

# Campus 'Dark Spots' To Be Banished

The hollow concrete blocks and trenches appearing on campus now are part of a \$73,000 project to light University walks and streets.

The blocks are junctions for underground wiring channeled to the power boxes by trench lines. Electrical energy from the blocks will supply 140 mercury vapor lights set atop concrete poles.

Completion date for the project is the middle of September, according to John S. Anderson, electrical engineer in charge of the program. Anderson is employed by Proctor-Ingels Consulting Engineers of Lexington.

Anderson called the lamps "protection lights" because their

purpose is "to get rid of dark spots in the botanical gardens, around the library, and on the access walks and streets in the center of the campus."

Campus chief engineer E. B. Farris said the botanical gardens and library area needed lighting because coeds needed to use the gardens as an access path from their dormitories to the library.

Every year the Dean of Women warns women not to use this route to the library because it is dark and inaccessible should a coed be assaulted, as has happened in the past.

Fear of formerly dark paths will be eliminated with the new lighting. Farris said the lights

would "overlap each other."

"The light will extend 30 feet into the background," Anderson said, "but most of the light will be directed to the walks in the gardens."

The lights will stretch from Euclid Avenue across the center part of the campus, including Graham Avenue. One hundred post-top lamps will be placed along University walks and 40 lamps with extended arms will illuminate the streets. The walk lights are set on standards or poles 15 feet high, the street lights 25 feet high.

The walk lights will be set 80 feet apart and the street lights 125 feet apart. Walk lights are

set four or five feet back from the sidewalk purposely to light the background as well as the foreground.

Anderson estimated that between-spot illumination would be at least one-half a foot-candle. He said this was good lighting, comparing it with that provided by one-foot candle. "One foot-candle is excellent street lighting," the electrical engineer said.

The mercury vapor lamps provide more light per watt than incandescent lights, Anderson said. "A 175-watt lamp gives two times more light than a comparable incandescent light."

The engineer said the campus will be lighted "better than most

residential areas" when the project is finished.

Anderson estimated that the new lights would cost the University an additional \$5 per night for electricity, but said the cost of operating the new system was less than that of the existing system. He said maintenance of the new lights would be easier because they were located at relatively accessible points rather than on top of buildings as many are under the established system.

Two areas were illuminated with coeds in mind. The girls dorm area north of Euclid Avenue and the alley between Columbia and Hilltop will have the new mercury lamps, Anderson said.

# The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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Four Pages

## SENIORS, TAKE NOTICE! REGISTRATION ENDS TODAY

Today is the last day on which seniors may pre-register for the fall semester. Those not registering may do so during the regular session in September.

According to Miss Sarah Uterback in the registrar's office, there were 1451 juniors registered last summer. The number of seniors is expected to be about the same in September considering dropouts and transfers.

Of the expected 1,400 seniors, 425 or about 30 percent have already registered indicating only

a fair response to the opportunity to pre-register. In the individual colleges 133 of 329 seniors have registered in the College of Education; 125 of approximately 300 in Arts and Sciences; 68 of 186 in Commerce; 48 of 100 in Agriculture; 11 of 17 in Nursing; 23 of 48 in Home Economics; and 28 of 225 in Engineering. The Colleges of Medicine and Law are not involved in pre-registration.

In order to pre-register, the student must first go to Buell

Armory where he picks up his class cards and proceeds to the individual instructors for departmental approval. Pictures for ID cards are taken at this time. Fees must be paid on or before August 1, otherwise the student's registration is cancelled. In case of a cancellation, the student must register in September. Those who have registered must return to Buell Armory on Wednesday, Sept. 4, to fill out their blue cards, thus completing registration.



Colonial Mansion . . . Twentieth Century Style

The Helen G. King Alumni House, being erected on the southeast corner of Rose and Euclid, is near completion. Plans are to move alumni offices into the new building before the fall semester begins. In addition to the offices the house will have several conference rooms for university use. The building is named for Mrs. Helen G. King, present director of the UK Alumni Association, and is being paid for by funds donated by the alumni and friends of the university.

## Campus Bookstore To Move To SUB

The Campus Bookstore, located in McVey Hall since 1930, will begin operation in the Student Union Building September 1.

