



Mardi Gras

Crowned outstanding professor at the annual Mardi Gras dance was Dr. C. Frank Buck, associate professor of Animal Science. Joining Dr. Buck on the throne is the Mardi Gras Queen, Tracy Shillito, sophomore home economics major.

Blue Marlins To Feature Motion Picture Tunes

Musical selections from popular motion pictures will form the background to synchronized stroking, water stunts, comic ballet, and diving in the 1964 Blue Marin show.

"Swimarama," to be presented at 8 p.m. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Memorial Coliseum pool, will be the University women's synchronized swimming group's 14th annual show.

Approximately 50 girls will swim in the 10 numbers and finale.

Janet Huffman, club vice president, is this year's soloist. She will swim to "There is Nothing Like a Dame" from the film "South Pacific."

Performing duets will be Frankie Onnybecker and Phyllis Howard, swimming to "The Misfits," and Linda Lampe and Judy Gettelfinger, doing a water interpretation of "Theme from El Cid."

Freshman swimming team members Chris Morgan, Steve Merkel, and Bill Davis will team with Marlins Linda Lampe, Raleigh Ridge, and Mary Jo Marcuccilli for a boy-girl number to "So in Love Am I."

Group numbers will include "76 Trombones," "Hubcaps and Taillights," "I Feel Pretty," "Never on Sunday," "High Noon," and "Happy Thieves."

Keith Craddock, UK medical student and former member of the Indiana University swimming team, and Miles Kinkaid, UK swimming team, will give a diving exhibition during intermission.

Clown diving by UK Troupers Tommy Jeter and Dave Luckett will follow.

Chairmen of "Swimarama" are Frankie Onnybecker and Judy Gettelfinger. Tracy Shillito is the chairman of the natatography (water choreography) committee.

The group's officers are Phyllis Howard, president; Janet Huffman, vice president; and Nancy Williams, secretary-treasurer.

Miss Peggy Stanaland, UK assistant professor of physical education, sponsors the group.

Tickets will be on sale 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. through Friday in the Student Center or at the door before each performance. 450 tickets are available for each performance.

Student Conference

Dr. John Oswald will hold his customary student conference at 3 p.m. today in Room 214 of the Student Center. Interested students are urged to attend.

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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Eight Pages

UK's Wenner-Gren Lab Receives Substantial Grant From NASA

By KENNETH GREEN
Kernel Staff Writer

Hundreds of students walk by it each day on their way to classes. Few know what it is or what goes on there.

It's called the Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Laboratory. Dr. Karl O. Lange, associate director of the Engineering Experiment Station and head of the lab, says its purpose is simply "to do engineering research."

The laboratory was opened in 1940. At the beginning of World War II, the lab's staff was working on one of its first projects—a small, advanced aircraft engine.

"Of course," Dr. Lange said, "it was just a little engine. Then the War came, and they needed bigger engines, so that was that."

The lab has come a long way since the early days. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration recently awarded the lab a \$500,000 grant to study gravitational effects on human behavior.

"This sounds like big money," Dr. Lange said, "but it is quite conservative when one considers that the data we might supply in ground-based experimentation would cost many millions if it were essential that all the information be obtained by launching test space craft."

Dr. Lange said that this grant was actually an extension of a previous grant of \$181,416 the lab received last year. The initial grant grew out of work done by two engineering graduate stu-

dents.

The scientists will study how much gravitational force a man can stand and how comfortable he is at gravities other than earth's.

Dr. Lange and his research team will depend mostly upon squirrel monkeys in their study of the response to mechanical forces. Several colonies of these long tailed, South American primates are on order for the testing at Wenner-Gren to join those already there.

On hand to direct planning and interpretation of the psychological phases of the project will be Dr. Fogle C. Clark, director of research and research psychologist at Evansville, Ind. State Hospital. Electronic computer techniques will be developed jointly by the experimental psychologists and the engineering experts of the University.

Dr. Lange said some facets of the work will extend into the domains of physics, medical sciences and biochemistry of UK and other institutions.

The machines the scientists use in the gravitation experiments are called centrifuges. They are shaped like a giant spinning top. The animals are placed in the bottom. As the machine rotates, the earth's gravity is simulated at the bottom. Higher gravities are at the top.

The animal is free to move around in the machine and to choose whatever weight he wants. One big drawback, Dr. Lange explained, is that the animals may move to a different gravity to offset motion sickness.

In another centrifuge several couples of males and females have been rotating for three months at a speed simulating the gravity of the planet Jupiter. They have bred.

The purpose of the experiment is to see whether or not the offspring and the parents will prefer Jupiter's weight to earth's weight.

When the scientists find this out, they will try a similar experiment on the monkeys, who

will be able to control their environment through the use of levers and buttons to slow the machine down or speed it up, thereby decreasing or increasing their own weight.

"After the War," Dr. Lange said, "there was very little work to do on the old prop engines. The Jet Age was here."

"We tried to run a jet engine in here once," he smiled. "But they're noisy as all hell, and they put out a lot of soot. The housewives over in Cooperstown didn't like that, so we had to stop."

When Dr. Lange took over the lab, he decided the lab would "phase out of engine work."

"One of the hot problems at that time," he said, "was the fuel tanks of aircraft."

"During the War they had self-sealing tanks. When the enemy shot holes in them, they sealed themselves. But as the ammunition got bigger, the tanks didn't work too well."

"Then (in the early '50's) we got the idea of compartmented fuel tanks. When the money got one part, they didn't get the whole thing."

"The Air Force did a theoretical study of the idea and gave us \$100,000 to build a bunch of them."

This was in 1954. The Air Force never put the compartmented tanks into production because "they changed from gasoline fuel to jet and rocket fuel, which had to be stored differently."

"In the meantime," he continued, "we looked for other work. The biggest aircraft industry in Kentucky is the parachute industry, so we studied parachutes."

"Well, you just can't make a good living in the parachute industry, so we moved on to something else."

About this same time, he said, the U-2 spy planes were being conceived and developed. It was just a matter of time, though,

Continued on Page 5

Incompletes

Wednesday is the last day to remove an incomplete grade from last semester. Unless the dean of the student's college grants extension of time the "I" will be changed to a grade of "E" by the Registrar who will notify the instructor concerned. The grade "I" for graduate students must be removed within one calendar year of the close of the term in which the grade was assigned unless the Dean of the Graduate School grants an extension of time.

Large NASA Grant From Student's Work

The \$500,000 NASA grant the Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Laboratory received is an extension of aid that was appropriated to the lab last year in connection with a student project.

The project was the result of the work done last spring by two mechanical engineering seniors, Ben Broderson, Franklin, and Anthony W. Thomas, Cadiz.

