

Inside Today's Kernel

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The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1966

Eight Pages

LBJ Says We'll 'Walk Last Mile' In Peace Search

From Combined Dispatches

WASHINGTON—President Johnson called his Asian trip highly successful today and said the nations at the Manila conference agreed "to walk the last mile" in the search for peace.

The President assessed the trip at a news conference a day after announcing he will undergo surgery in about a week on his throat and abdomen. During the conference he termed the surgery not "something to make a show over."

Johnson said at no time had his doctors advised him not to make the 31,500-mile trip overseas, or to ease up during the journey.

He said the best indication of his physical condition excluding the throat disorder and the repair work needed on the abdomen, was that he made the trip, he didn't get weary and he got plenty of rest throughout. Assembled in the White House

East Room for the televised news conference Johnson told reporters that he sees no reason why the Tuesday election should greatly affect any North Vietnam decision on continuing the war.

He said however there could be a change of 40 or 50 seats in the House without drastically affecting the government's programs.

He said he was not a good judge of what the Communist reaction to the result of the coming congressional election will be. Suggestions in Washington have opined that an administration setback could encourage the Communists.

"The President is not a candidate in this election," he said. Johnson said he did not see how the election could change the government's policies.

He also said he hopes the Communists do not make any miscalculations.

"I have every reason to believe they would like to see the fighting stop," Johnson said when asked about the Soviet Leaders' views on Vietnam.

"Until we can reason this out we must maintain the strength to defend our men," he added.

Johnson said that Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the commander in Vietnam, made it clear additional manpower will be needed in Vietnam.

"If more troops are needed they will be sent," he said.

College Must Admit Negro, Court Rules

PHILADELPHIA — For the first time in its 118-year history Girard College will have to admit Negroes.

U.S. District Judge Joseph S. Lord ordered the school for orphans to admit seven Negro boys. To allow for appeals Judge Lord granted a stay of his order until Nov. 16, but the school must start pre-registration procedures now.

Colonial merchant prince, Stephen Girard who founded the school, restricted attendance to "poor, white male orphans." Because of this "white" clause, the school has been the scene of picketing and rallies by the local NAACP chapter for the last 12 years.

Girard trustees had said earlier that the U.S. District Court had no jurisdiction in the matter and that the issue had been decided previously—in Girard's favor—by the state Supreme Court. Judge Lord's decision enjoined the trustees from barring admission to the school on grounds of race.

In another racial development Thursday, Dr. Martin Luther King urged an overhaul of selective service exemption procedures to correct the "disproportionate number of Negroes in Vietnam."

At a news conference at the University of Pittsburgh, Dr. King said about 40 percent of the combat troops in Vietnam are Negroes and only about 10 percent of this nation's population is Negro.

He said Negroes are drafted because they do not have sufficient education to gain an exemption or cannot afford to attend college.

"It seems to me this is totally unfair. There has to be some changes in the exemptions. We've got to restudy and revise the draft," Dr. King said.



Kernel Photo by Bill Gross

Winter Scene

The Weather Bureau calls for warmer weather this weekend and that should spell the end of the season's first—and the earliest in 50 years—snowfall. But the 7.5 inches of snow on the ground still is causing trouble as the workmen from Spectro Magnetic Company can attest. They delivered a large magnet, top photo, to the Chemistry-Physics Building yesterday for use with the Van De Graff Accelerator. A tree near the King Library also felt the weight of the snow—literally—as it's bent nearly to the ground. Another picture is on page eight.



Boycott Hasn't Hurt Business, Chain Store Managers Report

Checks with three chain supermarkets in Lexington today indicated that the food price boycott has not substantially affected trade at these stores.

Laurence White, manager of an Albers store on Southland Drive, said it has had "very little if any effect on us." He called the boycotters' comments

a "very untrue picture" of the situation.

White was referring to reports that many of the independent stores patronized by the boycotters had enjoyed as much as a "20 percent increase in sales over the weekend."

Mrs. T. S. Budzinski, leader

of the price rebellion here, told the Kernel she had paid a "courtesy call" on one A&P store, but was not given any indication of price changes planned because of the boycott.

Thomas Todd, manager of Krogers on High Street had not "noticed any difference." Harold Carter, manager of the Eastland Winn Dixie supermarket, said he had not yet seen any boycotters and that his sales remained unchanged.

Winn Dixie Stores closed a Batman customer contest Thursday night, and Kroger stores will soon end a bingo contest. Managers at both stores said the "gimmicks" are meeting a regularly scheduled closing and are not related to housewives' demands to discontinue them to lower prices.

Shopper's Choice, a supermarket endorsed by boycotters because it uses no sales gimmicks, has enjoyed a slight increase in business, according to manager Ed Linville.

He said the increase came last weekend, but that he had no idea what to expect this weekend, especially due to the weather.

Petitioning in front of the chain stores was cancelled Thursday due to the weather, but Mrs. Budzinski said shoppers would be enlisting such support today and Saturday. To date, she said, the boycott includes "thousands" of Lexington shoppers.

The housewives have carried their campaign to unions and other persuasive organizations. In a speech to the Lexington Union of Operating Engineers, Mrs. Budzinski said, "The grocery business has traditionally yielded about one percent profit for many, many years. The president of the National Association of Food Chains told a news conference that 'food chains make an average profit of 1.3 percent.' To me, this means, they have increased their profits by one-third."



