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# The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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Sixteen Pages

## Student Strike Called After Night Protests, Arrests At Berkeley

Special To The Kernel

BERKELEY, Calif.—University of California students at a mass meeting Wednesday night voted for a classroom strike beginning at noon today after the administration summoned police during a sit-in protesting unauthorized Naval recruiting booths on campus.

The Council of Campus Organizations, latest successor to the Free Speech Movement of 1964, organized the meeting attended by some 3,000 of the school's 27,500 students.

The protest stems from sit-ins and demonstrations on campus Wednesday after students and non-students demanded removal of a Naval recruiting table in the student union building. University regulations permit off-campus organizations to set up tables only at designated places on campus, and the student union building was not one of them.

However, the administration refused to have the table removed, saying government agencies and organizations are exempted from the rule. A request that an anti-war group be allowed to have a table at the same site was also refused.

According to the Daily Californian, University student newspaper, Executive Vice Chancellor Earl F. Cheit called police and asked a judge for arrest warrants against seven non-students when the students organized a sit-in.

By Wednesday night, nine demonstrators had been arrested, including Mario Savio, the leader

of the Free Speech Movement who was denied readmission to Berkeley early last month.

Between 300 and 400 students gathered in the street in an unsuccessful effort to stop the police bus carrying the arrested demonstrators. The Californian reported skirmishes between students and police in the street.

The CCO, at a press conference today, charged the administration with "violating the rights of the University community . . . the administration again revealed its 'solution' for student problems: the Alameda County police."

It laid down five demands: 1. That policemen never be called onto the campus to "solve" campus political problems.

2. That there be no disciplinary action taken against participants in Wednesday's demonstrations, and that the administration see, publicly and forcefully, to drop the charges against the nine people arrested.

3. That all off-campus individuals and non-commercial groups be granted at least the privileges enjoyed by governmental agencies.

4. That disciplinary hearings be open, and that these hearings be bound by canons of due process comparable to those already published by the Council of Campus Organizations. A legitimate ground of defense shall be that regulations are incompatible with Section Two or Three of the Dec. 8 resolution of the United States Constitution.

That resolution, passed by the Academic Senate, said only the time, place and manner of student political activity should be regulated.

5. That negotiations will establish a system of just and effective student representation in formulation of a new set of policies regulating student activity; the 'strike committee' must be permitted to name a majority of representatives and the negotiating body shall make no decision without agreement of student constituents.

The Associated Students at the University of California (ASUC) voted to support the strike.

The strike and demonstrations are the first major protests at Berkeley involving the use of police since the Free Speech Movement in 1964-65, when the university became the rallying cry for student activists across the nation.

The Free Speech protest resulted indirectly in the appointment of Roger W. Heyns, a former vice president for academic affairs at the University of Michigan, as chancellor of the Berkeley campus last fall.

Heyns was thought to be a friend of the students but last spring he suspended and placed on probation a number of students who violated the university's regulations about the place and frequency of political activity.

Some of the regulations put into effect under Heyns administration have not been favorably received but there had been reports that Berkeley students were tired and no more protests were expected.

Only last month, CCO leader Mike Lerner said the groups in his organization were occupied with activities off campus and "do not desire a confrontation with the University."



It Ended This Way

When it was all over and the shouting had ended, the Kappa Delta pledges found themselves in the shower. To see how it began, look at page eight.

## Community Colleges Set Student Problems Talk

Representatives of the 5,500 students at the University's community colleges will meet at the Phoenix Hotel Saturday to discuss aspirations and problems unique to the system.

Student government presidents and other designated student leaders will be joined by University President John Oswald, Vice President for Student Affairs Robert L. Johnson, and Student Congress President Carson Porter.

Two reasons for the meeting, according to administrative assistant A. J. Hauselman, are to give the students a chance to speak in concert on common problems and to allow them the realization that they are part of something more encompassing than their particular campuses.

The organization of the community collegewide student government association will be considered, as will space-utilization for the colleges' future student centers. Brief descriptions of organizations and activities at the colleges will offer a "cross-fertilization" of ideas and experience.

## Professor Charges Censorship

By FRANK BROWNING  
Kernel Associate Editor

A University assistant professor said Wednesday an investigation of his freshman anthropology course involves both censorship and academic freedom.

Dr. Neal Eddington, who failed more than 65 percent of his two freshman classes at mid-term, was referring to a departmental investigation touched off by complaints from students in his classes.

He also said that he was notified by letter Wednesday that his contract would not be renewed.

Eddington said he disagreed with his Department Chairman, Dr. Henry Dobyns, who told the Kernel last week academic freedom was not involved in the case.

Continued On Page 8

## LBJ Gets Dark Education Report

(c) New York Times News Service

AUSTIN, Texas—President Johnson received Wednesday a generally gloomy report on the first efforts to reach poor children through federal education funds.

The "crucial ingredient" in improving education of the disadvantaged, the report said, is changing "the attitude of teachers." Yet in most communities studied the special projects for the poor "were alarmingly deficient in facing up to this need," it said.

The report was made to the President by the National Advisory Council on the Education of Disadvantaged Children, created in 1965 by the legislation providing the first Federal Aid for Elementary and Secondary Education.

The council report concentrated on the \$250 million, one quarter of the total, spent this year on special summer education projects for disadvantaged children.

It found much to commend in some of the 86 school districts studied, but concluded: "for the most part, projects are piecemeal, fragmented efforts at remediation or vaguely directed enrichment. It is

extremely rare to find strategically planned, comprehensive programs for change."

It found "most disappointing" the failure of schools "to identify and attract the most seriously disadvantaged children" to the special programs. It also concluded that "frequently, heavy purchases of educational equipment are made without examining the educational practices that underlie their use."

The report was based on the personal observations of 27 consultants. They found that most of the summer programs "took place in ordinary schoolhouse classrooms and were, at best, mild variations on ordinary classroom work." In a "very few" instances, the report said, "teachers established an entirely new relationship with children when their summer programs were taken out of the schoolhouse."

These were some examples of what the consultants reported:

From a Southern city: "the program was an uncreative and unimaginative as I have ever seen. Pupils dropped out in large numbers. Several teachers indicated they felt

that any kind of help which might be offered would not significantly change most of these kids. The head of guidance and counseling told me that he was reasonably certain that most of the cause of people being in the deprived category was biological, a result of poor genetic endowment. Another central office administrator referred to the futility of helping those 'Jigs'."

From a small New England town: "the young male teacher, conducting an arithmetic lesson, was extremely tense and distant from the children. He behaved like the stereotype of an English schoolmaster."

The factor that most distinguished successful from unsuccessful programs, the report said, "was the difference in the quality of the relationship—the rapport—between teacher and child."

Despite their failings, the summer programs "besides being important in themselves, can have special beneficial effects on the year-round success of the (federal education aid) programs which can be attained in no other way," the report said.

## Drama: 'Menagerie' Subordinated

By WAYNE BOSWELL

"The play is memory. Being a memory play it is dimly lighted, it is sentimental, it is not realistic. In memory everything happens to music."

Tom, as narrator of Tennessee Williams' most popular play, "The Glass Menagerie," provides this format to this unusual play. Although this play is well acted and staged by the Theater Arts Department company, the important value centers in the questionable depth to which this play reaches and in the interpretation the present production makes.

In this production the play is too sentimental and too non-realistic. Certainly, Williams' objectives are as stated by the narrator, but the play in centering around Amanda, the mother, becomes more than anything else a story of a misplaced family composed of two weak, psychologically defective children, whose lives are dominated by a strong, possessive mother. Her own defects are all too visible. Each is too fragile to overcome his weakness without being broken and destroyed in the process.

Tom, who begins the play as narrator, steps into his role as the son of the possessive mother, whose purpose in life is to push her children into "success and happiness." But in Tom's memory this goal was recalled in his mother's preoccupation with her own life, which in her memory was so successful in youth, but now was such a dismal failure, and her persistent attempts to push his shy, crippled sister into an unwanted world.

Laura's world is almost shattered by Jim, the gentleman caller, who unknowingly was once Laura's single touch with love and life.

As Amanda, guest artist Patricia Carmichael plays an intense characterization that is cer-

tainly difficult to maintain in the wide range of affectations the play demands. Her professionalism and long experience are well used, especially when the tension is greatest, or when the tension is leveled in several of the numerous scenes.

Several of the most dynamic scenes occur in exchanges between Mrs. Carmichael and her son, played by David Hurt. Mr. Hurt has double task to fulfill, that of narration and character. The latter role he performs quite well. However, as narrator, one sees a too distant and too frigid figure; instead of concern, one sees disregard for the action that is taking place.

If this were intended, then certainly Williams would not have made him the bearer of this painful memory.

Elizabeth Hoagland, Amanda's daughter, both plays her part convincingly and gives to this character the most accurate reading of William's play. Throughout, she is the shy, self-conscious figure who is dominated by her mother and her own desire to retreat to her glass menagerie.

Jim, the Irish red-headed gentleman caller, provides both in appearance and action a vivid contrast to the unreality and dimness of Tom's memory. Jim Stacey plays this role certainly with the sincerity and liveliness it demands. His character rightly seems in conflict with the tenuous action of the play.

As a whole few productions have demanded so much, yet received the appropriate effort that this play has been given. But, while the play is well executed, it has questionable value, and the overall interpretation that was given by director Charles Dickens leaves an impression of uneasiness.

The play accomplishes little, if anything. Williams wrote the play to revolve around the glass menagerie that is Laura's retreat. Her favorite among these small glass animals is an unicorn, an extinct species of horse that had a horn on its forehead. Like Laura he is different, and like Laura he does not mind being

alone. But the unicorn is not fated to remain the same; the horn is broken—it appears he will now be more at home with the other glass horses. He is given away, however. This symbolic optimism is to vanish, just as Jim shatters the hope Laura is building on him.

Unfortunately, even this symbolic objective is subordinated in Dickens's direction of the play. The glass menagerie is given its own small corner on the stage, and its true proportions are never realized. The entire play is directed to Mrs. Carmichael and Amanda. The possessive and sometimes too cleverly funny Amanda takes away William's principle tool in his play.

If one is sentimental or enjoys working to understand a play, then "The Glass Menagerie" is worth the time to see. But if one wishes only to escape in his entertainment, then this production is better left alone.



ELIZABETH HOAGLAND AND DAVID HURT IN 'MENAGERIE'

## War Art Display Friday

What did 11 professional artists think and feel while under Navy combat during World War II?