Broderson developed an effective rig in which a mouse caged in a centrifuge could indicate his gravity by tripping an electrical switch.

Then Thomas designed a "hose cone" paraboloid which was coupled with Broderson's work. The finished product was used in the earlier experiments with gravitation.

Improvements have been made continually.

Gravity levels range from one g to three g. At the first level the mouse remains at his earth weight, while his weight is three times as great at three g. The experimenters are trying to uncover which weight the mice prefer.

Testing periods for various aspects of the research stretch from 24 hours to six months. The animals' locations in the gravity field is determined by radiative detection devices.

When the initial aspects of the experiments are completed, temperature control will be introduced. The purpose of this is to find out if a mouse will compromise for a gravity level between its normal weight level in which the temperature is uncomfortably chilly and the three g level in which the temperature is extremely pleasant.

One interesting sidelight is the breeding of mice at the gravity level of Jupiter (2.65 g) to see if

the offspring will prefer Jupiter's or earth's weight.



Outstanding Greek Finalists

The 10 finalists for the Outstanding Greek awards have been announced. The two winners will be announced at the Greek Week banquet next Monday night. The finalists are, front row, from the left, Ann Combs, Vivian Shipley, Martine Noojin

Betsy McKinivan; back row, Keith Hagan, Prentice Smith, Ken Brandenburg, Paul Chelgren, and Larry Lovell. The fifth woman nominee, Gail Houston, was absent when the picture was taken.

Special Program Proposed For Select Students

A University professor is proposing an experimental program of studies designed to elevate the education of a selected group of UK students.

Dr. Ernest McDaniel, professor of education and chief architect of the proposed program, is hopeful that two committees now examining the idea will report favorably on it.

The program would operate this way: About 100 students would be enrolled, and study groups would be limited to about 20 each. Students would not take specific courses but would do work in each of these four areas: biological science, physical science, social science, and the humanities and fine arts.

In each area students would be asked to identify certain problems and questions that interest them, and, with the advice of their instructor, would do independent work to solve the problems. Thus, each student would have a tailor-made course of study—a study plan that would be of specific interest to him.

President John W. Oswald, commenting on the proposed new program, said that UK long has been interested in any plan to provide unusual learning experience for students, as evidenced by the current Honors Program.

"An experimental college, however, would permit us to see how far the usual college student could go under ideal conditions," Dr. Oswald said, adding that "a great deal depends, of course, on the amount of outside financial support we may be able to at-

tract for such a program."

Dr. McDaniel believes that such a system would focus on the ultimate goal of education, which is "to produce a kind of person rather than a 'head full of facts,'" he said.

"The emphasis will be on encouraging inquiry, developing the ability to find significant problems, revealing the intellectual tools used in attacking problems, and in providing practice in using such tools."

From the first year on, students in the program would do more independent work than do students in conventional classes.

In each area-class, students would be encouraged to do their own research rather than to add exclusively with text books and library material, Dr. McDaniel said. The student would, ideally, form his own conclusions "rather than read about the conclusions of others; he would come up with his own answers."

Dr. McDaniel said the program is not original with him. Similar experimental work has been done at other schools, notably at Antioch College in Ohio and at Harvard University.

At Antioch, Dr. McDaniel said, students in an independent work program frequently leave the campus to work on their own, after their project has been approved by the professor. At Harvard, in a freshman seminar, the teacher is not merely a transmit-



DR. ERNEST McDANIEL

ter of knowledge but he becomes involved with students and helps them enlarge their knowledge. Dr. McDaniel said, "There, both the blackboard and the grades are removed from the educational environment."

Although it is difficult to document the value of such programs with facts, testimonials of those who have been involved with them indicate a positive effect of such teaching, Dr. McDaniel said.

Students in the program would be expected to live with others in it, and thereby draw some encouragement and support from each other. Because special classes must be organized, the program would cost about twice as much as would conventional education, Dr. McDaniel said, and observed:

"But modern jet airliners cost more than the Wright brothers' plane."

Evolution Going On In Kentucky Caves

Evolution is still going on in caves, and Kentucky caves are excellent observation posts.

Dr. Thomas C. Barr, a University zoologist, said that caves are excellent for viewing evolution because there is no light, temperature is almost constant, there is no plant life other than some microscopic forms, and foraging for food is difficult.

Dr. Barr recently learned that he has won a \$14,100 National Science Foundation grant to study caves and tiny troglodites (cave-dwelling trechine beetles).

For a number of years, Dr. Barr has been interested chiefly in discovering new species of trechines and classifying them. He plans to learn more about

the evolutionary process by which species are formed with the two-year NSF grant. His laboratories will be Kentucky caves, particularly those in the Pennyroyal plateau.

Dr. Barr believes that about 200 species of cave trechines exist in caves of the eastern United States, with about 65 of them in Kentucky.

The trechines are very pale, eyeless, and wingless.

"There are very few parts of the world in which so many closely related species exist in a geographic area of comparable size," Dr. Barr said.

"The trechine fauna of Kentucky is of critical importance to an understanding of the evolution and distribution of the tribe in North America. Only 14 of the estimated species in the state have been described."

Dr. Barr said that it is not feasible to make useful generalizations about the role of cave isolation in evolution as long as the geographic distributions of the animals have not been established.

This information is used to decide whether an animal ranks as a species or subspecies.

The research will be done under the auspices of UK's Institute of Speleology, which has received \$83,000 worth of grants in the past several years.

Dr. Barr is executive vice president of the National Speleological Society. His experience has put him in great demand as a guest speaker.

Developing Criteria Nurse's Problems, Health Official Says

A U.S. Public Health Service official believes perhaps the biggest problem in nursing is learning to develop criteria for measuring nursing practice.

Dr. Faye G. Abdellah of the Public Health Service Division of Nursing said it is most difficult to answer the question, "What does nursing do to care for an acute, chronic patient?"

Dr. Abdellah, speaking at the UK College of Nursing, said that research in nursing must be interdisciplinary—"it's a team problem."

Another problem which nursing needs to solve, she said, is that of providing more trained nurses who are qualified to do research.

She listed, as an example of research in the field of nursing, a Philadelphia study which showed that nurses at a hospital there were able to save 12 coronary patients in a nine-month period because of their special training in heart cases.

Horizons '64

A talk on "The Soviet University: Life and Students," fifth presentation in the Horizons '64 Series, will be given by Dr. Stanley Zyzniewski, assistant professor of History, at 4 p.m. today in Room 206 of the Student Center. Slides will be shown as illustrations.

