

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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Eight Pages

Inside Today's Kernel

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The Snow And Cold Return

Students returning to classes Monday morning were greeted by spurts of snow and dark skies. The Weather Bureau forecasts that the snow will end by mid-day but it will still be cold tonight—a low of 26—and not much warmer Tuesday—a high of 34.

University, UL Announce Plans For Two-Year Louisville College

The two-year public college to open in Louisville in January 1968 will be the University's tenth community college.

Officials here and at the University of Louisville announced plans Friday to enroll an initial class of about 500 at Jefferson Community College. Dr. Ellis F. Hartford, dean of the community college system, said temporary offices would open next spring and that a small faculty would be assembled by September.

A joint committee of UK and U of L administrators, headed by Presidents Oswald and Philip Davidson, will operate the college. Also on the committee for UK are Vice President for Business Affairs Robert F. Kerley, Provost Lewis Cochran, and Dr. Hartford.

The initial class of 500 will be enrolled in the academic program for students planning to transfer to four-year institutions. The terminal program, which Dr. Hartford says it "had been hoped to have from the first," will begin in September 1968. Many in the initial class can

make progress toward a terminal program degree, however, he said.

For students seeking professional and/or vocational training, this program leads to two-year associate degrees in nursing, secretarial science, accounting, and related fields.

Advisory committees of Louisville leaders will be appointed in the future to help develop the associate programs, Dr. Hartford said. They will function in addition to an advisory board, which each community college has.

Classes will begin in the old Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary building at First and Broadway. With renovation of the building's east wing completed by fall 1968, enrollment will rise to more than 1,000. Capacity will increase another 500 students when a new classroom building immediately north of the seminary opens in September 1969.

Up to 6,000 students will be accommodated eventually. As new buildings go up, the seminary will be given over to ad-

ministrative offices and a student center.

Tuition at Jefferson will be the same as at the other community colleges, \$280 for Kentucky residents and \$820 a year for nonresidents. Tuition for part-time students per credit hour will be \$14 and \$37 for Kentucky and out-of-state enrollees, respectively.

An open-enrollment policy will permit any graduate of an accredited Kentucky high school to enter. Long-range plans for the college include an adult or "continuing" education program.

An "intensive search" is on for a director for Jefferson Community College, Oswald and Davidson said in a joint statement. The director will be responsible for recruiting much of the college faculty.

A spokesman at the University said the director's salary would be "negotiated on the basis of the candidate's background."

Eight acres of property, including the seminary building, Continued On Page 8

Faculty Supports Michigan Students

The Collegiate Press Service

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan Faculty Senate last week voted support for Michigan students who seek a voice in decisions affecting them.

In a "sense of the Senate" resolution, the group recommended: The office of Student Affairs suspend its regulations against sit-in and re-examine them with faculty and student consultation; The Office of Academic Affairs re-examine the draft policy of class ranking;

Student organization suspend their demands that the referendum on furnishing class standings be binding and work with the faculty and administration to avoid disruption;

The faculty, students, and administration undertake an examination of the decision-making process at the university.

Earlier the student government has voted to sever relations with the school following an administration ban on sit-ins.

The ban was issued Nov. 12 in anticipation of a "vigorous protest movement" against the administration's policy on a Nov. 16 student referendum on the draft. The school said it would refuse to accept the results of the vote as binding.

In the referendum, students demanded 6,389 to 3,508 that the university cease supplying the Selective Service with a student's class ranks. The expected civil disobedience has not materialized thus far, however.

The ban was enacted by Michigan Vice President for Student Affairs Richard L. Cutler under special authority granted to him last month by the Michigan Regents. The ruling was Cutler's first application of interim powers which gave him unlimited authority to establish non-academic rules while he prepares a new campus judiciary code.

Penalties for interfering with the "normal and orderly operations of the University" may include probation, monetary fine or suspension.

The Student Government Council protested Nov. 15 that the establishment of the new regulation by-passed the rightful channels for student consultation on rules which affect them. SGC threatened at that time to break off ties with Cutler's Office of Student Affairs if the sit-in regulation was not rescinded.

"Our quarrel is not so much with substantive policies but with the procedures by which they are formulated," SGC stated.

"We feel we have an obligation to express students' opinions in all areas which concern them, and since the structure and actions of the OSA have obstructed the fulfillment of this rule we feel that there will be no other course than to declare our independence."

The OSA provides financial support for SGC as well as controlling the use of campus facilities for meetings. Through Nov. 17, when SGC carried out its threat to break off with the OSA after a stormy five-and-one-half hour debate, student leaders seemed unsure just what the breach would technically entail.

The underlying issue, Cutler indicated to the Regents the day before he issued the sit-in ban, is one of student power. "There are strident demands," he said, "that the university accept the results of (the draft) referendum as binding."

"We are faced once again with the issue of student powers in the management of the university's affairs," he continued. If the referendum were to go against the university's practices—which it eventually did—Cutler predicted that the school would be faced with "demonstrations and sit-ins designed to force the University to change its policy."

What Criteria For Placing Dorm Roommates?

By DICK KIMMINS
Kernel Staff Writer

"The University and the student mutually agree that the University reserves all rights in connection with the assignment of rooms."

These 22 words found in the housing contract for UK residence halls lays an academic, as well as a social, responsibility in the laps of UK housing officials.

