

# Kastle, Pence Halls Renovation Work In Planning Stages

By HENRY ROSENTHAL  
Kernel Staff Writer

The University is in the progress of reviewing plans for the renovation of Kastle and Pence Halls.

E. B. Farris, chief engineer for maintenance and operation said, "We are reviewing the architects' final plans and specifications. The review is expected to take about a week."

After reviewing of the plans, they will go to the Division of Finance and then to Frankfort. March 1 is the target date for completion of review and further action.

Also expected by March 1 are bids on the new law and engineering buildings. Plans and specifications on these structures will have been completed.

Farris said, "Although we have set March 1 as the target date, it is no guarantee that we will be able to start then."

He explained that in a project of this sort, changes may come up unexpectedly. Changes in laboratory facilities and other structural designs may not meet with the approval of the University and the departments concerned.

If the submitted bids are too high revisions of the plans and specifications will be necessary. Mr. Farris said this could result in a delay.

Mr. Farris said he did not expect the renovation projects to be completed for the fall semester, although work would begin as quickly as possible. He said, "You never know what may develop or happen to cause delay."

Completion and occupancy of Kastle and Pence Halls will probably be in January, 1965.

Kastle Hall will mainly be occupied by the Psychology Department. This department will occupy the sub-basement, basement, and the first floor. The second floor of Kastle Hall will house the Political Science Department.

The Department of Political Science currently occupies the antiquated Social Science Building. The main offices of the Department of Psychology are in the Funkhouser Building.

Also on the second floor will be offices for psychology and six joint-usage rooms. These will be lecture rooms and classrooms.

Pence Hall will house four de-

partments. The Graduate School which formerly held offices in the building will be moved back. At present the graduate school offices are located on the third floor of the Chemistry-Physics Building.

Dr. A. B. Kirwin, dean of the Graduate School, said he anticipated no difficulty in moving back to Pence Hall. He said, "They moved us over and they can move us back." His department will be located on the first floor.

In the basement of Pence Hall will be the Department of Sociology. Also on the first floor with the graduate school will be the School of Diplomacy and additional sociology facilities.

On the second floor of Pence Hall will be the Department of Anthropology and additional diplomacy facilities. This floor will also house one large lecture room and three classrooms for joint usage.

## Kernel's David Hawpe Wins Editorial Award

David V. Hawpe, Kernel managing editor, has won an award in editorial writing from the William Randolph Hearst Foundation journalism awards program.

Hawpe, a junior journalism major, received a \$100 Hearst scholarship for his editorial, "A Mature Look at Athletics" which appeared in the January 29 edition of the Kernel.

Hawpe's editorial called for a de-emphasis of sports at the University, and it cited Georgia Tech's withdrawal from the Southeastern Conference as a move in this direction.

The Hearst scholarships are awarded monthly from October through April to entrees from accredited schools of journalism. Hawpe's award was for an entree in the January contest.

Last year Hawpe won a \$400 scholarship in the January con-

# The Kentucky KERNEL

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Eight Pages

## Dr. Kodman Cites Discipline As Village's Major Problem

By MELINDA MANNING  
Kernel Staff Writer

The main problem at Kentucky Village is a difference in philosophy concerning the subject of discipline, according to Dr. Frank Kodman, associate professor of psychology and a member of the advisory committee which reported to the governor last week.

Chosen for the committee by the Kentucky Psychological Association, Dr. Kodman stated that two opposing camps exist at the village.

"The first group—mostly employees who have been at the

village for many years—think the only way to discipline the children is to 'let them know who's boss,'" Dr. Kodman said.

He said the committee found these are the people who were in favor of "knocking the kids down," complained the lines of authority were not clear, and were concerned about their job security.

"The other group insists that the children are disturbed in a special way and are there for treatment rather than punishment," he said.

He explained that society as a whole is moving further away from an authoritarian outlook

**Background on the Kentucky Village investigation appears on Page eight.**

which favors strict punishment to a more democratic attitude which promotes understanding of the causes of deviant behavior.

"Our institutions are just now starting to catch up with this trend," Dr. Kodman said. "This can be seen in the advances being made in our penal institutions. The issue there has become whether a man should be punished by being locked up for a prescribed length of time or whether he should be rehabilitated and permitted to return to society."

"I have sympathy for the older employees who have to accept this new philosophy," Dr. Kodman said. "Sufficient groundwork wasn't laid to prepare them for the change."

He explained that discipline is an important word to these people. When the committee held its hearings at the village, the first question Dr. Kodman asked was "What is your theory of discipline?"

Most of these people said there

was only one way and that was strict punishment, he explained.

The psychologist explained that the reason for so much open resentment among the staff is the plan of milieu therapy in effect at the village, rather than group therapy.

In this form of therapy, the treatment pervades the child's entire environment, rather than just the limited atmosphere of small group discussions.

"This means that all the staff members have to participate and cooperate in the program, even the housemothers, waitresses, and guards," Dr. Kodman said.

This means that instead of having a guard strike a child if he disobeys while in the laundry, the child's offense will be reported to the therapist who will attempt to find the cause of his behavior.

Dr. Kodman explained that this accounts for the employees' complaints that Harry Vorrath, director of the therapy program, was "running Kentucky Village."

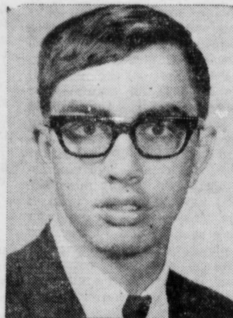
Before taking his position at the village, Mr. Vorrath had initiated a therapy program at the Barkley Boys' Camp where juvenile offenders are screened before being assigned to a more permanent institution.

The program there proved very successful, Dr. Kodman explained, attributing its success partly to the small staff and comparatively controlled conditions.

Dr. Kodman said the committee found general over crowded conditions at the village, but explained that this extends to the state's other institutions for the care of juveniles.

Commenting on the grand jury's report condemning Kentucky Village, Dr. Kodman said, "They only heard one side, the

Continued on Page 8



DAVID V. HAWPE

test for his editorial, "A Question Unanswered." It dealt with the necessity for the University Board of Trustees to clarify their stand on the Marlatt-Morin handbill case.

## Student Center Board Committee Posts Filled

By GAY GISH, Kernel Staff Writer

The chairmen of the Junior Student Center Board were elected in a campuswide ballot Friday. These people who have filled the vacant positions on the Junior Board will now enter a one month's training period and then will assume their duties.

Elected to the Personnel Chairmanship is Molly McCormick, a sophomore journalism major. Her co-chairman will be Susan Pillans, a sophomore history major.

David Phillips will be in charge of the Forum. Phillips, a sophomore political science major and is active in the Guignol Theatre. The co-chairmanship will be served by Elaine Baumgarten, a sophomore in Arts and Sciences.

The chairman of the Fine Arts Committee is Vicki Curlin, a sophomore in Education. Miss Curlin worked on the Social Committee this year and was ticket chairman for the Goldiggers' Dance. Kathy Ware will be the co-chairman of this committee.

Clyde Richardson will be the chairman of the Recreation Committee. He is a junior in pre-law, member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and secretary-treasurer of Wildcat Manor. The co-chairman is Jack Milne.

Heading the Publication Committee is Bill Baxter, a junior in journalism. His co-chairman will be Elaine Evans, an Arts and Sciences sophomore.

Cheryl Benedict was elected to the Publicity Chairmanship. Miss Benedict, a junior art major, is a member of the Art Club, Delta Delta Delta sorority, and Breckinridge Dorm Council. The co-chairmanship will be held by Gloria Cardinale, sophomore elementary education major.

Centennial Committee. He was also selected Outstanding Greek Man engineering major. The co-chairman will be Carol Ann Marshall, a sophomore commerce major.

Ken Brandenburg, senior in engineering, has been appointed to the Senior Board. Brandenburg has been treasurer, vice president, and president of Delta Tau Delta fraternity, treasurer of the Greek Week Steering Committee, chairman of the Little Kentucky Derby, head guide of Freshman Orientation, and is on the Student Centennial Committee. He was also selected outstanding Greek Man for this year.



Senior Student Center Board

Members of the Senior Student Center Board are, from the left, front row, Linda Perkins, Carolyn Cramer, and Peggy Parsons; back row, John Stadler, Ken Brandenburg, and Rusty Carpenter.

# President Oswald Delivers Centennial Challenge

The text of the Centennial Challenge delivered by President John W. Oswald at a luncheon for the major Centennial committees at Spindletop Hall, Feb. 22—the 99th Founder's Day:

Let me begin by expressing my appreciation to all of you—faculty, alumni, students, and trustees—who have come today to plan for the observance of what is by all odds the most important anniversary in the history of the University—the 100th anniversary of its founding. Especially would I recognize the presence here of 12 students and four faculty advisers from the Community Colleges at Ashland, Henderson, Covington, and Cumberland.

