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University of Kentucky

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Eight Pages

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Breathitt Receives Tickets

Mrs. Frank McVey Jr., presents Gov. Edward T. Breathitt with tickets to the Centennial Grand Ball set for Feb. 20. The governor will lead the Grand March.

Gov. Breathitt, Wife To Lead Grand March

Gov. and Mrs. Edward T. Breathitt today officially accepted the University's invitation to join with the President and Mrs. John W. Oswald in leading the Grand March at the Centennial Ball Feb. 20.

Meeting at the Governor's Mansion in Frankfort—with the chairmen of the Grand Ball Committee, Gov. Breathitt said, "Mrs. Breathitt and I are certainly excited about helping the University celebrate its 100th birthday at the Ball, and we are delighted to lead the Grand March."

The march will be the highlight of the Centennial Ball, the social event of the centennial year.

Col. James Alcorn, centennial grand marshal, has announced that the various centennial committees will join with the governor and the president in leading the march, and as many dancers as space permits will join the affair.

Forming on the balcony overlooking the Centennial Exhibit in the Great Hall, the march will proceed into the Grand Ball Room at midnight, through an arch of sabers held by members of the Pershing Rifles, official guard of the Centennial Grand Ball.

Beginning with a single leading couple, the march will twist and turn through several elaborate maneuvers and reach its climax with lines stretching the width of the ballroom.

Art Film

"The Swindle" a film directed by Federico Fellini will be shown Sunday evening Feb. 14 in the Student Center Theater.

A discussion lead by Dr. Mike Adelstein of the English Department and John L. Reilly of the Radio-TV-Films Department, will follow the showing of the film.

The movie will be presented at 6:30 and 9 p.m. and the admission price will be 60 cents for adults and students.

The march, the traditional highpoint of grand balls, promises to excite and delight all ball-goers.

The music for the ball is by Lester Lanin's Orchestra, which recently played at President Johnson's Inaugural Ball.

The entire Student Center will be transformed into the Centennial theme, carried out by decorations and entertainment. The grille-cafeteria area will be the "Fabulous 100 Club," featuring a panorama of entertainment from 1865-1965. The SC Theatre will feature "The Golden Age of Comedy," with Laurel and Hardy, Charlie Chaplin, and many of the silent film heroes of the early movies.

Single acts will also be featured in various lounges throughout the building, where dancers can rest and refresh, enjoying quiet piano or guitar melodies.

Students, faculty, alumni, and friends are cordially invited to join in the festivities of the black-tie occasion.

Tickets are \$2 for students and \$5 for adults, admitting the holder to the entire Student Center and all its activities.

Contributors of an additional \$25 will be designated as patrons, listed in the program, and given reserved tables in the Small Ballroom, just off the dance floor. Seating for other guests will be abundant in all parts of the building.

Profits from the ball will go to the Centennial Scholarship Fund.

Tickets may be purchased in the Student Center Program Director's office, first floor lounge, Room 102, Kennedy and University Bookstores, University Shop, Embury's-on-the-Campus, Dr. Rovin's office in the Medical Center, the Alumni House, and from fraternity social chairmen and various Lexington firms.

Patrons are urged to purchase their tickets immediately in order to assure prompt listing in the program.

Yale Professor Views Science With Religion

By SALLY ATHEARN
Assistant News Editor

"The Impact of Science on Religion" was the topic of a Centennial speech given last night by Dr. Julian N. Hartt in Memorial Hall.

Dr. Hartt, director of graduate studies in religion at Yale University, spoke to about 200 persons in the second of three lecture programs sponsored jointly by UK and the College of the Bible.

The "secular" distinction between the formal theology of the church and the informal theology in everyday life "has the superficial appearance of a conflict of religion with science," Dr. Hartt said.

This separation of church from reality is a "misfortune," according to Dr. Hartt, because "it confirms the illusions of a neat division of our culture, and illusion aided and comforted by our traditional separation of church and state."

He attempted to show the falsity of this dichotomy by calling it "a theological conflict through and through. We hear less and less," he said, "about the flat and final opposition of scientific and traditional theologies to each other."

"The equations of science are very hard to translate into instruments which have enormous impact upon our daily existence," he added.

Dr. Hartt referred to the two most popular conceptions of God as "myths." They increase in depth as our world becomes more and more technical.

UL Trustees Keep Football

LOUISVILLE—The University of Louisville Board of Trustees voted yesterday to continue intercollegiate football for the present, with its continuance depending upon attendance.

The decision was reached after a day of demonstrations on the campus. Mayor William O. Cowger and County Judge Marlow W. Cook were censured by faculty members for making statements that "demean the university and insult the dignity of its scholars."

Last night, the Student Senate, elected representatives of the UL student body, defended the faculty and requested that Judge Cook and Mayor Cowger "reconsider their position."

Following a one and a half hour trustees meeting yesterday afternoon, Eli H. Brown III, trustees chairman, issued a statement citing low attendance resulting in an increasing loss of money for the football program at the university.

He said, "We will not enlarge the expenditure of university funds for football and if the sport is to continue on the intercollegiate level... it will be absolutely dependent upon the increased support it receives from the people of this community as well as upon the support of the university."

Brown detailed the rising financial losses and poor attendance at football games.

"On the other hand," he added, "this fact doesn't mean that they are unreal, or that no power is forthcoming to enforce them."

"Men can, of course, commit all manner of atrocities against other men. They cannot do so, however, without losing something vital from the price of terrible reprisal," he concluded.

Dr. Hartt commented on the age of technology that man is now entering, noting that "He is entering it with remarkably thin and fragmentary moral preparation."

"Man is encouraged to believe," he went on, "that he already knows enough about his

essential being and good to find his own way in a world he has booby-trapped with demonic ingenuity."

The doctor declared that creative freedom should be the goal of mankind. "Man is intended for life in a community where management is strictly a secondary function of creative freedom and unviolated trust," he said.

He concluded that the limits to the technical management and rearrangement of human life are "ethical, but that does not mean that they cannot be physically and even psychologically surmounted."

UK College Of Bible Panel Discusses Talk

By KENT HICKS
Kernel Staff Writer

A panel consisting of University and College of the Bible faculty members and students yesterday questioned Dr. William A. Pollard on his address given Wednesday night on "The Impact of Science on Religion."