To be three times the size of the present site, the bookstore will feature self-service and have approximately 3,800 paperback titles on face display. It will also enlarge reference shelves for medical and law students.

Although the new store will not offer any new line of stock, it will enlarge the stock of goods already carried by approximately 450 items.

Presently, contractors are completing the new store's lighting, painting, and flooring. Beginning August 1, a Louisville firm

will start shelf installation. Then books will be moved from the McVey Hall location to the SUB. Manager James Morris estimated that 200 truck loads will be necessary to move the materials, since textbooks for fall courses have already arrived.

Twenty of the thirty students needed for part-time work during the fall book rush have been hired. The Campus Bookstore employs four students part-time throughout the semester, in addition to eight full-time employees.

Mr. Morris also explained that the present policy on cashing student checks will be in effect in the new store. The bookstore will accept checks up to \$20 with a purchase of 50 cents or more and checks for any amount of purchase.

## LANGUAGE EXAMS RESULTS RETURN

Results from the foreign language graduate examinations taken on June 26, 27 have been released. Of the 62 students passing the examinations, 37 were in French, 13 in German, 11 in Spanish, and one in Russian.

The next language examination will be given on September 19, 20. The test will consist of two parts. The first part will be a general comprehensive test with the second part being a specialized test in the field of humanities or the biological, physical or social sciences.

## University Dimmed By Power Loss

Air conditioners, refrigerators and various other electrical motors failed to work when a seven-hour campuswide power failure occurred last Saturday.

The condition was due to heavy rains from the previous night's storm which flooded a sump pump near the new Student Center and knocked out all electrical power, according to Clyde Lilly, administrative assistant in the Maintenance and Operations Department.

Power was off from shortly after 6 a.m. until 1:20 p.m.

"Our biggest problem was with the lack of refrigeration on campus during the power failure," Lilly said. "Refrigeration was off at the cafeteria in the Student Center and in various experimental laboratories around the campus."

After the source of the power failure was located, the service department and an electrical contractor made the necessary repairs.

When asked about damage which occurred during the power failure, Lilly said, "The only damage that I know of personally was of a motor which burned out in a fifth floor experimental laboratory in the Funkhouser biological sciences building."

## Lack Of Students Cancels Field Trip

Because of a sharp drop in the number of geology majors at UK, the annual summer field camp was not held this year.

For the past 15 years, a group of 15-20 geology students has spent approximately eight weeks in the summer camp near Crested Butte, Gunnison County, Colorado.

The camp, for which students receive seven credit hours, requires that each student prepare a geological report based on the area they study. The course is designed primarily for geology majors at the end of their junior year, but occasionally a non-major with elementary geology is taken along.

Professor McFarlan, who, along with Prof. Erwin Lyons, usually accompanies the group to Colorado, explained that they visit the particular site because it affords students a great variety of geological phenomena.

Each student on the trip pays a transportation fee of \$50, food and camp expenses, \$85, and the regular summer school tuition fee. The University furnishes tents and camping facilities, in-

cluding a cook, and pays faculty expenses.

A camp is being planned for next year.

The decline in geology majors was brought on by an over-production and price decrease of imported oil four or five years ago which caused American oil industries to tighten their budgets, stop hiring geology graduates, and even drop many of their employed geologists.

Dr. Arthur C. McFarlan noted that the oil companies are now having difficulty getting the men they want. "The number of majors is on the increase, he reported, "but it will take a few years to grow back."

## To Lecture

Dr. James E. Russell, secretary of the National Education Association policies commission, will lecture on "The Central Purpose of Education" at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the Taylor Education Auditorium. He will speak again at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday on "The Implications of the Changing Purpose of Education."

## Housekeepers Hold Institute

A Housekeepers Institute, training men and women for executive housekeeping jobs, was held at the University July 21-25.

Ninety-six men and women are participating in the course of study which is set up on a national level. After attending several of these institutes and completing the required course of study, these people will be certified with the National Executive Housekeepers Association. This qualifies them to be in charge of the interior decorating, cleaning and upkeep of institutions such as hospitals, colleges, and hotels.

## Caudill's 'Night' Rips The Lid From Kentucky's Troubled Hills

By DAN OMLOR, Kernel Co-editor

And thus begins the battle for the Big Country.