Dr. Zyzniewski studied at both the Warsaw University and Moscow University and received his graduate degrees from Harvard University. Before coming to the University in 1960, he taught at the University of Virginia.

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Kernel Women's Page

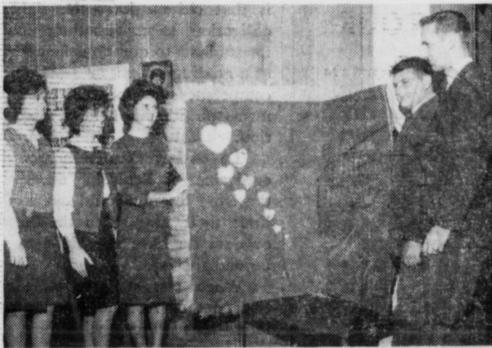
Edited by
Nancy Loughridge



Miss Keeneland!

Betsy Evans is shown receiving the silver bowl denoting her as Miss Keeneland Hall for 1963-64. The bowl is given each year to a girl who is selected

by popular vote in the dorm. The bowl is being presented by Mary Ann Tobin last year's Keeneland Hall president.



The Crescent Club of Lambda Chi Alpha presented the fraternity with a large Valentine at the fraternity's Valentine's Day dance. Shown presenting the card are from the left, Libby Baker, Ann Sheward, and Betsy Carey. The smiling Lambda Chi's are David Kirk and Ernie Medina.

Elections

Delta Zeta

Recently elected officers of Delta Zeta are: Penny Price, president; Betty Pattillo, vice-president in charge of pledge training; Jo Ann Wood, vice-president in charge of membership; Edwina Balstraz, recording secretary; Sally Bush, corresponding secretary; Linda Jeffers, treasurer; Paula Sheneman, historian; Carol Rogers, social chairman; Suzanne Ortynsky, standards chairman; Patsy Cummins, house president; Beverly Rhodes, scholarship chairman; Gloria Nalepa, activities chairman; Kaye Folkers, philanthropic chairman; Jill Gallagher, courtesy chairman; Diane Davis, course of study chairman; Sue Cochran, coordinator Mothers' Clubs; Connie Kinney, public relations chairman.

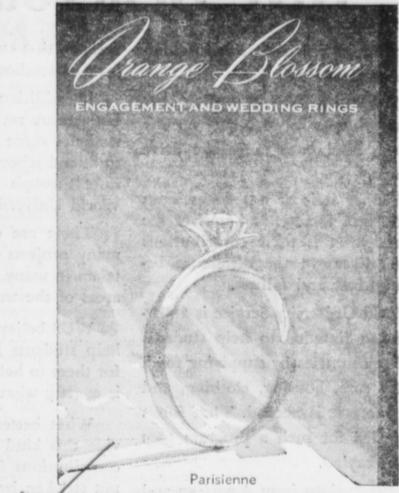
Campus Calendar

- Feb. 18-19—Art and Architecture exhibit, Student Center, Art Gallery.
- Feb. 18—Brotherhood Dinner, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Student Center Ballroom, 6 p.m.
- Feb. 18—Christian Student Fellowship, 6:30-7:30 p.m.
Circle K, Room 115 Student Center, Picture for Kentuckian, officers elected, 7 p.m.
Phi Epsilon Phi, 7:30 p.m., Room 211 Funkhouser.
Phi Eta Sigma, 7 p.m., Room 309 Student Center.



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Give Generously

Again this year the drive is underway to collect funds for World University Service. The committee has worked diligently to plan various activities hoping to make the drive a success.

Whether it is or not depends on the students, faculty, and staff of the University. It is their contributions which will mean the difference between success and failure.

World University Service is an organization founded to help students in other countries by supplying food, medical care, housing, clothing, and food where it is needed. That funds are needed for such a program goes without saying.

Contributions from American and European colleges and universities have made possible hostiles in China so that students will no longer be forced to sleep on the steps of tenement houses.

They have built hospitals for the care of students with tuberculosis in India. They have supplied mimeograph machines to schools in Indo-

nesia so that students may have some form of textbooks.

In addition, at the end of the Hungarian revolt, many Hungarian students come to the United States to attend school. This was made possible through scholarships given by World University Service.

These are only a few of the many projects that WUS has undertaken in many of the poverty-stricken areas of the world.

WUS believes that the best way to help students is to make it possible for them to help themselves. And this is exactly what they have done.

What better way is there to provide this kind of help than through contributions from students in areas not stricken by poverty?

In past years, the University has fallen far short in its contributions to this organization. However, this year the committee has put forth an all-out effort to make the campaign a success.

Therefore, we urge that students, faculty, and staff members give generously to this worthwhile cause.

Birch Society Uses Communist Tactics

The communists have long followed a convenient habit of rewriting history. Facts clearly established and long recognized are twisted, tortured, and turned inside out, until they are made to conform to the tenets of Marxist doctrine.

The John Birch Society here in America, dedicated to the fight against Communism, has not hesitated to imitate some Communist procedures to achieve its purpose. Specifically recommended by *The Blue Book* of the Society are such practices as the formation of front organizations, the concealment of membership lists, and the use of insinuation to destroy reputations while avoiding the libel laws.

Now another official Birch publication, *American Opinion*, provides a prime example of the rewriting of history for propaganda purposes.

The history here is recent, concerning the death of President Kennedy. A 19-page article forces the tragic events of Dallas into the mold of John Birch belief. The purpose is to prove that Kennedy's memory should be "cherished with distaste" by all Americans forever.

The radical right has had some trouble explaining why Mr. Kennedy, whom they charged repeatedly with being a tool of Communism, should have been destroyed as part of what they hold was a Communist conspiracy. Now all is made clear by this fanciful explanation.

Mr. Kennedy, it seems, was liquidated by the Reds because "he was planning to turn American." He had served the Kremlin well, by such alleged acts as a "false invasion" of Cuba that was really designed to strengthen Communism there, and by a "phony embargo" actually planned to cover the arrival of Soviet troops and weapons on the island. Yet, the article informs us, the President had failed to keep up with a Communist

timetable calling for "effective capture of the United States" in 1963. Therefore he was wiped out by an agent of the conspiracy.

The article is signed by a professor of classics at a respected institution of learning. Nevertheless, it is built on distortion, wild surmise, and utter fabrication.

For instance, the charge suddenly appears that Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested for attempting to kill former General Edwin Walker, but was released "through the personal intervention of Robert F. Kennedy." Not one shred of evidence supports any part of that story.

The article rests on rumors of the sort that are whispered by ignorant bigots against people in public life. This material lacks the excuse of ignorance, however. It is white-collar calumny, propagated by people of education and position. It cannot be attributed to a misunderstanding of the facts. It is a willful perversion of the facts, designed to serve a specific purpose.