Roughly 40 to 45 percent of a given freshmen class will make below a 2.0 the first two semesters. Who is responsible?

Should the University, through a battery of personality and intelligence tests, try to determine the best possible roommate for an incoming male student? "We have tried and failed," says Director of Men's Housing Ken Brandenburg.

"We at first tried to assign upperclassmen throughout the residence units, but that, we felt, was a disservice to those upperclassmen asking them to take a burden they didn't necessarily want," said Brandenburg in an interview Friday.

"For the last two years, as long as I've been the director, we've assigned roommates at random with few exceptions," Brandenburg said.

These exceptions are chiefly obvious ones. "We don't assign, unless specified to do so, two men to a room from the same geographical area, like from the same hometown."

"Usually we don't put a 21 or 22 year old veteran in with an 18 year old. And we occasionally make medical allowances. But by and large, roommate assignments are made randomly, with no grade point, major, or personality differentiation," concluded Brandenburg.

But this is not to say UK officials aren't trying to find some logical pattern between roommates and academic success. Extensive study had been done on this topic, the most recent being a study published in the March 1966 issue of "The Journal of College Student Personnel" by then Dean of Admissions and Registrar Charles F. Elton and the Senior Counselor of the Men's Residence Halls William S. Bate.

This study, entitled "The Effect of

Housing Policy on Grade-Point Average," attempted to answer the questions "Will roommates enrolled in similar academic programs have better grades than roommates of contrasting academic programs?" and "Is the university grade-point average of a student an effective predictor of his roommate's grade average?"

In both instances, the answer is a flat no. Dean Elton and Bate used the incoming freshmen of 1962 and those of 1963 as test groups. Analyzing the over 3000 students during this time, Dean Elton and Bate deduced that "The housing of students according to similarity of educational major does not influence first semester college achievement."

"A student who earns a C average does so in spite of his roommate's major. The corollary is also true: a student who earns less than a C average does so regardless of his roommate's major."

Dean Elton is not through looking for an answer, however. In his new job as assistant to the executive vice-president Elton is working on a new study.

"There is a common misconception,"

said Elton, "that roommates pass or fail as a unit. We proved that wrong."

According to Dean Elton, mixing roommates with different majors might be the answer. "Maybe the broad experience of college might include living with people of diverse academic interests."

Before Brandenburg became director of men's housing, now acting Dean of Men Jack Hall had the duties. "We tried assigning roommates with similar majors," said Hall. "I have no data to back this up, but I'd say it helped a very small bit."

"It all boils down to the student himself. If he has the preparation and motivation, the ability to academically succeed is directly derived. The correctly motivated student will do well no matter who he lives with," said Hall.

No answer, no end, is in sight to the solving of this touchy question. Perhaps Dean Hall is correct when he talks of the correctly motivated student. But the 1,139 freshmen living in residence halls this semester are expected to have an average grade point of 1.90. And that's not passing.

U.S. China Policy May Depend On What We Think Soviets Want

By DREW MIDDLETON
(c) New York Times News Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

A desire to prevent any complications in Soviet-American relations was described last week as a major consideration against drastic change in United States policy on Chinese representation in the United Nations.

The Administration apparently was concerned lest any significant modification of the U.S. position, presumably including an approach to the two-China formula, might be regarded by the Russians as making mischief in the Communist world which is deeply divided by the ideological conflict between Communist China and the Soviet Union.

A change in America's China policy, it was thought, might also weaken the impact in Eastern Europe of President Johnson's speech of Oct. 7 in which he sought "a far reaching im-

provement in relations between the East and the West" and "healthy economic and cultural relations with the Communist states."

The Soviet Union, it is understood, was not consulted by the U.S. before it decided to avoid a radical change in policy. The reason, apparently, was that no answer was likely to be forthcoming on a question dealing with Soviet-Chinese relations, which the Russians consider a purely Communist problem. But the basic American intention was to avoid giving the impression of fishing in the troubled waters of the Communist world.

Another important consideration in the Administrator's decision against a major change was the highly fluid state of affairs in the Pacific, Southeast Asia and Communist China.

Particular attention was paid to the struggle over the succession to the post of chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, now held by Mao Tse-Tung. The U.S. has had reliable information concerning clashes between the Red Guards and other elements of the party apparatus and the army.

Consultations with the Pacific allies of the U.S. disclosed that none considered this an opportune moment for a drastic initiative.

The key consideration was the wish to avoid any move that would complicate relations with the Soviet Union through an abrupt change in a long-established policy on Chinese representation.

All these factors were discussed in a joint recommendation to President Johnson from Secretary of State Dean Rusk

and Arthur J. Goldberg, the U.S. Delegate to the U.N. This paper rejected any idea of a major change in policy now. However, once the General Assembly approached the debate on Chinese representation, the Administration had to consider the implications of proposals then being circulated by the Canadian and Italian governments as the bases for a draft resolution.

The American study was guided by two strong administration convictions:

The position of Nationalist China, both in the U.N. and in regard to American commitments to the Taipei government, must not be prejudiced by any tactical move.

The concept that the admission of Communist China is a "question of importance" under the Charter requiring a two-thirds vote of the Assembly for adoption must be maintained.

After continuous consultation, the U.S. concluded that some change in tactics would be advisable. The ultimate decision was to support the draft resolution submitted by Italy and five other countries. This, it was felt, was less radical than the Canadian proposal.

Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani of Italy had discussed the idea last year when he was president of the General Assembly. The draft resolution proposes the appointment of a U.N. committee to learn Communist China's attitude toward the United Nations and particularly toward compliance with the organization's charter.

The Canadian Proposal, which has not been submitted as a resolution, proposed the seating of Communist China in the Security Council as a permanent member and the participation of both Communist and Nationalist China in the General Assembly.

The decision to support the Italian draft resolution was taken in the knowledge that it might have serious consequences for the U.S. in the Pacific area.

Goldberg's speech in support of the draft was not intended to kill the Italian initiative although some critics have argued that it was.

The ambassador's emphasis on America's agreements with Nationalist China and his opposition to any deal that would oust the Nationalists from the U.N. remain basic U.S. policy.

Perspective On The News



Journal To Be Edited Here

Staffers of the "Journal of Legal Education" examine the publication's first issue to be edited at the University. Founded in 1948 and directed by the Duke University law school staff until its move this summer to UK, the journal is edited by Prof. Frederick W. Whiteside (left) with Profs. Eugene F. Mooney (right) and John R. Batt, associate editors. Miss Lela Denman (seated) is secretary and editorial assistant. Published by the Association of American Law Schools, it is circulated to law teachers, state bar examiners and law school libraries in the United States and several foreign countries.

Fulmer Studies Potential For Kentucky's Counties

"Everybody wants economic development, from the man looking for a better job to the industrialist seeking maximum output at most efficient rates. The attainment of such goals involves cooperation among the principals of land, labor, finance and leadership."

So writes Dr. John L. Fulmer, director of the Bureau of Business Research, in his recently published 220-page report, "Development Potentials for Kentucky Counties with Related Statistics." The UK professor has published numerous research studies related to economic development.

Major objective of the study, which covers the 1950-1964 period, is to provide statistics showing trends in population, employment, agriculture, manufacturing, income and retail sales. Key changes in each county's economy as related to the state as a whole is shown.

UK Bulletin Board

Tom Isgar from the tutorial assistance center in Washington, D.C., will be on campus Wednesday to consult individually with students interested in the tutorial program. There will be a general meeting at 7 p.m. Wednesday in Room 309 of the Student Center.

Foreign students planning to visit Washington during the Christmas holidays may receive local assistance from the Foreign Student Service Council of Greater Washington. Interested students should consult the Foreign Student Adviser and give the Council in Washington at least 10 days notice.

The Cosmopolitan Club is sponsoring a "Miss Cosmopolita" Contest. The girl chosen will be crowned at a Christmas party at 8 p.m. Dec. 10 in Room 206 of the Student Center. Candidates must be members of the club, but anyone may nominate them. For further information contact the International Center, Room 116 of the Student Center.

Applications for loans for second semester are being taken in the Department of School Relations office now. Deadline is December 30. Students who have loans for the entire year must have the second half of the loan approved between Dec. 1 and Dec. 16.

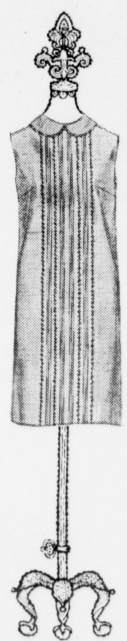
Edwin Grzesnikowski and Ann Huddleston will present a violin and piano recital at 8 p.m. Friday in the Agricultural Science Auditorium.

The Kentucky Kernel

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K-Guides Formed To Provide Tours

The Student Center Hospitality Committee has set up a service organization to give campus tours to prospective students.

The newly formed K-Guides will conduct these tours, primarily for high school students and their parents, on weekends.

Linda Sadlers, a junior math major, is Hospitality Committee member in charge of the group. She said there would be no definite route for the tours. "Of course there are some landmarks—the Student Center, Administration Building, King Library—but the girls will be on their own to take the prospective students wherever their interest lies," she said.

Miss Sadlers also said the K-Guides hope to send letters to those who had taken the tour after they return home. "We want to let them know the University of Kentucky's still here and interested in them."

The group plans to send form letters with applications from the registrar's office informing interested persons of the service.

She said she didn't expect much response until spring when high school graduates begin considering what college they plan to attend.

From over 100 applicants eight K-Guides were chosen: Jane Bayliss, a junior elementary education major; Jane Wilson, a sophomore special education major; Jacqueline Fante, a junior social studies and secondary education major; Colleen McKinley, a sophomore in pre-medicine; Susie Reusch, a sophomore English major; Marilyn Morris, a junior special education and speech and hearing therapy major; Beth Lessler, a sophomore English major; and Kate Kennedy, a junior education major.

Miss Kennedy was also named head guide.



Some of the newly chosen K-Guides meet to plan their tours of the campus. Show are, left to right around the circle, Linda Sadlers, Jane Wilson, Jackie Fante, Beth Lessler, Colleen McKinley, Marilyn Morris, and Jane Bayliss. Kernel Photo

PERSONAL MESSAGES IN THE KERNEL CLASSIFIED COLUMN BRING RESULTS

UK-Owned Hereford Is Second

Special To The Kernel

CHICAGO—A summer yearling Hereford steer, exhibited by the University, and representative of "the new era in feeding" placed second in a class of 45 at the 67th International Livestock Exposition here yesterday.