More commonly known as the Cumberland Plateau of eastern Kentucky, this region has been exploited and stripped and wasted for one full century by the great magnates of coal, timber and railroads, none of whom bothered to do anything vaguely resembling reforestation or reconstruction of the land they lay waste.

It has become more and more apparent in recent years that what the area needed was a leader, and that when it got one, there was going to be one tremendous commotion raised that would eventually echo from coast to coast.

And now there is a leader. He is, quite appropriately, a native of Letcher County. His ancestors built the first house in that county. His relatives have, through the years, fought indians, lost arms and legs in coal mines and land to timber companies. His name is Harry Caudill, a name which itself is deeply engrained in the mountains.

And the commotion he will raise has just begun. His first step, a book called "Night Comes to the Cumberlands," was released to the public last week and has already called down wrath and praise of Congressmen from Frankfort to Washington.

It will call down more than that before he is finished.

For this is to the Kentucky highlands what "Mind of the South" was to Dixie. Caudill presents the history of the area from the first settler. He presents the sociological and economic factors which have affected it from the beginning to the present day. He presents the modern situation. And he suggests the future.

The result is not a pretty picture.

Now, Caudill takes no sides in his presentation, but by taking no sides he, in effect, takes the side of the common mountaineer, because by not covering up for the Coal Barons and Timber Magnates he exposes their practices to the nations. He also analyzes the faults and virtues of the common folk, but this will probably not create any great dissensions. A man who drinks heavily and uses poor farming methods may be a bit degenerate, but his influence on the world is usually limited.

A man who affects several thousand people economically and sociologically tends, however, to bear

more responsibility. The men who have made their money in eastern Kentucky, says Caudill, have not fulfilled this responsibility.

More important, he explains just precisely how they have not fulfilled this responsibility.

He exposes the intricate processes by which coal, local politicians, timber, state and national politicians have worked together, paying one another off when necessary.

He explains in infinite detail how the mountaineer who chose through his own desire to improve his lot, was started and continued on a century-long spiral that lead downward at an ever increasing rate.

Caudill does this well. But it is only the beginning. He examines the education system, the feuds, the moonshine trade, and the other problems which are prominent in eastern Kentucky, and he explains how in every case they have been manipulated for the good of the few, a few who did not even live in the region. And the photographs he includes do an excellent, if somewhat nauseating, job of completing the proof he offers.

Finally, for good measure, Caudill outlines his own suggestions for saving what might be left while there is still time. His plans show that he has put a great deal of thought into this book. It spans the fields of politics, history, geography, economics, education, and culture, and it handles all of them well.

There is only one great flaw to the entire work, the passage where Caudill agrees with the need for a few leaders who could get mad and do something about their anger.

Because it becomes evident that Caudill himself is one of the leaders that have so long been awaited. He will from here on out be a not very popular man. He and his book have already been hailed and damned from Whitesburg to Frankfort to Washington and back, and this is only the first week of its life span.

But Caudill is the beginning, perhaps a long awaited beginning, but still a beginning, and it is quite possible that he has triggered the reaction which will eventually bring to the Big Country of eastern Kentucky the destiny which it has long awaited, long deserved, and has long been fully capable of realizing.

("Night Comes to the Cumberlands" is published by Little, Brown & Co.)

## The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Entered at the post office at Lexington, Kentucky as second class matter under the Act of March 3, 1879. Published once weekly during the regular summer session except during holidays and exams.

DAN OMLOR AND BONNIE COX, Co-Editors

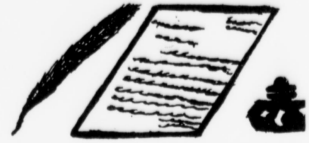
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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



### 'Awfully Good'

To The Editor:

I was glad to hear that Dr. M. M. White, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, thought there were some "awfully good" students coming out of one of the Kentucky counties (*Kernel*, July 5, 1963). That word are "awfully good" chosen and are good grammar also, too.

JOHN C. MITCHELL

Senior, College of Engineering

in a larger competition involving the collegiate winner in the area represented by the Middle Atlantic District Council. Three members of the ANG's International Executive Board judged the finalists at the recent meeting of the Council of District Councils preceding the Philadelphia convention of the ANG.

It is with pleasure that I inform you The Kentucky Kernel again has won top honors, being judged the top publication in both districts.

