

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

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Stroke Right, Stroke Left

Kernel Photo by Dick Ware

"Stroke right, stroke left, now for a turn . . ." But whatever the freshman from Louisville might be thinking, she churns a graceful stroke in the Memorial Coliseum swimming pool.

8 University Students Named As Woodrow Wilson Designates

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation has designated 1,124 college seniors from schools all across the country and Canada as "the best future college teacher prospects on the continent." Eight are UK students.

Designates from the Universities are: Crawford H. Blakeman Jr., anthropology; Linda D. Crabtree, political science; David C. Fannin, English; Michael T. Heath, mathematics; John D. Howell, English; Lesley R. Lisso, French; Robert D. Trent, mathematics; and Edith L. Vance, English.

Other Kentucky schools to have designates were Western Kentucky University, with one,

and Kentucky Southern College, with two.

Included on the honorable mention list from UK are Jose A. Alcalá-Ruiz, Spanish; Arvin H. Jumpin, English; Larry W. Mitchell, psychology; and Katharine P. Osolnik, German.

The University was second in the number of designates from Region VII which includes Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. Vanderbilt University had the highest number, with 11.

As a result of a reduction in Ford Foundation support for the Wilson foundation, Woodrow Wilson now will provide only 50 first-year graduate school and 200 Woodrow Wil-

son Dissertation Fellowships. Ford donated \$1.2 million this year to the foundation.

Sir Hugh Taylor, president of the foundation, explained that out of funds from other sources, the foundation expects to support 100 American students with direct grants as Woodrow Wilson Fellows.

The foundation now sees its role "to identify for graduate departments those students who in our view have the best potential for college teaching."

Sir Hugh stated the policy change in announcing the Woodrow Wilson designates. He said graduate deans are now receiving a list of the designates with the recommendation that they are "worthy of financial support in graduate school."

Morehead Faces 'Freedom' Issue

By DARRELL RICE

MOREHEAD—A free speech revolution apparently is brewing at Morehead State University. It comes in the wake of the Kentucky Conference on the War and the Draft, held at UK Feb. 10 and attended by several Morehead students and professors.

About 10 students and faculty members at Morehead are circulating a petition against a compulsory two-year ROTC program that is to go into effect next fall. The action is being taken despite administrative pressures against the move.

Plans to circulate the petition were first formulated at a regional workshop at the anti-war conference here. Some 20 people from Morehead attended the conference.

At a general session of the conference, Kenneth Vance, Morehead communications professor, told the group of the "conditions of fear that exist on the Morehead campus."

"There has not been an objective debate on Vietnam this year," he said, "and it seems to me that any place called a university has to have this."

One Morehead student went to Washington, D.C., in October for the antiwar march on the Pentagon, and Prof. Vance said Morehead's president, Dr. Adran Doran, publicly made derogatory remarks about the student after he returned.

Dr. Doran has said of academic freedom at Morehead, according to Prof. Vance, "There are trains going east and there are trains going west. Anyone who doesn't like it here can catch one of those trains."

Mr. Vance said, "I have obtained a copy of the Bill of Rights, and I am going back to Morehead and hang it over my desk."

He also announced plans to start a Morehead chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP)—the first meeting of which has been set for Feb. 22.

In an interview after his talk, Prof. Vance said he had received a letter saying his teaching con-

tract will not be renewed for next year. He feels his having spoken out for the rights of students to discuss controversial issues in the student newspaper played a large part in his contract not being removed.

There are also rumors of other professors' contracts not being renewed.

The petition against compulsory ROTC now being circulated was first read at a Feb. 15 discussion group meeting, the Free Forum.

It requested that "the president withdraw the compulsory element of the ROTC program, or failing, to withdraw the program completely."

The petition went on to say that compulsory ROTC is detrimental to the academic program, that it limits the choice of classes men may take, and that it is immoral because it forces all men, in order to get an education, to learn to kill.

Roscoe Playforth, dean of the College of Social Studies, was present at the meeting and asked for the name of the student who read the petition.

Dean Playforth told the students they were "playing with a dangerous thing" in circulating the document.

Someone asked him why the students had not been consulted about having a compulsory ROTC program. He answered that the Board of Regents had made the decision and that it was "none of the students' business."

He was then asked if a member of the Student Council should not have been on the board when the decision was made.

Dean Playforth answered that he did not "care about the Student Council."

The petition has been circulated on Page 5, Col. 1

'Foreign Aid Paid For In Blood'

Educators Condemn New Draft Regulations

NEW YORK (AP)—Educators at several large universities say the abolition of draft deferments for most graduate students could threaten research, reduce the supply of future teachers and cripple graduate school enrollments.

Some administrators denounced the new policy as short-sighted and several said other systems of drafting from the affected group could have cushioned the impact.

They spoke out Friday after the Johnson administration abolished graduate draft deferments except for medical and dental students, students in related fields

Dr. Lewis W. Cochran, dean of the UK Graduate School, has said that new Selective Service regulations could reduce graduate enrollment here by one-third.

and those who will have completed two or more years of their studies by June.

At the same time the National Security Council suspended indefinitely the official list of essential activities and critical occupations that Selective Service draft boards have used as a guideline in making occupational deferments.

Administration officials estimated that 150,000 or more men would be drafted as the result of the changes in graduate deferments.

Logan Wilson, president of the American Council on Education, the leading association of colleges and

universities, said of the change, "In my judgement this is a short sighted decision."

"In addition to the handicaps it places on advanced level education, its implications for the long-range trained manpower needs of the nation are alarming."

"The decision means that most college graduates in 1968 and students ending their first year of graduate school in 1968 will be drafted in the near future," Mr. Wilson said.

"This means that our graduate schools in the future will be increasingly populated by women, older persons, those who have physical disabilities and, ironically enough, foreign students," declared Maurice Mitchell, chancellor of the University of Denver.

"U.S. draft boards are turning over educational facilities in this country to foreign students while our boys go off to fight," Dr. Mitchell said. "This seems to me to be foreign aid paid for in blood."

Harvard President Nathan Pusey said the decision "threatens the country with an inordinate reduction in the first two years of graduate student enrollment" and said it "cannot fail to have unfortunate consequences in the future by interrupting the flow of college and university teachers and research workers at a time when the need for them is accelerating."

Robert H. Baker, dean of Northwestern University's graduate school, said, "a significant portion of future teachers and researchers will be siphoned off which

will have profound implications to the country as a whole."

"The limitations of this ruling and other policies is that they may lead very shortly to a shortage of trained people in diverse fields, especially teaching," said Dean Colin S. Pittendrigh of the Princeton University graduate school.

"The Defense Department may be dissatisfied with its new group of recruits. They're going to have a group of older men, primarily intellectuals, who are not the most useful kind of troops," he said.

Several administrators said their schools would be hurt financially as well as academically by the change. "The financial consequences could be catastrophic for Georgetown, for almost no reduction in operating costs will be possible," declared the Rev. Thomas R. Fitzgerald, academic vice president of that university in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Baker said Northwestern would have financial problems next year because "commitments of space and faculty for the graduate school would not be offset by enrollment income."

A number of educators, including Yale President Kingman Brewster, said they believed there should be no student deferments and the nation should employ a system of random selection for the draft.

"It would be better to eliminate all deferments and to draft by lot across all years of students' careers,"

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1

Girls Wear The Pants



Pants suits are in for basketball games or parties. Linda Cram, senior speech and hearing major, wears her double breasted brown plaid wool suit for both dressy and casual occasions. The long jacket is belted in the back and has a snap in lining.



Liz Barnett, sophomore home management and family economics major, made her chocolate wool flannel bermuda suit for informal parties. The double breasted welt pocketed jacket is a reflection of the Bonnie and Clyde look. Liz, a member of Zeta Tau Alpha sorority, wears white opaque tights with her suit.

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Who Will Be Called? Who Will Be Deferred?

Some Questions And Answers On The Draft

The Associated Press
Perhaps no subject is of more immediate concern to college men today than the draft.

Faced with the prospect of death or injury in a war whose virtue seems obscure or nonexistent to them, many students explore every loophole of Selective Service regulations and some actively defy draft laws at great risk.

Blood has been spilled, prison terms meted out, fines assessed—all as repressive measures against the most rebellious element, those who will not serve in the Vietnam war under any conditions.

Most, of course, will follow the decision of their draft boards, serving if they must, escaping if they can.

But draft calls are climbing again as the armed services face the task of replacing the two-year men drafted at the start of the Vietnam build-up in late 1965 and early 1966.

Who is being drafted now, how many draftees go to Vietnam, who is being deferred? The answer to these and other questions appear below and come from Selective Service headquarters and the Department of Defense. The material was assembled by the Associated Press.

Q. Precisely who is being drafted now—what age?

A. Most inductees are between 20 and 21. In recent months, the average age has been 20½. But special, individual circumstances have meant the induction of much older men.

Q. Is marriage or fatherhood ground for deferment?

A. Neither is ground for deferment without further qualification. If a man maintains a bona-fide family relationship with a child or children he has ground for deferment whether or not he is actually their father. As for marriage, it is frequently a factor in deferment on grounds of hardship.

Q. What are the ground rules for student deferments?

A. The law provides that anyone "satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction at a high school or similar institution of learning" shall be deferred until he graduates or reaches age 20, whichever is earlier. Regulations permit the deferment of a full-time college student "satisfactorily pursuing his studies until he graduates, drops out or reaches the age



Pools of blood spot the pavement where these Oakland, Calif., anti-draft demonstrators have been clubbed to the ground by city police.

Q. Do a student's marks mean anything?

A. Class standings and grade averages do not determine deferments. But the student must of 24, whichever comes first. Also permitted is the deferment of graduate students in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy or optometry, or in such other subjects necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety or interest as are identified by the director of Selective Service upon the advice of the National Security Council.

