of directors appointed by a voting stockholder population. Consequently they have behaved like they were held accountable for their actions. The U.S.S.R. has behaved more like a sole proprietorship. They have had no one to answer to. This distinction has set the two apart until now. It has also been a rare source of patriotic pride for yours truly.

As the champion of each side, the Soviet Union and United States are always in competition with each other for supremacy in the world market. Each side is constantly running comparative advertising featuring the latest atrocity of the

### Darrick McCALLY

other. Often these diplomatic commercials occur in the most useful tool of propaganda, the United Nations.

Currently the U.S.S.R. and its subsidiaries, such as Cuba, are branding the U.S. as an aggressor. The scary thing is that they may have a point this time. We are turning a 26-year-old civil war into an East-West confrontation. We have raided and occupied one of the world's smallest nations, and our government has taken its first step to a controlled media.

The loss of at least 225 of the United States' best young employees is being coldly written off by the Reagan management team as if it were a mere tax deduction. It is the price of freedom as they would have us believe.

Like an omnivorous conglomerate, the U.S. government has seemingly purchased all controlling interest of the tiny island of Grenada. Reagan excuses ranged from endangerment of U.S. lives to the closing down of the world's leading terrorist camp "just in time." The Reagan and Bush management team also claimed the project was a joint venture, instigated by several Caribbean firms. Perhaps worst of all, the

entire mission was executed with a press blackout.

The biggest tragedy of all about the Beirut fiasco was the catch-22 which we withdrew now, or we will have yielded to terrorism. If we commit more troops there, the fighting will likely escalate.

Reagan gave an eloquent speech Oct. 27 and seemed to turn the American public over to his side. How quickly we forgot! The invasion of Grenada reeks of the invasion of Afghanistan four years ago. Afghanistan can hardly be considered more than a wholly-owned subsidiary of that large conglomerate, the Soviet Union.

Competition has benefitted the world greatly in some cases. There has been economic aid to underdeveloped countries, the race to the moon, the International Monetary Fund, etc. Lately though, the competition for world supremacy has been increasingly underhanded, with very grim results.

The Marines in Beirut displayed more professionalism than could be asked of anyone. Even after the lives of their friends had been lost, they carried on like cool, confident professionals. They made no judgement, just went to do their jobs. How sad that at least 225 of these outstanding young men were sacrificed.

In confusion, there is opportunity. This is not a lost point to Ronald Reagan. While the headlines were focused on his military indulgences, the man fired half of the Civil Rights Council. Two of those fired were women. No doubt he will sneak in three Reaganites.

### Vincent YEH

The Code of Student Conduct requires that "any student organization which wishes to use the University of Kentucky's name, facilities, or property, or to solicit thereon" must be registered through the Dean of Students' Office.

Students wishing to register an organization must meet several requirements, Herbert said. "They have to submit a constitution, so that we know essentially the manner in which the organizations are governed," Herbert said. "The organization must be non-profit in nature."

"We're not saying they can't make money because organizations are permitted to have fund-raising events," he said. "What we're saying is that monies which an organization may have to be used to further the activities which they are involved with on the university campus. No person can make individual financial gain or profit through an organization."

"The purpose of the organization has to be consistent with the nature and purpose of the institution," he said.

In addition to the use of university facilities, there are other benefits of registration, Herbert said. "They're allowed to receive a post office box on campus. They're allowed the opportunity to establish a university account into which they can deposit their monies and make expenditures."

"They're entitled to list things on the campus calendar with our office," he said. "They have the opportunity to apply for office space in the Student Organizations and Activities Center."

Opened during this semester, the Student Organizations and Activities Center is located in 106 Student Center, "the old bookstore area," Herbert said. "The area is something

that we've talked about with individual students for at least the last eight or nine years."

"We've never had the opportunity to make available a centralized space for registered student organizations," he said. "We've got a tremendous opportunity there."

Forty-seven organizations have office space in the center, Wanda Adams, staff assistant in the student activities office, said.

Her job is to "oversee the area, provide the services, and be the line of communications between the organizations and John (Herbst) and Frank (Harris), associate dean of students and director of the Student Center" on what the organizations need," she said.

Services which are currently offered include access to two meeting areas in the center, drafting tables, light tables, and stencil machines, she said. Other services are being planned, Herbert said.

"We're ordering typewriters," he said. "We'll have bulletin boards where organizations can share information with one another on their meetings and various activities." "We'll have there a student organizations printing and graphics department where student organizations can place orders to have anything from newsletters to handbills to posters printed," Herbert said. "If needed, they'll be able to have graphic assistance from a staff artist there."

"We plan on developing a resource library which will include information on anything from budgeting and accounting principles to how to become a more effective leader," he said.

With the exception of the office spaces, these services are available to any student organization, Herbert said. "Any organization can have a mailbox there."

