

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

Vol. LVI, No. 107 LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1965

Eight Pages

Inside Today's Kernel

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Robson Duncan McIntyre, professor of economics, last night presented an honorary membership in Beta Gamma Sigma, national honorary fraternity of business and economics, to Kentucky Gov. Edward T. Breathitt. The presentation was made at a banquet in the Student Center honoring 19 initiates of Beta Gamma Sigma. Gov. Breathitt was the keynote speaker.

Committee Attacks Discrimination Here

By KEN HOSKINS
Kernel Staff Writer

Attacks and possible remedies were leveled at racial discrimination in University athletics and town housing Tuesday night by the Campus Committee on Human Relations.

A three-part housing survey, compiled by the group's housing committee, was presented by the chairman, Henry Tribble, junior in the College of Law.

Tribble explained that the survey was based on a list of apartments and rooms from the University Town Housing Office and from a random sample of 16 foreign students and 15 white students, whose situations were compared with the 15 Negroes living off campus.

The survey showed that of the 52 landlords responding, 24 re-

fused to rent to Negroes because of personal reasons, and another 14 refused Negroes because of neighbors' objections.

These figures brought numerous suggestions from the group in an attempt to combat definite indications of discrimination.

A survey of white students and their opinions about living in the same apartment building or rooming house with Negroes was suggested by Claudia Jeffery, junior in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Miss Jeffery reasoned that if the other tenants did not object, the landlords might be more willing to rent to Negroes.

An alternative proposal by Tribble suggested that possibly the University could bring pressure to bear on landlords wishing to use University approval lists or gain University backing.

Though many ideas were discussed concerning the town housing situation, no definite action was decided upon.

Turning to another area of controversy concerning discrimination, Alan Shavzin, instructor in the Department of Philosophy, condemned the present method of Negro athletic recruitment. His main objection was that the University seemed to follow a policy of attempting to recruit only one Negro athlete each season.

The Rev. Doug Sanders, chairman of the human relations committee, offered a solution.

"If the whole situation (Negro recruiting) should be thwarted again this year," he said, "maybe we could each gain knowledge of capable athletes in our home areas, then write Coach Bradshaw."

The Rev. Sanders also sug-

gested that copies of these letters could be sent to President Oswald and Vice President Johnson.

A dissenting note was issued by Dr. Jack Radabaugh, visiting professor in the Department of History. Dr. Radabaugh said he would hesitate to encourage the

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Group Plans To Discuss Government

The Student Centennial Committee's subcommittee on the evaluation of student life will hold its second Conference on Organizations at 1 p.m. Saturday in the Student Center Theater.

The conference is a follow-up to the March 6 meeting that proposed a reorganization of student government to create a UK Student Association.

Copies of the proposed reorganization plan were circulated by Larry Kelley, a special assistant to the president of Student Congress, to all organization presidents.

The copies were recalled by Kathy Kelly and Mike Stanley, the co-chairmen of the evaluation committee, because, they said, the language was unclear and needed to be cleaned up. A revised plan was to be circulated today.

The plan will be presented and discussed at the Saturday conference.

The committee hopes to get final approval of its reorganization plan with hopes of implementing it next year.

Gov. Breathitt Relates Education With State

By STEVE ROCCO
Kernel Staff Writer

"We must remember that our progress as a state can never be swifter than our progress in education. That is why it is so important that we strive to obtain greater excellence, not only in our universities and colleges, but in our elementary and secondary schools as well."

These were the words of Kentucky Gov. Edward T. Breathitt as he spoke Tuesday evening at a banquet in the Student Center, sponsored by Beta Gamma Sigma, national academic honorary fraternity for men and women in business and economics. About 70 persons attended.

The banquet was given in

honor of 19 initiates for the fraternity. Gov. Breathitt was made an honorary member of Beta Gamma Sigma, in keeping with the fraternity's policy of naming one honorary member each year.

"When you came to this University," said Gov. Breathitt, "you were a product of one of our high schools or of one in a sister state. You came as a product of your community, shaped by its characteristics, measured by its limitations. You came as a product of your family, influenced by its interests and aspirations, disciplined by its attitudes and beliefs."

"You came as a conformist to whom church, home and school—society in general—had pro-

vided all directions, all the guideposts to make you measure up to what a 17 or 18-year-old should be. You were expected, most likely, to follow your parents' religion, your parents' political affiliation—to practice togetherness, to be a member of the team.

"If you rebelled too seriously at some of the things expected of you, you were considered a disciplinary problem. If you rebelled completely, you were a delinquent."

Gov. Breathitt cited the role of the university as an agent "to help youth dispense with compulsory conformity."

The Commonwealth's chief executive asked that conformity among college students be replaced by "new disciplines from within," and that they "do not fear controversy."

Status seeking was flayed by the governor as one of the "real enemies of society today." Although it may result in the lack of status among peer groups, students should not be afraid of any idea that might seem foreign, the governor feels.

Gov. Breathitt cited the need for the Voting Rights Bill now before Congress as being "necessitated by the fact that many Americans refuse to regard the worth of their fellow Americans by any standard other than the color of their skin."

"I hope that for your future happiness you are not burdened by such skin-deep judgments of people or ideas that you automatically reject without giving yourself the satisfaction of getting to know an individual or thought better."

"I hope that while you are here at this University, you are developing an appreciation of the power of knowledge—both what it can do for you personally and how it can propel mankind across new frontiers of achievement and move us toward universal happiness and peace."

Gov. Breathitt added, "We must switch off the television and renew our library card."

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Candidates Present Campaign Platform

A 10-point platform was presented Tuesday by Winston Miller and John O'Brien, candidates for president and vice president of student government.