Q. What are those "othersubjects"?

A. The National Security Council has not yet identified any other graduate studies.

Q. What does "satisfactorily pursuing his studies" mean?

A. He must be steadily earning credits toward obtaining his degree in normal time.

Q. Are students being drafted out of college?

A. Dropouts, including those who have failed to earn their credits, may be drafted but we are not taking satisfactory students out of college.

Q. What constitutes a hardship case and how is it handled?

A. The regulations provide for deferment for "any registrant whose induction into the armed forces would result in extreme hardship to his wife, divorced wife, child, parent, grandparent, brother, or sister who is dependent on him for support, or to a person under 18 years of age or a person of any age who is physically or mentally handicapped whose support the registrant has assumed in good faith." The term "extreme hardship" is not defined.

Q. How big are draft calls expected to be in 1968?

A. We are not in a position at this time to comment on the outlook for the next fiscal year but calls so far this year totaled 34,000 for January, 23,300 for February and 39,000 for March.

Q. How does this compare with last year?

A. For the first half of 1967, the calls were at a relatively low level, averaging about 15,000 per month. In the last six months of 1967, the average rose to about 22,000 a month.

Q. Will the calls balloon when it becomes necessary to replace the two-year men rushed into uniform at the beginning of the Vietnam build-up?

A. With the Army now in the midst of a major replacement cycle for draftees originally inducted in the calendar year 1966, we can expect a relatively high level of draft calls to be required through June. Beyond that it is difficult to project because of variations in enlistment and re-enlistment and because planned military force levels also affect draft calls.

Q. When is a boy supposed to register for the draft?

A. Within five days after he reaches 18.

Q. Where must he register?

A. A local draft board or special registrar.

Q. What happens if he fails to register in the specified time?

A. He is subject to possible delinquency proceeding which could result in his classification as 1-A and his being put on a priority list for induction. In an extreme case, he may be prosecuted by the Justice Department and face prison and fine.

Q. What actually happens when a boy registers?

A. He goes to the local board or special registrar and signs his name in a register. A clerk prepares a registration form. The boy signs it. This fulfills his legal obligation to register.

Q. What happens next?

A. Either immediately or, under unusual circumstances, within the next few weeks the registrant fills out a questionnaire with information affecting his draft status.

Q. When does he get his classification?

A. As soon as his draft board meets after it receives his questionnaire and any other pertinent evidence he may wish to submit. In a simple case, he would be classified about a month after registration. A complicated case could take longer.

Q. Does being ordered to take a physical examination mean that induction is near?

A. Generally, yes. It is usually given about 60 days before probable induction.

Q. How does a boy appeal a classification he disagrees with?

A. His notice of classification tells him that he may notify his local board in writing that he desires to appeal.

Q. How does joining a reserve unit affect a boy's draft status?

A. All members of the military components of the reserve are deferred from the draft itself.

Q. In the current situation, how much time usually passes between 1-A classification and induction?

A. More than two years.

Q. How have the standards for

1-A classification changed over the last few years?

A. There are no standards for 1-A classification; that is, all registrants are considered 1-A unless they can prove their eligibility for another classification.

Q. But haven't there been changes in minimum standards?

A. The last change, effective November 1966, dealt with mental standards. Now a man who scores below 10 on the Armed Forces Qualification Test, which is a general intelligence examination, is rated 4-F and rejected. High school graduates who score between 10 and 30 are inducted. Non-high school graduates scoring 10 to 15 must also show an aptitude for a skill in two of seven areas: infantry combat, armor, artillery and engineering combat; electronics; general maintenance; motor maintenance; clerical or general technical. A non-high school graduate scoring 16-30 on the test need show only one aptitude to be accepted.

Q. How much time passes between getting induction orders and actually having to report for duty?

A. The law requires at least 10 days. We are currently averaging about 20 days' notice.

Q. Are draftees going into any service but the Army?

A. Except for those who enlist before induction, the answer is no.

Q. How long does a draftee have to serve?

A. Not more than two years.

Q. What percentage of draftees have gone to Vietnam since the big build-up of 1965?

A. No precise statistics are available but the Army estimates that about one-third of its draftees will serve in Vietnam. Based on draftees from August 1965 through last October, this would mean that about 200,000 draftees have served or are serving in Vietnam.

Q. How can a boy who is drafted become an officer?

A. If he qualifies, through tests and his performance in basic and advanced individual training, and applies, he may enter Officer Candidate School with the understanding that he will serve two years from the date of his being commissioned an officer.

Q. How is the performance of local boards monitored?

A. The general public, the press, Congress and draft registrants themselves are very effective monitors of the Selective Service law. In addition, each state director maintains contact with local boards through representatives whose titles and exact functions vary from state to state. And national headquarters maintains liaison with state directors and state reserve units through two regional field officers in each Army corps region. These field officers have no authority over state directors. The local boards are under the state director and state directors under the national director.

Q. How are draft quotas set for each local board?

A. Each local board reports how many men it has available for induction. Each state adds the reports of its boards and gives a state total. A nationwide ratio is calculated between the total draft call and the total number of available men. Each state and local board is then required to draft that same percentage of its own available registrants. In other words, the number drafted by any board is the same in relation to the number available to that board as the national call is to the number available nationally.

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THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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NASA Programs Also On The Wane

Defense-Funded Research Sure To Dwindle

By **WALTER GRANT**
WASHINGTON (CPS) — Troubles may be just beginning for university graduate students and professors who depend on the Defense Department and the space agency for fellowships and funding of research projects.

The Federal Government's budget problems have forced both the Pentagon and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to reduce support to universities during the current fiscal year. And the outlook for fiscal 1969 is not much brighter.

Although some universities are already feeling the pinch, most will not feel the full impact of the decrease in financial support until April or May, according to an official in the Pentagon's office of research and engineering.

The budget cuts are having a wide variety of effects on universities. Some graduate schools may be forced to accept fewer students next fall due to the

lack of fellowships and research opportunities. Faculty hiring at some graduate schools is at a standstill, and many more schools will be unable to support faculty and student research projects this summer.

Private schools with little or no endowments will be hurt more than some large state universities, like the Universities of Michigan and California, which are heavily endowed. Some of the major private universities like Stanford and Harvard also have large endowments which will help offset the loss of federal support.

Overall, University-based research in the Defense Department has been reduced in \$238 million for 1968, compared to \$261 million in Fiscal 1967 and \$299 million in 1966. Of the \$23 million reduction this year, about \$20 million will come from the area of basic research, defined by the Pentagon as projects "seeking to develop new knowledge." The

smaller amount—about \$3 million—will come from applied research, which includes most of the classified research projects in universities sponsored by the Defense Department.

In the space agency, the

spending reductions will have more effect on graduate fellowships than on research. NASA gave 750 predoctoral three-year fellowships in 1967, but will be able to give only 75 this year. The overall NASA program of

support to universities has been cut from about \$117 million in 1967 to less than \$100 million this year, a space agency official said. NASA's sustaining university program was cut from \$30 million to \$10 million.

Free Speech

Continued from Page One
lated for about four days now. Bruce Bostick, a Morehead student, estimated that about 300 to 400 signatures had been gathered.

The group is hoping to have 1,000 signatures before presenting the petition to the university's administration.

Prof. Vance said of the reactions to the petition, "Generally, the students have been courteous."

But he said he had approached six faculty members and all of them had been "afraid" to sign.

Bostick said, "It's going as good as we can expect, but there's an awful lot of students who are afraid to sign."

He said some students had expressed fear of losing their jobs with the university if they signed, and others said they thought their grades might suffer under some professors.

Some professors had given him their support, he said, but were afraid to sign "because they planned on coming back next year."

Bostick, who is something of a novelty on the Morehead campus with his near-shoulder-length blond hair, encountered at least one unpleasant incident while circulating the petition.

That occurred in the student grill when he became involved in a heated discussion with some service veterans about the war in Vietnam.

A large group of students crowded around, and some started shouting "Cut his hair" and "Kill the long-haired bastard!"

Otherwise, he says, he has had no problems with the students. But he said he is planning to get his hair cut "for the sake of the movement."

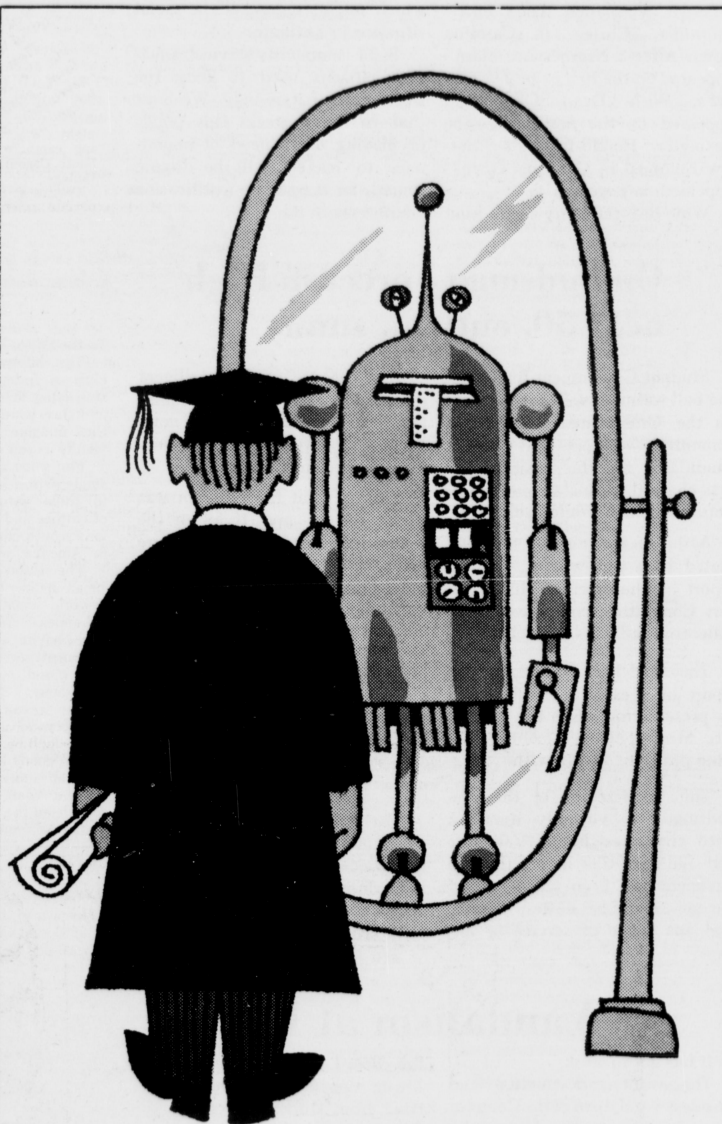
Bostick has had trouble with the school's housing system. He moved from one dorm to another over the weekend because of what he called "repressive measures" in the first one.