Exhibited by Dale Lovel, UK beef cattle herdsman, the steer was ahead until the last minutes of the class when he dropped to second place. He was fed on silage, soybean meal and hay, a practical way of feeding steers in the "new era" plan advocated at UK.

UK also had an Angus and a Shorthorn in competition but neither placed in the top ten. Another Angus steer brought to the International, biggest livestock event in the world, was chosen for the carcass class, results of which will be announced today.

Placing of the steer was a victory for Arthur A. Williams, area extension agent in Powell County, who had urged the University to purchase the animal.

Williams is livestock specialist for the Quicksand extension area. The only Kentucky county agent at the International, he went to Chicago to study the new trend in livestock.

The UK Animal Sciences Department was to be host to a "Kentucky breakfast" in downtown Chicago this morning.

Others attending the International from UK are Dr. Hudson A. Climp of the Animal Sciences Department, Dr. Roy Gray Jr., Extension Service beef cattle specialist, and Dr. Neil Bradley, beef cattle researcher.

UK, with Winston Deweese, shepherd at Coldstream Farm exhibiting, also had four Southdown wethers.

Iowa State University had the Grand Champion Wether, a Southdown, and Dr. Climp presented to Al Dixon, Iowa shepherd, the Harold Barber Memorial Trophy.

The award honors Harold Barber, who died in 1960 after serving 38 years as UK shepherd. During the period he won more international awards with University sheep than any other person.



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The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1966

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WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

Rightful Aid For All

That old worry of a closely united church and state seems to be diminishing in the area of education, and the result will be numerous additional benefits for many of America's college and university students.

One potential example of this is to be found at nearby Georgetown College. In June, the Kentucky Baptist Convention made the decision that trustees "borrow only from private sources" to meet the college's financial needs.

Earlier this month, however, the Convention paved the way for federal loans to Georgetown by briefly dropping their ban.

Georgetown needs outside assistance to construct a new science building and four new dormitories, which will cost approximately \$2.5 million. Dr. Robert L. Mills, president of the college, stated, "If the terms and conditions of the loans are satisfactory, we will proceed with the formal applications."

Unfortunately, many private colleges are afraid to take such a

step forward. As Mills observed, "The small church-related colleges have always preferred 'gifts' to keep them moving, but I don't think there is enough of that to keep the ball moving today."

Private schools need federal funds to keep their curriculum on a par with state schools reaping far more financial aid from both "gifts" and federal loans. The worry that the government may attempt to control the school to which it loans financial aid does not seem well founded. Dr. Roger J. Voskuyl, president of a private California college which has borrowed several millions from the federal government, said, "Never once has the federal government tried to tell us what kind of building to put up or program to run."

Tax money, used for educating America's youth, is money well spent. Because a student decides to attend a private college or university is no reason to deprive him of just benefits.



"Whaddaya, Finicky Or Something?"

Letters To The Editor

Four Factors Found For Freshman Failures

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Regarding the views of Prof. Roy Moreland, College of Law, in his University Soapbox "Freshman Failures Questioned," I am one of those students who, due to near failure in my freshman year, had to plead with universities and colleges to continue my education. I was finally accepted at another university (UK was not involved at this time) and within one year I lacked six hours on campus of becoming a member of a national honor society.

There are four factors I have observed in my own case. One is that the university where I met with success has, nationally, a very fine academic rating, far above the home-state university I originally attended. From my viewpoint as a student, professors were better teachers than at my home-state university where I failed.

Secondly, better, more readable text books, written perhaps, on high school level, but covering college material, were assigned. It is important to have readable, up-to-date text books from a student's view, for then, even if the professor or student fails to gain from lecture, something may still be gained from this text book.

Another point involves politics. The university where I was successful was not state-supported (it is located in the District of Columbia). It has been revealed at my home-state university that efforts have been made to flunk out local, in-state students, so that as many out-of-state students as possible

may "shell out" all that extra tuition (this is not to say UK is a guilty party).

The last point, also a contributing factor to my failure, was simply my lack of studying, brought on by all the "new freedom" and not having Mother and Daddy to help manage my time and remind me, "You haven't even begun your homework!"

Freshman have such an adjustment to make, and without realizing that college assignments are so much greater than those in secondary school, they become carried away with their "new freedom" and overdate, become over-involved in activities, and, since they were most likely the "cream of the crop" in their secondary school, they become terribly self-assured and simply can't envision the reality of failure until it is too late.

Thelma Heywood
Education Sophomore

Interesting Election

The recent election was interesting, wasn't it? As much as I hate to rub salt in defeats, I'd like to mention a few things.

First of all, the new Constitution was soundly defeated. This shows that the liberal "intellectuals" can't fool the people as easily as they thought. The people knew well enough that Kentucky needed that particular document as much as good old UK needs more professors from Berkeley.

But people really shouldn't rub it in.

And Ronald Reagan is really

and truly the governor of California. By default, I know! And now Berkeley may have to become a university and be able to send UK some more men who deserve a Ph.D.

About those Berkeley men: They're the ones that are super-skilled in talking in circles and getting off the subject. They are weird little men. Ambitious little men. Watch them sometimes. See how they doubletalk! See how they dabble in psychology! See how they grasp at the unscholarly straws of popularity!

