

NSA Conference: 'Disrupting, Disorganized'

By NANCY HARDING and DOUG STONE
Collegiate Press Service

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The National Student Association's conference on student power began with a disruption and ended with mixed reactions from the delegates.

During the conference which met on the University of Minnesota campus last weekend, delegates argued about such concepts as legal rights of students, social freedom, autonomy of student governments, extraordinary tactics such as strikes, boycotts and sit-ins, and educational reform.

Friday night NSA President Ed Schwartz struck a moderate tone in his keynote speech.

"Student power is an attempt to open

up communication between the students of the university," he said. "Students, faculty, and administration should participate in decisions affecting the entire university."

Schwartz called for a resolution of the conflict between "rhetoric and reality" in university administration. The student power movement is "a movement to improve our own position within the university and to improve the educational climate of the university itself," he said.

The NSA president told delegates that most college administrators and faculty "fear" student power because they think students want to destroy the university, that student power means "anarchy."

In an interview after his speech, Schwartz emphasized that student power

tactics should be non-violent. "I have yet to see a situation in which violent tactics are necessary," he said.

"But tactics will vary from campus to campus," he added, "and demonstrations are not the only means to achieve goals."

He noted also a contradiction between what the university says in its classrooms and what it actually does. "On many campuses, students hear their administrators say that the channels will yield change," he said, "yet they learn that only working outside the channels yields change."

Immediately following Schwartz's speech, a group of University of Minnesota students burst into the room and began to debate with delegates on the next item of the agenda. A role-playing

skit was planned, but the disruptors—led by Arthur Himmelman, local prelate of the W.E.B. Dubois Club—insisted on changing the conference schedule to "bring an issue before the delegates and start people thinking."

Saturday morning, Robert Van Waes, associate secretary of the American Association of University Professors, said the conference was an assertion by students of their part in the administration of an ever-changing campus.

He listed the impersonality of campuses, the irrelevance of curriculum, poor teaching methods, outdated social rules, neglect of student rights, and a lack of a significant role for students in the administration of colleges as the problems facing the delegates.

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THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The South's Outstanding College Daily

Monday, Nov. 27, 1967

University of Kentucky, Lexington

Vol. LIX, No. 63

SNCC IN TRANSITION; MOVING FROM PACIFISM TO VIOLENCE

By DON McKEE
Associated Press Writer

ATLANTA, Ga. — Guerrilla war and black rebellion have become new themes for the young Negro leaders of an organization once known for its nonviolent sit-ins and Freedom Rides for civil rights.

"We have no alternative but to use aggressive armed violence," says one of the leaders, Stokely Carmichael. During an August trip to Cuba, he proposed urban guerrilla war by Negroes in the United States.

Carmichael, 26, belongs to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee—SNCC—known as Snick, a small band of self-styled revolutionaries who are no longer students, nor nonviolent.

During a year as SNCC chairman, Carmichael vocalized Black Power, the mystique of the new militants, and led the organization to unpopular and extremist positions, creating all-Negro political parties, opposing the military draft, the Vietnam war and calling for Negroes to take up arms.

His successor as SNCC chairman, H. Rap Brown, has followed suit.

Carmichael relinquished the SNCC chairmanship last May, saying he would return to the field to organize. The field has taken him far. He has embraced Cuba's Castro, denounced U.S. capitalism and "imperialism," and paid his respects to Communist North Vietnam after yelling his antidraft slogan across America—"Hell, no; I ain't goin'."

He hopped from England to Cuba, to Vietnam and Algiers. Other SNCC men traveled abroad also. They included George Washington Ware who went to Cuba and SNCC's former program director, Cleveland L. Sellers, who attended a Communist-dominated ban-the-bomb convention in Tokyo.

Criminal charges growing out of riots or violence were filed against Brown or Carmichael last summer in four cities. Negro students rioted in Nashville, Tenn., after a Carmichael speech, and fires erupted after a speech by Brown in Cambridge, Md.

Their angry speeches have stirred demands in Congress and elsewhere for prosecution—on charges of sedition or treason, or something. One proposal would revoke the citizenship of the Trinidad-born Carmichael.

But despite all the angry SNCC talk, there has been no sign of an actual program of guerrilla war or armed rebellion. In fact it has very little discernible program.

SNCC has a very small membership, estimated at no more than 100 by informed sources. A year ago, it was about 230. It has some campus affiliates. Carmichael's summer tour of Negro campuses heightened interest, if not support, and brought a warning by one college administrator that Black Power had permeated the campuses.

"They're really in terrible financial trouble," a source said. That is not unusual now. But in its heyday, SNCC had strong financial and moral support from many sources, especially college campuses.

"Today the response is to

Continued on Page 8, Col. 1

Up \$28 Million

\$112 Million Budget Request Will Be Sent To Frankfurt

The Associated Press

The University said today it will ask the 1968 Legislature for a \$112 million appropriation for operations for the next two fiscal years.

This is almost \$17 million more than was asked for the current biennium and \$28 million more than the University actually received from the state.

The University budget request calls for \$52.5 million for the next fiscal year and \$60 million for 1969-70.

More than half of the funds would go each year for instruction costs, which are estimated at \$32 million for 1968-69 and \$34.4 million for 1969-70.

The entire University budget for the two fiscal years proposes spending of \$187 million, including income from sources other than state appropriations.

Draft Could Become Major Campaign Issue

By WALTER GRANT
WASHINGTON (CPS) — Although Congress has extended the draft for four more years, the Selective Service System still may become a campaign issue in next year's presidential election.

It is highly doubtful that either the Democratic or Republican candidate will pledge to abolish the draft at this time. But it appears likely that one or both parties will propose a number of reforms in the military system which, among other things, may be aimed at reducing draft calls to zero.

Such reforms would be designed to encourage more young people to volunteer for the Army by making military service appear more attractive. The most important reform would be to raise the military pay scale so that it begins at the minimum wage level of civilian rates.

Chances that increased pay for soldiers will be a campaign issue were boosted last week when a Gallup poll showed that eight out of ten persons favor

such a plan. When an issue has such widespread voter appeal, Continued on Page 2, Col. 4



Easy Does It

Falling books and loaded arms plague this coed as she returns from Thanksgiving holidays. Thanksgiving is over but school is still on, as returning students can testify.

Chaotic Gold Trading Hits Markets In London, Paris

AP, UPI Dispatches

Britain's devaluation of the pound has led to a buying rush for gold on most of the world's major markets and speculation that it would result in a gold price increase and dollar devaluation.

