

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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Eight Pages

Inside Today's Kernel

Kerr's dismissal may be the beginning of Cal's fall from among the stars: Page Three.

Reagan showed his stuff, editorial comments on Kerr firing: Page Four.

Letter responds to Austin Peay student's "Dixie" letter: Page Four.

The Wildcats get their first SEC basketball win: Page Six.

Slick ads try to woo nurses to short-staffed hospitals: Page Seven.

The board of St. Louis University will be controlled by laymen: Page Eight.



Huddle Guttled

The Huddle, a restaurant located in a building at Euclid and Rose Friday was damaged by fire. It was estimated by manager Tom Simpson that The Huddle suffered losses of \$8-10,000. Firemen believe the blaze began when a potato fryer overheated.

Senate Session Off

The Faculty Council of the University Senate has cancelled the special meeting of the Senate scheduled for Monday.

This meeting had been planned to continue discussion on a report concerning student rights and discipline.

City, University Planning Found Often Conflicting

By WALTER GRANT
Kernel Editor-In-Chief

An urban university plans a multi-million dollar football stadium on the fringes of the community in which it is located, but ignores the problems this will bring to the city.

Or this university, in an ambitious plan for campus development and expansion, decides it is necessary to close a major thoroughfare bisecting the campus.

Being a state university, this institution—in its needed expansion—may absorb private property on the campus fringes through the power of eminent domain.

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Nurses Militant About Low Pay

By JOHN ZEH
Kernel Associate Editor

A century ago Florence Nightingale lit the lamp of professionalism in nursing, fueling the flame with sacrifice, selflessness, and dedication. Now, a Kentucky nurse complains, one of the troubles with nursing is the "Florence Nightingale bit."

Sure, nurses in this state agree with their colleagues across the nation, "we are devoted, dedicated." But we are also educated

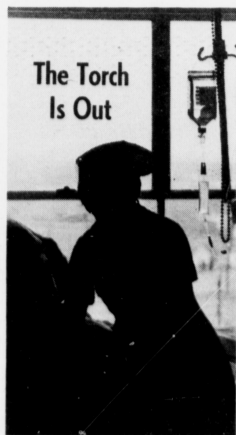
First of five parts.

and valuable." They wonder why such dedication requires them to be paid, in some places, less than the gardeners who tend the hospital grounds.

"For years I'd been a dedicated nurse carrying Florence Nightingale's torch. Then one day I looked up and found the torch was out," another nurse says.

Nurses are determined to be heard. "They will not be palliated by a pat on the head and utterances of hackneyed clichés" about their obligation to tradition, a California male nurse points out.

Actually, Nurse Nightingale



would have echoed these sentiments without hesitation. Her real dedication was to obtaining for nursing the image of a profession offering the status, high pay, and education necessary to attract the best recruits.

What has extinguished the torch? Nurses, hospital administrators, teachers, and public officials were asked why nursing

STUDENTS BOYCOTT AS KERR DISMISSAL FANS CONTROVERSY

Presidential Search On

Special and New York Times Dispatches

BERKELEY, Calif. — The Regents of the University of California today began the search for a new president following their decision to dismiss Dr. Clark Kerr Friday.

But the controversy over the manner in which Kerr was fired still rages and the feud between Kerr and Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan grows still hotter.

"The matter of a vote of confidence was brought up by Dr. Kerr, not by the board," the Republican governor said in Los Angeles. "His request came as a complete surprise to all of us," Reagan said. The governor voted in the 14-8 majority to fire Kerr.

"The governor's statement is completely false," Kerr said later at his home. "I have never asked for a vote of confidence and I didn't Friday."

Kerr, at a salary of \$45,000-a-year, was the only state official making more than the governor.

The bitterness between Kerr and Reagan began during Reagan's successful bid to unseat Gov. Pat Brown last November. During the campaign Reagan was strongly critical of the way Kerr was running the nine-campus university and charged that he had allowed the school's Berk-

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is losing its appeal. They decried low pay, long hours, bad working conditions, non-nursing duties and other drudgery, meager fringe benefits, low morale, slipping prestige, and attraction of other careers for the girl who wants to "help others."

Because of these, too few people are entering the profession, and too many are leaving, at a time when they all are desperately needed. Perhaps the most revealing commentary is that some 200,000 RN's have left the profession prior to their normal retirement.

Thus, America is faced with a serious shortage of nurses, a deficit that reflects the general lack of allied health personnel. The shortage is so severe that many of the sick are getting sicker for want of adequate attention. "There is a direct relationship between the economic position of nurses and quality patient care," argues Jo Eleanor Elliot, president of the American Nurses Association (ANA), in Boulder, Colo. The health personnel shortage, a Washington expert agrees, is the "greatest single obstacle" to quality medical care for all.

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OSWALD AND KERR

Oswald, Others Express Dismay

By FRANK BROWNING
Kernel Associate Editor

Two political science professors and President John W. Oswald each expressed shock and dismay at Friday's dismissal of University of California President Clark Kerr.

"I was deeply shocked and saddened at this event—for I consider Dr. Kerr, as do many, many others, one of the nation's outstanding education leaders," Oswald told the Kernel.

Oswald was vice president for administration at California before he came to Kentucky. Both he and Mrs. Oswald are close family friends of the Kerrs.

Dr. Frank Marini and Dr. Robert Pranger, both doctoral graduates from Berkeley, tabbed the Kerr dismissal as closely related to Gov. Ronald Reagan's election last fall.

Both men also see a great question mark for the future academic prominence of Berkeley—but neither question the likelihood of possible student demonstrations as a result of the dismissal.

According to political theorist Marini, the future of what last year was recognized as the nation's top university in graduate education, depends to a large degree on where Reagan and his associates move from here.