The discussion was part of the second academic conference in connection with the Centennial year.

The panel was headed by Prof. John Kuiper of the Philosophy Department. Other panel members included Prof. William Barr, College of the Bible; Dr. Wendell Demarcus, Physics Department; Daniel Sheppard, College of the Bible; and Arthur Henderson of UK.

The first question was asked by Prof. Barr, who inquired if God acts in chance or if chance was an instance when he takes no action.

Dr. Pollard replied that all things come together as God plans them. If you think scientifically, he said, you see too much harmony in the world for chance to exist. Science is unable to explain all the coinciding elements.

Concerned with the scientific world view discussed last night, David Sheppard asked whether or not science is moving into metaphysics to try to explain what philosophy has been saying for years.

In answering this, Dr. Pollard said that science is still science because people would scorn metaphysics attempting to explain what has been taught them through religion. Science would be out of its field.

UK student Arthur Henderson followed by asking if scientific discoveries have changed any religious beliefs.

Dr. Pollard replied that science has not changed any of the basic beliefs. Science has only cleared up the religious misconceptions people have held, he said.

At this point in the discussion, panel chairman Dr. Kuiper said that he felt religion and science were growing farther apart. He asked why Dr. Pollard felt that the two were drawing closer together.

Dr. Pollard felt that, although science will never be an insight to religion, it would release much

religious mysticism. Religion he said, tells us about creation, while science shows it.

Dr. Kuiper then said that this seemed to go against our basic Christian beliefs. God told us how things were done. What is science to question this, he asked.

As science progresses, Dr. Pollard answered, it seems to confirm and coincide with the incidents described in the Bible. It is not coming into conflict with our basic beliefs. Science seems to confirm them.

Following this reply, the floor was opened for audience participation. Prof. Strauss asked how science could account for the scientist.

"How is a bodily creature able to reach beyond space while we are moving in time?" he asked, "Can science take care of its own discoveries?"

Dr. Pollard said, "I quote Sophocles, 'Of all creatures, the weirdest is man.'"

AWS Senate Applications Available

Applications for AWS Senate seats are now available in the Dean of Women's Office and from AWS House representatives in each housing unit.

Eleven positions are available including president, vice president, Panhellenic representative and Women's Residence Hall representative. Runners-up to these offices will also serve in the Senate. In addition, a representative from each class will be elected.

The AWS Senate selects its own secretary and treasurer.

Any woman student with a 2.0 or better overall academic average may apply and must take a test on the bylaws and policies of AWS to be eligible for selection to the slate.

A screening committee composed of four senators draws the slate consisting of two candidates for the seats of president and vice president and seven candidates for each of the other positions.

Elections will be held on March 3.



—Van Williams Photo

National Repertory Theater Presentation

Farley Granger and Delores Sutton appear in the National Repertory Theater's production of Molnar's "Liliom." Opening at the Brown Theater in Louisville Feb. 22, The National Repertory Theater will present two other famous plays besides "Liliom": Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer."

The Lively Arts

... by scott nunley

Students are being offered substantial savings on ticket prices to attend the 1965 season of the National Repertory Theater at the Brown Theater in Louisville.

Groups of ten students may order matinee tickets for any day during the week of performances for half the box office price. A similar group will be allowed one dollar off all evening performance ticket prices.

The National Repertory Theater is unique in its coverage of the nation, bringing famous plays and acclaimed actors together far from metropolitan theaters. Through this system, Louisville received professional appearances of "Elizabeth The Queen" and "Mary Stuart" in 1962. Last spring, "The Seagull," "Ring Round The Moon," and "The Crucible" were presented.

This season's offerings span a wide range of audience interest. To the university community, all three plays should be intriguing.

Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" has been called one of his masterpieces, and this will be its first exposure on professional tour since 1948. Signe Hasso, a noted Swedish star, plays the title role under the direction of Eva LeGallienne.

Miss LeGallienne has often starred in NRT's nationwide tours, but this year she confines her talents to translation and direction. Remembering her fine starring performance in "The Seagull," it seems a loss to do without her. But perhaps Miss Hasso's own acting will reflect Miss LeGallienne's long years of experience.

Goldsmith's "She Stoops To Conquer" may be the finest comedy in English. Certainly it is a rollicking Tom Jones-style epic. And Molnar's "Liliom" is romantic fantasy starring Farley Granger as Liliom.

Students and faculty are invited to take advantage of this season's NRT productions. The complete listing of performance times and ticket prices is available on the bulletin board in the Journalism Building.

'GoldeBriars' Group Turns Folk Into Musicianship

By ELIZABETH WARD
Kernel Arts Reviewer

A new folk singing group called the "GoldeBriars" have turned the popular folk idiom into an experiment in musicianship.

With an average age of 19, this group can be best described as just plain healthy and alive—but with a phenomenal knack for artistic professionalism.

Using an unusual voice distribution of two tenors and two sopranos, the GoldeBriars achieve an excellent blend often approaching the sound of a single voice. Their arranging, often utilizing parallel fifths in interesting ascending and descending patterns, is new to the modern folk sound and vaguely reminiscent of the English and Italian madrigal.

The material they use is ordinary, including such songs as "No More Auction Block," "Shenandoah," "Long Time Travlin'," and "He Was a Friend of Mine." However, their use of good arranging and outstanding musicianship gives new verve to the well-worn material.

The most interesting piece on their first album (Epic Records—"The GoldeBriars") is "Voyager's Lament." Combining this song with a traditional French art song, "The Joys Of Love," the group reaches the height of its display of adept vocal work.

The four voices, through the use of unresolved leading tones and uncommon harmonic intervals, manage to sound like double their number. One tenor carries, in an excellent and unspoiled falsetto, the melody, leaving the sopranos free to carry out interesting obligato parts which move constantly above the melody line.

The other tenor moves more in the baritone range to give necessary foundation to the otherwise constantly changing harmonies. Thus we have four voices singing two songs in two languages and four parts that sound like eight—interesting to say the least.

"The GoldeBriars" deserve consideration from any serious listener of folk music. While they are largely commercial in appeal, as opposed to the so-called "ethnic school" of folk music, this group has one big point in their favor—they are musicians of rare excellence in their particular medium of performance.