Portions of the Combat Artist's Corps of the U.S. Navy, a unique collection of American war art illustrating firsthand emotions of wartime life, will be on display beginning Friday in the Student Center Art Gallery.

The entire collection which is now valued in excess of two and one-half million dollars, displays World War II fronts from Normandy to Iwo Jima and Okinawa, during the Korean conflict and continues through the years since those wars.

None of the 3,000 paintings in the Navy collection were done unless the artist was the actual witness and was present during the action painted.

The late Com. Griffith B. Coale, USNR, is credited with organizing the Combat Artist's Corps twenty-five years ago.

He along with other Navy artists Albert K. Murray, William F. Draper, and Mitchell Jamieson proved that amid the assault of war a truthful visualization can be brought to canvas.

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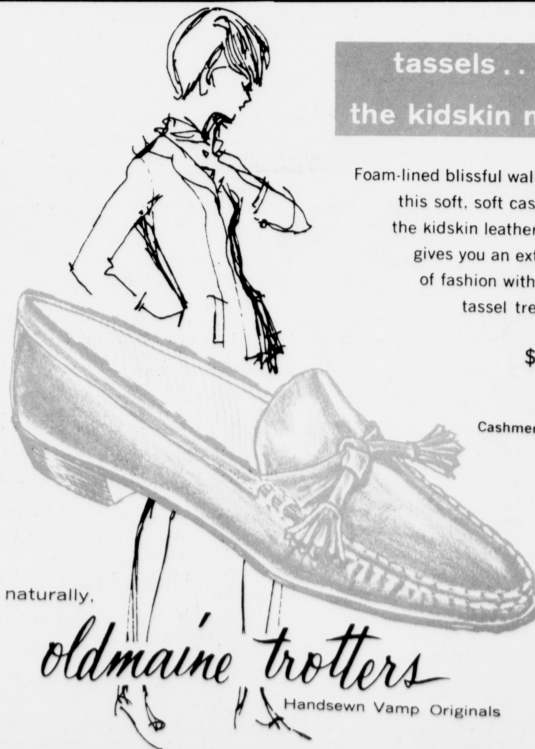
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## 'Y' Hears Tutorial Assistant

Consulting with members of the YM-YWCA tutorial program, Tom A. Isgar, field coordinator of the tutorial assistance center in Washington, said most programs across the country are experiencing "growing pains," but the main question is "are we doing any good?"

Isgar said most reports on the nation's tutorial programs have been favorable. Statistics show that children involved in the programs for six months will attend school seven out of 10 days rather than three or four out of every 10.

Explaining that the only generality to be made about most programs is that they are "run by college students for public school students," he said that these programs are "topped every educational institution and every type of person or group." According to him, those involved offering everything from homework help to cultural programs.

He said the tutorial idea began two or three years ago as a voluntary organization in the Southern civil rights movement. Presently, he continued, "there is a need for funds, facilities and staff because of the excessive and unexpected rate of growth."

Isgar listed the main problem of tutors as being able to motivate those they are trying to help. He said the best way is to "just be there and show an interest."



TOM ISGAR

In his opinion a child is more interested in understanding "how many candy bars he can buy with a quarter he doesn't have" than learning the straight multiplication tables or reading the same book he has had for the last two years.

Isgar told the tutors that standard approaches are not always the best because "there are occasions when the tried and true are not sufficient." He said, "initially there must be some kind of testing period or trial and error experimenting." He also suggested that tutors have some idea of what they hope to accomplish each day before they see a child.

## C.P. Snow Wants A Better Deal For Will Shakespeare's Hometown

By W. GRANGER BLAIR  
(c) New York Times News Service  
LONDON—A former railroad signalman and a celebrated novelist, both Labor party life peers, had a tiff Wednesday in the House of Lords over the train service between London and Stratford-Upon-Avon.

The matter was raised by Lord Snow, better known as Novelist C.P. Snow, who found it rather odd and probably injurious to Britain's tourist trade that there was not a better train service linking London and Shakespeare's birthplace.

Directing himself to Lord Champion, the deputy leader in the Lords and a one-time signalman, Lord Snow asked:

"Have you ever talked with American tourists in the last few years about this railway service?" Lord Champion replied that he had not, because he did not move in circles frequented by American tourists.

"Are you aware that there are no services either to or from Stratford-Upon-Avon on Sunday?" Lord Snow persisted. "I believe such a position is unique for all major tourist centers in the world."

A bit piqued, Lord Champion replied that "neither the Board of Trade nor the Ministry of Transport has received any significant number of complaints from the public and there

has been, strangely enough, no previous parliamentary interest in the matter."

Some interest was shown, however, by Bernard Levin, columnist for the Daily Mail who used to be the newspaper's drama critic.

Wednesday morning in an article in which he referred to Stratford as that "uniquely repellent little town" and to its citizens as "people who overcharge and underserve" the tourist, Levin went one better than Lord Snow.

Not only were there no Sunday trains, he wrote, but "the last train to London on weekdays leaves at 7:38 p.m., or just as the curtain at the Royal Shakespeare Theater (for which, after all, most visitors go there) is rising."

"It is therefore necessary for tourists in Stratford to stay overnight and they certainly would not do so if it were not necessary," Levin declared. He added that the tourist was therefore obliged to pour money into "the greedy maws of those who exist in Stratford to receive it."

## University's Bill For College In Louisville Is \$700,000

Special To The Kernel

LOUISVILLE—The University will spend at least \$700,000 getting the old Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary ready as Jefferson Community College.

The City of Louisville paid \$400,000 for the building.

With this initial renovation, there will be 13 classrooms, six seminar rooms, a library, an assembly hall, offices, a bookstore and a snack bar ready for the first class of 500 in January 1968.

The area to be worked on is the west wing and central portion of the building. Architect Frederick R. Louis, who made the estimate, said he was uncertain whether it would leave

much money for renovating the east wing, which should allow an enrollment rise to 1,000 in the fall of 1968.

A University official said the \$700,000 isn't a fixed amount on expenditures for converting the seminary into UK's tenth full community college.

In addition to the building, Louisville provided some eight acres of adjacent land. Operating funds and construction money will come from the state.

## Draft Standards Lowered Again; 2.4 Million Effected

From Combined Dispatches

WASHINGTON—The Defense Department announced this week that it will lower the mental standards for draftees and that 2.4 million men will be rescreened because of it.

This is the third change in eight months and is designed to draw in the second half of 40,000 men who would otherwise be rejected because of sub-mental standards, Secretary of Defense McNamara said.

The Defense Department is shooting for 100,000 men in this classification next year including men with physical defects which can be cured in six weeks of training, he said.

Men will qualify for service if they reach a score of 10 which is equivalent of a fifth grade education. Before the last change in regulations the average high school graduates had to score 16 on the armed forces military qualifications test.

The requirements are still higher than the guidelines used during the Korean War. At that time men were accepted with a score of 10 regardless of educational background. Now an individual must score 10-15 with an aptitude in two specialties or 16-30 with an aptitude in one military specialty.

The new policy will go into effect this week according to the Defense Department but it was not indicated when the rescreening would begin.

## UK Bulletin Board

The Block and Bridle Club will hold the Little International Livestock Show at 1:00 p.m. Saturday at Coldstream Farm on Newtown Pike. The events include beefcattle, sheep and swine showmanship, a rope pulling contest, and a faculty egg throw contest. A Bar-B-Que lunch will be held at Noon.

A dance will be held by the proposed Graduate Organization on Friday, at 8:30 p.m. in the Small Ballroom of the Student Center. Music will be provided by the Fourth Dimension Combo and the admission is free. All graduate students and other interested older students are invited.

A jam session featuring the "Esquires" will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Student Center on Saturday, from 10 p.m.

to 12:30 a.m. The admission will be 35 cents.

A ski trip to Gatlinburg, Tenn. on Jan. 3-6 is being sponsored by the Recreation Committee of the Student Center Board. The cost of the trip is \$40 and includes transportation, equipment, and lodging. Students who are interested may sign up and deposit \$10 in Room 201 of the Student Center by Dec. 14.

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# The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

STEVE ROCCO, Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM KNAPP, Business Manager

## Responsibility In Research

The American Anthropological Association at its annual meeting recently agreed to elaborate a set of "ethical guidelines" for scholars who work on government contracts. Such guidelines deserve careful scrutiny by scholars and university research officials in view of the increasing involvement of the federal government in research and development—coupled with the earlier unprecedented action at the University of Pennsylvania.

The anthropologists are expected to recommend that, except in the case of war, academic institutions should not undertake research projects that are subject to security restrictions. University of Pennsylvania officials announced earlier that they would no longer accept classified, or secret, research from the government.

One of the specific recommendations which was reportedly widely approved by the anthropologists said that academic institutions "should not undertake activities or accept contracts in the social sciences which are not related to their normal functions of teaching, research, or public service." In case of a national emergency, however, they would allow scientists to engage in secret defense work under the proposed guidelines.

It is encouraging that the leading scholars in a specific field have chosen to re-evaluate the "ethics" of restricted research. Others would perhaps do well to follow their example.

The anthropologists recommended the action to protect the "independence and integrity" of anthropology. We see even higher obligations.

We have long contended that the primary responsibility of an institution of higher learning is to its students. We have concluded,

therefore, that the primary function of a university is to acquire new knowledge through research and to disseminate that newly acquired knowledge through the classroom and through publication.

When students enter a university, they should be able to assume that acquisition of newly acquired knowledge is their birthright. It is a question of ethics, therefore, not only for anthropologists, but for the university community as a whole.

We would thus encourage leaders in every discipline to re-examine research practices in their fields. In doing so, these scholars should bear in mind one question: Are your research practices short-changing the student.

### Letters To The Editor

## Breckinridge. 'Anti-Faction Democrat'

To the Editor of the Kernel:

An article by Mr. Frank Browning, in the Nov. 17 Kernel, said John B. Breckinridge was running as an Independent although he was a Democrat. Mr. Browning is completely uninformed of the race for governor of the Commonwealth.

In his announcement as a gubernatorial candidate, Breckinridge said, "It is time for scrapping of factionalism in Kentucky and the emergence of a unified party in the Commonwealth."

I question you, Mr. Browning. Does that indicate a man who is not devoted to the party of Jefferson and Jackson, a man who will allow factionalism to destroy the Democratic Party in Kentucky?

John Breckinridge is independent of the factionalism which exists within the Democratic Party and seeks to end its internal strife, not be independent of the party. He was horrified at a newspaper article saying he had renounced the Democratic Party in favor of an independent candidacy for governor.