He said he continually has been fined 25 cents during room checks for having an antiwar poster on the wall of his room. He moved out of that dorm, and when he went back the next day to get his mail, he was told that the dorm had been declared off-limits to him by the dormitory director.

He said he went in anyway, though.

Bostick said plans for the future at Morehead include handing out leaflets and working for an open forum for students in the campus newspaper.

"But we're trying to work on one thing at a time," he said.



If you don't agree that business destroys individuality, maybe it's because you're an individual.

Draft Rule Condemned

Continued from Page One
undergraduate and graduate," said James M. Moudy, chancellor of Texas Christian University in Fort Worth.

"It would have been preferable . . . had the decision been to select a portion of the required numbers from each of the seven age groups from 19 through 26," said Harvard's Dr. Pusey.

Graduate schools have been worrying about the drought of deferments since President Johnson signed the 1967 Selective Service Act nearly eight months ago.

The act provides for deferments only for graduate students in "medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy or optometry, or in such other subjects necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest as are identified by the director of Selective Service upon the advice of the National Security Council."

Graduate students for the

ministry are exempted without regard to the council's views.

The effect of the suspension of the lists of essential activities and critical occupations on persons with occupational deferments was not immediately clear.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of the Selective Service System, noted in a telegram to all state draft directors that local boards would retain "discretion to grant, in individual cases, occupational deferments based on a showing of essential community need."

The security council made no mention of changing rules for deferring students seeking baccalaureate degrees.

The graduate student change applies to incoming and first-year graduate students. There are an estimated 400,000 male students receiving their bachelor's degrees this year and an estimated 100,000 first year graduate students.



The Campus Mock Election Comes Of Age

College 'Primary' Could Be The 2nd Largest

By PHIL SEMAS
WASHINGTON (CPS) — In any election year there are always numerous mock primaries and elections on college campuses.

In 1968 these individual local primaries will be pushed into the background by Choice '68, a national primary to be held April 24 on more than 1,000 college campuses. The organizers of the primary say they already have 1,100 schools with four-and-a-half million students signed up to participate, including almost all of the large schools. They hope to have at least 1,500, which would give them a potential electorate of five-and-a-half million. That would make it the second largest primary in the nation (after California's). Some have predicted that they will get close to 2,000 schools, which would be nearly every college in the country.

Choice '68 is the idea of Bob Harris, a former Michigan State University student body president. It occurred to him last summer that, instead of a haphazard group of local primaries, college students ought to vote at the same time in one national primary.

He then started going to various companies to see if he could get money to finance the program. The first place he went was Time magazine mainly "because I could get in to see the publisher." Time Publisher James Shepley decided in about 10 minutes that it was a good idea, so Time sent Harris to 30 campuses to talk to students and see if the idea was feasible.

After that trip, Time decided it could be done and gave Harris \$100,000 for the project "as a public service." He picked 11 student leaders to make policy and determine the ballot.

But being funded by Time is a problem for Choice '68.

Time's editorial treatment of students, education, and Vietnam has not exactly made it credible to many college students and some of that lack of credibility may rub off on Choice '68.

But Harris says Time has given him and his board of directors complete control over policy. "They do exercise quality control over how things are written and so forth," he says, "but they let us decide on basic approaches and policies." Harris also points out that there has been no coverage of Choice '68 in Time, except in Shepley's "publisher's letter" on the table-of-contents page. The project

wasn't announced in Time and neither will the results of the election be announced there. Harris is trying to set up a "30 or 60-minute television special" to announce the results.

The student body presidents and college editors who make up the board were skeptical of Time when they first met last October, but they say that they have been given complete freedom to determine which candidates and issues go on the ballot, as well as other policies.

That does seem to be the way it is working. When the board of directors met last week in the Washington Hilton, there was

one from Time at the meeting as they wrangled over the final candidates and issues which will go on the ballot.

The directors were in Washington for four days. In between meetings with everyone from President Johnson ("He looked like a ghost," said one) to leaders of the Young Republicans, they spent long hours picking the candidates, choosing which questions would go on the ballot, and wording the questions.

With mostly liberals on the board, they faced special problems in trying to make sure that conservatives were treated fairly on the ballot. For example, they

had their hardest time working in the "hawk" alternatives on Vietnam, which most of them oppose (although they generally refuse to give their personal positions on the war and are obligated not to endorse or work for any candidate).

They wound up with only two conservatives on the ballot — Reagan and Wallace, plus Nixon and Johnson, who will draw many conservative votes. The rest of the 14 candidates are "moderate to liberal." Having fewer candidates may work to the right wing's advantage, however, since moderate and liberal votes will probably be more fragmented.

What Really Happened At SC State?

By RICHARD ANTHONY

ORANGEBURG, S. C. (CPS) — On Thursday, February 8, three black students were shot to death when police opened fire on an assemblage of students near the entrance to South College here. Thirty-seven other students were wounded.

Most of the early press coverage of the event was a restatement of the police view of what had happened. It was reported, therefore, that the three died in an exchange of gunfire with the police, that sniper fire from the students started the exchange, that "Black Power militants" had incited a student riot, that students had stolen ROTC target rifles for use in the battle, that the presence of 600 Guardsmen and several hundred policemen had averted further violence, etc.

Next day, the first public dispute about what happened Thursday night began. NBC Correspondent Sidney Lazard who was on the scene that night, said in a

morning broadcast that the other newsmen on the scene agreed that the police gunfire wasn't provoked by sniper fire from the students. State officials, including Gov. Robert E. McNair emphatically denied Lazard's conclusion.

In his evening broadcast Mr. Lazard omitted any reference to the question of who fired first, because, he explained later, the situation that night was too confused for him to be sure what had happened, and because he didn't think the issue was worth the controversy it had aroused.

But controversy continued, nonetheless, and spread to include a number of questions about what happened that night. Some of the questions have been more or less resolved—others probably never will be.

Investigative work by two reporters from out of town has revealed that one of the dead students—Sam Hammond—was

definitely shot in the back. The evidence is not as conclusive in the case of one of the other students—Delano Middleton—but is still strong.

Gov. McNair has told the press that one of the reasons the troopers opened up was that they thought one of their own men had been shot. Two newsmen who were there however—Mr. Lazard and Dozier Mobley, an Associated Press photographer—say that the trooper, who was hit in the face by a piece of wood thrown by one of the students, had been put in an ambulance before the police barrage began, so that the other police had plenty of time to find out he wasn't shot.

Police officials, explaining why the troopers used shotguns loaded with the heavy shot used by deer-hunters, as well as carbine rifles, told the press the wind was blowing away from the students so that they couldn't use tear-gas.

Mr. Lazard says he can't remember any wind. "We were out there a long time," he says, "and we would have been a lot colder if there had been a wind." Two S. C. State faculty members, who were on campus Thursday, also can recall no wind.

A photo taken just after the police barrage shows smoke rising from a fire the students had set earlier. The smoke is rising straight up. Another photo, taken before the police moved in, shows smoke drifting in the direction of the students.

Gov. McNair indicated last week that one of the reasons the police had to resort to gunfire was that ROTC target rifles had been stolen by students. This week, the governor's representative in Orangeburg, Henry Lake, admitted that the rifles had been stolen after the police barrage.

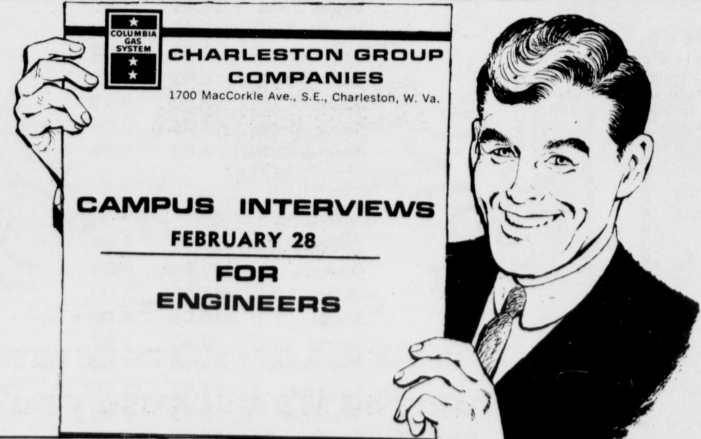
These, then, are some of the questions of fact that have generated controversy since last Thursday's killings. They are questions about which any competent journalist would try to collect as much evidence as he could before filing a story. They are not unimportant, as shown by the controversy they have aroused.

There is little doubt Orangeburg will convince many black people who have been opposed to violent methods that, at the very least, they should arm themselves for self-protection. A coed at the University of South Carolina who is a friend of several students at S.C. State said after Thursday's shootings: "They (the S.C. State students) are coming back armed."

What about white Americans? Presumably most of them will see Orangeburg as another black riot. That's how most of the early press reports described it.

On Saturday, two days after the students were shot, a white newsman named Jim Hoagland was hit on the head with a weighted stick. His assailant was Aaron Pryor, a student at Central State University in Ohio who drove to Orangeburg after hearing what had happened. Pryor was reportedly high on drugs.

Early this week another white newsman, a young and very liberal reporter for a Washington paper, mentioned the Hoagland incident, which was filed as a separate story by the Associated Press. He said to me, "That shows those Negroes can't cry about police brutality," or words to that effect. His words suggest, better than public opinion polls ever could, what may be the significance of Orangeburg for his country.