Frankly, I asked you to have lunch with Mrs. Oswald and me here today—on the 99th anniversary of the University's founding—so that we may coordinate our thinking on just what it is we are celebrating, when one year from today, we officially open a year-long observance of the Centennial. All of us recognize, I think, that it is customary and appropriate that institutions of higher learning observe their Centennial Year with programs signifying past achievements while at the same time looking to opportunities in the future. And I don't need to tell you people of the lateness of the hour at which we began revising and implementing the plans submitted to us early in 1961 by the Committee of Fifteen for the proper observance of this historic event.

Many of you have been hard at work now for several months planning a series of programs including the securing of Centennial Professors, the planning of Centennial Conferences, the writing and designing of Centennial Publications, and the planning of appropriate ceremonial occasions to celebrate our centennial. I am aware of your efforts and deeply appreciate the energies and talents which are going into the planning of this significant program.

#### Recognizes Patterson, Miller

At this point I would like to recognize the work done by the Centennial Coordinator, Dr. J. W. Patterson, and the Assistant Coordinator, Jerry Miller. They have been of tremendous help and we would not nearly be so far along without these two people.

I am confident that in spite of the rather late beginning we will emerge with a series of programs which will permit the University to call attention to a century of fulfilled hope on which

to base plans for its second century of service to the State and nation.

My concern now is that we not yield to the temptation during our Centennial Year and spend most of our time recalling the achievements of the Century now being concluded—though some reflection on our record of the past is in order and will reveal many significant accomplishments. But let the major emphasis be, and let us underscore here today, the fact that at this particular juncture in our history, the University of Kentucky is characterized by rapid growth and significant change and that our Centennial Observance should be a time for us to emphasize the vital role of scholarship in today's world, and revitalize and rededicate the University as a whole to the problems which lie ahead—dedicated to the idea that a strong and growing University is vital to a strong and growing Commonwealth.

Today, then, I would like to speak with you about the challenge the Centennial Observance poses to us, and hopefully, as I discuss this challenge, I can indicate to some extent, how the Centennial celebration itself can help us face up to our problems through adequate planning—not only those of an immediate nature but also those in the future.

First, I should like to discuss the significance of the Centennial, as I see it, in the context of the problems we face.

Milton Eisenhower, recently noted: "If the Land-Grant idea had not been conceived, if a handful of men with vision and daring spirits had not recognized the crucial needs of the 1860's and worked incessantly to meet those needs—I venture to say that this nation might well have been overtaken and engulfed by a tide of history."

Milton Eisenhower was referring to the great impact which the Land-Grant Act of 1862 had on American education as we moved from a concept of education for the few, and of a classical nature, to the concept of education for all and an education which meets the needs of society. Involved in this is the idea that a university must be both a leader and servant of society. It is even fair to say, I think, that the truly American character of the university came with the advent of the land-grant college. Now, over a hundred years later, we face anew the challenge of the land-grant idea. This is the time for higher education to assert its leadership more vigorously, to bring its resources to bear more forcibly on current problems—in order that society might truly benefit.



DR. JOHN W. OSWALD

In fact this is not just a desirable goal but an essential fact.

#### Not Just For Elite

We have come to accept the idea that education is not just for the privileged—the elite—that it should be available to all in the development of their talents. But at the same time, we must hold steadfastly to the concept of academic excellence. We must search for quality in education as we open the door to quantity. The challenge posed by these two ideals is enormous; it presents, perhaps, even a stormier tide of history than this country faced in 1862.

We know that by 1970 more than 6 million persons will be qualified for and seeking admittance to our colleges and universities. There are now over four million. College enrollments in 1970 will be nearly 100 percent higher than in 1955. Seymour Harris, a Harvard economist, estimates that the total cost of financing American higher education will double between 1963 and 1970. Our problems at the University of Kentucky roughly parallel those of the national scene. By 1975, for example, our enrollment may well reach 18,000 and there will be 8.5 million in colleges. With this dramatic increase in numbers of students, of course, will come a corresponding increase in faculty members.

As I have said many times in the past few months, I came from a state keenly aware of the need for planning; for the state of California—with the great number of persons moving into the state as well as the tremendous increase in population through higher birth rates—we often say that if one is not 15 years ahead in his planning, he is 15 years behind. My plea today is

that we make our Centennial Year the greatest planning period in our history.

Let us begin to plan now, and in 1965, for the enrollments of 1975; let us plan to both teach and house the incoming students. Let us plan now to provide the kind of leadership demanded and expected of a state university through expanded programs of research and services; let us plan now to extend the original concept of the land-grant college, that of service to modern society—for the problems to be solved are endless—traffic control, urbanization, slums, use of leisure time, only to name a few.

To be sure, our planning is already underway at the University of Kentucky. I think the trustees took a significant step in January with the establishment of a distinctive community college system within our University. This system in fact was proposed on the assumption that it would become a valuable instrument in helping to preserve the most sacred tenet of American educational philosophy—that each individual should be provided the maximum opportunity to educate himself to the limit of his capacity. It is my belief that this system will help us move toward the Southern Regional Education Board's twin goals of 1. 'Full Opportunity' with 2. 'excellence.'

In addition, we have recently adopted appointment and promotion procedures which, hopefully, will help to promote the kind of academic environment which will lead to the retention and recruitment of the highest quality faculty. Our new policy is a standardized appointment and promotion procedure on a total University, cross-college basis. This process brings the faculty into an active role in considerations of appointments and promotion, stresses quality in teaching and research, and involves procedures which bring together related disciplines from various parts of the University.

#### Calls For Self-Examination

At the same time we are in the process of self-examination. It is my hope that by early summer we can submit the blueprint of a 12-year academic plan that will take a close look at our entire range of activities—teaching, research, and public service and provide us with wise guidance as

we embark on the University's second century.

And so, my challenge to you on this 99th observance of our founding, is to make the year of 1965 the revolutionary year in our history.

To the faculty, I challenge you to a complete self-examination of our academic program and your role in it. I call upon you to redefine your objectives and underscore your faith in the great traditions of liberal education and scholarship; I ask you to reaffirm your interest in and increase your contributions to the world's knowledge.

To the trustees, I challenge you to help us maximize our dual roles as both servant and leader of society. As we immerse ourselves in every facet of society, we must at the same time play the role of the critic, the observer, the evaluator of society. I call upon the trustees to help us remain free while we serve. We shall also call upon you to help us, of course, find the necessary support to pay for the increased costs of an expanded enrollment, an expanded faculty, expanded facilities, expanded research, and greatly expanded services. We ask for your continued support and understanding as we come to you with new programs and new demands on our resources.

To our alumni, I challenge you to a re-examination of your thinking in regard to the role that the alumni should play in University affairs. I challenge you to accept, during 1965, the reality that the margin necessary to provide the excellence to go along with growth in numbers, will have to come from alumni and friends. The year 1965 is the moment for our alumni to grasp this challenge, meet it, and give the University the boost it needs at this juncture in its history.

#### Challenges Student Body

And to the students, I challenge you to make a major contribution to the total intellectual climate on our campus in 1965. I challenge you to maximize the opportunities which will come your way through your contacts with distinguished visiting professors and other eminent personalities who will be visiting our campus; but at the same time, I challenge you to come forth with programs of your own that will make our students keenly aware that a University is a community of scholars—programs which will excite our appetites in asking questions and in communicating with other scholars.

To all of us, I issue this challenge—that we make the Centennial Year the period to wage a major battle against what Richard Hofstadter has called anti-intellectualism in American life. Through stepped-up interaction with the people of the state, let us seek to wipe out all resentment and suspicion of the life of the mind. The result, hopefully, will be a citizenry better informed on the roles of the University in this rapidly changing Commonwealth, and a faculty and administration better equipped to render maximum services to the people we serve.

If we accept these challenges, the future we seek for higher education will be much more predictable. We'll meet quantity education with quality; we'll expand our research facilities and opportunities; we'll expand our services to this state and nation; in short, we'll maximize our dual role of servant and leader in this state. Why? Clark Kerr, President of the University of California, has suggested the answer: "Torn by change, a university has the stability of freedom. Though it has not a single soul to call its own, its members pay their devotions to truth."

I would conclude with a re-statement of the Centennial theme—the aspiration for achievement in the future coupled with favor for the traditions of the past—and so "This Is The Pathway To The Stars."