MRS. BUDZINSKI SIGNS UP A SHOPPER

An Endorsement

One of Kentucky's most important issues of the century—perhaps the most important—will be settled by voters in the general election Tuesday. In deciding whether or not to accept the proposed new constitution, voters will determine the future of the Commonwealth.

The state's existing constitution was written in horse-and-buggy days when the problems facing government were drastically different from those of today. The 1891 document is restrictive and undoubtedly has hampered Kentucky's progress in the 20th century.

The proposed constitution, on the other hand, is a flexible document establishing the basic framework of state government. It deals with the fundamentals of government omitting details which probably would become outdated in several years due to our fast-moving society.

Admittedly, there is considerable opposition to the revision. But we think most of this opposition is based on selfish political interests and distortions of the truth. Many persons obviously are opposing the charter for political reasons. Many other opponents of the revision have been brainwashed with misleading and false information.

This is not to say we believe the new constitution is a flawless and ideal document. Naturally, we are not satisfied with all sections. However, we do believe the revision represents a significant improvement over the existing constitution, and, if passed, will indeed modernize and improve Kentucky's government.

The proposed charter makes major advancements at nearly every level of state government. Perhaps the most controversial section of the revision relates to local government. Critics of the charter contend local units will lose their autonomy if the document is approved. This is somewhat ironic in that cities and counties presently



are creatures of the legislature and can do only what the legislature specifically empowers them to do. Under the new charter, however, local government will have vastly increased powers, and local citizens will be able to establish the form of government which best meets their needs.

Other major areas of improvement are:

- The legislature, now weak and ineffective, will have the framework to become a truly coordinate branch of government. The legislature will be designated as a continuing body and will have annual sessions.

- The governor and other statewide officials will be able to succeed themselves for one term in office. This will create the opportunity for long-range planning by the executive branch.

- The state's judicial system will receive a long-needed overhaul. A Supreme Court will be created, and district courts will assume the present duties of police, magistrate, quarterly and county courts. In addition, methods of selecting judges will be greatly improved, and all judges will be trained in the law.

- The number of elections—and consequently the expense—will be cut in half. The charter provides for biennial regular elections in even-numbered years, replacing the present system of annual elections.

- Three extremely significant provisions are added to the Bill of Rights: the right to waive pre-trial indictment; prohibitions against wire tapping and electronic listening devices, and prohibitions against the imprisonment of material witnesses in criminal proceedings.

- The revision will make it easier to amend or revise the state's constitution, and will not permit a new constitution to go into effect without the people voting on the actual document. Under the existing constitution, voters must approve the calling of a constitutional convention, but there is no provision requiring the work of the convention to be approved by the people.

These are only a few of the changes which will be effected if the proposed new charter is accepted Tuesday. These and other changes will provide the Commonwealth with a framework for progressive government.

We encourage all Kentucky voters to support the revised constitution. We hope voters will approve the document overwhelmingly, for it represents an opportunity we cannot afford to reject. If the document is approved, the Commonwealth will have a far better future.

"We Can't Let Anything Spoil The Sacred Dealer-Patient Relationship"



Letter To The Editor

Will KEA Seek Power?

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Your editorial "A Political Divorce" indicates that you don't understand the significance of the provision in the proposed new constitution that calls for an elected state board of education, which would elect the superintendent of public instruction.

Far from removing politics from the state's educational system, the change in fact would virtually insure control of the Department of Education by the Kentucky Education Association.

The provision was inserted by the Constitution Revision Assembly because lobbyists for KEA flatly said they would not support the new constitution unless their demand was met.

The reason for KEA's fight for this change is based on Kentucky Revised Statute 156.030. Prior to 1962 this statute provided that the superintendent of public instruction would be chairman of the board of education. In 1962, the statute was amended, effective Jan. 6, 1964, to provide that "The Board shall elect a chairman from among its members at its first regular meeting in each fiscal year."

Before the amendment, the superintendent of public instruction had sole control over the agenda at meetings of the board. A common complaint of board members was that they were only rubber-stamps for the superintendent of public instruction.

The amendment abruptly transferred control of the board of education to the members of the board and the consequences of this administrative change were astounding: the "runaway" board ordered school districts to shape up, to obey state laws, to integrate their schools and facilities, else the board would cut off their minimum foundation allotment.

It would be an understatement

to say that this show of independence by the board of education alarmed school administrators throughout the Commonwealth.

It was obvious to the educators that they were effectively frozen out of control over the policies of the Department of Education, for existing law forbids appointment of an educator to the state board of education. (But this didn't prevent KAE from persuading Gov. Breathitt to appoint Walter Jetton, a retired school principal from Paducah, to the board).

Obviously, the only way KEA can come in from the cold is to have membership on the board opened to professional educators. Should the new constitution pass, KEA will ask the legislature to provide that one member shall be elected from each congressional district.

It will take a considerable amount of money to mount a campaign in an area this large, possibly as much as it costs a candidate to run for U.S. Congress.

Considering the possibility that such a race will generate as much excitement as the current races for Railroad Commissioner do, and adding the obvious benefits that will accrue to KEA by having their hand-picked men on the board of education, I think it is reasonable to say that should the new constitution be approved, control of our public school system will be vested in the professional educator.