CHARLESTON GROUP COMPANIES
1700 MacCorkle Ave., S.E., Charleston, W. Va.

CAMPUS INTERVIEWS
FEBRUARY 28
FOR ENGINEERS

CHARLESTON GROUP COMPANIES		Information Based on Beginning of 1966	
TOTAL PLANT INVESTMENT	\$510,519,619	CUSTOMERS	1,946
United Fuel Gas Company	307,467,491	Commercial (wholesale and retail)	1,584,881
Atlantic Seaboard Corporation	140,780,149	Residential and Commercial	2,988
Big Marsh Oil Company	976,380	Industrial	1,584,881
Blue Ridge Gas Company	1,783,985	Indirect through sales to 400 communities	2,105,000
Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.	23,259,434	through 117 other utilities	8,995
Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation	25,269,314	MARKET AREA	
Virginia Gas Distribution Corporation	10,982,866	Columbia Gas System companies serve communities in	
STATE AND LOCAL TAXES	\$ 9,848,841	Oh., Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, Virginia, West	
United Fuel Gas Company	4,325,865	Virginia and Maryland with an estimated population of	
Atlantic Seaboard Corporation	1,423,076	16,236,000 direct and indirect.	
Big Marsh Oil Company	23,569	EMPLOYEES	
Blue Ridge Gas Company	27,359	Total System employees (avg. no.—12,190)	11,947
Columbia Gas of Kentucky, Inc.	308,197	Total System payroll	\$83,313,000
Kentucky Gas Transmission Corporation	228,084	Benefit to employees	\$11,875,000
Virginia Gas Distribution Corporation	514,711	Investment in property per employee—actual	\$ 150,384
EMPLOYEES (regular and pre-regul.)	9,963	Revenue per employee—average	\$ 51,893
Total annual payroll (Charleston Group)	\$19,571,737	OPERATIONS (in billions of cubic feet)	
RETAIL CUSTOMERS		Volume of sales	1,025.2
Residential and commercial	267,994	Peak day delivery (Jan. 30, 1966)	6.3
Industrial	269,727	Gas in underground storage	463.0
All others	1,877	Gas purchased and produced	70.1
OPERATIONS (Gas in billions of cubic feet)		Appalachian purchased	76.4
Volume of deliveries	659.9	Southeast purchased	70.1
Peak day delivery (Jan. 30, 1966)	3.3	Wells Producing—6,485; Storage—3,382; Oil—1,216	924.1
Underground storage gas withdrawn	72.0	Met. of pipeline—44,547	
Underground storage gas added	84.7	TAXES	
In storage at end of year	165.9	State and local	\$54,151,000
Gas purchased and produced	689.8	Total taxes	\$27,661,000
Appalachian produced	60.1	Taxes per share	\$6,812,000
Appalachian purchased	46.1		\$ 2.87
Southeast purchased	58.6	SYSTEM FINANCIAL INFORMATION 1966	
Compressor stations	46	Investment in property	\$1,796,628,000
Total horsepower	188,923	Operating revenues	\$860,845,000
acreage operated (storage included)	1,088,500	Operating expenses	\$415,577,000
acreage in reserve (unoperated)	525,527	Operating income	\$445,268,000
Gas Wells	2,799	Other income	\$ 729,000
Company (storage included)	4,470	Net income	\$ 446,000
Independent	3,329	Earnings per share	2.50
Miles of pipeline owned	10,584	Dividend per share	0.92-1.00
Distribution	4,913	Indicated 1966 rate—(\$1.36)	1.48
Transmission and other	6,571	Shares outstanding—common	189,671
		Shares outstanding—preferred	119,280
		Total shares outstanding	30,270,354
		20,854,020	

Peace Corps and the Shrinking Man

Following is the text of a speech delivered by Peace Corps Director Jack Vaughn, at the Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia College, New York, N. Y. February 14.

Tonight I want to tell you about the cooling off of the Peace Corps establishment.

This cooling is not climatic. It is the seven year evolution of a non-bureaucracy.

In another era we would have had a less complex word for it, like decentralization. But that was before Marshall McLuhan came along with hot and cool media and hot and cool cultures.

McLuhan, you will recall, believes that societies have been shaped more by the nature of the media by which men communicate than by the content of the communication. Since Gutenberg devised the printing press, the dominant medium has been print, logical and linear—a "hot" culture of movable type. But today we are evolving toward the "cool world" of mass communication, in which electronic media alter man's perceptual senses.

Media are hot or cool—a hot medium is one that extends one single sense in "high definition," that is a state of being well filled with data. A cool medium gives little information, and leaves much to be filled in by the listener—the images have to be completed by the audience, which means that they become involved in the message with a high sense of participation.

Started As Hot Medium

The Peace Corps started out seven years ago as a hot medium and has been getting cooler ever since.

One of the first tenets of the cool structure is not to lecture. For, as McLuhan points out, a lecture is hot (even if the lecturer is cool). It doesn't permit as much participation. Peace Corps people disdain this medium—they refused to be talked to, and especially talked at—they want to participate as fully as possible. So we have seminars, forums and roundtables.

You will forgive me if I ignore the hot medium, this podium, in the interests of a cool message: the Peace Corps.

Fortunately, at the age of seven the Peace Corps has maintained a high sense of participation on the part of its members. Thirty thousand Volunteers have testified, even demanded, this condition of service, a maximum opportunity to fill in the picture. They are still talking about it in terms of a 24 hour a day job.

But the major evolution has been that the Volunteers have defined that job for themselves, not in terms of a structured work habit decreed by some distant bureaucrat or social engineer, but in terms of a role and commitment, at once something extra

and something new. In the process they have served to refine the goals of the Peace Corps and have demonstrated that the roles they play can serve the goals of human development.

Greater Opportunities

In so doing they have encouraged the alteration of the structure of the Peace Corps. In another day we might have said that the institution has been decentralized; today it is "cooler" because instead of one definition we have many, highly individual in nature and, more than before, the individual has greater opportunity to maximize his talents productively on behalf of himself and the people he serves.

For the idea of the Peace Corps has worked. It evolved as and remains an expression of the Volunteers—not so much a searching, now, as an affirmation. It has taken shape; it has evolved a structure, neither novel nor necessarily permanent, but it is an institution, doing things.

Even at what used to be our "action central"—the headquarters building in Washington—we have some new methods for the old, inevitable chores. Instead of red tape, we claim brown computer tape. Instead of Washington Grey filing cabinets, we prefer punching out memories for a computer.

We are using videotape for instant playback in language training and instant feedback in sensitivity training for new staff members headed overseas. Our Xerography excels—we are the instant publishers of Peace Row. Then there is the computer itself, storing memories for the immediate and total recall of Peace Corps applicants, invites, trainees, Volunteers and returned Volunteers.

Unguided Peace Missile

Our not-so-complicated wa-

pon—the unguided peace missile—is far more decisive and personal. It is experienced youth.

Almost half of our overseas and Washington staff is composed of former Peace Corps Volunteers. In nine of the 57 nations where the Peace Corps serves, the programs are directed by former Volunteers—seven of them are under 30 years of age. At home, all of the full time recruiters for the Peace Corps—the men and women who carry the message of the Peace Corps to the campuses and communities of America—are returned Volunteers.

Volunteers still tend to dismiss in their minds the idea of the Peace Corps as an institution, or as a government agency. They appear to bypass the structure and identify with the spirit—a logical American outlet through which they "become the very best that is within them to become."

I believe that this aspiration is the model for successive non-bureaucracies of the future.

Tensions Of Transition

This is a far cry from the alienation of the "Age of Anxiety" which we have belabored for more than a decade.

As Marshall McLuhan suggests, that alienation and anxiety may be the product of the tensions of transition into the electronic age of mass communication. Whatever the reasons, it is clear that one of the great challenges of the remaining third of the century is the reformulation of the relationship of individuals to institutions.

For in making the world smaller, technology has also generated a feeling among men that they, alone, as individuals, are somewhat smaller, too—that somehow it is difficult if not impossible for one man to accomplish great deeds, to act on

history on behalf of himself or on behalf of other men.

The technological renaissance produced machines, not Renaissance Men.

These forces of technology operate frequently in unseen ways and we are often unable to assay their impact upon us. Somehow, we know, we are being influenced by hidden persuaders, or pesticides, or polluted air and water, or mass media, but we are not always sure when and how. Out of this it is natural to perceive conspiracies at work, invidious controls operating behind the scenes to manipulate individuals. Technology has carried fear in its wake.

'The Shrinking Man'

The Peace Corps is a rebellion against the concept of the shrinking man.

It is an example of a new kind of institution that enables the group to work to a common goal while simultaneously allowing individuals to maximize their expression and their potential.

I agree with Richard Rovere, the established authority on Establishment Authority, that most of the people who concern themselves with The Establishment try to keep themselves outside and even victimized it.

I might be one of the victims on the inside. According to the studies, I apparently have been a member for the better part of my 20 years in Government, but I have never been invited to a meeting. Mr. Rovere tells me that the whole of The Establishment's power is greater than the sum of its parts. I can only conclude that I am classified somewhere in the Establishment Gap—between its whole and the sum of its parts.

Anybody who talks about The Establishment with a capital "T" and a capital "E" makes a proper noun out of some very improper people. The Peace Corps establishment ranks in the lower case, and we think of ourselves in terms of verbs, not nouns. We are engaged in the act of establishing, not in settled arrangements.

Alienation From Power

Any delineation of "The Establishment" as a monolithic enterprise is inevitably superficial. The currency of the term implies a deeper malaise, a suspicion and a rejection of power that is exercised arbitrarily. "The Establishment" is really the synonym for one, several or many tangible institutions.

The use of the phrase is a reflection of shrinking man's alienation from the sources of power with which he must deal, but from which he feels farther and farther removed. Man senses a conspiracy in the realignment of his relationships to the institutions of his time.

