

The Magical Mystery House



THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Thursday, July 10, 1969

University of Kentucky, Lexington

Vol. LX, No. 144

Fulbright Opposes ABM In Senate

"The United States is threatened with a form of bankruptcy." This is what Senator J. W. Fulbright told the Senate when he spoke during debate on the "Safeguard" Anti-Ballistic Missile System, which he opposes.

"It is the effort by some members of the senate to reassert some control over the Pentagon," he stated.

"I think it is a great phenomenon—two countries, the United States and Russia—unable to stop expenditure of funds

that in this country total 80 billion billion dollars," Fulbright declared.

The richest nation in the world, he said, was threatened because of the spending for weapons. "What I'm getting at," he said, "is why these two countries act like such damn fools. We really don't make any serious effort to understand ourselves or the Russians when it comes to a program like we are discussing today."

Fulbright's speech came as

senators on both sides of the debate disagreed on what effect deployment of the safeguard system might have on forthcoming arms-limitation talks with the Russians.

Democrat Henry Jackson of Washington said a decision to go ahead with the ABM would help the US in the arms conference.

Kentucky's John Sherman Cooper said he doubts the arms talks would be influenced greatly by a vote to deploy the missile defense system in the early 1970's.

Office Tower To Be Completed (Hopefully) By November 23

By WYLMA SKEAN

The new General Classroom Office Building on campus is well on its way to completion. The 19 story building designed by the Jones-Romanowitz Architectural firm has November as its official completion date. The ability to occupy the building by this date depends mainly on the fulfillment of contracts with the cooling plant, electric service, building and electric substations.

Of the two sections which make up the building one is to be a classroom building, the other an office building. The only connection between these two sections will be through the basement. The dimensions of the classroom building are 172 by 227 feet, while the office "tower" has 139 by 99 feet as its dimensions. The lower, classroom building

is believed to be the largest single classroom building in the United States. The first floor of this lower building will contain two large and four small auditoriums. The second floor will contain all classrooms while the third floor has, in addition to its lecture rooms, four language labs. Two of these are eighty station labs; the other two are twenty-five station labs. All classrooms have provisions for television equipment.

In the "tower" building there will be six seminar rooms on the first floor with a mezzanine serving as a waiting area. The other floors will contain offices around their perimeters, while seminar rooms (most having accompanying kitchen) will fill central part of the floor.

The eighteenth floor will be the site of the Board of Trustees' meeting rooms, a kitchen, and a

lounge on the north side. It is hoped to be the "showplace" of the building and will contain elaborate furnishings.

The nineteenth floor will house machinery and equipment.

Six elevators traveling at approximately 500 feet per minute will accommodate the approximate 1,000 people who will occupy the "tower". In this building's offices will be various deans and faculty members.

In the basement of the structure will be mechanical equipment, service areas and a Post Office.

Outside, a terrace will be built around the building. The Patterson statue will be uncrated and a large fountain will be placed on the southern side of the building when the \$12,250,000 structure is completed.

Monday Was Moving Day ...

By GEORGE BROOKS

This is a magical house of sorts that sits on a hill near the Lexington Theological Seminary. You were probably fooled by the sign above the stairs which calls this home, (it was a women's cooperative home for the past 12 years) "Weldon House." Because its not that at all.

"When I found out accidentally on Monday that they were closing our house and moving all our furniture, stored clothes, the washing machine, the piano, the whole works who knows where, I decided I better go over and rescue my belongings. It was crazy. They were moving this psychology project in faster than they were moving our possessions out. The maintenance men were in such a hurry that they took drawers and dumped the contents in the bottom of a closet. It really humored me the next day when one of the "new" occupants asked me if that was the way the girls lived in the house. I still haven't received a letter telling me that the University closed our house. But its closed, closed to Weldon house girls that is," said one Weldon house coed.

"In April," said Dr. Stuart Forth, Acting Vice President for Student Affairs, we became very alarmed when we got reports from Safety and Security. Weldon House needed new wiring and other repairs for a total of \$17,600. It was an unsafe place, obviously for the girls to live, sleep, cook, and use appliances.

"Most of the girls that lived in Weldon House couldn't have made it through school if it were not for the fact that we could make ends meet by being cooperative. In fact a lot of the girls live in houses a lot worse than Weldon House. To all of us it was a lovely place to live. I just wish the University had told us of this desperate need for repairs when we were living there. Then, we could have attempted to seek donations, maybe even from Irma Weldon, who I have been told, once offered to donate half the cost of a new cooperative house," said a Weldon House coed.

An interview with Dr. Stuart Forth yesterday revealed that although the house has not been officially released, the house can-

not be counted on to be reopened. One of the reports (supposedly from Dean of Students Jack Hall) suggested the house be dropped as a residence for girls because the cost of work on the house would not be worth their return from the house in the future.

One would ask, at this point, why the moving was so sudden a thing with two months notice? Dr. Joseph Finny, now conducting his research project in Weldon House, referred to it as a snafu. "We hadn't been told we would have to move until Friday at quitting time. The girls weren't told of it until Monday morning while workers were already moving furniture. Dr. Forth answered simply by saying, "I goofed."

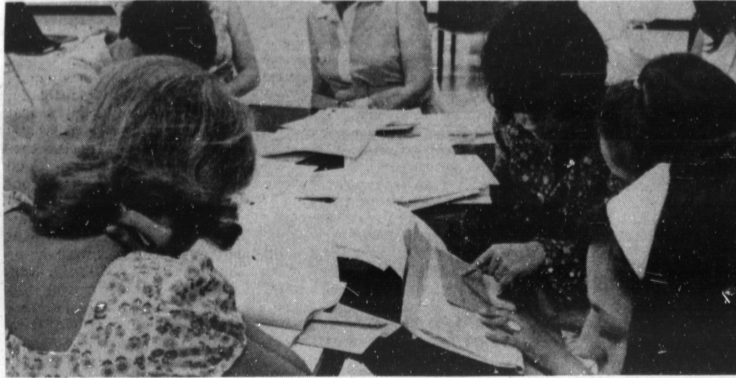
As for the University's philosophy or feelings for the cooperative houses, Dr. Forth could not say. However, he felt that personally he would like to see Hamilton House (a girl's cooperative house also owned by UK and, the only one left) and Weldon House flourish. "I personally would like to see more living units like this," Forth said.