Personally, I would not favor putting a group of bankers in control of our banking division, or a group of insurance men in control of the Department of Insurance, or a group of stock-brokers in control of our new public schools. The invitation to a conflict of interests is apparent. I would rather wait a few more years for a new constitution than to approve of this grab for power by KEA.

Jim Hudson

Third-year law student

The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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Negroes Seek Way Out

By PRISCELLA DREHER
Kernel Staff Writer

There is a profound despair among people in the black ghettos and they doubt that anything is likely to happen in the future that will significantly change their lives.

This despair is part of a way of life for 22 million Negro Americans and it was to this point that William Stringfellow, a New York attorney, addressed himself

here last weekend during the state's human rights conference. Stringfellow, had just returned from an extended stay in Chicago which he calls the most racist city in the county. He over and over again stressed the sense of hopelessness in the urban ghettos.

The impact of ghettoization

is just as dehumanizing for the whites, Stringfellow said, and this fact must be realized.

A white child going to school in a white ghetto school is just as deprived as a Negro child in the same situation because his education is not showing him how to live in an interracial society. "How many white kids," said Stringfellow, "reading the present high school textbooks know 20,000 Negroes fought side by side with Washington in the Revolutionary War, or 200,000 Negroes fought in the Union Army." How many know that it was a Negro doctor who discovered the use of blood plasma, or that the first settler in Chicago was a Negro. The white child is not aware of the enormous contributions of Negro Americans because his history text usually only devotes a page to 20 percent of the population, mentions George Washington Carver and a baseball hero, and ends there. What we confront is an era in which black power becomes a slogan and a provocative challenge to a white society, only willing to accept integration on their terms. "And their terms allow for the ghetto," said Stringfellow.

Stringfellow suggested that the nation is experiencing a kind of sickness similar to the "paralysis of conscience which struck the Germans." Their ultimate solution to their racial problem was extermination. The strange paralysis of conscience of morality of white society is known by another name—white backlash. And he cautions, it's not impossible for what happened in Germany to happen here.

Perspective On The News

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The Kentucky Kernel

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SUNDAY SERVICES—
8:00 a.m. and 10:30 a.m.
7:00 p.m.—2nd Sundays

PARK METHODIST CHURCH
East High at Clay Avenue
DR. J. T. HARMON, Pastor
Dr. W. P. Fryman, minister, visitation
9:45 a.m. Church School
11:00 A.M.—"Who's Who?"
7:00 P.M.—"As It Should Be"

University Methodist Chapel
151 E. MAXWELL
Sunday, Nov. 6

Speaker —
Rev. Tom Fornash
Sermon —
"INCENTIVE TO SERVE"
At 11 a.m. WORSHIP SERVICE

SOUTHERN HILLS METHODIST CHURCH
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9:30 a.m. College Class 10:50 a.m. Morning Worship
Sermon—"IT'S HEAVIER THAN I THOUGHT"
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1851 EASTLAND PARKWAY ORIN M. SIMMERMAN, JR., Minister
9:50 a.m.—Church School; College Class: Sam Davis, Teacher
11:00 a.m.—"Dictates of Divine Love," Mr. Simmerman
7:00 p.m.—"The Character of Christian Poise," Mr. Simmerman

CENTENARY

1716 S. Lime (Next to Hospital) Donald W. Durham, Minister
Dewey Sanders, Associate Minister J. R. Wood, Pastoral Minister
(Parking in Rear of Church) Samuel Morris, Youth Minister
9:00 and 11:00 a.m.—"TOMORROW IS TODAY," Mr. Sanders
9:50 a.m.—Sunday School 11:00 a.m.—Expanded Session
3:30 p.m.—Snack Supper
6:15 p.m.—Church-wide Mission Study. Class for all ages.
7:30 p.m.—"Introduction to the First Letter of Peter," Dr. Durham
Wednesday—6:15 p.m.: Fellowship Supper 7:00 p.m.: Mid-week Service
Nursery for all Services (Parking in Rear of Church)

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

174 NORTH MILL ST. RICHARD T. HARRISON, Minister
9:45 A.M.—College Class. Mr. Jack Matthews, Leader
11:00 A.M.—Sermon: "FAITH AND WORKS"

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E. W. Carden, Pastor
Sunday School 10:00 A.M.
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EVANGELISTIC 7:30 P.M.
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East High at Kentucky Ave. Elmore Ryle, Minister
Miss Mary Hulda Allen, Minister of Education
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- OCT. 9—LSD AND THE PEP PILLS (Is it moral to tamper with the mind?)
- OCT. 16—IS GOD DEAD (Or are we?)
- OCT. 23—VIETNAM (What Christian Principles are at stake?)
- OCT. 30—THE NEW MORALITY (What is the Christian attitude toward extra-marital sex?)
- NOV. 6—THE ECUMENICAL MOVEMENT (Is it conspiracy, compromise, or creativity?)
- NOV. 13—VIOLENCE AND MURDER (Passing trend or permanent threat?)

9:30 and 11:00 each Sunday morning

Discussion led by an Elder following each sermon.

9:30 sermon broadcast over WBLG, 1340

UK Graduate Student Saw Soviets Crush A Revolution

By WILLIAM GRANT

In the pre-dawn hours of Nov. 4, Laszlo Miklos was awakened by the far-away rumbling of Soviet artillery. His brother-in-law was soon in his bedroom with the news. "Soviet troops are entering Budapest."