The response to the center from some of its more active users has been generally positive.

"I'm glad it's there. It's very useful," Janet Twyman, elementary education senior and president of UK Amnesty International, said.

"I think it's a great idea. It can be the center for all the clubs. People can come in and find out about the clubs," Frank Croke, philosophy junior and president of the Finance Association, said.

"I really like it. It has helped us out a lot," Chris Safreed, finance senior and president of Gamma Beta Phi, said.

"It gives all the organizations a chance to intermingle, get new ideas for their own organization, and keep an open communication between the organizations," Alice Penton, computer science senior and president of Phi Beta Lambda, said.

"I think it's good. I've got a couple of problems (with it)," Patty Wack, sociology senior and president of Socially Concerned Students, said. "We're not allowed to meet there. There are three meeting areas there. I think we should be allowed to have meetings."

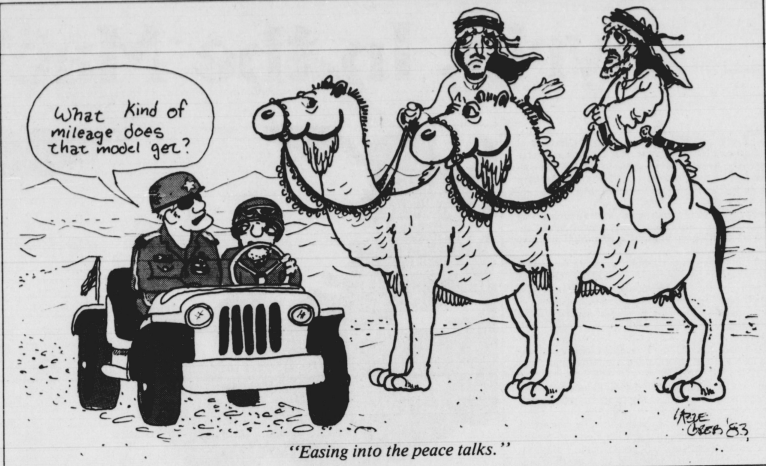
"The other thing is we had to fill out a card listing ten people who can use the office," she said. "I'd like everybody in the organization to be allowed to use it."

"When we talked about this last semester we had agreed that it would first go to those organizations with no facilities, then it would be on a first-come, first-serve basis," Wack said. "When we came back this fall we discovered the administration had given space to organizations that had houses and office space already."

Office space will be reassigned for the spring semester, Herbert said. "We're in the process of setting up a committee to set up criteria for the assignment of office space in the area."

The new Student Organizations and Activities Center can help organizations in providing the valuable extracurricular part of college life. It's now up to the organizations to use the opportunity.

Vincent Yeh is a computer science graduate student and Kernel columnist.



## UK organizations offer opportunities

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### Stereotyped greeks?

I'd like to comment Vincent Yeh on his recent article, "Stereotypes Persist Concerning Greek Life." As Yeh's article points out, greeks are often stereotyped negatively by independents.

Perhaps uncertainty is the biggest reason greeks are stereotyped this way. Indeed, if one is not a participant in an organization or activity, he or she easily becomes wary of it. This could definitely be the reason so many independents stereotype greeks — little association with or knowledge of them leads to negative views.

Too often the positive aspects of greek life, as Yeh points out, are overlooked. Almost every fraternity and sorority works diligently on nu-

merous community and philanthropy projects every year. Service is important to greeks.

Moreover, scholarship is indeed stressed from pledgehood to induction. It matters not whether one is greek or independent, grades are essential.

Because I'm greek I can see the advantages greek life offers. Certainly not everyone should be greek, just as not everyone should be doctors, musicians, or dorm R.A.'s. Simply, the interest doesn't fit every personality.

Yeh's article conveys all these ideas explicitly, and he represents the greek community well. It's reassuring to find a positive view of greeks at UK rather than the usual negative one. Perhaps this article will erase some of the mislabeled stereotypes of the past, making independents more aware of greeks.

Kay G. Conley  
Journalism senior

### BLOOM COUNTY



### LET'S GET UP, MISS TURBO...



### by Berke Breathed





# SPORTS

Mickey Patterson  
Sports Editor  
Dan Metzger  
Assistant Sports Editor

## Swim team trying to equal last season

By ANDY DUMSTORF  
Staff Writer

With the men's swim team opening tonight against Purdue, one has to wonder if this year's team can repeat what last year's team accomplished.

A fifth-place finish in the Southeastern Conference, in which the team scored 100 points for the first time in the Championship meet, and a 6-3 dual meet record were two of the more noteworthy things that stood out from last year's squad.

Not to mention eight new team records, two of last year's graduating seniors qualifying for the NCAA diving championships on both the one- and three-meter boards and five U.S.S. Nationals qualifiers.