The Miller-O'Brien platform statement came fresh on the heels of an announcement last Thursday by Student Congress President Steve Beshear and his special assistant Larry Kelley that the present administration would stay "independent" of the spring political race.

No other candidates have announced in the two races. The deadline for filing is April 21. The election will be held April 27.

The platform's first point is on academic freedom. In it, Miller and O'Brien state their support for an academic board of faculty members that would adjudicate student academic disputes, a continuing faculty and curriculum evaluation committee composed of students in each of the colleges, a student discipline code, and due process in all student judicial disputes.

The slate's platform calls for

better student participation in student government.

The slate also calls for participation of students on administrative committees as well as standing committees. They also advocate student representation on the Board of Trustees.

In other points, the platform advocates:

1. Government administrative committees to carry out the work of the student government.

2. A renewed emphasis on programming.

3. A University move to create a standard credit system in all Kentucky colleges.

4. Academic assistance for freshmen who need and/or want it.

5. A better recruiting and orientation program to bring more Kentucky high school graduates to UK.

6. Expansion of UK's intercollegiate athletic program—both on an academic and competitive level. This would be coupled with an expanded intermural program.

7. Coordination of campus financing.

8. Continuation of some form of student insurance.



The Kentucky Kernel

Focus On Insignia

Prospective members of the newest University sorority, Gamma Beta Phi, view the pins which charter members will wear. Gamma Beta Phi will colonize here this semester, taking its first pledge class in the fall.

'London Look' Is New American Way To Think, Dress

. . . by Gay Gish

"There's a new world coming. . . and it's called the promised land."

To every person there is something precious about the age in which he or she lives. It is reflected in the music, in the clothing styles, in the tempo of living—the "pace" we hear so much of today.

That special quality of an era is what makes those who follow aware that the time ever existed—it is often what makes those distant viewers look somewhat longingly to the past.

Our generation will be known for bringing Europe—lock, stock, and barrel—to America.

It started with Elvis Presley and a little thing called rock 'n roll. Then it spread to England and the continent, and, in parodying the American sounds, the Europeans have come up with a music all their own.

Here is the birth of the Mersey singers—the Beatles, Peter and Gordon, Herman and the Hermits. The Discotheque has become an "in" word and if you're really "cool" you'll pronounce it like the French—deeskotek.

This is a frantic "go-time," with such words as "camp," "alligator," and "go-go" itself. The tensions of nuclear warheads and space propulsion must find an outlet, and the Jerk, Frug, Watusi, and Barcelona—and the Alligator—are the answer.

Even the clothes keep up the pace. They were made to be worn by the "go-girls" of London, New York, Paris, and Los Angeles.

A go-girl is a young woman, right out of college—or design school, who has more than just a job.

This girl has an Envidable Position—and is

smart enough to keep it. She is the older sister of the college woman, who is herself on the brink of the big, frightening world.

Their fashion tastes say they have much in common. Their clothes are a compromise between the past and the future and a reflection of a vibrant independence. The stark, flowing lines of dresses and coats seem to mirror the simplicity of our most modern buildings. Yet each line is broken by a ruffle or a bit of lace that instantly reminds one of Victorian primness and propriety.

Little boy hats are poised upon clusters of curls one moment. The next, the hair is pulled off the forehead in a severe chignon and casually tied with a bright bandana.

The living pace is fast—and the clothes are as fluid as the movement.

Living also seems to be a constant clash of ideals and principles—and a fervent search for knowledge. And we look like it! Conventional colors are out. One must wear red and orange, orange and pink, or black and brown. Green is ill-worn unless it has blue accessories, and navy blue is definitely in with pink or turquoise.

The rule for color? Break at least two color taboos you've always followed.

For ease of motion, shoes are cut-out and have low, sling-back heels. Jewelry is feminine, so wear it! Even barrettes for the hair are beaded these days. . . hair that no longer is teased beyond all belief. . . hair that now swings naturally—like it was meant to.

This style freedom did not happen of its own accord. It took several daring young people in

England to see that there was something uncompromising about the clothing we were wearing—and then do something about it.

Thus was created the London Look. Their styles were not well received at first. . . now they have difficulty designing enough to satisfy their eager fans. They not only turn out dresses, suits, and coats for their customers, but lace stockings are much in demand—also "little boy" berets—like the Beatles wear!

For the demure woman who likes her clothes conservatively fashioned and subtly hued, French designers have the perfect thing. They have returned to the days when little French girls went off to school in middie blouses and pleated skirts—and fashioned entire wardrobes from these few basic ideas.

Only the prices and some minor details have been changed. . . we now wear plaid dresses adorned with polka dotted bows.

American designers have not been left behind. The notoriety of the Villager and Lady Bug labels is proof of this. And these firms have been able to do things with synthetic cottons, denim, and madras that even the Europeans cannot duplicate.

Women's styles are getting shorter every year—much to the chagrin of protective fathers and joy of younger men. And with the advent of sunny weather, legs are even more in evidence as the new, carefree woman tries on her seemingly new-found individualism—and seeks the sun!

The life is different. . . the dress is different. . . and we would like to change the course of the stars. Maybe we can't tomorrow, but, for this generation, star gazing and moon shooting are in—and isolationism is Alligator!

'Alligator' Is The New Word For The Funny, Unbelievable

By SUZANNE BILLITER
Kernel Society Writer

"To be Alligator, or not to be Alligator?" that is the question. . . or is the question, "What is Alligator?"