A suitable, engraved plaque is being arranged for and it is hoped the plaque can be presented in person shortly after the beginning of your fall term at the university. If a personal visit cannot be arranged, the plaque will be delivered to you by mail.

With best wishes,

RICHARD LANE

Vice President,

American Newspaper Guild Region II (The South)

### Another Award

Editor, The Kentucky Kernel

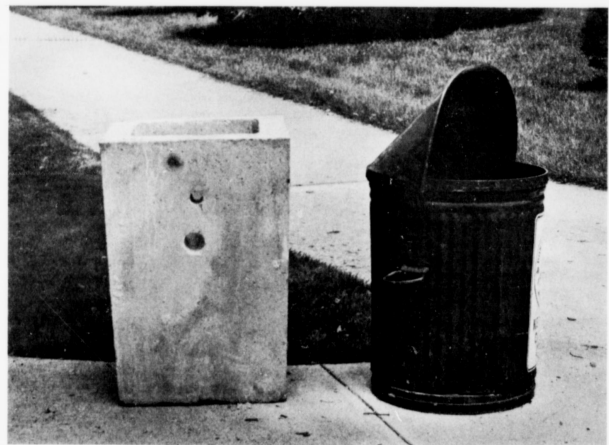
University of Kentucky

Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Sir:

Recently we notified you that The Kentucky Kernel had been judged the best college newspaper, Class I, published in the area represented by the American Newspaper Guild.

As Southern winner, the University of Kentucky publication was entered



### The Trash Basket Is To The Right

The concrete structure on the left is one of the 140 junctions for underground wiring which will be utilized in the \$73,000 lighting program undertaken by the University. When it is finished in September the system will illuminate many former "dark spots" on campus. (See story on page one.)

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ACROSS FROM SUB

# Interdisciplinary Fields For A Growing UK?

By ANN POUNDSTONE  
Kernel Staff Writer  
(Sixth in a series)

"The current worldwide interest in technologically underdeveloped areas and the growth of the community development movement have created a particular demand for an organized program of interdisciplinary social science research."

This statement was made by Dr. A. Lee Coleman in a proposal for such a center last October. At that time Dr. Coleman, head of the departments of sociology and rural sociology at UK, submitted the proposal for University staff discussions.

"There is an urgent need and excellent opportunity for some university to provide facilities and a program for applying and adapting the theories of the social sciences to planned change in some unified and systematic program of research, teaching and observed application," according to a statement of purpose written by Dr. Coleman.

Dr. Coleman hopes that UK is that university. Although the University failed to include the center in the 1963 budget, Dr. Coleman is optimistic.

"The center might not have to wait another year for approval," he said. "It may be approved and formally instituted before that time, but probably will have to wait at least a year before full implementation."

The University's interim president, Dr. A. D. Albright, recently has asked Dr. Coleman to prepare a revised prospectus.

The tentative plan for the center provides for a director and two to four associates as the core staff, and a board of governors and directors or an advisory board.

Government and private research contracts and foundation grants are envisioned as financing individual projects, while the University would support the core staff.

"There is no shortage of money for research," Dr. Coleman said. "The need is for a structure to plan, coordinate, and facilitate the submission and administration of projects."

No decision has been made about where the center would be housed. Dr. Coleman said, "While no special building was proposed for the center, it is probable that a building or a section of another building will be needed when the center gets underway."

Dr. Coleman's proposal for a center came after visits to other campuses with similar centers and talks with professors here and at other universities.

During the summer and fall of 1962 an intra-departmental group of UK professors met to discuss the possibility of such a center. Several prominent social scientists from other universities who have had experience with interdisciplinary research or training programs were used as consultants. Dr. Coleman said Eastern Kentucky

might serve as a "laboratory" where there would be opportunity for training and research.

He said Eastern Kentucky more nearly approximates conditions in underdeveloped overseas areas than perhaps any other part of the United States, and in this sense could serve as a laboratory. The region is characterized by emigration, little agriculture, depressed mining, isolation, and little experience on the part of the people in group projects.

University of Kentucky social scientists are using the area as a laboratory or study area now. For example, there is Dr. Thomas R. Ford's recently published University of Kentucky Press book, "The Southern Appalachian Region." This book indicated that the region "needs work both from a research standpoint and from a practical one," Dr. Coleman said.