"We are really not only trying to maintain our position in the conference but are also trying to chip away at Tennessee, who finished in fourth place last year," head coach Wynn Paul said.

"Their program is tremendous and it is going to take us a few years to accomplish what they have, but we are pushing towards it. Last year's finish was the highest I have finished and I think the last time a UK team finished higher was a second-place finish back in 1936 to Georgia Tech."

In freestyle the Katfish are led by seniors Jeff Bush, who holds the team records in both the 200- and 1,000-yard freestyle and was an SEC scorer last year, and Gary Bunch,

who is strong in the 100- and 200-yard and was also an SEC qualifier last year.

Sophomores Martyn Wilby and Dennis Damron are also expected to be standouts in various freestyle events, Damron more as a sprinter and Wilby as a long distance swimmer.

"Our prime goal on the year is to qualify three or four swimmers for the NCAA, which is really hard to do," Paul said. "Bush, Wilby, Damron and Bunch have a good shot at getting in but that will all come towards the end of the season."

The Katfish should have an overall team effort in the various backstroke and breaststroke events, which is the result of the large amount of specialists that the team has in the two strokes, according to Paul.

Bush, who holds the team record in both the 100- and 200-yard backstroke, will be pushed by senior David Phillips, junior Jeff Smith, and freshmen N.K. Martin and John Turner.

Sophomore John Tierney, who qualified for the SEC Championship last year, will be pushed in the 100- and 200-yard breaststroke by junior Vince Wall, who swam in the U.S.S. Nationals, sophomore Jeff Owsiany and freshman Tony Barnes, who was a National Junior Olympic qualifier.

"Our four top breaststrokers are all along the same line," Paul said. "They are all very close and we are looking for one or two of them to make a break away from the rest."

The Katfish have six butterflyers under the two-minute mark for the 200-yard event with junior John Pratt being the leader. Pratt, who holds the team record in both the 100- and 200-yard butterfly, will be pushed by Wilby, who finished fourth in the British Nationals last summer, senior Bryan Blackwelder, sophomores Gene Fitch and Scott Street and freshmen Rick Van Dyke and Brent Runkle.

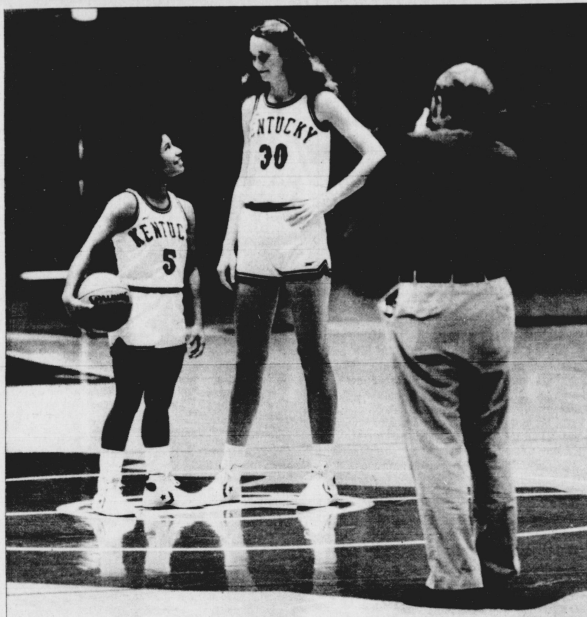
"The standout in fly has to be Pratt," Paul said. "He has improved each year that he has been here and I am pleased with his overall performance."

According to Paul the individual medley will be a much stronger event for the UK squad this year than it has been in the past. Bush, who holds the team record in the 200-yard IM, will be pushed by Martin, seniors David Phillips, who holds the team record in the 400-IM, and Mike Young, the junior Jeff Smith and the sophomore Jeff Smith.

Helping Paul this year are assistant head coach David Oliver, who was a graduate assistant last year, and Don Livingston as a graduate assistant.

Diving coach Brigid DeVries is counting on sophomore Robbie Cottrell and freshman Ramon Harris to score in the SEC diving championships.

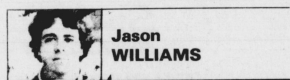
DeVries is assisted by graduate assistant Tim Kane, who was one of the two qualifiers for the NCAA last year.



J.D. VANHOESE/Kernel Staff

Two freshman Lady Kats — 5-2 Sandy Harding and 6-6 Melanie Warren — exemplify their team's extremes in height as they pose for a photographer yesterday in Memorial Coliseum.

## New Lady Kats hoping to 'surprise'



Jason WILLIAMS

The element of surprise may be the key to the Lady Kats basketball team's 1983-84 season. At the team's official unveiling to the media yesterday in Memorial Coliseum, most of those connected with the Kats said they thought the team would be one that would surprise people and do quite well.