Some people have been so impressed with the objectives of the John Birch Society that they have been willing to be lenient with its methods. Many such people were embarrassed by the statement of the society's founder, Robert Welch, that former President Eisenhower was "a conscious and dedicated agent of the Communist conspiracy." Now they find Welch greeting as "splendid commentary" an article based on a sick hatred for a President now in his grave.

Some people want to believe such scurrilous attacks on public figures, because they flatter their own blind prejudices. Most Americans, however, will view the *American Opinion* article with the same contempt they accord to Communist distortions of the truth.

—From *The Courier-Journal*

The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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Letters To The Editor

Recreational Society For Law Students

To The Editor:

Of the 57.2 million dollars allotted the University by Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, I propose that an appropriate sum be set aside to finance the formation of a recreational society for law students. That this expense would be of campuswide benefit hardly needs to be said.

At the present time our law students are forced to amuse themselves by pummeling passersby, preferably book-burdened females, with snowballs. Such an unsophisticated pastime is undeniably detrimental to our campus reputation; if we allow this practice to continue, we will lose our status as a student body and perhaps at the same time, lose a few coeds.

Obviously the law students will be in accord with this suggestion. Surely the potential guardians of truth, equality, and justice deplore their present deficiency of recreational facilities as much, or more, than we less vital students.

Being modest and reluctant to exercise their inalienable rights which are in keeping with their code of ethics, the law students have quietly improvised with astounding brilliance



Campus Parable

The Scriptures record that the relationship between the Divine and the Human compares to the trusting relationship between a shepherd and his sheep. Mutual trust! The record of the faithfulness of the Shepherd is clearly stated, but the other's part of the relationship is not so enviable. To turn from trust in the Divine (which shatters the fear of ever really being alone) and to seek trust only in the Human (which can often deepen this fear) is the record of humanity in the Scriptures, and in human history since then. What has been the result of this "putting of the trust in princes?" Disillusion!

The mere physical fact of solitude can never match the fact of true spiritual loneliness. The dual condition of

various forms of amusement.

Now that a feasible plan has been respectfully submitted, I sincerely hope for the welfare of the law students, faculty, University, etc., that the proper and just answer can be found to the law students' dilemma.

S. MARTHA GEGENHEIMER
Junior, Arts and Sciences

Answers Mr. Rothrauff

To The Editor:

At the risk of revealing my puerile assumptions, I would make some observations on Mr. Rothrauff's letter of Feb. 13.

I would hope that some of us qualify as members of a community of scholars, but we are also members of a state university staff—paid of state funds to serve the interests of the people of Kentucky. We are, in short, public servants. A student may fail to meet our standards, but this is hardly equivalent to labeling him "expendable." If there were no students here the taxpayers of Kentucky could hardly justify subsidizing a "closed organization."

It seems entirely appropriate—if we believe in democracy—that the operation of a university reflect democratic principles. One such principle is that citizens have the right (or obligation) to express their doubts—for students to question the adequacy of a grading system, or (shudder) the competency of a teacher to make judgments outside his field of specialization.

To outlaw skepticism would be equivalent to banishing ourselves to the ivory tower. Should our students limit their inquiry to the classics—or does he have the right to peck beyond the ivy?

When our students raise questions, let us recognize our responsibility—let us discuss with them using reason and evidence, and not waive them aside by questioning their right to question.

WILLIAM H. BANKS JR.
Assistant Professor
College of Education

physical aloneness and spiritual communion is not disruptive. This is evident when one is physically apart from a loved one. The spiritual communion between the human and the Divine (a relationship of trust) affords the foundation upon which can be built a useful and rewarding relationship within humanity itself. Integrity and trust can withstand much if the primary allegiance is to this basic relationship.

This relationship of trust between God and man excludes the fear of being alone because it draws us away from a purely individual relationship. (Continued)

THE REV. C. DUDLEY BARSDALE
Canterbury Fellowship

Man In Nature In Man

By SIRYOON CHON

As part of nature, human being obey natural laws. Although the reverse is not true, there exist certain similarities between the way of nature and that of man. To be poetic, stars can be quite human and atoms tolerably romantic.

"Be Lazy" is the first commandment of nature. Nature never resorts to more when less will do. Thus the stars move in a geodesic; that is, they choose the shortest path, taking the longest time. A particle in motion will go on moving forever unless it is checked by external forces. The particle is simply too lazy to stop. This is the famous law of inertia. Interpreted in terms of human behavior, the law of universal laziness states that university students will not study unless teachers harass them with occasional exams.

In this sense industry is a bold defiance against the law of nature. This is the reason why it is so hard to make money. Nature has her way of punishing sinful children, who, challenging the authority of the Holy Writ, are in perpetual motion like American teenagers. Studious students, buzzing businessmen, hysterical women—all those who are alien to the virtue of laziness—end their lives in a mental institution. If a girl smiles early in the morning, chances are that something is wrong with her; it is a crime against the law of laziness to try to manufacture a smile before one o'clock in the

afternoon. Nature grins with profound wisdom that those who are in a hurry are not quite civilized.

"Seek Security" is the second commandment of nature. An acrobat can walk on a tight rope over the cesspool, but he would rather sit on the ground because it is safer. Similarly, Miss Electrons in an atom become wanton and excited occasionally, but always return to the ground state in order to hang around in the tuxedos of Mr. Protons. In the community of atoms, there is such a thing as a spinster electron which flirts with a bachelor proton of neighboring tribes and gets married, bringing security to the atomic society. This phenomenon is called a chemical reaction.

A girl at 20 is very much like an excited electron. She chases a boy and seeks security in the form of marriage. Politicians seek security in Washington; businessmen seek in Wall Street. This tendency to be safe is so entrenched in nature that politics means the same thing as the victory of the conservatives.

It is a good thing to have a stable society, but we need a Kennedy along with a Goldwater lest it should stagnate. To insure progress, we have to have erring children such as Buddha, who preferred nirvana to princehood; Bruno, who was burned at the stake defending his beliefs; and Madame Curie, who probably loved her test tube more than her husband.

The same is true of the atomic world. Noble elements such as helium and neon are very aris-

ocratic, and the electrons in these atoms are so tightly bound to the protons in their eternal conjugal bliss that they don't mix up with other atomic tribes. If all electrons were to be so virtuous as those in a neon atom, then it would be impossible to form compounds of any kind. There would be no flowers, no birds, and no readers and writer of this article. It is those gypsy electrons of questionable virtue, who flirt with protons of other tribes, elope, and give rise to all kinds of compounds, that cause the wonders of nature. Clearly, nature honors a genius by the usefulness of an immoral electron. Cassanova has his place in history.