"There have been a few efforts in the past to set up some kind of interdisciplinary social science research institute at the University of Kentucky, but they haven't panned out," Dr. Coleman said.

"For the past two years we in the sociology and rural sociology departments have been looking for some special focus for our work and we have concluded that the concept of social change embraces most of our current research," he said.

The center would train personnel to meet a national demand.

"The recent creation of a Social Science Division in the National Science Foundation attests to a need for the training of such personnel," Dr. Coleman wrote, "as does also the present heavy demand from action agencies for social science personnel and for special social science training of their personnel."

Dr. Coleman said the center would encourage research within the several social science departments by helping to get funds.

Dr. Coleman noted that "a number of agencies are turning to the University with social science research problems and with requests for special training programs."

The Department of Sociology's Bureau of Community Service has been providing special community development training and observation for a limited number of personnel from other countries for the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

Other bureaus and units of the University have also been providing special kinds of training for state and federal government agencies and other agencies.

"There is reason to believe that if we were better organized to receive and solicit such requests many more would be forthcoming, and we would do a better job with those we get," Dr. Coleman said.

"There would be no direct way that the center would be coordinated with the United Nations," Dr. Coleman said, "because the

U.N. is an international agency and it doesn't seem probable that the U.N. would ask the University to undertake a project for them."

He contrasted the U.N. with the Peace Corps, "which is a U.S. government agency, and it has been contracting with universities to provide training for corpsmen."

Dr. Coleman said he anticipates that the return of Peace Corps workers will bring "a demand from many of them for advanced training in social sciences."

The center's activities will extend beyond the social science field.

"Although the focus of this interest is in social science, there is considerable overlap into engineering, medicine and other professional and technical fields," Dr. Coleman said.

"It is hoped that the center will meet some of the special needs of personnel in these fields by providing interdisciplinary teamwork in research and training," he said.

Working with Dr. Coleman in the discussion and development of a plan for a center have been a number of other University staff members including Dr. Malcolm E. Jewell, acting head of the department of political science; Dr. James W. Martin, director of the Bureau of Business Research; Dr. Frank J. Essene, head of the anthropology department; Dr. Joseph R. Schwendeman, head of the geography department; Dr. W. Paul Street, Bureau of School Service; Dr. Aubrey J. Brown, head of the department of agricultural economics; Harold E. Wetzel, head of the department of social work; Dr. James F. Hopkins, professor of history; Charles P. Graves, head of the department of architecture; Dr. Amy Vandebosch, director of the Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce; and Arts and Sciences Dean M. M. White.

Also included are sociology and rural sociology department members Dr. Thomas R. Ford, Dr. James S. Brown, Dr. Joseph J. Mangalam, Dr. Frank A. Santopolo, and Dr. Willis A. Sutton Jr.

This informal committee, which has been developing the planning for the center, has created a subcommittee which is planning a Faculty Seminar on Developmental Change, to meet weekly during 1963-64. Several prominent social scientists who have worked in development programs or studied the process of development will be brought in as special speakers.

This subcommittee is under the chairmanship of Dr. Joseph J. Mangalam, of the sociology and rural sociology departments, and includes Dr. John Douglas, commerce; Dr. Marion Pearfall, behavioral science; Dr. Paul C. Nagel, History; Dr. Thomas F. Field, geography; Dr. Paul Street, education; Dr. Harry K. Schwarzweller, rural sociology; Dr. Robert H. Stroup, commerce; Dr. James S. Brown, rural sociology; Dr. William Batt, law; and Dr. Eldon D. Smith, agricultural economics.

## RUSSIAN AREA STUDIES

By ANN POUNDSTONE  
Kernel Staff Writer  
(Sixth in a series)

This fall a new major within Arts and Sciences will open: Russian Area Studies.

"We've taken the areal content out of the topical majors program and established an interdisciplinary field of concentration with its own particular brand of prerequisites and objectives," said the program chairman, Dr. Stanley J. Zyzniewski.

Dr. Zyzniewski, an assistant professor of history, said the establishment of such a program is a sign that the University is trying to keep in step with recent needs in curriculum expansion.

The University's response to new curriculum suggestions is part of the "forward look indicative of what the college (Arts and Sciences) as a whole has done to bring itself up-to-date with post-war educational emphasis on specific areas," Dr. Zyzniewski said.