They employ not only the folk and jazz idioms but also the serious business of good music theory and practice.

Their arranging is organized and disciplined without losing its spontaneity and feeling, which requires more musicianship than is evinced in the average commercial folk group.

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Sororities Pledge 44 In Open Rush

The University's 12 sororities have pledged 44 girls in the spring semester's open rush period which ended Monday.

The sororities and their pledges are:

ALPHA DELTA PI (5)
Gay Bonnie Bush, Jean Allen Lankford, Deborah Mulliken, Margret Gail Owen, and Gail Lynn Westerman.

ALPHA GAMMA DELTA (5)
Pamela Kay Anderson, Maija Avots, Susan Marie Lowry, Brenda VanHoose, and Sharon Elaine Stalker.

ALPHA XI DELTA (5)
Janet Ann Gilroy, Lois Jean Hayes, Cecil Pelter, Barbara Lee Rutland, and Cheryl Kaye Smith.

CHI OMEGA (3)
Sue Bartlett Kunz, Marcia Martin, and Nita Saffell Yates.

DELTA DELTA DELTA (3)
Sandra Carole Strong, Karon Adele Thomas, and Kathryn Rose White.

DELTA GAMMA (8)
Ida Marie Armstrong, Barbara Elaine Bush, Nancy Wilford Cooper, Sharon JoDulworth, and Susan Beth Lubin.

Gail Mangus, Mary Elizabeth Myers, and Bonnie-Jo Breault.

Social Announcements

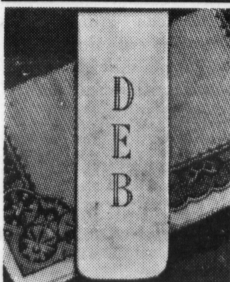
Pin-Mates

Bonnie Lindner, sophomore English major from Western Springs, Ill. and a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, to Dan Purcell, junior Spanish major from Ft. Thomas and a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Linda Wellinghurst, sophomore English major from Lexington, to Charles Kendall, junior engineering major from Louisville and a member of Phi Kappa Tau fraternity.

Jo Peck, a junior elementary education major from Sharpsburg, and member of Pi Beta Phi, to John McReynolds, a sophomore electrical engineering major from Mt. Sterling, and member of Delta Tau Delta.

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Committee chairmen: alumni, Frank Chumley; culture, Chandler Davis; financial, John Talbott; intermural, David Switzer; rush, Dick Meers and Huey Martin; scholarship, Hite Hays; and social, Phil Norton.

Pledge class officers: president, Charles Mitchell; vice president, Elmer Neumen; secretary, Jim LeMaster; and treasurer, Bubber Green.

Graduate Exams

The University Testing Service has announced the dates for filing for and taking examinations necessary for admittance to graduate school.

The Graduate Record Exam, required for all seniors in nursing, education, honors program, psychology, zoology and students seeking full graduate standing should be filed for by Feb. 19.

Students desiring to take the National Teacher Exam on Feb. 20 must submit the completed form plus fee to the Educational Testing Service by Feb. 19.

The Graduate School Foreign Language Exam, scheduled for April 10 must be registered for between Feb. 15 and March 10.

KEENELAND HALL

President, Sue Hood; vice president, Marcia Martin; secretary, Mike Hancock; treasurer, Nelda Begley; social chairman, Lynn Schuster; chaplain, Susan Cutshaw; hostess chairman, Claudia Churchill and Barbara Beazley; and scholarship chairman, Sharon Stalker.

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State Educators

To Meet Here For Workshop

School administrators from 50 Kentucky counties and officials of the State Department of Education will attend a special education workshop tomorrow in the Student Center.

The workshop, sponsored by the College of Education, is centered on the theme of "Educating the Culturally Different Child."

The workshop consultant will be Dr. R. Van Allen of the University of Arizona.

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Multiversity: Distressing

A letter to the editor in today's edition notes that a recent *Kernel* article on the Freshman Colloquium may have emphasized the negative aspects of that meeting.

If this is true, it is certainly regrettable.

The colloquium offers a unique opportunity for underclassmen to influence policies of the University. It is a link between the administration and the students—a channel through which the two are able to communicate.

Nor should the lack of such communication be written off as "unfortunate," but not particularly serious. On the contrary, the opportunity for the individual student to raise his voice and be heard is a prime prerequisite to the emergence of modern universities as productive institutions.

The question of communication in higher education today is a large one, and, in its multiple aspects, provides the central challenge to administrators, faculty, and students of increasingly complex institutions.

The multiversity is, by definition, a machine with many functions, and which produces a variety of products. (A great many students, distraught over the impersonality of the multiversity, would heartily approve the "machine" analogy.) Too often students come to conceive their role as that of raw material which is molded, turned, tempered, and otherwise manipulated, to produce the desired product.

A great number of factors must be considered here: the large number of students for which the administration must provide housing, meals, and classroom space; the emphasis on research and publishing by faculty members; the diminishing supply of qualified teachers and the resultant increase in teaching loads and size of classes.

All these, and many more such problems, have combined to accomplish what students in revolt at the University of California call the "dehumanization" of higher learning.

Though the problem is complex in its many causal factors and in its various consequences, it can be explained succinctly from the student's point of view: he wants to say, "Here I am!" and know that someone is listening.

Today's student approaches the college experience anticipating a very special delight—the happy possibility that here, at last, the rigid formula for learning which is institutionalized in both elementary and secondary schools will be forgotten. Most students associate college teaching with the Socratic

method; they come to college to listen at the feet of masters, and, hopefully, to participate in the dialogue.

But what dialogue is possible in a classroom overflowing with students, in which the teacher probably is never able to learn everyone's name? How can a ponderously large college class maintain a meaningful discourse?

And where are the masters at whose feet students supposed they would learn to think for themselves? They are on leave, or in the laboratory, isolated by the necessity to research. Meanwhile the younger, less-experienced teachers are in the classrooms.

In the final analysis this complex set of factors is producing larger, more complex universities, in which the opportunities for communication are at best minimal. In other words, the multiversity.

Perhaps we are wrong in considering interaction between students and faculty to be a very basic process in the machinery of higher education, but we think we are not.

There is no easy solution, however, and we must not be deluded into thinking there is. But still a beginning must be made.

