

Galbraith Urges Aid To Underdeveloped Nations

By FRANCES WRIGHT
Kernel Staff Writer

Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith, noted Harvard economist, stressed in his lecture Monday night for the Developmental Change Series the importance of economic aid to underdeveloped countries.

The economic growth of the poorer countries of the world has, to a great extent, been curtailed by the resistance of these countries to change, especially technical changes, Dr. Galbraith said. Past unfortunate experiences in which

change has tended to aid the individual rather than the masses he said, have caused these people to develop an "ego-focused," a highly conservative, attitude toward change.

While change, such as a new method of crop production, holds prospects of improvement, it also holds the threat of failure. It is this failure that the people fear.

The savings programs of these poor countries is limited by the lack of income available for investment Dr. Galbraith said; and foreign business men are not attracted to the poor internal markets of the countries. So the countries, whose economy is in a kind of stagnation, must

find some other way to supplement their economy. This method, Dr. Galbraith said, is foreign economic aid.

In order to benefit from this aid Dr. Galbraith said the countries must have a plan for economy. Donor countries must, he emphasized, react with sympathy and understanding for the conservative attitudes of the receiver countries toward social and technical change.

"It is important that we do not waver on the importance of economic aid," Dr. Galbraith stressed. "Foreign economic aid is not a luxury of modern foreign policy. It is the basis for harmonious coexistence between rich and poor countries. It has served its purpose well."

In a question and answer period following the lecture, Dr. Galbraith stated that he did not think that the World Bank, a part of the United Nations, "could administer the massive burden of our (the United States') whole aid program." There are great differences in the capacity of countries to use aid, and he said he felt that the United States can administer the aid more effectively.

Concerning a proposal for a Peace Corps-like program for areas such as Harlan County, Dr. Galbraith said that he felt a federal teaching corps for such depressed areas should be initiated. These areas often have the poorest teachers when they should have the best, he said.



JOHN GALBRAITH ADDRESSES MEMORIAL HALL CROWD

The Post Is Filled!

Newsweek Report Foresees Diplomat As UK's President

With the inauguration of President John W. Oswald only four weeks off, the April 6 issue of Newsweek magazine, reports that Edmund Gullion, a close friend of former President John F. Kennedy, is expected to accept an offer to become president of UK.

In the Periscope section of Newsweek, it is reported that Gullion, a native Kentuckian, will soon leave his present post in the foreign service to come to UK. Gullion, 51, was most recently ambassador to the Congo.

"You can imagine how a rather calm day was turned into a shambles," Dr. Oswald said of the article. "The news first reached me as I was sitting at home working on my inaugural address," he said.

"This is a good lesson for journalists, I think," the president said. "Two local radio stations were broadcasting the news that I was leaving before anyone bothered to check with the University as to what the presidential situation is here," he said.

President Oswald said the article was not worthy of re-

buttal. "We are all just making light of it," he said.

Dr. Oswald came to the University from the University of California in September, 1963. His official inauguration is scheduled for April 28.

Honor's Day

Students that are to be recognized at the Honors Day Ceremonies at 3:30 p.m. Thursday in Memorial Hall are excused from their classes. All other students are to comply with the policy set by the deans of their respective colleges.

By HENRY ROSENTHAL
Kernel Staff Writer

John Ciardi, speaker at yesterday's semi-annual Student Congress Lecture Series, created varied feelings among University faculty members.

Mr. Ciardi, poetry editor for the Saturday Review for seven years, talked on the topic, "What Good is a College?" at a 4 p.m. lecture.

The topic has been a subject of controversy among various campus professors and instructors. One professor said that Ciardi was not actually experienced enough to criticize colleges and universities.

Dr. Robert White, associate professor of English, said, "Ciardi

is very elegant, however, he speaks with intelligence about subjects that he knows nothing." Dr. White said, "At one time he (Ciardi) had been a promising young poet."

In an interview prior to yesterday's lecture, Mr. Ciardi spurned these comments and said, "I have often thought so myself."

Ciardi said, "I have never gotten far from the poetry and liberal arts area." He said he thought poetry had something to do with education.

Dr. White said that Ciardi was a man of cliches. Dr. White remarked that he thought Student Congress was being "bilked" by the selection of Ciardi. He added, "Of course the Student Congress is not at fault because they know

nothing about making such selections."