Though that was ten years ago today, Miklos still recalls the disbelief with which he heard the news. "Dressing quickly, he half walked, half ran, to the nearest major intersection. What he saw was long columns of Soviet troops marching slowly into the city."

"My God, all is lost," he recalls having uttered in despair. Today Laszlo Miklos is an American citizen studying for a Ph.D. in political science at the University. But the long years in prison, first under the Nazis and then under the Russians, the strife-ridden days during the Hungarian revolution, and a harrowing escape to the west have all left their mark.

And he particularly remembers standing on that Budapest street corner in the chill of a November dawn and seeing the revolution he had helped guide crumble at his feet.

The Soviet attack came at dawn—first with a thunderous artillery barrage from the hillside south of the Danube and then with tanks and troops marching into the city.

At 8 a. m., four hours after the attack began, Soviet troops stormed the parliament building and captured most of the members of Premier Nagy's government. Nagy escaped, Miklos said, to seek refuge in the Yugoslav Embassy. He later was imprisoned by the Russians and hanged.

Breach Of Conduct
News reports at the time said Nagy left the embassy on a promise of safe conduct and was then captured. However, Miklos says that Nagy was in fact imprisoned in the Yugoslav basement and the embassy officials handed him over to the Soviets directly—a definite breach of international conduct," he says.

But before the building fell, Nagy made a radio speech to the nation and the world that Miklos remembers as the most dramatic moment of the revolution.

Almost with tears in his eyes, Miklos said, he listened to the greater idea for help from the west. "Early this morning Soviet troops attacked the Hungarian capital with the open purpose to overthrow the legal government." In the name of the legally elected government, I plead to the world . . . please help. . . The Soviets are breaking their word."

A nearby hand chops the air as he talks of the speech and how it was played over and over from 5 a. m. until the station was seized by Russian troops shortly after 8 a. m. And he is still haunted by the question—why didn't help come?

He and his fellow countrymen were certain the world would respond to Hungary's pleas, he explains. Through Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America they had been led to believe that "if we had to do

it show we did not want to be communist-dominated" and help would come. "But he says he is not bitter toward the west anymore; that he understands now, but a touch of bitterness does show in his voice when he explains why, in his opinion, there was no help.

"First," he says, "it was a matter of timing. The U.S. was not ready for action. The revolt broke out only days before the 1956 presidential election, and the world could freeze over during an American campaign and the people would be care."

Perhaps more important, he says, was the split that had developed in the western bloc over Suez. The British-French-Israeli attack on Egyptian bases near the canal came early in the second week of the Hungarian revolution. As a result, the Hungarian revolt was moved into the back seats as far as western diplomats were concerned.

Russians Undecided
"The Russians had been very undecided as to what to do about Hungary until Suez," Miklos said. "But they saw their chance. They knew the west was not ready to move. However, he adds, "there was no one strong man in the Kremlin and none of those young for power were willing to commit Soviet troops to combat on foreign soil."

His voice takes on an air of what might have been when he talks of those "ten glorious days" when the Hungarian people felt they had finally pulled free from the Soviets and were certain that help would come from the western nations or the U.N. "If the west had moved in just a division," Miklos says, "I think the whole Soviet satellite system would have collapsed. Poland was ready . . . others were ready. We were just waiting for help."

Those were days of confusion and turmoil and the passage of ten years has clouded further the exact sequence of events in Miklos' mind. However, from what he remembers, he paints a sweeping picture of a revolution that almost succeeded.

Miklos was coal mining in Komlo when the violence in Budapest broke out in October, 1956. He had been a coal miner since 1953 when he was released from prison after the death of Stalin.

He was jailed, he recalls, more because of his family ties than anything else. His father, Bela Miklos, colonel-general of the Hungarian Army, served as interim premier for a year and a half following the German withdrawal.

Tried To Restore Peace
The older Miklos, backed by the Soviet forces that had driven the Germans out, spent his tenure trying to restore peace to the war-torn country. His son was made a lieutenant general in the army because he had attended military school prior to the war.

He and his fellow countrymen were certain the world would respond to Hungary's pleas, he explains. Through Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America they had been led to believe that "if we had to do

understand how to get things done." He was then 25.

"His term as general was therefore a short one. Ten months as I recall," he says with a slight gleam in his eyes.

When a new government was "elected" in late 1955, Bela Miklos stepped down. His son recalls those times with distaste. "They call them free elections," he says. "Hah! There was nothing free about them."

Miklos was one of many members of famous Hungarian families jailed by the communists, but his father was never taken. "When he met Stalin during the war," Miklos recalls, "the two got along very well. I guess it was because they were both straight-forward, ram-rud military types. Anyway, Stalin said my father was a straight-forward man—a man of principle and the Hungarian communists never got up enough nerve to jail someone Stalin had said he liked."

The next eight years were hard ones for Miklos. He was moved from prison to prison and often recalls wondering if that was where he would spend the rest of his life. Much of the time he was under a death sentence.

But it was also a valuable period in a way for it was in prison that he met many of the men with whom he would fight the Russians in 1956.

His cell's death resulted in an overall lessening of tension in the communist world, Miklos recalls. "The whole of East Europe was ruled by a structure that resembled a pyramid," he says, "with all power residing at the top—Stalin. When Stalin died they told us three men would rule. That confusion at the top was multiplied many times throughout the power structure until there was a great deal of confusion in the satellites," he says.