Breckinridge said, "I have been elected several times while carrying the banner of the Democratic Party. I will never desert the party that holds the same principles that I do, the party that advances the principles of aid to education on

### Kernel

Appearances to the mind are of four kinds. Things either are what they appear to be; or they neither are; nor appear to be; or they are, and do not appear to be; or they are not, and yet appear to be. Rightly to aim in all these cases is the wise man's task.

Epicetetus



"This Is War?"



which will be held soon in the College of Law.

McKinnley Morgan  
Political Science Sophomore

### Lower Foreign Fares

There are thousands of foreign students in the United States who have never visited their homelands since the time they came here. Many lived in America for five or more years and yet have never been able to see their families during that period. Traveling to other countries is very expensive and most foreign students cannot afford to buy the ticket.

This lack of contact with the homeland over an extended period of time creates serious problems. Most foreign students came here for the purpose of getting an education and then returning home to help their countries develop. But prolonged exposure to American culture contributes to their "Americanization" which diminishes their desire to return home.

A possible way of dealing with this problem is by making it relatively inexpensive for foreign students to visit their countries occasionally so that they may keep in contact with their people. This could reinforce their desire to return home after finishing their education.

It would be a wonderful and highly appreciated gesture on the part of airline companies if they could establish low rates for foreign students so that they, too, may spend a Christmas or perhaps a summer with their families and old friends.

Kyriacos Markides  
Graduate Student  
in Sociology



# Only 'The Bear' Is Better Known

By TOM WICKER

(c) New York Times News Service

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The framed verse on the wall beyond the desk reads: A woman may be small of frame With tiny feet that patter, But when she puts her small foot down Her shoe size doesn't matter.

Under this pointed sentiment and in front of an even more intriguing bust of Cleopatra sits Mrs. Lurleen Burns Wallace, governor-elect of Alabama, answering her voluminous mail, planning her inaugural, running her small staff, pining a little for the fishing trips that once were her greatest pleasure, hatching beneath her neat blond hair no one quite knows what plans for the future.

She does not seem much like her aggressive, hustling husband, who still occupies the governor's office in the Alabama Capitol, a few blocks away on Coat Hill. Quiet, pleasant, charming in a rather restrained version of the outgoing southern manner, dressed simply in dark blue wool with a single strand of pearls, she conveys at once an impression of strength and repose. Her voice is free of George Wallace's slovenly grammar, and while it draws no unmistakably it neither grates nor whines. She may be, as her husband likes to

say, "a little girl who used to work in a dime store." But the bitterness of a hard struggle with poverty and adversity does not mark her manner and conversation, as it often does his.

"Lurleen don't want to talk politics," George Wallace will tell you. In fact, she will rattle off the statistics of her election and of her primary victory last May—the biggest in Alabama history—with the aplomb of a pro. And she is not at a loss to explain her husband's unique popularity.

"He speaks out for our people," she says. "He's not afraid to say what they think. When he's on 'Meet The Press' they can listen to George and think 'that's what I would say if I were up there.'"

Nor is she reluctant to discuss her husband's Presidential plans. "If one of the two major parties doesn't put a candidate that the people down here can vote for," she says, "George will be in the race in 1968."

In one respect—an appetite for work—she does seem to resemble George Wallace, who seldom relaxes. On the road for the six weeks before the election, making four or five appearances a day, she plunged without a vacation right into her present round of planning and preparation. Be-

tween now and Jan. 16, inaugural day, Mrs. Wallace does not expect to be out of the office except for Christmas Day and for a trip to the Sugar Bowl game between Alabama and Nebraska—as much a political duty as is support of segregation for a governor of this football-mad state, where only Coach "Bear" Bryant is as well known as the Wallaces.

George Wallace appears pleased about the whole thing. "They're writing that Broadway musical about Lurleen and me," he says, "and I reckon they'll make fun of us. But I don't care. That'll just hep us with the plain folks."

For all her loyalty to her husband, there are political sources here who look forward with curiosity to Mrs. Wallace's administration. They do not regard her as entirely a foil for his ambition or as altogether submissive to his will.

Certain members of the old Wallace administration, some believe, will not be particularly welcome in the new one. Already, orders have gone out for the new governor's stationery—and it will read: "Mrs. Lurleen Wallace," not "Mrs. George Wallace."

"Lurleen just might make a pretty good governor and I'll tell you why," a knowledgeable political figure con-



Mrs. Wallace

fides. "She's got a warn feeling for people. She's going to want to do something for folks. She won't want to just sit there in that big office. And she'll work hard."

"In the long run," another Wallace-watcher believes, "she won't do anything that could hurt George. But when it comes to appointments, things like that, she might want to have her own way sometimes."

All of which may lend an interesting point to the joking sign someone has put in Mrs. Wallace's office: "Danger—Explosive Boss."

## Observer: Far-Out Freud

By RUSSELL BAKER

(c) New York Times News Service

The optimist's philosophy that things cannot possibly get any worse is disproved every week. This week's exhibit is an exhumed psychoanalysis of Woodrow Wilson performed nearly 30 years ago by the late Sigmund Freud. Talk about bad news!

First off, Dr. Freud suggests that Wilson brought on World War II by not having any fistfights as a boy. (Honestly, he does. You can look it up in this week's Look Magazine.) The implications of this conclusion, coming from the revered inventor of psychiatry, can only be ugly for both politics and American home life.

What is even worse is that Wilson did not know he was being psychoanalyzed by Freud. In fact, Wilson had been dead for five or six years when the doctor began probing.

Therefore, he did not have the chance to say, "if you go to psychoanalyze somebody, go psychoanalyze William Howard Taft, but leave my mind alone."

The Freud study was written in the late 1930's in collaboration with one of Wilson's former ambassadors, William C. Bullitt. The Look article is an excerpt from their book, which will soon be published for the first time in its entirety unless harsh suppressive measures are taken immediately.

Freud's books are widely read for revelations. This is why the fistfight theory of war prevention is so menacing. Beforelong, earnest young campus types will be telling each other, "if Wilson had had a fistfight as a boy, he would have forced the allies to write a decent treaty at Versailles and thus prevented World War II. And that's Freud, man. You can't knock it."

Politicians, who are always desperate anyhow to prove themselves qualified peace-keepers, will start boasting about how many kids they beat up at old P.S. no. 8. Presidential campaigns will be marred by faked boyhood photographs of the candidates punching other little boys noses.

Surely Freud must be wrong on the fistfight theory of war

prevention. Is there a chance? There is. Studying the article, we discover that Freud, in fact, never met Wilson, never had Wilson stretched on his couch, never heard Wilson say in so many words, "when I was a little boy, I never had a fistfight."

This information comes second-hand from Ambassador Bullitt's sources. Perhaps Wilson did once have a secret fistfight that Bullitt's sources failed to detect. If so, the whole theory goes happily out of the window.

But wait. An even more melancholy thought intrudes. If the great Freud himself can undertake public psychoanalysis of a man he has never met, a man he has never had stretched on

his couch, what is to stop lesser psychiatrists, with their ravenous hunger for book royalties, from doing the same things?

If Freud's work on Wilson is permitted, we can expect to see history reduced to the level of the confession magazine. "Bottle-feeding in infancy made Genghis Khan hate the world, says Brazilian Psychiatrist." "Chicago psychologist finds Lincoln's Oedipus complex caused Civil War."

What this country needs is a legal guarantee of the citizen's right not to be publicly psychoanalyzed by people he has never met. Violation of this right should be made a crime. It could be called "Freudulence."



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I could go for a real swinger.



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5. I spend a lot of time in the library.

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# In The Beginning Was The Baron



'Our basket is on this end'



'We don't do things that way at Kentucky'



'Two free throws there, ref'

## ... Kentucky's Adolph Rupp

During the last month of 1930, Adolph Rupp coached his first Wildcat basketball team to victory.

And for the next 751 wins, Kentucky has never been the same.

Rupp's teams have finished as national champion in the press association polls five times in the last 17 years. They were unranked in the top 20 only in the 1952-53 campaign, when they were idle, and in two other seasons.

Possibly his greatest achievement came in the 1953-54 season when the Wildcats rolled unchecked through a 25-game schedule of top-flight opposition to become the biggest-winning, perfect-record unit in all basketball history up to that time.

Ten years ago, Rupp guided a moderately talented club to an 18th SEC title, third place in the polls and a ninth NCAA Tournament appearance while achieving a 23-5 record. The surprised experts, who had predicted UK would not win its own conference, voted Coach Rupp the runner-up spot as 1957 "Coach of the Year."

Even that effort went by the boards in 1958, however, as Kentucky's talented wonders copped the NCAA title for an unprecedented fourth time.

Not a single man had been honored on the All-Conference five selected before tournament time and they had lost more games (6) in regular season play than any UK team in 17 years.

If the experts thought that was tops in miracles, they reckoned without the drive of this man Rupp.

With four-fifths of his starting lineup gone, he re-built shattered foundations in such an astonishing fashion that the Wildcats rolled through the 1959 season almost unchecked. Although they failed to win the SEC title for only the third time since 1943, UK was generally conceded to be the nation's top team.

Most experts agreed that the Kentuckians, who finished with a 24-3 record and ranked second nationally, missed a golden opportunity to pick up a fifth NCAA

crown as they were upset by Louisville in the tourney opener.

The 1959-60 season admittedly was not a great one as the UKats chalked up only an 18-7 mark—second worst season of the Rupp Era.

Although the final record read only 19-9, a closer look reveals the touch of Rupp was there for the Wildcats were regrouped after early troubles and rolled to 11 wins in their last 12 starts.

Enroute they conquered eventual SEC champ Mississippi State on the road and demolished Vanderbilt in a SEC Playoff for an NCAA berth.

They ran out of gas when

(16-9) of the Rupp Era up to that time.

Although their surge fell disappointingly short in quest for a fifth NCAA title, the 1963-64 Cats held a high national ranking all season long.

Lacking the height to control the boards and missing bench strength, the 1964-65 Kentuckians suffered through the worst season in Rupp's 35 years of coaching—a 15-10 mark.

Without a starter taller than 6-5 in 1965-66, Rupp's Runts astounded the cage world by rolling to a near-perfect season. Enroute to attaining recognition by both polls as regular season National Champions, the Ruppmen were edged only once in 25 tests.

The fifth NCAA title escaped them in the championship game, however.

And the 1966-67 is less than two days away.

Internationally recognized for his avocation as a registered Hereford breeder-enthusiast, Rupp is currently in his fourteenth term as president of the Kentucky Hereford Assn.