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# Faculty, Students, Trustees, Alumni Respond

Following is the text of the response to the President's Centennial Challenge by Dr. Thomas Clark, chairman of the Faculty Centennial Committee:

It is indeed a privilege for members of the present faculty to have the honor of closing the first century of this University's history. It is an even greater privilege to help launch it into the second century. For almost 150 years a group of faculty members have labored industriously to bring the University of Kentucky up to a high standard of excellence which would make it worthy of a major celebration. In these years an extensive amount of self-examination and soul-searching has taken place. We have sought to establish new guides, new objectives, and new approaches to the century-old challenges which have confronted this and all other state universities.

We can take deep satisfaction that in our self-appraisals we are able to list these assets: A library that is well into its second million volumes, a faculty that is productive and festive to be at the essential tasks of a modern university; of teaching and research, of research facilities of various and expanding sorts.

A University Press that is capable of giving scholarly works wide distributions in this day of high productive potential. But most precious of all the University launches itself into its second century with a student body that is eager, well-motivated, and deeply challenged by the pressures of the age itself. This is the heart challenge to the faculty. When a professor stops to give thought to the enormous possibilities of his work in the classroom at this great moment in an world civilization he is at once dazzled and awed by the limitless demands upon his talents.

We enter our second century with a Kentucky society well-conditioned to accept the challenges of higher education. The central ideals and concepts of a people's state university have been hardened in the furnace of rugged experience. We no longer have to sell the basic ideal, but only by constant vigilance, eternal testing, a willingness to accept fresh ideas, and with courage enough to dream collectively can a university and its people grow in maturity. It is fortunate that we close an old century and open a new one in a high state of fermentation. As a faculty we accept the high challenge to excellence in all our endeavors in setting a high standard of accomplishment in these important transitional years. The responsibility of challenge, however, rests with the faculty.

Thus we ask administration and student body to join us in building up from a century-old foundation a university that makes its most enduring accomplishments in the areas of exploration, discovery, and liberal education fitted to the needs of an ever-growing complete society. Most of all this faculty challenges its own membership, the administration, and the student body to open the new century with tolerant minds that will encourage free investigation, to encourage worthy and free publication of valid results of research, and to pursue the exploration of ideas no matter how unpopular they might be. For the faculty and the University, Mr. President, we do indeed look to the stars.

The response to the President's Centennial Challenge by Robert Hillenmeyer, speaking for the Board of Trustees:

It is with the deepest sense of responsibility and enthusiasm that I accept this challenge on behalf of the trustees. May we have the vision and understanding to meet this charge.

As our University approaches the second century of her existence, may we realize more clearly than ever before the importance of her role, and the magnitude of her responsibility as both servant and leader in our society.

May we have the wisdom to provide an atmosphere where the intellects of men may flourish in freedom—an atmosphere permeated with a desire for excellence.

May we not be discouraged by any limitations of the past, but rather encouraged by our successes. Let us dedicate ourselves to furthering the public understanding of the mission of our University, for when we have fully interpreted her role, we shall most certainly gain adequate support for the expansion of enrollment, faculty, research and services.

May we, as trustees, realize the privilege that is ours to be a part of one of life's great ventures—a free, growing and dynamic University. May we fully appreciate and enthusiastically accept the opportunity to join you. Mr. President, your administration, faculty, staff and students, in this beginning of a new era.

Let us hereby rededicate ourselves to accomplish this revolution and with God's help, know that we shall provide the example and leadership to meet these challenges.

Response to the President's Centennial Challenge by Gilbert Kingsbury, speaking for University alumni:

I feel an awesome responsibility in speaking for the alumni of the University of Kentucky.

In that group are about five of our most recent governors, a Pulitzer Prize Winner, several atomic scientists and about 15 presidents of colleges and about 15 presidents of colleges and universities.

On top of that, we have industrialists by the score, bankers by the dozens, and enough lawyers to confuse any issue.

I say I'm awed—but actually I cite those facts and vague figures only to prove that we—who have been fortunate enough to have attended the University of Kentucky—have taken away from its classroom and campus much more than we can ever repay. Perhaps some of us have not attained the fame of others. But we all have taken a profit from our all too short stay.

And Dr. Oswald is correct. We must change our approach. We must meet the challenge.

For too long—we have been chanting the mournful tones of Jeremiah, lamenting this, or lamenting that.

It is now time—that we recognize our heritage and our debt. It is now time—that we don the robes of Joshua, that we bring out the trumpets of praise and send tumbling down the walls of provincialism and isolation that have enclosed us.

Our nostalgia—should be converted to a burning emotion. We should stoke the fires of that emotion with facts and figures. And we should go forth—burn-

ing with a desire to give to our alma mater—and to our Commonwealth—that which is her just due.

I have but one request to make of Dr. Oswald.

Lay on, McOswald, and damned be he—the alumnus—who first cries—I gave enough.

In other words, we bare ourselves and invite you to give us the large economy-size needle—where it will draw the blood of service.

We are with you.

Response to the President's Centennial Challenge by James Svava, co-chairman of the Student Centennial Committee:

President Oswald has made a three-part challenge to the students: to make a major contribution to the total intellectual climate on our campus, to formulate programs to make the students aware that a university is a community of scholars, and to increase the communication between students and professors. Not only do we accept the challenge, but also we are grateful that such a challenge has been made.

In a way, participation in the Centennial Observance is more important to the members of the Centennial Class than it could be for the other committees. Although trustees, faculty, alumni and students alike share in the hopes for the University, the Class of 1965 from which the Student Centennial Committee was chosen has only one more full year at the University, and we would have been disappointed to have missed the Centennial. It gives us the opportunity to formulate plans which will be thorough rather than piecemeal, broad in scope rather than limited, permanent rather than stop-gap.

To those of us who entered the University in 1961 who were concerned about improving the University, it seemed as if our four years would end like a poorly constructed play in which changes are not carried to the desired end and themes are not fully developed. One that would end on a note of incompletion and frustration rather than accomplishment.

When we entered the University of Kentucky, we could see the results of the transformation from a student body wont to emphasize the social sphere of the campus over all other to a student body concerned with serious study. Though an improvement, the presence of grade-oriented studiers is only the pre-condition for developing the intellectual climate in which interested, inquisitive, responsive

students participate in the free exchange of knowledge and ideas.

We discovered that we could not merely add to the student intellectual life, but would have to do much in creating it. Our attempts, however, were not united, our resources limited, and our goal only vaguely defined.

Then during the third act of our undergraduate drama, the situation changed. Suddenly, descending from the sky with the keys to the president's office in one hand and a calendar in the other, a virtual "deus ex machina" appeared. Probably . . . Aristotle would have criticized such a development in a literary work, but in this real-life drama leadership and inspiration from an unexpected source are to be appreciated, not criticized.

And so, the challenge implicit in the 100th anniversary having been articulated and incorporated into an overall plan for the expansion of the University, act three will end with the student-characters working and planning, and the final act will unfold in a setting of celebration and purposeful change. The work will end for us not in discouragement, but in a spirit of optimism.

Thus, to the members of the Student Committee and the members of the Centennial Class this observance offers the desired chance to make both substantial and irreversible changes primarily to strive for the creation of a viable intellectual life among students before we graduate. President Oswald, we accept the challenge to contribute to the realization of the goals we share for the University of Kentucky during what is the school's 100th and our final year.

Response to the President's Centennial Challenge by Sandy Brock, co-chairman of the Student Centennial Committee:

The observance of the Centennial Year of the University of Kentucky is to be not only a time of recognition of past accomplishments; it is to be a time of evaluation; it is to be a time of initiation of sustaining programs for the future—a future which is always a challenge because it is ever before us.

We, as students, consider it an honor to be a minute part of this never-ending transition. It is my privilege, at this time, to present the members of the Student Centennial Committee.

University of Kentucky, Lexington: Annette Armstrong, Kenneth Brandenburg, Bill Grant, Keith Hagan, Kathy Kelly, Trudy Mascin, James May, Mary Marvin Porter, John Stadler, Mike Stanley, Annette Westphal, James Wheeler, Ben Williams.

Northern Community College, Covington: David Monhollen, chairman; Breck Carr, Judy Rottinghaus, Charles Talbert, faculty.

Ashland Community College, Ashland: Janice Paye Brown, chairman; Sharon Barrow, Robin Kay Keyser; George Edwards, faculty.

Northwest Community College, Henderson: Gene Clabes, chairman; Lynn Chadwell, Laurie Patterson; Mrs. Dorothy Tapp, faculty.

Southern Community College, Cumberland: Sharon Bach, chairman; Kenneth Howard, Prisella Hall; Stanley Larson, faculty.

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# Culture Comes To The Coed

The University's culture campaign has taken a promising step forward with the recent addition of the Blazer Hall Seminar to its curriculum.