"There is still a chance that the University will decide to make the necessary repairs . . . we will be meeting soon to discuss the possibility. In the meantime, however, the new occupants are aware that they are not permanent residents of the house as of yet, in fact, they know that they could be moved out at the end of the summer," Forth declared.

Dr. Finny and Dr. Dwight Auvenshyn, who are involved in research dealing with the "Interpretation of Psychological tests by computer, a project funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, expect to complete their work in September of 1970. "Move out at the end of the summer," said Dr. Finny? No one said anything about this not being a perma-

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1

Freshmen orientation is taking place during the summer and wouldn't you know you would have to come here during the hottest week of the year!



Community College Work

By MAC RHEA

The Community College system of Kentucky was formally set up by the University Board of Trustees in January of 1964. In a Statement of policy in the January meeting of that year, The Executive Committee stated in part, "the community colleges and centers have roles aligned both with the educational and cultural contributions to be made to the citizens of the communities in which they are located." Thus, the college for the community and its citizens, both young and old came into being.

The purpose of the Community College is three-fold. It should provide the first two years of work leading to a baccalaureate degree, transferrable to an 'institution of higher learning.' It should provide two-year non-baccalaureate programs leading to associate degrees or appropriate certificates in semi-professional and technical areas. And it should provide programs of adult education and services oriented to community interests, both vocational and cultural.

In the completion of these rounds, the system has proved more than adept. In the area of technical education, all colleges have over one-fifth of their enrollment working towards degrees ranging from forestry to electroencephlogram technology; and in most colleges large and successful classes of adults courses ranging from landscaping to the new morality.

Just what is the relationship

between the community college and the University proper. Symetricly, the Board of Trustees acts as a ruling body for both systems. Professors must be cleared through the departmental heads here at the University. Textbooks and course syllabi are identical to the lower division of the Lexington campus. For these reasons, transfer from the community college to the main campus is relatively simple. Problems, when they arise, result from the student at the community college level taking technical courses unacceptable towards the attainment of a baccalaureate degree.

Thus, both in relation and responsibility the Community College favorably acts out its role. Concerned with educating the student it does, just that, while at the same time expanding and increasing the cultural involvement of the parent community.

Grad Students Meet

Drugs, Marxism, warfare, contemporary issues, Cuba, reforming education, Black history, social values, and violence and nonviolence, were some of the suggested titles for courses to be offered at UK but not by UK. The possibility of having these and other courses within the framework of a Free University was discussed Wednesday night at the first summer meeting of the Graduate Student Association.

Also discussed was the possibility of starting a grievance committee where a graduate student could come if he had difficulty with a professor, or if he felt that the professor was ineffective or unable to get across. The committee could then go to the professor and discuss the particular problem with him.

Plans were made for a picnic this Saturday at Adena Park at 1:00, and for a "float outing" the weekend of the 19th, Herlington Lake. For more details or to make reservations call Kathy Shelton, ex. 77383 or Stan Mitchell, 277-8748.

Members of the Graduate Student Association meet every Friday afternoon after 4:00 at Shu's, 919 South Limestone Street.

The next meeting will be held

on July 23, 7:30 p.m. in Room 245 Chemistry-Physics Building.

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The following resolution of the summer cabinet of the UK Student Government was passed unanimously July 2.

WHEREAS Dean of Students, Jack Hall, in a speech to the Breakfast Optimist Club on Tuesday, July 1, 1969, presented opinions which displayed an unbelievable unawareness of the nature of student grievances and student unrest; and

WHEREAS we feel that it is our duty to publicly expose views which give the community false ideas about the University; THEREFORE, we request that the Student Affairs Office personnel, in the future, (1) investigate more fully the causes and nature of student problems, and (2) use greater discretion in criticizing University students, faculty, and administrators.

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Tiny Sikkim Receives First Official Economic Map

The first modern physical-economic map of the remote Himalayan Kingdom of Sikkim has been produced by Dr. P. P. Karan, chairman of the University of Kentucky Department of Geography.

Published this summer by the Association of American Geo-

graphers, the map will be used in the planning of Sikkim's development program, according to Dr. Karan, who undertook research for the map in 1964 at the request of the Sikkim government. Dr. Karan published a map of Bhutan in 1966.

Based on four years' research

at UK and several field trips by Prof. Karan and a group of student assistants, the map already has been adopted as the official national map of Sikkim.

Preparation of the Sikkim map raised distinct cartographic problems, since so little was known about the geography of the country. Since vast areas had never been chartered, Dr. Karan said, he and his party had to collect data in the field.

"Often, adjoining areas were chartered by conflicting sources, so we had to reconcile divergent information relating to a single location through reconnaissance," he added.

A major problem was spelling native Sikkimese place names in English. The king of Sikkim aided Dr. Karan in developing standard English spelling of the place-names, mountains, lakes, and rivers.

Dr. Karan and the king were assisted by local chiefs of the various valleys and regions who were summoned by the king to the palace by radio—the only way they can be rapidly reached. The journey-on foot—from their

remote mountain valleys to Gangtok often took the chiefs two to three weeks. The chiefs accurately pronounced the place-names, which then were written in English the way they are heard when used by the natives. For the first time, the map standardizes the English spelling of Sikkimese places, Dr. Karan says.