At one point in the crucial formulation stages of the Peace Corps, there was considerable

pressure on the part of some bureaucrats to place the agency under existing structures. A presidential task force recommended against any real independence for the Peace Corps, saying that it should be part of the Agency for International Development. Sargent Shriver contested this with President Kennedy, who was adamant. He then went to Vice President Johnson who intervened and persuaded Kennedy to change his decision.

To win acceptance from the American public and from the Congress, Johnson said, the new wine has to be put in a new bottle. And that is how the Peace Corps came to be classified an independent agency. The independence was spelled out in clear and unmistakable terms—the Peace Corps was to operate apart from foreign policy—it was to be apolitical—not a part of the quiet pro quo of diplomacy.

As the Secretary of State has said, "The Peace Corps cannot be used as an instrument of foreign policy, for to do so would be to destroy its contribution to our foreign policy."

Not Really Ambassadors

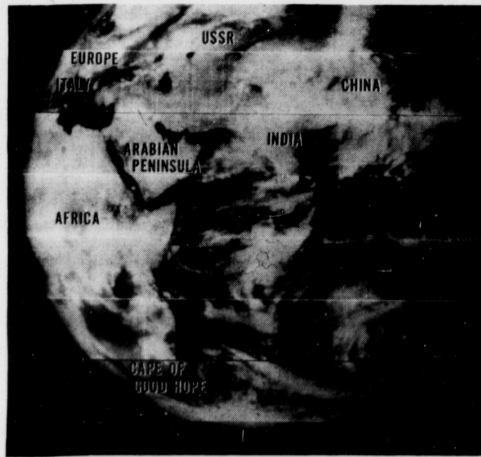
Peace Corps country directors have firmly resisted the increasingly rare attempts to consider Peace Corps Volunteers as members of the official American community. One of our country directors said to his Volunteers: "I am a member of the country team. You are not."

"If I want to see a Minister of the President, I'm required to check with the Ambassador or the Deputy Chief of Mission. You are not. Let me know what you're up to because I may have to catch you on the way out. But it won't take an Act of Congress before you can move."

In many cases the establishments in these countries are new, the result of independence movements since World War II. In other instances, the agencies are new governmental responses to problems; in some cases Volunteers find no local structure whatsoever. Wherever they are, though, the Volunteers are communicating by words and by action, that the old ways are not the only ways, that old systems can perform new tasks or that new structures can be devised where others have failed. These Volunteers represent no "unseen" establishment or bureaucracy.

By training, they are sensitive to the conditions of the country in which they serve; by experience, they learn the requirements of the last agencies to which they are assigned. Thus, the Peace Corps is both the carrier and the repository of their sincere ideals.

In this sense the Peace Corps is very much a conduit instead of a logical system for administration and control.



Hanoi Suffers Credibility Gap—All Eggs in a Basket?

LONDON (UPI)—Hanoi as well as Washington suffers from a credibility gap in the Vietnam War.

Qualified diplomatic and military observers this side of the Atlantic are concerned over the course of the fighting in the current communist offensive.

But they caution that the latest communist propaganda battle is apt to cloud the real picture of the war of arms.

"Never claim that a battle is won or lost when three quarters of the fighting is still to come," the influential Economist Magazine urged last week.

"The armchair strategists are now having a field day with Vietnam. But the fact is that the great battle which opened on Jan. 30 has run only a fraction of its course."

Close observers of the Vietnam battle do not deny that the communists have

scored successes, some of them impressive, in the initial stage of the struggle.

But, already some signs clearly point also to reversals on the communist side, some of them undoubtedly very worrying for Hanoi.

Hanoi which claimed all-out support throughout the south failed to trigger a general uprising against the Saigon regime and its American allies when the Viet Cong struck in the heart of the cities. Some observers consider this a heavy blow indeed.

One British commentator said a comparison would be that if in 1944 the Parisians, instead of rising to greet the Allied armies decided instead to accept continued German protection.

The fact is, there has been no mass uprising.

The population in the cities is, moreover unlikely to forget the terror exer-

cised by the Viet Cong during their presence.

Furthermore, the reversal of Hanoi's strategy, from protracted guerrilla warfare to an all-out massive offensive is not seen by expert observers necessarily as a sign of strength of the regime of Ho Chi Minh.

Some defense experts believe it may, on the contrary, reflect Hanoi's fear that it cannot withstand an indefinite fight and therefore chose a make-or-break strategy.

The communists are believed to expect from their current offensive not so much an all-out military victory as greater readiness of the Americans to negotiate on Hanoi's terms, so as to extricate themselves from the Vietnam dilemma.

The Economist, for instance, holds that the communists in Hanoi are staking a great deal on an attempt to "rattle" the

Allies into making concessions before the fighting has yielded its own verdict.

The Vietcong is believed to have put about half its main-force units into the offensive of these, half probably will be wiped out, representing about a year's supply of recruits.

Unless they score all out victory this bloodletting is likely to affect the communists hold on their own part of the country.

This calculation is believed to have in effect caused them to refrain from attacking the towns in 1965 when the onslaught would have been easier and more promising.

The conclusion drawn by commentators is that the communists in Hanoi are banking very heavily on pulling a political victory out of a military gamble and the odds are by no means certain to be on Hanoi's side.

Playing down reality . . . not a community service

The three news stories that appear on the editorial page today concern the outbreak of racial violence and the death of three Negro students in Orangeburg, South Carolina. All three stories say just about the same thing. The *difference* was their location in three different newspapers. The *Courier-Journal's* "Curfew in Carolina Town After 3 Negroes Are Slain" appeared on the *first page*. The *Kernel's*, "With 3 Dead, SCS Seiged" appeared on the *first page*. The *Lexington Herald-Leader's* "Curfew Enforced in Carolina Town," appeared on *page ten*.

Why did the story merit front

page attention by two newspapers and not all three? The editor of the *Lexington Herald*, Don Mills will explain: "Mr. Wachs (publisher and general manager of the *Lexington Herald-Leader*) feels he is performing a community service by not "playing up" news which might aggravate the racial situation in Lexington."

Some community service! American citizens need to know the truth, even if it is ugly. We hope that in future weeks this policy of playing down news of importance to readers will be discontinued, for we see no justification whatsoever in it.

Ombudsman Forecast: High near 50, outlook sunny

Student Government finally got the ball rolling last Thursday night on the Ombudsman Program. A committee was appointed to select candidates for the position and was charged to finalize procedures the ombudsman would use.

Action on the program was stimulated by a well-written, rational report by the executive Investigatory Committee, composed of Bob Valentine and Ellis Bullock.

They had been working on this report since early September, and its presentation gives the usually trite Student Government something positive to work with.

The applications of the ombudsman are virtually limitless. With the foresight of Valentine and Bullock, this use of the ombudsman has been taken care of. He can expand his duties, his staff, and his scope of service at any time.

And because of the intelligent recommendations of the committee, the ombudsman will never become a political tool of the President of Student Congress.

This is what the program was meant to do, and if all of the committee's recommendations are taken, then the ombudsman will indeed become a meaningful outlet for student complaints.

Herein lies the difficulties of the ombudsman. If students, faculty, and staff of the University fail to utilize the capabilities of the ombudsman, then the program will die—a victim of student unawareness.

Early uses of the ombudsman discount this, however. According to Bullock, who served as ombudsman during the summer and fall semesters, more than fifty cases have been dealt with.

We hope this trend continues.

Vandalism at UK

It has got to stop.

The wanton destruction and senseless vandalism of the Complex is a disgrace to the University, its students, faculty, staff, and alumni.

Untold houses of furniture have been lifted from University premises and found their way into private homes, apartments, and fraternity houses; miles of telephone wire have been ripped from their attachments; gallons of ink have spread onto Complex walls, floors, and ceilings, usually in childish patterns.

All the vandalism in the Complex has to cease.

But then again, children have to be treated as such. Perhaps

the Board of Trustees erred in lifting the *in loco parentis* doctrine from students. Perhaps the Board should once again become the Ultimate Father for the children in the Complex responsible for the damage.

Above all, the University Security Department has fallen down on the job. If it takes a policeman on every dorm floor and in every elevator, then that is what we shall have.

If it takes raising room rates for the Complex, then so be it.

Where are the corridor advisers? Where are the police? Where are the decent people in the Complex who could tell us where all the vandalism is coming from?

Curfew in Carolina Town After 3 Dead, SCS Sieged

ORANGEBURG, S.C. (CP of Accusations) — While National Guardsmen blocked entry to South Carolina State College nearby, the three students were killed and accused sides how they would die. Thursday's slaying of the Negroes and police exchanged gunfire Thursday night. It was the fourth night of violence on the adjoining campuses of South Carolina State College and Claflin College. Classes at S.C. State College were suspended indefinitely and nightfall all but 75 students had left the campus for their homes. The remaining 75 awaiting school buses being provided by the state.

By DF — While National Guardsmen blocked entry to South Carolina State College nearby, the three students were killed and accused sides how they would die. Thursday's slaying of the Negroes and police exchanged gunfire Thursday night. It was the fourth night of violence on the adjoining campuses of South Carolina State College and Claflin College. Classes at S.C. State College were suspended indefinitely and nightfall all but 75 students had left the campus for their homes. The remaining 75 awaiting school buses being provided by the state.

Kernel Forum: the readers write

To the Editor of the Kernel:

The difference in per capita income between India and the United States is stupefying. Why the difference?

Relax your mind for a minute and then imagine the following situation as vividly as you can:

For some reason one day soon every single person in the United States moves to India with nothing but a change of clothes and enough food to keep alive for a month, and everyone in India comes to America with the same provisions.

The reason for the move which could be an invader from outer space, or maybe a world social revolution, just so long as it happens; and the means of transportation (maybe a rag-patch fleet of boats and airplanes), just so long as the move occurs and is fairly short, are not so important.

The present including homes, stock of food beyond a month, money, automobiles, appliances, books, medicines, all capital goods (factories, machines, tools, etc.), all mineral wealth (such as steel, oil and coal), all of the present land considered the United States and United States territory, and any other form of wealth you can imagine of the two countries is traded outright with no question of value and no strings attached. Indians own the United States and Americans own India now.