If money were no object, classes could be smaller, and a larger number of talented students could be induced to become teachers. Perhaps in time this will be possible, if the public can be educated concerning the necessity for adequate schools.

In the meantime, such programs as President Oswald's student conferences and the colloquium series are going to be helpful. Private conferences between students and teachers are also useful.

A suggestion we would offer is that the University institute the seminar approach more widely in the lower division courses. These are characteristically large classes, depending almost entirely on lecture. At frequent intervals in these courses, specialists in various areas covered in course work could hold seminars for interested students. These extra sessions would enable research-oriented professors—usually the top-echelon faculty members—to share the latest information with students.

University of California President Clark Kerr has posed this question about the multiversity: Are its several souls worth saving? Our answer, of course, is "Yes!"

But the saving process, we predict, will be both lengthy and difficult.



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Letters To The Editor

To the Editor of the *Kernel*:

Thank you for the report in your issue of February 5 of my meeting with the Freshman Colloquium. Mr. Hoskins' report of what took place at the meeting seems to be accurate except for two points, one minor, the other major.

Let me begin with the minor point. Mr. Hoskins quotes me as saying that "Our present system causes values to be based on intrinsic motivations." What I actually said was, "values to be based on extrinsic motivations" rather than intrinsic motivations. When students are induced to study primarily for a grade, the motivation developed and reinforced is "extrinsic" and may inhibit these same students in developing "intrinsic" motivation to learn the subject matter, both because of its inherent interest to them and because of its importance in deepening and expanding their comprehension of themselves and the environment in which they live.

The major point has to do with the way the meeting was conducted and the spirit in which Freshmen identified and probed their difficulties with learning and teaching at the University. The meeting was a discussion meeting in which members of the Colloquium identified the difficulties they wished to discuss and assumed responsibility for assessing and diagnosing these difficulties. I saw my role not as giving the group "the word," rather as helping them to clarify issues raised, feeding concepts and information into the discussion to help thinking along, and summarizing agreements and issues that developed in the group discussion. Mr. Hoskins, by emphasizing in his report what I said from time to time in the meeting, did not com-

municate to readers the feeling of joint inquiry into problems of teaching and learning which did develop in the Colloquium meeting.

In stressing the complaints which some Colloquium members did make about their experiences as University students, Mr. Hoskins failed to report the many positive feelings expressed about teaching and learning at the University of Kentucky. And what is more important, the students did not stay long on the "gripe" level in their conversation. We tried to see what factors lay behind the difficulties reported and to think of constructive ways in which teaching and learning situations could be improved where improvement is needed. There is an important difference between "gripping" and constructive criticism. And I thought we spent most of the time in constructive criticism rather than "gripping."

Thanks again for your report. And I hope my addition to it will help to keep the record clear.

KENNETH D. BENNE
Centennial Professor in the Social Sciences



The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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SOCIALIST PARTY WEAK IN KENTUCKY

Former Socialist Leader, Norman Thomas, Here Tuesday

By STEVE ROCCO
Kernel Staff Writer

The Socialist Party has never been "even a serious minor party in Kentucky," according to Malcolm Jewell, associate professor of political science at the Uni-

Norman Thomas, the Socialist Party's presidential candidate six times between 1928 and 1948, will lecture Tuesday at 8 p.m. in Memorial Hall as a part of the Student Centennial Committee's Political Forum.

Dr. Jewell noted that the Socialist Party has not even been on the Kentucky ballot since 1948, the last time Thomas was the party's presidential candidate. He adds that the Prohibitionist Party usually does better in this state.

In 1932, the Socialist Party posted one of its largest totals in Kentucky, 3,853 voters. In 1936, the party had 627 votes; 1940, 1,014 votes; 1944, 535 votes, and 1948, 1,284 votes.

"Every four years the Socialist Party becomes less of a serious minor party in terms of a national race," Dr. Jewell noted.

The history of the Socialist Party in America can be traced back to 1894. The railway strike of that year precipitated by the action of the American Railway Union in and about Chicago led to the creation of the Social Democratic party three years later. President Cleveland, by the use of court injunctions and federal troops, demonstrated that the government would brook no interference with the mails and interstate commerce. Eugene V. Debs, president of the Union, interpreted this as typical unsympathetic attitude the socialistic state for the existing system was established.

Efforts were made to join this party, the Social Democratic Party, with the older Socialist Labor Party. This was achieved in 1901, and the expanded party was known as the Socialist Party.

The more radical elements in the Socialist Labor Party continued organization and policies, however. The two parties have continued to represent two different schools of socialism, the radical and the conservative. The

The Socialist Party aspires to the establishment of a socialistic regime by peaceful, legal evolutionary process. It advocates state ownership and operation for all natural resources, transportation and communications systems, public utilities and large-scale industries that tend to become monopolistic. Then the system may be extended as desired or as possible into all the realms of production and distribution.

The party has advocated a number of reforms beyond the establishment of its primary objective. For example, in 1912, the party advocated woman suffrage, abolition of the Senate and of the veto power of the president; direct election of the chief executive; abolition of the power of the Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress invalid; graduated income, inheritance and corporation taxes, among other things.

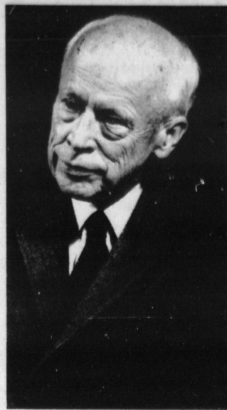
In addition to Thomas, Debs has been an outstanding member of the Socialist Party. Debs was the party's presidential candidate in 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1920.

Before World War I, the Socialist Party was relatively successful. In 1912 it polled over 900,000 votes, and in 1920, when its candidate, Debs, was under conviction for violation of the Espionage Act by a speech against the war, the party tallied 915,000 votes.

World War I came, and with it came a serious curtailment in the influence of the Socialist Party. The party was officially opposed to America's entrance into the war, and in April, 1917, declared "The Socialist Party of the United States...proclaims unalterable opposition to the war just declared by the government of the United States... We call upon the workers of all countries to refuse to support their governments in their wars... The war of the United States against Germany can not be justified."