"In mountainous Sikkim, without a flat piece of land of any extent anywhere, journey in connection with mapping involved considerable hardship," Dr. Karan continues.

"Mostly rocky trails, narrowing to tiny ledges cut from mountainsides, go up, up, up, switchback after switchback. Up a mountainside by switchback, then down by switchback, across the stream and up the other side.

"Up, up, up past the cloud line and into watery fog until one reaches the dizzy heights of 18,000 to 20,000 feet along the Sikkim-Tibet border where Indian troops are located across the barbed wire."

Dr. Karan recalls that "China had moved twice on the Sikkim

frontier—first in 1962, then in the autumn of 1965. Would she strike again? This is possible, a Sikkimese official told me during a visit to the frontier area."

Apprehensive of new action, India, which is responsible for Sikkim's defense under a 1951 Treaty, maintains over 25,000 mountain-hardened, and "the toughest and best-equipped high altitude troops" on the front lines. The posts run up to 19,000 feet altitude, "so high that ordinary troops, although they would survive, could hardly fight or carry on other activities, Dr. Karan says.

Dr. Karan said the journeys in the western part of Sikkim were the toughest, where remote settlements were approached after several days' travel by pony and on foot.

"For me, the laborious climbing was not so much the effort and fatigue, but just sheer joy—an experience of deep feeling of serenity in the presence of magnetic mountains, the air of peace and silence, the living sky.

"In the trust and most profound sense, it is an escape to reality from the crowded cities, polluted environments, uncertainties and perplexities that thread our lives today."

Dr. Karan said that "trim and radiant Hope Cooke, America's only working queen, called the Gyalmo, took a keen interest in the development of the Sikkim map. The shy former Sarah Lawrence student who five years ago married the king, called the Chogyal, works actively to promote the social and educational development of the tiny kingdom.

The UK Research Foundation supported the cartographic research on the campus. Eugene Zang of the U.S. National Atlas did the shaded relief and James Queen, U.S. Geological Survey, did the scribing.

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Dr. John R. Borchert, from the University of Minnesota, left, views survey map of Sikkim with Dr. Karan and King Palden.

SPECIAL OFFER

1968 Yearbook

Some 2,200 KENTUCKIANS were ordered for graduating seniors last year. . . . These were mailed and distributed through Jan. 1, 1969. Approximately 200 books were returned as unclaimed. These books must be moved from storage in order to handle the 1969 Kentuckian. You may purchase a 1968 Kentuckian in Room 111 of the Journalism Bldg. for \$3 plus tax. The office is open from 8-4:30 Monday-Friday.

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MISCELLANEOUS

AN EXPERIMENTAL treatment program is being conducted this summer for female students who are unduly afraid of snakes. Those interested in obtaining this free treatment please contact Dr. R. Doctor, ext. 2856. Only one and a half hours of your time will be involved to overcome your fear. 2614

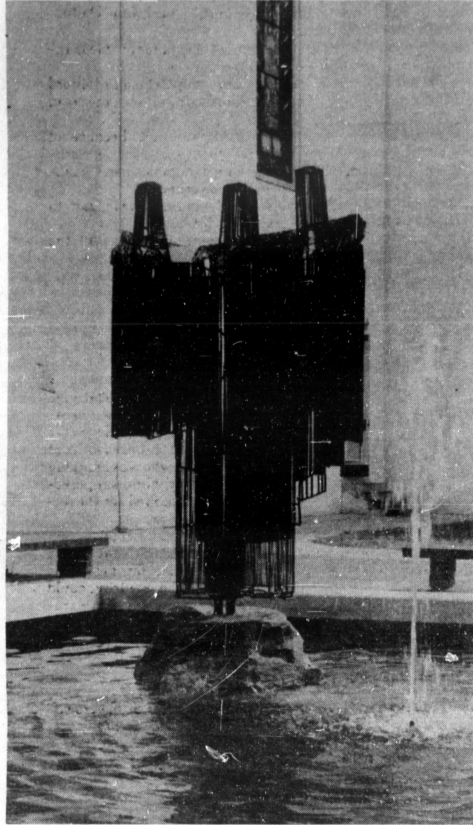
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JOLLITIES & CONVIVIAL HAPPENINGS



Trio, Welded Steel. June, 1967

"Shannon's Departure," an exhibit of paintings, drawings, and sculpture, by Robert S. Shannon opened July 6 at the West Maxwell Street Art Gallery, Lexington.

Shannon is ending a six-year teaching post at Transylvania College and is moving to the east coast to devote full-time to his art. The artist is noted in Lexington for his welded steel sculpture. In 1967 he was commissioned by Transylvania College and the result was "Trio," a monumental work in steel which is a permanent artifact at the Transylvania campus.

Moving Day

Continued from Page One

ment place at least until we complete our project next year. Why, it set us three weeks back moving this time, we have thousands of computer cards, files, etc. That would be six weeks if we ever have to move out of here again."

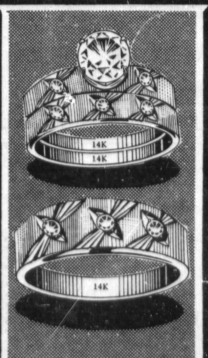
The Magical mystery house is not really so magical, or so mysterious now. Certainly not to the people who were so hurriedly moved out or those so quickly moved in. As one observer said, "Furniture flowed in and out so quickly it was hard to tell just what was going on."

The only mystery that still remains is what the Universities next move will be. Because of the circumstances, whatever that decision is, one party must suffer.

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Art

Lexington Art League, Doctors Park, 1517 S. Limestone, exhibit of Al Cornette's work including his conception of the Red River Gorge, Kentucky in general, and a still life entitled, "Happiness Is," through July 29.

Speed Art Museum, 2035 So. 3rd St., Louisville, Sculpture by Leroy Lamis, through the July 31.

