

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

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Kernel Photos by Dick Ware

Reflection Of The Vietnam Forum At The Student Center Patio

EKU Pres. Martin Criticizes UK's Community College Role

By MARTIN E. WEBB

Local community college officials were quiet yesterday concerning Eastern Kentucky University president, Dr. Robert Martin's statement that he is not convinced the state's community college system ought to be run by the University of Kentucky.

Dr. Ellis F. Hartford dean of the Community College System, said that he did not feel he could make a statement unless authorized by University of Kentucky president, John W. Oswald. President Oswald, away on business, was unavailable for comment.

Dr. Martin's comments came at a Monday meeting of the state Council on Public Higher Education, Richmond. During the meeting he suggested that the question of who should run the community colleges be considered by a consulting firm.

The council approved a contract with Cresap, McCormick and Paget, a Washington consulting firm, to conduct a year-long study of the physical fa-

cilities and needs of the state's colleges and universities.

"I'm not convinced we're doing it the best way," Dr. Martin said.

"We ought to see alternate ways of doing it," before settling permanently on UK as administrator, he continued. Dr. Martin said that other states don't do it that way.

Associate Dean of the Community College System, Dr. Stanley Wall, remarked that the Kentucky Legislature enacted a law providing that the community colleges be administered by the University of Kentucky.

"Just because other states do not run their community colleges under this system doesn't necessarily mean they have a better system," he said.

The University of Kentucky, Dr. Wall said, has been running the community college system since 1961 without mishap.

The council's chairman, William H. Abell, of Louisville, said the matter would receive attention from the con-

sulting firm. The contract with the firm anticipates an expenditure of about \$58,000 on the study. It will seek to forecast the needs for new academic buildings by the state's colleges and universities for the next 10 years.

The firm is already undertaking a study of the role of the council itself, with particular attention to its relationship to the state-run institutions of higher education.

The council is the state's research and planning agency in the area of public higher education. It also reviews and forwards to the state finance director budget requests of public colleges and universities.

In other business, the council agreed to meet in Louisville on Aug. 2 to discuss a recommendation that the University of Louisville begin receiving full state support as a "sister institution" of UK.

The two institutions would share a president and board of trustees, but each would be headed by a chancellor.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Peace Caravan Urges Dissent, Non-Violence

Non-violence advocates, urging dissent as our responsibility, strongly criticized as illegal the Vietnamese war in statements at the Student Center patio forum yesterday.

Voicing strong criticism of the "evil act" in which the United States is participating in Vietnam, David Watkins said "we can kill every communist in the world but we've done nothing to kill the concept of communism. You must condemn the institution, not kill the person."

Comparing communism and Christianity as competitive ideological systems demonstrates a basic contradiction between the two, said Watkins, member of the peace caravan from the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization, visiting Lexington this week.

"Communism justifies the means with the end and Christianity does not. It is a question of methods. In Vietnam we are using military methods to reach the goal. We are fighting fire with fire," Watkins added.

Defining non-violence as "a refusal to violate any human being," Watkins said, "we question the whole chain of effects leading to violence and ultimately to war. This includes exploitation of workers, psychological violence and war."

"There is no guarantee that non-violence will remedy the situation, but we do know that violence will not remedy the situation."

Kirk Halliday, second speaker in the forum held on the Student Center patio Wednesday asserted that "dissent is not a right but rather a responsibility."

Halliday, a June graduate of Wilmington (Ohio) College, said that because of the basic idealism of the United States "we have always accepted that whatever war we entered was a just war. Its legality has been accepted unquestionably. But we question it."

The four arguments against the non-violent movement were then outlined by Halliday as:

- ▶ the intellectual Uncle Tomism that assumes the Government has all the information;
- ▶ that Peace demonstrators are helping the communists;
- ▶ that you can't rush peace, and;

▶ the method of non-violence is all wrong.

Halliday countered these arguments in the reminder of his statement, quoting the positions of Sen. Richard Russel (D-Ga.), Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), and Rep. Mendel Rivers (D-S. Car.) with the assertion that these "intellectual giants" are well-known to the American public.

The open forum drew approximately 75 participants. It began with formal statements by the five young people who comprise one of 17 such peace caravans sponsored by AFSC. The group was sponsored on campus by the Citizens for Peace in Vietnam.

The avowed purpose of the Peace Caravan members in town this week is to stimulate thought and discussion on the Vietnam war, but their motives are not wholly unselfish.

The five American Friends Service Committee volunteers believe once their listeners learn the facts they too will become doves.

The visitors are not, however, overly optimistic about converting conservative hawks in Lexington, however.

But, too, they are pleased that their local sponsoring group, the Citizens for Peace Committee, did not welcome them with dire warnings of staunch conservative opposition like they've heard elsewhere.

"It has been suggested that Lexington has its conservative elements," Kirk W. Halliday, the only Quaker of the five, says. "But that doesn't frighten us."

The Peace Caravan, in town since Monday, is sponsored by the AFSC, established 50 years ago by the Society of Friends (Quakers) as an alternative to military service.

Halliday will soon begin two years of alternative service because of his religion. He, and the four others are giving up seven weeks this summer to promote peace in the Midwest. Two other 5-member caravans are hitting cities in other parts of the country.

Informal discussion is the caravaners' main tact. Meeting with local officials, college students and administrators, civil rights leaders, newsmen, ministers, and church groups make up their schedule in Lexington.

A panel discussion open to the UK community will be held at 6:30 p.m. tonight at the Baptist Student Union near campus.

The group will wind up its five-day Lexington stay with a public meeting at 7:30 Friday evening at All Souls Presbyterian Church, 475 W. 2nd Street.

"The Sunday School class I visited said I really dropped a bombshell," Phyllis Lund, a college student from Curlew, Iowa, told the Kernel. Three adult hawks monopolized the conversation, but an "unwelcome attitude was widespread in the church group, she commented.

The caravaners were to meet this morning with University President John W. Oswald after sessions with Transylvania College head Irvin E. Lunger and

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

Key Issues In Contemporary Higher Education Topic Of Student Press Seminar In New York

By FRANK BROWNING

BRONXVILLE, N.Y.—Sixteen collegiate newspaper people gathered here Wednesday on the campus of Sarah Lawrence College to begin a six-week experiment in higher education.

Sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation through the U.S. Student Press Association, the seminar's goal is an examination of key issues in contemporary higher education.

Organizationally the seminar embodies some innovative notions about how higher education works best. For example, the college students are living "co-educationally" in two off-campus houses, each of which is equipped with comfortable lounge areas and minimal kitchen facilities.

Specific plans within the seminar are intentionally unstructured to allow the student-participants to develop their own educational process.

Rita Dershowitz, co-director of the seminar and an USSPA staffer, told the group at the onset that it would work in an educational situation so students might be better able to closely evaluate themselves and their responses to new educational ideas.

Kicking off the seminar are almost a week of "T-group" sessions where students attempt simply to encounter one another individually, to break down individual barriers, and discuss individual feelings and differences in small units.

Directing the T-group work is Jerry Gold, a member of the student affairs office of City College of New York.

The seminar students may develop individual projects, study programs at nearby Eastern schools, interview leading educators and educational commentators, or strike out in whatever ways may seem feasible to

grasp the nature of changing higher education in America.

The seminar will last until Aug. 20 after which participants will be sent to the national USSPA Congress for a week at Minneapolis, Minn.

Heading up the second annual seminar are Dershowitz, former editor of the Hunter College Arrow, Barbara Stallings, former editor of the Mt. Holyoke News, and Ken Winter, former managing editor of The Michigan Daily.