The SAE's think it's a dance, the biology department thinks it's a reptile. Actually, Alligator is joke art—often inside joke art. It's having fun with what most people take seriously. Non-Alligator is for grown-ups and doesn't concern us here. Alligator is for children at heart—sometimes nice ones, more often little monsters.

College is Alligator, so is sorority rush. All kinds of things can be Alligator—people, places, works of art and old bicycle pumps. If you've wondered about the mystique of paintings of soup cans and Brillo boxes—that's Alligator. Collecting bobby socks and ivy league pant's buckles—that's Alligator. Wearing striped stockings to match your checked skirt—that's Alligator too.

There are two kinds of Alligator, and the distinction is fundamental. First there is Deliberate Alligator. This means people, places and things that were meant to be Alligator.

Then there is Accidental Alligator. This is much more interesting, since it allows considerable play of your own opinion. Accidental Alligators are those creations that weren't meant to be funny at all, but are considered outrageous by Alligator arbiters and therefore qualify.

If you say, "Is he kidding?" and he is—it's Deliberate Alligator. If you say, "Is he kidding?" and he isn't—it's Accidental Alligator.

Some examples of Deliberate Alligator: The Road Runner Cartoons. The Cat In The Hat and other books for children by Dr. Seuss that adults like better than children do. James Bond. The Adams Family.

Some examples of Accidental Alligator: Nancy Drew mysteries, Bing Crosby movies, Freshmen Advisers (who are only sophomores themselves.) Physics in three credit hours. Law Students.

This category also includes things. Rule: Any funny looking object from a past era that wasn't meant to be funny in the first place is Accidental Alligator.

Examples: A plaster Venus with a clock in her belly. Splinter Hall with a fire escape.

Accidental Alligator can also be contemporary. Examples: Bucket seats at the Sports Center, Delta Tau Delta sweat shirts, Phi Delta Theta formals, Campus Police.

Accidental Alligator is in the eye of the beholder and is tricky to pin down. It depends on what you consider is "not to be believed." This can work to your own advantage, since nobody can prove that you are wrong. A practiced Alligator expert is versed in the art of the fake out, and here is how it is done.

If somebody tells you that the Magnificent Seven and the KA's are Alligator, looked bored. Come back with the University Choristers and the Sigma Chi's.

Deliberate Alligator is permanent. Elvis Presley, the Beatles, Mad magazine will not lose their Alligator. Accidental Alligator is fleeting. For example: Cut off blue jeans, ragged sweat shirts, and weejuns without socks have lost their Alligator since they've become standard collegiate equipment. Bed pushing, crowding in a telephone booth, marathon showers and Chemistry-Physics Building bomb scares have also lost their Alligator.

Other Categories:

Drinks: Scotch and soda is very non-Alligator. Scotch and Seven-Up is Alligator. Even more Alligator: Scotch and Diet-Rite.

Pets: Fancy dogs are non-Alligator—like poodles. German Shepherds are Alligator. Ralph is very Alligator. Parakeets are non-Alligator. Crows are Alligator. Crocodiles are not Alligator. Alligators are Alligator—but then, they would be!



Look Follows Mood

The new woman is constantly on the go—and her clothes must compliment her needs. Left is a simple dress with fluid lines and a pleated skirt for freer movement. Center, suits patterned after designs

by Coco Chanel are the height of fashion today, and the coat and suit, right, also follow the same basic idea of stylized simplicity.

Records Take Place Of Bands In Latest Fad—The Discotheque

By BLITHE RUNSDORF

Discotheques (pronounced deeskotek), a Parisian phenomenon which crossed the Channel to the isle that produced the Beatles and the "Mersey sound," is the newest rage to corner the American entertainment market.

These "danceterias" are clubs where a disc jockey plays a continuous stream of records instead of the managements hiring a band for the evening. The result is a pleasant off beat way to spend a night out, low overhead, pleas from the union, and out-of-work musicians, as the fad spreads from New York to California and all points in between.

On the wave of success the Discotheques themselves have provided, ride an ever growing number of accompanying definitions.

Flower-hued dresses in simple, basic lines designed for free and easy movement, swaying on

leg-stems stockings in patterned lace and rooted in low-heeled

shoes, are the fashion designers, "Discotheque girl."

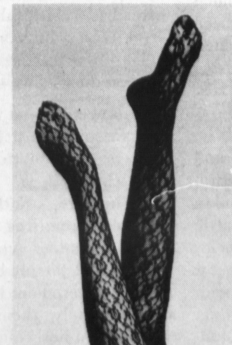
Aided by beauticians and cosmeticians, the "look" is finished off with long, straight hair, heavy eye make-up, and almost no artificial enhancement to the rest of the face.

In virtually all the Discotheques, a glass cage, suspended from the ceiling, encloses a girl hired to perform the latest dances, and provide entertainment if the evening starts to lag.

The latest dance spawned in the clubs is the Bostella.

The list is endless and the Discotheque became a "what to wear, when you do it in a what." And a new American tradition was born.

But whatever else it may be, the Discotheque is fun. . . and people all over are taking up the cry, "go, go—dance, Discotheque!"



Lace stockings, an important asset for the new leggy look, are also a must for many discotheque wardrobes.

The 'Nepotism' Rule

The so-called "nepotism" rule is, we submit, an unnecessary and discriminatory clause that keeps qualified teachers and administrators from coming to the University.

In fact, the rule is actually an obscure passage in the University regulations "affecting teaching, and research staff, and other employes of the University." It reads, in part:

"No member of the Board of Trustees and no relative by blood or marriage of any member of the Board of Trustees, or of any administrative office of the University, or of any member of the University staff holding the rank of assistant professor or higher may be appointed to any position in the University unless it is impossible to fill the position with a qualified person."