Prof. Ciardi said, "I have taught for 20 years at places such as Harvard and the University of Michigan and have come by my thought honestly."

"The essence of education is that if you wait for a wise man to come around it will take a long time to get an education but if you learn a little from every fool you will have an education," he said.

Dr. White said that Ciardi was a smooth operator and a "con man."

Henry Chapin, instructor in the Department of English, said, "I feel suspicious of his actions. Self promotion has no place in the literary field."

Mr. Ciardi said that he liked

attempt to get rid of the "tinny sound."

Mr. Ciardi explained that the humanities were a key to experience that a man needed to broaden himself. "Without humanities you cannot educate," he said. He explained that the uneducated, are those "whose experience is limited to his immediate environment."

The difficulty of expressing this "resonance" of the humanities was demonstrated by Mr. Ciardi's inability to communicate the fullness of meaning behind his utterances on the subject.

Mr. Ciardi's ability to voice stirring cliches is quickly supported by his facility with stirring bromides. Using Caruso as his example of the "resonance" within the art he said, "When you listened to Caruso, you had a new dimension in experience. Here was the perfect marriage between the singer and the song."

Offering a personal example of achieving experience in the humanities, Mr. Ciardi said he spent four years in the army and an equal amount of time sailing with "Captain Ahab in Moby Dick." At first it wasn't clear if this was meant as a testimony to the "experience in humanities" or an example of Mr. Ciardi's slow-reading theories.

"Exposition is written paragraph by paragraph and fiction scene by scene," he said. He explained that exposition was informational and could be read

JOHN CIARDI

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1964

Eight Pages

Prof. Ciardi Discusses Role Of The Humanities

By GARY HAWKSWORTH
Associate Daily Editor

John Ciardi, lecturer at yesterday's Student Congress Lecture Series, gave a sketchy outline of what he considered the role of the humanities in "stirring up experiences."

"This is a subject about which I am correctly reported to know nothing," began Mr. Ciardi on the subject. "What Good Is A

A Review

College?" and then commenced to prove his point of view.

Mr. Ciardi expressed disgust at American teachers in their bent on categorizing material in teaching and learning. He said he favored an escape from this cataloging of all experience.

Mr. Ciardi argued that the humanities and especially poetry was frivolous. "I would like to argue in favor of frivolity," he said, "all of our serious nature we share with the apes."

Mr. Ciardi's message dealt with teachers, students, and words. "A great teacher strikes fire to a student," he said, "but some students are made of asbestos and couldn't be set on fire if you stuck a blow torch to them."

He said that he didn't speed read because the words were to be savoured and enjoyed. He said the humanities, through words, had to "set off a resonance" in an

Poet Ciardi's Appearance Creates Stir

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Henry Chapin, instructor in the Department of English, said, "I feel suspicious of his actions. Self promotion has no place in the literary field."

Mr. Ciardi said that he liked

to remind students that they are candidates for a liberal arts degree. They seem to resist the basis of education which is the best, he said.

He added, "I am sorry if they (UK faculty members) have read my brochure and believed it."

"We had to have some lecture topics and we pulled some of them up." He said that he did not lecture on administration, and parking but stayed to the academic side.

Prof. Ciardi once raised a controversy over a book of poetry by Anne Marrow Lindberg. Mr. Chapin said that she wrote an "easy going form of poetry."

Anne Marrow Lindberg, according to Mr. Ciardi, was compared

Continued on Page 7

Macalester Dean Speaks Tomorrow

Dr. J. Huntley Dupre, former University history professor who now is dean of Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn., will lecture at 10 a.m. Thursday in the UK Student Center Theater.

His talk, "Two 20th-Century Statesmen and a Saint," will illustrate the political movements that were represented by the European statesman, Robert Schuman and Thomas G. Masaryk, and the Indian independence leader Mahatma Gandhi.

The historian's talk is one in the series of Blazer Lectures sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Blazer of Ashland.

A native of Columbus, Dr. Dupre took three academic degrees and a law degree from Ohio State University, where he later became junior dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

He came to UK from Ohio State in 1937, the year he was decorated by the Czechoslovakian government, and was on the UK faculty until 1944. After two years as executive university secretary of the World Student Service Fund, he joined the faculty of Macalester College in 1946. He was appointed dean in 1951.

Dorms Open For Seniors Until After Graduation

University accommodations will be available to graduating seniors during the period between the end of final exams and the graduation ceremonies.