Participants from Kentucky are Kathleen Ogden, of the Catherine Spalding Stub and Frank Browning of the Kernel.

Others are from the Universities of Denver, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Delaware, Minnesota, and Oregon; East Carolina State College, Webster College, Stanford, St. Louis U., Smith, Portland State College, Wellesley, and Bard College.

Peace Group Protests War Classes Closing Rapidly

Continued From Page 1
Lexington mayor Fred Fugazzi. Meetings were also scheduled with County Judge Joe Johnson, Congress of Racial Equality leaders, and an aide to Gov. Edward T. Breathitt.
Miss Lund, Halliday, and the other caravaners, David J. Wat-

kins of London, England; Dan Mathews, an Oregon college student; and Cynthia Metzger, Manchester, (Ind.) College sophomore, said the schedule here was the best yet.
They have been to Loraine and West Milton, Ohio, and Columbus, Ind.

Classes Closing Rapidly

In the first two days of Freshman registration, nearly 100 sections were closed to students. Less than 400 freshmen have registered in the first two days, with some 2500 yet to go through the procedure.

Such lower division courses as Physics 151, Etymology, Botany, German, Geology labs, History 109, and Hygiene were full or very nearly so.

Other sections of the courses are expected to open up as the demand for them increases and the available seats decrease, according to Mr. Robert Larson, associate registrar.

The English Department alone had 16 classes closed, including nine upper division sections. Education 202 was "hit heavy" by the influx of freshmen.

Including pre-registered students returning in the fall, Mr. Larson said 8720 students had registered, of which 83 percent had complete schedules.

"We have enough space available for all students except in certain areas," said Mr. Larson. He pointed out that he expects 11,000 complete schedules to be ready for returning students in the Fall. All of these students scheduled to formally register August 28, and those with im-



complete schedules will register the next day.

Mr. Larson said 14,900 students are expected on the Lexington campus in the Fall. He emphasized that the majority of students would get the classes they wanted, but not necessarily the times they desired.

Assignment of classes is done on a grade point standing basis.

Many courses have already expanded to satisfy the demand for them. Hygiene, a required course in the College of Arts and Sciences, was originally scheduled for 110 students; but when 545 registered for the course, the

number of sections was increased to accommodate 477 students.

Most Mathematics courses are still open, as are sections of music, political science, physical education, engineering, and a few economics 251 sections.

Of the approximately 100 closed sections, 25 percent were upperdivision courses.

Mr. Larson said the closing of classes at this early date is actually a healthy sign. "We'd worry if they weren't closing."

Closed classes and the demand for these classes will be used as an indicator to designate the opening and reopening of new sections and classes, he said.

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Criticizes UK's Role

Continued From Page 1

Abell said the meeting should be private.

The council also recommended curriculum regulations for a new requirement that Kentucky's schoolteachers gain either a masters' degree or a fifth year of college within 10 years after they begin teaching.

The state Board of Education has already established the fifth-year requirement. At its September meeting, it will consider the council's recommendations on the nature of the coursework needed.

The requirement applies only to teachers new to Kentucky in the coming school year.

Women Voters Request UK Aid For County Officials

The Kentucky League of Women Voters wants the University's proposed Institute of Public Administration to provide information, training and technical assistance for county officials.

The group has sent letters urging the programs to UK trustees and officials, Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, and the Democratic and Republican candidates for governor.

After a year-long study headed by Mrs. Thomas Stroup, wife of the UK English professor, the

league concluded the state has an obligation to provide county officials with tools "necessary for them to carry out their duties with competency, economy, and pride."

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Members of the cast of the forthcoming Centennial Theatre production "Street Scene" rehearse "Children's Game-Catch Me, If You Can." The singers are (l-r) Diane Sells, Norris Wake, Judy Waren, Mitch Douglas, Margaret Dickinson, and Jim Mobley.

Centennial Theatre July 19-23 Tuska Drawings 'Remarkable,' 'Coy'

By W. H. McNEW

One who darkly suspects that the figure arts disappeared somewhere between Cezanne and yesterday goes to an exhibition of today's art with, to say the least, trepidation.

To so approach John Tuska's one man show at Doctor's Park, however, is to be happily surprised. For out on Lime amongst smiling doctors, efficient nurses, and suffering patients is an exhibit worthy of a far better setting.

Mr. Tuska's mediums are four: baked clay, scratch board, acrylics, and pen, silverpoint and pencil drawings. His subject is the one most difficult and most rewarding, the human figure.

The clay figures seem to inhabit a region somewhere between Crivelli's embossed panels and aboriginal artifacts. In that limbo I would fain leave them. Both texture and color seem inappropriate to the subjects.

The scratch point and more conventional drawings are distinguished by the artist's remarkable feeling for line. "Study," in ink, evokes its response with wondrous few lines while "Seated Male," a silverpoint sketch, blends shadow and line to striking effect.

There is a certain coyness about "Grass" and "Nude Back," two scratch point studies. They tend almost to illustration, but are more than redeemed by Mr. Tuska's lines. The "Nude Back" with its harsh texture and lines particularly shows this medium's value to the artist.

Of the acrylics "Descendants of Eve" is distinguished by its figures; and the panel, "Fabric in Carden," is one of those wonderful pictures whose perspectives and shadings will be different each time it is seen.

I do not mean to suggest that Michelangelo is reborn. (If he were, he would probably be either freaked out or in jail.) It is rather that a serious and talented artist has grappled with some of art's most difficult problems. The results will be at Doctor's Park until August 4. Go, see, and enjoy.

Kurt Weill and Langston Hughes' Musical drama "Street Scene" will be presented July 19-23 by the Centennial Theatre in cooperation with the UK Opera Theater.

Based on Elmer Rice's play of the same name, "Street Scene" has been described as a white man's "Porgy and Bess" as it tells of the events of a day and a night on the West side of New York City.

Mrs. Kay Whitehead, UK graduate assistant in music, plays Mrs. Murrant in the musical. Mrs. Whitehead has played in "Patience" and "Most Happy Fellow," both Centennial productions.

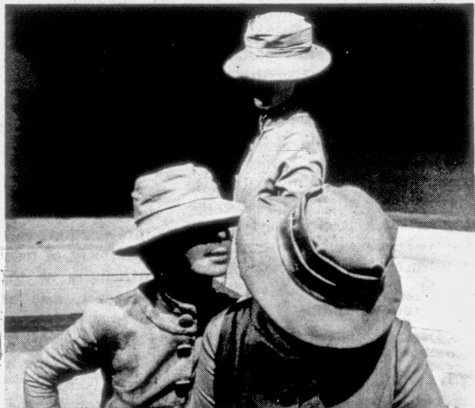
Her husband is portrayed by Donald Ivy. Ivy is re-creating the role he began in the 1955 UK production of "Street Scene." Ivy is one the faculty of the Music Department and has appeared recently in "A Pigment of Hobgob."

Appearing also in "Street Scene" are Miss Sheila House, Mitch Douglas, Phyllis Jenness, Luther Stripling, Norris Wake, and Sheldon Simon.

The score of "Street Scene" has been variously described as folk opera, musical drama, metropolitan opera, and a dramatic opera. The numbers range from a down-to-earth blues, "I Got a Marble and a Star," to a tone poem "Somehow I Never Could Believe."

The plot revolves around the relationship of Frank Murrant and his wife, who rejects her husband because of his impotency. The musical has its lighter moments provided by the colorful West Side characters—the gossipy neighbors, the house trollop, and the immigrants.