To complete the picture of the physical world, let us take a look at court etiquette in a nuclear palace. A nucleus, the headquarters of an atom, resembles an ancient Persian court. There are eunuchs, called neutrons, and the honor guards, entirely made of Mr. Protons. Women are not allowed to hold any office, and electrons only circle around the palace to get a glimpse of their lovers. Now arises a serious problem. By nature, two of the same sex cannot get along well. Protons repel protons, and electrons do the same, probably more violently.

But, like it or not, protons and neutrons are packed in a nucleus like sardines in a can, and they must maintain peace by hooks and by crooks. They do it by crooks—the court etiquette demands mutual respect among themselves. Not only do they abide by the regulation remark-

ably well but they attract one another. To put it in a different language, protons and neutrons, become homosexual under the pressure of necessity. Had the British public known how nature behaved, they would have ignored the case of Oscar Wilde, that trampled genius and the victim of human ignorance. But like a men's dormitory, a nucleus limits the number of residents. If it has too many, as in the case of uranium and radium, protons inside fight each other so slowly. This phenomenon is called viciously that it disintegrates slowly. This phenomenon is called nuclear decay or radioactivity.

We have seen how atoms are human and human beings are atomlike. Although it is a grim scientific heresy to try to describe the laws of nature with models and analogies, it serves a useful purpose in bringing men closer to the bosom of nature. Knowledge is power, but only wisdom is freedom. If knowledge is ever to contribute to human happiness, it must be transformed into wisdom first.



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Wenner-Gren: 'To Do Research'

Continued from Page 1

before the Russians would develop anti-aircraft weapons to down the high-flying planes.

The obvious idea, then, was to use low-flying planes. "We had the planes that would take the turbulence at low altitudes. The problem was the man in the plane—he would be thrown around something fearful."

So the Wenner-Gren lab started working on the problem of vibrations in 1951. The Air Force awarded the lab a \$262,000 study grant. The studies included:

- ▶ The measurement of blood flow in the body during vibrations;
- ▶ The effects of vibrations upon vision;
- ▶ The effects of vibration on patella reflex;
- ▶ Internal pressure measurements during vibrations;
- ▶ Body deformation;
- ▶ And equilibrium.

The lab staff is still working with the "shake table," an ordinary table that can be vibrated at almost any speed.

As the subject is being jerked around on the table, sensitive instruments recording his reactions internally and externally.

"Only a few people can fly it on the shake table, especially at five to seven cycles per second," Dr. Lange told a Kernel reporter in May, 1962. "However, Col. John T. Glenn and the members of the 'Friendship 7' crew could."

"All of the prospective astronauts selected were subjected to the vibrations right here," he said.

"We've researched in rocketry, but we've never played with real rockets. We always use simulated conditions. We don't have the space here to fool with the rockets themselves."

The lab was the scene of important Air Force studies in 1959. In September of that year four chimpanzees arrived here to undergo training for a space shot.

Two other chimps had been in training here since late June. One of them died in early September of illness.

The four new chimps were Paleface, Vinegar, Long Ears, and Roscoe. Dr. Lange had some tales to tell about his former students.

"We had A-students and we had some B-students," he recalled. "Double Ugly (one of the original chimps) was a smart one. He figured he could work if he had to, but if he didn't, he certainly wouldn't work."

"If he had to work, he wanted to see what he could get out of it. When he got out of his space chair, we used to give him an orange or a banana."

"Once we ran out of fruit, He was really mad when he found out. Four of us tried to grab him and put him back in his cage, but he made hash out of us."

"Big ears was our best student. He was all A's. He had a daily routine. He'd open his own cage and get on the scale and try to weigh himself."

"He never learned how, but he tried every day to work the scales."

"He used to get in his space chair and try to fasten the straps himself. He'd work his schedule as fast as he could."

"He always used to try to get away from us though. We used to have a steam pipe up there," Dr. Lange said, pointing to the ceiling. "He'd climb up there and sneer down at us until we found he didn't like water."

"One day we took a garden hose and gave him a good shower. That happened once. From then on, when we reached for the garden hose, he'd jump off the pipe and get back in his cage."

The chimps trained here were never sent up, however. "They had space for 50 pounds of ape, but the rocket program had fallen a little behind. By the time the rocket was ready, our chimps weighed 75 pounds."

And then there's the story of the pig.

"We were experimenting with the shake table," Dr. Lange said. "We were using a pig because she was small and we didn't want to cut off a lot of hair on a dog or something."

"She was the prettiest little thing you ever saw. She got a bath everyday. She was everybody's pet."

"When we got her, she weighed 70 pounds, and pretty soon she weighed 150 pounds."

"Well, in order to put the pig on the table, we had holding de-

vises and she had outgrown them. So we decided it was cheaper to get a new pig than a new table."

"We figured the best use for her was to barbecue her and eat her, so that's what we did. She was delicious."

Outlining the purposes of the lab, Dr. Lange said the work is "basic science; we get information as a background for work with spaceships."

In 1962 Dr. Lange told a Kernel reporter that the lab had three major goals:

- ▶ It permits graduate students to get instruction in work with modern equipment. This in turn benefits the University and the Air Force.
- ▶ It aids in space research.
- ▶ In its wider applications, it will further knowledge in medicine and general public health.

The laboratory itself is a maze of intricate instruments and strange, interesting apparatus. Besides the "shake table," the lab has a sub-critical nuclear reactor, animal cages, and a gravitation machine.

The animal cages are the homes of a number of small squirrel monkeys, white rats, and mice. All these animals are used in the gravitation experiments.

Another machine in the lab is designed to simulate the physical conditions of an atomic explosion. This is done by a piston arrangement.

The subject is placed inside the long tube and air is pushed through his lungs and out again. This simulates the shock of an atomic blast. So far, no humans have been used.

Dr. Lange said that a lot of animals are used in the experiments.

The reasons for this are obvious. If the animal lives, it's probably okay for humans. If the animal dies, it's probably dangerous for humans.

Dr. Lange expressed an intense interest in the future. He said that a lot of the things in the Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Laboratory may some put into practical application but he emphasized that now it's still just basic theory.

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How Accurate Are College Ratings Past Performances Show Fallability Of Polls

The basketball rating polls of NCAA teams exist only to be read and enjoyed. They are by no means a valid appraisal of the strengths and weaknesses of the listed teams.

The polls' main weakness is the fact that the coaches and writers who rank the teams have seen only a few of them play. Accuracy in the polls is further distorted by the grudges and biases each coach and journalist holds toward certain teams or coaches.