Soon after this, a number of well known socialist as John Spargo, Upton Sinclair, Rose Pastor Stokes, W. E. Walling, C. E. Russell, Allen Benson (the party's presidential candidate in 1916), J. G. Phelps Stokes and Jack London resigned from the party.

The 1962 Socialist Party platform, as condensed, states in



NORMAN THOMAS
Speaks Here Tuesday

various areas: Domestic affairs: Jobs are being destroyed by automation. Federal intervention tends to be haphazard and uncoordinated. Thus has been produced one of the great scandals of our time: "Socialism for the rich, free enterprise for the poor."

Social values: The most urgent single moral crisis of our land is civil rights. Negroes and other minorities are the victims of economic and social Jim Crow as well as of racist laws. We reject the idea of a black nation and racism of any variety.

Agriculture: We oppose programs which seek to foster scarcity in a hungry world as a means of higher incomes to farmers. Food "surpluses" should be used internationally to fight hunger.

Medical care: Medical needs are so essential, and their costs are so capricious and unpredictable, that we should long since have provided for them socialistically in the same matter-of-fact way that we socialistically protect ourselves against crime and fire. We need insurance through tax funds for the best possible medical care for everyone.

Education: We reject the idea that equal educational opportunities, the promoting of creativity, cooperation, mutual aid, and welfare are the "grave diggers of education;" we believe rather

that equal and not separated opportunities for every child are not only essential for democratic education, but also promote best the selection and education of the gifted on the broadest possible foundation.

We believe in education of the whole man, education geared to the aptitude of each student and designed to produce well-informed citizens capable of thinking for themselves and participating responsibly in the rights and duties of citizenship.

Welfare: What is required of us is a concerted attack on poverty in all its forms, and adoption of two principles: A decent minimum standard for all, and maximum protection against economic mischance. Unemployment compensation must be made available to all citizens who cannot find work, for as long as they remain jobless. Payments must be high enough to support a minimum decent standard of living, and all payments must be pegged to the cost-of-living index.

Social Security must become a true national pension plan, supplying the full economic security necessary for a dignified and fruitful old age, and available to all regardless of prior contributions in taxes.

Urban problems: A new national policy of population distribution in which fewer people will be concentrated in the great metropolitan areas, and in which there will be a larger number of cities ranging in size from 25,000 to 100,000 in population should be adopted.

Communications: We propose the formation of a Federal television network, nationally owned and dedicated to high standards of entertainment and public discussion which will provide competition to the private stations, with participation by the talent unions in the establishment of program policy.

Foreign policy: American foreign policy must be based upon two inescapable facts: (1) We live in a world so interdependent that men's struggle for freedom, justice and the conquest of bitter poverty must be universal; and (2) In that struggle, thanks to our scientific progress in the art of destruction, nation states will use

the time-honored method of war only at peril to the very life of our race.

United Nations: We do not think it possible or desirable at this juncture in history to set up a world government as centralized in power as the U.S. now is. We do think it possible, and essential, to strengthen the U.N. in the confidence of the peoples and in its power to substitute law for war.

Foreign aid: Aid should be strictly economic, not directed to military build-ups. It should be sufficient for its purposes. As far as possible the excellent mechanisms of the United Nations should be used.

Norman Thomas, writing in the spring, 1964, issue of *Disent* magazine, further explained socialistic principles. He wrote "...perhaps the very life of our race in a thermo-nuclear age will depend on the application of two fundamental socialist principles: The first is that the main principle of our economy must be a conscious planning for production for the use of all earth's children. Such planning may make considerable use of the profit-price system; but it cannot be devoted to saving as must private profit as possible. It must be consciously based on the use of automation and modern technology generally to give us for the first time in man's life on this planet an economy of abundance.

"The second great socialist ideal which must be adopted and adapted in internationalism. It was expressed in the call for the workers of the world to unite. It is true that workers in more advanced industrial nations now have something more than their chains. But they and their comrades the world over still have a fraternity of peace and freedom and plenty to win...."

Wrong Building

MEXICO CITY—A three-man demolition crew briskly went about its business of tearing down a house, until the owner showed up to protest it was the wrong building.

The three workmen were arrested after they told police they were unable to pay \$16,000 in damages demanded by the landlord.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cooperstown Rent Increase Discussion Asked

To the Editor of the Kernel:

We would like to correct a slight error in your article of Feb. 2, 1965, concerning the rent increase for married housing and also explain the reason for having the administration try to give a plausible explanation for the rent increase.

To correct the error, the residents of Cooperstown were reported as saying "figures show that the Shawneetown project is not self-sustaining and that the Cooperstown project maintains itself." What was said is that at the present rent rates, Cooperstown and Shawneetown have been individually self-sustaining according to University of Kentucky Financial Reports for 1961-63, and information from Dr. Kerley that neither project lost money for the 1963-64 year. However, Cooperstown will have to support Shawneetown according to the administration's "Proforma Statement of Operations for 1965-66" after the rent raise is in effect.

During the years the present rent has been in effect, the net gain from operation (i.e. in Cooperstown the rent from approximately 1/6 of the apartments) has been banked presumably to be used as a reserve against any costs that might arise due to wear on major building equipment. The balance on account for Cooperstown as of June 30, 1963, was \$300,969.41, and for Shawneetown the balance as of June 30, 1963, was \$36,357.35.

Cooperstown and Shawneetown were bonded separately. In reply to a direct question at the meeting held Feb. 1, 1965, Dr. Kerley stated that the income of either unit cannot be applied toward the debt of the other. The writers of this article can only believe that this is done to protect the bond holders. As both developments were bonded over a total period of 40 years we do not see how

at the future rent rates Cooperstown can be made liable for Shawneetown's deficits. The rent increase in Cooperstown would only result in a larger standing fund unless the bond contracts can be changed. The administration plans to change these contracts. The residents of married housing believe that if these contracts are changed so that funds can be shifted around, some of the funds might possibly even be shifted to a point where they never benefit the married students (such as paying for new single student housing).

Concerning the rates being equalized, the administration believes that both Cooperstown and Shawneetown are "equal" housing. The writers doubt this because of the original cost for both projects. Cooperstown was bonded for approximately 2.8 million dollars while Shawneetown (approximately half the number of apartments as Cooperstown) was bonded for approximately 2.1 million dollars. This is little difference in price, considering size. One might give as a reason the increase in building costs; however, the units were only built three years apart. We were informed by Mr. Robert Blakeman at the meeting that certain fees such as architects' fees were included in the Shawneetown bond and not in Cooperstown's. This makes one wonder what funds paid for Cooperstown's architect and why they were not used for Shawneetown also.