"Street Scene" is staged by Wallace Briggs and is musically directed by Sheila House. Set design is by Charles Grimley. Reservations are available by calling University extension 2929.



Three, short plays by Samuel Beckett will be presented Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights at 8:30 p.m. in the Laboratory Theatre of the Fine Arts Building. Starring in the three productions are (l-r) Paula Peelle, Claine March, and Julia Beasley. All tickets are \$1 and reservations are available by calling University extension 2929.

Book Review

Education Study Lacks Credence

By CHARLES DEAN

WALK THE WHITE LINE: A PROFILE OF URBAN EDUCATION by Elizabeth M. Eddy, Anchor Books, 1967, paperback, 95c.

The author of this book utilizes some elementary sociological concepts to describe and explain the role of the school in the urban area and the problems faced by those schools. While the book organizes some rather commonplace information in a new way, it is safe to say that the author, by no means, contributes to the knowledge explosion.

The material which she presents could have been reduced to an article with relative ease. There were some places when her sensitivity to the problems facing urban schools was apparent. However, the road to good reading is not paved with good intentions and, overall, the book leaves much to be desired.

One of the frustrating things about sociology is that today's expensive research finding becomes tomorrow's folk wisdom. The author of this book takes advantage of this situation and bases her analysis upon some sociological concepts such as "total institution." She begins with a discussion of the trend toward urbanization and the problems resulting from a policy of free migration. She notes that this policy fills the New City with the "urban poor" who are predominantly Southern Negroes and rural or Appalachian Caucasians. This is about all that is in the first chapter.

Then, in the second chapter, she summarizes four community studies. After this, in the next chapter, she reports studies which indicate that slum schools are overcrowded and have inferior facilities, faculties and students. In the fourth chapter, the school is compared with a total institution and Dr. Eddy plays Irving Goffman for twenty pages.

In chapter five, she begins to report the data which she mentioned in the introduction. She does not describe her procedures for selecting classrooms to observe. Her data consists of notes taken by a "team of observers comprised of three social scientists and two public school teachers," who kept running accounts of the events in the classrooms which they observed.

She then lifts quotes from these running accounts to illustrate points she wants to make in chapters five and six. The quotes range from a few lines to over three pages long. The first of these chapters discusses the classes for the gifted children and the second discusses the discipline classes.

She very effectively describes the mechanisms the teachers use to prepare the gifted children for participation in the public world. This training includes correct grammar, clear speech, leadership, proper grooming, neatness, etc.

Her discussion of the discipline classes, variously referred to as "zoos" and "jungles" are good case studies in cruelty. It is for these students that the school is an inadequate transition from the family to public life. It is in this chapter that her message comes through most clearly. She shows considerable insight into the underlying causes for the differences in these two types of classes.

Dr. Eddy does not say anything that has not been said more effectively by other writers. She has collected much of the literature which is relevant to her topic and has some descriptive data to make it a little more interesting. The book cannot be considered a scientific work. Her "research" was pedestrian. If she wanted to get a point across, she makes her reader go through numerous pages before she comes to the point.

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THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1967

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

William F. Knapp, Jr., Editor-In-Chief

Richard Kimmins, Managing Editor

High Cost Of Vietnam War May Kill Higher Education

"Mumbo-jumbo, rhubarb-rhubarb, give the democrats more cash. Helps the nation, stops inflation, how's your father?"

Sometimes the artist is seer. These lines from *Stop the World—I Want to Get Off* are about to come true. The democrats are about to get more cash through a proposed tax increase, allegedly to help the nation and stop inflation.

The great white father in Washington is uttering much mumbo-jumbo these days about escalation and a tax increase, matters which effect us as individuals, certainly, and matters which may effect upon our University.

For we receive many federal dollars at the University. Today's News Briefs contain reports of the most recent federal grants to the University, grants which involve hundreds of thousands of dollars. Just one illustration of the untold amount of federal money being spent here at the University is the new 19-story office complex building. If the federal money were to be withdrawn from just this one construction project the building would only rise as high as the Administration building.

UK, as one of the 1,800 institutions of higher learning in America participating in federally supported or sponsored programs, would suffer severe setbacks if the money from Washington fails.

It Is High Time For Experiments In University Education

Education should never shrink from innovation and experimentation. The State University of New York, fast forging ahead in the educational world, now includes 57 diverse campuses. Some of these, such as Stony Brook and Buffalo, confidently expect to be among the top academic institutions in America.

Next-year, at Old Westbury, N.Y., an exciting new liberal arts campus will be added to the state system. It will be given unusual leeway to innovate and experiment. A prime goal will be to integrate college experience more directly with the practical problems of the world beyond the campus. Public service will be strongly emphasized. Students will be encouraged to spend part of their time in the Peace Corps or in urban poverty programs.

Rather than a prescribed four-year course, students will shape their courses of study to fit in with their own developing concerns. Language study, for instance will

And fail it may.

Depending upon decisions in Washington. The increased costs of the Vietnam war have curtailed many federal programs, particularly ones for which there was so much hope and promise, like the teacher corps, and the war on poverty program.

Further escalation will mean increased defense spending and cause and still greater drain on the treasury to prolong a rhubarb in Asia. The reasons for our involvement there grow hazier with each press release. Rationalization for U.S. involvement is just so much mumbo-jumbo anymore.

And for all the Keynesian talk about deficit spending, unbalanced budgets, and tax increases to stop inflation, one clear fact remains. If they spend more, as Washington seems to be planning, in the illegal Vietnam war, then they've got to raise money somehow. Like tax-increase-wise.

But what if the tax increase is deemed politically suicidal in a pre-election year? Then a further curtailment of federal expenditures, particularly at the higher-education level, may be in the offing.

What a shame the partnership evolving between the federal government and the nation's colleges and universities is threatened with dissolution by the nasty, morally reprehensible U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

quip them for their service experience in Zambia or among the Puerto Ricans in New York's city slums.

Students will, moreover, be encouraged to contribute to policy planning, to challenge the university and, in turn, to be challenged by it intellectually. All will work with a Great Books curriculum, to include both contemporary and historical classics. And in addition, students can request unusual courses which especially interest them, the sort now available only in the so-called "free universities."

Pioneering this experiment at combining intellectual proficiency and practical, action-oriented education is college president-to-be, Harris L. Wofford Jr., former White House aide to President John F. Kennedy and associate director of the Peace Corps. His venture should inspire educators elsewhere to exercise similar courage and ingenuity. The time is ripe for the introduction of fresh thinking and learning, beyond the confines of a few small campuses.

Christian Science Monitor



Where Do We Go From Here, Mac?

Letters To The Editor

Two Students Criticize Senff

To the Editor of The Kernel:

After reading Tom Senff's letter of June 29, I wonder which of the two, Mr. Pratt or Mr. Senff, is "intellectually enclosed . . . misled . . . and sick." In the first place Mr. Pratt has not refused to serve his country in some capacity; instead, he has expressed interest and willingness to serve in such capacity as the Peace Corps.

Second, he suggests that although Mr. Pratt has the right to dissent, he should not do so; instead, he should swallow his dissent and fight for his country merely because he could dissent if he wanted to. And because he does exercise his rights, Mr. Senff would have them taken away.

References to his other grossly illogical statements seem superfluous. I, too, wonder how a college graduate could be so "intellectually enclosed; and feel more inclined to blame any "Communist burials" on those who have followed the logic of Mr. Senff and refused to protest what they consider mistaken or unjust merely because it was their right to do so.