Strange that having a good season would be a "surprise" judging by the team's recent record, but this year's Kats are a largely unproven lot. Valerie Still, Patty Jo Hedges and Lea Wise used up their eligibility last season, taking the bulk of the team's scoring when they were.

The team now sports returning starters Leslie Nichols and Lisa Collins, a handful of veterans previously used as reserves and a load of new freshmen who will likely be expected to step in and contribute immediately.

Head coach Terry Hall said the 1983 edition freshmen are comparable to the class that boasted Still, Hedges and Wise.

"They are just as talented," she said, "but they are talented in different areas... last season's Kats were more of a finesse team; this team's more physical."

"Sandy Harding (a 5-2 guard from Auburn, N.Y.) has good speed; the rest of them are a little slower. But they're all good outside shooters."

Lynette Lewis, a 5-9 senior forward and co-captain of the squad with Collins, is not bothered by the lack of preseason national attention the Kats have gotten as opposed to previous years. "I think we're going to surprise a lot of people," she said.

And Nichols said, "We can go as far as we want to go."

Those sentiments, virtually unanimous on the team, are the product of inspired young players determined to prove themselves and keep people from dwelling on the departed "Big Three."

The guard spots are up for grabs with the loss of the fine shooting and passing duo of Hedges and Wise. Junior Diane Stephens, who could play point or second guard and saw the most playing time of the backcourt reserves, and Donna Martin, a 5-7 senior who was

slated to be backup point guard last year before injuring her ankle in the first game of the season, may have the edge currently because of their experience.

Collins could be the key if she can switch from small forward to guard. Playing out of her natural position the past two seasons, she has been more effective from the outside rather than underneath.

Harding has caused excitement with her flashy, quick-handed play and floor leadership while freshman Julie Duerring carried her Boone County High School team as a senior with her deadly outside shot. Duerring displayed potential as a point guard in the Kentucky-Indiana All-Star series this summer.

Anchoring the front line could be 6-2 senior center Jodie Runge, who has started occasionally in her career when Still played power forward. Sophomore Karen Moseley, 6-3, is the only other pivot-type with experience, but she may prove more valuable as a forward, where she showed great promise at times last season, but she may need to build up strength to play in the college game. She does, nevertheless, possess good agility and quickness for a young player of her size.

Melissa Napier, a 6-1 freshman out of Knox Central High School, may be a big "sleeper" at the small forward slot. Along with good shooting and strong, aggressive play, she displayed graceful movement this summer in the Kentucky-Indiana series as a starter despite not being named first-team all-state as a senior.

Lewis will help provide depth with her fine shooting touch as well as being an overall leader and morale booster.

The one most talked about of the bigger players, however, is Nichols. A second-team freshman All-American last season, she is being touted for higher honors as a sophomore.

"My role will be mostly rebounding," she said in something of an understatement. Her strong leaping and aggressive board play kept the team alive last season when Still was boxed in. She also has an uncanny shot-blocking ability and needs mainly to work on her outside shooting to be a complete front line player.

Does it sound potentially surprising? That's what the Kats are hoping for as they enter a season that, for now at least, is accompanied with a big question mark.

## Former Wildcat paroled, may play pro ball

LOUISVILLE (AP) — Tom Payne, former UK and Atlanta Hawks basketball center, was granted a parole yesterday from the Kentucky State Reformatory.

Payne, who was convicted of rape in 1972 and has been in prison ever since, will be released tomorrow, said June DeLuca, procedures officer at the institution in La Grange.

She said that Payne had appeared before the state Parole Board last month but it had delayed a decision until more information was available.

If the 7-2 center, now 32, intends to return to pro basketball, his future apparently would be in the hands of the National Basketball Association

Hawks. His name is now on their suspended list.

If the Hawks decide to keep Payne, they might have to honor the terms of the \$750,000 contract that Payne signed in 1971, after his sophomore season at UK.

Under that no-out contract, Payne was guaranteed \$100,000 a year for five years, with the other \$250,000 to be made in deferred payments early in the 1980s. So far Payne reportedly has collected only on the first year of that contract.

Alex Sachare, NBA director of information, told The Courier-Journal Tuesday that Payne's name on Atlanta's suspended list means he can't sign with any other pro team

until the Hawks decide what they want to do.

"I honestly don't know if anybody has ever given a lot of thought to it," said Hawks general manager Stan Kasten. "I'm not sure about the legalities — what rights a team retains. There has never been a case like this. We're really breaking new ground."

The Louisville Catbirds, a Continental Basketball Association team which makes its debut here this fall, signed Payne to a contract but it was voided by CBA commissioner Jim Drucker on grounds that Payne is still on the Hawks' suspended list.

Payne was the first black to accept a scholarship to play at UK.

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