Music

Senior piano recital featuring Martin Puckett, today at 8:15 at the Agricultural Science Auditorium.

Movies

Chevy Chase Cinema, 815 Euclid Avenue, "True Grit," 7:40 and 10 p.m.

Cinema on the Mall, Turfland Mall, "The April Fools," 8 and 10 p.m.

Cinema Theatre, 220 East Main, "Lion in Winter," Monday and Tuesday, 8:30 p.m., Wednesday, 2:30, 8:30, Thursday and Friday, 8:30, Saturday and Sunday, 2:30, 8:30.

Circle 25 Auto Theatre, 1071 New Circle Road, NE, "The Southern Star," 9:35, and Pendulum, 11:40.

Family Drive-In Theatre, 1106 New Circle Road, NE, "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," 9:30, and The Railroader.

Kentucky Theatre, 214 East Main, "Finian's Rainbow," 6:20 and 9 p.m.

Lexington Drive-In Theatre, US 25 South, "Please Don't Touch Me," 9:30, and "Sweet November," 11:40.

Southland 68 Auto Theatre, Harrodsberg Road, "The Love Bug," 9:30, and "How Sweet It Is!" 11:35.

Strand Theatre, 153 Main, "Mackenna's Gold, 7 and 9:15 p.m.

Horse Show

Over 800 horses are in the 128 classes, and all the national champions are in the competition in the largest outdoor horse show in the world. Contact: Junior League of Lexington, P. O. Box 1092, Lexington, 40501. July 6-12 in Lexington.

A babysitting service will be offered weekday mornings from 8 to 12:30, through August 8, in the cafeteria at Mary Queen of the Holy Rosary School on Clays Mill Road. The cost is 50 cents per hour for one child, 75 cents for two or three children. Various activities will be provided by high school girls earning money during the summer. And adult will be in attendance. For more information call 278-4623.

Students concerned about their draft status may obtain information and advice from 6 until 7 o'clock every Tuesday evening in the Student Center Building, Room 251.

TV Highlights

Kentucky Educational Television, WKLE, Ch. 48, Lexington

Thursday, July 10

5:30 Investigator: Cyrogenics

Friday, July 11

5:30 Spectrum: Learning to Love
8:00 Sounds of Summer: Pittsburgh Festival (2 hrs.)

Monday, July 14

8:00 (Color) NET Playhouse: "Home." A terrifying and prophetic vision of the future set after the population of the world has exploded. (90 minutes)

9:30 Cineposium No. 6: The Slender Thread: Excerpts of the feature film probing suicide are discussed by film director Sidney Pollack and Dr. Norman Faberow of the Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center.

Tuesday, July 15

8:00 Book Beat: Mahalia Jackson, gospel singer, highlights her triumphs and tragedies in her book, "Movin' On Up."

Wednesday, July 16

9:00 NET Journal: Germany after the Fall. The economic and social reconstruction of Germany from the ashes of World War II is seen through German eyes.

Thursday, July 17

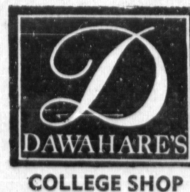
Critique No. 9: The New York Rock and Roll Ensemble, a quintet of young musicians with a musical mix—straight rock, straight classical, and rock improvisations of classical works—perform and talk with Stanley Kauffman, host. (60 minutes)

Monday Morning July 14

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Neil Simon's play "Sweet Charity" is rehearsed for the final time by the Studio Players of Lexington. Included in the cast is Dr. David Denton, associate professor in the Department of Social and Philosophical Studies in Education. The play opens tonight at 8:30 p.m. at the Bell Court Carriage House.

Experiment In Living

By RAY HALL

Two Budweiser cans sit in a window. Mail fills the mailbox and lies uncollected on the dusty foyer floor. The doors are locked.

But they will open again in the fall. Somebody will gather the mail. And people will move back into Dillard House.

The sooty old white painted brick doesn't look like much from the outside. But sometimes what goes on inside matters more than a facade. And what goes on in Dillard House is an experiment in living. An experiment in communication.

The experiment began, "I suppose, with the idea of creating a model community free from restrictions," said Jon Dalton, director of Human Relations at UK.

Since the beginning of the experiment in January 1968, the United Campus Ministry has sponsored the project.

UCM has, however, terminated its sponsorship. This fall Dillard House will be sponsored by the Universalist Unitarian Church in Lexington.

Termination of sponsorship by UCM was not because of dissatisfaction with the project, said Dr. Joseph L. Masste, assistant Dean of the College of Business and Economics, and chairman of the ad hoc committee initiating the experiment.

"Our original plan was not to stay as sponsor always, but to get it started. To show it would work," he said.

The sponsor will be new when the doors open again. So will the faces.

Hot weekend at the minstrel track

Debtor's colony hosts pop concert: heat sold

By **CHUCK KOEHLER**
The Atlanta International Pop Festival, which wasn't really held in Atlanta, drew over 85,000 people under the focus of a 100-degree sun, which natives tell me, usually doesn't arrive until however, it arrived July 4.

The Georgia earth is known for a peculiar brand of matter typed as red clay. When powdered, it finds its way into every crifice in the human body, and when mixed sufficiently with sweat can easily be mistaken for a rash sunburn.

So 85,000 people found a hard time discerning just when the sweaty clay stopped and the fricasee began. Especially those who were in no condition either to discern or those who didn't really care. The local hospitals reported a large number of ODS—that is, patients admitted on drugs.

ferred from heat exposure that first day, July 4.

While these 85,000 beings milled around the broad expanse of the Atlanta Raceway (which also isn't in Atlanta) that first day, each might have wished to say to another, "Man, it's hot," but propriety prevented such hokey exchanges.

That is, until some group (Pacific, Gas & Electric, I think) echoed out with some ditty about "cool, cool water" which set a lot of people to making such exchanges: "Man, it's hot and that guy's singing about water."