April Lillard
A & S Senior

To the Editor of The Kernel:

On June 29 there appeared in The Kernel a letter by a Tom Senff, which was apparently intended to criticize both Don Pratt, for his stand on the Vietnam war, and the editorial policies of The Kernel.

This letter was one of the best examples I have ever read of precisely that caliber of editorial to which Mr. Senff was objecting, and it was not written by The Kernel staff.

Mr. Senff's letter was a stereotyped

example of that breed of journalism earmarked by trite clichés, illogical inferences, word-twisting, and unthinking emotionalism. To wit, I quote the following remarks from that letter: "Anyone who follows the views of Martin Luther King can't be all bad." Just incredibly stupid." . . . asinine remarks like he and the rest of the radicals make". . . . showing the unwashed masses these days." "Sounds like a poor man's Bertrand Russell." . . . buried by the Communists", and finally ". . . poor misled imbeciles like Don Pratt".

Criticism, in the accepted academic sense of the word, is characterized in both purpose and content by thoughtful evaluation of the subject matter, with accuracy and understanding as its goal. Mr. Senff's letter did not display this intent or any of these characteristics. It did, however, display a large degree of emotional vindictiveness, a total lack of objectivity, and complete insensitivity to a highly complex problem, all of which are remarkably unbecoming of a supposedly educated college graduate.

I suggest that before Mr. Senff again decides to attempt to criticize the political and ethical positions of Don Pratt or anyone else, (men like Bertrand Russell in particular) that he familiarize himself with the ideas and issues involved. I would also suggest that if he doesn't care for the editorial policies of The Kernel he has two alternatives: constructively contribute to the solution of the problem as he sees it, or read only those publications which cater to his particular biases.

John M. Shank
Sociology Senior



UK Is Smugly Determined To Choke-Off Student Expression On The Wall, Using Its Superior Paint Resources

What Do You Do With a Degree . . .

1. In Business Management?

It is estimated that between 100,000 and 150,000 trained business managers are needed today in the country's businesses.

When the dean of the University of Kentucky College of Business and Economics speaks of training managers to help meet the nation's demands for such educated young men and women, he is not talking of management experts: in organization, in budgeting, in accounting, in production engineering, in procurement and property management, in personnel management, or in a variety of skills related to sales promotion and distribution.

Dean Charles F. Haywood has long felt that too much emphasis is put on producing the many specialists to handle particular management jobs, that we are not producing enough generalists who can look at the performance of all aspects of management in the accomplishment of stated objectives.

Today's student—tomorrow's businessman—he believes, must have the qualities of mind and the kinds of business knowledge that will permit him to understand and adopt to the kind of world in which he will live and work in the years ahead.

UK does not train the spe-

cialist, but undertakes to educate the young man or woman for the responsibilities of business leadership. It considers its purpose as designed to facilitate human adjustments.

International business management is growing rapidly, with U.S. companies owning and actively managing more foreign companies. Training for foreign management is almost essential for the student hoping for a career with one of the "Blue Chip" companies.

The management student will be educated to perform outside the company. He will be taught

to interpret current events and how they affect the community and his company.

Ability to communicate is a must. At UK, he will take part in "case studies." He is given a hypothetical business situation which he must analyze, understand, outline and "solve"—sometimes within minutes. He thereby develops an ability for analysis and interpretation.

A graduate can expect to enter the business world at salaries starting at about \$7200 a year. Within 10 years he easily could be earning \$25,000.

Dean Haywood advises students to take all the English they can, with stress on composition; mathematics courses, and all the sciences available to him. He also recommends courses in public speaking and debating,

and, of course, at least one foreign language.

The UK dean notes two significant trends in the employment of graduates: younger people are being given jobs with more responsibility, and there is a definite preference for the potential manager who has a broad education—which includes an appreciation of the world in which he will live and work.

2. In Engineering?

Dean Robert M. Drake of the University of Kentucky College of Engineering, writing in "The Kentucky Engineer," said: "The engineer, more than any other professional, has been responsible for our present technological society, our tremendous accomplishment in productivity, exploration and development. Engineers will continue in the forefront of discovery; the world of man will continue to be shaped to a considerable degree by his efforts."

Any of the numerous branches of engineering affords rich opportunity to a young man or woman aspiring to a position of leadership in the 1970's.

Opportunity is ever present to the skilled, to the man or woman of creative ability. In 1966, thousands of engineering jobs went begging. Industry and government were able to meet a bare 75 percent of their needs. Graduates were offered a choice of eight to 10 different jobs.

The National Science Foundation estimates that by 1970 the country will require 1,375,000 engineers, 700,000 more than were available in 1960. Against this need, all of the nation's universities are not expected to have graduated more than 450,000 in the decade of the sixties—a shortage of 250,000 qualified engineers.

Today's graduate engineer can expect to begin his career at a salary of about \$9000 a year—

and salaries are increasing every year.

Apart from the excitement of being in the forefront of world development, and a starting salary higher than the average, today's engineer is a great traveler, visiting many foreign lands.

He becomes familiar with exotic customs and manners, and he gains a broad and personally rewarding background. At retirement age, when many executives are relieved of their positions, the skilled engineer may become an independent consultant, working when and where he chooses. There are many such consultants, supplying a vital service to governments, business and industry throughout the world.

A recent study of the nation's largest corporation shows that

75 percent of middle and top-level management executives are graduate engineers or scientists. Thus a management career is strongly possible.

These are considerable inducements to the career chooser. Let him or her realize at once, through, that they are not easily won. The achievement of an engineering degree means hard work, close application, concentrated study. It is a long, hard pull but once won, future rewards are waiting.

Dean Drake suggests that students interested in engineering take all the mathematics possible, plus physics, chemistry, languages and social sciences. The ability to communicate orally and in writing should be cultivated.

Engineers depend greatly on his ability in their contacts with the everyday "world of man."

Engineering fields open to the careerist are wide and varied: agricultural, chemical, civil, electrical, engineering mechanics, mechanical or metallurgical. Many of these fields have additional options which permit more vertical specialization.

Civil engineering: mining, highway and traffic, sanitary, soil, structural. Mechanical reaches into new areas: aeronautical, nuclear, thermal science, manufacturing methods, and controls. There are between 80 and 90 separate subdivisions from which the student may choose.

Young people who welcome a challenge in a career in engineering should be reminded of a recent statement by A. C. Montieth of Westinghouse Electric: "A graduate engineer now has a half-life of about ten years. Half of what he will need to know ten years hence is not available today."

Which means: there are no guarantees. To the unambitious, to the young man or woman without initiative, there is no future in engineering.

Dean Drake continues: "The coming era is one which technically inclined young men and women who accept responsibility, and who are challenged by the opportunities of leadership, will find tremendously rewarding."



Vietnam Teach-Out Underway

The Collegiate Press Service
A project that started with a meeting of a few college teachers has grown to involve 7,000 people in a national effort against the Vietnam war.

Its organizers call it Vietnam Summer and they estimate there will be at least 10,000 volunteers working on the project before the summer ends.

The project is being aimed at the middle class and its volunteers include students, union members, clergy, the poor, and housewives. While its national headquarters are located in Cambridge, Mass., most of the work is being done by local groups.

Vietnam Summer is the brainchild of Car Alperovitz, a political science professor at Harvard who quit the State Department in 1966 in protest against the war.

Although the project officially began with an announcement by Rev. Martin Luther King on April 23, the actual planning began at a March meeting of Alperovitz and several other young faculty members from Massachusetts colleges.