Coach Rupp is active in Shrine affairs, being chosen in 1950 as one of the 10 outstanding Shriners of the nation and holding honorary memberships in temples throughout the country.

He has his own television and radio shows during the season, has produced two film shorts ("Basketball: Individual Offense" for Coca-Cola Co. and "Parade to National Championship") and written books on virtually every phase of the game.

Born in Halstead, Kansas, Sept. 2, 1901, Rupp attended University of Kansas where he played guard under Phog Allen. Following graduation in 1923, he coached high school ball one year at Marshalltown, Iowa, and then at Freeport, Ill., four seasons before coming to Kentucky in 1930. His fame as "The Man in the Brown Suit" stems from his superstitious preference of brown as the color of his game-night wardrobe.

It'll all start over again when the Baron begins his 37th season in Memorial Coliseum Saturday night.

### The Record Rupp Built

- 752 victories out of 994 starts.
- One of only two still-active major college coaches with 700 career victories.
- Selection as the unanimous national "Coach of the Year" in 1966 for the fourth time in his career.
- Four NCAA Tournament championships by Wildcats who hold the record of 15 appearances in the national classic and claim more victories in NCAA play (26) than any other team.
- Coach of the International Universities Tournament champions in 1966.
- Co-coach of the successful USA entry in the 1948 Olympic Games which included members of Kentucky's NCAA champions.
- Producer of more Olympic gold medalion winners (7) than any other cage coach.
- An all-time record total of 22 Southeastern Conference titles.
- Election to the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in 1969.
- Development of more All-Americans (24 players honored 34 times) and more material for the pro ranks (23) than any other coach.
- Five Sugar Bowl Tournament championships, a National Invitational Tournament title and eight trophies from the 13 previous UK Invitational Tournaments.
- Membership on the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee.

stopped by Ohio State in regional finals.

There was no way of anticipating the 1961-62 season.

Minus four starters off the 19-9 outfit of the year before, Rupp guided his "Fearless Five" to victory in the UK invitational and cornered a share of the league title for the 20th time. Finally, UK fell in the NCAA regional finals with a 23-3 mark.

Not much could be said for 1962-63, which resulted in the posting of the poorest record

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# Liberty Is Heart Of Montessori Plan

By PRISCILLA DREHER  
Kernel Staff Writer

The convenient repression of educating a child by reducing him to silence and immobility and by having him do only what he is told to do is not disciplining a child for the community but paralyzing him, supporters of the Montessori approach feel.

The Montessori approach to education, which was discussed Wednesday at the Medical Center by Mrs. John Stoll Lillard, has as its fundamental principles the complete liberty of the child in its spontaneous manifestations and the utilization of every atom of its natural energy.

Mrs. Lillard, a member of the board of the American Montessori Society, stressed the flexibility in the education of pre-school children under this method.

A person who observes Montessori classes will soon realize that all classes are different, she said. If a classroom is alive it will reflect the different personalities in them, she said.

An observer would also note the relaxed atmosphere in a Montessori classroom. Mrs. Lillard explained that one would never see children running about or screaming as one so often sees in a classroom where the teacher is unable to control the children. Instead, she said, each child is busy with a task that he has chosen.

Mrs. Lillard said that there is a depth of concentration in a Montessori classroom because the child is doing what he likes and what interests him, not what the teacher decides it is important for him to do.

The Montessori Method was first introduced and developed by Dr. Maria Montessori of Italy in 1907, but received little attention in the United States until 1957.

Today there are over 400 Montessori schools, said Mrs. Lillard, and three Montessori classes are being conducted this year in Lexington.

Under Dr. Montessori's method reward comes in the child's own sense of mastery. Failure is a negation

showing that the child is not yet ready for that particular exercise.

The Montessori method incorporates the idea that true discipline can be founded only on liberty, and must necessarily be active and not passive.

The liberty of the child must have as its limit only the collective interest. He must then be hindered from any acts offensive or harmful to others. All else he does must not only be permitted but observed by the teacher, and the teacher must have not only the capacity but the interest to observe this natural development.

To interfere with this spontaneity, is, in Dr. Montessori's view perhaps to repress the very essential to life itself.

Briefly, the aim of discipline is to train to activity, to work, for the welfare of self and others. To this end the development of independence of the child is necessary.

The teaching under the Montessori Method is almost entirely individual, and the three fundamental rules for lessons are that they shall be simple, brief, and objective.

Mrs. Lillard said that children in a Montessori classroom spend a good deal of time with sensory materials working on the floor where there is room to move around.

The teacher, said Mrs. Lillard, observes each child and takes consistent notes on his progress everyday.

Children are often blindfolded in a Montessori class because under Dr. Montessori's system, a child learns by using his senses to the fullest.

Mrs. Lillard said that children use their fingers to find out the shapes and sizes of equipment and different textures of material. Children also learn to feel the shapes of letters before they actually learn to write them, she said.

The seven characteristics of children who have participated in a Montessori class are love of learning, creativity, self-discipline, independence, self-awareness,



MRS. JOHN STOLL LILLARD

an orderly mind, and an approach to an idea in an orderly way, said Mrs. Lillard.

Mrs. Lillard, who is a mother of 4, has taught at the Terrace Park School and the Cincinnati Country Day School. She will receive her master's degree in Montessori Education next June from Xavier University, Cincinnati.

She initiated the scientifically conducted research study in preschool education at the University of Cincinnati and was chairman of the group founding the first Montessori teachers program in an established university at Xavier.

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Advertisers of rooms and apartments listed in The Kentucky Kernel have agreed that they will not include, as a qualifying consideration in deciding whether or not to rent to an applicant, his race, color, religious preference or national origin.

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### TYPING

TYPING—Expertly and promptly done in my home, experienced, legal, technical and academic. Call 286-8113. 23N61

### LOST

LOST—Eastern High School Class Ring with initials S.A.H. Lost in the C. P. building. If found contact Shirley, 254-5944. Reward. 30N41

LOST—Brown hand carved man's wallet somewhere between Ag. Sci. and Funkhouser Building. Contact Lyle Smith C-111 Cooperstown. Phone 8944. 1D1

### PERSONAL

WAR IS EVIL. Burn draft cards not babies. Abolish the ROTC. Teach love of enemies. Not hate. 30N11

TO FRANK BROWNING: Sorry, you lose. Sam and Gus moved in yesterday. Thanks for the memories. Love, Totty and Kathie. 1D11

HARKEN: Beautiful princess desperately needs authority on Charles Ives. 1D11

FRANKIE BABY, you won't see me Friday night. I'm going to the Grad Dance—ALONE. That's life. G. G. C. 1D11

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The Kappa Delta pledges gathered Wednesday night for mischief aimed at their big sisters. First, they captured an unaware active and after suitably binding her up in toilet tissue, proceeded to grease the doors of the bedrooms, tie down telephones, and the like. Of course they were caught. And they all ended up in the shower.

Kernel Photos by Dick Ware

## Reports Indicate U Thant Willing To Continue At U.N. Another Term

By **DREW MIDDLETON**  
 New York Times News Service  
**UNITED NATIONS**—Secretary General Thant is prepared to remain in office for another five-year term, sources from four delegations, all members of the Security Council reported Wednesday.

Thant's willingness to continue for a full term is understood to be conditional on the development of opportunities for constructive statesmanship by the Secretary General and on financial contributions by the major powers to rescue the United Nations from its financial difficulties.

The Security Council met informally Wednesday afternoon, as it did Monday, to discuss U Thant's position. Wednesday night the council appealed again to Thant to remain and that appeal is likely to be reinforced in the next 24 hours.

Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, this month's president of the council, is deeply concerned about the situation that would arise on Thant's retirement. The

United States representative feels that choice of a successor would place an almost intolerable strain on an organization facing grave international problems and weakened by disputes over finances.

None of the major powers in the Security Council has yet begun consideration of a successor to Thant.

This in itself, they are convinced, indicates that the Burmese Diplomat has changed his mind and intends to remain. Members of the secretariat said that Thant's decision would be announced Friday. Until the Security Council reopened its campaign to keep him in office, the announcement was expected Wednesday.

An announcement by Thant would have enhanced Goldberg's prestige because the Security Council, under his presidency, would have been considered instrumental in changing the Secretary General's mind. But by Friday Pedro P. Berro of Uruguay will have succeeded Goldberg as president and the American ambassador's work may be overlooked.

At the close of Wednesday's informal meeting one of the ambassadors participating said the Security Council is drafting an appeal to Thant to remain. If agreement is reached on the wording, as seems likely, the appeal will be presented to him Thursday. The participant said he was "optimistic" about a positive response from the Secretary General.

Thant first announced on

Sept. 1 that he would not be a candidate for another term. His first term expired Nov. 3. On Sept. 19, after a good deal of pressure, he said he would remain in office until the end of

the 21st session of the General Assembly. This is expected to be on or around Dec. 20. Later Thant told reporters he would announce his final decision by the end of November.

### Dr. Eddington Charges Department Censorship

Continued From Page 1

"I see this as a matter of academic freedom and in this particular case as censorship by my department chairman and certain tenured faculty members in my department," Eddington said.

Dobyns had said departmental concern stemmed from student-voiced complaints.

He spoke of the responsibility any member of the University faculty in an administrative position toward the quality of education in the classroom.

Eddington is a first-year professor hired on a one-year contract. In a previous story Dobyns said the contract would remain intact unless Eddington chose to alter it.

Eddington made the following statement:

"I too, like my colleague and chairman, Prof. Henry Dobyns, am concerned with competence in teaching by members in the Department of Anthropology.

"However, I do not consider the student newspaper to be the appropriate forum for discussion of administrative and departmental matters.

"But I would like to thank the Kernel for eliciting comments as to the confirmation of my current contract although the implications that it would not be renewed were clear.

"That such was the case was verified by the fact that I received a letter (Wednesday) informing me my contract would not be renewed after the 1966-67 academic year."

Eddington said he would like to make a full statement of the whole situation at this time, but he indicated he might have a longer report regarding the role of students, professors, and administrators at the University early next semester.

Regarding the academic freedom question, Dobyns said, "There are appropriate routes of recourse through the American Association of University Professors or the Committee on Privilege and Tenure."

He also agreed with Eddington that the student newspaper is not the proper place for such discussion but said he valued the right of the free press to investigate such matters.

Upon further query Eddington said, "I find it hard to rationalize the statements made to a Kernel reporter on Nov. 22 if in fact Prof. Dobyns does agree with me that the student newspaper is an inappropriate forum for discussion of administrative and departmental matters."

