

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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Eight Pages

Inside Today's Kernel

A UK labor economist says President Johnson's lifting of wage guidelines was realistic: Page Two.

University Hospital must not only re-cut nurses but retain them as well: Page Three.

Editorial comments on the time situation facing Kentuckians: Page Four.

A page of comment and reviews on Vietnam; the issue, the war: Page Five.

Sigma Chi loses in the semi-final round of play: Page Six.

Man In The News: Nicholas J. Pisacano is concerned about his students: Page Seven.



They Call It Basketball

Basketball competition in the coed division opened Thursday night in a heated battle between Delta Zeta and the women of Complex 8. Their uncommon fervor surprised the men present who are used to a more subdued type of game.

Stay Away From LSD, Dr. Pisacano Cautions

"For God's sake don't tamper with something you don't know anything about," Dr. Nicholas J. Pisacano told students at an Honors Program meeting Tuesday afternoon.

LSD was what Dr. Pisacano was advising the students not to tamper with. LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide) is a psychogenic drug whose use has been much disputed. The Honors Program discussion was no exception.

"I don't know much about it, not many people do," Dr. Pisacano said. He acknowledged as his sources medical authorities, especially Dr. Harris Isbell of UK.

LSD is one of the most potent, most powerful drugs there is, Dr. Pisacano said. It can be easily synthesized by anyone with a knowledge of chemistry.

"LSD takes what is reality and distorts it," Dr. Pisacano said. Pointing to a lamp in the room, he said, "If I took LSD that lamp would enlarge and pulsate. It would become a real living thing."

This would not be a hallucination, Dr. Pisacano explained. In a hallucination the drug taker sees things which are not there, the LSD taker only sees distortions of reality. If the dosage is

large enough, however, he said "then you might see things that aren't there."

Referring to cases in a New York hospital, Dr. Pisacano said, "LSD has gotten a lot of people in trouble." The cases involved were murders, suicides and bizarre behavior following use of the drug.

The LSD user can stop using the drug, Dr. Pisacano said. This classifies it as non-addictive, since in an addictive drug there is a psychological and physical dependence on the drug with a tendency to increase the dosage.

Psychiatrists have administered LSD under strictly controlled conditions Dr. Pisacano said, "for insight into the deep seated subconscious." After some failures, however, he said; "A lot are beginning to abandon this method."

The floor opened to questions from the audience directed to Dr. Pisacano. William Murrell, an arts and science sophomore,

Continued On Page 7

SG Offered Proposals To Make UK Bookstore 'Non-Surplus' Operation

Two proposals for making the University Bookstore a "non-surplus" bookstore—an adaption of a non-profit bookstore—were offered to the Student Government assembly Thursday.

The proposals were presented by SG President Carson Porter, in response to questions raised last week about the progress of Porter's campaign promises last year to investigate the possibilities of a non-profit bookstore.

Porter's plan, reportedly the result of an investigation by a commercial accounting firm, would have the University bookstore sell all used books at the price paid the original purchaser, or sell all new books at a 15 percent markup, rather than the present 25 percent markup.

Either plan, Porter said, would allow the bookstore to meet its present obligation to help pay off housing and dining bond issues. The bookstore has a pro-rated assessment of \$69,309.62 for the bond issues.

Porter again refused to reveal the outside source which he said prepared the report. He did say, however, the report was prepared by a commercial firm at no cost to Student Government. He said he promised not to reveal the source's name because it did not want to become involved in "University politics."

The report says the University Bookstore realized a gross profit of \$191,226 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. After subtracting expenses, including the \$69,309 debt service, the bookstore maintained a \$29,548 balance, the report says.

Porter said the two proposals were wether-or proposals; both could not be instituted and still allow the bookstore to meet its financial obligation.

If the plan to sell used books at original prices were adopted, the report says, the campus bookstore would still realize a \$9,548 profit. If the plan to sell new books at a 15 percent markup

were adopted, the bookstore's profit would total \$3,616, the report says.

In regular business, SG adopted two resolutions, both intended to show SG's endorsement of two different proposals.

One, submitted by Rafael Vallebone, ordered the president to "continue his efforts in order that the president of the Student Government can become an official member of the University Board of Trustees."

An amendment added to the bill changed the original word "intensify" to "continue" his efforts. A similar bill was introduced last semester to begin negotiations for a student seat on the board.

The other resolution adopted encouraged the student members of the Faculty Senate to "endeavor to obtain endorsement" of an academic review board, intended to "eliminate capricious

and discriminatory academic grading."

The author of the bill, Sheryl Snyder, said efforts were made to have a similar proposal adopted by the Faculty Senate Advisory Committee on Student Affairs in its draft on student rights and discipline.

Snyder said the committee declined to incorporate the proposal into the current report, but placed it on next priority for consideration.

Snyder also denied a statement made last week by Ralph Wesley concerning the proposed non-profit bookstore.

Snyder said Wesley's claim that he [Snyder] said work on the non-profit bookstore had ceased, and would conform to opinions of George Ruschell, of the business affairs office, were not true, "ridiculous."

Responding to an editorial in Thursday's edition of the Ker-

Continued On Page 8

Medical Center Seeks Student Blood Donors

A program to involve students "in the life of their community" through blood donorship got the green light Thursday from representatives of campus organizations and housing units.

Ernie Harris, Interfraternity Council, said the idea was "wonderful" and might lead to further student endeavors backed by the University Student Health Service, Harris and the others at the meeting are to explain the plan to their groups.

"The Health Service's primary interest," Dr. Benjamin Bell said, "is in the student—not only for his medical care but also for his education. This latter idea extended easily includes projects to involve the student in the community by first making him aware of its problems."

More than getting a supply of blood immediately, the Health

Service, Dr. Bell continued, is concerned with getting a larger donor list for the University Hospital.

The present list of students, faculty and townspeople is inadequate. "Varying from month to month, 25-40 percent" of the Hospital's blood comes from commercial sources, Dr. John Koepke, clinical pathologist in the Hospital Lab, explained.