London gold dealers reported buying orders in "near panic" proportions pouring in from throughout the world Friday.

One world finance expert estimated \$415 million in gold was traded on European markets from Wednesday through Friday. The official figures are not made public, but it is believed that well over 100 tons of gold—worth \$11.2 million—changed hands in London Friday.

Demand Reaches Peak

The price of gold—\$35 an ounce—remained steady last week despite the demand, which reached its peak Friday, when:

▶ Paris reported sales 10 times above normal.

▶ In Johannesburg, stock-exchange dealers jostled each other in their efforts to buy gold mining stocks. The scene was described as "near pandemonium." South Africa, one of the leading producers of gold, would profit heavily if the price of gold should rise.

▶ The Swiss National Bank advised leading banks to temporarily halt forward sales of gold—for delivery in 30, 60 or 90 days—in a move to protect its supply of dollars.

The outburst of gold-buying was ignited by speculation that the demand could not be met and the price would go up. If so, holders of gold would profit

and holders of U.S. dollars would suffer.

Treasury Department Unmoved

But in Washington, the Treasury Department has stood unmoved behind President Johnson's pledge last Saturday to maintain the value of the U.S. dollar in terms of gold.

Sunday heads of banks from seven countries pledged full support to the United States in its commitment to defend the dollar rate against heavy buying of gold. Governors of the central banks of Belgium, Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States were at the meeting in Frankfurt, Germany.

They said afterwards that the volume of gold and foreign-exchange reserves at their disposal guarantee that the gold exchange rate would remain at \$35 an ounce.

Johnson Reaffirms Price Commitment

Last week, after Britain's devaluation of the pound sterling, President Johnson said, "I reaffirm unequivocally the commitment of the United States to buy and sell gold at the existing price of \$35 per ounce."

The administration, otherwise, maintained official silence on the heavy gold buying in European bullion markets. Privately, officials said they regarded the buying wave as a nuisance because

Continued on Page 5, Col. 3



'Hello Dicky'

Dicky Lyons is the center of attention after Kentucky's "stubborn" 17-7 defeat to Tennessee Saturday afternoon. Autograph seekers vie for Lyons' signature following the game, highlighted by Lyons' 68-yard dash from scrimmage.

NSA Conference 'Disrupting'

Continued From Page 1

Van Waes urged the conference and NSA to strive for immediate wider adoption of the Joint Statement on Student Rights, especially among administration organizations. The statement has been approved by NSA and the AAUP but still awaits approval from the American Association of Colleges, the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, and the National Association of Women's Deans and Counselors.

NSA must also, Van Waes said, attempt special studies on student problems, organize regional conferences, organize individual campus actions, and collaborate with people in the academic world. "We will create a genuine community, a vehicle for the reconstruction of American society," he concluded.

After the speech a student panel reacted negatively to what Van Waes had said. They accused him of "talking down to us." Mike Rossman, a leader of the Free Speech Movement at Berkeley in 1964, said Van Waes hadn't told the delegates

what their real problems were and added that NSA does not guide the student power movement.

Rossmann proposed that students seek out faculty and get them on "our side. Go into any building on a campus and the faculty are sitting in their offices with the doors open or shut and just waiting for students to come to talk to them. And we should; we must, if the movement is to succeed."

An unexpected speech Saturday afternoon by a University of Alabama law professor proved to be one of the highlights of the conference. Asst. Prof. Roy Lucas told the conference that students could gain power through the courts.

"One of the most effective ways to get student rights is through the threat of law suit," he said. "Student rights are protected by the constitution and the courts."

Women's dorm hours may be a violation of the 14th Amendment and the 1964 Civil Rights Act, both of which guarantee equal protection under the law, he said. And disciplinary counseling offices which punish students after they have been prosecuted by civil authorities may be violating the legal rule against double jeopardy—being punished

twice for the same crime—according to Lucas.

Saturday afternoon, delegates split into six small workshops to discuss theoretical and tactical problems. The press was barred from these workshops. Sunday morning groups met to plan nationally coordinated action toward student power and in the afternoon, a closing plenary turned into a talkathon, as students rose to air their complaints about the conference.

Beverly Twitchell, from Michigan State University, said the conference generated enthusiasm for her kind of student power, that is, seeing the student as a human being.

Mary Quinn, from Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh, criticized the conference for not deciding the basic issue—"whether to work in the system or outside of it."

Paul Soglin of the University of Wisconsin, a member of NSA's National Supervisory Board, said the conference concentrated too heavily on non-academic problems. "We are talking about the wrong things," he said. "We should talk about things that affect us as students, that affect our learning."

Another delegate from Michigan State saw the conference as a kick-off point.

Draft Could Become Major Campaign Issue

Continued From Page 1

presidential candidates are not likely to ignore it.

The proposal also is becoming more popular in Congress. Twenty-two Republican House members recently issued a joint statement advocating certain military reforms, including an increase pay scale, as a way of reducing draft calls and putting the armed forces on a volunteer basis.

First Step In Action

The House already has taken the initial step by passing a 5.6 percent increase in basic pay for the nation's 3.5 million military servicemen. The bill, which would cost about \$633 million in the first year, is expected to receive positive action in the Senate.

The big question is whether more young people will volunteer for the military if Congress and the Pentagon increase the benefits for military personnel. Most observers agree that military reforms will result in an increased number of volunteers, but there is disagreement over whether there would be enough new volunteers to end draft calls.

At least five Congressmen think an all-volunteer army is indeed possible if the right improvements are made. Their ideas appear in a book entitled, "How to End The Draft," which was published this month.

The Congressmen list 31 spe-

cific recommendations in what they say is "the first effort to define systematically a specific program of action which can lead to an all-volunteer service and the elimination of draft calls." They believe that if their recommendations are followed, an all-volunteer service is possible within two to five years. The estimated total maximum cost is \$3.96 billion a year.

Authors of the book are Republicans Robert T. Stafford, Frank J. Horton, Richard S. Schweiker, Garner E. Shriver and Charles W. Whalen Jr. They emphasize they are not advocating that the Selective Service System be abolished, but are merely recommending reforms which "individually and collectively can work to reduce the size of draft calls, hopefully down to zero," even under present circumstances.