Mrs. Dixie Evans Smith, director of women's residence halls, said that one of the women's dormitories will be open for seniors who want to stay at the University.

Which women's dorm will be open is still unknown.

Although there are very few—if any—seniors in the men's dormitories, Dean of Men Leslie L. Martin said that accommodations would be found for anyone needing them during the nine-day period.



Campus Cancer Cochairmen Named

The new campus student cochairmen of the cancer drive are, from the left, Kent Long, president of the men's residence halls, Lois Baum-

gardner, secretary of the panhellenic council. They are shown with Dr. Elbert W. Ockerman, University chairman for the cancer drive.

UK Cancer Drive Underway

The University Cancer Crusade, a part of the American Cancer Crusade, began Monday, March 30.

Based on a current population of approximately 132,000 in Fayette County, at the present rate of incidence of cancer an estimated 33,000 will develop the disease and of this number an estimated 19,800 will die if a cure is not found.

Grants to the University Medical Center by the American Cancer Society for research already total \$342,596.

Heading the student phase of the University crusade as student

cochairman are Kent Long, president of the men's Residence Hall Council and Lois Baumgardner, secretary of Panhellenic Council. Assisting them are Lynn Kessack, Women's Residence Halls Council; Mike Houlihan, Interfraternity Council; Penny Price, Interfaith Council, and Dennis Cannon, Mayor of Cooperstown.

Faculty and staff solicitation chairmen are Dr. Hambleton Tapp, Mr. Jerry Miller, Dr. Carl Lamar, Dr. Silvio Navarro, Dr.

Roger Chacon, Dr. Abby Marlatt, Dr. G. W. Schneider, Dr. Howard Hopkins, and Dr. Ben Elseman. Dr. Elbert W. Ockerman is serving as General Chairman for the University.

The University's Crusade will end April 15.

AWS Schedules 'Penny-A-Minute' Night April 17

AWS will sponsor a "Penny-A-Minute Night" on April 17, in conjunction with the LKD Debutante Stakes and Dance.

"Penny-A-Minute Night" allows the girls in the women's residence halls to stay out until 2 a.m.—an hour after the usual 1 o'clock curfew—provided they pay a penny for each extra minute they use.

A part of the proceeds from "Penny-A-Minute Night" will go toward tuition scholarship to be given by AWS through LKD.

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Judo Leads Coed Sports

By KATHRYN JOHNSON

ATLANTA (AP)—A young woman who takes judo for kicks is apt to find there are more kicks in it than she thought possible. The spiked heel is a reminder to the most petite and fragile girl that she need never be defenseless.

At least, that's what the judo experts teach—"kick with those heels, girls."

Each week at the YMCA a group of attractive homemakers and career girls practice judo, which is generally considered a man's sport.

"Judo is the most valuable self-defense weapon a woman could possibly have," says Virginia Whigham, tall brunette instructor.

"It's basic strategy is one of non-resistance. You try to get your opponent off balance so that you can throw him, trip him, choke him and kick him."

In spite of the intensive work on judo holds, Miss Whigham says: "Your best weapon is your spike heels."

Occasionally a male instructor who teaches jujitsu to a group of men, joins the women's class and allows each to flip him over her shoulder.

"Now what do you do?" J. C. Lindsay asks the class of women while he is still supine on a gym mat.

"I run," says one girl. "No, you don't," Lindsay replies. "Your attacker is liable to get right up and chase you again."

"Do you know what you should do? You fight dirty," he said. "Rap your spiked heels into your assailant's head. Kick him in the ribs. Try stepping out of your shoes and leaving them in his chest. Or use your thumbs and gouge his eyes."

At such advice, some of the women judo students make squeamish facts and say:

"Oh, I couldn't."

"If you don't fight dirty, you could be killed," the instructor always warns. "The only thing to remember is self-preservation."

"If a man has grabbed you and is holding you so that you can't get loose, run your heel down his shins hard and come down on one of his feet with the full force of both of your spiked heels."

Miss Whigham advises that a woman can throw a man as easily as she can a woman—if she catches him by surprise. "In fact, she really has the man at a disadvantage because he doesn't think she can do it."

"The element of surprise is most important. If a person expects to be thrown, he'll immediately stiffen up," she added. "No one — male or female — could throw him then."

Why do women like judo? "It's fun," says a homemaker. "I take it for kicks."