Supervised by Dr. Ben Black of the English Department, the class will discuss two contemporary novels, chosen by the students, enrolled in the course. Classes meet on alternate Mondays from 7 to 9 p.m. for one credit.

From the enthusiastic response with which the program was received, it seems that such a course is a welcome attempt to improve the social and cultural atmosphere of the dormitory.

One outstanding feature of the seminar is its invasion into the very homes of the students. Culture comes to the coed.

The colloquium emphasis informality and departure from the normal classroom atmosphere in a laudable experiment to make learning fun.

If this course proves successful—and we believe it will—future plans include expansion into other areas of interest, and into other dormitories.

From comments in an open hearing of the Special Committee on Student Achievement last semester, it became apparent that the students, as well as members of the faculty, deplored the University's relative shortage of intellectual inspiration. Now, something is being done about it.

One course is not an answer to those who criticize the University's lack of intellectual stimulation, but it is a pioneer program—an important beginning.

# Student Diplomatic Teams Needed For Troubled Areas

By TOM DEVRIES

Collegiate Press Service Bureau Chief

NEW YORK—The day we spoke the papers carried stories of disturbances in Panama and Ghana. They were linked, our host said, by the fact that students in both countries were involved.

Richard Steere Aldrich, cousin of Nelson Rockefeller and member of the New York City Council, leaned back in his chair and started talking about his 12 years in Latin America.

"There I saw a youth movement concerned on a daily basis with the problems of their nation," he said. "The students and young people are important in a lot of countries—an elite group, and we don't pay enough attention to that."

Richard Aldrich thinks we should pay attention to the students and he thinks we should use our own students to make the contact.

He may be one of these thinkers who are not remembered because they have an idea so obvious that most people will think they had it first. He wants to put students on diplomatic teams.

Aldrich might be forgotten, but he might also get his idea put into effect. We are told he is usually successful. We had dropped in to see him in his basement offices at City Hall after reading an article he had written for the Herald-Tribune, and we asked him about the chances of his plan being put into action.

With the Peace Corps so successful an amenable audience can be found, he said and went back to talking about the Latin American students.

"The politically conscious and active student, especially in the underdeveloped countries, are in the main idealists," he said. "They see the plight of their people and will not resign themselves to it. Conservative or liberal, Christian Democrat or Communist, these students are radical. They have little use for authority."

Aldrich thinks a lot of our trouble is that we have been sending experienced but older diplomats to deal with 20-year-old rebels. "It is difficult enough for many American par-

ents to talk to their children at the age of majority and that much harder for middle-aged American diplomats to talk to foreign insurgent youths like those in Panama."

Aldrich is not middle-aged; he is 40—perhaps close enough to his student days at Yale to remember and close enough to maturity to appreciate them. He is a budding Republican politician and a vice president of International Basic Economy Corporation which has investments all over South America. He is the kind of liberal Republican for whom a party label is more convenient than necessary, and he sounds like he wants to put his plan to work.

"I know there are people trained," he said and we mentioned the U.S. National Student Association. "Exactly. Why do we waste these people?"

He does not stop with suggestion that recently graduated students should be sent on trouble-shooting missions. "Our business abroad should be to head off brush fires," he had written. "Since many of them spring from the impulses of students, there should be qualified young Americans occupying special student affairs positions in practically every embassy we have."

"The problem now is," he told us, "that diplomacy is carried on at levels that don't represent a complete spectrum of ideas of a country."

He went back to talking about Panama. "In discussing the disturbances there I found that most people looked at the student demonstrations as a symptom instead of part of the disease." They passed it off as Communist agitation, he said.

Aldrich relaxed and told us he had talked to Gov. Rockefeller who was "interested in the idea," and we recalled that John Kennedy had made the Peace Corps a major plank in his campaign platform. Next Aldrich plans to take his idea on a promotional tour of the State Department.

"I'm looking forward to seeing this idea implemented," he said, and we walked out thinking he might see it at that.

# LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"I'M MAKING A SPECIAL EFFORT TO IMPROVE MY EXAM SCORES! I'M HURRYING TO GET A SEAT NEXT TO 'EINSTEIN' VAN BROCK."

# The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Entered at the post office at Lexington, Kentucky as second class matter under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published four times a week during the regular school year except during holidays and exams. Subscription rates: \$7 a school year; 10 cents a copy from files.

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# A Plea For Decency

Even those hardened by the glorification of violence in fictional presentations on their television screens must have been shocked by the horrible shots in the newsreels of what is going on in Kwilu province in the Congo. Cannot such violence be stopped?

Of course the vast majority of Africans are asking the same question, too, for the decency in the average African is as strong as in the average individual anywhere. They can

ask what about the current Auschwitz trials in West Germany? What about brutality at the British-run Hola detention camp in Kenya within the last decade or French treatment of Algerians up to 1960? Or the incidents in Alabama and Mississippi? Or the treatment of blacks by whites in South Africa?

The incidents from Kwilu have been widely reported as caused by crazed Africans led by a Peking-trained revolutionary, Pierre Mulele, killing for the sake of killing—particularly missionaries—in the name of Communist ideology. And Congolese Army action against such savagery can be represented as the moving in of the forces of law and order. It is no defense of Mr. Mulele's actions to say after those television newsreel shots: what law and what order?

If Westerners are prompt to identify Mr. Mulele's incitement as Communist, Africans—without any hints from Peking or Moscow—will be no less prompt to identify with the West those Congolese Army excesses. General Mobutu, commander of the Congolese Army, and his civilian chiefs are seen by Africans as inclined to play the West's game.

Certainly, these incidents—and others of late in Africa—show that Peking is ready to incite the worst elements in Africa to cause trouble, for Chinese Communist ends. (That, however, does not mean any ideological commitment by such elements to the Communist cause.) But if the West wants to avoid stoking the resultant flames, it must use its influence with those governments whose ear it has to make them observe as far as possible the elementary rules of decency in dealing with the African rank and file.

From *The Christian Science Monitor*

# Campus Parable

"It's a miracle!" How easily we say it!

Two 19-year-old brothers grin at their doctor from their beds in a hospital room.

Assuring them that the transplant operation was a success, he adds, "But remember, you have only one kidney apiece now, so take care."

"Thanks, o' boy," says the one to the other. "Your kidney saved my life, you know."

"That's O.K.," comes the answer. "Thank the Lord I had two good ones."

"Thank the Lord!" How often we forget to do that for the borrowed time on which we are living!

Ten men on a dusty road. Lepers. Then a miracle! Jesus healed them. Off they hurried to show themselves to the priest. Only one came back to give thanks.

We're all living "on borrowed time." What are the years of our life if not a period of grace provided by God through the miracle of redemption by which we have been healed of the leprosy of sin!

R. L. BENTRUP

Pastor

Saint John's Lutheran Church



## Greeks And Discrimination

## There Are Rights And Rights

By DAVID V. HAWPE  
Kernel Managing Editor

Social revolution marked the year 1963, and reverberations from the struggle for equality were evident in the Greek world. At campuses around the country students asked the most penetrating of questions: "Is it right to discriminate?" Letters to the editor in numerous campus publications defended social groups' right to free association. Others asked, "What has become of Greek devotion to democracy?"

One Syracuse undergraduate, David Borthwick, put it this way: "I think by definition the Greek system is a system of walls . . . it is not one individual's choosing his friends on the basis of worth, but the house as a whole determining who shall be the friends of its members."

Others believe selectivity of membership is the heart of Greek life, without which it would cease to exist, and with which there is no room for compromise. Philip Samos, at the University of Wisconsin, said of administration-controlled membership policies, ". . . at this point the fraternity members cease to really choose their new members, and fraternity as it is known today ceases to exist."

Writing in the same publication, Kenneth A. Collins made this assertion: "Entrance into a

fraternity is not a right. The fanatics who want to ban discrimination have not come up with a solid argument yet."

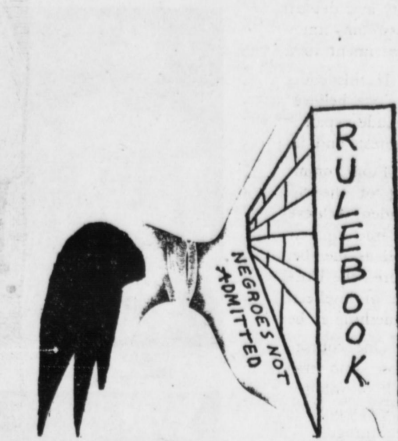
An article in the University of Chicago newspaper cited the report most used by critics of Greek discrimination: ". . . the immediate issue of admitting Negroes (is) something that cannot be put off much longer in light of what has happened in the south since March (1963)."

The same writer laments the fact that, too often, fraternities will answer this challenge by appealing to the possibility of censure by "national" if discriminatory clauses are violated.