These are university men. University men?

Herbert Creech
Arts & Sciences Sophomore

Privilege Of Fighting

Editor's Note: The following letter, discussing the Selective Service College Qualification Test, was received by the Kernel too late to allow publication prior to administration of the test.

I noticed in the Nov. 17 Kernel that another Selective Service Draft Test has been planned. No doubt many students were unhappy to read the fact and they had good reason. A Great Society such as ours should not defer anyone on the basis of a test score.

I can see no reason why a person with a high test score should be denied the privilege of participating in the Goodwill and Brotherhood movement that seems to be the watchword of our society.

Why should a young, healthy American boy be denied the priv-

ilege of fighting and giving his life if need be to protect that same foreign student to whom he gave his seat in college? After all, if one gives his chance for an education to someone who lives 10,000 miles away, the least he can do—the American thing to do—is to travel that same 10,000 miles the other way to protect his donee's property interests.

A good number of my friends have already joined the great brotherhood movement that America has started. One of my very good friends wrote me a letter from some place in Southeast Asia informing me of the impact this brotherhood movement has already had on international relations.

This young American soldier had told me about facing the muzzle of an enemy rifle. At that moment he thought his world had come to an end. But low and behold, who should be at the other end of that rifle? Well, it was not an enemy at all; it was that same person that he had given his seat in college a little more than two years ago. My friend was saved and it was due only to that American Brotherhood Movement.

So why should fine young Americans be denied this privilege just because of an exceptionally high score on the Draft Deferment Examination? If more people were allowed to participate in this American Brotherhood Movement we would have peace on earth, and goodwill toward men, in a surprisingly short time.

Herb Keesee
Second Year Law Student

A New Start For Elementary Education

By FRED M. HECHINGER

(c) New York Times News Service

Sargent Shriver, whose Project Head Start remains the most revolutionary education experiment of the decade, this week called for an attack on educational poverty on a much broader front.

He asked for nothing less than a new start for the entire elementary school system. He dared the education leadership to pick up the successful elements of Head Start and apply them to the regular schooling of "children of poverty."

Although this might at first limit the extent of the change, it is not likely that, especially in the cities, the dramatically changed approach to the schooling of slum children could long be withheld from the rest. If the benefits already enjoyed by the overprivileged in private schools are to be extended to the under-privileged, those in the middle cannot long be left out.

The key to the Shriver plan is "to provide one teacher for every 15 children." This is also the stumbling block. The nation's public elementary schools, through grade 8, at present have about 965,000 teachers. The teacher shortage is such that, every by present staffing standards, probably about 100,000 more grade school teachers are needed.

The average class size in the elementary schools is just below 30. On that basis about another 500,000 teachers would be needed for grades 1 through 4.



The situation in kindergarten is even worse. Statistics are spotty, but it is a fair estimate that only about half of all eligible children are now enrolled in kindergarten. By conservative projection, providing kindergartens with a class size of no more than 15 for all children would call for an additional 150,000 teachers.

On the basis of such projections, the temptation is to write off Shriver's proposal as a utopian pipe dream. Yet, this would be to overlook a vital aspect of

his thinking—that the schools ought to be staffed in new, unconventional ways, with maximum use of para-educational manpower.

Such personnel, in Shriver's view, would include teacher aides, "subprofessionals," volunteers, and even tutorial services of older high school and able college students. It would moreover enlist parents and community organizations. It would mobilize the services of psychologists, sociologists and reading specialists

to diagnose trouble before it interferes with learning. It would rely on educational technology—from toys to electronics—for support.

It would give public school pupils roughly the same advantage—provided that the quality of teaching were equal—to that enjoyed by children in the best of the private schools. In nursery school and kindergarten even the 15 children per class would still be almost twice the number of the top private institutions.

Thus, what Shriver is doing is to challenge the public schools to match the success of the best kind of teaching and provide it, not for the privileged few, but for the less privileged mass.

He has one crucial advantage over earlier pioneers. It is the advantage of having already put into operation the Head Start Project which demonstrated with over a million youngsters in two successive summers that, where properly trained professionals, supported by para-educational forces could be put in the field with the impact of saturation staffing, education can be made successful handicaps.

Shriver gains support from the very failures of Head Start—the reports that the benefits are quickly lost if the regular schools lack personnel, experience and funds to provide the follow-through. The new Shriver plan is actually a plea for the follow-through.

'I Have So Little Time'

Lyndon Johnson's Moody Statement Has Shocked Washington And Started The Rumor Mill Grinding

By JAMES RESTON

(c) New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—When colleagues ask President Johnson why he tries to achieve so many things so fast, he invariably replies: "I have so little time."

This is an intriguing comment, verified separately by at least three responsible men on different occasions, but what does it mean? Is it merely the reaction of a serious and ambitious man who wants to be a very great President? Or is it an observation on his declining congressional majorities, or an indication that he may not run or win in 1968, or even some vague troubling presentiment about his health?

If he had not surprised and even startled so many different people with this remark it would not be worth speculating about, but he has made it a topic of discussion in Washington either on purpose or by accident.

Probably nobody knows the answer to these questions, but at least they are not new. Lyndon Johnson has talked for years in this mysterious and melodramatic idiom. When depressed over personal criticism in the press, he even talked in 1964 about retiring from the Presidency then. Nobody took him seriously, of course, but it is a fact that he raised the possibility of not running less than a year after he entered the White House.