"If they (the regents) hire Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy from the Los Angeles campus—he's a conservative guy—Berkeley's in for real trouble."

"I'd expect some petitions, rallies, tough talking, and threats" by students, Marini said. The question, again, in his mind is what such demonstrations would really accomplish.

"The Board of Regents is not going to back down," he said. However, Marini explained that changing the composition of the Board is under much discussion by Berkeley students. "This may encourage some of the students to make their ideas known."

At the same time he emphasized that "this might give the

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Widespread Boycott On

By DARRELL CHRISTIAN
Special To The Kernel

LOS ANGELES—Leaders of the 87,000 University of California students are meeting today to determine what action to take in the wake of Friday's firing of University President Clark Kerr.

There were reports Sunday, largely unconfirmed, that a class boycott would be in effect today on at least four of the systems nine campuses.

The only confirmed report of an organized classroom strike came from the UC campus at Irvine. However, reports indicated that the campuses at Davis, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz also had endorsed the idea.

The boycott, opposed by students at UCLA, drew its strongest support from Santa Barbara, where organizers undertook a telephone campaign to recruit students across the state to the protest.

UCLA students, according to an Associated Press report from Los Angeles, were "adamant" in rejecting the boycott idea as student body President Bob Michaels had suggested.

"We originally suggested looking into the possibility of a student strike on Friday, but changed our minds," the report quoted Michaels as saying. "Education is the primary reason we are at the university."

"The strike would be detrimental to this goal."

Michaels and other student leaders around the state met at UCLA Saturday to discuss the student uproar over the Kerr firing.

One source said Michaels presented a petition signed by 5,000 students to the regents Friday protesting a controversial tuition proposal by California Gov. Ronald Reagan. After Kerr was fired, Michaels said he'd ask for a one-day boycott of classes.

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KERR HERE IN 1964

Regents Begin Search For Kerr's Successor

Continued From Page 1
 eley campus to become a haven for "the New Left."

The feud continued after Reagan was elected when he announced that the budget of all state agencies—including the university—would be cut 10 percent and that he was proposing a \$400 a year tuition to make up the difference. Cal, and the other state-supported colleges, have traditionally offered an education tuition-free to California students.

Kerr at that time called the University of California the nation's best and settled down for a long fight with the governor. He called for a halt in admissions to the university until the budget question was settled and began to muster the support of

the state's powerful education bloc.

Theodore Meyer, president of the regents, backed Kerr's version of the dismissal and said the president had not asked for the vote of confidence. Meyer had asked Kerr to leave the meeting, he said, after some members of the regents suggested that the presidency be discussed.

Kerr afterwards said that he was "somewhat surprised" and that he was not aware his tenure would be a question. The regents had on the agenda the discussion of the governor's financial measures.

Reagan, attending his first meeting as the board's ex-officio president, left shortly after the vote was taken and the announcement was not made public until

somewhat later. The meetings of the regents are closed to the public and the press.

Kerr, who has steadfastly refused to resign, said that Meyer and Mrs. Dorothy Chandler, a regent and wife of the Los Angeles Times president, told him of the regents' decision and asked if he wished the opportunity to resign. "I told them no," Kerr said.

Kerr and Berkeley Chancellor Martin Meyerson had resigned after the Free Speech demonstrations of 1964 but they withdrew the resignations when the regents promised them a free hand in running the university.

At that time Kerr and a conservative faction of the regents had been at odds over how to handle the student demonstra-

tors. Kerr wanted the orderly disciplinary process of the university left alone.

Kerr was known to have wanted to stay in the presidency at least through next year in order to preside over the school's centennial celebration. He turned down an offer to become Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1964 for this reason.

[The New York Times reported Saturday that Dr. Kerr might accept a fulltime position with the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Kerr earlier had indicated he would work part-time with Carnegie to head a study on the future of American Education. A spokesman at Carnegie said that the basis of Kerr's work had "yet to be worked out in detail."]



RONALD REAGAN

Oswald, Others Express Dismay

Continued From Page 1
 governor his chance to really go in there and "clean up Berkeley."

Marini was a Berkeley student from 1961-66 except for the 1963-64 year. He was a teaching assistant during his last year.

Pranger too was a student at Berkeley, and last summer he taught there.

"I was surprised. It's not a very good precedent. Cal is supposedly insulated from such political influence," he said.

He noted Reagan's influence and the likelihood of some University politics as contributors to the Kerr demise at California.

"I would imagine there would be a hefty faculty exit.

"I see him as a well meaning liberal man, but he's not faced up to a lot of realities—namely right wing pressures. He's been sitting on a time bomb. It went off," Pranger continued.

"It was a nice healthy fiction while it lasted" that the faculty was in charge of running

the University. As contributing to that "fiction" he counted the presence of a history of liberal people in the California state-house. "Now they've got a conservative," he added.

"I never guessed it would happen now." Since Reagan's been in office the University of California has been in the papers every day. Reagan's never let up on him.

As to faculty exits, Pranger said, "I think it'll happen quite a lot. Just about everybody there has got either offers or feelers." He emphasized the stability such faculty could get at comparable Ivy League schools.

"The faculty's too mobile to put up with this nonsense. I don't think Reagan cares."

In particular Pranger emphasized Kerr's role as similar to that in all state universities. And that particularly is having to face taxpayers and influences from the state political structure.

"California has a very poor political climate for quality higher education," Pranger said.

The ouster of Kerr, head of what he termed "the multiversity" since 1958, generated shock waves across the American academic world.

Dr. Buell Gallagher, former chancellor of California's state college system and now president of the City College of New York, said he considers the incident "a major tragedy."