In 1958 Kentucky was not even listed in the top ten; Kentucky won the NCAA tournament that year. In 1961 and 1962 Ohio State finished atop the AP (writers) and UPI (coaches) polls; Cincinnati won the national tournament both years.

March 22, 1963 found Cincinnati ranked No. 1 in the nation; March 23, 1963 Loyola of Chicago took the NCAA championship 60-58 over Cincinnati. Right now, UCLA perches precariously atop both polls.

In an attempt to presage the new NCAA Basketball Tournament champion, let's look at the 1963-64 records of the five top-rated cage teams UCLA, Michigan, Kentucky, Duke, and Davidson.

UCLA carries a 21-0 record and the No. 1 ranking into the final three weeks of regular-season play. The Bruins' record is misleading, because they have played only a few good teams.

They played their two most formidable opponents, Michigan and Illinois, in the December Los Angeles Classic tournament. They beat Michigan 98-60 and Illinois fell 83-79. Since then UCLA has run hot and cold against weak West Coast opposition.

UCLA's unexacting schedule and the pressure of an unbeaten season will definitely tell on the Bruins when they face the rigors of the NCAA tournament.

Michigan, which was stomped by UCLA, has height, speed, and —three sophomores on the starting five. Granted, one soph, Gazzie Russell, is All-American caliber, but UCLA pressed him, and,

because he is a sophomore, he made numerous floor errors.

Michigan also regards defense in a typically Big Ten way; a necessary evil. Opponents have averaged 75.8 points a game against the Wolverines. It is said that defense wins on the Saturday night of the finals.

Michigan's schedule included Duke, NYU, and UCLA prior to the bloody battle that is the Big Ten conference race. If they finish their killer slate on their feet rather than in the school infirmary, the Wolverines will be the choice of many to take it all.

Kentucky lacks height. What it does have is STH (Rupp's zone, not a disease), whizbang passing, and a high-powered offense. Kentucky's only two losses, to Georgia Tech and Vanderbilt, came at the end of a tiring, week-long road trip.

Since then they have rolled through a demanding SEC schedule which should prepare Rupp's boys for the March tournament.

Duke has two 6-foot-10 lads on the front line with Jeff Mullins, and the Blue Devils have been rolling since December. Sporting a 17-3 record, they have lost to Michigan, Kentucky, and Vanderbilt. Last Saturday Duke caught Davidson in Durham, N.C. and beat them 82-75, serving notice that they will be ready for NCAA tournament play after they win the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament.

Lately, Davidson has shown a propensity toward losing. It had better stop soon, because Davidson has to win its own Southern Conference Tournament to reach the national tournament. Davidson has played a powder-puff schedule, except for Duke and West Virginia.

West Virginia has beaten Davidson, and Davidson has beaten West Virginia this season. They will probably hook up again in the conference tournament. Even if Davidson does get by West Virginia, the boys from Davidson don't look like national champs.

Michigan and Kentucky will probably meet in the Midwest Regionals at Minneapolis on March 14. That game should provide the 1964 champion of college basketball.



TV Plans Are Still Indefinite

Can the Wildcats Make It 1964?

The UK-Auburn and Georgia Tech-Vandy games may or may not be televised in Lexington as planned.

Harold Easley of Pieratt's ApplianceLand, who has been campaigning for several weeks for the \$4,000 necessary to televise the games, announced Monday that the fund is still \$600 short with Wednesday's deadline approaching.

Mr. Easley said that he had virtually no help from the University.

"I have not been able to earmark a single donation as being from a student," he said.

The deadline for the contract is noon Wednesday.

Mr. Easley said that a collection box has been placed in Wildcat Bowling Lanes "in hopes that some of the students will support this service."

The Auburn game is this Saturday, and the Tech-Vandy match comes up Feb. 29.

103 Pounds Of Desire Makes McCurdy Big Rider

He's only 5-feet-1 and 103 pounds but he handles a half-ton thoroughbred about as easily as he once toted a 40-pound golf bag as a caddie around his native Atlantic City.

He has the makings of a great jockey, this thick-lipped Bobby McCurdy who has been winning races hardly more than a year. He lost with his last four mounts at Garden State, 54 miles from his home, but all this pleasant Negro apprentice did during the fall meeting at Cherry Hill, N.J., was lead some of the nation's best jockeys.

Regarded as the best Negro rider since the days of the great Isaac Murphy, who won three Kentucky Derbies, 22-year-old McCurdy won 30 races in 26 days. And among his rides were 23 seconds and 20 thirds.

On the final day against the Willie Shoemakers, Bill Hartacks and Steve Brooks' he won two races, got a 25 to 1 shot home second and another outsider to finish third. Seventy-three of his 174 mounts finished in the money at Garden.

McCurdy, who is under contract to owner-trainer George S. Howell of Tourelay Farm, headed for Aqueduct as soon as Garden closed. And his future plans will take him to Florida this winter for the Tropical and Hialeah meetings.

If he does as well there as he did on the New Jersey circuit you will be seeing him in stakes races soon after Feb. 18 when he loses his five-pound apprentice allowance.

Because he carries a "bug" or "asterisk," horses he rides take to the post five pounds less than assigned.

McCurdy was the leading ap-

prentice rider at four Jersey meetings. He wanted to ride since he was 12. Says McCurdy:

"There haven't been many Negro jocks, but I've been treated so well that I don't even think about it. As long as you tend to your business and do your best I don't think there will be any color barrier.

"I've wanted to be around horses since I was a little boy. My mother used to take me for walks on the boardwalk and I'd see horses on the beach. When I was old enough to navigate for myself I found the barns and I've mucked stalls and rubbed horses since I was 12.

"I mind my Ps and Qs all the time because I want to be a good jockey. A lot of people are depending on me. For one straight year, when I was 19, I went to bed every night at 8 o'clock because I wanted to make it so badly.

"I go over the films of my races to see if I can learn from my mistakes. I don't gamble and live on the \$51 a week my contract employer pays me. The purse money I earn goes into the bank.

"I know the good horses will come to me if I quality for them."

Bobby McCurdy has qualified. He's been getting the horses out of the gate regularly since he won with Chocolate Eclair on Oct. 25, 1962. In fact, on Nov. 9 when Garden State closed he counted 105 winners in one year plus two weeks.

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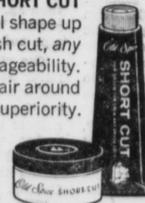
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We're Goin' To Kansas C

Three Cadillacs, House, Bus— That Best Describes Cassius

Olympians To Play At Coliseum

LOUISVILLE (AP)—Cassius Marcellus Clay, who is 22, owns three Cadillacs, a bus and an expensive house.