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Some 150 tickets will be made available at 10 a.m. Monday, in Room 18, Fine Arts Building, by the Department of Music for the second Lexington Philharmonic Concert.

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In order to obtain a ticket, the student must present his ID card.

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# ETV Network To Be Ready By June, 1968

By DE DEE SCALF  
Kernel Staff Writer

The Federal Communications Commission last week gave final authorization for 11 of Kentucky's 12 Educational Television Stations.

The FCC authorized stations for Ashland, Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, Hazard, Lexington, Madisonville, Morehead, Murray, Owensboro, Pikeville, and Somerset. Authorization had been given previously for a Covington station.

The 12-station network, with headquarters at the University, is expected to have some stations on the air by September 1967. The entire \$8.5 million network should be on the air by June 1968.

Kentucky is the 39th state to have an ETV network on the air or under way.

Financed partly by \$2.14 million in federal grants, the network should extend into all of the state's 2,300 public and private schools.

## No ETV Now

According to a proposal prepared by the Kentucky Authority for Educational Television and the Kentucky Area Development Office, presently there is no ETV facility of any kind in eastern Kentucky. In the past programs, primarily from Knoxville, have reached the area.

Northern Kentucky does have instructional television lessons through the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction (MPATI) which began telecasts in 1961.

MPATI is able to reach a large number of Kentucky schools because it broadcasts from an airplane rather than a ground antenna. The signals cover a 400-mile radius in six states. On the ground in a similar program only 30 to 40 miles could be served. The airborne system is also less expensive than a comparable ground network would be.

Unlike the free ETV system planned for Kentucky, MPATI

charges schools \$2 per child for use of the program. However, because of FCC rules about UHF channels, this operation will run into difficulty in a little over three years. The network must either convert to a 2,500 megacycle frequency—much higher than UHF—or close down.

Ollie Bissmeyer, former area coordinator for MPATI in Lexington and present coordinator of Audio Visual Education at the University, said that MPATI will not completely close down because "there is too much invested"; rather, it will convert its equipment or become a "library" for taped instructional courses. Changing the equipment would be both expensive and technically difficult. As of now, it will "depend on scientific breakthroughs," he said.

Advantages of an ETV system listed in the proposal included the fact that students at one school could benefit directly from the faculty at another; the most noted and respected men may visit Kentucky classrooms for informal discussions; children can look through microscopes in classrooms that have none; teachers can keep up changes in curriculum; the state can provide high school completion courses for drop-outs; technologically unemployed can be retrained; and post-graduate education in medicine, law, business, and other professional skills can be widely distributed.

As defined by Stewart Hallock, acting chairman of the University Radio and Television Films Department, educational television is "any kind of informational or cultural noncommercial programming, and this doesn't mean it can't be entertaining."

Hallock explained that Federal Communication Commission regulations do not allow ETV to sell time if it is to be licensed and entitled to the privileges of an educational station.

The ETV curriculum is set by the Kentucky Department of Education based upon advice

from various schools in different areas of the state.

Leonard Press, executive director of the Kentucky Authority for ETV, said that "generally ETV is most effective when its potential is put to full use." To him this means the demonstration of things which are unavailable in the classroom. He agreed that "there is nothing better than a good personable teacher who projects well, but what good is it to talk about atomic reactors when the student can much more easily understand if one is shown."

Press said that ETV is modern and up-to-date, bringing in material more dramatically than has ever been possible in a textbook. It also introduces the teacher to new knowledge which he could never hope to learn otherwise.

He explained that the classroom teacher must see his relationship to the television teacher. He said, "the TV teacher is a resource or supplement, but not a substitute." He called the entire ETV system a "rich resource of basic material for teachers."

The program, Press said, can bring research results that the teacher would never have time to do into the classroom. He said that "the TV teacher is more up-to-date than any classroom teacher," and this TV assistant helps the teacher to better organize her lessons.

## Knows In Advance

He explained that the classroom teacher knows in advance which subject and which lesson will be telecast each Monday and Wednesday and can plan her day around it. The only problem he mentioned was that of the teacher keeping up with the topic to be discussed on ETV each day.

According to Press, there has "surprisingly" been no opposition by the classroom teachers to ETV. Naturally, he said, there was a "feeling of reluctance before the class had it, but the teachers later appreciated the program." He said this lack of opposition was surprising because some teachers had the mistaken idea that ETV would replace them while others simply disliked any change.

Press explained that even though the State Department of Education took into consideration the suggestions of different school systems in planning the ETV curriculum, there will be "no graded levels of participation." He said that the programs will be "prepared at various levels, but that adjustments as to which grade is capable of understanding the program will be made at local levels."

This means that a basic mathematics class will be labeled as for either the third, fourth or fifth grades; then depending upon the class' capabilities as to which will study that lesson. A third grade class in a larger, more developed city might be studying what a fourth grade class is watching in a more backward educational area.

Hallock said that there should be no problem merely by rec-

ognizing the different levels of the children's development.

Because the system will go free of charge into Kentucky homes as well as into the schools, Press said, "this is a plus for parents who care, and most of them who have time do, because it will give them a chance to see what their children are studying and keep up with the latest developments."

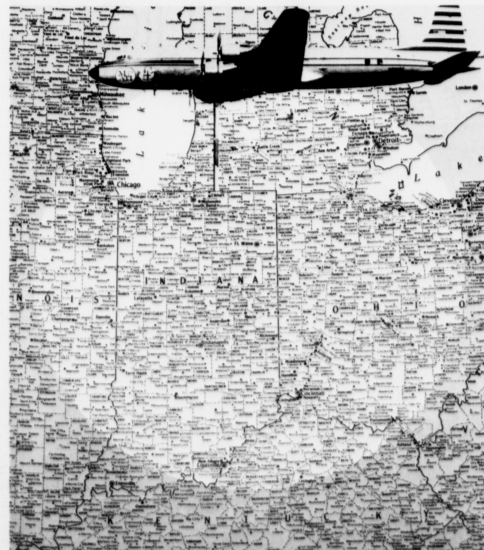
Also, he said, the system will provide instruction for those at home. College credit courses will be shown with the text being distributed much the same as in regular correspondence courses and the tests being given at designated centers, possibly the state universities. The main difference in ETV and a cor-

respondence course would be that the student can watch lectures rather than just read a text. The home education division will also include vocational and literacy tests.

However, because of the problem of what designates a high school certificate and the requirements to be met, no plans have been made in this area yet.

Because those involved will be teaching thousands of students in hundreds of schools, Press said, "we intend to get the best from wherever we can get them," and this means whether within or out of Kentucky.

Continued On Page 13



Northern Kentucky has already had Educational Television service of sorts. Daily programs from the Midwest Program on Airborne Television Instruction serve six states in a 400-mile radius.

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# Arts Almost Eternally In Hot Water

By HOWARD TAUBMAN

(c) New York Times News Service

SEATTLE—Being responsible scholars, William J. Baumol and William G. Bowen have brought to bear the full apparatus of research to discover that the performing arts are almost eternally in economic hot water.

It would be easy to deride so conscientious an effort that arrives at the obvious, for anyone who has been involved in the arts even in the most tangential way knows of their financial troubles. But Baumol and Bowen, professors of economics at Princeton, and the Twentieth Century Fund, which underwrote their study, have done the country a service.

They have spelled out in excruciating detail how difficult is the way of the artist, how limited his rewards compared with those of other, often less useful members of the community and how slow his economic climb upward.

On the basis of this study, the actor, musician, dancer, playwright, composer and choreographer need expect no sudden improvement in their economic status. As if they did not know! Indeed, if they were easily discouraged, they would have further cause for dismay in another Baumol-Bowen dictum: that the so-called cultural explosion is no such thing.

There is the color of truth in this finding, since Baumol and Bowen have limited their study to the performing arts and have laid main stress on their professional aspect. Thus they report that "over-all per capita expenditures on the performing arts have risen only very slightly, and when taken as a proportion of disposable consumer income, these expenditures have remained virtually constant." They



note that "among art forms and by geographic region, the picture is mixed."

They suggest that there has been "real growth in the activity of the dance, the regional theater and the off-Broadway theater, though the expansion of the latter may have come to an abrupt end." They add that the major orchestras and operas "have held their own" and New York's commercial theater "has been declining, though not as rapidly as is sometimes alleged."

But even as the Baumol-Bowen study was making its way into print, there have been vital changes in the American cultural landscape. These changes indicate steady growth in the arts. The box-office cannot tell the whole story, as Baumol and Bowen know. Nor can the measure of what is happening in this country be gained by examining only the performing arts.

Think of the massive contribution being made by the Federal Government, especially through the millions of dollars made available by the Elementary and Secondary School Education Act to enrich curriculums everywhere with an infusion of the arts. The effect of these huge expenditures is just beginning to be noticed.

Live professional theater is being discovered by hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, many of whom have never seen an actor in the round. Performances by orchestras, chamber-music ensembles and recitallists are being brought directly into the schools, not only in the big cities but also in rural areas that have had no experience of such amenities.

In a number of places—and this is a trend that is just surfacing—schools for serious training of professionals are being discussed and founded. But, you might ask, is this a gain when so many accomplished artists are fighting desperately for a bare living? Unreservedly yes. Talent deserves a chance for fulfillment, even if it also must face struggle. And the more well-trained people we have in the arts, the greater will be the pressure for their intelligent use and the larger will be the base of informed, cultivated audiences.

Without exaggerating the role of television, which, heaven knows, has devoted itself so often to trash, one must take it into account, as the study does merely in passing. The networks have

recently begun to pay some attention to worthwhile drama, and educational television, for all its limitations, is showing signs of life.

A performance of "Death Of A Salesman" on TV reaches millions, probably a larger total audience than all the live presentations in all the theaters that have ever shown it. And when it is well done, as it recently was

on C.B.S., drama has had a shot in the arm.

Nor should we forget the part played by long-playing records and the many radio stations, AM and FM that broadcast fine music. There are forces helping to create an incalculably large and knowing musical public.

And what about the visual arts, which were not within the study's purview? Surely they must be considered in any analysis of the country's cultural development. It is an indisputable fact that attendance at museums everywhere is rising markedly. It is equally true that through the use of touring shows and artmobiles, thousands in remote parts of the country are encountering for the first time provocative and enchanting works of art. And the country's youngsters, again in part through the agency of federal funds, are being accorded opportunities to study the nature and making of art.

## Some Of The Baumol-Bowen Findings

Here are some of the findings in various categories of the Baumol-Bowen study.