"It would appear," he said, "that the extremists of the far right in the regents and the far left in the student body and faculty have achieved their common purpose in destroying the university's liberal leadership."

Robert Coheen, president of Princeton University, said "In the face of a very difficult situation, Dr. Kerr acted as well as any human being could have. This trouble has come down on a remarkably able person who possessed a deep understanding of the problems faced by higher education."

Glenn Dumke, chancellor of California state colleges, said, "To fire Kerr is probably the greatest blow to the higher education since the founding of the university 99 years ago."

In New York, Chancellor Albert Bowker of the City University called Kerr's dismissal a "tremendous setback" for California education. "I think it will have some effect," he said, "on the better institutions such as Berkeley, UCLA, and the campus at Davis."

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Firing May Begin Cal's Fall From The Stars

By FRED M. HECHINGER
(c) New York Times News Service

When Dr. Clark Kerr was removed from the presidency of the University of California last week, his position had already been undermined by those who stand most to lose by his departure—the students.

In the aftermath of his dismissal, students may be attend-

News Analysis

ing a university of lessened national prestige and lowered educational standards.

The left-wing activists had baited him time and again as the symbol of the "system." Because Dr. Kerr coined the term "multiversity" he was accused of favoring the dehumanization of the campus. But as a liberal, with a strong belief in the inde-

pendence of higher education from outside interference, Kerr staunchly defended the students against efforts by the Board of Regents to abrogate their rights.

As a liberal, too, he was considered "the enemy" by leftwing students as well as by the conservatives among the regents. Even though the "filthy speech movement" of two years ago challenged his authority as head of the system, he defeated the regents' attempt to expell the students. This defeat continued to rattle the conservatives among the regents, and they struck as soon as Gov. Ronald Reagan was in the driver's seat.

While such jockeying for power provides the visible drama, the most important issue is the long-range academic impact on the nation's foremost public university.

While the threat to eliminate free tuition dominates the headlines, it is less crucial than the question of the budget. By overruling Kerr's decision to limit enrollments rather than jeopardize academic quality, the regents apparently ran for cover as soon as the wrath of the college-bound population began to be felt.

But while assurance that all comers will continue to be served may appease the public, simple academic arithmetic shows that the real dilemma is yet to be faced.

An anticipated enrollment increase of just under 10,000 next September naturally calls for added teaching staff. Based on a ratio of one faculty member for every 15 students—not a generous proportion—the instructional staff of the nine campuses would have to be expanded by almost 660. Using an annual salary average of \$15,000, the added enrollment calls for just

below \$10 million in faculty salaries alone.

Yet the proposed budget would give the university \$7 million less in actual funds. And even that low figure already includes an expected \$20 million from tuition and \$22 million from the regents special funds which are usually set aside for quality education purposes.

The popular idea, expediently accepted by many politicians, appears to be that additional students can be absorbed if only there are enough seats in the classrooms.

In reality, adding extra students without extra funds means larger classes, less contact with the experienced faculty and greater reliance on graduate students as teaching assistants. The use of these money-stretching devices is already under attack at the University of California. All academic hands agreed after the 1964 student rebellion that reforms would require more instruction by senior faculty members.

Unless dramatic action is taken quickly, it is feared that the big university with 87,000 students may experience the most disastrous "brain drain" to hit any modern American institution. Such an exodus—followed by replacement on a lower level of talent—would be far more significant than any faculty protests or walkouts which may also occur.

Bulletin Board

John Parks, psychiatrist-director of the Comprehensive Care Center of the Central Kentucky Regional Mental Health Association, will moderate a panel discussion at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Medical Center Auditorium.

Pasquales

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Student Leaders Meet To Discuss Response

Continued From Page 1

The only other report of any significant student demonstration was from the Davis campus, the first in its history. However, there was no confirmation of any such activity.

Oddly enough, the quietest of all UC campuses so far appears to be Berkeley, scene of the Free Speech Movement and student protests of 1964-65.

The Daily Californian, the Berkeley student newspaper, told the Kernel there have been "very mixed reactions . . . the radicals are pleased while the student government is lamenting his (Kerr's) loss."

John Oppedaho, editor-in-chief of the newspaper, said no "boycott of classes will take place on this campus at all."

The Associated Students Senate, which meets Monday night, is expected to draft a resolution in support of Kerr as is the Academic Senate Tuesday.

Oppedaho said some faculty members already have sent telegrams to the regents objecting to the decision. "There was no notice . . . no consultation with faculty members or students," he added. "Nor did they give any reasons for firing Kerr."

The Daily Californian criticized the regents' decision and how it was made in an editorial today.

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MONDAY, JAN. 23, 1967

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

WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

STEVE ROCCO, Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM KNAPP, Business Manager

Eulogy To Greatness

Studies may disagree on just how great the University of California is, but they agree on one thing—it is among the world's greatest universities.

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John Gardner echoed this same theme not long ago in an address at Stanford University when he referred to UC—and specifically the Berkeley campus—as “one of the world's great universities.”

But the startling action of the University of California Regents Friday in dismissing Dr. Clark Kerr as the school's president may well have signaled the beginning, if not the end, of UC's reign among the finest.

The reason is quite simple. The distinguished faculty—including 12 Nobel laureates—is going to be very hesitant to remain at a school so obviously under the political thumb of right-wing Gov. Ronald Reagan.

For it is the new governor, with a flash of his famous smile and an unequalled display of his lack of administrative finesse, who led the regents into the action against Dr. Kerr. Reagan, and a large segment of the regents, have been foes of Kerr ever since he insisted that an orderly disciplinary process be used to punish the student demonstrators in 1964 rather than the immediate ouster favored by many of the board. In fact, Kerr made few friends among California right-wingers as long ago as the early 1950's when as a Berkeley faculty member he opposed the state's loyalty oath.