But, says Douglas F. Bailey, research director for the five Congressmen, "if escalation of the war continued, resulting in the need for more servicemen, there would still have to be some draft. I don't think we could get that many to volunteer. But I think this plan will be effective in ending the draft under the present situation and particularly under real peace-time circumstances."

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THE KENTUCKY KERNEL
The Kentucky Kernel, University Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. Second class postage paid at Lexington, Kentucky. Mailed five times weekly during the school year except holidays and exam periods, and once during the summer session.
Published by the Board of Student Publications, UK Post Office Box 4866. Began as the Cadet in 1894 and published continuously as the Kernel since 1915.
Advertising published herein is intended to help the reader buy. Any false or misleading advertising should be reported to The Editors at once.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Yearly, by mail — \$9.27
Per copy, from files — \$1.10

Poll Says Students Would Subscribe

By DICK KIMMINS

A majority of University students said they thought the Kernel "covers major campus events" according to a poll conducted the first week in November.

In other questions asked of the randomly-drawn sample, it was determined that over half of the respondents saw all editions of The Kernel each week, and that nearly 70 percent of the sample said they would subscribe to The Kernel if it was delivered to their mailbox.

When asked how much would they pay for mail delivery of The Kernel, 38 percent said "up to \$2, 34 percent said from \$2 to \$5, and 7 percent said they would pay over \$5 for The Kernel's delivery."

To determine which feature and which department of The Kernel was most liked, the ques-

tionnaire named each feature and each department of The Kernel, asking the respondents to name their first and second choice.

Results of the poll follow:

1. Do you feel The Kernel covers major campus events?
 Yes.....83.6%
 No.....12.8%
 No opinion.....3.6%

2. How many issues of The Kernel do you read per week?
 None.....2.0%
 One.....3.6%
 Two.....7.6%
 Three.....20.3%
 Four.....14.7%
 Five.....51.8%

3. Do you see any other paper as regularly?
 Yes.....74.4%
 No.....25.6%

4. Would you subscribe to The Kernel if it were delivered to your mailbox?
 Yes.....68.4%
 No.....31.6%

5. How much would you be willing to pay each semester for The Kernel if it were delivered?
 Nothing.....19.7%
 \$0 to \$2.....38.3%
 \$2.01 to \$5.....34.6%
 Over \$5.....7.4%

6. Would you tell me your favorite feature and your second favorite feature? (Pollster then read the nine features in the Kernel.)

Little Man on the Campus 21.2%
 Bill Thompson Cartoons... 3.1%
 David Holwerk Articles.... 7.0%
 Conrad Editorial Cartoons 3.9%
 Picture pages..... 6.4%

7. Could you tell me your favorite
 Herbblock Editorial Cartoons..... 5.3%
 Inner Wall..... 11.7%
 Soapbox..... 8.6%
 Letters-to-the-Editor..... 28.8%

and next-to-favorite department in The Kernel?
 General News.....32.6%
 Editorials.....30.7%
 Sports.....20.6%
 Arts.....8.2%
 Women's.....7.9%



Wood Sculptor Deluxe

Ohio University artist David Hostetler is shown at work in his rural Athens, Ohio, studio. The sculptor will lecture on "Art And The Human Being" as a visiting lecturer at the University, Nov. 26-28. An exhibit of his works devoted almost exclusively to the female form will also be shown on campus. A professor of sculpture at Ohio University, Hostetler has been invited to present one-man exhibitions in major U.S. cities.

Sex Takes 2nd Place To Drugs

NEWARD, N.J. (UPI)—The use of drugs has become so prominent among college students that it has relegated sex to second place, according to a survey on drug addiction made by the Essex County Council.

Students express a certain boredom with sex, Dr. Sylvia Herz, a psychologist-sociologist of South Orange and Chairman of the council said Sunday, "since sex is easily attainable, available, taken for granted, and has lost its yesteryear spirit."

Dr. Herz disclosed the findings of six months of research in which 150 students of both sexes were interviewed in three colleges in New Jersey and New York. She would not identify the colleges.

More than 25 percent of the students interviewed by the council have used drugs, Dr. Herz said.

The council is the anti-poverty agency administering Essex County's new federally funded program to combat drug addiction.

"The use of drugs has become so prominent, that it has relegated sex to second place, partly because drugs are sex inhibiting," the doctor said.

The use of drugs and sex appear to go hand-in-hand, however, according to Dr. Herz. "Of those tested, in all cases where a student had experimented with drugs, he, self admittedly, had also participated in the sexual act at some time."

Of the students tested, 42 percent said they had sexual relations "often," 19 percent "very often," 31 percent "a few times," and 8 percent "never."

Eight percent of the students tested, Dr. Herz said, had experimented with LSD at one time or another.

Although more than one-quarter of those tested used marijuana and amphetamines, which are stimulants, at different times, Dr. Herz said, it was felt by those interviewed about 50 percent of the student body used marijuana and about 70 percent utilized amphetamines.

In general, Dr. Herz said, marijuana is used mainly in groups for "group relaxation, getting away from it all, release from tension, as the students put it," particularly after examinations and in free time.

Dr. Herz attributed the popularity of drugs among students to "excitement, curiosity, forbidden adventure, and society's abounding permissiveness." Students also expressed a disgust with the adult world and its values, and said they were living in an adult society already pill-oriented.

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Ashland prays to Lexington for a building

With Thanksgiving just over and all, we feel it is appropriate to run this little prayer we received in the mail last week. It was written, we imagine by a shy student. At any rate, he refers to himself as "Sea Gull."

Dear Sir
Which art UK
Costly be thy name.
Mainchance comes,
Thy Will be done
In Lexington—now how about Ashland?
Give us more bread,
Avondale's sleeping in the mire.
Forgive us our complaints
As we forgive those complaints against us.
Lead us not into Morehead,
And deliver us from Centre,
For thine is the money, the building, and the power of persuasion.
Amen.

This prayer was brought to you by the ACC Students for Freedom from the Bayless Annex (and any other kind of annex which stands in the way of a new building) committee and discussion group.

Off Center
Ashland Community College

EDITOR'S NOTE: Some classes at the Ashland Community College are being conducted in Bayless Annex, a former elementary school.



"Stop the world! I want to get off!"

"Stop the world! I want to get on!"

Letters to the Editor: the readers write

To the Editor of The Kernel:

As an interested but uninvolved faculty member, I am fascinated by the recent review by Mr. D. C. Moore of the Opera Theater production of Mozart's *Così fan Tutte*. Inasmuch as I have been free to express my almost unlimited support for the expression of student opinion in all areas, there is some reason for me to question this particular review.