Fear Of Stalin
"All of those people had been held in lines by the fear of Stalin but now they felt free to talk and they found out they also were united in their hatred of the Russians," Miklos recalls.

The Hungarian hatred of Russians is a historical matter, he points out. It can be traced back so long before the communists seized power in Russia.

Not only did Stalin's death provide, in Miklos' mind, the opportunity for the revolution, it also paved the way for Miklos' release from prison. His release came for a year and a half following the German withdrawal.

Stayed In Background
They were also afraid to participate in the fighting for the Soviets would call the revolution "capitalist or fascist" controlled. "So we led people with common names—like Smith or Jones in America—into the barricades. We stayed in the background as much as possible," he says.

During the first week of revolution, Geno was deposed as first secretary of the Hungarian Workers Party. The government fell. Nagy, who had been released as premier in 1955 on charges that he was "nationalistic," was named to head a new government composed of the five parties which had been in power before the communist takeover. The new secretary was János Kadar who had been imprisoned for 32 months for having "Trotsky tendencies."

Throughout the week Nagy appealed to the United Nations to recognize the neutrality of Hungary. "We intended to be in neither the eastern nor the western camp," he said.

The Nagy government called for the removal of all Soviet troops from Hungary and pressed the occupational commander to set up a timetable for negotiations on the matter. Miklos recalls that the Russians did pull out of Budapest.

"It was the evening of Oct. 28 or 29," he says. "Those damn Russians burnt all lived in the nicest section of town and that night they all left. The next morning the whole area was deserted and not a Russian was to be seen in Budapest."

Only Tactical Move
The move turned out to be only a tactical one, however, as the Russians were to turn on the city in force on November 4 morning and the revolution would be crushed.

But for about a week, the Hungarians thought that they had won and the Russians had left for good. Nagy announced

"It was not what he said," Miklos remembers, "but there was an air of freedom about him. It was almost as if someone were standing at his back with a gun . . . and there might have been."

Then his memory quickly focused onto the late 1955, Bela Miklos stepped down. His son recalls those times with distaste. "They call them free elections," he says. "Hah! There was nothing free about them."

He traveled the 130 miles to Budapest by train and foot and arrived on Oct. 24 to find the city in turmoil.

"I walked down the street," he recalls, "and I saw small boys—maybe 14 or 15—taunting and throwing wads of paper and bits of stone at the Soviet tanks. I thought they must be crazy. I couldn't understand it."

'Hell Of A Feeling . . .'
"All over town I saw men, women, and children jostling and throwing things at the tanks. It was a hell of a wonderful feeling," he says.

His friends recalled to him the events of the last two days. They told him the revolution "just happened . . . and wasn't planned." It had begun as a demonstration at the government radio station, he remembers being told, and grew to rioting when Soviet troops fired into the crowd.

"They brought in guns in trucks marked as Red Cross ambulances," Miklos says, "and when a lot of pushing and name-calling developed the Soviet troops opened fire. They killed, among others, a doctor Miklos describes as "an innocent passerby." That so angered the crowd, he says, that the rioting became quite violent and spread across the city.

When Miklos arrived on the 24th, Soviet troops had already responded to Geno's request to put down the mob and were everywhere in the city. "Small boys were manning the barricades against tanks and armored cars," he recalls, "and it was a desperate feeling to be a part of it."

He became a member of a 15-man committee that was to do the political planning of the revolution. "The committee was headed by Kalmán Kery," he says, "who had been chief of staff when my father was head of the army. Miklos says that he was to do the political planning as much as possible in setting up the government after the revolution was won."

Not Too Dangerous
"It was not dangerous for them to meet in public like that," Miklos says. "After all, when you have known one another most of your life, you can say just a few words which those near you will understand but that will be meaningless to others. In this way," he says, "these men planned who would do what jobs when the revolution came."

In the fall of 1956 Miklos received a letter from those men asking him to come to Budapest. "He wrote that he had a job for me," Miklos recalls, "but I didn't give it much thought at the time."

On the night of Oct. 23, Miklos was returning to his small apartment from the mine with the intention of answering the letter from his friend. However, he heard a radio address by Enno Geno, the first secretary of the Hungarian Workers Party, that was to be the course of his life.

the withdrawal of Hungary from the communist Warsaw Pact and again asked for aid from the U.N. and the west.

"Those were glorious days," Miklos recalls, "once again turning to the word he uses so often to describe that period. 'You realize that this was the first workers' revolution against the workers party,' he says, "and I think that is very significant."

His gestures become even more expressive and his voice even more excited as he recalls some of the adventures of that time, like the liberation of József Cardinal Mindszenty.

"An army colonel took charge of that," Miklos recalls, "because he said he wanted to repay a family debt. The colonel was of noble blood and his family had come to power by killing a cardinal. He said he would make up for that cardinal's death by liberating Mindszenty from prison. His efforts were successful, but he was later hanged by the Russians," Miklos says.

Then, in the second week, two things happened that Miklos feels led to the failure of the revolution. First came the Suez crisis and then a nationwide radio address by Cardinal Mindszenty.

"The cardinal said we were going to return the land to the people," Miklos recalls, "and go back to the way things were. Those of us who heard the speech had been going a little too far and that there might be trouble. I am not sure what effect the speech had on the Russians," he says, "but it would be an interesting study to see if it led in any way to the Nov. 4th attack."