If comparable and accurate records of income, wealth, and population could be kept for both new countries, which do you think would have the highest per capita income and wealth in one, five, ten, twenty-five, or fifty years?

a. If the present social and political structures (excluding those based on wealth of course) and economic system were basically maintained for U.S., India, or both?

b. If anarchy occurred and whole new systems and structures had to be developed for one or both?

c. If a new system—say communism for example—were tried on one or both?

d. Any combination of the above or other situation you can think of occurred for one or both?

This imaginary system probably won't answer the "why" question, but it could be a good place to start thinking.

John Lansdale
Graduate Student
Economics

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Please forward a fervent plea to ole Cal Woodward. As bad as I thought he was, along came a santimonious and verbose oddity named Lansdale who makes ole Cal look absolutely scholarly by comparison.

At least Cal never tried to impress us with statistical doubletalk which was fallacious as to its origin and erroneous in the interpretation.

At least Cal did not labor us with verbal monstrosities exceeding five columns in length and laden with irrelevancies.

And most of all, Cal dealt with topics which aroused our interest, notably—girls; while Lansdale may start with the free speech issue and end up on the

price of ketchup after pontificating on the origins of silk, metallic content of the noble and sundry other items of monumental importance, which, at best, could interest a Trappist monk less than three minutes.

And so, dear Cal, you are indeed fortunate to have such an incoherent standard of comparison against which you seem almost scholarly.

Ali L. E. Bonne
A & S Freshman

To the Editor of the Kernel:

My name is Joe White. I have just recently been elected to Student Government as a representative. I am writing this letter to inform my fellow students that I want to serve them and that to do this effectively I need to know their opinions on the issues of the student at the University.

I will be in 102 Student Center Tuesday and Thursday mornings from 9:00 to 10:50. My home address is 2112 Winterberry; Lexington, Kentucky 40504.

I am almost helpless without knowledge of what the student body wants me to do. I believe that the job is a serious one and I want to do the best for the students that I possibly can. So, if there is any problem that a student would like to find out about or a problem that should have action, please contact me in the Student Government Office at the above mentioned times or write to me at my home address.

Thank you and I hope you will help me so that I can be of some value to all of you.

Joe White
Sophomore
Sociology

Kernels

There is no such thing as an inevitable war. If war comes it will be from failure of human wisdom.

Bonar Law—Speech before World War I

"To man in his fragile craft a rudder has been given expressly that he may follow the guidance of his insight and not the caprice of the waves."

Goethe

"Men have torn up the roads which led to Heaven, and which were trod by all the world. Now we must make our own ladders."

Joubert

"Confucius did not invent a system of morals; he found it in the hearts of mankind."

Voltaire

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1968

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

John Richard Kimmins, Editor
Robert F. Brandt, Managing Editor

Mulloy Counsel Appeals Decision

LOUISVILLE, (AP)—Counsel for Joseph Mulloy, who has pledged to refuse induction, is appealing a federal court decision to the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati.

Robert Sedler, a law professor at the University of Kentucky who is representing Mr. Mulloy, told U.S. District Judge Henry L. Brooks Friday that he would appeal.

Mr. Sedler asked Judge Brooks to enjoin Local Board 47 of the Selective Service from carrying out the induction Feb. 23 but the judge refused.

Judge Brooks also turned down Mr. Mulloy's petition that the board be enjoined from inducting him until his appeal for conscientious objector status could be heard.

Judge Brooks noted that Mulloy received his induction notice last Oct. 16 but that Oct. 21 was "the first time he claimed that he was entitled to classification as a conscientious objector."

Mr. Mulloy, who was fired

as a staff worker for the Appalachian Volunteers, a federally funded antipoverty agency, last November for saying he would refuse induction, reaffirmed his decision Friday.

In a statement released by the Southern Conference Educational Fund in Louisville, Mr. Mulloy said that he was being drafted because he opposes the war in Vietnam.

"I believe that the most patriotic thing I can do in service to my country, especially in light of domestic turmoil, is to refuse induction and work with the poor people of the South," he said.

Mr. Mulloy, 23, must report for induction next Friday unless the federal appellate court issues an injunction to stay the board before then.

If he does not get the injunction and does not report for induction, then Mr. Mulloy will be subject to prosecution by the federal government.

Mr. Mulloy was one of five persons charged last fall in Pike County with sedition but the charges were dismissed after a three-judge federal panel struck down Kentucky's sedition law.

4 Others Become More Militant

7 Newspapers Switch War Policy

BOSTON (UPI)—The Boston Globe has reported that seven major newspapers have shifted editorial policy from general support of Johnson administration policies in Vietnam to criticism of recent escalation of the war.

In a full page article in the Sunday edition editorial and feature section, the Globe said four other newspapers had changed to a more militant position on the war.

The report said 45 major metropolitan dailies were mailed a questionnaire and asked to submit editorials on Vietnam.

Thirty-nine papers replied, of which eight did not complete the questionnaire, and six did not submit editorials but described their positions through interviews or written statements.

Of the 39 papers surveyed, 16 generally supported the ad-

ministration's policy in Vietnam and 19 supported the U.S. commitment in Vietnam but were critical of U.S. escalation of the war and efforts toward peace.

All newspapers surveyed opposed unconditional U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. None favored a formal declaration of war and none favored an invasion of North Vietnam.

All papers supported or did not oppose increased pacification efforts. All but one of the papers favored or said they had not opposed some type of settlement based on the 1954 Geneva Conference which ended the 1954 Indochinese War.

Fifteen papers opposed further additional troop buildups and four favored further manpower commitments.

Two papers favored an invasion of Vietnam's demilitarized

zone and all the others either opposed it or had not committed themselves.

One newspaper—not identified—favored bombing the Red River dikes of North Vietnam. The others opposed such an action or had not committed themselves.

The Globe identified the four papers moving to a position of greater militancy as the Chicago Tribune, The New York Daily News, the St. Louis Post Dispatch and the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Those moving toward greater criticism of U.S. Vietnam policy were identified as the Charlotte Observer, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Detroit Free Press, the Los Angeles Times, the Minneapolis Tribune (morning) and Star (evening), counted as one paper, the Kansas City Star and the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

According to the article, 39 newspapers have a circulation of 22 million. Audit Bureau of Circulation Statements of last March 31 gave circulation figures of the seven as 2.98 million and the four as 3.41 million.

The only time base given for the changes was "recent months."

Breathitt Helps Party Mend Fences

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Former Kentucky Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, a personal representative of President Johnson on a fence-mending expedition to California, met Saturday with top Democrats to help form a state delegation friendly to the present administration.

California, the nation's most populous state, will have 174 convention delegates, second only to New York's 190. And the White House is determined to leave nothing to chance that Minnesota Sen. Eugene McCarthy might grab off the state.

Mr. Breathitt met Thursday with former Gov. Edmund G. Brown, who supports the President on most issues although he favors a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam. He followed up the meeting by having dinner with Mr. Brown Saturday.

Mr. Breathitt also met earlier in the week with State Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch who technically will head the state's pro-Johnson slate and with Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty. A former Congressman and sometimes White House visitor, Mr. Yorty supported Richard M. Nixon in 1960 over the late President John F. Kennedy.

UK Anthropologist Returns

Dr. Margaret L. Lantis, UK applied anthropologist, has just returned from Alaska where she spoke at a teacher's workshop conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

She has been conducting research over the past 30 years

into the education of Indian children, doing research on various life patterns of both the Eskimos and the Indians.

Dr. Lantis is currently teaching a new course at UK on circumpolar people for upper division and graduate students.



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Deadline Friday, February 23

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LOST—Pickett Log-Log all metal sliderule, believed lost in CP 153 Feb. 2. Call ext. 6824—TA-1612. Reward. 195ft

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More On The Great Drug Debacle At Stony Brook

'Fifty Students On Trips In A Dorm Lounge'

STONY BROOK, N.Y. (UPI)—The problem, as felt here on campus, is painful, galling, local and personal. Yet its scope is nationwide, an infection coursing through hundreds of campuses.

And both faculty and police know this state university's vulnerability to narcotics is increased by its closeness—one county removed—to a major source of supply, New York City.

What happened here was a headline grabber. In a sudden-thrust pre-dawn raid by police last month, 21 students—plus 17 outsiders—were arrested on charges of selling narcotics on campus. The raid got national attention and brought police charges of faculty noncooperation in curbing drug addiction.

The school administration replied that it had always cooperated; that it was getting its own self-policing and counseling program under way when the raid came; that it was among the one-third of higher-education institutions that have any such active policy at all; that it could not report every wild (and possibly character

assassinating) rumor to police. The Suffolk County police commissioner, John L. Barry, charged there had been lack of proper supervision in dormitories, that they were accessible to anyone, unchallenged.

The raid spurred two state legislative investigations. Some faculty members refused to answer questions about marijuana usage—their own or anybody's. One legislator called for the resignation of the university president and its dean of students.

Mr. Barry said it was suspected some faculty members might be drug users. He implied an associate dean had tipped off students at a marijuana party a year ago to a planned police raid—a charge the university said was ridiculous. Whereupon an American Civil Liberties Union official said it was "outrageous for the committee to elicit defamatory material on a hearsay nature."

The 850-acre rolling, wooded campus 50 miles northeast of Manhattan on Long Island's north shore is called the State University of New York at Stony Brook—one of 58 cam-

pus of that fast-growing state institution and one of its four major university centers. It was founded in 1957, moved here in 1962, and is undergoing multi-million-dollar expansion while in its formative years.

The burgeoning of such a plant in a rustic setting of shopping center gentility has brought on a bit of the ages-old "town vs. gown" feuding. The local weekly calls the university a "monster" that overshadows the community and must be restrained. The local folks don't like some of the campus hippie types. This reporter found only students who seemed better dressed than most, but his examination of that aspect was quite cursory.