That seemed to be a cue for at least a couple of people, whom I will refer to as Jesuses of the Day, to act.

One of these—a brown-skinned man with a Spanish-American accent—grabbed a hose from one of the pits on the track and became a beacon on the top

of the hill for a small exodus of the crowd, blessing them with the sacred water.

Another was a regular guy who worked for the county volunteer fire department, who bounced in on the truck and turned the hose on the awaiting host.

Besides these two, there were three refreshment stands whose exclusive product was Coca Cola. Atlanta is the world headquarters of Coca Cola. Before the afternoon's sweaty demise, the place was fresh out of cokes. But then again the festival was not held in Atlanta, as I said.

The night of the first day brought some relief and there grew a distinct odor of burning rope at the forefront of the area, near the stage, egged on by Al Kooper the ego freak, who advised everybody in the audience to participate in the well-known

standard "Proud Mary."

After Kooper's little ego trip, there was some fine music by Johnny Winter, the albino blues guitarist, whose first (and probably finest) attempt to make music was thwarted by a blown fuse that knocked out the whole place. A bunch of the natives filled in the gap with some group pounding on the metal water tower mid-field.

The afternoon of the second day found the same old problem: water, and, in particular, ice. Griffin, a small town (4,000) just down the road had an ice house that was—well—fresh out of you know what.

So there was a 35 mile drive to the Big City, you know, the one that's the Coca Cola capital of the world.

Guess what? Big town was out of ice too. But harmas were improving and we dejuvied right smack into a real, live ice truck and bought 10 bags—four bags too many.

So the ice got us a little farther away from the blues. Too bad.

Back at the dust bowl, fireworks were blazing and complementing the light show very nicely. The rednecks now had their beer on ice and the old game of hostilities was back in force. If you're seeing beautiful, don't stand on the blanket of a 300-pound football player from Michigan State because the one thing he's looking for "is a fight."

A couple of bad incidences, later, the heavy groups were coming on, as viewed from the top of the track about a half mile from the stage.

From up there on the 30-degree incline of the road, the whole ugly thing looked a little better—even the red blinky-blip of the ambulance who was dragging some guy away who—supposedly—had been stabbed for the second night in a row.

Led Zeppelin—English accents and all—tore the place open. From that far away the sounds they were emitting could have been coming from Somewhere Else as easily as the postage stamp stage.

Between acts, with hostilities now at full tilt, the MC asked everybody to light up a match to combat the fear of the crowd. Looking down, it was one big birthday candle for the 85,000-year old crowd.

If you're wondering about the music there, let me say this: Blues is what those musicians are putting together, and some of them—Johnny Winter, Led Zeppelin, Spirit, Canned Heat and Joplin—are doing it better than anyone ever has.

And the 85,000 people? Like the Bear said, "Just do your thing and let it happen." Hokey, but that's pretty much the script.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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DECORATE BABY!

Plain, Parsons Complete Coaching Staffs

By GREG BOECK

Kernel Sports Editor

There's no Herky Rupp ... T. L. and Joe did, somehow, finally get together ... and Kentucky baseball has a new look. All of which seemingly has at last settled UK's athletic household.

After a year which saw an athletic director finally decided upon, a football coach finally selected, a basketball coach leave and then come back and a baseball coach resign, UK's athletic program appears ready to charge, well-armed now, into another season.

Athletic Director Harry Lancaster set things straight last week by naming Louisville assistant coach T. L. Plain one of coach Adolph Rupp's apprentices and Dickie Parsons baseball pilot.

The appointment of Plain, who almost went to St. Louis with assistant coach Joe Hall earlier this year, set aside the possibility of Rupp's son, Herky, assuming the position as was speculated.

Parsons, who filled various part time roles with the basketball team last season as assistant freshman coach, recruiter and scout, thus filled the vacancy left by Abe Shannon.

Golf Pro

Shannon recently accepted a golfing post at Mississippi State

University after guiding Wildcat teams the past five years.

Plain's appointment fills the gap left when Lancaster resigned as Rupp's assistant to assume the athletic director position.

Hall, who came close to leaving UK for a head coaching job at St. Louis last spring, reportedly had asked Plain to be his assistant at the Missouri Valley school but those plans fell through when Hall returned here.

At the time, Plain said, "Nothing official had been reached between Joe and me. We had talked about the possibility of me joining him but as far as I know, I'm still on the University of Louisville staff."

Now Plain leaves U of L after joining the team in 1967. He's no newcomer to UK, however.

Plain was graduate assistant to Rupp in 1963 following four years of coaching at Kentucky Wesleyan. He returned to Wesleyan in 1964 for three more years before going to Louisville.

Overall, Plain's record at Wesleyan was 63-34 and 273-92 as high school coach at Breckinridge High, Henderson City and Lincoln High in Indiana.

To Help Recruit

Plain will help Hall recruiting and coaching the freshman. "He is a very competent coach and we have a great deal of respect for his abilities," said Lan-

caster. "He has the necessary experience and personality to be very valuable to our program."

"Being a Kentuckian," Plain said, "this is a realization of a lifetime ambition. My association with the nation's most outstanding basketball program was an exciting and unforgettable experience for me. I have the greatest respect for coach Rupp and coach Hall. I am certainly looking forward to working with them."

Plain, 43, is a 1949 graduate of Western Kentucky and received his M.A. degree from Murray in 1956.

Parsons, a native of Harlan County, captained the 1960-61 Kentucky cage team and then captained the 1961 baseball squad.

He hit a .400 in regular season play and .435 in Southeastern Conference play during his senior year (1961) producing six doubles, a home run and 15 runs batted in.

Good Fielder

At shortstop, Parsons committed only six errors his final season while becoming the second Wildcat named baseball All-America. Dom Fucci achieved the honor in 1949.