It is conceded that many fraternities' membership requirements bar non-Christians, non-whites, or both. Some must submit the names of prospective members to central offices for approval; nationals then reject those not meeting "socially acceptable" requirements written into some groups' rules.

It is also conceded that local fraternities do not always heed national requirements, and this has led in some cases to the dropping of affiliation with nationals by local chapters. There is internal pressure in some fraternities to have discriminatory clauses removed.

The question thus becomes not only discrimination versus non-



discrimination, but also autonomy versus national control.

Yet another aspect of the problem is the parent institution. Many schools have passed anti-discrimination regulations, and chapters violating them have been removed from campuses. At other schools, administrations foster growth and improvement

in the system without turning attention to membership.

Finally, there is unity among Greeks. Although characterized by intense loyalty to his own group, the Greek will usually rise to defend the system when it is under criticism. As a whole, Greeks are dedicated to the preservation of their "way of life." They believe it is beneficial to those who participate and to the campuses where it operates.

Thus, we find Greeks beset by pressures from within the chapter, from independent critics, from national, from the administration, and from other Greeks. The problems are (1) shall the fraternity remain private and selective, (2) shall the Negro drive for social acceptance be ignored, (3) shall the local chapter accept control by national, (4) shall the school dictate to the chapter, and (5) shall the chapter defend the system in order to protect Greek unity.

These are generalizations, however, and each fraternity at each campus is effected by the problems to varying degrees.

Nor are the problems confined to fraternities. Their sister organizations, sororities, are faced with similar difficulties. Nor are the problems primarily geographical. They occur everywhere.

Greeks at the University of Wisconsin are presently facing a crisis of just the kind described. They recently won faculty permission to find their own method for meeting university demands that chapters be free from outside influence.

The student newspaper says, "The university fears such influence could lead to discrimination based upon race, color, creed, or national origin."

Jane Rosenbaum, former Pan Hellenic president at Wisconsin, told a faculty committee that fraternities and sororities are ". . . opposed to working with the University on this." She added, "We (the Greeks) can work faster alone."

The Wisconsin Faculty Committee on Human Rights, which pressed for action by the Greeks, has been under pressure from the university's board of regents to achieve local autonomy in the chapters as soon as possible. The committee thinks this should be in four or five years. The Greeks think eight or nine years is a more reasonable goal.

Predictably, the situation has touched off a running debate in the student newspaper, with independents leveling charges and Greeks erecting defenses.

In addition to examples mentioned in the first article of this series, there are many other controversies that can be cited. For example, this fall on the West Coast the problem led to expulsion of sorority chapters from Long Beach State College campus. Six sorority chapters at Portland (Ore.) State College were

suspended by the school this year, and at the University of Oregon a Negro student charged the fraternity system with discrimination.

At Portland, President Bradford Millar suspended the sororities after talks between college officials and sorority representatives failed to convince him that no discrimination existed on the basis of color in rush and pledge activities.

The action came following what Millar called "The complete rejection by all sororities of two eminently qualified Negro applicants. Suspended were Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Omicron Pi, Alpha Phi, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Zeta, and Pi Beta Phi.

At Long Beach, the school withdrew recognition from six of its seven sororities for failing to comply with campus rushing rules. The six groups withdrew from campus-supervised rushing without consulting the college.

Spokesmen for the school said the sororities sent letters to members stating that off-campus rushing would avoid compliance with a proposed anti-discrimination rule effective next September (1964).

The sororities were Alpha Phi, Delta Delta Delta, Delta Zeta, Gamma Phi Beta, Sigma Kappa, and Zeta Tau Alpha.

At Oregon, a Negro student, Herb Sanders, said he was dropped from rush by all but two fraternities, and that those two claimed they could not accept him, lest they lose their national affiliation.

Sanders said, "I see no way for a Negro to become a member of a fraternity unless the present system is changed." The Oregon Board of Education ruled a year ago that discrimination in fraternities and sororities must be outlawed.

At the University of Vermont the problem took a different turn. There the Interfraternity Council voted to eliminate use of blackface make-up and kinky-haired wigs as part of costumes in the annual "Kake Walk" celebration. The school paper said IFC felt these practices, ". . . could be construed as being offensive to some members of our community." It added that no offense was intended.

Naturally this touched off another round of criticism and report. A columnist in the school paper said of fraternities, "If I can't sell them to you as social security, then you just won't be sold." On the same page, a fraternity president was quoted, saying, ". . . the students realize that without fraternities this campus would be even duller than it is now."

What about positive examples? One such is the University of Texas' IFC's rush policy. IFC President Tommy Cauthorn recently said his group recognized

Continued on Page 8

## Part Two

## Greeks: A National Controversy

By SID MOODY  
Associated Press Writer

The group-centered way of life brings the Greeks their best deserved laurel—campus leadership.

"They (Greeks) exert a very important influence because of the very nature of the people who seek membership," said Dean Glen Nygreen of Kent State University. "They are the most active."

At Ohio State 20 percent of the students are Greeks, yet of 200 leaders of extra-curricular organizations, only five or so are non-Greeks. This disproportion is repeated on campus after campus.

They are joiners. "They want involvement," said one educator. In some colleges, however, they are also proscribed by fraternity rules that require members to go out for campus organizations and award points for doing so. The house with the most points gets a trophy.

This appalls the bearded non-conformist, but there are serious educators who think it may be beneficial.

"You might say the fraternity is the training ground in college for the organizational man," says President John Millett of Ohio's Miami University. "I happen to think that this . . . is useful rather than harmful."

But anyone who concludes all Greeks think, act, and look like right down to their dirty white bucks risks the embarrassment of Jan Garrett, president of the Michigan State University Young Socialists. He is convinced today's Greeks are tomorrow's "organizational bureaucrats" but has to live with the unsettling fact that a recent leader of the group was a sorority girl.

For certainly seven million Greeks can't all be snobbish, three-button suit, no-padded-shoulder copies of each other. They are probably as diverse as seven million plumbers or bank vice presidents. What worries some of their critics is that, despite their diversity, they too often speak in one voice—or not at all. As a group they seem to have surprisingly little to say publicly on national issues, one way or another.

Yet this silence can sometimes be deceptive. When the University of Georgia integrated two

years ago, the fraternities did nothing other than increase study hall hours. This was not, as might be viewed from certain northern points, failure to speak out, but an effort to avoid the violence that came later to Oxford, Miss.

Despite the heckling of the anti-Greek chorus, fraternities are not unwanted. On the contrary. A national survey of college deans showed they would like to have 500 more fraternity chapters added in the next five years. A building boom is already underway.

At Penn State, which has 54 chapters, fraternities have spent \$1.16 million on construction and repair in the last two years. Arizona State recently completed new fraternity construction totaling \$2.5 million. Stanford has just completed a \$1,500,000 Fraternity Quadrangle and has begun another—with outdoor barbecue pits for each house.

This means desperately needed housing—usually at private expense—for colleges facing the swift swelling of enrollment. And the enrollment itself means more members for the fraternities to help meet their own rising costs.

But money and barbecue pits will not be the saving of the fraternity system. The growing challenge before them today is to prove they are a desirable adjunct to the educational process, a challenge the Greeks are beginning to respond to.

"Once the classes are out and the students go over the hill, we feel we've lost them," said a Williams professor. "I think there are some Chi Psi's who don't ever leave the house except for classes. They're so happy just being Chi Psi's."

It was to break down this insularity, primarily, that Williams decided after years of wrestling with the fraternity issue to order the houses off campus effective by 1966. They will be replaced by social units of 100 students or so which will house and feed their residents, provide, besides social facilities for beer and cheer—culture.

A unit, for instance, might have a chamber music recital after dinner or a professor living in the building or an art exhibition in the commons room. "Even if the student was tone deaf and

hated art he'd at least have to look at a picture or hear a few notes on his way out the door," said the professor.

Angry alumni charged Williams with playing big brother. One irate grad even compared the system to the Chinese communes. Many Greeks felt Williams has turned off the mainstream of American college life and is headed over the water falls. Yet a sizeable number of schools have written Williams for details about its perilous experiment and are watching closely to see how it will come out. Others are doing more than watching.

Brown has told its fraternities to get their marks up or get out. Bowdoin, still pro-fraternity, nonetheless thinks its seniors would do better to live away from the fraternities in a more academic atmosphere and is building a 14-story univory tower—the tallest New England building north of Boston—to accommodate them. Vanderbilt is building handsome new fraternities—but the university will own them and brothers will sleep in dorms. Penn is also planning social units a la Williams, but will also retain its 37 fraternities—if they maintain satisfactory standards.

These scattered reforms don't yet form a definite trend. Nor do they indicate the fraternity on the whole hasn't done well. They indicate some educators want it to do better.