They call the program a teach-out. It has three phases:

► Extensive canvassing to seek out people who oppose or have doubts about the war.

► These people form discussion

groups to increase their understanding of the war issues.

► Once they have studied the issues, these people will seek some form of political action.

It is this last point that has caused most of the problems among the project organizers.

Alperovitz is unsure what form this political action will take. He has suggested trying to get the Republican party to choose a liberal candidate in 1968, urging Congressmen to hold open hearings on the war in the districts, and petitioning to put the war on the ballot in local elections.

Some of the other organizers thought the first possibility unrealistic.

Similar problems occurred when members of the radical Students for a Democratic Society were brought in. Alperovitz's approach aims at the broad middle class. But the SDS members who helped organize the project thought the approach should be aimed at students and people in ghettos. They objected to the emphasis on electoral solutions and argued that more radical action, such as draft resistance, was needed.

Whether these differences of opinion can be worked out is one of the major questions of the program.

Another source of dissension among the project workers was a story in the New York Times saying that two of the project leaders, Ramparts editor Robert Scheer and William Pepper, director of the National Conference for New Politics, were trying to persuade King to run for president as a peace candidate in 1968, the Harvard Crimson reported.

Some project workers have supported the idea while others thought it would destroy the program.

At the Vietnam Summer headquarters in Cambridge the staff is recruiting and training local volunteers to do community organizing, providing existing groups with a "menu" of different programs, literature, some local funding, and handling national publicity.

But the bulk of the program will be done locally.

For example, in Ann Arbor, Mich., home of the University of Michigan, a group of 250 people plan a door-to-door petition drive, bringing in speakers, draft counseling to high school and college students, and a peaceable and leaflet project.

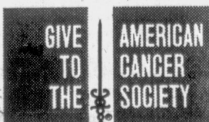
The staff puts a major emphasis on getting a broad base.

"Get out of the Quaker, Jewish, and university communities and go into new communities. Don't think of new tactics for the same people to do. Involve new people," is the way, one of the project co-directors, Lee Webb, puts it.

Another co-director, Rev. Richard Fernandez, says each group has special concerns and skills which will help the peace movement. Negroes and working class people will feel the sting of poverty program cutbacks and increased draft calls. The clergy can speak out on the moral issues of the war. Teachers can take the war into their classrooms.

One group called Health Professionals Against the War attacks the war in terms of the health needs of the Vietnamese and what it feels is a growing level of violence in American society.

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Animal Study Gives Key To Man's Psyche

Research on why we humans act in the manner in which we do does not necessarily begin with observation and empirical analysis of humans under different stimuli conditions. It begins with animals lower in the evolutionary scale, having fewer "cognitive processes" than man.

Research in this area is being done in the UK Psychology Department. "Animal psychology," using pigeons, goldfish, rats, and dogs, determines what stimuli elicit what responses under what conditions.

Researchers in the department readily admit that the single stimulus laboratory conditions are a far, far cry from the multitude of stimuli received by organisms in the "real world." "But the broad applications," said Dr. Edward Newbury, "are available from comparing animal behavior to human behavior."

Dr. Newbury received his Ph.D from Princeton in Physiological Psychology and works primarily in animal psychology and motivation. One of his current projects is the sophistication of the "stabilimeter," a delicate device that quantifies general activity in small animals.

With the help of Larry Hull, an electronics consultant, Dr. Newbury has perfected the "jiggle-box" almost to his satisfaction. "It measures the level of behavior," said Dr. Newbury, "with no differentiation of the kinds of behavior."

Dr. Newbury demonstrated the vast capabilities of the stabilimeter, emphasizing the practical uses in drug research and other fields.

"You could divide experimental psychologists into three general fields," said Dr. Newbury.

"First, there are those specialized in learning and motivation that adapt their apparatus to the animal. They use the most convenient animal for their work.

"Then there are the experimental psychologists that work in fields applicable only to human behavior. Their use of animals is for safety and economy.

"And finally there are those like me, those that study the broad applications of animal behavior to human behavior."

Dr. Newbury summarized his work and that of his colleagues explaining that work done was not just for the good of humanity, "but that the essential justification is that it tells us about the world we live in."

Dr. John W. Donohoe uses pigeons in his study of attention. "We want to determine the conditions crucial to attentiveness, under what stimuli."

Dr. Donohoe uses auditory and visual external stimuli in his experiment, as well as the animal's own cybernetic system of muscular and cardiac responses.

Using the general work done in operant conditioning, Dr. Donohoe chose pigeons for their "unusually good visual control."

"There is no necessary relationship between my work and the application to human behavior," said Dr. Donohoe. "We do assume a biological continuity among animals, as well as a belief in observation and application.

Dr. James E. Spivey is continuing his undergraduate research that he began at the University of Texas. His numerous articles in collaboration with Dr. E. J. Capaldi on partial reinforcement and the effects on continued response provide a basis

for his present research on the topic.

Using rats in his work, Dr. Spivey is attempting to unravel the theoretical explanation behind behavior of rats in a straight alley.

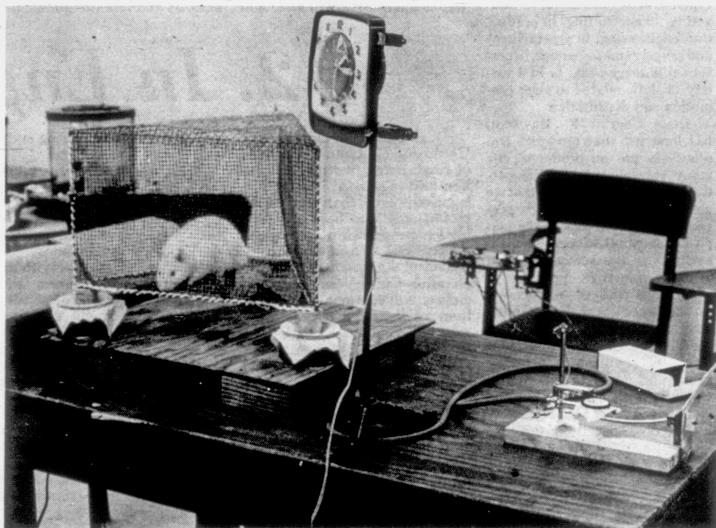
A rat is inserted in the maze and runs to the other end, where there is a reward, sometimes, in the form of food. A clock records the rat's speed along the alley. Partial data from Dr. Spivey's research suggest that the speed of the rat is a function of the "goal box condition of the previous trial."

That is, the rat runs faster after he has been rewarded, regardless of the presence of food in the other end of the alley. Do the rats rely on memory? Do the rats rely on their sense of smell? These are a few of the questions Dr. Spivey asks every day.

Dr. Spivey's studies can be quite applicable to human behavior, in his opinion. The results of his work could in some way explain primate actions, on the basis of reward-non-reward of previous experience.

Of the two general types of psychologists, clinical versus experimental, there exists a basic differentiation in method, vehicle, and application. Where the psychoanalyst deals with individual neuroses and psychoses on the level of the complex primate, the experimental psychologist empirically analyzes a simple organism, then generalizes to more complex organisms.

One field is "human oriented," while the other confines itself to the laboratory. Each is useful, each is applicable, and each helps explain Man.



A Department of Psychology rat noses around within Dr. Newbury's general activity device, the stabilimeter. The measuring instrument quantifies either the amount or the strength of an

animal's movement under a variety of conditions. The device is one of many used by the Psychology Department in experiments involving small animals.