Dr. Kerr's ability as both an educator and administrator is unquestioned, and so great is his personal record that few will accept the ridiculous explanation of Mrs. Randolph Hearst and others that he was fired “for lack of administrative ability.”

It is Dr. Kerr who has presided over the unequalled period of growth at Cal and it is the loss of such a president that will tell heavily on the system.

But hardest to take is the manner in which the regents have brushed aside the 22 years that Dr. Kerr had given the university.

If such is to be the reward that the Reagan administration has

in mind for those who have built a truly great educational system in California, so be it.

For a man such as Kerr, and those that will leave in a steady stream behind him, will have little trouble in finding a new work, new challenges. Virtually every university in the nation must have placed offers before many Cal faculty members during the weekend.

And many of these faculty members and administrators will find the best offer among those they have received and will leave.

Therein lies the tragedy of Friday's action. It was, as many distinguished educators said, “a tragedy” for higher education. But most specifically, it was a tragedy for the dream that was the California system of higher education.

The system may never recover.

Letters To The Editor

Readers Write In 'Dixie's' Behaf (Sic)

Editor's Note: The following letter is written by two faculty members of the University's Department of Behavioral Science in response to a letter appearing in the Jan. 18 Kernel, written by “Dixiecrat” Jim Savage of Austin Peay College. The authors have requested that the Kernel not “clean up” their spelling, syntax or style. This letter has been submitted to the Letters to the Editor section of the student newspaper at Austin Peay.

To the Editor of the Kernel:

We was hardened to read that actually one of your junior histry students urged not to do away with the song *Dixie* from our school events like them either Yankees or Communists was abdicating.

Like Jim Savage says, why not sing the song *Dixie* in *Dixie*? Just like Southerners sing *Marching Through Georgia* in Georgia and Americanors sing *My Country Tis of Thee* in America, only we was infuriated to lern that in England the Englandors sing the same song and calls it *God Save the King*. As for the Englandors, since they lost the war, that is good; we should substitute the song *Yankee Doodle*. As for the King, we might substitute the chant *We Shall Overcome* because the opozition has got ahead and the Queen has took over the events.

It's true what they say about *Dixie*. *Dixie* refers that people are glad to be in *Dixie*. That's why it was written before the Civil War by a man some people call Anonymous in New York. Like Jim says asstutely, we can't let the Yankees and Communist take it away the song because the Southerners have their hearts in *Dixie* and that is



Number One China Watcher

where it will stay. They are big hearted people.

We hope you will always remember the maine things Jim said, that songs are intended to make people happy—that is why we sing *Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground*—and “No one likes anything such as suppression of freedom of speech and song to be shoved down their throat.” We was infuriated that the Kernel put one of them *sic* marks after “suppression” because that's the way our dicktionary spells it, and the *sic* mark makes Jim look bad.

To bring this to a close, let's all hope that Jim don't loose his confederate flags and *Dixie*.

David Hall, Ph.D.
Assistant Prof.
Behavioral Science

Gene Gallagher, Ph.D.
Associate Prof.
Behavioral Science

Kernel, Go North!

It's about time the Kernel and the others who feel that *Dixie* should be done away with at UK sporting events grow up or move to the North.

I was always under the impression that the band was supposed to promote spirit for support of UK teams. *Dixie* does just that. Just because the Kernel and a few other radicals purpose to inject racial overtones into the “Song of the South” is no reason to abandon it.

The majority of the students who stand and cheer when *Dixie* is played are doing so because they are proud of being southern and are not cheering segregation.

Even if they are, that's their own personal business. Aren't we still entitled to think for ourselves?

If the persons responsible for the editorial of Jan. 18 are not mature enough to realize that southerners can be proud of the South without promoting segregation, then I feel campus newspapers in the North are much better suited for you. You surely won't be missed at “racial ole UK.”

Terry Wagner
A & S Junior

Negroes In J-School?

While not wishing to be involved in the *Dixie* debate, I would like merely to point out one pertinent fact that seems to be constantly overlooked.

As an undergraduate journalism student and sports editor of the Kernel for two years, it was quite obvious that there were no Negroes in the School of Journalism during my four years. In addition, there were no Negroes from the entire University on the Kernel staff, nor are there now to my knowledge. If there are or were, the term “token” might be applied.

Furthermore, it is common knowledge that journalism scholarships are offered, but there is no substantial proof that any have been offered to Negroes.

I understand that Lew Alcindor was once interested in journalism. Did the School of Journalism attempt to recruit him?

A glass house? I wonder . . .
Henry Rosenthal
Second Year Student
Law School

Kernel

The life of humanity upon this planet may yet come to an end, and a very terrible end. But I would have you notice that this end is threatened in our time not by anything that the universe may do to us, but only by what man may do to himself.

John Haynes Holmes

Lexington, UK Planning Often Conflict

Continued From Page 1

Obviously these are situations which, if handled improperly, can create strained relations between any institution of higher learning and the community of which it is a part. On the other hand, if such situations are handled properly, campus and municipal growth can proceed simultaneously and can indeed be catalysts in the ever-pressing problem of urban growth through planning.

Just how the University and Lexington are facing their mutual growing pains is a study of the traditional "town and gown" dilemma which surrounds planning—city planning and campus planning and the many points where the two come into conflict.

Until recently, both UK and the city were relatively small as urban areas go, and the two thus encountered few problems in achieving their relatively small-scale physical goals. This was primarily because neither was struggling with long-range plans for physical development. Everything was simple and there were few reasons for the city and the University to coordinate or clash planning activities.