Parsons, who completed his masters degree work last spring, added his name to the UK record book for most at bats, most

hits, most doubles, most runs and most assists.

Considered one of the most honored athletes in UK history, Parsons also shined in the class. In 1959-60, he was named Outstanding Student of the College of Education and then in 1960-61 he was presented the Chandler Award given annually to the Wildcat basketball player chosen by a secret committee as best exemplifying the qualities of leadership, scholarship, character and ability.

Following graduation, Parsons was basketball and assistant football coach two years at Glasgow High.

He coached baseball and basketball from 1963-68 at Boyle County High where his team compiled a 65-19 mark.

Lancaster said that in addition to his baseball duties, Parsons will also be available to assist the basketball program.

He was married to the former Miss Celia Lee Cawwood in 1961. They have two children.



T. L. PLAIN



DICKIE PARSONS

Ray Predicts A Winner For '69 Grid Campaign

By Gerald Centers
Kernel Staff Writer

Through UK's football team will face the 1969 season with an almost completely new coaching staff this fact alone is certainly no guarantee of instant success.

For the most part the players will be the same as those who took the field last year and, possibly with this in mind, the collegiate football prognosticators have been picking the Wildcats for eighth or ninth place in the Southeastern Conference in their preseason forecasts.

Head Coach John Ray has a different outlook.

"With our present personnel, we should have a winning season this fall," said Coach Ray. "Our situation is similar to that at Notre Dame. When I first went there, we weren't expected to win, but we finished the season with a 9-1 record and we had winning teams for the next five years."

The 42-year-old coach continued, "We lost seven of fifty games while I was at Notre Dame, yet due to the type of ball we played everyone still enjoyed those games. We'll never embarrass anyone by our performance on the field, and we provide exciting entertainment every game."

"I'm very familiar with football in the SEC, the style of play and the teams," Coach Ray said. "Every year there are two or three from the SEC in the top ten. Some of the best ball in the nation is played in the SEC, so we'll be playing about the same caliber teams that we played at Notre Dame."

"Both aspects, offense and

defense look very good. Our problems during spring practice came from a complete change in offensive and defensive philosophies. Spring practice is actually too short to determine whether our offense or defense will be the stronger part of our game. We'll employ a wide open attack on offense that I'm sure fans will enjoy," said Ray.

Continuing, Coach Ray added, "Our boys have a tremendous attitude, really enthusiastic and dedicated. Nearly all the boys were early for spring practice sessions. When the boys show up for practice early without the incentive of a game and the prospect of a hard practice, then we know they have the right attitude."

Jim Poynter, freshman football coach, commented that the freshman team should be stronger this year since varsity ranks aren't as thin as in the past, and the freshman team will not have to work with the varsity as much.



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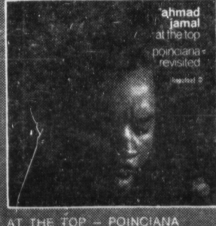
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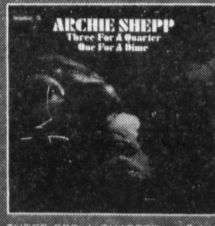


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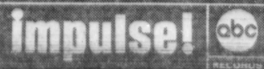
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BLUES FOR ME, Mel Brown AS-9160



KARMA, Pharoah Sanders AS-9181



Kernel Interview:

Trial Commissioner Robert Jackson

By JANICE HALE

Kernel: What are the duties of a trial commissioner?

Commissioner: Well, actually the trial commissioner is a commissioner with the authority to try cases. The county judge in each county appoints, to serve at his pleasure, the trial commissioner. He designates my duties. For the most part my prime designation is with the children's bureau.

Kernel: Do you try children 17 and under?

Commissioner: Yes

Kernel: The courts have taken the paternalistic view and this has been the major view—the welfare attitude rather than the legal process. Are juvenile courts moving toward granting juveniles the same constitutional rights that you would find in the regular courts of law?

Commissioner: Yes, the Gault case—that has really revolutionized the juvenile courts. In essence, the law now holds that at least at the adjudicatory stage,

the hearing level, the juvenile be accorded these basic constitutional rights as an adult. For example, the right to remain silent, the right to counsel, and other basic constitutional rights. The juvenile court has been paternalistic—the state acting as father and so forth for many years. However, historically it has not always been that way. Young people in the early 1900's were being treated as adults and they were being tried and convicted as adults.

Because of the social reform movement, juvenile courts sprang into being. The first court was in Cook County, Illinois and they developed the juvenile court philosophy. For years the philosophy and theory was excellent but it so divorced from reality that it was pathetic.

The new courts were saying, we don't even look at the crime, but what caused the child to do it, whether it be murder or just a real minor offense. The reform movement meant strictly looking

behind the scenes at what could be done in the best interests of this child. They were not interested in retribution but in rehabilitation; i.e. the future of the nation depends upon its young people. It was an excellent theory. By the end of the 20's all but two states had adopted juvenile court legislation. The juvenile court movement took on real well around the country and basically the Kentucky statute is similar to most. You had the paternalistic judge sitting there saying "I'm interested in your welfare—this was the basis of all decisions. . . a corrective action. Today this has somewhat changed.

Gault came along—Gerald Gault—he was a 15-year-old boy from Arizona. He had had previous court contact for minor offenses—and he had been placed on probation one or twice. He and another friend got a job in a trailer court helping the man sweep out the office, deliver messages, etc. They listened in on a phone conversation or two the

owner made. In fact one of the other boys supposedly made obscene and vulgar remarks to this woman, the complainant who called the sheriff's office and had these boys arrested. The maximum punishment, had an adult committed it was \$50 dollars fine—maybe a few days jail—but in essence it was such a minor penalty that an adult would go to court, pay his fine and walk out of court.