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School Of Allied Health Professions Associate Degrees Offered At New Med Center School

The newest school at the University is one of the sweeping trends found today in the Nation's medical colleges. The School of Allied Health Professions, under Dr. Joseph Hamburg, is the fifth in the Medical Center complex.

According to Dr. Hamburg, the new school was organized to combine joint allied health professions with those of the community college health programs.

Somerset Community College is at present the only division of the University offering five of the new programs. The Lexington campus now offers three such programs, with one ready to be implemented and nine more ready for students in September.

The new programs prepare students to be assistants in a variety of medical capacities, including dental laboratory technician. Some of the degrees require four years of study, with the first two in the college of

Arts and Sciences; but the majority of programs are in a two-year curriculum.

The newly designed programs relate to the associate and applied sciences within the medical profession. During the Fall of 1966, said Dr. Hamburg, the established Board of Trustees decided to organize a program to pull together the various allied programs.

The new school drew programs from the Lexington Technical Institute and the College of Arts and Sciences, and put the coordinated programs under Dr. Hamburg and the new School.

"There are 13 functional schools of this type in existence," said Dr. Hamburg, predicting that "in three or four years every medical school in the country will have one."

The number of degrees offered in a program, slated to begin in the Fall, will depend on the needs of the program.

At present, there is only one graduate program, in Dental Technology, with no plans for any future ones.

Degrees offered at the community colleges are: Administration Medical Assistant, Clinical Medical Assistant, and Mental Health Assistant. The new areas to be opened up by the new School are medical technology, dental hygiene, and physical therapy.

"Through these health-related departments we hope to achieve the added expertise of the related fields with independent departments," Dr. Hamburg stated.

"Every time we turn around, there is a new program," he said pointing out that the new field will be faced with training a great many people.

The health industry is presently the third largest industry in the United States with nearly two and three-quarter million people employed in its services.

According to Dr. Hamburg, this figure will jump to seven million by the year 1970, and by the year 2000, will be the largest industry in the U. S. besides construction.

Presently baccalaureate degrees are hoped for in Medical Records Librarians, Occupation Therapy, and Physical Therapy Assistants.

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Sports Outlook For Fall Varies From Bleak To So-So To Exciting

The sports picture for the UK Wildcats this year, ranging from basketball to golf, may not be exactly action filled, but neither will it be a still life.

Coach Adolph Rupp, contending with a squad dominated primarily by sophomores, has the not too unfamiliar job of rebuilding a team, one that lost two All-Americans last year.

According to Coach Rupp this may be the first time in 21 years that three sophomores could be in the starting lineup.

In 1946 Rupp started three sophomores by the name of Alex Croza, Wallace Jones, and Frank Beard. A team that took the SEC that year.

Rupp stated that his biggest problem this year would be the unpredictability of sophomores. The likely candidates for next fall look like Mike Casey, Dan Issel, and Mike Pratt.

"They're not great, at least not until they are seniors," Rupp stated, "you don't burn barns down with sophomores."

Prospects for the football team this year look real good according to Coach Charlie Bradshaw. "We're playing better now as a team than any other team."

With a young squad containing only five seniors, Bradshaw used the term "audience factor" as one of the main problems facing such a young team.

"This is a critical time," Bradshaw explained, "as they could jell as a team at any moment; we have to handle them just right or all our work will have gone down the drain."

According to Bradshaw "we've recruited a good bunch," and the defensive ends this year are the best Kentucky's ever had. Heading the list are Jeff Vannote and Doug VanMeter, both outstanding defensive players last year.

Other players on the team expected to give outstanding performances this year include Karry Curling, who Bradshaw called the most consistent player on last year's team. "He's not big," Bradshaw stated, "but he's a fine player."

Leading the interior line-men for "real quickness, and speed," are Richard Palmer Jr., who played high school ball in Okinawa.

Bradshaw also pointed to George Katzenback Jr., a defensive tackle, who has shown a lot of improvement this past year, as one of the players to look out for. He played in every game last year.

The leadership this year will come mainly from the seniors, Bradshaw stated, but he also expects a good deal of it to come from the sophomores.

"We didn't lose a single freshman last year," he said, which is very unusual.

"Alabama will be the prime contender for the national championship again this year," Bradshaw stated, listing Georgia, Mississippi State, Tennessee, Florida, and LSU, in that order as the top teams in the SEC next year.

Tennis coach Richard E. Vimont, after having one of the best seasons in the sport's history at UK, will also have to do some rebuilding. They equaled the school record of 14-4 in 1937.

Losing his number two and three man, Coach Vimont, stated that they will definitely not be as strong as they were last year.

Returning from last year's squad are Ron Hollinger, a junior from Mansfield, Ohio; Bob Berg, the only senior on the squad from Long Island, N. Y.; Stebe Imhoff, a sophomore from Jacksonville, Fla.;

Brad Lovell, a freshman from Louisville; Jack Ditty, a freshman from Ashland; Brad Jarman, a freshman from Salisbury, Maryland, and Tom Denbow, a freshman from Beaver, Penn.

Also returning will be Sophomore Tom Wade, Kentucky State Tennis champion from Lafayette High School, whom Vimont feels will return a much stronger and smarter player.

The loss of Ken Fugate, number two player last year, definitely left the team much weaker, as he had the best record on the squad, 16-4. Vimont explained the difference in records with the actual team record due to dual matches played between different schools.

"As things stand," Vimont said, "our starting four will be composed of one sophomore, two freshmen, and one junior."

The fact that Kentucky is the northern-most school in the SEC and the extremely varied weather conditions, Vimont explained, greatly handicaps UK spring sports.

Southern Schools, due to favorable playing conditions, are able to produce superior teams but not necessarily better players.

Four years ago no full tennis athletic grants were offered and only a very few partial grants, Vimont added, which puts Kentucky behind other schools who have been offering full scholarships for years.

Looking ahead to next year's season, he predicted that their toughest competition would come from Mississippi State, Tennessee, and Florida, the top-three contenders, in that order.

Track coach Press Whalen called this year's squad "a good bunch," but does not expect to fare much better than last year.

Explaining Kentucky's lack of domination in the area of track, Whalen said that "we are at least five years behind the major track powers in giving full scholarships, a necessary prerequisite for a superior track team."

Coach Whalen places Tennessee at the top of the SEC track powerhouses. "They started giving full scholarships and developing their team five years ago," he said.

At the second spot, Whalen gives Florida the nod, who started building their track program three years ago. Alabama, he said, is just starting.

Due to unfamiliar surroundings and the stringent academic requirements of school, Whalen is not going to run freshmen in varsity meets. Even though we have several boys on the freshman squad, he said, such as Jim Green, track star from Eminence High School, who could help us a great deal.

A few of the outstanding additions to the track team include: Victor Nelson, All-Ohio Classic champ from St. John High School in Ashtabula; Richard Conley, discus, Ada, Ohio; Tom Johnson, shot put, of Indianapolis; Robery Morley; cross-country champion from Ohio; and Dan Jones, 1966 Indiana state 440 champion.

After having lost only one player this year, Golf Coach Humzey Yesin, expects a much improved season this year.

Due to a short spring, the fall program has been real strong, he said. That plus the fact that all the players are competing as much as they can in local and state tournaments during the summer, should make for an interesting season, he stated.



Felix Thruston

Lancaster, Rupp Still Optimistic

Assistant Basketball Coach Harry Lancaster is still actively recruiting basketball players for the 1967-1968 Wildcat squad.