Presently, however, both UK and the city are growing at a rapid pace. Lexington and Fayette County now have a population of about 130,000 (by 1960 figures), but this is expected to double in the next 15 years. The University, now enrolling some 14,000 students at its Lexington campus, expects to enroll between 20,000 and 25,000 students by 1980. And more students require more faculty and staff members.

This means long-range planning has become an essential and crucial activity for both the city and the University. The fact that UK is located only three blocks from downtown Lexington magnifies the need for coordination and cooperation as the two units plan their futures.

And while neither University nor city officials will openly agree that relations between them have never been cordial, there is undoubtedly a reserved air prevailing in this relationship.

This attitude is most noticeable on the part of city officials. They recognize the University has enormous economic and social effects on the city. In this respect, almost anything the University does either directly or indirectly affects nearly all aspects of the city.

Therefore, city planners obviously like to be fully informed of the University's goals, especially its plans for physical development and expansion. But when University plans undoubtedly affecting the city are formulated without prior discussion with city planners, an air of resentment is evident.

City officials, however, say communications with the University have "improved tremendously" during the last few years.

City Manager John R. Cook Jr. said at one time there was hardly any cooperation and coordination between the city and the University. But he says now UK and the city are making each other aware of their mutual problems.

Cook said the amount of cooperation between the two units began increasing when Dr. John Oswald assumed the UK presidency in 1963.

University officials apparently are satisfied with the dialogue existing with city officials.

Despite the general feeling that cooperation has improved, however, at least two major issues in UK planning remain as "sore spots" with the city. These are:

1. The University's proposal to close Rose Street.

2. The University's plans to move the football stadium, possibly to Coldstream Farm on the outer edge of the city.

As city planners see it, both of these proposals have drastic implications for the city. And the city officials seem to resent the fact that both proposals were made by the University before these implications and the problems involved were thoroughly discussed.

The apparent lack of communications in the past concerning these two proposals no doubt has seriously affected UK-city relations.

For example, city planners were somewhat shocked when the University's General Development Plan, released in June 1963, showed the University was anticipating that Rose Street no longer be a major arterial route for north-south traffic.

Traffic Engineer Joseph M. Heidenreich said the first official knowledge the city had of

Kerley also emphasized that the UK plan does include a proposal for replacing Rose Street. The plan proposes that a new thoroughfare, called University Drive, be constructed to carry traffic around the campus to the east.

The vice president said he thinks the community is beginning to accept the idea of closing Rose Street.

The second major "sore spot" between the University and the city developed this past summer when the UK Board of Trustees approved initial plans for the construction of a new football stadium at Coldstream Farm, an agriculture research facility north of the city.

William Qualls, executive director of the City-County Planning Commission, said the idea of moving the stadium to Coldstream was not completely new for the city.

Qualls explains it this way. In 1964, he says, Gov. Edward T. Breathitt suggested the University study the possibility of

When widespread opposition developed to the Coldstream site, University officials announced they had not committed themselves to building a new stadium at Coldstream and that the trustees had merely authorized further planning regarding the site.

Now, the University is closely studying several possible sites for relocating the stadium, and apparently is keeping in closer touch with city planners.

Qualls thinks the "trials and tribulations" experienced in the Rose Street and stadium issues have opened some doors for improved communications between UK and the city.

And despite these two situations, he—like Cook—thinks coordination generally has improved in the last few years.

"There's an adequate amount of cooperation and coordination, but we should strive to improve it and increase it," Qualls said.

Kerley thinks a lot of the criticism concerning the inadequate communications between

1. The University recently hired Harland Bartholomew and Associates as traffic consultants. Both UK and city officials think this will broaden the understanding of mutual traffic and transportation problems.

2. Members of the City-County Planning Commission, the Urban Renewal Commission and the University Committee on Buildings and Campus Development recently met at Garnahan House to discuss the city's and the University's development plans. Both UK and city officials said the meeting was beneficial, and additional meetings are planned.

3. Kerley is a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee to the City-County Planning Commission. Campus Planner Lawrence Coleman also serves in an advisory capacity to the city-county planning group.

However, besides the Rose Street and stadium issues—both of which involve traffic problems—there are other areas where University planning has a direct effect on the city.

First, as the University expands, it obviously must acquire more land. Present plans indicate the campus of the future will approach Woodland Avenue on the east, the Southern railroad tracks on the west, Maxwell Street to the north, and UK's agriculture experimental farm to the south.

Kerley says land acquisition has not been a problem thus far. The University has been acquiring property east of Rost Street for many years, but Kerley says the land is being purchased "as it is needed and as it becomes available—not through condemnation."

Qualls says the University's acquisition of land definitely affects the city, primarily because of the effect it has on privately owned property next to University property.

"If the University owns a few pieces of property within a block, this influences the value and use of the other property within the block," Qualls said.

Secondly, the University's plans drastically affect the basic utilities system of the city.

Kerley says it is important that the University estimate its basic utilities requirements for the campus of the future.

The city and county and the free enterprise units with franchises must be aware of what the University's utilities requirements will be, Kerley said. He said Proctor-Ingels and Associates presently is conducting a complete utilities requirements analysis for the University, with a projection on the basic utility needs in 10 years.

The University, therefore, must make the city aware of its future needs relating to phones, electricity, water, natural gas, sewage, and the like.

Kerley said communications also is needed concerning the city's transit system. "If we have a good bus system here, many persons will or may prefer to come to campus by bus," he said. "This will affect our traffic and parking requirements."

Therefore, at least UK and city officials now seem to realize it is essential that they work together toward an ultimate goal. All agree the communications and coordination between the two definitely have increased and improved.

But several crucial issues and misunderstandings resulting from the lack of communications at times in the past still cast a dark shadow on UK-Lexington relations.