Commercial blood banks in St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Nashville ship in blood to Lexington's three private hospitals, which in turn sell supplies to the UH. The money, \$17-18.50 to each professional donor, goes to the out-of-state blood banks, not Lexington's hospitals.

Two or three days old when received, this "banked" blood is "all right for the usual anemia patient" but useless in open-heart surgery, hemophilia or leukemia treatments that require blood less than 24 hours old. (Frozen blood is good for 21 days. (An "inordinately high number" of these "fresh" blood operations are performed at UK, Dr. Koepke said.

Aggravating the problem is the need to transfuse some 600 units (pints) of blood a month by the Hospital. Open-heart surgery, for example, takes 10 pints for a child, 15 for the average adult, 17 for cases with complications, and "for some patients, even more." An operation on a hemophiliac ("bleeder") may demand 250 pints.

Five surgeries, Dr. Koepke said, were canceled at the Medical Center for lack of blood last week alone.

Cost Of College Up Most Places

By LEE BECKER

Students at three out of four state colleges and universities are paying higher tuition, fees, room and or board charges this year than they were last year, surveys show.

The National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC), of which UK is a member, announced that all but 19 of their 97 members raised at least one charge to students this past fall.

As of the fall semester, UK's tuition and fees increased \$30 and \$200 for residents and non-residents respectively. A resident now pays \$280 per year, while a non-resident pays \$820.

Room and board rates now stand at \$800 per year for both resident and non-resident students, compared to \$760 last year. An increase of \$25 per semester for the fall semester of 1967 was announced in December.

Of the 206 members of the Association of State Colleges and Universities (ASCU),

of which Morehead State, Murray State Western Kentucky, and Eastern Kentucky are members, all but 59 raised their charges to students. All four of these Kentucky schools did so.

The surveys showed a 6.73 percent increase in in-state tuition and required fees per year at NASULGC institutions, up from a median of \$313 last year to \$333 this year.

Out-of-state tuition increased 6.53 percent at these schools, up from \$734 last year to \$782 this year.

In-state student fees for ASCU schools showed a 4.16 percent increase this year, while out-of-state fees increased 10.46 percent.

Room and board rate increases, not included in the previous figures, varied widely, generally reflecting national cost-of-living increases, especially higher food prices and construction costs.

The UK Board of Trustees cited the rising food cost as a major influence to

their decision to raise the room and board rates here.

On the basis of recent trends, no widespread leveling-off of tuition, room, and board rates is foreseen for the near future.

In the last 10 years, students charges have risen 80 percent, although the cost of living has increased only 17 percent. Students are also paying a larger share of their education today.

In the public sector, they are paying 16.4 percent of student education costs today, compared with 11.9 percent 10 years ago. They are paying 54.5 percent in the private sector, compared to 48.8 percent 10 years ago.

The most dramatic increase in student expenses in recent years has come in out-of-state tuition rates. This year's NASULGC 6.53 percent increase comes after a 19.9 percent increase in previous years.

In actual dollars, this means that in two

Continued On Page 2

Lifting Guidelines 'Recognition Of Reality,' UK Economist Says

A University labor economist called President Johnson's abandonment of a 3.2 percent wage increase guideline a "recognition of the pattern of wage increases given in the last half of 1966."

Dr. Joseph Krislov, professor of economics, said Thursday night he was not shocked by the obvious approval of settlements above the 3.2 level by Johnson and his economic advisers.

According to Krislov, there was little else for the President to do but abandon the old guideline, especially following increases in railroads and airlines already at the five percent level.

In dropping the old guideline, the economic advisers called on industries with high profits to absorb wage increases this year, without raising prices, thus reducing their margin of profit.

In general, the President urged both business and labor this year to exercise "the utmost restraint and responsibility" in their wage and price decisions.

Asked if industry is likely to impose such restraints upon itself, Krislov replied, "Frankly, no!"

"Historically, voluntary res-

traint has never worked too well and I see no reason for it in the future," he explained.

"The point is we've had voluntary restraint at various times and it just doesn't work. People just don't see the relationship between what they do and the effect it has on the total economy."

It's the old, "Everybody else is doing it, why can't I," he says.

Most Econ Seniors Earn Some College Expenses

Contrary to modern popular belief, there are many Kentucky college students who have what has been called "strictly old-fashioned ideas" when it comes to paying their own way through college.

A study of seniors in the College of Business and Economics reveals that 90 percent of the college's 1967 class have earned all or part of their college expenses. They work in banks, offices, warehouses and supermarkets. They sell real estate and insurance.

William A. Tolman, professor of economics, has kept ac-

Krislov explained the wage increase guidelines have no legally restrictive power, but have been merely announcements by the President as to what will be most effective in the long run.

These major developments in the government's anti-inflation "guidepost" policy were disclosed in the economic report to Congress by the President and the companion, lengthier Report of the Council of Economic Advisers.

curate records of college students' work programs and of graduates' careers once they leave the Lexington campus.

He recently polled the 130 economics seniors who will be available for employment this summer, and found that more than half of them earned between 50 and 100 percent of their expenses. A fifth of them earned 90 percent of their total college expenses. The remainder, he said, paid from ten to 49 percent of their way through their own work efforts.

Most of the seniors have earned their way with afternoon or night-time jobs in the field they are preparing to enter.

College Costs Rising Again

Continued From Page 1
years the number of NASULGC schools charging \$900 and more in tuition and fees rose from nine to 33, with 18 of them charging more than \$1,000.

The sharp increases in out-of-state tuition generally reflect moves to make non-resident students pay a larger share of their education cost, while tax funds are devoted to costs of in-state students.

The tuition increase for both out-of-state and in-state students is partly due to area trends and to the competition with other institutions.

In general, the institutions with the highest tuition rates for the in-state students are in the eastern part of the country, and those with the lowest tuition rates are in the west and south.

Only six NASULGC institutions have had no increases in the past two consecutive years. For this 1966 to 1967 year only 12 of the NASULGC schools charge in-state students \$200 or less.

There have been solutions offered to this problem, such as decreasing the in-state tuition and raising the out of state tuition to make up the difference, but the problem is far from solved.