However, the same rule states just one sentence prior to that:

"... appointments shall be made strictly on the basis of merit. Political, fraternal, social, or church influences shall in no case influence or prejudice the appointment..."

It would seem to us that if all appointments are made on the basis of merit, no nepotism rule would be needed.

In that case, a qualified person could find employment at the University regardless of his or her affiliations or relationship.

A blood relationship is a natural fact, one over which each person has no control. On the other hand, political, fraternal, and other organizations are joined by choice.

It seems strange that one would be discriminated against, on the one hand, for a relationship over which he has no control while a chosen relationship, on the other hand, is not a prohibiting factor.

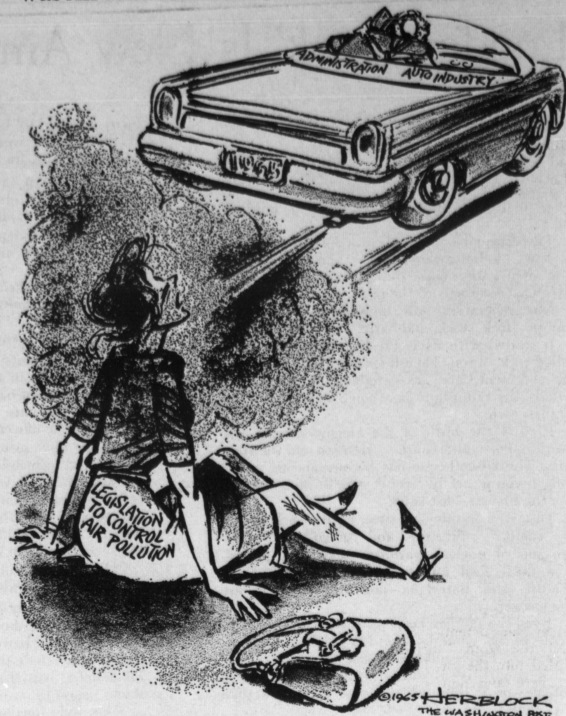
There are numerous incidents in the University's history in which a qualified instructor, generally a wife, was turned away because of this rule.

If, as we suspect, the rule was established to prevent political and other pressures from being brought to bear on appointments, we would hope that such a safeguard is no longer necessary.

The University should have reached the maturity at this point to be able to hire personnel on the basis of merit alone, without considering an unnecessary rule which turns away qualified instructors.

We are not suggesting that the University set up numerous "husband and wife" teams. We are, however, suggesting that applicants for employment be judged on their ability as teachers or administrators and not be refused employment simply because they are related to a ranking member of the University family.

"Was All That Nice Talk Just A Lot Of Hot Exhaust?"



The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1965

WILLIAM GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

DAVID HAWPE, Executive Editor

LINDA MILLS, News Editor

SID WEBB, Managing Editor

WALTER GRANT, Associate News Editor

HENRY ROSENTHAL, Sports Editor

CULTURE JUMPERS: PART ONE

Peace Corps: In The Race For Understanding

"A world community can only exist with world communications, which means something more than extensive shortwave facilities scattered about the globe. It means a common understanding. . . The task is overwhelming and the chance of success is slight. We must take the chance or die."—R. M. Hutchins, "The Atomic Bomb versus Civilization."

By THOMAS S. PLAUT

The above grim summation is probably the simplest, if somewhat negative, reason for the existence of the Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps is not only providing manpower for economic development, it is an aid to mankind in the race between understanding and incineration.

The fact that the various peoples of the world don't know much about each other has never been very acceptable because it challenges a commonly assumed level of intelligence. Their resulting lack of understanding leads to assertions which make the other fellow lazy, barbaric, and fat and rich, and eventually a half-monkey at Hiroshima or a paper tiger in the Tonkin gulf. The first skirmish in the battle for peace, and the first hurdle for the Peace Corps has not been for understanding but for the recognition of the lack of understanding.

After a year of service, a volunteer in the Philippines complained: "In training we received physical conditioning. But we found not

physical but cultural hardships. We were not prepared for the (high) status we would be given as Americans. . . that we would be placed among the highest citizens in a town—right up with the mayor and the priest."

Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver was told by a volunteer in the field that "the culture here is deceptive for Americans. On the surface it seems to be similar to our own, but it is vastly different. . . extremely complex."

The Peace Corps has had to learn how to prepare its volunteers for the cultural, sociological lumps encountered in becoming part of another society. In the United States, immigrant families often go through several generations of assimilation to become Americans instead of Irish, Italian, Polish, or Greek. The volunteer must not only adjust in a matter of months, he must produce as well.

A dangerous and usually unconscious assumption in jumping across cultures to catalytic positions in other countries is "we are better than they are." Nothing could be more compromising to the Peace Corps volunteer whose activities are directed largely by the citizens and the government he serves. Volunteers apply themselves as co-workers of a host country's citizens. They work within given situations rather than standing on the edge in an advisory capacity.

The Peace Corps thus is an exchange program. We give them a dusting of Americana and the skilled hands needed for continued development. They give us returned volunteers who today speak upwards of 40 languages, who are matured well beyond what two years at home would have brought, and whose values are reoriented by life as a minority group in another country. And, having been part of another culture, these people find their ability to judge their own society greatly improved.

Through the Peace Corps then, 46 developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America are helping the United States mature. Not that these cultures are more grown up or "better" than our own. America simply has the opportunity, through returning Peace Corps volunteers, to draw from the experience of other cultures.

The eventual value of this avenue for cultural exchange can only be a matter of speculation.