"For the exercise," says a young mother.

"My doctor advised it for back trouble," another says. "It's good for conditioning and coordination."

Army Sponsors

The Army ROTC sponsors have a meeting at 4 p.m. today in Buell Armory.



Campus Calendar

- April 1—Art Club and English Club 7:30 p.m., Room 208 Fine Arts Building
- April 2—Dutch Lunch, noon, Student Center
- April 2—Blazer Lecture, J. Huntley Dupre, Student Center Theatre, 10 a.m.
- Honors Day, Memorial Hall, 3:30 p.m.
- Musicale, James Good, Organist, Memorial Hall, 8:30 p.m.
- April 3—All-Campus Sing
- April 3—"As You Like It," Guignol Theatre, 8:30 p.m. (also April 11-17-25)
- APRIL 3-4—Humanities Conference, Alumni House
- April 4—"Julius Caesar," Guignol Theatre, 8:30 p.m. (also April 10-18-24)
- April 4—ATO formal
- DG jam session
- AXD formal
- April 4—High School Leadership Conference
- April 5—Musicale, The Heritage Quartet, Memorial Hall, 3:30 p.m.
- April 5—Lambda Chi formal
- Sigma Chi formal
- April 7—Lecture, Dr. Arthur K. Moore, Distinguished Professor of the Year, College of Arts and Sciences, Guignol Theatre, 8 p.m.
- April 9—English Department Lecture, G. B. Harrison, Guignol Theatre, 8 p.m.
- April 10—Research Conference, Chemistry-Physics Building
- Cancer Teaching Lecture Series, Medical Science Bldg., 8:30 p.m.
- Spindletop Hall Dance, 9 to 1
- April 10-11—Central Kentucky Faculty Conference, Student Center
- April 12—Concert, Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Memorial Coliseum, 8:15 p.m.
- April 13—Musicale, Norman Chapman, Pianist, Memorial Hall, 8 p.m.

Women Smokers Increase; May Surpass Males Soon

By JEAN SPRAIN WILSON

AP Newsfeatures Writer

NEW YORK—Currently fewer women smoke than men. Yet, if their addiction continues to increase at its present rate, females may surpass them as weed fiends. There are four boys to every girl who begins to smoke before aged 12, but by aged 25, a child-bearing age, estimates of smoking prevalence runs as high as 36 percent among women.

The pregnant woman who smokes is likely to have a smaller baby than the non-smoking mother.

Whether or not she or her husband has the cigarette habit seems to have some bearing on her children's attitude the cigarette habit and parents who are permissive instead of restrictive are more likely to have cigarette-smoking offspring.

These were among the findings significant to women in the Smoking and Health report made public recently by the Advisory Committee to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

In this compilation, hundreds of scientific studies and their evaluation by 10 prominent physicians, it was discovered that despite advertising campaigns, women restrict their smoking almost entirely to cigarettes.

Yet, within the past 13 years, according to an American Cancer Society survey, the number of women smokers has increased from 31 to 36 percent.

On the basis of a sample of senior students at Newton, Mass. high schools, two researchers, J. Worcester and E. Salber, suggest that "women, particularly Jewish women, may soon overtake men in the number who smoke."

Only one percent of the girls, as to five percent of the boys, took up smoking before they were 12 years old. But at the senior high school level between 40 to

55 percent of students have been found to be smokers, the report says. However, the ratio of male to female smokers was not given.

By age 25, estimates of smoking prevalence runs as high as 90 percent of men and 36 percent of women. In the 65 and over group, it's 20 percent among men and only 4 percent among the ladies.

Smoking of any kind is most prevalent among the divorced and widowed, the researchers discovered, and least among those who have never been married until the age of 45 when they as likely to be smokers as anybody else.

Seven separate studies arrived at the same conclusion: women smoking during pregnancy, have babies of lower birth weight and have a significantly greater number of premature deliveries than non-smoking expectant mothers.

However, the researchers do not know whether this decrease in birth weight has any influence on the biological fitness of the newborn or why the birth weight decrease results.

There is a consistent increase in the number of high school smokers from their freshman to their senior years, regardless of sex or parental habits. But within each year there are significantly more smokers in families where both parents smoke than in families where neither parent smokes.

The doctors conclude that: "The cultural milieu seems to have a strong influence. A permissive cultural climate tends to promote and a rejecting or outright prohibitive one to inhibit smoking."