The Russian Area Studies program isn't really new. "It formalizes a program that previously existed on an informal basis," the head of the program said.

No additions to the University faculty are planned for the first year. The staff will consist of Dr. Jiri T. Kola, associate professor of sociology; Dr. Laszlo Zsoldos, assistant professor of economics in the College of Commerce; Robert M. Rodes, instructor in the Patterson School of Diplomacy, and Robert P. Moore, instructor, Modern Foreign Languages and Literatures Department.

Requirements for a major are 12 hours of Russian language ("the key to the club so that all participants have a basic experience"), a total of 15 hours of Russian history, literature, and Soviet diplomacy in world affairs.

The student plans his remaining 16 hours in accordance with his interest in one aspect of these studies.

Dr. Zyzniewski said the Russian Area Studies program is modeled after a similar program at Syracuse University, where he participated in it on both the undergraduate and graduate level. After a master's degree from Syracuse, he received a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1956.

# CAMPUS POLICE HOLD FULL-TIME JOB

By ANN POUNDSTONE  
Kernel Staff Writer

Two campus policemen emerged from the Chemistry-Physics building "escorting" a man who appeared to be resisting arrest. The officers led the man into a squad car and drove hurriedly away.

I licked my lips — there's a juicy story, I said to myself early in the summer session when I witnessed the event. I imagined the man to be a drunk who accidentally got locked up in the building overnight.

Quite the contrary. According to campus police chief, Captain James W. Glass, the man was a student who had an epileptic attack. Officers had to use force to help him out of the building, and into the awaiting squad car, which sped him to the hospital.

Fast action was the job of the

campus police in this case. Another time they might have radioed for an ambulance, rescue squad, or fire truck.

One of the most serious problems of the police is maintaining access to doors, fire hydrants, and entrance ways in case of emergencies. "We could lose a building or a life," said Clyde Lilly, administrative assistant to campus engineer, E. F. Farris. "Parking on yellow lines may limit access to entrances and prevent ambulances or fire trucks from swinging around corners," he said.

Lilly said the police issue citation tickets with a \$5 penalty, but that this is not the real answer to the problem. "The public must be educated as to why the yellow lines are there," he said.

Lilly listed failure to use cross-

walks as another major safety problem.

Coeds crossing in front of Jewell Hall "have a false sense of security that will get them killed," Lilly said. "They think that when they get to the traffic island they're safe."

Lilly said this secure feeling "goes back to Robinson Crusoe" and the dream of an island paradise.

He said several girls had been knocked down by cars but not injured fatally. "We're going to have a fatality one of these days," Lilly predicted.

Lilly and Captain Glass suggested putting a fence in front of Jewell Hall to force the students to use the corner crosswalks.

"The campus will begin to look like a prison," Lilly said, "but if it could save a girl's life, it'd be worth it."

Lilly called attention to the Washington Avenue crossing at Rose Street. "Someday you should watch the number of people who make two crossings instead of one to get to the same side of the street," he said. "Some even make a diagonal crossing across four lanes of traffic."

Vandalism and the use of

building keys are related, Lilly said. "If authorized personnel would lock the door behind them, fewer people could enter the buildings," the administrative assistant said.

Police Chief Glass said that stolen goods are often only misplaced items. "All but one Median Center microscope has not been accounted for," Glass said. "The items usually reported missing include microscopes, projectors, tape recorders, and typewriters, which usually turn up in somebody else's closet."

Chief engineer E. F. Farris said the vandalism problem is not as great now as it was 20 years ago. He attributed this to a larger and more efficient police force.

The campus police force is not limited to those in uniform. "It includes plainclothesmen who hold other regular jobs, but have the authority to make arrests," Lilly said. "They are especially active after ballgames."

Farris said that "a somewhat seasonal, after football games" problem was caused by inebriated men who entered buildings. Campus police usher them out as part of their routine job—locking buildings and turning off lights.

Night watchmen in some areas assist the campus police by checking for fires in the older buildings and noting attempts to burglarize. Farris cited a burglary of the Athletic Department office that occurred after campus police had scared robbers away from the Administration Building.

In the case of window peepers city police are called in to assist the campus force.