Coach Adolph Rupp and Coach Lancaster talked with their latest prospect in Owensboro Tuesday. They are attempting to sign 6'6", 200 pound Felix Thruston, a coaches' All-American who played for Bobby Watson's Owensboro team.

Thruston has agreed to sign with Trinity University, but this is not necessarily a final commitment with the school. The agreement with Trinity is Thruston's word that he will attend the school, but by no means a final decision.

Coaches Rupp and Lancaster met with Thruston and his mother to discuss a possible grant-in-aid with UK. Thruston's father was working and did not get to see the UK coaches.

Coach Lancaster was complimentary of Thruston pointing out his performance against Louisville Male when that team was first in the State with Owensboro second.

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Sorority Rush Sign-Up Open Until August 1

Registration for sorority rush is now through August 1. Interested co-eds can call the Panhellenic Office, Room 109 of the Student Center, to sign up.

Registration with the Panhellenic Office is required of all women participating in rush.

Formal sorority rush will begin August 25 with each sorority holding an open house to greet each girl in the program.

The rush period will continue with first, second, and third in-

vitational parties through September 4 with pledging to be held on September 6.

Former women students, transfers, or Freshmen who have been accepted by the University or have a 2.0 accumulative grade point standing are eligible to participate in the program.

Last year, over 700 women participated in rush. The 13 sororities finally pledged 393. The highest total pledged by any one sorority was 40.

Dayan Women Individualists . . . Yael-Writer, Ruth-Businesswoman

By MARTHA MEISELS
TEL AVIV (AP)—Yael Dayan, the novelist daughter of Israel's Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, was one of the few Israeli women on the battle lines in the Sinai Desert.

Officially, she was there as an Israeli Army combat correspondent. Unofficially, she spent as much time cooking as writing.

Dissatisfied with cold C-rations, Lieut. Dayan took over a field kitchen and her fellow diners, a dozen male officers, were delighted. "I had a ball," Miss Dayan reported on her return to civilian life in Tel Aviv.

At 28, Yael Dayan is a striking young woman, slender and long-haired—and much more attractive than her photographs. Her khaki army skirt falls a fashionable couple of inches above the knee. In the field, she wore battle dress.

As a writer, Miss Dayan was mobilized to report the war for the Israeli Army and her bylined stories appeared in newspapers in Israel and abroad.

It was Miss Dayan's second experience under fire. Last year she spent two weeks in South Vietnam. Her major general father also had reported of the fighting there. They wrote for a rival Hebrew newspaper.

"You get used to the noise," observed Miss Dayan on her reaction under fire.

Frightened? No, said the author of a novel called "Envy the Frightened." It is about the toughness of the "Sabra," or native-born Israeli, which she is.

"I didn't see one Israeli soldier frightened," she said. She feels that courage on the battlefield is a matter of a soldier's inner security and his belief in what he is fighting for.

The author has often been called the Israeli Françoise Sagan. Her best-known book is "New Face in the Mirror," a transparently autobiographical first novel about an Israeli girl soldier whose father is a famous colonel.

Her fourth and latest short novel, "Death Had Two Sons," has just been published in Britain and will be released in the United States in October.

She plans to write a brief documentary book on the war activities of her division, a mixed armored and infantry outfit.

Miss Dayan normally makes her home at the Israeli artists' colony, Ein Hod. But when the Middle East crisis began, she was visiting in Greece. Greek is one of the languages she speaks, besides French and her native Hebrew. Her flawless English, the language in which she writes her fiction, is only lightly accented. She also studied Arabic in school.

During the 1956 Sini campaign, which brought her father to world attention as Israel's brilliant chief-of-staff, Yael was in the Women's Army Corps as an 18-year-old recruit. She spent that war, ingloriously, digging trenches "somewhere in Israel."

This time, she was called up as a reserve officer, after her hasty return home from Greece.

Although Israel drafts girls, there was almost none in the front lines of the recent war here. No girl soldier was killed or wounded by enemy fire.

(A few were injured in traffic accidents of military vehicles.)

During the advance in Sinai, Miss Dayan recalls seeing only one girl soldier—riding a half-track used by an armored brigade commander whom she ser-

ved as secretary. But once an area was captured, rear echelon units moved in, "and there were quite a lot of girls with them," she said.

Yael's mother, Mrs. Ruth Dayan, didn't see her either during the war. Mother Dayan was the sole civilian in the family of five, and she worried most about Yael.

"She was the only one of the front lines. My younger son is in the anti-aircraft artillery, and there were almost no enemy planes to shoot at. That son was furious. The older boy is in the navy, which took Sharm-El-Sheikh without difficulty. As for Moshe, I knew where he was by listening to the radio," Mrs. Dayan says of her husband.

In Israel, Ruth Dayan is well-known in her own right. She is director of the successful government-owned home industries company, Maskit. Originally founded to encourage the handicrafts of the new immigrant groups, Maskit has blossomed into Israel's tastemaker in the field of craft design.

For the six days of the war, Yael didn't see her busy father but when the fighting was over, he came to review her unit in Yael to read and write Hebrew at their farm home in the Jezreel Valley near Galilee Sinai, and then father and daughter went off for a tour of the Suez Canal.

They have always been close. It was her father who taught when she was 4 years old.

"There are obvious advantages and disadvantages to having a famous father," Yael Dayan recognizes, and if her father should become prime minister?

"If that's what he wants, and what the people want, it's fine with me," she said.

Women Are Students, Too

Coeds Must Have Courage To Learn

By KERRY ALLEN

Each day, beginning this week, many bright-eyed, enthusiastic and idealistic coeds-to-be will be inspired by their first introduction to the University and the almost limitless opportunities to learn and accomplish it will offer them.

Fired by ambition and encouragement, these new coeds then turn to their departments for advice and there perhaps encounter their first discouragement. The girls who head for the tables marked Architecture, Engineering, Chemistry, Pre-Med, or Pre-Law are often met by the surprised or amused expressions of a dozen or more males who also arrive there.

From this point on, a young woman who expresses an interest in one of the above fields or any other that is considered predominately a male domain may find herself facing attitudes and pressures which may at times severely try her self-confidence and dedication. In one respect, there is the oddity of a woman who has chosen a profession outside those that are normally acceptable for women.

Furthermore, there is the irritation and frustration a woman feels when her efforts are viewed with an amused tolerance by her male classmates or her instructors. At first she may find this situation humorous or it may spur her to greater accomplishments, but often she becomes quite discouraged, knowing that her sincerity is always in doubt and that she is just not taken seriously.

Today a young woman who sets out to study in almost any area outside of Education, Nursing, or Home Economics eventually encounters "the attitude" held by a great many male students and instructors. This is no

longer the outdated attitude that education for women is really a waste of time, but that in certain fields it is more of a waste than in others.

She also faces the generally-accepted "knowledge" that a girl is really not serious about pursuing any profession for any length of time. She is constantly told that it is just a whim or accused of having motives other than the desire of employment in her chosen field.

Unlike a male student, whose need of an education and profession are quite understood, a woman finds that she must prove herself to others by remaining in good standing over a long period of time before she will finally be taken seriously.

Attitudes held by many instructors, especially in the technical fields, are hard to overcome. Many of them feel that a woman will eventually marry and give up her career, wasting all of the education she has received, and feel that her place is best given to a deserving man who will be required to support a family at some time.

Faced with this obstacle, it is not surprising that many women soon prove these beliefs true and leave their studies for marriage, for this is what they were "expected" to do in the first place.