The most reasonable explanation of this remark is that he was referring to the mood and mathematics of Congress. He knows more about this than any man alive. He has often said that Congress tends to be generous to a President at the beginning of a new administration and increasingly critical and grudging as time goes on.

This, of course, is true not only of strong Presidents but of strong cabinet members like Secretary of Defense McNamara as

well. The harder they press the Congress, the more they increase the counterpressure. The law of politics is almost as certain as the law of physics: power creates its own resistance, and the rule of diminishing returns usually gets stronger for Presidents with every passing year.

Knowing this, President Johnson used all the power, sympathy and sentiment at his command after the death of President Kennedy. As a result, he started a cataract of social and economic legislation unmatched in the United States. But the second part of the 89th Congress was far less productive than the first part, and with a stronger Republican opposition in the forthcoming 90th Congress, the legislative progress is likely to slow down even more.

The chances are that President Johnson, who is a Capitol Hill man, thinking in congressional terms, probably makes too much of this tendency of the legislature to oppose. The rule of diminishing returns does not really apply to the field of foreign policy, which is where he is most likely to be judged.

If he never gets another major new social or economic program through congress, his domestic record in education, civil rights and medical security will compare favorably even with the most successful chapters of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. It is in the foreign field where he needs both time and success, and in this field Congress will let the President be as big a man, as creative and innovative, as he can be.

For this however he needs time. The North Vietnamese, according to General Westmoreland, are still sending about 7,000 troops a month into South Vietnam. The bombing undoubtedly has made this a more difficult exercise but it is still going on. The disintegration of the Atlantic Alliance continues and only now, with fresh ideas from the new men at the State Department—

Nicholas Katzenbach, Robert Bowie, Eugene Rostow and Zbigniew K. Brzezinski—is the Administration beginning to become relevant again to the European situation.

The truth is that Lyndon Johnson probably has a great deal of time to deal with these questions, provided he really deals with them. Regardless of the election returns and the current poll, which make the G.O.P. seem temporarily stronger than it actually is, nobody would like to bet a great deal of money on Governor Romney or Richard Nixon defeating Lyndon Johnson in 1968.

Nor is it likely that the President would refuse to run again in 1968 no matter what he says in his moods of depression, unless he could settle the war and retire in triumph. To quit with the war going on and the alliance still in a mess would probably mean writing himself down in history as a political accident between the two Kennedy Administrations, and this is not the sort of thing Lyndon Johnson is likely to dream happily about in the night.

The danger is that, wanting to do too much too fast, he might try to hurry things faster than life will bear. He is an impatient and moody man. "I want to do only one thing as President," he once said. "I want to unify this country, and if I can't do that I cannot succeed."

Well, the chances are that neither he nor anybody else can get the kind of unity and affection he expects. Even John F. Kennedy couldn't do it, except in death. Johnson has enough problems, and worrying about time is only likely to make the task of dealing with them more difficult than it need be.

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Soccer, The Name Of The Game, And Kentucky Has A Winner

By **GEORGE JEPSON**
Kernel Sports Writer

The name of the game is soccer. It's played with a round, leather ball, somewhat smaller than a basketball, and by two teams composed of eleven players each.

And it is becoming one of the most popular sports here at the University, though it's popularity throughout the world has already reached an all-time high with last summer's World Cup finals held in London, England.

The object of the game of course is to outscore the opponent, by kicking the ball through the goal.

The duration of the game is ninety minutes, played either in two halves or in four quar-



One way to "pass" the ball.

ters depending on the rules being used (International Soccer Rules or NCAA Rules). Whichever the case it is a fast game played on a field 120 yards long and 75 yards wide.

In International Rules there are no substitutes, not even in case of injury.

The game of soccer is a big sport. Crowds in excess of 100,000 swarm into stadiums every week in towns in Europe, Asia, Africa, and South and Central America.

It is the most popular sport in the world.

On a recent Saturday afternoon the Kentucky soccer team defeated Berea by 5-2.

It wasn't really much of a contest, UK scoring within the first twenty seconds of the game as Jean Paul Pegeron drove home a shot from in close. UK scored twice more in the second period, the first coming on a bit of confusion on the part of the Berea fullbacks, the second on a shot by Lisandro Del Cid following a beautiful pass by Mike Schroeder.

In the third quarter the lead was increased to four goals as John Dezerville banged in a pass from Pegeron. But Berea came roaring right back in the final period with Austin Ahanatu get-

ting two quick goals. It was too little too late for Berea, and just to make certain of the outcome, Dezerville scored again on a corner kick from Schroeder.

The UK soccer team has now won three straight and four of five games for the year. Their only loss was in overtime to Louisville and they have since won revenge.

Last week they were very impressive in a 4-1 victory over Indiana State. Against Berea they were even better.

The individuals who make up this team are a very unusual group of people. The coach is Abdelmonem Rizk from Egypt.

But he's not really a coach, since a coach is a person who is paid for the specific purpose of coaching a sport. Rizk is a graduate student who also teaches physical education and raises a family. He loves soccer, so in his spare time, he does all he can to aid the team. How he finds the time is something of a mystery, but he does and UK is lucky that he does. He has also had the task of refereeing all four UK home games.