CITY AND UNIVERSITY: Growing With Sometime Cooperation

the University's proposal came when the UK development plan was made public. He said a few city officials may have been aware of the plan earlier, but "only unofficially."

City Manager Cook thinks UK wants to isolate the campus "from all traffic which does not have business with the University." Cook says this provides numerous problems since the campus is so close to the downtown area. "Some of the problems seem almost insurmountable," he says.

Therefore, the city's first reaction to the possibility of closing Rose Street was "no." Now, the problem is being discussed, and city officials say Rose Street possibly can be closed, but only if the University comes up with an alternate north-south thoroughfare that can be financed.

Vice President for Business Affairs Robert Kerley says the University's general development plan only gives recognition that there is a need to close Rose Street between Euclid and South Limestone. The UK plan assumes the closing of Rose "when a better solution for north-south traffic to the east of the campus is provided," he says.

moving the stadium to Coldstream Farm. The planning commission was immediately concerned that this site would cause major traffic problems, and it urged the University to "give strong consideration to other locations," Qualls said.

He said the next thing he knew about moving the stadium was when the trustees gave the go-ahead in June for initial plans for the Coldstream site.

The University's action brought an immediate negative response from both city officials and local merchants.

Qualls contends the Coldstream site would cause a definite traffic problem. He views the entire urban area as a wheel with the downtown area as the hub and the major streets as spokes. Traffic would only have two directions, or spokes, to take from the Coldstream site, Qualls said.

But the present stadium "is near the hub, and traffic can leave in numerous directions, or through numerous spokes," he added.

City planners, therefore, favor keeping the stadium near the center of the city.

UK and the city is based on experiences of several years ago.

"The University did not really have a plan then," he said.

Kerley says now there is "substantial dialogue" between the two units. "The dialogue has not only improved, but there is more of it," he said.

President John Oswald said he has made a "concentrated effort toward creating good relations with the city." He said both UK and the community have real problems of growth, and "in the years ahead, it is essential that they grow together rather than separately."

Oswald said one of the first things he did after becoming president was to form an administrative committee to serve as a liaison group with the city. The city and county have a similar group, he said. The purpose of the committee is to enhance discussion of expansion and development projects, Oswald added.

He said the committee "has not functioned as much as I would like, and I am going to encourage more regular sessions."

The University has made other efforts to insure better communications with the city.

UK Tops Auburn, 60-58

Tallent And One Shot

You would have thought Kentucky had just won another SEC title, judging from the way Adolph Rupp leaped from the bench or the manner in which the cheerleaders hugged the players as they left the floor.

But regardless of the record, this victory was sweet.

The Wildcats had just broken the losing ice by topping Auburn 60-58 on Bob Tallent's one-hander with seven seconds remaining.

With 3:35 left in the game, Louie Dampier "played" Auburn's Alex Howell just right

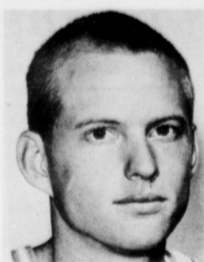
and, as a consequence, stole the ball from him for a wide open crip.

This put Kentucky on top by two, 56-54.

"That was the turning point," Auburn head coach Bill Lynn said after the game. "The biggest play of the game, if we'd scored then, I believe we'd have won."

The pleasant surprise was Pat Riley who had 19 points.

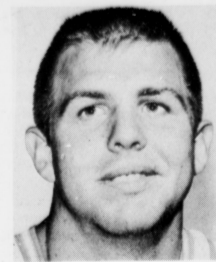
In addition to his scoring, Riley was credited with four assists, including three to Jaracz for crisp shots.



HENDRIX



WIDBY



BOERWINKLE

UK Meets Tall, Tough Tennessee

Tall and tough Tennessee, led by their version of The Three Musketeers in 7-0 Tom Boerwinkle, Ron Widby, and Tom Hendrix, invade Memorial Coliseum tonight for an all-important SEC game.

The Vols are in the thick of the conference race. Last week

they dumped Florida (ran out of 'Gatorade) not once, but two big times. First at Gainesville by 66-53 and five days later at Knoxville, 56-42.

Widby does everything for the Vols. He is the leading scorer in the SEC with a 23.9 average and scored 13 in the last win over Florida.

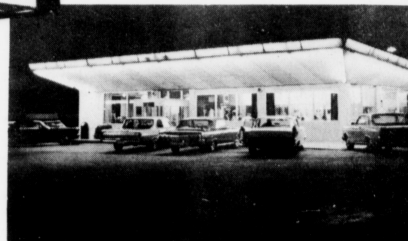
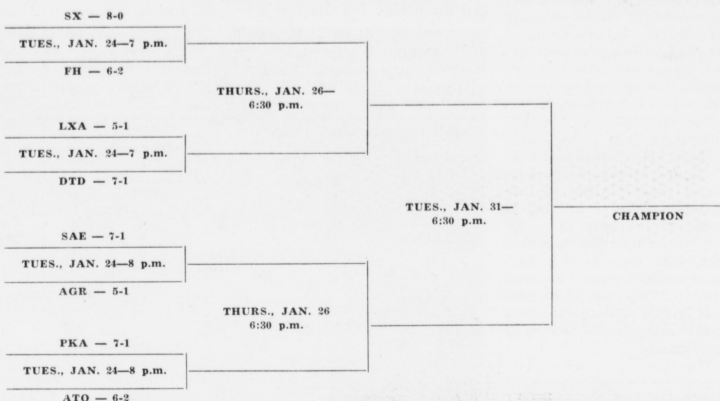
Hendrix is a Kentucky boy who would rather win in Lexington than at home and Boerwinkle played high school ball just up the road at Millersburg.