### The Cultural Boom

Arts activity in the last 15 years "has amounted to little more than a continuation of past trends," although there has been "an air of excitement and growth" that may augur well for the future. Americans spent \$127 million on admissions in 1929 and \$433 million in 1963, which, upon analysis and consideration of price levels and income, indicates a 25 percent decline. It is "clear that there has been no boom on Broadway," which has had a decline in productions since World War II and has "barely held its own in terms of attendance despite rising population and incomes."

### The Audience

Audiences are drawn "from an extremely narrow segment" of the population, mainly well-educated, professional people in their late youth or early middle age. Blue collar workers rarely number more than 10 percent of the audience.

### Talent

Unemployment among performers is very high, but this has not kept salaries from rising, a trend expected to continue. Of 49 male professional occupations in the 1960 census, ranked by income, actors were ranked 34, musicians and music teachers 40 and dancers and dancing teachers 48. While performers with top year-round organizations average more than \$10,000 a year, "the salary levels of performers in many organizations are still scandalously low."

### Income

Increased audiences will not

close the income gap alone. But, except for the Metropolitan Opera, some hit Broadway shows and several major orchestras, there is room for improvement. From 20 to 30 percent of the seats are empty on a typical night.

### Tickets

Ticket prices have risen for long periods more slowly than the general price levels. While they have frequently gone up more rapidly in the postwar era, they have not kept pace with increases in costs per performance. Ticket prices are kept down by competition from mass media, fears of buyer resistance and a decline in outside contributions.

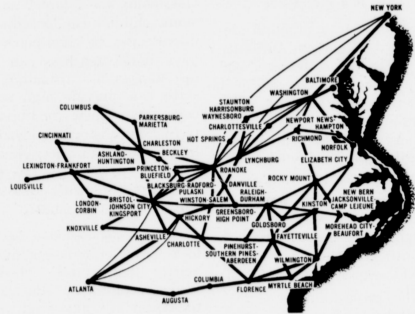
### Sources of Support

Contributions have been growing but if the arts expand at the same rate as the total of contributions, there would be

a shortage of between \$5.6 million and \$26.3 million a year, leading to a decline in activity. The prospect for governmental support on state and federal levels is favorable.

## easy way out

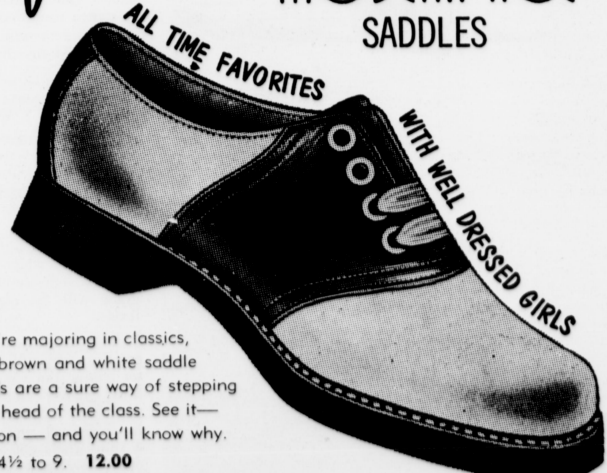
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# Artist 'Maintains A Feeling Of Reality . . .'

By OSSILYN ELLIS

Tools scattered on the floor, furniture overturned and paint and wood shavings on the floor. A burglarized house? Not quite.

The room is the studio-office of contemporary artist and art instructor William Bayer.

After a brief talk and interview with the artist, the room begins to acquire meaning, even for one not artistically inclined.

Pieces of wood from the Arizona desert and drift wood from a near-by creek are part of this artist's materials.

"The material I use is part of the environment. I do this to maintain a feeling of reality," Bayer explained. For example, he pointed to a piece of driftwood and said, "that wood represents Kentucky, it is actually a real part of Kentucky."

Once inside the room you cannot help but wonder about the large charred log situated

near Bayer's desk. Why are you using wood already partially burned? Has it not lost its value for your purposes now?

"No, replied the artist. "I can pick up anything and make a judgment about its condition and then determine if it is useful to me in my work."

What is the idea behind the contemporary artist's use of such varied materials? Bayer explains that in the past all an artist had to work with was oil paint, stone and bronze. Artistic rules—or canons—were rigid and materials were very limited.

"Now, the modern or contemporary artist can work with anything." Today's artist is always looking for materials with an eye towards its use in art," he said.

Finding material for this type of art is not difficult. "Part of the training of an artist is to make him see more vitally," he said. "The artist must make seeing in this way a part of his life."

"Sometimes I discover materials for my art by accident," he said. "For example, let me tell you about some artist friends of mine who found an organ."

"These particular friends liked to get together for a few drinks and a hike in the woods every now and then," he said. "On one of these trips they came to a creek where they dis-

covered an organ in the water. Well, after a few songs in the tradition of the organ," he laughed, "they broke off a few pieces to take back to their studios."

"They may even use these pieces in a collage at some time," he said. "They might, like me, just keep some of them just because they like the way these pieces look," he explains, pointing to a piece of the organ he has on hand. "This art is to be looked at and enjoyed," he said, "and it does not have to have any other purpose."

Surveying the studio you can see that what Bayer says is true, in his case. One object of particular interest is a long carved piece of log mounted on a short stand. It is intricately carved and splashed with bright yellow, orange, green, and blue.

What is it? "Well," Bayer said, "what do you think it is? How does it appear to you as an individual?" This art is meant to be enjoyed personally and does not have to convey the same meaning to everyone, he explained. This is in part what makes contemporary art useful.

"My own art goes in four directions, the relief construction, the paper collage, wood carving and drawing," he explained. The collage is an assemblage that exhibits a new way of viewing essentially fa-

miliar material. "Part of the charm of these things is that they provoke thought of their original purpose," he said, referring to a collage hanging on the studio wall.

Much of Bayer's art is what he calls relief construction. This is primarily an arrangement of objects and materials into creative forms varying from the ordinary way they are seen.

Bayer terms his art contemporary. "What I make has several different kinds of meaning," he said. First there is the visual one which deals with the shape and color, in general, how the thing looks. Then there is the tactile quality, how these things feel," he said, showing me the difference in texture of a piece of Kentucky driftwood and a piece of California oak.

"Part of the meaning arises from the original purpose that these things serve, and part arises from the new relationship that I try to establish between them," he explained.

"My first interest in art was aroused when I was about eight or nine," he said. "At that time I started taking pictures and was influenced by my father who worked at Universal Studios."

He studies art and gradu-



BAYER AT WORK

ated from the University of Arizona, and says he has been influenced by UK Prof. Raymond Barnhart.

One of the other people he cites as influential in his career was Kurt Schwitters. Schwitters was a German who first explored the limits of the paper collage, Bayer says. An American, Joseph Cornell also aroused his interest in contemporary art from his magic boxes.

Presently, Bayer's art is on exhibit at Western Colorado College, Gunnison, Col; Merida Gallery, Louisville; Rosequist Gallery, Tucson; and Yaces Gallery, Scottsdale, Ariz.

## Guest Artist Has Interest In Students

By HELEN McCLOY  
Kernel Staff Writer

"Interest me!"

College theatre does just that for Charles Dickens, drama director, and Patricia Carmichael, who opened as guest artist in Tennessee Williams' "The Glass Menagerie" Tuesday.

Both are vitally interested in college theatre—what it's doing, how it's faring at the University, and where the students it challenges to "make something happen" on stage are going next.

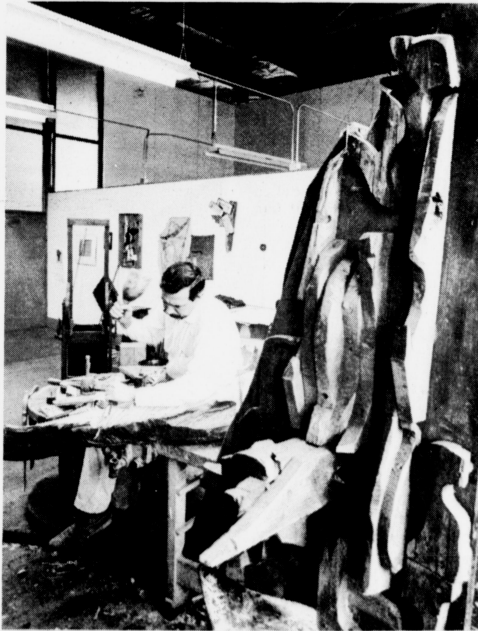
To those who ask why a professional should take a part that would otherwise fall to a student, they have a multi-fold answer. "It helps show them what is required in the professional theatre," Mrs. Carmichael, who plays Amanda Wingfield, said. "If they've seen how it is done, they can do it; Mr. Dickens can't demand things of them they don't understand."

Dickens speaks of the value in terms of what Robert Frost called education by presence, "only, even more active than that." Mrs. Carmichael, whose Dorset Playhouse in Vermont Dickens calls "one of the most respected summer stock theatres in the profession," has taught classes and been available for discussions since coming on campus two weeks ago for rehearsals.

"In a university the director spends 80 percent of his time teaching and 20 percent really directing. With someone like Mrs. Carmichael on hand, the 80 percent is still true, but it is faster and easier to teach with a touchstone, a reference point, an example."

At least one problem, however, even association with a seasoned actor will not eliminate. "Simple experience," the actress and Dickens agreed, helps students lose their fear of overacting. "They curtail themselves," Mrs. Carmichael said, "because they feel that acting is so far above what they do in normal life."

"Heightened emotion is the basis of theatre," Dickens said, "and young people, being generally inhibited in displaying personal emotions, are thus handicapped in communicating this theatricality."



Contemporary artist William Bayer, an instructor in the Art Department, carefully chooses his materials to "maintain a feeling of reality . . ."



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# Nation Can Only Go As High As Its Rockets

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD

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NEW YORK — A nation's space aims can be only as high as its rockets are reliable and powerful.

The United States, aiming for the Moon, is now completing ground tests of a mighty rocket for that purpose. Sometime next spring the first Saturn 5 will thunder to life, sending a jarring shockwave through the sands of Cape Kennedy. Some day, perhaps in 1968 or 1969, one of these 36-story-tall rockets will launch American astronauts on their way to the Moon.

But with all its power and promise, the Saturn 5 is expected to be sufficient for most of the major propulsion needs of the U.S. for years to come. The three-stage, liquid-fuel rocket is designed to send a 240,000-pound spacecraft into Earth orbit, compared with the 8,000-pound Gemini, and launch a 90,000-pound payload toward the Moon.

A rocket engine is a form of jet propulsion. Two basic forms of rocket pro-

pulsion—liquid fuel and solid fuel—are employed now for space flight, with experimental systems in various stages of development.