In view of the pressures and attitudes a woman must overcome if she wishes to establish herself in a field previously dominated by men, she must have the courage and perseverance to withstand the opinions of others and to establish her right to be accepted as a person with intelligence and ambition.

Sounds Sensible

FRANKFORT (AP) - Kentuckian Henry Clay, who served 12 years as speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and almost 20 years as senator, once asked an Irishman why he was going to vote for one-armed Sen. John Pope, Clay's opponent in a congressional race.

"Mister Clay," was the reply, "I have concluded to vote for the man who has but one arm to thrust into the treasury."

WBKY-FM 91.3 mc.

- July 13-19
- 1:00—Sign on, Music
 - 2:00—Afternoon Concert
 - 5:00—Transatlantic Profile, BBC World Report, UN Review, Do You Want to Know, Education USA
 - 5:30—It Happened Today
 - 6:00—Evening Concert
 - 7:00—Don't Drink the Water, Georgetown Forum, About Science, London Portrait, Reader's Almanac
 - 7:30—Lives of Harry Lime, Horatio Hornblower, Theatre Royale, Black Museum, Theatre of the Air
 - 8:05—Newspoint
 - 9:00—Masterworks
- Saturday, July 15
- 9:00—Sign on, Music
 - 10:00—Morning Concert
 - 11:15—Manager's Desk
 - 1:30—UK Musicals
 - 2:00—World of Opera
 - 3:00—Music in Our Time
 - 5:00—From the People
 - 5:45—Netherlands' Press Review
 - 6:00—Evening Concert
 - 7:00—Life Among the Scots
 - 7:30—Theatre Five
 - 8:05—Pete Mathews
 - 10:00—Seminar: Big Sur
 - 11:00—Broadway Today
- Sunday, July 16
- 9:00—Sign on, Music
 - 10:00—Morning Concert
 - 1:30—Recital Hall
 - 2:00—Concert Hour
 - 3:00—Sunday at Three
 - 5:00—NER Washington Forum
 - 5:45—Once Upon a Time
 - 6:00—Happenings and Environments
 - 7:00—Happenings and Environments
 - 8:05—Cleveland Orchestra
 - 10:00—Beyond Antiquity
 - 11:00—Jazz till Midnight
- WBKY interrupts its scheduled programming to bring live coverage of the United Nations meetings at any time.

CAMPUS NEWS BRIEFS

David Law, a University of Kentucky junior whose father was killed while serving as a missionary in Africa, plans to return to that continent as an industrial missionary.

The 22-year-old native of Lexington moved to the Congo with his family in 1950, where his father, Buregh A. Law, was to build a Methodist hospital in the heart of the then Belgian-controlled country.

It was in this same hospital, fifteen years later, that the missionary died—shot by a rebel soldier during a communist inspired uprising.

Col. Juan Eduardo Hernandez, a resident of Lexington living at 236 Clay, was a participant in the Defense Strategy Seminar - 67 which was held during the period 18 June-30 June at the National War College in Washington, D. C. He is a member of the 9024 Air Force Reserve Squadron at Lexington.

Defense Strategy Seminars are conducted for two weeks each summer at The National War College under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Approximately 200 selected Reserve Component Officers of all the military services attended this year's seminar, the purpose of which was to develop a fuller appreciation of various aspects of national security.

The second in a series of outdoor concerts will be presented by the University of Kentucky Summer Band under the direction of Fred M. Dart, Thursday, July 13, at 7 p.m. in the Memorial Hall Amphitheatre.

Soloist for the concert will be Tom Senf, trombone, in Haydn's "Adagio".

Other selections for the program include Erickson's "Walt Disney Overture"; Prokofiev's "March (Op. 99)"; Handel's "Water Music"; Hume's "The Advance Guard"; Whear's "Adagio Miniatures"; Jacobovice's "April

Holiday"; Bagley's "National Emblem"; and Lowe's "My Fair Lady."

The concert will be held in Memorial Hall in event of inclement weather.

Scholarships for 25 students were provided with \$15,000 contributed through the University of Kentucky Alumni Association for the 1967-68 school year.

Folk-dancing will be held this Monday night at 7 o'clock on the Student Center Patio.

The University of Kentucky Department of Library Science has been awarded \$65,200 under Title II of the Higher Education Act providing 10 fellowships to students studying for a master's degree in library science.

Each fellowship provides a stipend of \$2,650 including \$2,200 for the 1967-68 academic year, and \$450 for summer study, plus travel allowances to those living more than 100 miles from Lexington.

Fellows may receive \$600 for each dependent for the academic year, and \$120 for the summer session.

Applications will be considered from students who have an undergraduate degree with an average of 2.5 on a 4.0 scale, and who have maintained an average of B or higher on all graduate work.

Applications for the fellowships must be received by July 31.

The grant will be used to support a two-day conference on "Legislative and Judicial Decision-Making Processes," next April on the UK campus.

Dr. Ulmer said the conference will feature four top scholars in

political science, whose interests focus on legislative and judicial behavior in the United States.

Bacteria have proved to be one of man's most useful allies in the nation's war against water pollution, says Dr. Carl E. Burkhead, assistant professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Kentucky, who hopes to see greater use in the future of the microorganisms in industrial waste treatment systems.

Dr. Burkhead will present a paper, the result of a study aimed at developing maximum bacterial usefulness, at the Water Pollution Control Federation conference in New York City in October.

Five research projects, with funds of more than \$444,000, have been awarded to the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

The projects are in tobacco, some of them on the tobacco-health relationship. Money came from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service, according to Dr. G. W. Stokes, UK tobacco research program coordinator.

The projects and scientists working on them:

1. Research on the biosynthesis and metabolism of rutin and certain sterols. Drs. Claus Granwald and Carol J. Keller, agronomy, \$124,808.

2. Effects of agronomic factors and growth and regulators on certain health-related compounds in burley tobacco. Dr. J. L. Sims, agronomy, \$59,267.

3. Studies on inheritance of polyphenols relating to smoking and health in segregating generations of tobacco. Dr. S. J. Sheen, agronomy, \$53,528.

4. Investigations of carcinogenic and other toxic metabolites produced by tobacco fungal flora. Drs. Charles Yang and Malcolm Siegel, plant pathology, \$88,020.

5. Investigations on development of an improved analytical

method for determining polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons and heterocyclic compounds in cigarette smoke. Dr. Alexis Zane, agronomy, \$77,902.

Dr. J. W. Patterson, UK associate professor of English and speech, is directing the seventh annual High School Speech Institute at the University.

Facts, dimensions, the architecture and history of many of Kentucky's notable buildings are being catalogued for preservation in a statewide research program being conducted by the UK School of Architecture.

Claude P. Frady, doctoral candidate in the College of Education, has written a thesis consisting of profiles on Kentucky public senior high school principals. Among the points noted about the average high school principal are these: he disagrees with the Supreme Court decision on school prayer; agrees with the decision on school integration, but agrees considerably less with the principle of faculty desegregation; and he believes that neither college instructors in general nor professors of education are aware of the realities of public high school education.

Walter M. Grant, Kernel Editor-in-Chief for the last two years, has been awarded the 1967 citation for achievement by the Journalistic Society. The award is an annual presentation to each of 70 journalism graduates who are selected as outstanding in their classes at colleges and universities where the Society has chapters.

University of Kentucky students have helped their classmates with scholarships totaling \$62,342 during the school year just ended, according to James Ingle, administrator of the UK Office of Student Financial Aid.