He has another luxury house for his use, rent free, in Florida. He's generous to his family and is considered "a soft touch for a buck" by some members of the entourage that usually surrounds such a celebrity.

It's taken the Negro boxer nearly four years to come this far, and he still isn't really wealthy. But he's on the threshold of big money, and it's strictly in spite of himself.

"Cassius hasn't had the time or the inclination for a hard course in economics," said Gordon Davidson, an attorney and business manager for the syndicate of 11 businessmen who put the young Clay under a unique contract in 1960.

"We always try to do what's best for the boy. It's been an arm-twisting affair at times, but he's solvent," said Davidson.

Davidson swooled around in his chair, pulled a folder from a file, and began reviewing Clay's balance sheet. It was started after Clay won the Olympic light-heavyweight crown.

The syndicate, all Louisville men but one, and all wealthy, put up \$2,800 apiece. It wasn't entirely altruistic, but a main purpose was to help a promising

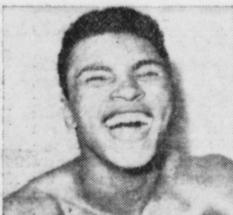


SONNY LISTON
Champion

Louisville boy avoid the financial chaos a lot of other prizefighters have gotten into.

With their original \$30,800, the business group paid Clay a \$10,000 bonus when he turned professional and underwrote the first costs of training and promotion.

They pick up the tab for all



CASSIUS CLAY
Rich Challenger

training expenses, provide Clay with the year-round home in Florida, and share his income on a 50-50 basis. Next October, this will be changed to 60-40 in Clay's favor.

Many of the disagreements between Clay and his backers have centered around the trust fund they set up for their protegee. The trust gets 15 percent of Clay's earnings after taxes, an arrangement Clay never has liked.

"He wants to have his money where he can see it," Davidson explained. "If he earns it today, he feels he should be paid today. Several times he's asked for it and been turned down."

He fully retires from the ring, the trust can't be touched until Clay reaches 35 or permanently retires from the ring, whichever occurs first. By Davidson's calculations, the fund now contains \$10,000 tax-free dollars invested in stocks and bonds.

The attorney smiled when he mentioned taxes. "We don't owe Uncle Sam one penny. That seems to be a rarity in the fight game, where so many of these men seem bent on financial self destruction."

He recalled that Joe Louis, among others, had his troubles with the Internal Revenue Service and added: "Cassius has been fortunate in having an unusual combination watch over him like a son. We may have been too

lenient with him at times." Davidson estimated that Clay has nearly \$25,000 tied up "in his greatest weakness — autos. Girls never have been a problem with him. He's too interested in his career and we feel that he's rejuvenated boxing."

As for family and friends, "Cassius is extremely liberal with both. He's been most considerate, perhaps to a fault. He even pays part of the expenses of two or three people who move around with him." Cassius' parents and brother, Rudy, live in the home he bought here, and one or more of the Cadillacs are usually at their disposal.

Although Davidson is recognized as a financial expert, not all of his suggestions are accepted. "Cassius has a great interest in real estate yet he won't buy any."

"Recently I told him he could put \$50,000 down on an apartment building and mortgage the remainder."

The idea was rejected because Clay felt the "money would be going to the bank and not to him."

Clay's ring history, 19 consecutive victories, have helped increase his income from other sources such as movies, television and record albums.

In 1960 his share of the project, exclusive of taxes and the 15 percent trust fund cut, was \$12,000. One year later it was \$13,893. In 1962 he made \$41,000 and last year soared to \$85,000.

His sponsors also have profited, but Davidson said that not all of them "would do it over again. They have misgivings."

What about the championship bout with Sonny Liston in Miami on Feb. 25?

Davidson jotted a few figures on a piece of paper, totaled them and said: "It's my guess that Cassius will take home at least \$100,000."

"That's enough to make him financially secure for life—if he will listen to us."

KANSAS CITY (AP) — Plans to provide its top basketball talent for the 1964 Olympic games at Tokyo next October were announced Saturday by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The NCAA will be permitted to enter 36 players in the Olympic basketball trials at St. John's University in Jamaica, N. Y., April 2-24.

Six of the players will come from the NCAA championship team, which will be crowned here March 21. The remaining players will be chosen from the entire NCAA membership by a committee from the National Association of Basketball Coaches. The selection will be made March 22 and the players will assemble at the University of Kentucky March 23 to begin training. The national champions will train on their home campus.

The all-star aggregation will be divided into three 10-man teams, red, white and blue. Each will play two exhibition games. March 26, the red will play the NCAA champion at Evansville, Ind., while the white team meets the blue at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The following Saturday, March 28, the red team will play the white team at Lexington, and the NCAA champion will host the blue team.

At the end of the week's practice, the all-star entourage will be divided into two 12-man teams, with the remaining six members combining with the six top players from the championship team to form a third 12-man team. The three will then go to St. John's for the trials. Also taking part will be two A.A.U. teams, two from the Armed Forces, and one from the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics.

Field Goal Record

Dick VanRaaphorst of Ohio set a Big Ten record when he kicked a 49-yard field goal against Illinois this season.

Tracksters Set Mile Relay Mark

The University mile relay team ran a record time of 3:25.9 at the conference's annual indoor meet at Montgomery this past weekend.

UK beat out both the defending indoor and the defending outdoor champions in the mile relay run on what Coach Bob Johnson termed an extremely slow track."

Kentucky finished sixth overall

with 10 points at the meet which Tennessee won with a 41 point total.

UK's team, composed of Bill Arthur, John Knappe, Jim Gallagher, and John Cox, topped the old SEC record of 3:31.1, held by Florida, by more than five seconds, and also topped the Montgomery Coliseum record of 3:27.3 set by Florida State.

UK's total of ten points came from the mile relay win (5), Arthur's third place in the 600-yard run (2), Knappe's third in the 100-yard run (2), and Walt Maguire's fourth place in the 60-yard high hurdles (1).

Auburn placed second in the meet with 28 points, followed by LSU with 16, Florida with 15, Mississippi's 11, UK, Alabama with 4, and Georgia Tech with 1.

The team is idle this weekend before traveling to Louisville in two weeks for the NCAA Indoor Championships.

WUS

World University Service will sponsor a Progressive Supper at 5:30 p.m. Thursday beginning at the Wesley Foundation. Tickets are \$1.00 for a three course meal. Reservation must be made by Wednesday evening at the YMCA office, extension 2309.

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Jack Winter

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Seminar Series Slated

A series of seminars open to engineers, architects, municipal officials and other persons interested in building code requirements is slated at the University, it was announced Sunday by David K. Blythe, chairman of the UK Department of Civil Engineering.