Tennessee is 5-1 in the SEC and 9-3 overall. Only Vanderbilt and Mississippi State are challengers at this stage.



'Two' For Jaracz

1967 FRATERNITY BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT



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Nurses, Some Paid Less Than Gardeners, Want To Be Heard

Continued From Page 1

Generally, not much immediate relief is in sight because the shortage is so far advanced and attempts at cures have been so spotty. The condition may become critical.

Repeatedly, the issue of higher salaries arises, and repeatedly,



University Hospital nurse Barbara Hutchinson holds a baby in the premature nursery, where special attention and care must be given to the newborn infants.

nurses have made their stand clear. They are now trying to relight the lady's torch. In some places they are militant, threatening or carrying out mass resignations or other "last resort" moves given names less rebellious than "strikes."

This "exhilarating new mood sweeping" the profession is becoming quite apparent to the public and "uncomfortably obvious to nurses' employers," the ANA points out. Hospital administrators in Kentucky seem to be watching national developments with caution, some taking the initiative in raising pay, others sitting idle. Everywhere, ANA's magazine says, nurses are making "forthright statements, on the economic value of their services, and forthright action to realize it."

Indeed, Kentucky registered nurses, at their October convention, adopted the ANA's minimum wage goal of \$6,500 a year. The group, though, has a "no-strike" pledge, and its leaders say they will not seek "forced implementation" of the goal. But nurses like Myrna Watts of Brandenburg are tired of "subsidizing health care by accepting low

pay." They are also tired of nursing where there are few other nurses, tired of being dissatisfied, unhappy, and unsuccessful.

They point out that the whole pattern of the nursing profession has changed. Refresher courses and in-service training are necessary as health care becomes more sophisticated, complex. Doctors and others hold a new concept of the nurse's role, adding more responsibilities to an already vital member of the health team.

But until this summer, the salary-averaging \$84.50 a week has hardly changed at all. Over the years only one thing has gone unchanged: seldom did nurses negotiate for improvements. Most were women, white-collar workers, and professionals—the hardest groups to organize. They were afraid of tarnishing their Florence Nightingale image. "It never was 'quite nice' to talk about money," Muriel Poulin, the Kentucky Nurses Association's economic security chairman remembers.

The ANA formally began seeking "economic security" in 1946, instituting a program encouraging development of professional groups as collective bargaining



Kernel Photos by Dick Ware

Specially-trained personnel, such as physical therapist Mrs. Pat Abell of University Hospital, free nurses for other work. Having to perform non-nursing tasks is a chief complaint among nurses today. The UK hospital also employs special help to handle clerical work on its floors and uses the unit-dose system of medication dispensing to give nurses more time for direct patient care.

agents for nurses. But, ANA feels, a "long shadow" was cast upon the plan by the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act, which exempted non-profit hospitals from the obligation to bargain collectively. Closing this channel of communication between nurses and administrators kept nursing in the dark.

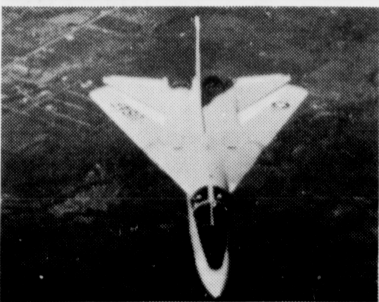
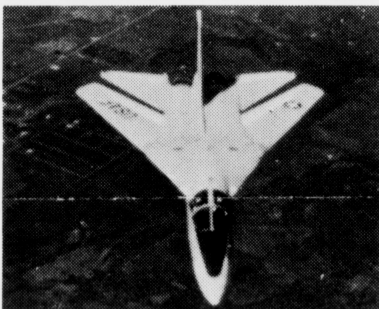
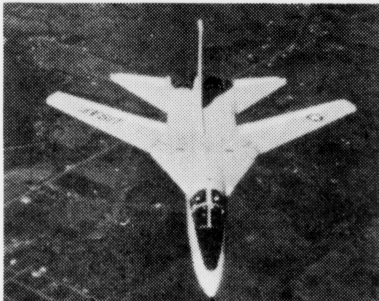
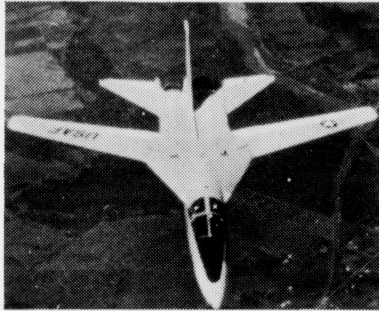
But this past summer, a spark ignited, firing an explosion of militancy that produced light,

and heat. Threatened resignations by New York City nurses brought respect along with raises. "They, and the others following in the wake," ANA magazine's editor wrote in September, "have been captured by a mounting self-respect—a new confidence in their ability to solve some problems that have festered for years—along with a new sense of urgency."

All this spirited action has taken place against the backdrop of change in nursing and society. Public recognition of nursing's importance in light of Medicare and other health demands has increased. The economic base for health care is broadening. The need for qualified health manpower is frantic. Moreover, a new theme has blossomed in this era: concern for the rights of people.

The fact remains, however, that hospitals are still dimly understaffed. The nursing shortage continues to make itself felt, and the feeling is pain.

Tomorrow: Scars Everywhere.



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Slick Ads Woo Needed Nurses

(c) New York Times News Service
NEW YORK—"Wonderful location," says an ad that is not for real estate.

"New friends," says an ad that is not for a Lonely-Hearts Club.

"Win this new home," says the ad that is not a sweepstakes promotion for a line of packaged goods.

Then there is the ad that pictures the moon in an almost cloudless sky captioned: "We'd give you this, too, if we could."