Does Mr. Moore, for instance, realize that the English translation which causes him so much concern is the one in current use at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City and at Covent Garden in London?

And that the Martin's (whose translation it is) are the foremost translators-into-English (opera-wise) who are currently performing such services for the English-speaking stage? Is, in fact, Mr. Moore so well-versed in Italian that he can qualify as a judge of translation?

I wonder, too, whether he would be willing to define a "weak melody"—he characterizes some of Mozart's in those terms. This sort of value judgement presents quite a defense problem, as countless commentators have discovered to their embarrassment.

He seems to suggest that the opera is a museum piece. In a certain sense, of course, all art which pre-dates 1967 might be so classified, along with, for instance, Dickens and Hemingway in literature, Shakespeare and Moliere in drama, and Rembrandt in the visual arts, among countless others. Do we, then, dismiss our heritage so glibly?

The most critical point, however, is

the question of Mr. Moore's qualifications to judge at all.

Would he, perchance, be as willing to publish his qualifications as he was to publish his immaturely vitriolic criticism?

Donald Ivey
Associate Professor of Music

To the Editor of The Kernel:

Well, well! I see we have a budding young music critic amongst us. Mr. D.C. Moore didn't seem to like the opera *Così fan Tutte* put on by the UK opera theater. He said the production was "performed like tired blood."

Mr. Moore, if you'd paid more attention to the musical aspects of the opera rather than the acting (I believe music is paramount in opera), you would find that there is quite a bit of action in the text.

Oh yes! The performers had stage fright. Do you know the definition of stage fright, Mr. Moore? Although used in a derogative form, stage fright simply means "nervousness felt at appearing before an audience."

Obviously a performer is a bit nervous during a performance, but none was evident with any of the performers on stage, especially in your apparent meaning of the word.

I see also that our esteemed music critic (and I use the term loosely) didn't like the way the English text was written. Did you ever see a translation of an opera, Mr. Moore (or ever been to one other than this one)?

The English text generally corresponds

syllabically with the original text. And what has too many words got to do with rushing entrances and exits?

There were not too many words and the entrances and exits were not rushed! I'd like to know what this "whole effect" rubbish is you're talking about. You said nothing about the whole effect, so why did you even mention it?

A museum piece, indeed. The plot still applies today. When you say it's a museum piece, and then have the audacity to say the melodies are weak, you're criticizing Mozart himself.

Mr. Moore, since you don't know beans about music in the first place, I

dramatic effects not being up to your standards, but as I said, the music is more important than the drama, (otherwise this would be a drama with incidental music, wouldn't it, Mr. Moore?) and musically this performance was one of the finest and most interesting put on at UK.

In closing I would like to ask The Kernel why they let such an incompetent person (on this subject) write an article on this, and I would like to ask Mr. D. C. Moore not to grace us with anymore of his "fabulous" articles if they're going to be filled with such unmistakable "garbage"!

Daniel Moontiz
Soph. Music Major



To The Editor Of The Kernel:

An open letter to David Holwerk and Thom Juul:

Children!

Your "rights" and "privileges" were clearly spelled out before you enrolled at UK. If you can't adjust or are not mature enough to function responsibly according to the rules of this University and a civilized society, then you have a right and a privilege to leave.

Go far away into the woods and spew your "hate" literature and insane generalities among the animal life from which you apparently have yet to evolve.

If you exercise your privilege (not your right) to remain at UK, then cease your wild, vindictive if you think you have a legitimate grievance, seek re-dress with maturity, take your issue objectively to those in a position to remedy imbalance. Do not rush into print; indifferent to truth, evidence, and the rights of others. Remember, you are at an American university, not on a street corner in Peking.

Natalie Remsaw
Gloria DuShane
Graduate Students

To The Editor Of The Kernel:

The world is a beautiful place, made for you and I to enjoy. Our eyes can, and do, appreciate the wondrous color, and features of this world, this gift of God to his created fellow beings. Why is it that those same eyes perceive the color, and features, of other similarly created beings, as significant in relations with them? Was God wrong in granting us the ability to see those differences, or are we wrong in seeing them?

James S. Harty
Graduate Student
Patterson School

suggest that you not criticize the work of this great composer. You talked about a "do it yourself kit" type opera. I don't know what you mean by this, so rather than talk about things I don't know about or understand, as you did constantly, I'll keep my mouth shut.

"Needless to say, the only outstanding thing about the performance was Don Alfonso (Luther Stripling)." This is pure garbage! Granted, Mr. Stripling was quite outstanding in his role, but really, don't the other singers deserve credit?

For example, I suppose Miss House was singing with tired blood. Didn't you notice the intensity, fine tone, unbelievable range and volume, and terrific control. These were evident in all the performers, but Miss House was the best example.

I'm sure all the performers are terribly sorry, Mr. Moore, for the visible

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1967

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

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The Gold Rush: Just De Gaulle Playing Politics?

By K. C. THALER

LONDON (UPI)—President Charles de Gaulle of France appears to have launched a full scale cold war on the United States as well as Britain.

The aim ostensibly is political power. The weapon is a cleverly contrived financial manipulation that already hit sterling and is now out to bring down the dollar, with its implicit humiliation of the United States.

This is the consensus of Western diplomats and financiers in the know.

They say France, which has been conducting an underground campaign for some time, has now gone over to all out attack on its former key allies who two decades ago liberated the nation from Nazi occupation and later helped it toward economic recovery.

Until now France's friends and allies have kept diplomatic silence on the mounting campaign manipulated and systematically nourished by the general,

whose Anglo-Saxon phobia is no secret.

When Gen. De Gaulle cast his veto against Britain's entry into Europe four years ago there was still lingering doubt as to his ultimate intentions. British and other allied diplomats gave him the benefit of the doubt, in the hope he would relent and revert to cooperation within the alliance.

Then came France's walk out of the military commitments of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Gen. De Gaulle showed the allies the door and insisted on a speedy American withdrawal from French territory altogether.

Some diplomats believe he will before long pull out of NATO's political alliance.

There is little doubt, more-



Crowds gathered in London's financial district as stock exchanges and banks throughout Britain closed for the day following the weekend devaluation of the pound sterling. UPI Telephoto

over, that he will try to keep Britain out of Europe despite its latest, current effort to enter the European community. Sterling devaluation will not help Britain to appease France's opposition because this opposition is motivated primarily by political reasons to secure the French lead in Europe.