One possible indication is a teaching project at Cardoza High School in Washington, D.C., which employs returned Peace Corps volunteers.

Cardoza opens its doors to the children of capital's Harlem. It is an environment which has little tolerance for sensitivity or curiosity, where the student's guard tends to stay up and his intellect down.

The surroundings are not those

usually sought after by young white Anglo-Saxon school teachers. But more than 120 returned volunteers applied for 16 teacher-intern positions this year. (Most graduates of last year's program are now regular teachers in comparable schools in Washington and other large urban areas.)

Some of these interns, especially those with Peace Corps service in Asia, say that a predominant concern in non-Western cultures for the individual's comfort and happiness has disciplined them with a patience and a new ability to "bring the student along." They find themselves striving to make the subject material relative to the student's experience—to make the student at home in the classroom.

Unlike many American teachers, these interns are free to be culture jumpers. They are not frightened or repelled by ways of life and standards vastly different from their own.

One intern is a graduate of Dartmouth. Other universities represented in the program are Bowdoin, Stanford and Harvard. There can be little question that people with this type of background are potentially a great asset to not only American education, but community development and social work as well. Culture jumping is as valuable at home as it is abroad.

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RALPH MCGILL

On LBJ's Housing Program

Washington Notes: Man's first dwellings were caves and huts. If he had caves he did not build at all. Lacking caves he could use only what nature provided. The Eskimo designed an igloo. The Blackfoot Indian invented the "tepee." Lucky were the cave dwellers in Ceylon, the Bushmen in South Africa, the early peoples of Kenya, Tanganyika, China, the Pueblo Indians in Arizona, and paleolithic Europe! Man and shelter are an old story.

President Johnson has proposed rent subsidies which would "encourage" the construction of 500,000 dwelling units for persons earning between \$4,000 and \$6,500 per year. They would be built, under his plan, by non-profit or limited profit private corporations.

Like primitive man, the low income Americans use what is at hand. We have not built any public housing for the really poor. Housing for the wage earners described by the President also is relatively non-existent.

Lest the word "socialism" be hurled into the air, let it be said here and now that the rental subsidy plan is cheaper than the grants and loans that have been expended across some 30 years in constructing housing for higher income groups with government "participation." Rental subsidies are a familiar part of Sweden's housing projects and have been for more than a generation. Other countries long ago accepted the subsidy plan in which decent housing is made available for those who otherwise would be left with no choice save to live in slum or semi slum housing.

The income groups which would benefit make up a heavy percentage of our population. The 500,000 dwellings projected would be but a start. Those admitted to such housing would fall between the present maximum income permissible in low cost public housing and the maximum income permissible in moderate cost housing projects financed by federally guaranteed low-interest loans.

One of the grievous inconsistencies of our present system is that if a wage-earner, respond-

ing to opportunity, earns promotions and higher pay, he immediately is forced out of his apartment in low-cost public housing. There then is no place for him to go. He cannot, with his raise, pay rentals in moderate cost housing. He must turn to some slum or semi slum landlord who charges as much, often more, than was being paid for the low cost public housing flat.

There is a housing crisis at hand. The President was entirely factual in saying that in our time two dangerous forces are converging on our cities. They are the forces of growth and decay.

Already more than 70 percent of our population—about 135 million Americans—live in urban areas—the central city and its suburbs. Between 1965 and the year 2,000, just 35 years away, more than 80 percent of our people will live in city-suburb areas. Estimates are that 50 years hence, easily within the life-time of our teen-age children, some 320 million of 400 million Americans will dwell in cities.

Our population growth, even if it slows somewhat, will add each year for the foreseeable future 15 new cities of 200,000 persons each.

The statistics are appalling—and challenging. By 1975, just 10 years away, we will need two million new homes per year, and new schools for 10 million new children.

The major problems of cities are housing and education.

They cannot meet either without federal cooperation. One of the puzzling features of the generally good reaction to the President's urgent and undisputable array of hard facts is the opposition from some members of Congress to creating a cabinet post for urban affairs. One congressman was quoted as saying he did not wish to by-pass city hall. All over the nation city halls are drowning in the high-tide of

educational and housing needs. Unless there is some central, national planning, city hall will be by-passed in local upheavals of political change.

The nation waited a good many years before creating an agricultural department at the federal level. We added a secretary of the interior when the need came. The secretary of commerce and that of labor came into being when need for them arose.

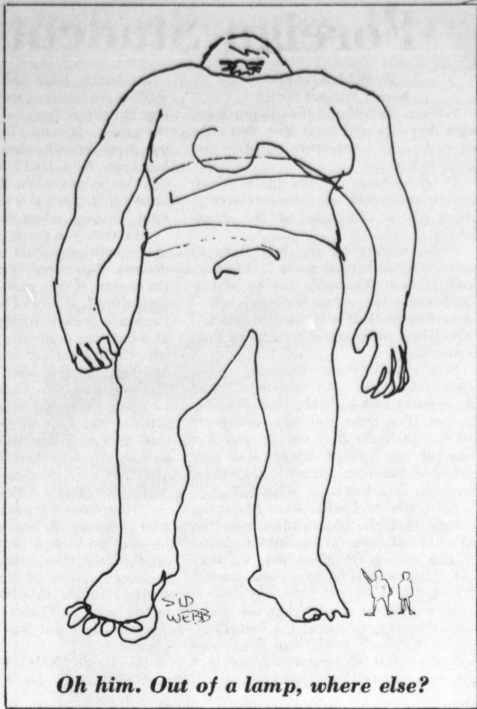
Since an overwhelming percentage of our people live in cities, who can dispute the President's assertion that if we, as a nation, are to improve the quality of life for every American, the future of the American city will play the most vital role in this quest?