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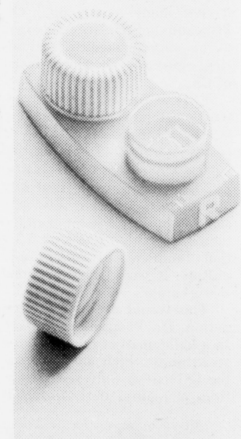
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Hospital Must Recruit, Retain Nurses

By JOHN ZEH
Kernel Associate Editor

Every Sunday evening, Mrs. Dorothy Krieger is reminded that there is more to her job than just recruiting nurses for University Hospital.

She must also keep them. "Retention is just as important as recruitment," she believes. Each week Mrs. Krieger bowls

Last of five parts.

in a league she started for nurses in hope that the "togetherness"

will make them want to stay at UK.

Her efforts contain lessons for other hospitals where turnover is a terrific problem.

In trying to keep employes, "the little things count," she and her boss, Associate Nursing Director Lynda Bishop, have found.

"Why, just this week," Mrs. Krieger said, "one of our new girls asked me to help her find a cleaning lady. Another needed a ride home after her shift. I had to find our newest recruit a temporary apartment."

"We won't hire a new person for a day-shift vacancy if there's someone already here who wants it," Miss Bishop added. "They appreciate that."

When a nurse quits, Mrs. Krieger holds an "exit interview" to determine why. "Most often it's just that the grass looks greener elsewhere, but sometimes she has legitimate complaints," she said.

University Hospital boasts of "opportunities in the bluegrass" in its ads for new help, hoping to obtain its share of nurses through what hospital adminis-

trator Richard Wittrup calls "the tourist phenomenon." UK's current ad in a national nursing magazine shows a horse farm, and offers moving expenses, temporary housing, and free tuition for UK classes as inducements. "A lot of nursing school graduates want to get bachelor's degrees, so we try to exploit the availability of the University," say Wittrup.

Also, University Hospital invites many potential recruits to visit at its own expense, something Miss Bishop said is not done many other places.

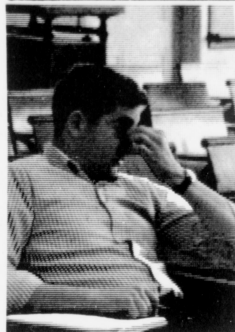
The facility, housed in UK's \$27 million Albert B. Chandler Medical Center, needs at least 28 registered nurses and eight practical nurses to open its unactivated beds. Mrs. Krieger and Miss Bishop know that many potential applicants will become available after May graduations, but they will not wait until then to start recruiting. "We'll begin an all-out effort in January," Miss Bishop said, with no set number as a goal. "We go into it blindly, and hope for the best."

Why must so much work go into recruiting? Simply, nursing has lost its "glamour," Miss Bishop and others across the nation agree. "You know, there's the white uniform, the starched cap, the chance to make friends with young doctors," she said. But non-professional chores, low pay, and poor working conditions spell disillusionment.

"I have a little sister, and, while I wouldn't be against it, I would not encourage her to go into nursing," said Miss Bishop, herself an RN. "Within six months, she could finish a business course, get a good job with holidays, nights, and weekends off, and probably make more money."



MRS. DOROTHY KRIEGER



There Would Be More Nurses If Schools Could Handle Them

There would be more nurses if nursing schools had enough qualified teachers to work with applicants who normally could not meet admission requirements.

Additional instructors could give these "borderline" students a chance to work hard at improving. But because the number of educators is limited, only the best applicants are accepted. The others are turned away.

And, educators hesitate to recommend opening more schools when existing ones themselves need teachers.

To provide more qualified instructors to train more teachers, the University hopes to establish a masters-degree program "at the earliest possible time," College of Nursing Dean Marcia Dake said recently.

But first, she added, UK needs more faculty members with doctorates, promise of state funds, and development of other graduate-level courses.

As the "grandmother" of nursing instruction at UK, Dean Dake often has been involved in state and regional planning for

growth of nursing programs. She realizes that nursing education, like nursing economics, is on the move.

It is moving inside the system of higher education, and breaking away from a tradition.

Historically, nursing students were exploited as extra hands at the hospitals whose schools they attended. After all, experience is the best teacher, cost-conscious hospital administrators felt.

But today nursing is more complex, and young people entering the field want to and need to learn more than the essentials of bedside care. Nursing schools, the American Nurses Association says, should be able to provide an environment where the student can also develop self-discipline, intellectual curiosity, and the ability to think clearly.

Therefore, it advises that "education for those who work in nursing should take place in institutions of learning within the general system of higher education."

Because of adherence to that view in Kentucky:

- Hospital schools work with nearby colleges to see that their students get adequate basic science and liberal arts courses. Lexington's Good Samaritan Hospital, for example, sends students to UK their first year.

- UK developed two-year "associate degree" programs within its community college system in addition to its bachelor of science program at the Lexington campus.

- Some hospitals are being forced to close their nursing schools.

The ANA's position, Dean Dake and other proponents say, is consistent with the current attitude that "it's the thing to go to college these days."



A rare moment for any nurse on duty is when she can just relax, or stand around and talk. So heavy are the nurses' duties and so limited are the number of working nurses, the daily routine is a busy one.

Doctors Just Laugh

Med Center doctors just laugh when they are asked to comment on the most recent experiment in suspended animation.

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ESTABLISHED 1894

FRIDAY, JAN. 27, 1967

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

WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

STEVE ROCCO, Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM KNAPP, Business Manager

A Matter Of Time

Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky.) has introduced a bill before the Senate which may postpone for a time Kentucky's question of whether to go on Daylight Saving Time or remain on Standard Time during the late Spring and Summer months.

Last year a federal bill was passed saying the entire nation would go on Daylight Time unless the legislatures of the individual states designated otherwise. This bill was a wise move, because time zones, particularly in the period between the last weekend in April and the final weekend in October, were ridiculous. In Kentucky it was possible to travel 50 miles and change time zones several times.