All that copy appeared in ads placed by hospitals in professional journals. As everyone probably knows, a good nurse nowadays is hard to find.

Besides the regular help-wanted ads in newspaper classified sections, the hospitals are beating the bushes for girls in white with display ads in RN magazine, Nursing Outlook and the American Journal of Nursing.

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First 'Happening' Now History

UK's first "happening" is now history. A packed audience at Nexus observed, and participated in, the partly extemporaneous theater Friday night in the campus' only coffeehouse.

"We wanted to share our experiences at the Chicago convention," said Ann Stallard, 21, a Junior Education major from Wise, Va., who participated in the happening.

Each of the actors had attended the National Student Association's convention at Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel Dec. 27 through Jan. 2. They viewed a jazz mass, theater of the absurd, and a rock 'n roll Easter service.

But this particular happening related more to campus issues and problems, notably segregation and racism presumably present in UK's Greek system.

The actors, Les Rosenbaum, Lee Rathbone, Beverly Westbrook, Robert Walker, Perry Guthrie, Ann Stallard, Jack Dalton, Dave Holwerk, and

Peggy Cooley, wandered about the audience at first passing out sugar cubes, perhaps suggesting the hallucinatory effects of LSD, which can be consumed upon sugar cubes.

"People think too hard about being humans," said Miss Stallard after the happening. "I feel people should be response-able, that is, able to respond."

Perry Guthrie, 20, an English major from Franklin, added "You have to understand yourself before you can understand others. This really opened me up."

Comments ranging from complete agreement to total disagreement were heard after the happening ended. Nexus manager Don Pratt said he noticed a few people get up and walk out during the performance.

"Other campus organizations can use this as a method of expression," said Miss Stallard. "We've found it quite worthwhile."



Lee Rathbone, left, and Ann Stallard perform at UK's first "Happening" Friday night. The happening was a regularly scheduled meeting of the YM-YWCA. The participants had all attended the YM-YWCA Convention in Chicago Dec. 27 to Jan. 2.



Mind Over Matter

Sin The, instructor of the Karate Club, gives a yell, a shove, and smashes through a board with the heel of his hand. Members of the Karate Club, formed last year, presented a series of demonstrations Saturday night for spectators and interested students.

Laymen To Get Majority On St. Louis U Board

(c) New York Times News Service

ST. LOUIS—For the first time in the history of American education, the ownership and control of a major Roman Catholic institution—St. Louis University—will be vested in a board of trustees composed of laymen of various faiths and clergy.

Meanwhile, in Washington a young professor accused the administration of the Catholic University of American of discriminating against non-catholics in filling faculty vacancies.

The St. Louis announcement was made Saturday by the Very Rev. Paul C. Reinert, president of the 149-year-old Jesuit university. He described the move, which will take full effect on June 1, as "unprecedented."

"We are educating lay people for a lay society and our board should reflect this," he declared.

Laymen, in fact, will be in the majority on the board. The new body will consist of 18 laymen—at least two prominent educators and five alumni from the university selected on a national basis—and 10 Jesuits.

One result of the change is that non-Catholics will have a direct and recognized role in helping to set policy for a Catholic educational institution. St. Louis, as well as many other catholic colleges and universities, now have lay advisory boards that include Jews and protestants but these bodies do not legally have policy-making powers.

Father Reinert emphasized, however, that St. Louis would continue as a Catholic and Jesuit university.

Last Thursday the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, disclosed proposed plans for a reorganization of that institution's board of trustees, now composed of priests, to give laymen an important voice in university affairs.

The Notre Dame changes, however, must still be approved at various levels of the Congregation of Holy Cross, the controlling order.

A number of other catholic institutions—among them John Carroll University in Cleveland and Fordham University, both run by Jesuits—are considering similar changes.

Ten days ago, in a more drastic move, Webster College, a Roman Catholic women's college near St. Louis, announced that it would become a secular institution. Sister Jacquelin Grennan, the head of the college, said she had received permission to be relieved of her vows to the order of the Sisters of Loretta and would become the first secular president of the college.

The Washington controversy is the latest in a series of disagreements between the administration of Catholic University and elements of the 600-member faculty.

Dr. Joseph M. Hernon Jr., a 30-year-old assistant professor of history at the Roman Catholic university, said that the issue was a broad one. "It affects our personal integrity and our professional integrity, too," he said.

Local Economist Is Skeptical Of Labor-Commerce Merger

President Johnson's recent proposal to merge the Commerce and Labor Departments under one secretaryship will not make much headway among either labor or business leaders, in the opinion of Dr. Joseph Krislov, professor of economics.

"Until details and justification of the president's proposal are spelled out, we can only guess at his objective," Dr. Krislov said. "There are many sides to this proposed merger. We cannot make a fair judgment until he tells us his reasons."

The present dual-departmental operation has served for 53 years with apparent usefulness, even though it began in 1903 (under President Theodore Roosevelt) as a single department and served as such for ten years before being divided.

Dr. Krislov said that so far neither labor nor business leaders appear to be in favor of the president's proposal, although some have been notably non-committal to date.

"It is not yet clear if this merger would mean any great economy in the governmental budget," Dr. Krislov added, "since neither department spends comparatively large amounts."

He said that it does pose some interesting questions concerning the possible background from which the new secretary might be chosen, as well as

under-secretaries and assistants-to-the-secretary.

"One cannot help but think that a really neutral secretary might be drawn from the ranks of university technicians having skill and knowledge in both fields."

One possible consequence of reducing the role of spokesman—or news source—to a single secretary might be the lessening of public information about the department's activities, or even a possible "slanting" of public pronouncements because of the secretary's background.

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