Farris estimated that "less than once a year" the University police get a report of an "exhibitionist" although "this has been a difficulty for years and years."

"In one case we caught the same man three times," Farris said. "Often we get a report and description and three or four more reports before we apprehend the man."

Farris called all exhibitionists "mental cases."

He said, "Seldom if ever are they dangerous; few turn into rapists."

Farris estimated that most exhibitionists are veterans. He said half of those apprehended were also students. The deans of the colleges dismiss such students immediately, Farris said.

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# 'Chemical Bond Approach' Designed To Aid Teachers

The Chemical Bond Approach of the National Science Foundation Institute is a course designed to aid the teacher in selecting subject matter and teaching modern chemistry to high school students.

Dr. Eliwood M. Hammaker, Professor of Chemistry at UK said that the CBA is a more theoretical approach for understanding the concepts that chemistry deals with. It makes chemistry more difficult and interesting and most students rise to a challenge.

The new approach can be

taught as a high school chemistry credit. Students are encouraged to go into the lab and learn facts and ideas, rather than memorizing. They take part in the actual scientific processes and may be able to make predictions of their own in this scientific field.

"The development of CBA in the last five years represents the combined efforts of both high school teachers and college professors, Dr. Hammaker said. "The text book has been written and rewritten in cooperation of high school students, especially in lab

work, high school teachers and college professors."

Participating in this institute are 23 high school teachers. One-third of these teachers are from Kentucky, while the remaining represent other states. One teacher is from Ireland. There are eight other CBA institutes in the United States.

The teachers in CBA build models, both physical and mental, to try to understand ideas of how bonds form and break. The physical model is not exactly like the mental one, but they try to make them as close as they can.

Each teacher constructs two different sets of atomic and molecular models which he takes back to his high school for use in his teaching.

Another objective of the teachers is to go through the text book and learn the contents. They then do the lab work and solve the problems. They go through class as their students will in future years.

Mr. William J. Elliott, instructor of the CBA lab, taught the CBA at Fort Thomas, for three years on the experimental basis. He noted that the average high school chemistry student could comprehend this material. Lab work is much more stimulating than the conventional chemistry courses, and the students spend 50 percent of their time in the lab.

"As far as we can determine," Mr. Elliott said, "students in the CBA do equally as well on college board tests as those in the conventional chemistry classes."

The students used in the experimental classes at Fort Thomas were not a select group. They are required to have had three years of math and the ideal students have had physics first.

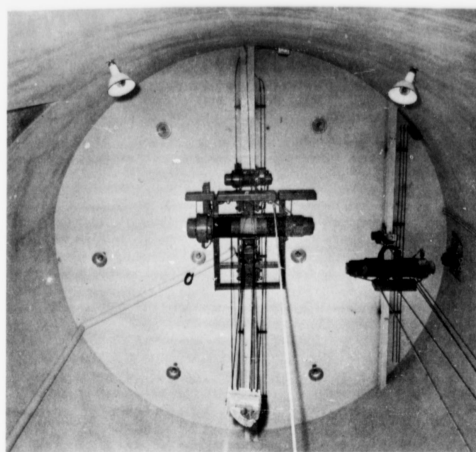
Mr. Elliott commented three years ago in an interview that the course would bring about rapid revision of the present day text books. This revision has already begun.

Don Hoffman, a student teacher at Ashland last year, is returning there this year to teach the CBA. He said the CBA program will give students sounder concepts of ideas behind chemistry than the conventional courses allowed.

The only foreign teacher in the chemistry course, Father Lee, from Dublin, Ireland, will return to his country to teach the CBA in a Dublin high school. Since physics is his main concern and chemistry is a sideline, his classes will consist of about 18 students.

"I find it interesting," Father Lee said. "It ought to be very helpful for college and university studies rather than conventional chemistry courses. I think it would be difficult to cover in one year."

Most of the participation in the CBA is very enthusiastic. This approach is used to develop interest all over the world for modernizing chemistry courses.



Meanwhile, Inside That Silo . . .

Inside the brick tower alongside the Chemistry-Physics building is a giant hoist used to handle the 17-ton tank of the new Van de Graaff accelerator due to arrive soon. The \$480,000 accelerator will be used in the study of radiation induced effects on bulk matter. It will also serve as a basis for graduate education in nuclear structure physics.

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