The 5,200 students (about 3,400 of them live on campus) come from the top fifth of high school graduating classes. About 51 percent are from Long Island, 37 percent from New York City. Such is the incidence of pot usage among teen-agers in those sections that there is reason to assume a large percentage of the estimated one-of-five marijuana users on campus got that way before they came here as freshmen. (The general estimate is that 20 percent of all U.S. college students have used drugs to some extent.)

To say that students and faculty here were shaken by the "bust" that hit their highly intellectual community last Jan. 17 is to be mild. "It was like a TV way of doing a raid," one student said. A staff administrator said he learned of the 5 a.m. raid when a member of the student newspaper phoned excitedly and burst out: "It's happening! It's happening!"

Police Commissioner Barry says three of his undercover agents had worked three months on campus to get the evidence on which a grand jury returned 38 indictments. (That grand jury has been held over to dig further into the whole scene.) Twenty-one of these sealed indictments were for students, alleging at least one felony sale of narcotics. One student was accused of 10 sales.

The police had bench warrants for 38 persons; four were girls, two of whom were students, according to Mr. Barry. He says the majority of the

group, students plus outsiders living with their parents in nearby areas, were 20 or 21 years old. Most were arrested that day; all were in by the next day.

"Our undercover men made 50 cash purchases from the 38 defendants," Mr. Barry says. "Besides the 21 students, there were 11 regular hangers-on, nonstudents who had free use of the dormitories; the six others were drop-ins, occasional visitors."



"Our men bought, all in cash sales, marijuana, hashish, LSD, amphetamine, opium, mescaline, methamphetamine—and various pills, both ups and downs."

"This," he says emphatically, "is a lot more than just users of marijuana . . . we were not concerned with mere users. Our interest is to curtail the suppliers."

As for proper supervision and control: "Not once were any of our three undercover men ever challenged or asked for identification. They posed as users or sellers. They did not pose as students. Many times there were parties of groups in dormitory lounges. One of our detectives saw as many as 50 students on an LSD trip in a lounge at one time."

The outcry in the state legislature and in committee included queries both about widespread drug usage and about the necessity of a 5 a.m. raid, rousing sleeping students in final-exam week with "methods normally reserved for desperate criminals about to escape."

"Why 5 a.m.? Because this is the time you'd expect to find a defendant where he'd likely be. These were felony warrants. Our investigation indicated some of the defendants, if forewarned, would have disappeared. The operation was done quickly, no commotion, on hullabaloo—keys had been secured for the rooms involved."

If there hadn't been students roaming through the halls, chances are they wouldn't have known the police were there."

Of the 198 uniformed policemen in the entire operation, 67 went to the campus, including seven police photographers. Some newspaper reporters and photographers went along.

Mr. Barry says he is "pleased" with the university's cooperation now. "The administration is making an all-out effort with rules," he says.

Shocked at the charges of noncooperation was university President John S. Toll, who says he was in process of setting up the school's own program of self-discipline, control, student education, and curative measures when the raid came. He, and his staff, says the noncooperation charges resulted from "very great misunderstandings."

Dr. Toll says that prior to the raid, every narcotics arrest on the campus since he came here was based on information supplied by university officials—and that evidence of crime must be reported to police.

But: "It is also important that the rights of the innocent be protected. We must be sure that members of the university community are not subject to character assassination. Giving many wild rumors to the police is no wild helpful to law enforcement than giving many false fire alarms is to fire prevention. Our students are honest and reliable, but they are not above exaggeration. Our obligation is to report reliable and significant information about crime."

Dr. Toll thinks many of the marijuana users are "casual users" but that even casual use is dangerous and must be discouraged; "Marijuana is not as dangerous as LSD or heroin, but neither is petty thievery as dangerous as armed robbery."

Last fall he formed a special advisory committee, including outside authorities, on the problem. In January, after the raid, an expert narcotics consultant, Dean A. Hopper, was named to a fulltime campus job. He is now at work.

Thursday, February 22, explore an engineering career on earth's last frontier.

Talk with Newport News On-Campus Career Consultant about engineering openings at world's largest shipbuilding company—where your future is as big as today's brand new ocean.

Our half-a-billion-dollar backlog of orders means high starting salary, career security, with your way up wide open. It also means scope for all your abilities. We're involved with nuclear ship propulsion and refueling, nuclear aircraft carrier and submarine building, marine automation. We've recently completed a vast oceanographic ore survey. We're a major builder of giant water power and heavy industrial equipment. We're starting to apply our nautical nuclear know-how to the fast expanding field of nuclear electric power generation. We're completing competitive systems designs for the Navy's \$1 billion plus LHA fleet concept.

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Thursday, February 22

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- HOT ROAST BEEF SANDWICH—Brown Gravy— French Fried Potatoes — Lettuce and Tomato **\$1.35**
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UK Rolls Into First Place—Georgia Next

By JIM MILLER
Kernel Sports Editor

The sun is shining, the birds are singing, and "California, Here I Come" has replaced "Dixie" as the campus' most widely sung verse.

The reason? Adolph Rupp's Wildcats are in sole possession of first place in the Southeastern Conference basketball scramble. Thanks to UK's 107-81 victory over Mississippi State, coupled with Tennessee's loss to cross-state rival Vanderbilt, the Wildcats now hold a 1½-game lead over the two.

The UK record (SEC only) is 11-13, compared to Vandy and UT, who own 9-4 worksheets.

Vandy surprisingly led the Vols the entire game after first trailing 2-0. UK had a rougher time of it with the Bulldogs. Playing their "spurt-and-stop" style, which has been characteristic of this year's crew, UK took several early five-and seven-point leads only to see them dwindle and disappear.

After a sluggish start which saw State take a 13-10 lead, senior captain Thad Jaracz hooked in one from eight feet, then hit a jumper to give UK its first lead at 14-13.

It looked as if UK would break it open early as they went

out to a 27-20 lead, but the Bulldogs weren't down yet.

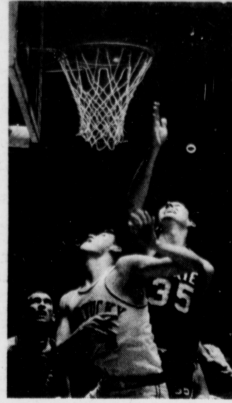
The visitors from Starkville, Miss. kept picking away at the UK lead, which was no more than seven points, and tied the Wildcats at 43, only to go ahead at 45-43.

State led again, 50-49, when UK hit another spurt. Guard Mike Casey and center Dan Isell hit layups and Casey came back with a 15-footer to give UK a 55-50 lead.

State would not die, however, and trailed by only 71-68 with 9:05 remaining. Then UK scheduled its explosion.

Gary Gamble, who had just entered the game, tipped one in. Mike Casey canned two of his 30 points with a jumper. Dan Isell got behind the entire State team and laid in an easy crip.

After State's Dave Williams hit from outside to momentarily halt the streak, the Wildcats went to work again. Casey hit a foul shot, Jim LeMaster scored on a driving layup and Casey tipped in another to give UK a 84-70



If At First . . . You Don't Succeed . . . Try, Try Again

UK guard Mike Casey shows how that second and third effort pays off. Casey, (left) shoots a short jumper that pops out. Casey jockeyes for position underneath (center) with State's Dave Williams

(35) and gets his own rebound that he puts up a second time. It, too, came off, but Casey got his own rebound again and finally put the ball in the basket (right).

lead and the demoralized Bulldogs were through.

UK takes on Georgia at Athens, Monday night, in a game that will have great bearing on the loop championship. The Bulldogs mauled Tennessee, 61-43,

at Athens and 'Dog coach Ken Rosemond has vowed that his team won't lose another at home.

UK must win this game or fall back into a ½-game lead, although they would be tied with UT and Vandy in the all-impor-

tant loss column, with four.

Yes, the birds are singing and the sun is beaming down on the Bluegrass. Whether or not this scene will be repeated Tuesday morning is a question no one can answer, "California, here I .

'Dogs Blew It At The Last—Again

By CHIP HUTCHESON

It was just a typical game for Mississippi State.

At least that was the feeling of the Mississippi State players after UK had demolished the Bulldogs Saturday night.

"We played just good enough to lose . . . just like always," said Dave Williams, Mississippi's All-SEC selection the past two years.

Williams continued, "We blow it at the last almost every time. Tonight we gave them all they wanted for 30 minutes, then we quit."

The Wildcats held a 71-68 lead with 9:05 left, then they outscored Mississippi 13-2 enroute to a 107-81 win.

Same Thing Last Week

It was almost the same story a week ago when UK played at Mississippi.

The Wildcats led 73-72, then they scored nine points while holding the Bulldogs to only two points. The Ruppmen returned home with a 92-84 victory under their belts.

State coach Joe Dan Gold blames a bad start as the main reason for his team's poor showing. The Bulldogs presently eighth in the SEC standings with a 3-10 conference won-lost record.

"Jaracz Hurt Us"

Gold cited specific factors that proved fatal to Mississippi in their loss to UK.

"We started letting them run," he said. That turned a four or five point game into an eight or 10 point game."

"Jaracz hurt us real bad. He got some key baskets and rebounds, especially in the first half."

Asked what he thought about UK's SEC title chances, Gold said, "When UK shoots and hits the basket they're the best in the league. I think they're the best rebounding team in the conference."

APPLICATION FOR Student University Advisory Committee

Name Phone Number

Classification Cumulative G.P.S.

Address

Organizations and Activities

References (Administrative, Faculty, and Student Personnel with whom you have worked) Name, Position and Phone Number

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

This committee will act as an advisory body to the President of the University, his Cabinet, and the Faculty Senate Council on Student Affairs and problems. It will also serve as liaison between Administration, Faculty, Student Government and the student body.

RETURN THIS APPLICATION TO ROOM 206 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, DEAN OF STUDENTS OFFICE, %DEAN PALMER.

ALL APPLICATIONS DUE BY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

Include schedule of times when you can appear for interviews. —For further information call 254-3773 after 5 p.m. or 2466 during the day.