The previous discussion on the bonding project serves two points. The first is that Shawneetown should contain better apartments than Cooperstown due to the price differential per apartment. The second is that because of the closeness of price of the two projects the debt payment in Shawneetown is proportionally much higher than that of Cooperstown, thereby reducing Shawneetown's net gain or money available for "deferred maintenance."

It was stated by Dr. Kerley that the administration before had not allowed enough for "deferred maintenance" which is, in effect, the wear and tear on major building equipment. The "proforma" proposes approximately \$29,000 per year for Cooperstown and \$16,000 per year for Shawneetown to be spent on "deferred maintenance" to alleviate the shortage of funds for this purpose. Is it probable that previous administrations made such a gross error as to believe these buildings would have little or no major wear and tear in 40 years? We doubt it.

Another point one might make is that the "operating services" costs for Cooperstown have been doubled from the 1963 figure for the 1965 "proforma" (from approximately \$11,000 to \$22,000). The explanation for this by Mr. Robert Blakeman is that more janitors have been hired. It is indeed strange that it takes four janitors to keep Cooperstown halls, etc. clean now when it only took two a few years ago. The residents of Cooperstown do not feel they have a cleaner residence but that, in fact, we personally believe the service has declined.

In conclusion, we do not feel that a rent raise of the amount passed by the Board of Trustees is justified. We also feel that the projects do not have equal accommodations, and that there should be a price differential between the two projects so that each is self-sustaining only as was originally intended.

LAWRENCE D. BUXTON
Graduate School,
Physics Department

SAMUEL L. THOMPSON
Graduate School,
Physics Department



Here is one reason why Vandy handed the Wildcats a 97-79 defeat at Lexington early in the season. Wayne Taylor completely obliterates a Wildcat as he blocks the shot.

Terry Mobley Paces Conference Free Throwers

Senior guard Terry Mobley has taken over the lead in free throw shooting in the Southeastern Conference. Mobley went ahead of Tennessee A. W. Davis.

The 6-2 Mobley has hit 47 of 55 free throw attempts for a percentage of 85.4.

The Wildcats are top in team offense. UK boasts an average of 87 points a game in 20 games for a total of 1,740. Tennessee is first in defense holding its opponents to 983 points in 18 games, or an average of 54.6.

In addition to Mobley, the Wildcats have three other players in the top ten free throw shooters.

Tommy Kron is third with a percentage of 82.5, Louie Dampier sixth at 81.5 and John Adams seventh at 81.2.

Dampier is fifth in field goal percentage at 51.6.

Kittens Meet Cincy; Win Streak On Line

Hoping to run their win streak to 14, the UK Kittens travel to Cincinnati for a Saturday game, at 3:30 p.m., with the Bear Kittens of the University of Cincinnati.

Now standing 13-1, the Kittens have suffered only one defeat—a single point loss to the Lexington YMCA in the season opener.

Cincinnati has won four while losing four contests. Leading the UK scoring has been Bob Tallent. Tallent, a 6-1 guard, has been hitting at an even 20 point-a-game clip. UC's top scorer is 6-4 forward John Howard who sports an 18.5 average.

Available records indicate this will be only the third cage meeting between the two teams. UK won both games. Last year the Kittens took a 101-83 victory and subdued the Bearcats 75-73 in 1963.

UK Sends Seven To Track Tourney

Five varsity performers and two freshmen will represent the University in the annual Southeastern Conference Indoor Track Championships to be held at Montgomery, Ala., Saturday.

UK, which finished sixth in last year's tournament, has the best chance of winning an event, probably in the mile relay. Coach Bob Johnson said, "We have three-fourths of this team back this year."

"But honestly we don't know for sure how strong the unit is since something has happened in both indoor meets this year to mar their development to full efficiency," he added.

Returning members of the relay team are Bill Arthur, Johnny Cox, and Jim Gallagher. Taking over the fourth spot vacated by graduated John Knapp is Walt Maguire.

In addition to running on the relay team, Arthur will go in the 600-yard run and 60-yard dash.

Wildcat Statistics

Player	FG	FT	Reb.	TP	Avg.
Dampier	140-277	44-81	101	246	17.3
Riley	126-289	48-76	177	300	15.0
Kron	103-213	44-80	140	272	14.3
Adams	77-195	82-101	177	236	11.8
Conley	69-152	71-92	82	209	10.5
Mobley	45-135	47-55	48	177	8.8
Embry	45-115	24-29	27	114	5.7
Bounds	12-30	1-6	13	25	3.6
Lentz	7-28	10-13	33	24	3.0
Stewart	7-20	5-12	12	19	1.3
Kennett	6-15	4-8	6	16	2.0

He finished third in the 600 last year despite running in SEC record breaking time of 1:13—sevenths of a second off the winning pace of Auburn's Jerry Smith.

Cox also will try the 60 and 600, Gallagher the 1,000-yard run and Maguire the high hurdles (in which he placed fourth in 1964), 60 and possibly the broad jump. Don Jaeger, a sophomore, is entered in the broad jump.

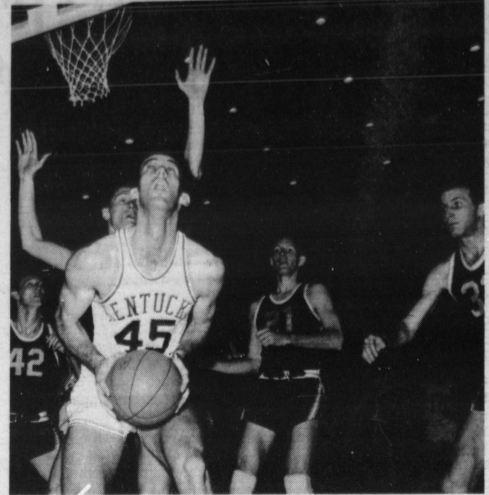
Rifle Team Wins

Clinching at least a tie in the rifle league, UK outshot Eastern State College 1314 to 1286 in a recent match.