Kadar Goes To Russians
Miklos recalls that Kadar went to the Russians the night before the attack on Budapest and reasons that he must have made a deal to lead up a Soviet-controlled government.

The street fighting that day was "the most vicious thing I have ever seen," Miklos says. "If you shot at the Hungarians from one building, they would bring in artillery and blow down the whole building. Entire blocks were leveled. The word soon spread around the city and the people knew the battle was lost. They just quit fighting."

Nagy was not taken until Nov. 22 and a general workers strike continued through out the month. Miklos wanted to see what would happen. "We still thought the U.N. might act," he said, "so that troops from the west might come. So we just waited . . . and waited."

But on Nov. 23 he decided that he must either leave Hungary or be jailed and possibly hanged. "It was that old decision," he says, "whether to be a boy



"MY GOD! ALL IS LOST . . ." LASZLO MIKLOS RECALLS HAVING SAID WHEN THE TANKS CAME



"MY GOD! ALL IS LOST . . ." LASZLO MIKLOS RECALLS HAVING SAID WHEN THE TANKS CAME



"MY GOD! ALL IS LOST . . ." LASZLO MIKLOS RECALLS HAVING SAID WHEN THE TANKS CAME

coward or a dead hero. I decided to try and make it to the west so I could tell the story and try to find out why no help came."

It took him three days to make it to the Austrian frontier by foot, train, and tractor. During that time 21 people "attached themselves" to him and made him their leader. "When they found out who I was and that I had been a military man they just assumed that I would know how to get them out of it," he says.

"I guess I looked a little like a leader then, too. That was before this," he says, "and that I had been a military man they just assumed that I would know how to get them out of it," he says.

Leader or not, his only provisions for the trip included what money he had been able to raise and a map hidden in his armpit.

He traveled by trail to Lake Balaton, picking up people along the way. The next night he persuaded a truck driver to take them to the west end of the lake, still 100 miles from the border.

Miklos had selected Zala—a city near the Austrian, Yugoslav, and Hungarian line—as the point where they would try to cross the border into Austria. Many of the group were unhappy with the choice since the town was the headquarters of the Soviet Army along the Austrian border, and two divisions were stationed there.

Miklos reasoned, however, that it was the point where the Russians would least expect a crossing and Soviet troops already had nearly sealed off the border near Vienna where most refugees attempted to cross.

Then the group persuaded a tractor-driver to let them ride in an enclosed wagon on the tractor. The driver refused to take them any further, they went the rest of the way on foot. They reached a village

where friends arranged for a guide to lead them to the border. Miklos was certain the river could be waded, so he jumped right in. Within a few feet he found himself swimming and called to others in the group to help the older women across.

He does not remember how many trips he made across that river, but just as dawn was breaking and his energy gone, he knew he must leave the remaining six people to make it on their own or drown on their own.

Smelling A Village
He and a young boy made their way into the woods, but they had been warned that the borders curved in and out of the forest and they might at any point cross back into Hungary. "The boy," Miklos recalls, "was of peasant stock and he said he could smell a village. He led us to one about two miles away. . . straight through the woods."

They approached the village somewhat fearfully only to find that a crucifix erected outside the village was inscribed in German with only Hungarian—they had reached Austria.

The villagers arranged for Miklos to meet the American Consul who, in turn, arranged for his passage to the United States. He was befriended in New York by Mr. and Mrs. Dean Webster, a wealthy couple, who provided him with food and lodging until he could stand on his own.

He was then 24. "because I was only a greenhorn." He next studied at Boston University where he earned a bachelor's and master's degree in political science.

He had studied law and foreign affairs in Budapest and Zurich and had been awarded the European equivalent of a doctorate. "When I went to American universities and told them where I had studied they said 'Fine, show us your academic papers,'" he says.

"Of course I had no papers. When you start a revolution you are not to win it. You don't worry about your papers."

From Boston he went to Colorado where he served as assistant director of the Rehabilitation Services Center at the Colorado State Hospital at Pueblo.

He was offered fellowships by 15 schools when he decided to return to college and finish his Ph.D. He rejected Columbia's offer because "that's too Ivy League. That's for a younger man than I."

He thought the climate would be too distracting at the University of Hawaii but he was intrigued by Kentucky's offer. So he is here.

After completing his Ph.D. he hopes to work with the United Nations.

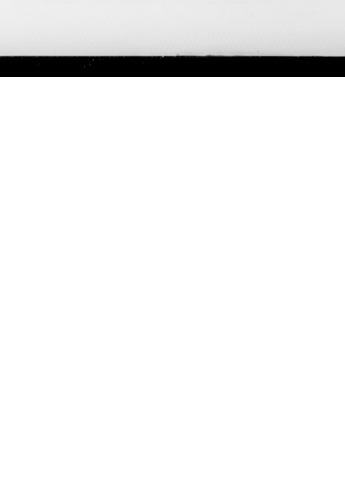
He returned to Hungary this summer to visit some members of his family. He found the economic plight of the people to be serious—a Hungarian works about seven times as long as an American for the same thing," he says.

What of the other ten members of the committee that guided the revolution? Kery is serving as a doorman at a Budapest hotel. He had been captured during the revolution and served a long prison sentence.