The main subject of the sessions will be the recently revised

sections of "Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete of the American Concrete Institute."

Each two-hour seminar will be held in Room 206 of Anderson Hall starting at 7:30 o'clock on six consecutive Monday nights. The first will be held tomorrow night.

Prof. Blythe terms the code "a most significant document," pointing out that it is frequently referred to—and sometime cited in its entirety—by engineers en-

gaged in the preparation of municipal building codes. He adds that the broadest revision to date, completed by the ACI in 1963, deals largely with new structural design procedures.

A copy will be provided for those attending the seminars. No fee will be charged.

Some of the topics to be discussed are working stress design, ultimate strength design, two-way slabs and footings, working strength design of columns and ultimate strength design of columns.

Structural engineers of the Portland Cement Association who will conduct classes are A. F. Campbell, Louisville; K. L. Guthrie, Indianapolis, and D. E. Hoefel, Cincinnati.

'64 Plates

Automobile owners are advised to buy their 1964 license plates as soon as possible to avoid the last-minute rush Feb. 29. March 1 is the deadline for placing new plates on motor vehicles. They are on sale in all county clerks' offices.

CLASSIFIED

WANTED

WANTED—Someone to care for small child Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10:30 a.m. for about 1½ hours. Call 266-1533. 18F2t

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FOUND—Bunch of keys close to ATO House. Call at Room 113, Journalism Bldg. and identify. It

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LOST—Tattered white notebook-address book. If found, please call Eve at 254-2488. 18F2t

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Poetry Reading

The Fine Arts Festival will have an original poetry reading hour from 4 to 5 this afternoon in Room 206 of the Student Center. Joe Survant, Louise Lewter, Joe Nickell, John Jones, Ron Rosenstiel, and Devon Moore will read their poems.

Outside Work

Ten percent of NASA's experimental work in space sciences is done by NASA personnel. The other 90 percent is done by scientists in universities and industry.

Placement Service Announces Interviews

Mrs. Katherine Kemper, director of the University Placement Service, announces the following interviews for the remainder of this week.

FEB. 19-20

Linde Division Union Carbide Corp.—Chemical, civil engineering at B.S. level; electrical, mechanical, metallurgical engineering at B.S., M.S. levels. (Juniors, seniors, graduate students interested in summer employment see placement director.)

FEB. 20

Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co.—Accounting; chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical engineering. Citizenship required.

Coast and Geodetic Survey—Mathematics, physics at all degree levels; civil, electrical, mechanical engineering at B.S., M.S. levels. Citizenship required.

El Rancho Unified School District, Pico Rivera, Calif.—Teachers in all fields.

Humble Oil and Refining Co.—Accounting, business administration, business management, economics, marketing, merchandising, sales; MBA graduates; chemical, mechanical engineering for marketing and sales management. Citizenship required.

Naval Ammunition Depot—Physics at B.S., M. S. levels; electrical, mechanical, industrial engineering at B.S., M.S. levels. Will interview women. Citizenship required.

Price Waterhouse and Co.—Accounting. Citizenship required.
Roanoke County, Va. Schools—Teachers in all fields and at all levels.

Rural Electrification Administration—Electrical engineering at B.S. level. (Opening in Washington, D. C. for mechanical engineering in electric program in power generation). Citizenship required.

Sperry Phoenix Co.—Electrical, mechanical engineering at B.S., M.S. levels. Citizenship required.

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Allied Chemical Corp.—Chemistry at B.S., M.S. levels; chemical, mechanical engineering at B.S. level. Citizenship required.

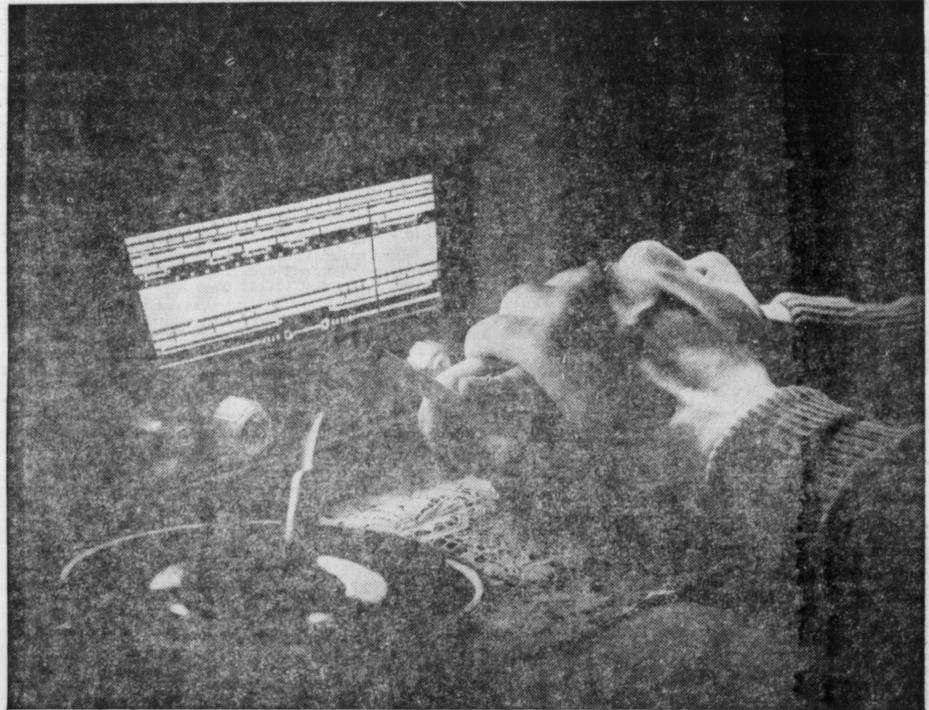
Hallmark Cards, Inc.—Advertising, business administration, business management, economics, general business, marketing, merchandising, sales for general business and sales. May graduates.

Jefferson Union School District, Santa Clara, Calif.—Teachers of kindergarten, elementary grades; language arts core; mathematics-science core; self-contained 7th-8th grades; mentally retarded; girls physical education; elementary instrumental music; 7th-8th orchestra, band; 7th-8th vocal music; 7th-8th art; 7th-8th home economics; elementary principals.

State Farm Insurance Companies—Sociology, education, accounting, business administration, business management, economics, general business, personnel management for training program, general business, claim representative positions. Citizenship required.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.—Electrical engineering at B.S. level. May graduates. (Will not interview men with military obligation.)

Union Carbide Corp., Carbon Products Division (National Carbon)—Chemistry, physics at B.S., M.S. levels; chemical, civil, elec-



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