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PR Unit Elects New Officers

Company C, First Regiment, National Society of Pershing Rifles recently held elections of officers for 1965-66.

They are Bruce Coleman, Lexington, Commanding Officer; Willis K. Bright, Lexington, Executive Officer; Woody Cox, Paris, Adjutant; Ted Emig, Lexington, Social and Publicity Officer; Skip Fee, Lexington, Training and Operations Officer; Mitchell Frank, Covington, Finance and Supply Officer; Bill Wilbert, Hordale, N.J., First Sergeant.

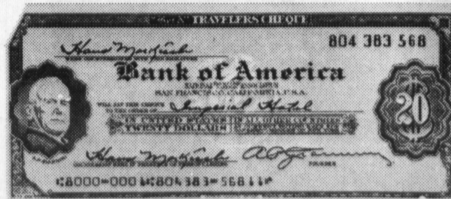


Oh him. Out of a lamp, where else?



The yen is local currency in Japan.

So is this.



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| GIFTFARE | APPLIANCES | |
| ENGRAVING | TYPEWRITERS | |
| SHAYERS | CLOCKS | PENSSETS |
| RADIOS | TRANSISTORS | HI-FI |
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Foreign Students View UK, USA Athletics

By BILL KNAPP
Kernel Feature Writer

Foreign students on the campus know what they like and what they don't like about American university athletics and sports in general.

Here are some notable quotes which were gleaned from foreign students—quotes which are a consensus of the cry-of-the-fan.

"Cheerleaders are the best thing to watch at a basketball game." "Big boys don't come to Kentucky to play basketball because they sit on the bench here." "American football is exciting to watch." "Sports are more popular in Japan than in America."

Now some of these comments on UK sports sound like sour grapes. Some of the remarks look girlishly cute. But they are not. For these and other comments are the pertinent and unique views of some of our foreign students as they evaluate American university athletics from their detached point-of-view.

Baba Bin Mukhalis, from Malaysia, thought that the cheerleaders were the correct focal point at basketball games. "I like the cheerleaders best, for they make you a part of the game itself," he said.

He's right, of course, that the cheerleaders bear watching at the ballgames, but his comment would lead one to suspect that this Malaysian student is a lady's man as well as a sports fan.

Mukhalis liked the band almost as well as he admired the cheerleaders. "I like the band because it puts you into the game," he said. To this observation we must heartily concur. Anyone who has been to a UKIT tournament game or other games when the band is absent knows that there is a sense of something vital missing when the band is gone.

Malaysia is a newly independent country in southeast Asia next door to Indonesia. Sports are very new there, for the country is only now emerging from its agricultural status. The popular sports there are cricket, soccer, and tennis, all of which are cultural gifts from the British. "Basketball is now widely played and very popular, also," Mukhalis said.

While Baba Bin Mukhalis focused his attention on what we Americans consider the "trimmings" at our ball games, Nick Callas, on the other hand, focused his attention on the game of football itself with some caustic criticism.

"How come UK paid a coach a salary, a lot of money, for not coaching, and then he went on to win the championship in pro-football?" he asked. This unusual American custom of buying up a coach's contract to get rid-of-him was difficult to explain. The irony of Collier's success in Cleveland was even more inexplicable.

Jim Callas, Nick's brother, 19, a student at Henry Clay High School, said

that "our basketball team needs more height," a fact which seems obvious to everyone but unsolvable by Adolph Rupp.

"Best of all here in America I like to watch pro-football," Jim Callas said. "Back in Greece I like to watch soccer better, and I like to play soccer best of all," he said. "In Greece everybody plays soccer," he added.

These two Greek boys are commendably outspoken on American athletics. "In Greece there is no competition between colleges or universities," they said. "The people in Greece don't have time to play sports," they added.

Perhaps they are right about modern Greece. We vaguely remember from a literature course, however, that the ancient Greeks used to hold Olympic competition from time-to-time, and had time to inaugurate such still popular sporting events as the marathon run.

Han Tongwhi, 25, from South Korea, finds the "drive in American football to be exciting, as the teams work their way up and down the field."

"Sports in Korea have an American flair," he said. "The GI's have made baseball, softball, and especially basketball very popular there," he said.

Significantly, none of the foreign students queried found anything wrong with the University's participation in athletics, although in their home countries there is no college athletic program or intercollegiate sports competition.

Japanese students from both UK and Transylvania pointed out that their country is rapidly overhauling the U.S. to become the most sports conscious nation on earth. "In Japan, everyone, even the old people, play baseball, golf, and tennis," one Japanese student said.

"To show you how popular sports in Japan are just consider golf. In an Japanese city there are many, many golf-driving ranges, which are multilevel tier-upon-tier affairs. On the other hand, Lexington has only one driving range, a single level affair," he said.

When asked about professional athletics and amateurism the Japanese students saw "nothing wrong with the professional system of athletics here in America." It seems perfectly natural to them that there are two systems of competition, amateur and professional, in America. The fact that our best athletes are not eligible for competition in the Olympics doesn't confuse the Japanese as it does some foreigners.

The foreign students are vocal, perceptive, interested, and outspoken about sports. The range of their comments and their obvious interest in athletics show, once again, that perhaps athletics is the best means of communicating between peoples, providing a common ground for conversation and mutual understanding, and interest.

Late Wildcat Rally Edges Eastern Nine

Staging a ninth inning rally, the UK baseball team overcame a four-run deficit and went on to nose Eastern 14-13 in a free-scoring contest.