They feel the fraternities' potential is great: to expand their philosophy of brother-help-brother from the social to the academic realm, to add lectures by visiting speakers, good library facilities, and even resident professors to stimulate thought and conversation in a uniquely relaxed atmosphere.

"We are almost yearning for them to succeed," said an administrator at Michigan.

And the Greeks can point justifiably to their long history of teaching self-government to the nation's youth; to making, at their best, substantial contributions to their members' social development and to serving as a focus to school loyalty and spirit.

While it is under pressure, the decline and fall of the Greek empire is not yet.

## Wildcats Jump To Second In Polls

Well, it never seems to fail. On the day that Kentucky's Wildcats make their move in the press ratings, they always seem to come out on the short end of the score directly afterwards.

This theory held true again Monday as the Wildcats moved from third to second in the Associated Press rating, and then dropped a 65-59 decision to the Crimson Tide of Alabama.

Earlier in the season, Kentucky jumped from obscurity to the No. 1 rating only to be immediately knocked off by Georgia Tech and Vanderbilt in successive games.

UCLA's all-conquering Bruins, rolling unchecked toward the first undefeated season among major college basketball powers in seven years, remained the No. 1 team in the nation in the latest Associated Press poll while turning in the most impressive report card of the season.

The Bruins received 38 first-place votes from a special nationwide panel of 42 sports writers and sports casters, grabbing second place on the other four ballots. It was the first time UCLA had been either first or second on all report cards.

UCLA brought its record to 22-0 last week by beating Stanford 100-88, and moved still another step closer toward becoming the first team since North Carolina in 1956-57 to go through an en-

tire season undefeated. The Bruins have only four games remaining, against teams they already have beaten—Washington, Washington State, California and Southern California.

While UCLA dominated the balloting at the top of list, there was considerable elbowing from the second to ninth spots, and a returnee took over as the No. 10 team. Loyola of Chicago rejoined the elite after impressive 92-83 and 99-81 victories over Bowling Green and Marquette, respectively.

Kentucky, boosting its record to 20-3 with a pair of triumphs, grabbed two first-place votes and took over the No. 2 spot while Michigan dropped to third off an 89-75 loss to Minnesota. Duke held the fourth spot while Wichita moved up to No. 5.

### AP's Top Ten

	Won	Lost	Pts.
1. UCLA (38)	22	0	416
2. Kentucky (2)	20	2	356
3. Michigan (1)	18	3	332
4. Duke	18	4	258
5. Wichita	19	5	225
6. Oregon State (1)	23	3	195
7. Davidson	21	3	136
8. Villanova	19	3	124
9. DePaul	18	2	95
10. Chicago Loyola	17	5	40

Other teams receiving votes, in alphabetical order: Arizona State U., Bradley, Drake, Kansas State, New Mexico, New York U., Ohio U., Ohio State, Providence, St. Bonaventure, Seattle, Texas A&M, Texas Western, Utah, Utah State, Vanderbilt.

### Six Years To Ace

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP) — Ike Nash said he's going back to work. He scored his hole-in-one. Six years ago, he sold his coal business and retired to the golf course. He said he'd return to work as soon as he made a hole-in-one. He made it—on the 120-yard, 11th hole at Chattanooga's Brainerd Golf Course.

The next day, he said, he was looking for a job.

## 'Bama Bumps Kentucky, Conference Race Tightens

It's official . . . Alabama is no longer a doormat in SEC basketball.

They proved beyond all doubt that their surprise win over Georgia Tech last Saturday night was no fluke. For the second time within three days, the Crimson Tide polished a highly touted conference team in fine fashion.

Monday night's victims were the Kentucky Wildcats. They were running tops in the conference with a 10-2 mark and were ranked second nationally until swarmed by the Tide.

Alabama cast their lots as SEC spoilers by bouncing Tech and Kentucky, and gave indications of better things to come with the likes of J. W. Berry and Bob Andrews with 17 and 22 points re-

spectively. The Tide shot a pair of seven at the Wildcats, and the Kentuckians just couldn't shake the roll of fate.

Alabama burst out to a quick 7-0 lead, and then later held Kentucky scoreless while the Wildcats were taking seven shots at the basket without hitting one.

That was the story of the night. Alabama hit the craps, and Kentucky couldn't muster the Tide's zone.

It was through Mobley, Deeken, and Ishmael's efforts that Kentucky bounced to within one point at 56-55 with two minutes remaining.

The Kentucky surge fell short again as Cotton Nash came down and missed a 10-footer and Bob Andrews grabbed the rebound for Alabama in the waning moments.

This forced the Wildcats to foul late in the game, but they still had another chance. With 22 seconds left the Wildcats got possession and were only one point down.

Mobley came down and put up a long jumper that rimmed the basket, and it was all over.

All was not in vain for Kentucky, though, as arch-rival Georgia Tech was thwarted by Florida for its second conference loss in three days.

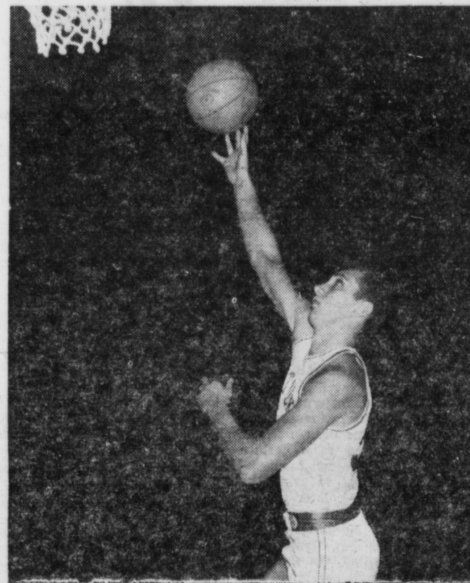
This threw the SEC race into quite a turmoil with numerous possibilities for titlist.

Here are the IF's. If Kentucky beats Tennessee Saturday afternoon, they will reign as conference.

Continued on Page 7



TERRY MOBLEY Hits Four Straight



TED DEEKEN Leads Wildcat Offense



ADOLPH RUPP Wildcats "Couldn't Hit"

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KRAUSS  
TINDER

## Dick Webb's MAMMOTH GARAGE

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CIRCLE 30'S BY-PASS at WINCHESTER RD.

WARNING! 'STRAIT-JACKET' VIVIDLY DEPICTS AX MURDERS!



## Campus Calendar

- Feb. 26—Greek Week discussion groups.
- Feb. 27—Concert, Isolde Ahlegrimm, Coliseum, 8:15 p.m. Spindletop Hall Bridge Night, 8 to 11.
- Feb. 28—Concert, Chad Mitchell Trio, Coliseum, 8 p.m.
- Feb. 29—Greek Week Dance.
- Feb. 29—Spindletop Hall Leap Year Dance, 9 to 11.
- Mar. 11—Stars in the Night.

STRAND NOW! At 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:10 and 9:35 p.m.  
"The Best Comedy Ever Made!"—Newsweek  
"TOM JONES" With ALBERT FINNEY  
BEN ALI  
TODAY! At 1:00, 3:00, 5:05, 7:05 and 9:05 p.m.  
NATALIE WOOD STEVE MCQUEEN in "Love With the Proper Stranger"

CINEMA Shows At 7:15 9:15  
School for Scoundrels  
Students With ID 75c  
OR HOW TO WIN without actually CHEATING!  
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TECHNICOLOR PANAVISION

Ashland THEATER  
— HELD OVER! — TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY  
"MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY"  
— Starring — MARLON BRANDO TREVOR HOWARD

# We're Goin' To Kansas Ci



# Track Fever Heightens—Olympics Approach

By FRANK ECK

AP Newsfeatures Sports Editor

In any Olympic year the trackmen seem to come out of the woodwork and the field athletes appear to drop out of the sky. It is no different this winter.

It is a long way to the Tokyo games next summer but many of the United States athletes who will make the trip will be seen in thinclads during the indoor season of two months.

Almost every meet director wants John Pennel, Bob Hayes and Jim Beatty to perform. They

have become magic names in the track and field picture.

Beatty has been around for a few years for he was a cross country star at North Carolina. However, he has to be acclaimed the best indoor miler in history. At the New York A. C. games last winter he lowered the world indoor record to 3:58.6.

In the Nationals last summer he finished fourth in Oregon's Doyol Burleson, Tom O'Hara of Loyola of Chicago and Marine Lt. Cary Weisiger. It is only natural that indoor meet directors are trying to get this quartet to accept invitations to the mile runs featuring track programs from Boston to Los Angeles.

Beatty, the 29-year-old 5-foot-6 Los Angeles insurance agent, has taken a liking to indoor meets. In the National AAU indoors last winter he covered the mile in 3:59. The year before he also broke four minutes indoors.