Allied experts say the most recent moves in the international

financial sphere reflects a French-inspired and led assault on the other Anglo-Saxon currency, the dollar.

France is denying the charges and points to the weaknesses inherent in the international financial setup as the cause of the current trouble.

There is substance in this counter charge, but the experts nevertheless claim that the latest

stampede on international markets has its origin in a Paris-masterminded strategy.

The dangers are very great and their implications worldwide.

The campaign, exploited by uncontrollable speculators, threatens to push the world, at least the whole Western World, to the edge of monetary chaos with unforeseeable political consequences.

Gold Standard Has Survived Years Of Crises

The Associated Press

Gold, throughout history, has been a useful servant of mankind, a tyrant and a mystery. Why is it so important?

The answers are complex but basically gold is a mechanism for measuring payment of goods and services. It is a glittering, malleable, extremely heavy yellow metal whose use as money dates back centuries before the Christian era.

It was ideal because it could be chopped into small amounts, identical in size and value. Respect for it was ancient and deep-rooted. Fabled empires used it as a medium of exchange as men, becoming more sophisticated, found that bartering cows and goats was an unsatisfactory way of carrying on trade.

What is the gold standard? The gold standard dates to the time of Elizabeth I of England. Use of gold and silver coins led to the rise of the money-changers, the forerunners of banks. Elizabeth called in all de-

based coins issued by former rulers and issued new ones of uniform weight and quality, and thereafter Europe's coinage progressed steadily.

Britain's merchants developed the custom of depositing gold in the Tower of London for safekeeping. After Charles I seized the gold in 1640, merchants sought safer ways. The turned to goldsmiths, who became private bankers by lending deposits against promises to pay and issuing order to pay money to third parties. This heralded the development of notes and checks.

When the U.S. Constitution was being framed, each state had its own currency. The constitution reserved to Congress the power to coin and regulate money. Gold and silver became the standard. But the real beginning of the gold standard's classical era was after 1878, when the United States turned away from reliance on silver and greenbacks became fully redeemable in gold. The gold standard suc-

ceeded not because of gold, but because economically strong nations had adopted it.

The classical era ended with World War I when banks could not redeem paper for gold. Later, America restored the gold standard, though others were slower to recover.

Use Restricted

The great depression of the 1930s upset monetary balances and brought crises. The United States called in all gold coins and restricted use of gold to jewelry and industry. It raised the price from \$20.67 to \$35.08 an ounce, which remains the price today. The Americans, domestically, were off the gold standard. But internationally, gold still backed the U.S. dollar.

What happened to U.S. gold?

At first, during and after World War II, gold flowed into U.S. coffers for dollars needed to defend and then to rebuild battered Europe. Gold stocks reached a peak in the United States of \$24 billion in 1949. The level remained high until 1957. Then Europe was prosperous, and gold began to flow swiftly in the other direction as nations converted dollar holdings into gold.

Whenever there are rumors about the strength and stability of the world's leading currencies—such as the British pound—there is likely to be a wave of gold speculation threatening the whole system. In order to prevent

GOLD TRADING

Continued From Page 1

cause of the publicity and resulting uneasiness it has created.

Money experts inside and outside the government said the great demand for gold seems to come mostly from private investors. They said there was no evidence to support suggestions in London that the French government was behind the run on gold in an effort to weaken the dollar.

'Temporary Flurries'

Pierre Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, described the gold rush as "temporary flurries."

"Nothing is presently happening to the dollar," he said in an interview taped for the Voice of America. "No major central bank is using the London market to buy gold."

the U.S. stockpile from dwindling, Washington must take such steps as selling more goods abroad, cutting down on foreign expenses and investments and on U.S. tourist trade abroad. U.S. military expenses abroad, too, swallow up much gold.

Why does the United States buy and sell gold at \$35.08 an ounce?

Washington resists pressure to raise the price of gold for fear of leaving friendly nations holding the bag, fear of lowering confidence in the dollar and fear of creating chaos in world monetary relations. Federal Reserve banks

must have 25 cents in gold certificates for each dollar of banknotes and deposits of member banks, to insure that the Federal Reserve banks have enough gold to meet demands for conversion of notes and deposits.

When a nation—France, for example—suddenly demands an unusual amount of gold for dollar holdings, it can create doubts about the future of the gold price and even about the future of the dollar itself. When Britain devalued the pound, it added to the world's monetary problems by shaking confidence in one of the main world trading currencies.

Politics Involved?

Reasons Are Complex For Gold-Buying Rush

LONDON (UPI)—Devaluation of the pound Nov. 19 has been followed by a rush on the international markets for gold.

The buying took on political overtones with reports that President Charles De Gaulle of France hopes to force devaluation of the U.S. dollar. It is said he resents its role as one of the world's few "reserve currencies"—that is, currencies which are an acceptable standard anywhere on the globe.

It is a complex subject. Here are some explanations:

Q. Why are people buying gold?

A. Paper currency can become less valuable—as the pound just did, by government decree—but gold is always in demand. Everybody is willing to accept it.

Q. What does gold have to do with the devaluation of the pound—or the dollar or franc or any currency?

A. Currencies are discussed in terms of how much of one it takes to buy how much of another—for example, it takes five French francs to get one U.S. dollar. But ultimately their worth is determined by how much it takes to buy an ounce of gold.

Q. What sets the price of gold?

A. The United States sets the price of gold. It has the world's major gold reserve and buys and sells against the market demand to keep the price steady at \$35 per the fine ounce.

Q. How do other countries feel about this?

A. After a run on gold and the dollar in 1960, seven other nations joined the United States in a "gold pool." They all contribute from their reserves to help keep the gold price stable.

Q. What about France?

A. France was, and technically still is, a member of the pool. But since last June, she has refused to chip in.

Q. Even so, how can France affect the value of the dollar?

A. In its foreign trade, over the years, France has taken in a lot of U.S. dollars. It has been demanding that the United States exchange them for gold.

Q. What's the purpose of demanding gold?

A. The U.S. gold reserves might possibly be lowered so far that gold demand could not be met. The price would rise and the dollar would be worth less, based on gold value.