Trailing 13-9 going into the top half of the ninth, UK posted five runs to go past the host team of Richmond.

Mike Durcan opened the inning with a double. He was knocked home by Tuffy Horne's single. Bob Gibbs then followed Horne with another single and Pete Fritsch walked loading the bases.

Larry Conley, who had already collected three hits in the game, garnered a double cleaning the bases.

Conley's four hits also included a home run. Jim Monin was the only other Wildcat to get as many as two hits. He got two, one of them a home run.

Kenny Lewis opened on the

ground for the Wildcats. He was relieved by Coleman Howlette in the fifth who in turn gave the mound chore to Monin in the ninth. Howlette received credit for the win, his first of this season. The UK hurlers had to weather five home runs by the Eastern hitters.

Conley's hitting feats raised his average to .408. Also, the game marked the first time that Lewis had failed to go the full distance. Lewis had pitched seven complete games prior to yesterday.

UK's next diamond appearance will be this Friday and Saturday when they take on the Volunteers of Tennessee. Tennessee earlier defeated the Wildcats in two games.

NCAA LIFTS PROBATION

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has notified the University that its one-year probationary status has officially ended and that UK has been restored the full rights and privileges of NCAA membership effective April 19.

The date mentioned is the first anniversary of the sanction imposed by the NCAA following an interpretation that found the

University in violation of rules covering off-season conditioning in football.

Although the program was conducted openly and the University's interpretation concurred in by SEC Commissioner Bernie Moore, it was found to be in violation of national rules on grounds that members of the coaching staff supervised the drill and that attendance was compulsory.

Sports Short

No Southwest Conference team has ever gotten off 100 plays in a single game, but TCU came close in 1956 with a total of 97 rushing and passing plays against SMU.

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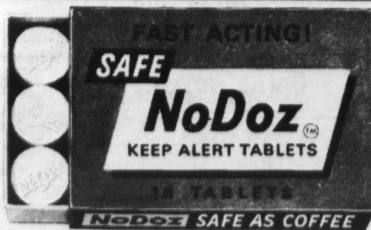
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SHULTON





Committee Organized

Three Central Kentucky educators assisted in organizing a Citizens Committee for Higher Education at a meeting at the Student Center. From the left are J. W. Thurman, alumni director at Eastern Kentucky State College, Dr. Glen L. Creech, University vice president, and Dr. John Vickers, also of Eastern. The committee was organized to conduct a campaign in support of the bond issue to be on the ballot in November.

LBJ, Congressmen To Visit Storm Ravaged Midwest

The Associated Press President Johnson landed at the South Bend, Ind., airport early today on the first leg of his six-state inspection tour of flood and tornado plagued areas of the Midwest.

The President is making on-the-ground tours in Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota and aerial surveys in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

A full load of relief officials and Congress members from the disaster areas accompanied Johnson.

The tour began in Washington in a businesslike and unceremonious manner.

A brief statement, distributed at planeside, said Johnson and Buford Ellington, director of the Office of Emergency Planning, were making the trip to confer with governors, other officials and citizens of the afflicted states.

"The tornadoes in seven states—and the floods in Minnesota—have wrought a heavy toll in human lives, injuries and property damage." "No words or deeds of ours can ease the loss of the bereaved families," the statement said.

"We can, however, hope that the meetings today will serve usefully to make more effective and efficient our federal assistance to the afflicted states and their citizens for the widespread reconstruction of homes, public facilities, businesses and industrial plants damaged or destroyed in these natural disasters.

"While it will not be possible to visit each afflicted community,

I hope that our visits will convey to all residents of these states the concern, compassion and support their countrymen feel for them in this hour of shock and grief."

The rain and ice-swollen Mississippi River, stirred to life by the spring thaw, today spilled downstream at record heights, periling scores of communities.

The Red Cross estimated that 31,000 persons were affected by flooding in five states—Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota and Illinois.

Hardest hit was Minnesota, where disaster workers and volunteers battled in around-the-clock vigils to extend dikes as the waters rose every hour.

Life was disrupted. In St. Paul, Minn., population 350,000, businesses were shut down, schools were closed and transportation was crippled.

The worst is yet to come for much of the Midwest along the Mississippi River, but in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan weary workers stayed on the job, clean-

ing up the effects of Palm Sunday's tornadoes.

Cleanup operations were hampered by power failures and debris-littered highways. Communications were hampered by battered telephone facilities. But where the damage was heaviest, determination was often at its highest.

Pittsfield, a small Ohio village of 50 residents, lost 12 homes, two churches, a service station and the town hall to the tornadoes. Nine residents were killed.

In Indiana, officials were forced to call out the National Guard to turn back sightseers from the many shattered counties in central and northern Indiana. Incomplete estimates indicated those areas suffered at least 141 deaths and 1,200 injuries.

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Society Plans Conference Here

More than 200 persons are expected to attend a joint meeting of the Central States Anthropological Society and the American Ethnological Society Thursday through Saturday at the Phoenix Hotel. The University is the sponsor for the event.

Some 50 research papers will be presented by scholars from throughout the country. Membership in the American Ethnological Society is nationwide, while the Central States Anthropological Society is the largest regional group in the anthropology field.

Registration will open at 8 a.m. Thursday, followed at 8:30 a.m. by a general session on theory and a 9 a.m. symposium on comparative social stratification. No program is planned for Thursday afternoon so that participants may attend the races at Keeneland.

Dr. J. T. Robinson, University of Wisconsin, will speak at a banquet at 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

Symposia will be held Friday on economic anthropology, undergraduate teaching of anthropology and the graduate schools. A plenary session at 8 p.m. will feature a symposium on sex.