But it is Pennel and Hayes who have come to the front in track almost overnight. Pennel, a 22-year-old Miami student at Northeastern Louisiana State, had

a job vaulting 16 feet a year ago but when someone gave him a fiber glass stick the Florida lad seemed to get progressively better with each meet.

Pennel picked the right spot to become the first ever to pole vault 17 feet. He went three-quarters of an inch over that magical figure in a Miami meet last August.

Last July, when the experts were sizing up pole vaulters for the 1964 Olympics, Brian Sternberg, 20, of the University of Washington, and John Uelses were rated 1-2. Sternberg had just vaulted 16-8 but a few days later he broke his neck practicing on a trampoline and became partially paralyzed.

Hayes became the world's fastest human when he set a world record of 9.1 seconds in the 100-yard dash at the Nationals in St. Louis last June. He received the identical clocking in the semi-finals and finals. However, his 9.1 in the finals was disallowed because of a following wind of 7.77 mph.

Hurdler Hayes Jones of De-

troit and half-miler Bill Crothers of Canada and distance runner Bruce Kidd, Canada's top athlete for 1963, are others who are being invited to many indoor meets.

Five of the 19 programs under the direction of the National Indoor Track Meet Directors Association are listed for New York's Madison Square Garden. Two are set for the Boston Garden and two for the Los Angeles Sports Arena.

The season opened in Boston (Jan. 11) with the Massachusetts Knights of Columbus meet. The rest of the indoor schedule follows:

- Jan. 18—Los Angeles Invitational.
- Jan. 24—Telegram-Maple Leaf Games, Toronto.
- Jan. 30—Millrose Games, New York.
- Feb. 1—Boston AA Games.
- Feb. 7—Philadelphia Inquirer Games.
- Feb. 8—Los Angeles Times Meet.
- Feb. 11—Metropolitan Intercollegiate, 102nd Army, New York.
- Feb. 13—New York A.C. Games.

Feb. 15—Mason-Dixon Games, Louisville.

Feb. 15—Golden Gate Invitational, San Francisco.

Feb. 22—National AAU, New York

Feb. 27—New York K. of C. Meet.

Feb. 29—Heptagonal Games, Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

Feb. 29—All-Eastern Invitational, Baltimore.

March 6—Chicago Daily News Relays.

March 7—IC4A Championships, New York.

March 7—Milwaukee Journal Games.

Feb. 14—Cleveland K of C. Games

## Horizons '64

The Horizons '64 Lecture Series will present Richard E. Freeman, head of the University Art Department, at 4 p.m. today in Room 206 of the Student Center.

Mr. Freeman will discuss and show slides about "UK In Europe." The public is invited.

## Tide Tops UK

Continued from Page 6

ence champs no matter what the outcome of the other games may be.

But if Kentucky loses to the Vols, there are two playoff possibilities. Tennessee would have to beat Florida to require a playoff, or Georgia Tech would have to defeat Vanderbilt. If this is the case, there will be a three-way playoff.

If either Tech or Tennessee loses, they are out of the race. One consolation remains that no matter what Kentucky does, they are at least assured of a tie in the conference.

## SEC Standing

Team	Confer-		Over-	
	W	L	W	L
KENTUCKY	10	2	20	3
Ga. Tech	9	4	17	8
Tennessee	8	4	15	7
LSU	8	5	15	7
Georgia	8	5	12	12
Vanderbilt	7	6	18	6
Alabama	7	6	14	10
Ole Miss	6	7	9	12
Florida	5	8	11	9
Auburn	5	8	10	12
Miss. State	4	9	9	16
Tulane	0	13	0	22

## UK Signs Ohio Griddler

Dennis Drinnen, 17, an All-City selection from Loveland High School in Cincinnati has signed a grant-in-aid at the University.

Homer Rice, offensive backfield coach of the Wildcats, signed the 6-2, 230 pound tackle early this week.

Drinnen intends to major in history and education.

## All-Campus Sing Announced For April

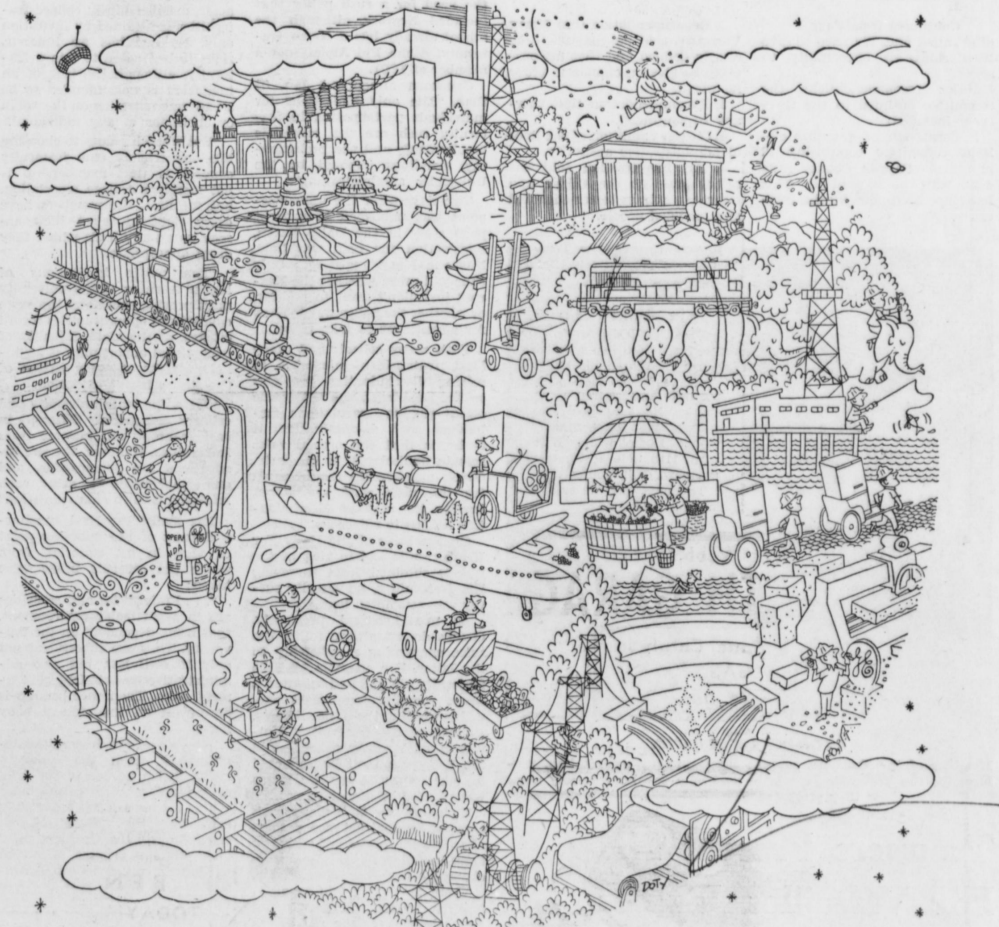
The All-Campus Sing sponsored by Phi Mu Alpha music fraternity will be held in Memorial Hall April 3, 1964, starting at 7 p.m. rather than the previously announced date.

There will be three divisions: Women's Chorus, Men's Chorus and Miscellaneous Groups. The Miscellaneous Division will include mixed chorus, trios, quartets, quintets, etc. Each group must sing a minimum of two songs.

There will be a 10 minute time limit, this includes the time getting on and off the stage. Instrumental accompaniment may be used. Any campus organization or independent group may enter. Additional rules will be announced later.

The winner of each division will receive a trophy which may be kept permanently only if that organization wins the given division two years consecutively. A smaller permanent trophy will be awarded to the runner-up in each division.

In the 1962 meeting at La Mesa (N.M.) Park, Galla Brass reared in the starting gate and fell backward, breaking the tall vertebrae. Her owners had the tall amputated to avoid risk to the spinal



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# Charges Prompt Kentucky Village Study

By LINDA MILLS  
Assistant Campus Editor

Widely publicized charges and denials, reports and counter-reports have prompted Gov. Breathitt to appoint a local committee to "interpret the program and needs of Kentucky Village."

In addition to the committee made up of "Fayette Countians and other residents of the immediate area," the Governor will ask the General Assembly to appoint a joint legislative committee to discuss the problem.

The committee will discuss the relative merits of conflicting reports on the juvenile detention institution outside Lexington and attempt to reconcile disagreements in reports presented by a Fayette County grand jury and the 12-member Kentucky Children's Advisory Council, appointed by the governor subsequent to the grand jury report.

The grand jury charged violation of the state merit system, confusion in authority, ineffectiveness of group therapy programs, and improper use of state funds, especially in regard to the institution-run dairy.