Ed Schumacher led UK with a mark of 272. He was followed by Frank Hale 267, Bill Eidson 264, Tom Ward 258, and Steve Johnson 253.

The rifle team now stands 8-1 on the season and 5-1 within the league.

Saturday, Feb. 13, the team will be out to avenge the only defeat when they encounter Murray. A victory over Murray would put the rifle team in a position to possibly tie for the crown.



WPOA JOHN—UK center John Adams attempts to get off a shot but the tall and talented Vanderbilt Commodores are making sure he doesn't. Over Adams' right shoulder is Clyde Lee, who scored 41 points in the first encounter with the Wildcats. When UK invades Nashville Tuesday night, Lee, the SEC's leading scorer and rebounder, must be stopped if the Wildcats are to upset the undefeated Commodores.

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Nursing College To Receive Accreditation

Accreditation procedures for the UK College of Nursing will take place Feb. 15-18, Dean Marcia Dake, dean of the College of Nursing announced.

Ceremonies will take place at the UK Medical Center, and will consist of a review of College of Nursing material, courses offered, and academic curriculum.

Visiting authorities from the Nursing College Board of Review, which is composed of 20 members, will be Miss Mary Quarmby, staff member for the National League for Nursing in New York, and Dr. Mildred Montag, professor of nursing education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Founded in 1960, the college graduated its first class in 1964, and offers a B.S.N. degree in nursing with a general background.

Chet Huntley

News commentator Chet Huntley will speak at 8:15 p.m. Saturday in Memorial Coliseum. Students will be admitted free on their student ID cards.

Opium And Morphine Seized In Hong Kong

HONG KONG—Police have reported the seizure of nearly two tons of opium and morphine that would have been worth millions of dollars on the illicit drug market in the United States and Europe.

Officials said the narcotics were smuggled into Hong Kong a short time ago aboard a ship from Thailand and hidden briefly at a farm.

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FOR SALE—Tuxedo—'After Six'. Size 42-44. Two white formal shirts 16-4. Excellent condition, \$20. Phone 299-1314 after 6 p.m. 10P4t

FOUND

FOUND—Scholarship class ring. Owner identify by seeing Henry Tudor at noon in basement Service Bldg. 11P2t

FOUND—Contact lens in black case on Lexington Ave. 3 p.m. Sat., Feb. 6. Contact Eddie Gray, 252-0498. 11P2t

MISCELLANEOUS

ALTERATIONS of dresses, skirts and coats for women. Mildred Cohen, 215 E. Maxwell. Phone 254-7446. tu.-fr.-tf

NEWS IN BRIEF: VIETNAM ROUND-UP

U.S. Pilot Captured, 3 Planes Lost

FROM COMBINED ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

The cost of the latest American air strike on Communist North Vietnam was fixed today at three U.S. Navy jet fighter-bombers lost and one American pilot captured.

The raid Thursday—third this week against the Communist North—was carried out by about 160 U.S. and South Vietnamese planes. It was the most massive retaliation yet for Viet Cong terrorist attacks in South Vietnam.

Barracks areas at Chan Hoa and Chap Le, regarded as staging areas for infiltrators headed into South Vietnam, were singled out for the raid.

Reports said the bombs, rockets and gunfire left smoke columns surging up through broken clouds over the target areas.

Chap Le, 8½ miles north of the border between North and South Vietnam, was softened up by 28 U.S. Air Force F100 Sabrejet fighters, then pounded by 28 propeller-driven Vietnamese fighter-bombers.

Chan Hoa, 50 miles north of the border and four miles northwest of Dong Hoi, scene of a previous strike, was hit by more than 100 Navy jets from the 7th Fleet carriers Hancock, Ranger, and Coral Sea.

American military officials said two planes were shot down and one made a crash landing at Da Nang Air Base, 80 miles south of the border. Some of its unspent munitions exploded when the landing gear collapsed. The pilot escaped.

Radio Hanoi claimed its armed forces shot down seven U.S. planes and captured an American, Robert H. Shumaker. The Defense Department said he is a lieutenant commander from New Wilmington, Pa.

Cabinet Briefed On Vietnam

In Washington, President Johnson and the Cabinet got a briefing on the latest events and their implications yesterday.

White House press secretary George E. Reedy declined to go into specifics, but he said there was no round-table discussion—only a briefing by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Acting Secretary of State George Ball, Adlai E. Stevenson, ambassador to the United Nations, and presidential assistant McGeorge Bundy.

Reedy said Stevenson talked about developments in Vietnam "from the standpoint of the United Nations and the reaction" in the United Nations.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Harold K. Johnson praised the American soldiers in the battle of Pleiku "who gave or risked their lives" to warn and fight back against last weekend's Vietcong attack.

Eight U.S. servicemen were killed and 109 wounded in the surprise guerrilla attack.

Students Picket Soviet Embassy

Meanwhile in Washington some 500 students picketed the Soviet Embassy protesting the attack earlier this week on the U.S. Embassy by students in Moscow.

However, at the insistence of about 100 police, the demonstration here took place a block and a half away from the Soviet Embassy,

around the corner and completely out of sight of the building.

Compared with the smashed windows, ink stains, and other debris at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, the demonstration here resulted only in making homeward-bound rush hour traffic move a little slower. The demonstration lasted about 45 minutes.

U Thant Studies Possible Move

At the United Nations, Secretary-General U Thant said yesterday he is studying what lines he should take in the Vietnam crisis.

Through a spokesman he issued a statement saying, "The secretary-general is studying the question of South Vietnam very closely, but he has not yet decided on the line of action to be taken."

The statement was in response to a query whether Thant intended to ask for a Security Council meeting under a U.N. Charter article giving Thant authority to bring to the council's attention any situation threatening world peace.

Dead, Wounded Arrive In California

The dead, the wounded, and the dependents were flown home from Vietnam yesterday to Travis Air Force Base, Calif., in a stream of jet transports as the United States prepared for any eventuality in Southeast Asia.

Three plane loads landed at the Travis AFB evacuation center. Some 1,400 more evacuees were due to pass through Honolulu within the coming week.

The first jet in Thursday brought the flag-draped coffins of eight U.S. soldiers killed in the pre-dawn guerrilla assault last Sunday at Pleiku, where 108 were wounded.