To make matters more difficult, many areas went on Daylight Time for varying periods of time.

The furor arose in Kentucky when it became obvious the entire state would be obliged to go on Daylight Time this summer because the legislature does not meet again until January. Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield has done everything

Central Standard Time zone. Then, someone got the idea that the sun rises an hour earlier in Eastern Kentucky than in the remainder of the state, and about a third of the state went on Eastern Standard Time. The Eastern Time zone gradually crept westward, devoured Louisville, and has hopped spasmodically west of that, even to include Henderson for a time.

During the past few years much of Kentucky in the Central Time zone has gone on Daylight Time, meaning that for at least five months out of the year much of the Commonwealth was on the same time, though in different time zones (11 a.m. Central Daylight Time is also 11 a.m. Eastern Standard Time).

Should the state legislature adopt the federal bill, it will mean much of the state cannot have the advantage of being in a similar time slot about half the year. It will mean that in Eastern and Central Kentucky it will be dark at 6 a.m. in the summer and daylight at 8 p.m. In effect, these portions of the state will be in "double" daylight time.

By the same token, if the legislature does not adopt the federal bill, much of the state still won't have the same time during the May-October period, and those in Western Kentucky will be deprived of Daylight Time, of which they generally approve. So, Kentucky will have problems whether or not it accepts the federal bill.

People most connected with agriculture will likely remain Standard Time diehards irregardless. They maintain you can't tell the rooster what time to crow; that he is always on standard time. We do not believe roosters should decide the time for people, however, and Kentucky's urban areas are deserving of more and more recognition.

Our proposal is this: let's first of all have our entire state in the same time zone. If we select to go altogether on Central Time, we heartily recommend Daylight Time for the entire state from May to October. If the entire state goes on Eastern Time, we do not think Daylight Time is necessary, for Kentucky, geographically located this far West, will automatically have Daylight Time if it goes on Eastern Time.

We are looking to Frankfort to examine the root of the time problem, not only the portion—the Daylight Time argument—which shows above the surface.



but handstands to persuade Gov. Edward T. Breathitt to call a special session of the legislature (and, likely, to make voters take notice of him). But Breathitt has maintained that the time question did not warrant a special legislative session.

Now Sen. Morton has introduced his bill, which in essence states the federal bill should be postponed until the legislatures of Kentucky, Virginia and Massachusetts meet in regular sessions. This has the effect of keeping the federal bill from becoming effective at least until the late Spring of 1968.

From Kentucky's viewpoint, at least, we do not think this is the best decision. First of all, it is not fair that the remainder of the 50 states should suffer because of three. Secondly, Kentucky's time problem is more than just a problem of daylight or standard time.

Not too many years ago, the Commonwealth was entirely in the



'Can I Have My Allowance, Dad?'

Letters To The Editor

Examination Of CCHR Asked

To the Editor of the Kernel:

The CCHR (Campus Committee on Human Rights) issue presented by Lee Rathbone needs to fall under close examination.

It should be quite obvious that the fraternities and sororities are the leaders of discrimination on campus. The CCHR members should find it quite interesting to work with them as distant associates. If the originator of this article would have only consulted the by-laws and constitutions of leading fraternities and sororities, then she would have found the following a typical excerpt: "Members must be of the Aryan race and not of the black Malaysian or Semitic race."

"White Caucasian" is entered in most by-laws and constitutions as a limiting factor. Furthermore, Negroes are not only disqualified, but Jews and Orientals as well.

I suggest that the writer, who seems to be a minority group supporter, widen her scope to include other minority groups. I further suggest that the CCHR be abandoned immediately if it fails to instigate changes in national by-laws that in some form rule the housing and association of students. The writer might note these are national by-laws that sectors of several universities and colleges follow, including segregated UK.

I would imagine that several students, as the writer and supporter of CCHR has stated, have failed to be fully actualized individuals, because of the ineffective, unassertive and uninformed organization of the CCHR. Maybe some of the burning resentment, now

misdirected, for segregation can be transformed into a refined rule of integration

Let's hope the "American Dream."

Douglas Paul Blankenship
Argo, Ky.

Wants Reagan

Behold the marvel! At last—a politician (sic) with guts. Ronald Reagan (sic) sence (sic) he has become governor of California has shown he is really trying to improve his state. It is unusual to even hear a politician (sic) speak (sic) of balancing the budget but Reagan (sic) is actually trying to do it. Ya! Ya!

And how about him(sic) dismissing Kerr from Burkley (sic). That took guts! It is very reassuring to see a public figure who is willing to remove inefficient bureaucrats from his administration. Three cheers.

Reagan (sic) for president!
Herbert D. Rice
Graduate Student
Shawneetown D-201

Kernels

We have not journeyed all this way across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, across the prairies, because we are made of sugar candy.

Winston Spencer Churchill

Every reform, however necessary, will by weak minds be carried to an excess, that itself will need reforming.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge



Another civilian injured in the bombing of Hanoi

UNIVERSITY SOAPBOX

An Answer Is Needed To A New Kind Of War

By HERBERT D. RICE

The fact that the Free World has stayed ahead of the Communist block countries in nuclear weapon development has proved to be a very serious stumbling block to their expansive designs. Since World War II they have searched for ways to get around this.

The first serious experiment along this line was the Korean War. The North Korean Army was secretly built into a heavy military unit and sent to attack the relatively light units of South Korea. The reasoning was that since Russia had recently acquired a small atomic capability the West would stay out of such a "local war."

This particular experiment proved to be a failure. In fact it was only the intervention of China that prevented North Korea from becoming a free country.

The next experiment came in Laos. This time the idea was to infiltrate men and supplies across the border from North Vietnam. These men would organize guerrilla units from the local populace and, with luck, take over the country. This concept sounded very attractive because nothing was being risked. Even if the guerrillas failed there was no danger to the aggressor country. The lesson of Korea was not lost on them.

At first glance the war in Laos was a Communist success. When Kennedy signed the agreement under which all foreign troops were to be removed from Laos the Communists celebrated it as a victory. They waited until the Americans were out and then, instead of removing their troops, they began what they believed would be the final push.