In other words, the oldtime Dad who gave his son a walloping behind the woodshed after catching him smoking corn silk had the right idea, even if the boy did learn to smoke later on.

To College: Elderly Coeds

By JOE RIGERT

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP)—"I realized that lack of ability was keeping them from joining the human race," recalled a 61-year-old Yakima, Wash., grandmother.

For Mrs. Mary C. Wallace, this was a challenge and she was not about to ignore it.

Mrs. Wallace formed an unusual non-profit organization called the Lark Foundation to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and self-confidence to so-called functional illiterates, adult men

and women whose basic education is below a fifth grade level. Lark means Literacy for Adults and Related Knowledge. Its goal is to provide the confidence and ability that will enable the down-and-out to take vocational training, leave the welfare rolls and obtain steady employment.

But more than that, as Mrs. Wallace explains, it's an attempt to help them rejoin the human race, so they can read a newspaper, write a letter, compute a family budget.

The Lark Foundation was born less than six years ago, but already Lark classes are being taught in 17 states.

Mrs. Wallace says she has trained 800 volunteer teachers around the country in the Lark techniques since she founded the movement.

Probably 2,000 men and women, she says, have taken Lark classes taught in Washington State by clubwomen, retired school teachers and other volunteers.

Mrs. Wallace is not a career teacher. She once taught in a one-room country schoolhouse, but spent most of her life working with her husband in the florist business in Oregon.

When they moved to Yakima, she said her husband thought she might like to stay home and keep house.

"It was a lovely dream," she says. "And I put up with it for several months. But I quickly became bored and went into other things."

"Other things" developed into the Lark Foundation, and she has never stopped.

Wear A Cabana, The Fashion Rage

By JEAN SPRAIN WILSON
AP Fashion Writer

NEW YORK—You can cancel out your membership at the beach club this summer, for the really "in" thing to do at the resorts is to wear your cabana.

It has become terribly chic to go down to the sea in an authentic copy of something by Omar the tentmaker and step up camp simply by raising your arms.

There in the privacy of all that stretchable fabric you wiggle modestly into or out of your bathing suit, and all the while your swimming pals are thinking you're merely doing the Twist.

It is cheaper by a dam site, or by a lake shore, or by somebody's swimming pool, or anywhere for that matter.

And it's cozy. When you feel wet and clammy, the opaque cotton fabric serves as a towel to dry you off. Absolutely no other cabana can make that statement.

Moreover, the mobile cabana looks charming while occupied. This shift that waist shifts belts at the waist to create a blousy kimono effect, or under the bosom for an empire look. The bias-cut sash also doubles as a turban when not circling the figure.

As shifty as it is, this garment isn't sneaky. Bold diagonal stripes and screaming colors announce its arrival to bathers along the coast and all the sailors on ships at sea.

The pity of it is that the wearable cabana may take some of the challenge out of bathing suit changing along the Riviera. Donning and shedding bikinis in public view without baring too much more was becoming quite an art, and quite a tourist attraction, too.

Indeed, we wouldn't be a bit surprised if the French banned this false modesty eventually.

But at least the traveling cabana appears to have a great future with the modest American swimmer with an income too modest to want beach shelters.

Catholic Faculty

The Catholic Faculty Discussion group will hear an address by Dr. Jacqueline A. Noonan, pediatrics, on socialized medicine. The meeting is at 8:15 p.m. today at the Newman Center.

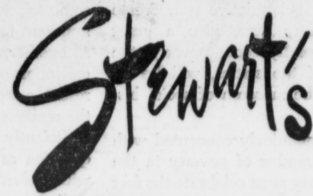
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Civil Rights Bill: A Legislative Failure

Barely a week has passed since the Kentucky General Assembly and Kentucky's legislators went home without passing a civil rights bill.

In doing so, the legislators turned cold shoulders to Gov. Breathitt, thousands who marched on Frankfort, and more than 30 who eventually conducted an 11th hour sit-in and fast in the house chambers.

Gov. Breathitt has been asked to call a special session on civil rights. The governor has wisely said that a special session at this time will do no good. The legislators aren't likely to change their minds during a week's Jayoff.

Some 31 states have public accommodations bills—the type of legislation proposed in the Kentucky General Assembly. Five cities, not included in the 31 states, also have passed legislation of this type, 66 percent of the American population being covered by this legislation.