Reading Skills Course Aids 'Comprehension'

By S. WAYNE SMITH

Have trouble comprehending what you read? Does your vocabulary leave something to be desired? Do you find it difficult to take class notes because no one ever taught you how?

If any of these problems are proving a hindrance to academic progress, then perhaps you would be wise to sign up for the Reading and Study Skills course offered here.

It is a noncredit course sponsored by the University Counseling and Testing Center. The cost is 75 cents, which pays for a booklet.

The course offers supervised practice to improve reading speed, vocabulary and comprehension. How to schedule study time, take class notes and study for exams are also topics covered in the course.

The reading improvement phase of the course involves a system of seven levels of increasing difficulty. A student's beginning level is determined by a test administered during one of the first class meetings.

Each student works mostly on his own and at his own rate.

Mrs. Louise Dutt, teacher of the course and a member of the counseling staff, emphasized that reading improvement does not involve just speed reading.

Comprehension is much more important, she explained. If one improves in comprehending read-

ing material, the speed aspect will develop naturally.

As a guide for students, Mrs. Dutt said the average UK freshman reads about 300 words a minute. Six to eight hundred "very good."

Mrs. Dutt said the course was initiated several years ago when some of the deans grew concerned at the number of students dropped because of academic difficulties.

Originally students on probation were required to take the course, but as demand for the course increased, it was put on a voluntary basis.

Participating students' opinions of the course varies from "It's okay," to "I don't have a class this hour anyway, and it can't hurt but certainly can help," to "It's really good!"

And one student praised the course by saying, "if you're a bad student it'll help you. If you're a good student it'll make you better."

The Reading and Study Skills course is offered both first and second semesters, but not the summer session.

Mrs. Dutt said the last class period this semester will be sometime around spring vacation. "It's a bit late to enter now although we wouldn't turn anyone down," she stated.

The first class meeting was Jan. 22, and there have been two meetings each week since then.

Students enroll by calling the University Counseling and Testing Center, room 301 in the Old Agriculture Building.



Talking Things Over

UPI Telephotos

President Johnson throws up his arms as he speaks said the United States has "gone just as far as to a group of college students in the Yellow Oval, honorable, decent people can go" in trying to reach a peace settlement in the Vietnam war.

Complex 7 Adopts An Indian Boy

By JANICE BARBER

Kent Lee Whatoname, an American Indian of the Hualapai Tribe, has 161 "mothers."

One mother lives with him, his father and five brothers and sisters in the family's four-room frame house in Kingman, Arizona. The other 160 foster "mothers" are coeds living in Complex 7.

"It's a boy" shouts the poster in the dorm lobby, proclaiming the UK women's sponsorship of the nine-year-old through Save the Children Federation.

A snapshot of the pert lad with big dark eyes smiles down from the lobby bulletin board at passing coeds.

Kent Lee speaks and writes

the tribal language of Hualapai. Now in the fourth grade, he is learning English. But learning a strange language is difficult.

"Sponsorship provides suitable schooling, personal needs, lunches and supplies which will be a big factor in keeping Kent

Lee plugging away at school," a letter from the federation said.

Miss Kennedy said the coeds will take turns writing to Kent Lee. Packages may be sent later in the semester, and the council hopes someday to bring a sponsored child to the bluegrass for a visit.

Why Can't You Control Your Memory?

A noted publisher in Chicago reports there is a simple technique for acquiring a powerful memory which can pay you real dividends in both business and social advancement and works like magic to give you added poise, necessary self-confidence and greater popularity.

According to this publisher, many people do not realize how much they could influence others simply by remembering accurately everything they see, hear, or read. Whether in business, at social functions or even in casual conversations with new acquaintances, there are ways in which you can dominate each situation by your ability to remember.

To acquaint the readers of this paper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in remembering anything you choose to remember, the publishers have printed full details of their self-training method in a new booklet, "Adventures in Memory," which will be mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Send your name, address, and zip code to: Memory Studies, 835 Diversey Pkwy, Dept. 167-412, Chicago, Ill. 60614. A postcard will do.

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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

Pryor Pre-Med Society will meet at 7 p.m., 563 Medical Center.

UK 4-H Club will meet at 6:30 p.m. in 111 Student Center.

Dan Ergle will give his graduate recital on the organ at 8:15 p.m. in Agricultural Science Auditorium.

Tomorrow

"Funny Films," will be shown at noon at Student Center Theater. Admission is 10 cents.

Round two of UK Quiz Bowl will be at 7 p.m. in Student Center Theater.

Joe Johnson, judge of Fayette County, will speak at FOCL, the faculty lunch.

Coming Up

Applications for Lances, junior men's honorary, must be sent to Don Graeter, 410 Rose Lane, by February 23.

Applications are available for all LKD committees at the East Information Desk, Student Center.

Omicron Delta Kappa, junior-senior men's leadership society, applications may be obtained at East Information Desk, Student Center.

Applications for Patterson Literary Society may be obtained until March 5 in Room 105, Bradley Hall.

Help with income tax problems will be given from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays until April 15 in Student Center by Beta Alpha Psi, accounting honorary.

Applications for March 6 AWS election are available until February 25 in 208 Administration Bldg.

ALL ENGINEERING STUDENTS
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ORGANIZATION MEETING FOR STUDENT CHAPTER
OF
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Tuesday, Feb. 20, 7 p.m.
Student Center Ballroom

Speakers: **Dr. Robert Cosgriff**
Prof. Ted Haley

Sponsored by:
Bluegrass Chapter
Kentucky Society of Engineers

WBKY-FM 91.3 mc
MONDAY

5:00 UN Review
5:15 Sports—Burt Mahone
5:30 It Happened Today—Bob Cooke, Rick Kincaid, Mark Withers
6:00 Evening Concert—Alkan, "Symphonie"
7:00 About Science—"About Super-Hot Atmospheres"
7:30 Search for Mental Health — "How Does Psychiatry Help?"
8:00 Viewpoint—Discussion of Current Political Situation Inside and Outside of Israel
9:00 Masterworks—Joh. Cooke — Schoenberg, "Five Pieces for Orchestra"
12:00 News—Sign off

TUESDAY

12:00 Music 200—Sign on
1:00 Hodgepodge—Lynn Harmon
1:55 News
2:00 Afternoon Concert—Bob Cooke—Prokofiev, "Music from the Soundtrack of the movie 'The Ballet of Romeo and Juliet'"

Scanning College News

Ohio State University

Ohio State's new policy restricting military recruiting to college placement officers could create problems for recruiters visiting there.

Previously, recruiting had been conducted in widely used buildings like the Ohio Union and the library, both sites of recent anti-recruiting demonstrations.

The change probably will mean recruiters will have to spend more time covering more buildings to talk to fewer students.

Ball State University

A bill abolishing class officers has been introduced into the Student Senate.

Ken Wissman, sophomore vice president, said class officers serve no social or governmental purpose and should be eliminated.

Yale University

Wives of undergraduate students may be allowed to take Yale courses for credit as recommended by the Student Advisory Board.

In a recommendation sent to the dean's office, the SAB asked that wives of undergraduates "be given equal treatment with wives of graduate students and faculty members who now receive credit for courses at Yale."

Georgetown College

The Student Government Association is sponsoring a student evaluation of teachers in which each student will be allowed to grade five of his present teachers on a wide range of qualities.

The evaluation includes knowledge of subject, lecturing ability, openness to questions, to grading practices.

Results will be presented to teachers and administrators.

Portland State College

The Student Senate has unanimously passed guidelines for protest demonstrations. Under new rulings, only Portland State students who carry current I.D. cards will be allowed to demonstrate within college buildings or on college grounds. Demonstrations may not disrupt regular college routine.

Clemson University

The Student Senate has passed a resolution for the establishment of a pass-fail grading system for

juniors and seniors who wish to take courses outside their field.

The proposal would allow students to select one course each semester under the pass-fail system. There would be no restriction on type of courses taken, so long as they are outside of the student's major.

Pennsylvania State University

A Young Americans for Freedom resolution to legalize marijuana was endorsed by the six-member panel of the YAF-sponsored drug forum.

Members of the panel agreed that using marijuana was harmless.

University Of Iowa

Tired of going through the motions of sheer mechanical learning, students here are pushing action for a "free university" within the university.

Under the plan, students and faculty will meet together to discuss and promote action on contemporary problems. The administration has given its blessing to the idea and promised to cut red tape for students in giving university credit for some suggested seminars and providing financial help for others.

State University Of New York At Albany

Professors who give legal advice on how to avoid the draft are being condemned by several New York legislators. Individual legislators have suggested that faculty members serving on the Teacher Draft Counseling Committee should be fired.

One claimed the teachers are "disloyal and unfit . . . to teach or counsel young people."

The university president has resisted the legislators' pressures to dismiss the professors and maintains that no action will be taken against the Teachers Committee.

University Of California At Santa Barbara

What was to be an organizational meeting for a workshop on racial understanding erupted into an emotional argument of who was to blame for racial problems.

Students shouted down a proposal that the group go into ghettos and talk with people there since "it is not the black people who need talking to, but the white."



Unsociable Social Circle

UPI Telephotos

Georgia state trooper drags a Negro demonstrator to a county prison bus in the course of racial unrest last week at Social Circle, Ga. Negroes were protesting school conditions by lying in the path of a school bus.

LBJ's Popularity Slips 7%

PRINCETON, N. J. (UPI)—President Johnson's popularity has declined 7 percent to 41 percent, an apparent byproduct of the recent Viet Cong offensive in South Vietnam, according to a Gallup Poll released Sunday.

A similar poll last month indicated 48 percent of those interviewed supported the President's overall handling of his job. The latest poll represented a decline in a three-month upswing in Mr. Johnson's popularity, rated at 38 percent in October.

The pollsters attributed the sharp decline to shock and frustration by Americans over the Viet Cong offensive, which cost many U.S. and South Vietnamese lives. A poll last week indicated that public favor for Mr. Johnson's Vietnam policies, and not his popularity as a whole, has declined from 39 to 35 percent.

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