The forces of Communism soon found that they did not yet have total victory in Laos. The Americans, seeing their earlier mistake, sent civilian advisors back to support the neutralist government. Supplies were also given to the government and American planes began hitting the attacking Communists.

This late American action was enough to prevent the country of Laos from completely falling into Communist hands. The Communists were able, however, to gain control of the Ho Chi Minh Trail leading to South Vietnam.

Thinking that the Laos war was all but won Communist units were pulled out of fighting there and sent to South Vietnam. Success after success followed in this nation also until American forces were committed.

At the present time the long string of Communist victories have been stopped—at least temporarily. During the last year it has been clearly demonstrated that large scale Communist offensives have no chance against the better armed, better trained, and more highly motivated American soldier. On the other hand American forces have not yet found a way to stop the small scale guerrilla actions—murder, hit and run raids, mines, etc. Neither sides has yet been able

to claim complete victory but neither side has yet been defeated. How then do we go about winning this war.

There are three basic ways to achieve victory:

The simplest method is to apply enough pressure to the aggressor country that it either can not or will not continue the war. Just how much power would be necessary is a serious question. This could prove to be a very dangerous alternative but it must be remembered that President Eisenhower ended the Korean war by threatening to use nuclear weapons.

The second method is to move enough men into the country under attack to completely isolate the nation itself and all of the guerrillas within it. No guerrilla units would be allowed to operate anywhere. The drawback here is the large number of men necessary. The British did this in Malaya so we know that it can be done. Still though, are we willing to commit that many men?

The third alternative is to put enough troops and weapons into the area to prevent a Communist takeover but make no serious effort to end the war. The idea here is that we can simply out wait the other side. This does not seem too satisfactory because there is a real possibility that the other side can out wait us. They place a lower value on human life than we do and are spending less money. The effect on the country where the war is being fought must be considered also. How can we hope to build any kind of life for these people when a Communist comes in and kills any man who tries to help his village. It is worthy to note that here too this method has its advantages. The Communists were defeated in Greece by simply waiting until their support from Yugoslavia dried up.

We must find the answer to this new type of war for the sake of the people of Vietnam. If the answer is not found in Vietnam then we will be fighting in Thailand. The Communists have publicly stated that Thailand is the country listed after Laos and Vietnam for "Liberation."

All the resources of this and every other university in the free world should be applied to the problem of how this new type of aggression can be defeated.

The Gesture Is The Same

By HOWARD MOFFETT

The Collegiate Press Service

SAIGON—The sky was overcast. It was almost noon, time for a midday shower. I was standing on the curb waiting for a pedicab not far from the intersection of two of Saigon's main streets, Le Van Duyet and Hong Thap Tu. The Cerule Sportif was just around the corner.

There didn't seem to be many empty pedicabs. A little Vietnamese boy came along the dirt path that served for a sidewalk, but I was watching the street and didn't notice him at first. When I turned, he was standing there eyeing me from about 10 feet away.

I guessed he was six or seven. Even standing on tiptoe he wouldn't have reached quite to my belt line. He was probably wearing rubber thongs, I don't remember. I did notice he had on a matching pair of dark blue shorts and shirt, cleaned and freshly ironed, with some sort of colored emblem embroidered on the shirt pocket. His eyes were dark and wide, like a six-or-seven-year-old boy's.

While I was noticing these things, and keeping half an eye on the traffic in hopes of finding my pedicab, he was looking at me with a sort of quizzical expression on his face, his eyes downcast.

I turned back to the street for a few seconds, then shifted so that I was facing him again. In that brief moment, his eyes narrowed slightly and his little hand shot out in a gesture that means the same thing all over



the world; give me some money. He didn't say a word, and the unsure expression on his face stayed exactly the same.

Nobody in Saigon would get upset over something like this. It happens to any American countless times every day. The population of Saigon has doubled in the last few years, to almost two and a half million. Most of these people are refugees, who left what they owned in the countryside and are living now in the streets of the city. They form a whole new social class which has been created by the war and is now trying to make a living off it.

Many of the young girls become prostitutes, or hostesses in the hundreds of bars that have sprung up to cater to American GI's. Many of the men become pimps or money changers or black marketeers. Many of the little boys shine shoes, and if you tell them no they try to shine them anyway, or trip you as you go past, since they know you could easily afford to let them earn a few piastres if you wanted to. The children who are too small to earn any money often just keep their hands out, begging, as long as an American is in

sight. They've learned a few English words, like "Number one!" or "Number ten!", "Hello, O.K.!" or "-----!" People in Saigon are used to it.

But this is different. This little boy was obviously not of the refugee class. His parents, if they were typical middle-class Vietnamese, had probably taught him that only pariahs beg, especially from Americans. I may have misinterpreted him of course, but I think that what he was doing in those brief moments before he put his hand out, was measuring both of us. He was asking himself if I was the kind of person who would give him some money, and he was wondering if he was the kind of boy who would ask for it.

Only for an instant I became very bitter, then just sad. When I shook my head with a sort of plaintive smile, he stuck his hand in his pocket, lowered his eyes and began to walk on, again without a word. He returned briefly after several steps, saw that I was watching him, and kept going. I turned back toward the street, and when I looked again he had disappeared around a corner or into the crowd.

Schlesinger Cites 'Phony' Historical Reasons

The Bitter Heritage: Vietnam and American Diplomacy, 1911-1966. By Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. 126 pages. Houghton Mifflin. \$3.95.

By ELIOT FREMONT-SMITH

(c) New York Times News Service

"As one who is by profession an historian and has been by occasion a government official," Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. writes in this eloquent, tough, dissenting book on the causes and effects of United States involvement in Vietnam, "I have long been fascinated and perplexed by the interaction between history and public decision: fascinated because, by this process, past history becomes an active partner in the making of new history; perplexed because the role of history in this partnership remains both elusive and tricky."