General sessions on Friday will be on Amerindians and Eskimos, art and ideology and archaeology and physical anthropology.

A symposium on Islam in Africa

will be held Saturday morning, together with the presentation of seven American Ethnological Society student prize papers.

Dr. Art Gallaher, Jr., UK associate professor of anthropology, is in charge of local arrangements for CSAS. Dr. Frank Essene, chairman for the UK Department of anthropology, is handling arrangements for the American Ethnological Society.

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The Kentucky Kernel

Honorary Members Installed
 New members of Lances, junior men's honorary, are, sitting, from left, Clyde Kirtley, R. J. Farris, Jim Elkins, Darrell Hazle, and Winston Miller; front row standing, Michael Hoffman, Jack Peters, Bruce Stith, Hal Beals, Jim Gallaher, and Barry Arnett; back row, Bennis Willaman, Brooks Alexander, Richard Wade, Earl W. Bryant, Bill Eigel, Larry H. Ebler, and Muriel Robertson.

Phi Beta Kappa Taps 14 Members

Fourteen UK students have been elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa scholastic honorary.

The initiates are Mary Anne Hauser and Dorislyn Wheeler, both of Lexington; Eugene M. Barnes, Jr., Versailles; Harland B. Birdwell, Snyder, Texas; Thomas K. Donaldson, Ft. Thomas; Dorothy Patricia Harkin, Ft. Knox; Martha Ann Kandler, Fern Creek; James Warren May, Louisville; James H. Svava, Jeffersonton; Gary Scott Nunley, Ashland; Carol Ann Sawyer, Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Melvin Bruce Schisler, Memphis, Tenn.; Philip R. Whittle, Russell Springs, and Wende J. Winters, Miami, Fla.

Dianne Davidson, Carole Cleason Reynolds, and Doris Jean Warren, all of Lexington, who were among the initiates of last December, also will be recognized.

Isaac D. Rogers, Mt. Sterling, will be honored as the highest ranking junior, and Shelby Allen Sherrod, Lexington as the highest ranking sophomore.

Winners of the Freshman Book Awards are Robert Franklin Goodman, Jr., Glasgow; L. Ray

Reynolds, Blytheville, Ark.; and Stephen Kelly Vaught, Bethelridge.

Junior Reception

President and Mrs. John W. Oswald and Vice President and Mrs. Robert Johnson will host a reception for the junior class from 4:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Thursday at the Helen C. King Alumni House.

Fifty faculty members and their wives have also been invited in an effort to have the faculty and juniors become better acquainted.

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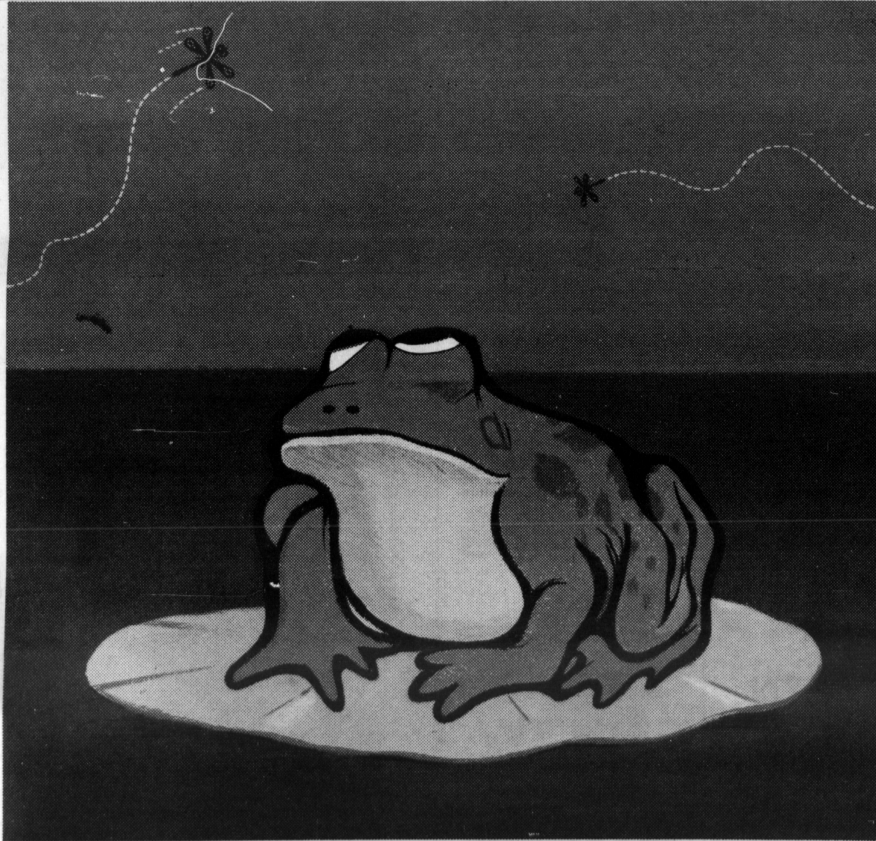
Continued From Page 1
 recruitment of a Negro football player because of the University's involvement in the SEC.

He stressed that football was not the area in which to begin integration, when the schedule included the University of Ala-

bama and the University of Mississippi.

After discussing possible methods of solving the athletic situation, the committee decided to solicit aid from the Kernel and the Louisville Courier-Journal editorial staff.

In other business the committee accepted recommendations designed to fulfill requirements set by the Faculty Committee on Student Organizations and Social Activities concerning their acceptance as an official campus organization.



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