Most liquid systems use two separately stored propellants, a fuel and an oxidizer, that are fed to the combustion chamber where they are vaporized, mixed and burned. The resulting gases expand and escape through the nozzle to give thrust.

Although liquid propulsion has been standard since the German V-2, the Saturn 5 is a good example of how the "state of the art," as spacemen call it, can be advanced significantly through the "building block" technique. This is accomplished without any revolutionary discoveries by clustering engines and stacking stages, improving tanks and metals and using more efficient propellants.

The Saturn 5 first stage is a cluster of five engines, fueled with the often-used kerosene and liquid oxygen. Each engine generates 1.5-million pounds of thrust. The second stage is a cluster of

five 200,000-pound thrust engines fitted with liquid hydrogen. The third stage, a single restartable 200,000-pound thrust engine, also uses liquid hydrogen.

Liquid rockets get the greatest work-out as boosters because they generate great force for a short period of time and can be throttled by closing and opening valves. But the system of tanks, valves and volatile fuels is complex.

The primary advantages of solid propellant rockets are their structural simplicity and the fact that the fuel can be easily stored for a long time.

A key to future interplanetary flight could well be nuclear rockets. Engines now being ground tested involve a small nuclear reactor that heats liquid hydrogen to create the thrust. Chief selling point of such rockets is fuel economy.

Such fuel economy, plus the prospect of long operation, encourages space planners to consider using nuclear rockets as an upper stage to a Saturn 5 for the

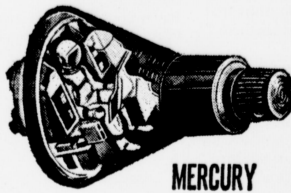
long flight between Earth orbit and arrival at some distant planet.

Another advanced concept involves electric rocket engines. Last month the Soviet Union flew an experimental ion propulsion engine into the upper reaches of the Earth's atmosphere. The U.S. also has tested similar engines.

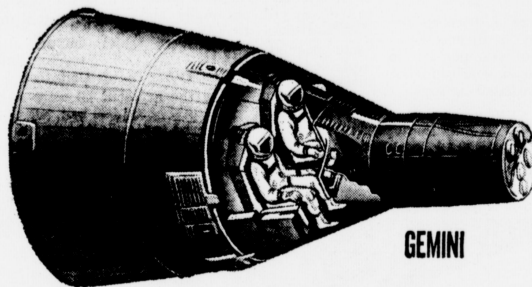
A major problem has been to find a strong enough source of electricity.

Eventually economy-minded space engineers want to develop ways to recover expended rockets for refueling and reuse.

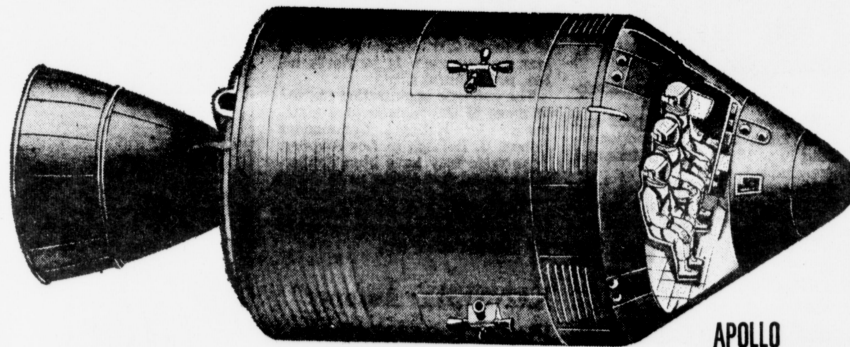
Such concepts of reusable rockets could lead to rocket travel for the ordinary tourist. At the International Astronautical Congress in Madrid last month, engineers of Douglas Aircraft Company outlined a concept of air travel for the 1980's using a reusable, one-stage rocket. Called Pegasus, the ship would be capable of vertical takeoff, 17,000 mile-an-hour speeds and an airport landing. If this should ever come about, no major city would be more than 45 minutes away.



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These are the comparative sizes of the spaceships in the U.S. program. Mercury, America's pioneering manned craft, weighed

about 4,500 pounds as compared to 67,000 for Apollo which was designed primarily for the Moon trip.

## U.S. Has Big Plans For Apollo

By WALTER SULLIVAN

(c) New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — The United States hopes, with automated spacecraft, to take a close look at Halley's Comet.

It plans, likewise, to examine an asteroid and, in 1977, to take advantage of a special alignment of planets to send a mission on a wild ride from earth to Neptune via Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. The gravity of each planet enroute would be used to ship the vehicle toward the next one.

These, plus various probes of Mars, Venus and the Sun, as well as careful exploration of the Moon, are some of the scientific dividends which the National Aeronautics and Space Administration anticipates from Project Apollo. However, these dividends will be collected only if there are executive decisions to proceed and Congress votes the money.

The opportunity for missions to Halley's Comet will occur

Continued On Page 13

### Where Else?

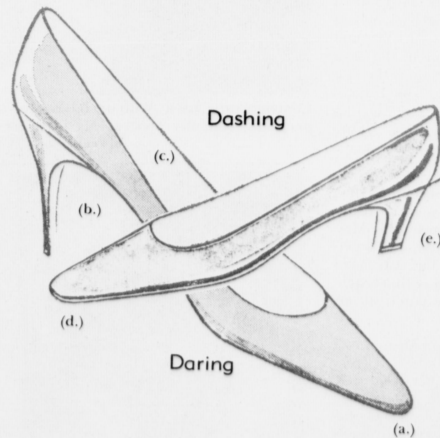
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# NASA Has Big Plans For Apollo

Continued From Page 12

in 1985, when that spectacular body, in its wide-flying orbit, again swings into the inner Solar System. The plan is to conduct a rehearsal using a Mariner vehicle, like the one that flew past Mars last year, to examine the Comet D' Arrest in 1976.

Two chances are foreseen in the 1970's for gravity-assisted journeys to other planets. In such a mission, a vehicle is aimed to fly close behind a planet in the latter's orbital motion around the Sun. The gravity of each planet would hurl the vehicle toward its next target.

In addition to 1977, when the four large outer planets will be suitably aligned for such a grand tour, there will be a time in 1979 when two of them—Jupiter and Neptune—will be in the necessary relationship to one another.

Jupiter is of enormous interest, since it embodies two-thirds of the mass of all the planets

in the Solar System. It also is the seat of astronomical enigmas, such as the great red spot that drifts about on its face and the various forms of radio bursts that it emits.

Some of these radio emissions are controlled in part by the orbit of the innermost of Jupiter's 12 known moons. This moon is apparently flying within the intense radiation belt around Jupiter which causes it, in some way, to trigger the radio eruptions.

Present thinking in NASA envisions the first flights to the asteroids in the early 1980's. One of the major mysteries of the Solar System concerns the nature of these bodies, thousands of which are circling the Sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Some astronomers, for example, believe the asteroids are relics of a planet that somehow was shattered. Probably more widely accepted is the view that they are formed from material

that for some unknown reason accreted into many little planets instead of a single large one.

Perhaps the most far-out scheme under serious consideration for exploitation of the giant rocket systems under development for Project Apollo is to send vehicles beyond the Solar System. They would explore conditions in the spiral arm of the Milky Way Galaxy that is the home of our parent star, the Sun.

Closer to fulfillment in application of the Apollo technology are the plans for the Moon, Venus and Mars, as well as the more ambitious projects for observations from Earth orbit.

It is very likely that the landings on the Moon will produce discoveries that demand further investigation. This will mean additional flights, including some to sites where astronauts have already landed and left equipment that can be used to further advantage.

The far side of the Moon,

always facing away from the Earth, and its din of radio interference, has been proposed as an ideal spot for setting up antennas to listen to the most distant faint radio whisperings of the Universe.

At intervals of roughly two-years and two-months, there are periods best suited to the dispatch of a probe to Mars. The United States will have none ready for the 1967 time, although it appears that the Russians are preparing for one or more shots at that time.

If NASA can get approval and funds it plans to shoot for Mars on every subsequent occasion, starting in 1969. The initial shot would be a Mariner more sophisticated than the one that flew past Mars in 1965.

The next shot, in 1971, would also be a Mariner, but it is hoped it will carry an atmospheric probe. This would be a small capsule cast off to plunge through the Martian atmosphere, transmitting information on its composition more precise than that obtainable by indirect means.

More reliable data on the air of Mars is important in designing the next generation of probes—those that will land-life-detection devices intact on the planet. Although the air of Mars is extremely thin, it is hoped it will prove thick enough to permit the use of huge parachutes in such landings.

The first attempt to land a simple, automated device is planned for 1973. If successful—and if the Russians do not do it first—this would provide the first observations from the surface of another planet.

More elaborate life-detection



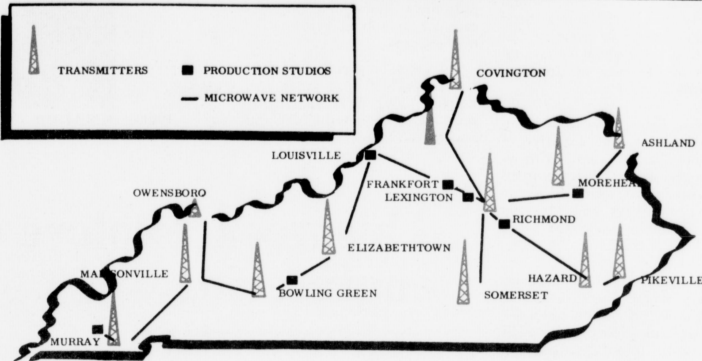
systems—the "automated biological laboratories"—are scheduled for 1977 and 1979, though possibly as early as 1975.

The planet nearest Earth, Venus, is considered a poor candidate for life because its surface appears to be extremely hot. However, a recent NASA report to the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences noted that Venus is a paradoxical planet.

"No satisfactory explanation for this high surface temperature has been offered," the report said.

A decision on missions to Venus will be made after early probes indicate whether or not a particularly vigorous program is justified.

The Mariner missions after 1967 may include radar systems to chart the planet's surface through the clouds, as well as an atmospheric probe like that projected for Mars. Such a probe might even be designed to show whether the surface of Venus is solid or liquid. Finally, the Voyager missions would carry a lander tailor-made in its landing system, for the very dense atmosphere of Venus.



## State ETV Network Expected By 1968

Continued From Page 9

He said plans include the use of National Educational Television (NET) tapes.