The jury recommended the immediate dismissal or suspension of four KV officials: Child Welfare Commis-

sioner Richard J. Clendenen; Lyle Lauber, director of Institutional Services for the State Child Welfare Department; Robert G. McClure, superintendent of KV; and Harry Vorath, director of group therapy at KV.

Clendenen claimed the reports represented a one-sided view and that he was denied a request to reappear before the grand jury before the investigation was completed.

Both he and McClure denied charges leveled at the institution.

McClure said he took orders only from his immediate superior, Lauber. (The report charged that group therapy director Vorath asserted influence over McClure). He denied charges that employees were dismissed without due cause and said group therapy was successful both at KV and other institutions.

Clendenen hinted that the report had political involvements and listed improvements in KV since 1960—improvement in education through hiring of remedial and home economics instructors, doubling of the social work staff (an increase of six workers, three with graduate training), elimination of prison clothes, and improved diet.

The 12-member Governor's Council disagreed with the grand jury report, saying they found no conditions which "could be called disgraceful" and no indication that

group therapy programs interfered with educational and vocational training.

Both reports emphasized overcrowding and underpaid, undertrained, and overworked staff members as keys to the problem.

The institution, originally designed to accommodate 250 persons, now houses more than 350. Two new camps, at Cumberland Lake and in Morgan County, will accommodate 45 boys when completed.

A new reception center to replace the old one at Lyndon is being built, and the old center may be used for a security center for more hardened offenders.

Associated Press writer Bob Cooper in a recent article mentioned that since its establishment in 1896 KV has been run by political appointees, many of whom have been removed before their programs have been given an adequate trial period.

KV officials and members of the Governor's Council cited friction between old employees and methods with newer employees and programs as a basis for conflict.

Rise in juvenile delinquency rates in the state and throughout the nation is also a basis for much of the conflict. Larger admittance per month disrupts KV programs and increases overcrowdedness, and limited funds prevent hiring of more and better-qualified staff members.

## Village Discipline Studied; Opinions Differ Greatly

Continued from Page 1  
disgruntled one. We tried to give both sides an opportunity to speak."

Major recommendations the committee outlined to the Governor included:

1. Formation of a strong citizens committee comprising 12 prominent Fayette County residents with "no ax to grind." This has since been done by the Governor.

2. Recommendation that Harry Vorath's role as consultant be clearly defined and that his program be given a chance to prove its worth.

3. Recommendation that therapy be continued.

4. Clearer definition of the lines of administrative authority.

5. An investigation into the salary scale at the village and efforts to attract better educated and qualified people.

## Greeks: A National Controversy

Continued from Page 5

the need for a rush policy that included Negroes, although the school already has a Negro fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha (not a member of IFC).

Cauthon announced Jan. 31 that, "The only limitations for individuals participating in fraternity rush are the scholastic requirements and the probationary standings imposed by the University administration."

Two days after the announcement was published in a front page story in the Daily Texan, registration for rush was held. Not one Negro registered. Only time will prove whether the Negroes just didn't want to register, or whether the policy was too new for adjustment to take place.

With many schools and many local fraternities interested in solving discrimination problems on the local level, and with some states passing regulations forbidding such discrimination, it is ironic that the crucial rules remain undisclosed, in the main. Greek membership requirements for the most part are secret, leaving the seed of discrimination hidden in rulebooks.

On the basis of the Daily Tar Heel's results and in view of the results obtained from surveying UK fraternities, no sorority survey was attempted here.

As mentioned previously, Greeks do not always follow the rules concerning membership to the letter. For example, a Yale fraternity pledged and initiated a Negro member four years ago, without letting the national know. Alumni of the fraternity's University of Virginia chapter told the UV group their house would be taken away if another Negro was pledged by any chapter.

There are, in fact, many such cases of conflict between national and local, the latter balking at being bound to the discriminatory clauses concerning membership.

There are two points concerning the membership policies of Greek-letter societies. One is supported by national offices, some administrations, and local chapters as a whole (when on the defensive). The other is advanced by independent critics and some administrations.

The former was summarized by Semos of Wisconsin in a letter to the Daily Cardinal:

### Graduation Fees

Graduation fees will be due by May 9, which is the last day of the spring semester. Failure to pay these fees will make a student ineligible for graduation.

The fees are as follows (note the correction of degree as specialist in education, not Ed.D.):

Undergraduate ..... \$11.50  
Masters' ..... 22.50  
Ph.D. .... 27.50  
Specialist in Education 12.50

The fees are to be paid at the Bursar's Office in the Administration Building.

"In common with most organizations designated social in character, membership in college fraternities is attained by invitation only. No one has an inherent right to be invited to join a fraternity, although the lack of an invitation is not intended to be an adverse reflection on the worth or character of any individual.

"But when it comes to choosing life-long friends (the fraternity concept is that membership is not merely a college association, but for life), the members have every right to select their associates on any basis which they deem appropriate.

"The public institutions of higher learning at the university must provide equal and the same educational opportunities for all citizens of the state. Equality of educational opportunity is an inherent right of every citizen of the state without exception.

"Thus, the state university and colleges are entirely different in basic concept and purpose from fraternities. However, the two institutions are compatible, and one complements the other, each retaining its own characteristics."

The Daily Tar Heel summarized most of the opposing point of view in an editorial, from which the excerpts below were taken:

"... Fraternities and sororities are in a particular environment, that being dependent on the university. They are subservient not only to civil law, but also administrative and student government rules. Their membership is dependent on the student body here.

"Therefore, can fraternities legitimately claim the exclusive rights which accrue to the bulk of private social organizations?

We are speaking completely aside from the morality of discriminatory clauses against races and religious groups that are written into the national constitution of nearly half the fra-

ternities on this campus. Why should there be a rule written by people who have nothing to do with an individual chapter except in name which tells that chapter whom it may take in? Why should other chapters have a say in the membership of a chapter thousands of miles away as they do under 'socially acceptable' clauses?

"Besides these clauses there are the so-called gentleman's agreements that national fraternities hold over their local chapters. These have the same effect as written 'White Christian' or socially acceptable clauses."

The Chicago Maroon (University of Chicago) adds the question of morality to the Tarheel's legal-rational argument:

"... Should they (Greeks) continue to practice social inclusion by exclusion as they have been? Do they have a place on college campuses if they fail to recognize and accept a major part of the student body? Most simply, are they really being honest with themselves and the Negroes that try to join in light of the present state of our country regarding civil rights?"

The Los Angeles Loyolan. (Loyola University of Los Angeles) would probably answer the Maroon editorialists with the closing words from one of its editorials, "After all, social acceptance cannot be legislated."

Local chapters find themselves torn between loyalties to national, to administration, to other local Greeks, and to their own best judgment. One evidence as to which influences prevails is the fact that several nationals are contemplating removal of discriminatory clauses.

Some Greeks are fearful that fraternities and sororities will discriminate themselves out of existence. Others believe selective membership to be the essence of Greek life, and compromise to be the beginning of the end.



Troupers Perform

Members of the Troupers, campus entertainment organization, perform for the Versailles Jaycees in part of a two-hour variety show they presented Saturday night.

## Troupers Present Show For Versailles Jaycees

The UK Troupers presented a two-hour variety show in Versailles last Saturday night.

The campus entertainment organization performed for the Versailles Jaycees before a full-house audience in the Versailles High School gymnasium.

The show was widely varied, featuring acts of all kinds, from dancing to singing to clown tumbling. A highlight of the program was the "Chicken Fat" routine worked up by Bernard Johnson, faculty adviser for Troupers, for the tumblers. The number consists in exercising to a record that constantly chides about "chicken fat," or midriff bulge.

Ray Burkelow, Dwight Kelly, Tom Jeter, and Dave Ravencraft performed as the ever-popular clowns, turning also to a balancing act.

Several dance numbers were on the program. Paula Fletcher, Fontaine Kinkade, Glenna Shotwell, and Candy Johnson each had individual routines.

Adagio tumbling featured Tom Jeter, Shirley Mack, Dave Luckett and Becky Burklow. This specialized brand of acrobatics requires boy-girl partners to work a specific set of stunts to music.

Avo Kiviranna, folk singer, performed with his guitar, and Fred Snyder pantomimed.

Troupers has several more shows ahead of them in preparation for their big show of the spring, to be held April 2 and 3. This week the tumblers go to Millersburg, to hold a gymnastics clinic. Gym teachers and students in the Millersburg school system will be on hand to learn tumbling.

On March 12, Troupers will present a variety show for the Agriculture Department, in the Student Center. Troupers have also been asked to provide the halftime entertainment for the State Basketball Tournament, to be held in Lexington this spring.

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