Bob Floro is the team captain and his duties extend from those of a captain to an athletic director. He places calls and writes letters to various colleges and universities to schedule games.

He pleads with UK officials for uniforms and equipment that are now furnished by the players themselves. He also decides who will start each game and where they will play.

The rest of the UK team includes: goalies, Rafael Vallebona and Ron Gordon; fullbacks, Bob Young, Cal Blake and Frank Lodia; halfbacks, Asaf Rahal, Ismet Sahin, Jos Bouckaert and Nick Callis; wings, Lisandro Del Cid, Mike Schroeder and Dwight Ross; insides, Jean Paul Pegeron, Shah Dehghan and George Dritsas; and center-forward, John Dezerville.

Once again, with soccer being played primarily in countries other than the United States, it is natural that several of these players should be foreign-born: Rahal is from Syria; Sahin from Turkey; Bouckaert from Belgium; Del Cid from Honduras; Pegeron and Dezerville from France; Dehghan from Iran; Dritsas from Greece, and Vallebona from Uruguay.

It's an international cast, yes, but it has been playing more and more as if they had been together all their lives.

It is impossible to point to individual standouts on this team for its arrival as a unit tends to cover up individual heroes. The scoring, for example, has been well divided: Dezerville has four goals, Pegeron has three, Del Cid two, Schroeder, Rahal, Bouckaert, Dehghan and Dritsas have one each.

But just as important as the scoring of goals is the passing which leads to these goals. Also the defensive play of Blake, Young, Rahal, Sahin and Bouckaert along with a multitude of fine saves by Vallebona.

There have been soccer teams at UK for several years before this, but they always operated under an air of informality. The team this season is not of this type.

Events are in the wind for even better days, as uniforms are on the way and Vice-President Robert Johnson has mentioned the possibility of a new field at the sports center.

UK has also been asked to participate in a tournament which will be held in April sponsored by the SEC.

Only Rahal and Sahin are seniors, so the future for soccer at UK looks bright . . . all the way around.



Kernel Photo by Dick Ware

There's nothing slow about the game of soccer.

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UK's Lyons Has Shot At Punt Return Title

Southeastern Conference statistics released after Kentucky's final game of the season with Tennessee reveal that sophomore Dicky Lyons from Louisville leads the conference in punt returns and has a good shot at the national title.

Lyons, who ran back a punt on Houston for a 97-yard touchdown, did it again against Tennessee, 72 yards for a TD, and moved into contention as the national leader in punt returns. Lyons has returned 25 for 419 yards, which is 25 yards more than the 394 national leader Vic Washington of Wyoming had before Saturday's game with Brigham Young.

Marcus Rhoden, fleet senior of Mississippi State, led the nation in kick-off returns last week with 510 yards, 36 yards ahead of

Gary Rowe of North Carolina State. Rhoden faced Ole Miss Saturday in the traditional game of the state of Mississippi, and likely will get a shot at the SEC seasonal record of 558 yards on kick-off returns.

Kentucky Among States Rejecting Government Reform

By BEN A. FRANKLIN
(c) New York Times News Service
WASHINGTON — State and local government reform suffered "a slap in the face" last election day at the hands of voters who rejected a number of important administrative revisions, officials of the Council of State Government said Sunday.

Separate assessments of major statewide referendum results by the council, a cooperative group with headquarters in Chicago, and by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, a federal agency, showed that more significant proposals for constitutional, legislative, fiscal and administrative streamlining of the state and local governments were defeated than were passed on Nov. 8.

In three states—Kentucky, Utah and West Virginia—every proposal on a major list of reform recommendations was rejected at the polls, and Nebraska voters may have denied their state government all tax resources. Only in California did all important referendum proposals win approval of the voters.

Many serious students of state and local government, including federal bureaucrats, believe the states are "at a crossroads" in their relations with the federal government under soaring federal grant-in-aid programs.

Many states are restricted by 19th Century constitutions in their taxing and borrowing, and even in their convening of legislature to deal with modern programs and events.

Moreover, observers point out,

if forecasts of the more cautious character of the incoming 90th Congress are borne out by cuts in Great Society appropriations during 1967 and 68, the states are apt to be even more on their own in financing and staffing programs already in wide demand.

The results of this month's government reform referendums, however, indicate that in many states the voters do not understand or are not prepared to accept proposals to modernize state governments to meet growing administrative and fiscal demands.

Nebraska, for example, faces the prospect of a total loss of major tax revenues. Nebraska voters overwhelmingly rejected a state income tax, enacted by the 1965 legislature. Pending the outcome of a statewide canvass, it appears from unofficial returns on another referendum question that Nebraskans also abolished the state property tax by a margin of about 1,000 votes.

In Kentucky, the voters overwhelmingly rejected a completely new constitution to modernize both the state and local units of government. Opposition to the new constitution apparently was

stirred by local government officials whose so-called constitutional offices would have been made legislative. The jobs of county sheriff and coronor, for example, are required in the present 1891 constitution to be filled by election.

In Utah, the voters rejected major proposals for a convention to revise the constitution and for

an optional metropolitan government plan that would have allowed urban and suburban jurisdictions to merge some services, subject to further voter approval. West Virginia overwhelmingly defeated proposed amendments that would have established annual 60-day legislative sessions, raised legislators' salaries to \$2,500 and allow the governor to succeed himself for a second term.