Kernels

"Party conventions resemble tribal rituals. The spectacular campaigns and 'give 'em hell' speeches reduce office-seeking to the intellectual level of professional wrestling." — *George Gallup*, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion.

"What I'm talking about is not business. I'm talking about talking." — *Sen. Norris Cotton* (R., N.H.), criticizing the lack of progress in Senate civil rights debate.

Although these laws differ in content, most of them prohibit racial discrimination in hotels, motels, restaurants, and theaters—the same places covered by the bill now before Congress. However, unlike the proposed federal statute, these state laws make it a crime to violate the accommodations law. Punishments range from fines of \$10 to \$500 and jail sentences of 10 days to a year.

The first such state law was passed in Massachusetts in 1865. In 1869, Congress itself passed just such a law for the District of Columbia.

In 1953 Supreme Court decision, the court upheld laws of this nature saying, "So far as the federal constitution is concerned, there is no doubt that legislation which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race in the use of facilities serving a public function is well within the police power."

Regardless of its record—a record education budget, new regulations on strip mining, and the like—the Kentucky General Assembly must answer to its failures.

The death penalty remains legal in Kentucky and the state is still in need of a workable, enforceable civil rights bill.

In failing to meet the call of the governor and those who marched on Frankfort, the legislature may well have missed its best chance to thrust Kentucky among the nation's leaders in the field of human rights.

We must still wait. The legislature is not ready. For them, the time for equal rights is not yet come.

The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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DAVID HAWPE, Managing Editor

CARL MODECKI, Campus Editor

Associate and Daily Editors:

RICHARD STEVENSON, SANDRA BROCK, WILLIAM GRANT, AND ELIZABETH WARD

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Phones: News, extension 2285 and 2302; Advertising and Circulation, 2306

Campus Parable

A man in Scotland was walking along the moors one dark foggy night. He saw what seemed to him to be a huge monster coming toward him in the fog. Trembling with fear, he stopped and picked up a club to protect himself. The "monster" kept coming closer and closer, and with each step he began to look more familiar to the man. Finally when the image was only a few feet from the man, he recognized it to be that of his own brother.

So it is with us and God. When we are far away from God, relying upon our own guidance, acting in any way we wish, making all of our decisions alone, living the kind of life we want to live and not the kind God would have us to live, God's glory and wonder are not visible to us.

But, as we come closer and closer to God, asking Him to guide us and help us live the kind of life He would have us to live, all of God's wonderful forgiving power, greatness and glory can clearly be seen by us.

Only with this clear vision of God can we truly come to know Him and become a child of God. To form this

relationship with God, we might practice the words of the psalmist who said, "The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him, to all that call upon him in truth." Try calling on God in truth and he will answer.

CAROL SUE GREEN

InterVarsity Christian Fellowship



War On Poverty Generates National Optimism

President Johnson has formally declared war on poverty in these United States. In a message to Congress recently, he outlined a scintillating program which is generating a tone of optimism in the national media. Once again we are enthralled by a glamorous administrative plan, and cheerfully confident of the ability of our prosperous nation to solve all the problems of its disinherited with a gesture of its legislative arm. Create an opportunity here, give a grant there, and pretty soon, poverty, the discovery of the sixties, will be on its way to the museum of social history.

Anyone genuinely concerned with the tragic paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty must celebrate the fact that we have rediscovered the fact of poverty, that political forces have

drawn national attention to it, and that the mass media are at least attempting to inform the public about some of the causes and implications of poverty.

Overall, however, the President's plan is susceptible to several criticisms. One set of criticisms deals with the inadequacy of the mechanisms by which programs are to be matched with needs. The other set deals with some of the assumptions which are apparent in the message to Congress. Altogether, the program amounts to a collection of gadgets: it does not represent a new kind of thinking. But the realities of "hard core" poverty are sufficiently grave that there is a real question as to whether we can deal with poverty adequately by means of gadgets.

On the first, more superficial level, we must note that a major feature of the Act is the emphasis on vocational training and re-training. Strengthening the present Manpower Re-training Program is mentioned. The establishment of job training centers and provision for re-training the unemployed can certainly upgrade the skills of workers. But it cannot do miracles; and a miraculous number of jobs must become available is such training is to mean improved livelihood. Present retraining programs are an enormous flop. People are, in too many cases, being retained for jobs which do not now exist or which will disappear in the near future. For many people re-training has proved to be cruelly meaningless.