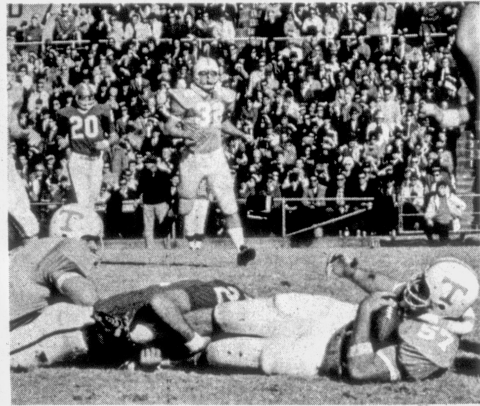
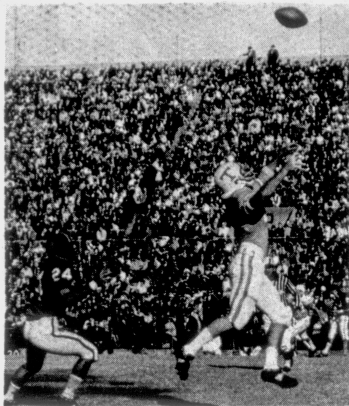
Q. Why are other countries helping keep off the pre-1914 "gold standard" where all currency had to be backed with gold?

A. Because this sharply restricts credit, would restrict world trade—and thus would hurt them.



UPI Telephoto

Moments of anxiety are shown by a member of the New York Stock Exchange, shown here watching the big board Nov. 21 two days after the devaluation of the British pound resulted in a decline of market activities.



Kernel Photos by Rick Bell

The Most Crucial Of The Five

Tennessee used five interceptions to beat UK 17-7 Saturday, the most crucial being the first one, shown above. With UK backed up on its own nine-yardline, Dave

Bair fired a pass intended for Dicky Lyons (24). But Vol linebacker Steve Kiner deflected the ball left and had it come down in his hands (middle). Lyons then

made the tackle (right) on the UK 17. Two plays later UT scored the first touchdown of the game. Kiner made another interception later in the game.

Valiant Effort Ends A Season Of Contrasts

By GUY MENDES
Kernel Sports Editor

And then it was over. As a battered but courageous bunch of Wildcats picked their way through the crowd and headed towards their locker room following Saturday's game with Tennessee, the 1967 University football season came to a close. It was a season of contrasts. Most memories of the '67 campaign are unpleasant. There was the death of Greg Page, the paralyzing injury to freshman Cecil New and the loss of a promising

quarterback Stan Forston due to a knee injury, all at the season's onset. There was the heart-breaking 12-10 loss to Rose Bowl-bound Indiana in the opener and the five consecutive defeats that followed it. There was the resignation of Nat Northington, the Southeastern Conference's only Negro football player; crucial injuries to tailback Roger Gann and kicker David Weld; there were cries from UK followers that a new coach was needed. And there were boos aimed by Wildcat fans at their own players.

But in all the darkness there were rays of brilliance. There was the outstanding play of Dicky Lyons who played so many roles so well and presently leads the SEC in scoring; the maturation of sophomore quarterback Dave Bair who stepped in when the battle was the toughest; there was a 22-7 homecoming victory over West Virginia by an injury riddled UK squad and a 12-7 win over

Vanderbilt the following week. And there was the loss, if it can be termed that, to the nation's second-ranked team—Tennessee.

Wildcat coach Charlie Bradshaw best described the way UK played, saying, "It's something, with all the adversity and bad breaks against them, the way they came back. It surely fills my heart—and it must fill the heart of every Kentuckian—with pride."

The Wildcats, a three to four touchdown underdog at game time, edged the Vols 14-13 in first downs and gained 151 yards rushing while holding the SEC offensive leaders to 68.

But one link in the process of winning football broke down. Bradshaw termed the link "offensive mistakes."

"Throw out the interceptions (five) and we win the football game," he said. Three of the interceptions stopped Wildcat drives, one set up the first Vol score and the final theft set up

the UT field goal that iced the game with the 1:48 left.

"We hate for that kind of thing to destroy a courageous effort by our team," Bradshaw said. "It's tough on a bunch of youngsters who wanted to win one very badly."

Bradshaw said the interceptions were a result of quarterback Bair's inexperience. "It's a question of judgement. He can't read the field. . . he doesn't know where his receivers are."

But as he has all through the trying season, Bradshaw leveled the brunt of the blame on himself because he called some of the passes.

The UK defense, led by Dick Palmer, was tremendous in limiting the Vols to 68 yards rushing. No one knew it better than the Vols' star signal-caller, Dewey Warren, who was thrown for a minus-21 yards rushing. "That's the hardest I've been hit all year," Warren said following the game.

While the whole UT team gained 68 yards, UK's Dickey Lyons was busy grinding out 165 yards on 29 carries, including

a 68-yard scamper at the beginning of the second half to set up UK's only score.

Lyons then scored on a three-yard run and kicked the extra point to bring his season scoring total to 72, the best in the SEC. He leads Walter Chadwick of UT and Dennis Homan of Alabama by 18 points. Both Chadwick and Homan have one game remaining.

Lyons' 29 carries were the most by any UK player in one game this year. When asked about Lyons' extensive use Bradshaw laughed and said, "We probably didn't use him enough."

So now Tennessee heads for a contest with Vanderbilt next week and then an engagement with Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl on New Year's Day.

For UK, it's all over. But suddenly there seems to be a future for Charlie Bradshaw and his Wildcats. Of the 22 players that formed the crux of UK's offensive and defensive teams Saturday, only four are seniors.

As Bradshaw put it, next year "should be a whole lot better."

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Player Of The Week

The Fullback From Kubaski High

In 1965 a young fullback tried out for the UK freshman football team and went virtually unnoticed.

The fullback was from Kubaski High School in Okinawa.

Kuba-what? Okin-where? No wonder he went unnoticed.

That fullback was Dick Palmer, presently a Wildcat defensive tackle who, on most Saturday's, can usually be found in enemy backfields.

Palmer was given a scholarship after his year with the Kit-tens, was red-shirted the next year and switched to defense. Then this year as a sophomore, Palmer was UK's regular defensive tackle.

After graduating from Kubaski High, Palmer decided to pay his own way to UK, mostly because he had been born in Lexington. (He lived in Cleveland, Chicago and Dallas between Lexington and Okinawa.)

He may have had some doubts about his football fortunes at UK when he first started, but now he has proved himself.

After Saturday's tussle with Tennessee, Wildcat coach Charlie Bradshaw said no one knew Palmer when he came to UK, but they're taking notice now.