Gault was detained without notice to his parents for a day or two. He later had a formal hearing, and as a result, having never laid eyes on the complaining witness, he was committed to the state department of child welfare of the state of Arizona. Gault was committed to the age of majority which is 21. He was sentenced in theory to 7 years. It was a woman, by the way, who represented this boy—and she filed a writ of habeas corpus and it went through all the lower courts and the high court of the state held that the child was af-

forded due process and they would not over turn it. The Supreme court granted a review and they did hold that during the adjudication the juvenile is entitled to the basic constitutional rights.

Today, the Supreme Court just has recently decided to review another juvenile case from Nebraska—A juvenile is appealing two questions—whether or not, (1) the juvenile is entitled to trial by jury and (2) what is the degree of proof that is necessary to convict—they contend that it should be the same as the criminal test—beyond a reasonable doubt. Both of these questions will now be answered.

Kernel: Soon the majority of the population is going to be under 21. Are the juvenile courts set up to handle this increase especially viewing drug abuse.

Commissioner: Well this perhaps is the reason that a lot of courts are re-enacting their juvenile court jurisdiction. One or two states are in fact lowering the age where they have jurisdiction.

New History Courses Study Minorities

Dr. Steven Channing's arrival at the UK History Department, last fall initiated the opening of new courses pertaining to racial matters.

The History of Negro Americans was the first such course offered by the department. It was held for the first time this past spring, and was taught by Dr. Channing.

The History Department had discussed the possibility of offering such a course due to a show of interest by the students and a realization by the faculty that the course would be a useful part of the History curriculum. However, prior to his arrival at UK, "There was no one in the department who had the interest or perhaps the qualifications to teach the course," said Dr. Channing. "When I became aware of the discussion given to the course, I came forward and said that I'd be willing and interested to do it." Dr. Channing received his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina.

The course begins with a quick look back at the development of Africa and a consideration during the rise of slave trade. However its main purpose is to study the role of the Negro in American History up to the present.

Dr. Channing thinks that the course "has a beneficial effect on the attitudes of Blacks themselves due to an installation of race pride and a better knowledge of their past." He also expressed a hope that by learning these things the White students would also benefit. "However, I suspect that the people who tend to take this course are already converted."

Sex Education Should Exist At UK Says Sociology Prof. Gladden

By RAY HILL

Dr. James Gladden, UK professor of sociology, conducted a three-week workshop in June for classroom teachers in "Family Life and Sex Education."

The workshop was aimed at preparing teachers to help students from kindergarten through the twelfth grade achieve "healthy and effective participation in family living and the development of mature sexuality," Gladden said.

Eighteen persons currently teaching in central Kentucky enrolled in the course. Participating teachers earned three semester hours credit.

Gladden believes an effective sex education program should exist in all elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities.

Coming to UK in 1949, he tried to develop a permanent campus-wide sex education program here, recommending the program to the Student Center Board.

Due to opposition, the program never materialized, except for one year—1953. "The program was very successful that year," he recalled.

Gladden still believes in the usefulness of such a program. "It should be student run and student inspired," he said. "I'm sold on students' ability to call in the kind of speakers they need for such a program."

Most dissension about sex education on campuses and in public schools today, Gladden explained, is centered around "whether sex per se" should be discussed openly.

Such dissension would cease, he remarked, if people would stop equating "liberty with libertine" and realize that intelligent, reciprocal dialogue about

sex is a "very healthy thing," and that such discussion does not precipitate a wave of untrained license.

"There has been so little freedom for discussion of sex in the past," he said.

Gladden believes Americans are trying to achieve a healthier sexual existence, and sees contemporary dress that obscures physical characteristics, which some interpret as creeping unisexuality, as being merely one step in the direction of a healthier, happier sexual outlook.

"I don't see unisexuality becoming a reality," he said. Forms of dress that blur physical characteristics are merely "attempts to communicate."

This type of dress "is a fad," he remarked. "It will shift in a year."

"What all this is working toward is more individuality," he said. "Where before you had one length of hair" and one general clothing style, now there are "many lengths and many styles" allowing more freedom of expression.

A regional conference sponsored by the Southeastern Council on Family Relations will meet here Feb. 16-17, 1970. The conference will be open to the public and will center around "bridging the generation gap," Gladden said.

Expecting "about 200 specialists from all over" to attend the conference, Gladden said open dialogue between audience and speakers will be encouraged.



The system, the structures that determine, set up by our grandfathers, reinforced by the paranoia of our parents in the face of a violent, troubled time of war and depression, these are the things that run our lives. Yet we can have freedom even within these limits. Like sex.

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"Where there is no vision, the people perish."—Old Testament, Proverbs XXIX, 18

The UK Trustees are showing once again why they're trusted with the state's highest institution of learning.

Charged with the responsibility of resolving students' complaints about the Student Code—complaints which spurred demonstrations on campus two months ago—they've acted swiftly and energetically.

They've extended their scope far beyond the two clauses students questioned, and now say they'll re-evaluate the entire code. This may limit the time they have to spend on the two controversial issues considered so urgent in April, but the whole document needs improving and some parts must suffer to get the greater job done.

They've reacted quickly, too.

They've already met once. More meetings will be held sometime in July. Students who were told earlier they could attend these meetings will learn the Trustees' word is good. If, of course, they somehow knew to write chairman Dr. Albert Clay, Mt. Sterling, for an appointment.

On May 6 Gov. Louie Nunn told students to keep abreast of the committee's work, "to decide if they want to attend this University or some other university."

The Trustees expect to make a final decision in their August meeting, and thus will have given students dissatisfied with their solution as long as one or two weeks to look and enroll elsewhere.

Their efforts reinforce the opinion we already had of them.

a mini-edit

My roommate fainted on the front porch of our dorm the other day. It was after what she later called a typical "day at the office." Obviously, I couldn't resist asking her just whom her employer was.