He notes that all decisions of public policy involve, explicitly or implicitly, historical judgment—a guess about the future derived from the interpreted experience of the past. But then he goes on to ask: "Is the history [explicitly] invoked really the source of policies, or is it the source of arguments designed

to vindicate policies adopted for antecedent reasons?"

The question is, in the abstract, insoluble. "Moreover, even when history is in some sense the source of policies, the lessons of history are generally so ambiguous that the antecedent reasons often determine the choice between alternative historical interpretations . . . yet one cannot, on the other hand, reduce the function of history in public policy to that of mere rationalization, for historical models acquire a life of their own. Once a statesman begins to identify the present with the past, he may in time be carried further than he intends by the bewitchment of analogy."

These passages, come in the middle of "Bitter Heritage," and they constitute its hard core. (The book is an extension of three articles—"A Middle Way Out Of Vietnam," "On The Inscrutability Of History" and "McCarthyism Is Threatening Us Again"—(which were published last fall in, respectively, The New York Times Magazine, Encounter, and Saturday Evening Post.) Schlesinger

clearly believes that the historical analogies—principally, that of Munich—invoked on behalf of U.S. Vietnam policy are faulty and fraudulent rationalizations that have indeed acquired a life of their own, grossly distorting our perception of the realities of our past and present involvement in Vietnam, and estranging us from our allies, from each other and, perhaps worst of all, from the future—the young, "who watch our course in Vietnam with perplexity, loathing and despair."

In his tracing of that erratic course, Schlesinger emphasizes that our present entanglement is not the result of any deliberate, planned policy or strategy, but came about, under three Presidents, through a series of small, stop-gap decisions—the kind of decisions, he notes, on which history is least qualified to advise.

Schlesinger would like to see us "recover our cool," as he puts it. In Vietnam, he would like to see an end to the bombing of the North, which he believes is evidently of little military value and utterly

debilitating to our political aims and to any reasonable solution. He proposes a gradual and careful de-escalation in the South—a policy of clear and hold rather than find and kill—while a political way is found to discharge our very considerable and self-generated moral obligation to protect the lives of the South Vietnamese people.

In Washington, he would like to see a far greater discrimination in the use of power and an end to phony statistics, messianic rhetoric, shows of aggressiveness for home consumption and carrot-like notions of a Great Society for Asia, which he calls "sentimental imperialism," all too reminiscent of Kipling and the White Man's Burden.

It is a burden, he suggests, that we cannot carry—will not be allowed to carry—and should not want; a burden that, if it does not lead to nuclear disaster, will assure our defeat in Asia and our isolation from our friends, and pose the most serious of threats to democracy at home.



But In Vain

Sigma Chi center, Joe Travis, fires from the key in an effort to get the No. 1 ranked team back in contention against the rambling Delts. It was all in vain, however, as Sigma Chi fell, 36-20, and out of the fraternity title race.

Tourney Semi-Finals

The Delts Dump Sigma Chi . . .

For Sigma Chi, the good life finally ended.

Delta Tau Delta, ranked behind the front running Sigma Chi quintet in the final Kernel poll, literally ran around and through the Sigma Chi zone to hand the only undefeated fraternity team their only loss of the season.

The defeat came at the worst possible time, for the 36-20 Delt setback dropped Sigma Chi out of contention for the 1967 fraternity crown.

The championship will now feature the Delta Tau Delta charges of Randy Embry against the Mike Pace-Charlie Scroggin coached SAE outfit.

Greg Scott started it all off with a driving layup and Steve Lakhamp added two more to push Delta Tau Delta ahead by four.

That game will be Jan. 31 at 6:30 p.m. in the Alumni Gym. Ken Robinson hit three free

throws and Sigma Chi seemed ready to roll.

But that's only how it seemed. The Delts' Mark Trumbo tipped, Louis Sutherland hit from the outside and then scored all alone under the boards, and Lakhamp hooked from the free-throw line.

Sigma Chi, led by Willie Nisbet and Wes Marion, closed the gap to within one point at half-time, 17-16.

The second half, however, belonged to the Delts.

Sutherland, who ended the game with 10 points and Lakhamp who added 11, turned in the performances at the foul line that made the difference.

The Delts scored 21 points in the second period while Sigma Chi managed only four.

"It was a tough one to lose," Sigma Chi coach Mike Webb said after the game.

"They just outplayed us all the way."

Embry sighted his team's outstanding man-to-man defense as the primary factor in the big victory.

Delta Tau Delta, voted most likely to succeed before the season started, got off to a slow start back in November as they won their opener but lost the second game to the then top-ranked Pikes.

Half a season later they got revenge in a 2-point triumph to knock Pi Kappa Alpha from the top spot.

Last night they conquered their second No. 1 team of the year by dropping Sigma Chi and now they face the always-tough SAE congregation.

They could be called "the giant killer" or "the spoilers," but with less than one minute left in the Delt victory, their backers went to the "We're No. 1" cheer.

. . . SAE Rambles Past The Pikes

Sigma Alpha Epsilon turned freethrows into victory and stopped fifth-ranked Pi Kappa Alpha, 38-26, in semi-final action of the fraternity basketball tournament.

The Pikes outscored SAE 11-7 from the field but the margin of difference was found at the gratis stripe where SAE cashed in on 24 of 33 attempts while PKA connected on but four of 11.

SAE ran to a quick 6-0 lead before the Pikes could break the scoring ice. Then SAE ripped the nets for sixteen straight points to grab a 22-2 lead.

Some fans started to leave. Then Bruce Lunsford took over for PKA.

Lunsford scored twelve of the next sixteen Pike points. His personal rally nearly turned the tide, but with the score 30-24, a technical foul and seven straight points end the Pike surge and preserved victory for SAE.

Leading scorer for SAE was Ned Minor with nine points as the scoring for the victors was well distributed.

Lunsford was game high with 14.

The win leaves SAE at 9-1 on the year and on the showdown road with DTD next Tuesday evening.

SAE and the Delts met for the football title last November with the SAEs winning it.



All Mine

Pi Kappa Alpha's Chuck Thiel pulls a rebound from the boards in last night's Pike-SAE semi-final tourney game. SAE won for the opportunity to meet Delta Tau Delta for the title.