It was Palmer, —one of the Wildcats top three tacklers—who led an inspired UK defense that limited the Southeastern Conference's best offensive machine to 68 yards rushing.

Palmer was named as the Kernel Player of the Week for his efforts.

"He made an awful lot of big plays," Bradshaw said. "He's gonna be a fine football player. . . he wants to be a fine football player. . . it hurts him to play badly."

Palmer, his face stained with blood and tears following the game, said he had a general idea of what the Vols were trying to do so he just tried to beat them to the punch.

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Plowin' Palmer

Kernel Player of the Week, Dick Palmer (75) fights his way after a Tennessee ballcarrier in Saturday's game.

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'It Took A Champion'—UT Coach

By JIM MILLER

David and Goliath met and, as expected, Goliath prevailed, but David's presence was felt.

It took some kind of team to beat the Wildcats Saturday, according to Tennessee head coach Doug Dickey.

"If we weren't the Southeastern Conference champs, we never would have won," said the elated Dickey. "It took a champion to make that drive in the fourth quarter that at up ten minutes of the clock."

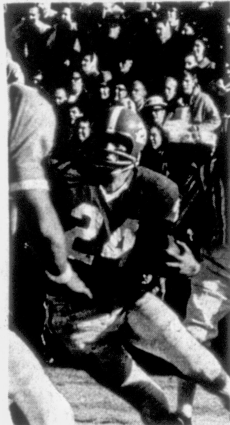
The drive referred to by Dickey enabled the number two-ranked Vols to play ball-control in the all important fourth quarter.

Although Tennessee did not score (tailback Walter Chadwick fumbled into the end zone with UK recovering) the drive took over nine minutes, covering 79 yards in 16 plays.

An interesting fact about the drive is the Vols' number one quarterback, Dewey Warren, was standing on the sidelines watching.

Fulton Takes Over

Charlie Fulton, jack-of-all trades in the UT backfield, came



Lyons On The Move

UK tailback Dicky Lyons shows some of the swivel-hip form he used to gain 165 yards rushing against Tennessee. His total was more than twice that of the whole Vol team.

off the bench in the final period to engineer the drive that kept the ball from the upset-minded Kentuckians.

"What a great job Charlie Fulton did on that drive," said Dickey. "We weren't moving the ball well so we inserted Fulton in place of Warren."

Two years ago when Fulton and Warren were sophomores, they were both highly-touted quarterbacks.

Warren looked better his first varsity season than his teammate. He's been at the Tennessee helm ever since, with Fulton switched to a sometimes-starter at tailback.

How did Fulton step in and immediately move the SEC's top offensive machine?

"It's a difference in my style and Dewey's style," said Fulton. "Dewey's a better passer and I'm more of a running quarterback."

It gives us a different offense. We ran a lot of options, both pass and run options, and we stuck to the wide stuff."

Both Fulton and Dickey cited a bad practice week as a possible cause for the lack of offensive punch.

Bad Practice Cited

"Last week was the worst practice week we'd had in my three years at Tennessee," said Dickey. "We didn't throw all week, either."

"We didn't practice well last

week," said Fulton. "It rained out practice three days."

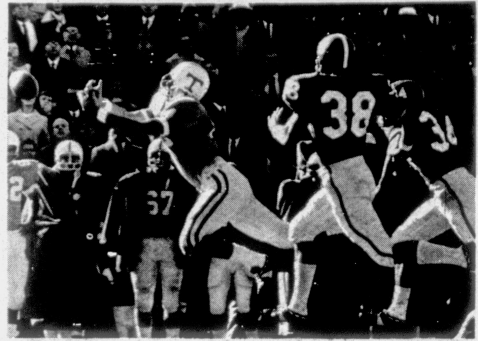
Dewey Warren, the regular signal-caller, wasn't too happy with his individual performance.

"But you threw two touch-down passes," said a bystander.

"That don't mean nuthin'," said Warren. "We were lucky. That's the hardest I've been hit all year."

Wingback and SEC hurdles champ, Richmond Flowers, expected a rough game when he came to Lexington.

"They scrapped with us just like any Kentucky team does," said Flowers. "Anytime we play Kentucky we can expect a tough ball game."



Kernel Photo by Rick Bell

One step ahead of Wildcat defenders Chuck Blackburn (38) and Al Phaneuf (34), Tennessee flanker Richmond Flowers dives in desperation for a pass during Saturday's game.

So Near Yet So Fir

Basketball Intrasquad Game Tuesday

The annual "Dollars for Scholars" intrasquad basketball game will be held at 7:30 Tuesday night in Memorial Coliseum.

The game will enable those not holding season tickets to get a first-hand view of Adolph Rupp's 37th aggregation.

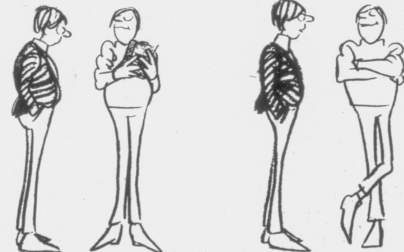
He has seven returning lettermen and eleven hungry sophomores to choose from in making his decision.

children. University students will be admitted on their ID cards.

The Wildcats, after posting Rupp's worst record of 13-13 last year, open the 1967-68 season Saturday against Michigan in Ann Arbor.

Admission prices are \$1 for adults and 50 cents for school

Rupp, after a week of experimenting, is still undecided as to how he'll divide the squad for the game.

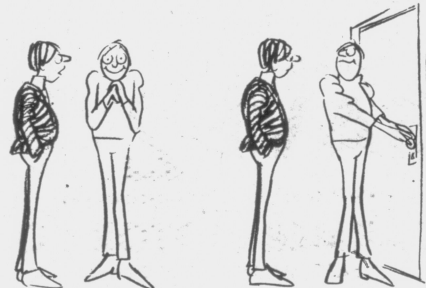


1. What's a math major doing with "The Complete Guide to the Pruning of the Breadfruit Tree"?

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2. That's what you said about the spelunking outfit you bought last week.

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- Ronald Pelfrey, c/o US Embassy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Sue Seiler, c/o US Embassy, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
- Stephen Alpher, c/o US Embassy, Tunis, Tunisia
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- James Reavy, c/o US Embassy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Roy Dupuy, c/o US Embassy, Tunis, Tunisia
- Manford Castle, c/o US Embassy, Bogota, Colombia
- Francis McGough, c/o US Embassy, Guyana
- Henry Green, c/o US Embassy, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

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SNCC In Transition

Continued From Page 1
Snick," said Atlanta attorney Howard Moore Jr., who often defends SNCC and its members in the courts. "Snick is the vanguard of the movement. Snick has introduced the revolutionary ideas."