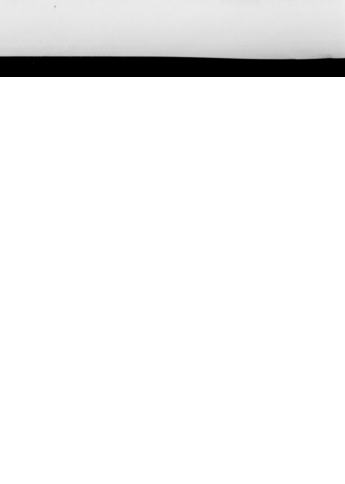
Miklos knows that a few of the others were hanged, but he does not know what happened to most of the committee members. They all went separate ways when the revolution was crushed, he recalls.

"There will not be another revolution in Hungary," he says. "The people are used to talking they will not revolt."

A Refugee Cries With Joy After Reaching Milwaukee



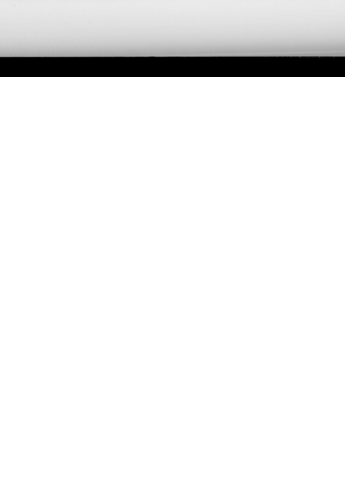
Hungarian Women Face Off Russian Tanks Near Budapest's Petofi Square



Hungarian Women Face Off Russian Tanks Near Budapest's Petofi Square



Hungarian Women Face Off Russian Tanks Near Budapest's Petofi Square



Hungarian Women Face Off Russian Tanks Near Budapest's Petofi Square



Kentucky, Vanderbilt Both Face 'Must Win' Situation Saturday

The Kentucky Wildcats and Vanderbilt Commodores square off Saturday in an SEC football game that both teams need desperately to win.

What began as a promising season for Coach Charlie Bradshaw's Wildcats, who were 2-1 after an early-season victory over Auburn, has become a trying one after three straight losses and last week's 14-14 tie with West Virginia.

Vanderbilt, on the other hand, was rated a highly improved team in the Southeastern Con-

ference before the season began. After a 24-0 victory in their opener against Citadel, the Commodores ran into Georgia Tech, lost 42-0, and haven't been the same since. Vanderbilt's record after Saturday's 13-12 loss to Tulane is 1-5.

"Vanderbilt is a very capable team despite the indications of their record," Bradshaw said. "They have been plagued by bad luck and their own mistakes. They have shown a strong defense against the inside running game, and have a consistent

inside running threat of their own in (fullback) Jim White-

side." Green replies that he has "great respect for this Kentucky team. Their offense was very effective in the West Virginia game, and their defense is much improved over last year's."

The "improved" defense is the cause of much of Bradshaw's concern as he prepares his team for the Commodores. His linebackers have suffered an assortment of knee, ankle, and hand injuries this fall.

Mike McGraw (knee), who played the final half of the West Virginia game, will probably be ready to man one linebacker's slot this week, and Ronnie Roberts (knee) will play the other if he does not aggravate the injury in practice this week. Ken Wood (hand, knee and ankle), Roger Hart (knee), and John Harris (knee) are likely substitutes.

Kentucky's top performers Saturday were transplanted tailback Bob Windsor, who rushed for 129 yards in his second full game at the position; Larry Seiple, who caught six passes including a 56-yarder that gave Kentucky its first touchdown; and fullback Dicky Lyons, who set up the other touchdown with a 62-yard punt return.

Kickoff time for the game, which will be played before a background of the annual K-Day festivities, is 2:00 p.m. EST.

Florida and Georgia, both unbeaten in Southeastern Conference play and tied for Alabama for the league lead, square off tomorrow in Jacksonville in the top SEC attraction of its biggest football weekend.

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE Today

Three other conference games are on the card as well as Tennessee's game with Chattanooga at Knoxville.

Florida, unbeaten in seven starts and 4-0 in the SEC, had its closest call of the season last week as they subdued stubborn Auburn 30-27 in a thriller at Gainesville. It took a 40-yard field goal with 2:12 left in the game by all-American quarterback Steve Spurrier to insure the Gator win.

Georgia dropped North Carolina 28-3 last Saturday to gain

honors awarded to the outstanding college player of the year. In similar foes, Florida walloped Mississippi State 28-7 while the Bulldogs managed but a 20-17 decision.

Alabama, gunning for a third straight national title and conference crown, faces its last major SEC test of the season when they entertain LSU at Birmingham.

The Crimson Tide is now 6-0 while the Tigers are riding a two-game losing streak following losses to Florida 28-7 and to arch-rival Mississippi 17-0 last week. LSU stands 3-3-1 on the season and 1-2 in the conference.

In other SEC games tomorrow, Auburn travels to Jackson, Miss., to face the Maroons of Mississippi State while Vanderbilt plays Kentucky at Lexington in the battle for conference futlity.

Tennessee warms up for its big match with Ole Miss by entertaining small college power Chattanooga while the Rebels take the weekend off.

SEC Standings

	SEC Games			All Games		
	W	L	T	W	L	T
Alabama	4	0	0	6	0	0
Florida	4	0	0	7	0	0
Georgia	4	0	0	6	1	0
Tennessee	2	0	0	4	2	0
Mississippi	2	2	0	5	2	1
LSU	1	2	0	3	3	1
Kentucky	1	3	0	2	4	1
Auburn	0	3	0	3	4	0
Mississippi St.	0	3	0	2	5	0
Vanderbilt	0	3	0	1	5	0

its fourth conference win. The game against the Atlantic Coast Conference rival counted in the SEC race to give the Bulldogs of Vince Dooley the required six games.