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Cats To Host LSU, Ole Miss

Coach Adolph Rupp, looking up from the SEC basement, sends his battered Wildcats into a pair of contests this weekend with LSU and Mississippi.

Kentucky hosts LSU and Mississippi in games to be played here at 8:00 p.m. Saturday and Monday, respectively. LSU shares the league cellar with Kentucky with a 1-5 SEC record, and Mississippi is a half-game ahead at 2-5. A sweep of the games could conceivably lift Kentucky as high as a fifth-place tie in the conference standings.

"There were some heartening aspects of our play against Tennessee," Rupp said. "We were down 10 points at the half, but came back for a couple of overtimes. If we can play as well for the rest of the season as we did in the second half against Tennessee, we'll be all right."

Kentucky has been all but discounted from the SEC race, but Rupp warns future foes not to take his team too lightly.

A Concerned Teacher

Nicholas J. Pisacano

If mere words can describe Dr. Nicholas J. Pisacano, they would have to be "students," "medicine," "freedom," and "energy." To him, the first three are basic. To anyone who knows him, the fourth is essential.

Certainly one of the most active persons on campus, Dr. Pisacano is here for the simple reason that students are here. Four

Man years ago he left his
In The Vermont to accept a
News position with the University and here he has found what he calls his "greatest joy"—direct contact with students.

Dr. Pisacano is a person who has the highest regard for youth. He shows his concern for students in the great amount of time he contributes to them.

Everyone knows him as **THE** hygiene professor, but only a few realize that the only reward he receives for this work is the enjoyment he gets from being in a classroom—no money.

Dr. Pisacano sees students as often neglected and maligned in a huge university system. But he also sees students as having a strong voice. "Ask an intern at the hospital how he likes his internship here, don't ask a doctor, of course he thinks it's great. Ask the students, they really know," according to Dr. Pisacano.

A loose, easy-going, relaxed atmosphere is what he considers the most important aspect of the classroom. In this respect, he conducts his classes in much the same way he conducts his life.

Though absorbed in the study and teaching of medicine, Dr. Pisacano could also be considered a student of Henry L. Mencken. In fact he has said that if he were not involved in medicine, he would like to teach courses in his undergraduate major—English—and perhaps conduct a seminar on Mencken.

Dr. Pisacano subscribes to many of Mencken's ideas. "Why get nervous," he asks. "Guard your freedom, don't compromise your principles, know where you are going and serenity will be yours."

It is difficult to see serenity in Dr. Pisacano's cluttered desk and office, but there is a feeling of contentment and confidence there. "There is organization to my disorganization," he says.

There is also organization to his vast activities on campus and in the field of medicine. Most have students as their basis. Dr. Pisacano is the faculty advisor of the Student Center Board, "A refreshing experience," he calls it. He is also the advisor for the Student American Medical Association and for Alpha Epsilon Delta, the pre-med honorary.

Leave LSD Alone, Students Urged By UK Doctor

Continued From Page 1

challenged Dr. Pisacano's viewpoint on having only medically controlled use of LSD. Murrell gave as an example a group in Berkeley who use the drug and asserted LSD should be given a chance "to permit social change."

Dr. Pisacano answered that these people should publish their findings and allow them to be duplicated in a laboratory.

In answer to another question from the audience concerning the cut off of LSD experimentation in many universities' labs, Dr. Pisacano said, "I think they will be using this (LSD) under strict controls all over the country in a few years."

When asked if he knew of any extensive use of LSD on the UK campus, Dr. Pisacano said, "I swear I have no idea of the use of LSD on the campus."

He is involved with the Family Practice Program, a medical concept pioneered at UK, as well as with medical associations on both the national and local levels.

It is hard to understand how someone can keep up the pace Dr. Pisacano has set for himself. Part of last week he was in Chicago for a committee meeting of the American Medical Association and this weekend he will be at the University of Miami, Florida, for another meeting.

Sandwiched in between was an Honors Program speech. While in Miami, the doctor hopes to get time to spend a few hours in Florida's sunshine. However warm that sunshine may be, we can bet that it will be far from enticing enough to lure him away his favorite concerns, students and medicine.



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Young Britains Forget The Empire, Look To New Europe

By HOWARD KERCHEVAL
Kernel Staff Writer

Young Britons living today in the shrinking realm of what was once the mightiest empire on earth have no illusions about raising the Union Jack around the world again. They are concerned with Europe.

This is the opinion of John Sidnell, a 21-year-old graduate student in Engineering.

Sidnell is from Margate, Kent County, in the south-eastern part of England. He has traveled widely in Germany, France, Spain, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Canada, and the United States.

Graduated from the University of Newcastle upon Tyne in July 1966, with a B.Sc. in civil engineering, Sidnell arrived in the United States in August to work toward a master's degree in highways and transportation.

He reflected there is a "distinct political awareness" among young Britons today, and they "still like to think they have a significant say" in world affairs.

He believes the younger people admire the "Punjab days," but "there is an awareness that the empire is ended." He added the general feeling among young people in Britain is "we put more into the empire than we ever got out of it."

There is great respect for the "good old days" Sidnell believes, but the general attitude is that it is over, and there is a different sort of world which must be faced and dealt with.

"We're very proud of our history and empire, especially the older generations, and they seem to be hurt most by such things as disrespect by some younger people . . . but I don't really know if they (young people) would like to go back to empire days."

Sidnell says the reaction at first to the Wilson government in England was one of cautious watching. There was dissatisfaction with the Tory government but no one was sure what a Labour government would do with England's economic woes.

Many students are still distrustful, he says, but there are growing numbers who think "perhaps this Labour government isn't as bad as it was made out at first. They may not be doing much, but at least they're trying."

He believes England's future lies in the security of a closely integrated European community. The "home economic strain" is too great to permit lingering commitments in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

"We realize the empire could never be attained again," he says. "I think the general feeling at present is to reduce international commitments without significant reduction in international policy making."