And, indeed, SNCC sometimes has been ahead of the bigger, slower moving or more conservative civil rights organizations. It has forced others to take stronger, more militant stands.

When Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. shifted to a more outspoken stand opposing U.S. policy in Vietnam, he drew considerable criticism and lost some supporters. But SNCC had taken a stronger stand more than a year before.

SNCC began with King's help—as a student arm of the non-violent movement. It grew out of lunch counter sit-ins.

It was organized the Easter weekend of 1960 in Raleigh, N.C. About 300 persons, most of them Negro college students, were the delegates. These and other volunteers, including many whites, fanned across the South, sitting at segregated lunch counters, riding buses, marching, protesting, singing "I Love Everybody" and passively taking their beatings.

Most had middle class backgrounds and their early objectives were middle class lunch

counters, buses. But quickly SNCC bored in on tough rural areas to start among the masses the tedious work of voter registration. SNCC led the futile third-party move among Mississippi Negroes.

When King launched the 1965 voting rights drive in Alabama, SNCC, which had preceded him in Selma, joined the nonviolent ranks but grew more impatient with each march. Carmichael went to work in Lowndes County to organize a Negro third party under the Black Panther emblem.

It was late in 1965 that a group of SNCC members voted a fierce denunciation of U.S. policy in Vietnam and of the military draft. It labeled America the aggressor seeking to suppress wars of liberation, and it supported men unwilling to be drafted.

The immediate result was the Georgia House refusal to seat Rev. Julian Bond, then SNCC director of publicity. He said he endorsed the statement and admired the courage of anyone who burned a draft card, though he would not burn his. Two years passed before he got the House seat which he now holds, though he has resigned from SNCC.

The antiwar statement was read by SNCC's national chairman at the time, John Robert Lewis, who had been elected in 1963 while studying theology in Nashville, Tenn.

Five months later, Lewis was ousted by Carmichael in an all-night session. SNCC members first re-elected Lewis and other officers but hours later when many members had gone, the election was rescinded and Carmichael elected.

Developments within SNCC had troubled Lewis, who was relegated to a minor role after losing the chairmanship. Lewis refused to take up the Black Power cry in Mississippi. After the march ended, he announced he was quitting SNCC.

"There is a danger in Snick of fumbling the ball," Lewis said then. "I'm not prepared to give up my personal commitment to nonviolence." He also spoke wistfully of an absence of program or direction in SNCC.

"People become so frustrated that they degenerate into confusion and outright violence," he said.

Leaders of most other civil rights groups view SNCC as irresponsible and ineffective, but show less inclination to quarrel publicly. "They stir up a few neurotics," said an official of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Scanning College News

University Of Miami

Editor Larry Mans and Business Manager Diana Barliant face possible removal from their positions on The Miami Hurricane as a result of an ad running for the Head Shop, a store specializing in "hippie items." The ad was used after it was ruled out by the Student Publications Board.

An editorial in the Nov. 14 issue of The Hurricane said the ad was used because the Board's decision amounted to arbitrary censorship and unwarranted control of the paper.

University Of Oklahoma

Oklahoma President George L. Cross joined in opposition to Selective Service Director Lt. Gen. Lewis Hershey's proposal to strip draft deferment from students who interfere with military recruiting.

An incident that brought on Dr. Cross' opposition was a Tulsa draft board's reclassification of John Ratliff, a freshman at Tulsa, I-A only because he is a member of the Students for a Democratic Society.

The Daily Illini

University of Illinois Chancellor J. W. Peltason received a faculty advisory committee's report advising that academic staff members who took part in the "Dow sit-in" demonstration of Oct. 25 should be officially reprimanded and warned that future similar conduct could result in dismissal.

As a result of the protest, John Saltiel, graduate student in sociology, was put on conduct probation by the Subcommittee on Graduate Student Discipline. Saltiel was the first of the protesting students to receive disciplinary action.

The Downtowner (St. John's University)

An editorial in The Downtowner

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towner recommended that clothing regulations at St. John's be dropped so that coeds would be allowed to wear slacks during winter.

University Of California

A Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) recruiter was apparently scared away Nov. 14 after expecting to be the object of a student protest. The protest plans were endorsed by the school paper, El Gaucho. About 30 demonstrators showed up in anticipation of meeting the recruiter.

In a Nov. 14 editorial the El Gaucho endorsed a protest against the CIA recruiting staff and against Dow Chemical recruiters. But at the same time, the editorial disclaimed any activities that would disrupt the recruiter's activities.

Presidents of Fresno, San Fernando Valley, San Jose and San Diego State colleges withdrew recognition from the Sigma Chi fraternity on the basis of alleged discriminatory policies.

Yale

Yale Professor of biology Arthur W. Galston charged U.S. chemical warfare in Vietnam by saying that it could result in "catastrophic" upset of plant growth of the entire region.

Writing in an issue of Scientist and Citizen, Prof. Galston said the United States has rendered at least 150,000 acres of cropland in Vietnam completely unproductive.

"If the American public were aware of the things which the government is doing in its name," Prof. Galston said in an interview, "they would be rather horrified."



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TODAY AND TOMORROW

Announcements for University groups will be published twice—once the day before the event and once the afternoon of the event. The deadline is 11 a.m. the day prior to the first publication.

Today

Sister Jane Thomas will speak on "Montessori—1907" at 7:45 p.m. in the Mitchell Fine Arts Building at Transylvania College.

Dr. Richard Butwell and Dr. Thomas Molnar will debate United States' involvement in Southeast Asia at 8:15 p.m. in the Commerce Building Auditorium.

Coming Up

Applications for residence in Dilard House next semester are due at the Presbyterian Student Center Nov. 27.

Students interested in participating in informal rush for Spring, 1968 may register in 301 Administration Building through Dec. 20. All students having a 2.0 overall are eligible. All participants must register including those previously registered for fall rush.

Applications for entering the Miss UK Pageant must be in by Dec. 1. They may be picked up in 301 Administration Building.

All Senior Pictures for the 1967-68 Kentuckian must be made by Dec. 12. Contact the Photographic Service, Journalism Building for an appointment.

The Student Center Board will sponsor a concert by John Jacob Niles at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the Student Center Ballroom. The concert is free.

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