The Gators have to rate as slight favorites for this key game because of Spurrier who is a top contender for Heisman Trophy

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Please don't zlupf Sprite. It makes plenty of noise all by itself.

Sprite, you recall, is the soft drink that's so tart and tingling, we just couldn't keep it quiet. Flip its lid and it really flips. Bubbling, fizzing, gurgling, hissing and carrying on all over the place. An almost excessively lively drink. Hence, to zlupf is to err. What is zlupfing?



Zlupfing is to drinking what smacking one's lips is to eating. It's the staccato buzz you make when draining the last few deliciously tangy drops of Sprite from the bottle with a straw. Zzzzzlllupf! It's completely uncalled for. Frowned upon in polite society. And not appreciated on campus either. But, if zlupfing Sprite is absolutely essential to your enjoyment; if a good healthy zlupf is your idea of heaven, well...all right. But have a heart. With a drink as noisy as Sprite, a little zlupf goes a long, long way. **SPRITE. SO TART AND TINGLING, WE JUST COULDN'T KEEP IT QUIET.**

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Maxson's

Fashion Program Begins

Women's fashions at UK may be in for a change this year if Mademoiselle Magazine's Campus Representative has anything to do with it.

Liz Larson, sophomore pre-law major from Tacoma, Washington, will be working in the nationwide marketing program sponsored by the fashion magazine.

"I think the girls on this campus should be more daring," Liz commented. "They dress very nicely, but too much alike, the styles should vary."

Through the marketing plan, which UK has not had before, "we hope to introduce and help girls become acquainted with current fashions and products and to know just what is in fashion," she said.

Miss Larson, who transferred here this year from Pacific Lutheran University, was chosen this past summer to model clothes from Mademoiselle in Washington state.

The marketing program, operating on certain campuses around the country, depends on what the representative wants to do with it.

Miss Larson is very enthusiastic about it and has planned at least six of the entertainments sponsored by Mademoiselle. The first is to be a co-educational Coffee House Sunday.

At each of the future gatherings, market surveys will be taken to help the companies who sponsor the event, Miss Larson said. There will always be some entertainment, she said, "and if

this week-end's coffee house (to be held from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sunday in the Student Center) goes over, we will try to make it a permanent thing."

"We want to have a coffee house simply where people can get together to talk about ordinary things," she explained. A movie will be shown and booklets and a survey questionnaire will be given out.



LIZ LARSON

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SG Forms Library Committee

Student Government passed a resolution Thursday night clearing the way for formation of a Library Advisory Committee.

According to provisions of the resolution, the committee will be made up of between four and twelve members, all students, and will advise the library director of student expectations and complaints concerning the library.

In other business, Student Government allocated \$598 to the Off Campus Student Association on the basis of a submitted budget.

Art Discussion Set For Sunday

A panel discussion "Art Medium Today: Means or Message" will be held from 2 to 4 p.m. Sunday in the Guignol Theatre, Fine Arts Building. Presented by the University Art Gallery in cooperation with the Department of Art, the panel discussion will have its basis in the current exhibition in the gallery, "The Media of Art: Now."

The panel will be comprised of members of the Art Department represented in the show (Raymond Barnhart, William Bayer, Kenneth Campbell, Michael Hall, Lowell Jones, Marty J. Kalb, Janis Sternbergs, and Frederic Thursz), and Edward Bryant, Director of the Art Gallery, who selected the exhibition.

The discussion will be moderated by the painter Herman Cherry, who is artist-in-residence.

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KITTENS—Maybe she got her man. **WHO NEEDS A COMPUTER** when a \$1.00 personal ad will do?

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Colors Of Autumn

The mid-Autumn snowfall has left many trees holding both snow and colorful leaves in their boughs. Some branches collapsed under the weight.

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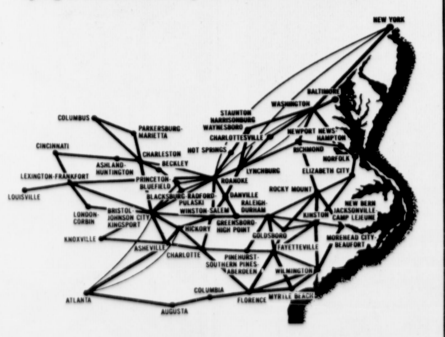
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Transit Talks Begin Again

The Lexington Transit Corp. and Local 639 of the Amalgamated Transit Union meet for the fifth time today to negotiate on the city's 25-day-old bus strike.

The meeting was called for Monday by federal mediator S. W. Duncan, but it was changed to 10:30 a.m. today by Major Fred E. Fugazzi.

The session is supposed to help labor and management resolve their differences over a new contract. The old three-year contract expired Sept. 9 and the city's 71 buses have been halted since Oct. 9.

Knoxville bus drivers, who have been on strike since Oct. 10, recently rejected the Knoxville Transit Corp.'s offer of a 30-cent hourly wage increase over the next two years. The drivers there, who make \$1.96 an hour, are seeking a 40-cent an hour increase and a pension plan.




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