While the evacuation planes were arriving at this huge Air Force base 60 miles northeast of San Francisco, residents of the San Francisco Bay area binoculars watched more than 35 intercontinental B52 bombers and accompanying jet tankers flying in a northwesterly direction.

Travis AFB called the B52 flights a "classified Strategic Air Command operational exercise."

Saigon Authorities Call For Shelters

In Saigon yesterday, city authorities called on capital residents to start building air raid shelters for themselves.

The announcement said each family should build a shelter under its house or nearby. Information on shelter building will be handed out by authorities, and the city will renovate old public shelters and build new ones, the announcement said.

Saigon has not been bombed from the air since American air raids of World War II. But officials view an attack from North Vietnam or Communist China as a possibility in the current crisis.

Three U.S. Soldiers Rescued

In Qui Nhon, South Vietnam, where Vietcong terrorists bombed a U.S. enlisted men's hotel Wednesday, three U.S. soldiers, one whose leg had to be amputated on the spot, were rescued yesterday from the rubble.

Rescue workers said they had definitely heard the voices of two other Americans still buried in the debris and possible the voice of a third.

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Berkeley Anthropologist To Be Visiting Prof Here

Dr. Margaret L. Lantis has been appointed as a visiting professor in the Department of Anthropology for the fall and spring semester 1965-66.

Now at Berkeley, she will teach one graduate and two undergraduate courses here next fall. The graduate course will be Comparative Socialization, a study of child rearing methods in different societies.

The undergraduate courses will be North Pacific Coast Cultures and Societies Around the World.

Dr. Frank Essene, chairman of the Anthropology Department, described Dr. Lantis as a "well-known anthropologist and one of the outstanding experts on the Eskimo."

He said, "We plan to make great use of her knowledge, particularly meeting with instructors in Societies Around the World and giving them the most recent

information on Eskimos."

Dr. Lantis is now teaching at Berkeley and has taught at many colleges including McGill University in Canada, University of Minnesota, Reed College in Oregon, and she was the research associate at Harvard.

Some of her material is in the "Societies Around the World" text and she was consultant when writing the book.

She worked for the U. S. public health service as part of a TB eradication program all over Alaska.

Twice, she has done research among the Eskimos of Nunivak Island in the Bering Sea. Her findings were published in 1946. She published a book called "The Social Organization of the Nunivak Eskimo" as part series of anthropological studies. She has also written parts of other books.

Several years ago, she worked in Magoffin County on a study of social structure with Dr. James S. Brown, Department of Sociology.



First Quiz Bowl

The University's first annual Quiz Bowl saw eight teams emerge victorious in the first round matches last night in the Student Center Theater. Winners were Keeneland Hall I, Keeneland Hall II, Bowman Hall, Kappa Kappa Gamma, the Academicians, Alpha Tau Omega, Phi Kappa Tau, and Sigma Chi.

The second group of first-round 10-minute matches will be held next Thursday. The second round matches of 15 minutes will be held on Feb. 23, third-round 20-minute matches on March 4 and the televised final 25-minute round on March 25.

Bulletin Board

ODETTA, a contemporary contralto in the folk singing field, will appear here with Canadian folksingers Ian and Sylvia at Memorial Coliseum at 8 p.m. tonight, as part of the Greek Week festivities.

THE KENTUCKY Research Club will hear Dr. Willis A. Sutton of the Department of Sociology and Dr. Charles B. Truax, Department of Psychology speak briefly on their research at the February luncheon meeting, which will be held at the Faculty Club at noon Feb. 11.

THE THIRD in a series of practice court cases will be held tomorrow at 2 p.m. in Room 100 in Lafferty Hall. Taken from actual court records, the case involves Marron vs. Hertz Rental, Inc. Attorneys for Marron will be Mickey Miller and Bill Wiseman. For the defense will be Mary Gormley and Bruce Gallagher. Charles Calk will serve as trial judge. The session is open to the public.

UK LAW PROFESSOR Paul Oberst, received the annual award for "outstanding contributions to the cause of brotherhood in Lexington" from the local chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews Tuesday night.

President Oswald gave the award to Prof. Oberst, describing him as "a man who has labored tirelessly in behalf of human beings."

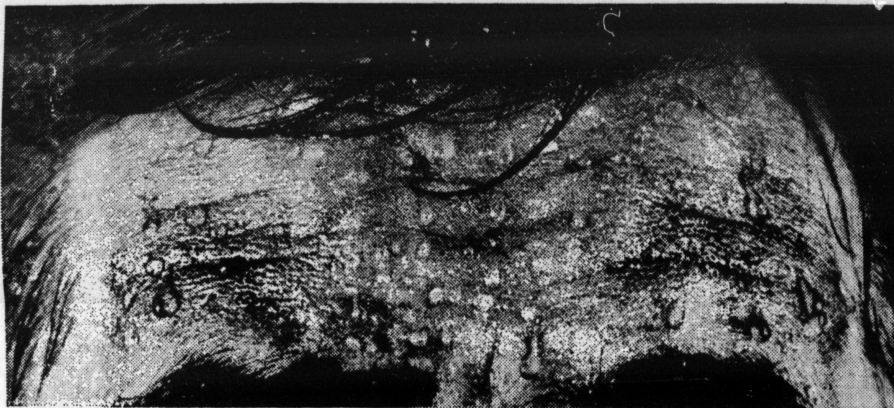
Prof. Oberst is vice chairman of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights and is a member of the Special Task Force on Corrections.

THE YWCA membership meeting Monday will feature "Sex in Perspective," a talking book by Rose Dyck. Mrs. James Gladden will respond to the ideas presented by Mrs. Dyck, a doctor's wife who has spent seven years on her book. The meeting will be held in the Holmes Hall recreation room at 6:30 p.m., and is open to all University women.

THE COLLEGE of Education is conducting three courses this semester for 85 in-service teachers in cooperation with the Fayette County Board of Education. Two of the classes are in modern mathematics and one is on teaching of reading.

One mathematics course is conducted by Dr. Martha Sudduth, College of Education, and the other by Mrs. Ruth Radcliffe, a part-time College of Education faculty member.

The current reading class is under the direction of Mrs. Sue Monson, Fayette County supervisor of instruction, who has taught in the UK summer program.



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