He said the requirements call for "good, certified classroom teachers." Because the TV teacher cannot see his students, he must have enough experience to know their reaction to a given situation or type of teaching approach. Also, because it is impossible to set a definite criteria for selecting teachers for the ETV program, he said, "It will be hard to identify them, but not hard to find them."

As Hallock said, the need is for teachers who can "act" in front of cameras.

Press said that TV teachers will either be on a leave of absence from their schools or will be full-time employees of the ETV network. "Even though they will teach only one or two hours each week," he explained, "the rest of the time will be needed for research and planning." He called the program a "Bali Hai" for teachers who really want to get into teaching in its fullest possibilities.

Press agreed that there are technical "wrinkles to iron out, such as the schools being equipped properly and teachers learning to adjust the sets." He said the ETV sets will be easier to adjust than television sets in many homes, because the ETV signals are much stronger than those going from commercial stations into most Kentucky homes.

Hallock said there could be several sets in each classroom. He explained that teachers usually want no more than 30 students watching one set.

According to Press, financial difficulties belong to the ETV network rather than individual schools, but he said he didn't see any budget problems even though the network had a five-year battle to get its initial state appropriation.

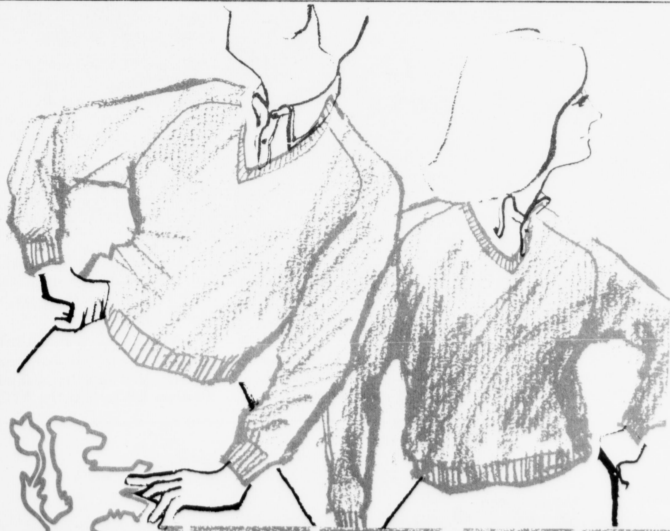
Each school must buy its own receiving sets and wiring, but Press explained that with the help of federal grants, individual schools will have to pay only 50 percent or less of the cost. One favorable aspect in Kentucky, he said, is that "the school does not have to pay for the programs as in most other states." Most states, he explained, charge on a per head basis.

Hallock pointed out that electronic parts for the network will be expensive; for example, certain camera tubes can cost from \$4,000 to \$8,000. He said that one hour of video tape costs \$200 as compared to \$7.50 an hour for audio tape.

Hallock's main concern is for UK to start its own inner network, later branching into the community colleges.

Press says he would not be surprised if there was a national network by the time the Kentucky system is completely in operation in 1968.

He said there are now 120 ETV stations in the country and predictions call for 350 in the next four or five years. There is already a center in New York spending \$6 million annually producing programming for 10 hours a week. He foresees an interconnection between New York and the individual networks, probably by satellite.



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# New Ideas Come Slowly In Kentucky Mountains

By GENE CLABES  
Kernel Managing Editor

HARLAN—Ten years ago people here would not have received the National Teacher Corps as they have today.

New ideas which have evolved from improved educational practices along with more roads have made the area more accessible and have broken

*Last of three parts.*

down the physical and invisible barriers that once kept the outsider from getting to the mountaineer.

Harlan County has seven interns working in two schools, at Cawood and Wallins Creek, as a part of the UK NTC program serving in rural poverty areas.

"I thought we were very well received this summer," said Dr. Pat Wear, chairman of the Department of Education at Berea College. "We traveled to Breathitt and Harlan Counties and met co-workers. We explained that the interns were not replacing the teacher, but were supple-

mentary help for helping them deal with slower students."

"We tried first to help the interns understand the subculture of the mountains," he said. "We did this by reviewing the literature about the mountains. We attempted to explain to the interns that here are the people and here is the setting in which they live. What sort of interventions will have to be made to aid education here is the question we tried to answer."

Unlike in Louisville and Lexington interns were able to get housing within the community where they teach.

The fact that interns are living in the community with the people, and working directly with the children and the parents in community organizations has helped. William K. Howard, team leader at Wallins Creek Elementary School, says this "has gone a long way" toward making the interns and their families accepted.

"These interns come from completely different backgrounds," he said. "So I suggested they work in the commu-

nity, make home visits and these efforts have helped. Some of the teachers who are natives of the area were dubious of the program at first, but now they wouldn't be without their intern."

One teacher, who is a native of Harlan County, admitted some teachers were reluctant to have an intern in their classroom.

"A few of the teachers here have been reluctant to accept the program," said Mrs. Janie Walters, a second grade teacher at Cawood who has an intern in her room. "They feel they can handle their own class and don't want an intern. Well, I also feel I can handle my class also but my intern has helped me a great deal."

"At first the students were somewhat backward and they didn't want her (the intern) to teach them," she said. "But now they would as soon have her help them as they would me. In fact I think it is good for an outsider to come in. She has told them about certain aspects of life they wouldn't ordinarily know about."

Mrs. Fern Frey, also a Cawood teacher and a native of Harlan County, said, "I'm always pleased to have new ideas presented. We seem to get so set in our ways and ideas up here. I don't ever want to be that kind of teacher."

"Basically the NTC program is very sound," she said. "I think it will definitely help. We need special education for children with low IQ's and the interns have given teachers more time to work with these students. But there is still not enough time for planning."

Evelyn Lindsey, an intern at Cawood School said these "students think persons from the city are someone who is good. That is the way we're built up to them."

Miss Lindsey grew up in an area in Arkansas much like the rural mountainous area of Harlan County.

"I know how these children feel," she said. "I can talk the same kind of talk they can, because I know."

Paul Knaupp, a Cawood intern working in the sixth grade says he gave up a "typical middle-class life to join the NTC."

not give us more interns to place in many of the one- and two-room schools in the mountains."

There are still about 400 such schools in the area.

Dr. Wear is reluctant to accept the increasingly apparent future of the program.

"I believe if we can interpret what is happening in Kentucky and over the United States, the Corps will be supported by Congress on an indefinite basis," Dr. Wear said. "It seems to me that the NTC is the most fundamental approach to clearing some of the problems of poverty. We can't just pour money in and place these folk on welfare. You have to contact the young people. If we don't reach them before adulthood we have lost them."

Dr. Wear says he feels the 12 interns and three team leaders have a "real commitment to the task of teaching in Appalachia."

He is quick to say however that immediate problems of Appalachia's educational program can not be solved immediately by the Corps.

"Over a long period of time the program should prove very helpful," Dr. Wear said. "My only regret is that the NTC did



PAUL KNAUPP



Harlan County children play ball in front of an old shed on the grounds of Cawood School near Harlan. It is one of two schools in the area with National Teacher Corps interns.

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# SG Evaluation Project Soon To Begin

By HOWARD KERCHEVAL  
Assistant Managing Editor

Student Government will begin work soon on the student guide book of course and instructor evaluation.

Publication of the book was first mentioned at the last meeting of the assembly during the Spring semester, and formally introduced in resolution form in September.

Howard Shanker, a first year law student, will be the editor of the course evaluation book. He was chosen because of his experience as business manager of a similar project at Ohio University.

Carson Porter, SG president, said the purpose of the evaluation is not to "bomb" professors, but rather "to give an accurate picture of the manner in which courses are presented at UK."

The Faculty Senate has endorsed the evaluation. Each UK instructor will allow 15 minutes of one class period for students to fill out questionnaires distributed in the class by a staff member of the project.

Porter hopes the questionnaires will be completed before the end of the semester. But he said it would be "difficult to say" when the results would be available.

He said the projected goal for publication of the Student Government course evaluation is prior to pre-registration during the Spring semester but if this becomes impossible it will definitely be available by the beginning of fall semester.

Porter said student response to the guide is expected to be good. His opin-

ion is based on the good response given it by the faculty.

The books are expected to sell for one dollar.

A student, T. Rankin Terry, is also working on a course evaluation project. Terry, who is undertaking the project on his own and is personally footing the bill, has published questionnaires and asked students to return one for each course in which they are enrolled.

Terry said last week that his results were in and that the information should be available soon. However, he said he is still uncertain as to how it will be printed or circulated.

The Student Centennial Committee undertook a teacher evaluation project two years ago but little has resulted thus far. The project was originally sub-

mitted as a published evaluation much like that now being done by Student Government.

However, the committee was told by Administration sources that Centennial money could not be used for the publication of material that might be critical of instruction on the campus.

The committee then settled on a cooperative venture with the Faculty Centennial Committee and named Frank Bailey as the student chairman.

Despite the time that has elapsed, Bailey's committee—again in cooperation with the faculty—has only come up with the format for a study of what constitutes good teaching at the University.



Students measure White Hall as part of a School of Architecture project that will record data on two campus buildings slated for destruction next year.

## Architecture Students Recording Building Data

Future generations will have records of condemned White Hall and Carnegie Library due to an architecture project which will provide records for the Library of Congress in Washington.

Both buildings are to be razed to make room for University expansion under the Central Campus Development Plan.

Dr. Phillip Noffsinger, professor of Architecture, and Mr. Woodrow Wilkins, assistant to the dean of architecture, are heading a survey team which will measure, draw, photograph, and collect historical data on the buildings to be sent to the Library of Congress.

The major team was divided up into two smaller teams which are headed by Lowell West and Jimmy Wyan, two architecture students.

The team led by West will be in charge of drawing and measuring both buildings. Miss Wyan's team will supply the photographs and history of the two buildings.

The teams will follow the qualifications set up by The Historic American Buildings Survey. "These qualifications are very high," West said. West who worked on a similar project last summer in Mobile, Ala., said that regular architectural tools are being used in the measurements and that they are trying to do the project as a professional would do it.

The teams will measure and draw the buildings as they are now not just the original structures. All defective parts will be drawn as they are and sent to the archives collection at the Library of Congress like this.

The project, scheduled to last six to eight weeks, will probably be finished near the end of the semester. Currently the teams are working on Carnegie Library.

At the end of the project the drawings, photographs, measurements, and history will be bonded into one issue and sent to the archives collection.

The Historic American Buildings Survey program of assembling a national archive collection in the Library of Congress was started to insure a thorough record of our diverse architectural heritage.

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