Ann Stallard, left, Beverly Westbrook, and Lee Rathbone were the key actors in a play presented Thursday night at a YWCA meeting. The play, "Crisis In Black and White," described a make-believe situation in the Grille.

Bogota Trip Not Play, Leak Tells 'Y' Meeting

Reminding volunteers to Bogota that they will be there in the winter, Don Leak, former religious coordinator for UK who is now with the Southern Region YMCA, said this summer will be "no vacation in the sun."

Leak, who accompanied trips to Peru and Bogota in the summers of 1964 and 1965, was giving the 17-20 volunteers a review of "goals and purposes for the project" at their second orientation meeting Thursday night.

"The International project is a direct result of interest of students on this campus; students who were willing to put their very lives at stake to put themselves in another country as a foreigner," he said.

Students going to Bogota will face the possibility of dysentery and the struggle to "keep warm," he said. Despite these difficulties, each student will be able to find ways to fulfill his own needs for going.

"You'll each take pride in different things," Leak told the group. Accomplishments are not judged or compared and each person will seek his own fulfillment, he said.

"The Bogota project is a project of involving Columbian college students like yourselves and seeing their country," in a new light, he said.

Leak also described changes in the American volunteers, who "go down there as a child and come back as an adult. The summer will help you as Kentuckians understand what it is really like to be a foreign student." As an example, Leak remarked that "it's a new experience to sit in the grill as a foreign student—you will be a changed person."

The Bogota project two years ago was the first project or work camp for the Columbian YMCA which had been in existence for only two years. Since that time, Leak said that a young image of the YMCA has developed and there are several hundred college students involved.

This summer's workers, judging by past experience, will be "living in insecurity," Leak said. The South American culture is not as compulsively oriented as the United States, and according

to Brady Deaton, leader of last year's project, "You don't have to always have something planned to accomplish things."

The orientations sessions are to be held each week and will provide a background for the students who are going to Colombia. This Monday, Dr. Henry F. Dobbins, of the anthropology department, will talk to the group on South American culture and customs.

Chinese Students Called Home To Peking To Aid In 'Cultural Revolution'

(c) New York Times News Service

MOSCOW—A group of Chinese students, many bandaged after a clash on Red Square Wednesday, left Moscow Thursday, by train on a six-day trip to Peking.

The students arrived at the Yaroslavsky Railroad Station in two Chinese Embassy buses. Dozens of Russians gathered to watch their erstwhile allies perform songs and chants in support of China's "cultural revolution."

The 61 students, who have been summoned home from France and Finland to take part in the cultural revolution, wore gold and red pins with a profile of Mao Tse-Tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

The Chinese appeared relaxed and joked among themselves, although some limped slightly and others had bandages over what they said were bruises and injuries received in the male on Red Square.

According to a Chinese spokesman, eight students were so "seriously injured" in the

clash that they were unable to leave with the group.

The Red Square incident broke out when the 69 students, accompanied by officials from the Chinese Embassy, went to the square beside the Kremlin to place wreaths in honor of Lenin and Stalin.

Fighting erupted and the Chinese were forced to retreat to their buses, near St. Basil's Cathedral, when Russians linked arms and advanced on the students.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry lodged a strong protest Wednesday night with the Chinese Embassy over the incident, charging that the Chinese had provoked the violence by disorderly behavior, including "anti-Soviet shouts, noise and other child-like stunts."

The protest note warned that any such future behavior by Chinese in the Soviet Union would be dealt with in "the more resolute manner."

Chinese students will be passing through Moscow for the next several days on their way home from schools in Eastern and Western Europe. Thursday, 44 flew here from Paris to board the next train to Peking.

A Chinese spokesman said, however, that he doubted other groups of students would attempt to visit Red Square after Wednesday's trouble.

The students who left Thursday were orderly. When the train pulled in, the youngsters shouted disciplined greetings to uniformed crewmen on two coaches and pointed solemnly to portraits of Chairman Mao.

Porter Cites Program Progress

Continued From Page 1

nel, Porter gave a point by point rebuttal of the editorial's arguments.

Explaining work on a Student Government-Student Center Board merger, Porter said that Student Center Board President Robert Walker had written a class term paper on the reorganization of student government.

Porter said Walker's proposal was presented to the President's Council of Students.

Rebutting criticism relating to a contemporary issues forum, Porter said attempts to get speakers began Nov. 23. He said he enlisted the aid of President Oswald and Kentucky Gov. Ed

ward T. Breathitt to obtain speakers, such as Lester Maddox, Robert Kennedy, J. W. Fulbright, Hubert H. Humphrey, George Lincoln Rockwell, and others. However, none were able to appear this semester.

Porter and Walker jointly announced that Dick Gregory, a Negro comedian, will speak on campus either March 2 or 8, sponsored by the two organizations and by other campus groups.

Claiming "We have not been sitting still," Porter said substantive work of SG last semester was not mentioned in the editorial, which reviewed Porter's campaign promises and evident results.

UK Bulletin Board

All student I.D. cards must be validated for admittance to athletic events in the I.D. office, Memorial Coliseum, open daily from 8 to 12 a.m. and 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. The office will be closed on Saturday. A paid fee slip must be presented.

Dr. Emil Pfender of the Heat Transfer Laboratory at the University of Minnesota will give a series of five lectures entitled "Plasma Heat Transfer." The talks will be given at 3 p.m., Monday through Friday in Room 351, Anderson Hall.

Applications for the Executive Committee of the Student Center Board are now available at the Student Center East Information Desk. The deadline for applying is next Friday.

All women living in residence halls (except Complex 5), and Haggin and Donovan must make appointments immediately for Kentuckian sittings by calling ext. 2825 or go to the photography service, Room 214, Journalism Building.

Applications for cheerleader may be picked up in Room 103, Administration Building. Tryouts will be held in March.

The Christian Student Fellowship will have an open house Sunday in observance of the dedication of the new building located on Columbia at Woodland. Open house will be from 2 p.m. until 5 p.m. with a special dedication service at 3 p.m.

Students interested in serving on the Student Traffic and Parking Appeals Board pick up applications in Room 102 of the Student Center.

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