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5,000 UK Students Predicted At Ashland

Architectural plans are being drawn for a new Ashland Community College that eventually will have a capacity of 5,000 students, the University announced Friday.

Dr. John W. Oswald told the Louisville College To Be Open By 1968

Continued From Page 1
have been purchased by the city of Louisville for the new college. A \$1 million share of the \$29.8 million city bond issue approved by voters in November, 1965, will underwrite the \$1.14 million cost.

A spokesman for the architectural firm—Louis and Henry—which will develop plans for the college said the initial size of the new classroom structure has not yet been decided, but it will be built so that additional floors can be added.

He said renovating the old, gothic seminary building will include complete renewal of the structure's plumbing, wiring, and heating equipment. The renovated building will be air-conditioned.

Dr. Adelstein Offers 'Lesson' In Padding

Special To The Kernel

HOUSTON—Dr. Michael E. Adelstein, a UK English professor, spoke Friday on "Verbosity or the Fine Art of Padding," at the 56th annual convention of the National Council of Teachers of English here.

Adelstein said students often are required "to turn in papers containing a certain number of words, so they already know a lot about padding." Now that business and industry apparently judge reports according to weight, he added, students also should be taught seven "sure-fire" techniques of verbosity:

1. Expand sentences with "who," "which," and "that" clauses.

2. Begin a sentence with "it" or "there," and add some form of the verb "to be," by changing "many theories explain stock market fluctuations," to "there are many theories to explain stock market fluctuations."

3. Sprinkle prepositions throughout every sentence. By changing "decreasing enrollments in engineering colleges are causing national concern," to

"the decrease of enrollments in colleges of engineering is of national concern," the wordage gain is 33 percent.

4. Construct sentences with deadwood where possible, by writing "the very best" instead of "the best," and "highly satisfactory," instead of "satisfactory."

5. Complicate the sentence structure by inflating phrases into dependent clauses and adverbs into phrases, such as adding "in order that."

6. Repeat similar words in adjacent clauses and sentences, especially the pronoun "they."

7. Rely on nouns ending in "ion." Such words are "consideration" and "adoption."

Students know well how to use two other padding methods, Dr. Adelstein said. They are the lengthy introduction, consisting of unnecessary historical information, and cluttering reports with facts only remotely concerned with the subject.

Other English faculty members participating in the conference are Dr. R. C. Simonini, Jr.; Prof. Lizette Van Gelder, and Prof. Alfred L. Crabb, Jr.

local college's advisory board that eventual construction will total 550,000 square feet at a cost of \$16 to \$20 million at present-day estimates.

Bunyan S. Wilson, chairman of the Ashland Board of Education, told the advisory unit that the Ashland Urban Renewal Authority will deed the 13.6-acre nucleus of a 50-acre campus to the city Dec. 12.

The urban renewal land will be deeded later to the university. The other privately-owned acreage will be purchased by the Ashland Public School Corporation.

Dr. Oswald said construction of an academic building containing a library and faculty offices, and a student activities center will be started next July so new facilities for up to 2,000 students expected then will be ready for the September term in 1968.



Johnson Announces Allocation

(c) New York Times News Service

AUSTIN, Texas — President Johnson, working at his ranch 60 miles west of here, announced last week the allocation of \$1.53 billion to the states for aid to 7.3 million elementary and secondary school children in low income areas.

Bill D. Moyers, the presidential press secretary, said that Johnson had approved the allocation of the \$1,053,410,000 appropriated for this purpose by the 89th Congress as determined by Secretary for Health, Education and Welfare John Gardner.

The funds were appropriated by Congress under the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act and its 1966 amendment.

New York State received the largest share of the funds—\$1,136,791.

Of this state total \$870,336 was for neglected children and juvenile delinquents, \$206,096 for migratory children and the rest for other elementary and secondary school programs.

Moyers said the funds would be used for such programs as remedial instruction, hot meals, medical and dental care and student and family counseling.

Among the children throughout the nation who would benefit, Moyers said, would be 170,000 children of migrant and agricultural workers, 48,000 American Indian children who are attending federal schools, 50,000 delinquent children and 60,000 neglected children living in residential institutions.

Health, Education and Welfare Department sources said about 430,000 children attending parochial schools would also receive aid.



More Parking Spaces Soon

This row of houses, bottom photo, opposite the Chemistry-Physics Building has been leveled and will soon become a new parking lot. Demolition work began last Tuesday and the rubble was burned during the vacation period.

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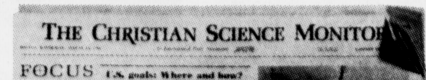
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IU Professor Warns Soviets On Exchanges

(c) New York Times News Service

NEW YORK—An American university administrator of scholarly exchanges with the Soviet Union has warned the Russian authorities that a recent "unwarranted and irresponsible" press attack in Moscow on a visiting Harvard professor jeopardizes the entire exchange program.

The administrator, Prof. Robert F. Byrnes of Indiana University said in a sharply worded letter to Moscow officials that accusations of espionage made by Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, against Prof. Marshall Shulman last month were a "retrogressive step" in the generally successful nine-year-old program.

He made public the text of a letter sent earlier this month to the Ministry of High Education and the Academy of Sciences, which handle scholarly exchanges to the Soviet Union, and to the editor of Izvestia.

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