"The University."

It sounded like a good story, so I followed Susan to work the next day, and it was no surprise when we ended up at the Reynolds Building, alias tobacco warehouse.

The Audio-Visual Services Center, where Susan has this great summer job, is housed on the first floor. The problem is that the working conditions in the offices here are completely unbearable. But details and facts from the Director of Audio-Visual Services, Ruby Evans Hart, employed by the University for 23 years now.

"Its only 88 degrees now in my office (our interview was at 8:05 in the morning) but it was about 92 a little while ago," she said. Her accurate information came from a thermometer which rested on her desk. Later on, I noticed that

degrees," Mrs. Hart explained. "But let me show you around the office."

"This is another little hot spot, she said as we entered the area where film is stored. We have three Inspect-O-Film machines here that we have to keep running all the time." These machines indicate damaged films, and we use them constantly. "They give off a great deal of heat. This film cleanser over here gives off toxic gas—that's why we must have an exhaust fan in that window up there," she explained. At the back of the room were some large open doors. "Whats back there?" I asked.

Back there the garbage of the building goes in and out—but mostly sits there and smells. "We have to keep the doors open because shipments come in and out all day long. We supply all the schools in the state with film—we're a very busy office. This is a real damp and smelly building. We use to have chemicals stored in the basement and they use to smell, but they finally removed them."

By this time the heat was giving me a headache. "We have over 6,000 films here, costing between two to four hundred dollars apiece and this heat doesn't help them any. In fact, the heat warps color film."

"A lot of precision work is done here on the films... making it impossible in some rooms to use the fans we do have. (Some rooms had 5 fans going when I was there).

Moving on, we entered the film preview room. "This room has no windows so the fans just put hot air in your face. Sometimes when I preview a film I fall asleep from lack of oxygen. You don't realize you are doing it. We had a trustee of the University over the other day to preview a film and she had to take the last one home, it was so unbearable. Before she came I opened one of the doors to get a bit more circulation in the room, and I noticed the projection boy was sitting in his bare feet," Mrs. Hart said.

"If it was just cool in here we could stand the other disadvantages.

"Look at the ceiling. See those holes. People come in here and ask why we shroud our desk at night. Something like the consistency of sand falls continually—it literally rains dirt in here when some of the art students upstairs are at work. But the worst thing—the toilets have a habit of leaking down."

We quickly got back to the heat problem:

"I'm so embarrassed at being so limp in the afternoons here," Mrs. Hart said. "When the sun comes up the temperature goes up to 94 and 98 degrees. All of us have air-conditioned homes, and some of us have air-conditioned cars. In this day and age working conditions like ours are fantastic. We feel like old wash women by the end of the day." Paper sticks to your hands and your fingers get so sticky you can't even type, commented another woman. She said that she has been employed by the University for 17 years, going on 18. Another woman in this office had been employed for 23 years, and another for 16 years. "We use to be located over in the basement of Frazee Hall, and it wasn't so bad. They installed air-conditioning after we left."

When you say you work for the University, people just naturally assume you have excellent working conditions, said one woman. When you've been here for

years with no relief, it just doesn't stack up. It's just not fair.

"It's really humorous at times. The University moved us over here nine years ago for two years," said Mrs. Hart. "Each summer we think we will move. But we never do."

Just before I left, Mrs. Hart told me that someone from Safety and Security was previewing a film in the "hot spot," and I decided to ask him a question or two. "Why don't you ask him if this building will blow up," one person suggested.

"Hot in here, isn't it?" I prompted. "I bet your office is nice and cool?" "You must be dreaming. This feels cool compared to where I work!" he stated.

Then I remembered the 100 color televisions that the University purchased for the dorms two years ago, and the air-conditioned complex. Maybe students don't have it so bad after all.

By PRISCILLA DREHER



"Oh, my God—there's two of them now."



KERNEL STAFF ARTIST

everyone in the office had this instrument on their desk.

"When it feels like 104 degrees it's reassuring to look at your thermometer and realize that it is actually only 94

VIEW FROM THE LEFT

SDS and PLP

By DICK POZZOTO

The Students for a Democratic Society have recently ended their 1969 National Convention held in Chicago. If one can clear away the cloud of inaccuracies of the national news media reports, one will find historic events for the new left and American radicalism.

The event of the most consequence was the expulsion of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) from SDS. For the past two years PLP has been using SDS for youth recruitment and in the process, has greatly stifled SDS at the national level. The split between SDS and PLP had been resolved within many of the chapters before the convention, thus facilitating the task.

Although the precipitating factor of expulsion was the issue of Black Liberation struggles, the ideological split between SDS and PLP is much deeper. PLP appears to have taken a dogmatic grasp of a particular brand of Marxism and used it to construct their social reality. According to PLP all struggles are either revolutionary or counter-revolutionary. If a particular struggle does not fit into their interpretation of Marx, it is deemed counter-revolutionary. In the past

PLP has verbally attacked the NLF as being part of a "Washington-Moscow-Hanoi Axis" designed to attack China. They also accuse the Black Panthers of lacking class-consciousness, therefore, being counter-revolutionary. Such a position has greatly hampered SDS' attempt to form a black-white coalition.

The expulsion of PLP marks the first time since 1866 that a predominantly white radical organization split over the issue of white supremacy and black liberation. The remaining SDS regulars have freed themselves from dogmatic Marxism, reopened the movement to its various components, black liberation groups, women's liberation groups, hippies, white radicals, etc. SDS is back to the task of forging a truly American radical movement. A movement designed, led, and composed of Americans whose purpose is to free the world of American imperialism and to struggle for self-determination for all citizens of the U.S. The SDS-PLP was not the last spasm of death as the national news media would have us believe but, quite the contrary, The Birth pangs of the American radical movement.