Important provisions, such as the plan to make volunteers available for direct community action against poverty (whatever that means), and the availability of subsidies to communities desiring to undertake job-creating enterprises, have been made dependent on community initiative. The history of area development suggests the folly of depending upon so awkward a mechanism. Communities are often unable, reluctant, or simply unwilling to take such initiatives. For example, a huge proportion of the most severely poverty-stricken parts of our country are also areas where racial prejudice is intense. The white power structures in these communities are unwilling to accept federal funds which make integration mandatory and which make it economically possible for Negroes to remain in the community. For these and similar reasons, there is good reason to think that communities which will consider taking advantage of these grants will be those which are already well-organized and reasonably progressive. Stagnating communities will be severely handicapped if they attempt to grab their own boot straps.

The most profoundly disappointing aspect of the War on Poverty message is the obvious fact that it is not, as its author maintains it is, a new kind of program. No basic assumptions have been re-examined. It is apparent that the philosophy behind the program assumes the problem of poverty to be a question of temporary dislocation caused by progress (which will win out in the end),

and temporary economic slack.

The sobering fact is that not one-fifth, but closer to one-third of our families live on wages which are inadequate by middle class standards. Many of them are desperately poor. Our statistics omit those who are permanently unemployed or underemployed, a situation which can only become increasingly common. In 1960 the number of people in the armed services, on relief, in arms industries, or unemployed added up to twenty-five percent of the total labor force. In other words, a fourth of the population was not working or was absorbed "artificially" through public spending. Trends are toward increasing automation, which is already beginning to affect white collar workers. Population growth continues as well.

These are sobering realities. We are coming to the time when human beings will be relatively superfluous in the actual process of producing goods. The giant processes of change have escaped our control and cannot be dealt with by tinkering. In the future, the notion that the worker is only worth his pay will become obsolete or inhuman. The best human intelligence available must concern itself with the development of a set of social values and institutions suitable to the radical changes already visible in our economic system.

—From *The Daily Illini*



PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Part Two

Atlanta—Not Immune To Violence

By DAVID V. HAWPE
Kernel Managing Editor

An item from last week's Associated Press roundup of racial news indicates that Atlanta is not immune to violence.

The report read, "Violence erupted briefly at a truck stop restaurant where Negro pickets protested segregation. Crowds of Negroes and white persons pelted one another with rocks and bottles."

Incidents such as this, coupled with election returns that show more than half the city's white population voting to elect a segregationist mayor, betray the discontent of many whites.

Exactly where the resistance to integration lies, it is difficult to tell, and precisely which Negro groups strongly support the Black Revolution, it is not easy to determine.

Executive Director Robert

Thompson, of the Atlanta Urban League, divides the white and non-white communities into socio-economic groups and assigns them particular characteristics in this respect.

Generally, Thompson believes that upper-income whites are the most liberal elements in Atlanta, concerning the race questions. He thinks the liberality decreases in lower income groups, with poor whites holding firmly to segregationist beliefs.

Within the Negro community, Thompson notes a rigid stratification, with affluent non-whites "a little reluctant to see the Negro community rocked strongly."

Thompson characterizes the white middle class as having rejected integration through fear of "not being accepted by the community." He says the white college graduate many times has accepted integration as a theory, but is hostile to its practice.

Lower-income whites, with little education, and by large have held to the conservative policies

of the past. However, he said, "the great influx from the North, coming with industrialization, has produced changes in blue collar workers' attitudes, as well as in the Negro community."

Dichotomy in the Negro and white communities over the race question is reflected in the attitude of the leadership of both. In the Negro ranks, the contrast between Judge A. T. Walden, past cochairman of the Atlanta Summit Conference, and his successor, the Rev. Sam Williams, is representative. Judge Walden is a symbol of moderation—of slow progress. Mr. Williams, on the other hand, is both adamant and dogmatic.

Judge Walden himself said, "There is absolutely no difference of opinion among the various groups in relation to the problem of integration." However, he went on to differentiate between the group's various methods.

He mentioned the instances of slow-but-sure progress that he

and his associates had achieved in the past in voting, employment, and education.

Mr. Williams speaks of more immediate progress, and of his ultimate goal: "I don't want to change your (the whites') heart; I just want to change your actions."

Recently the Summit Conference promoted an Easter boycott of downtown establishments that segregate. With the less-than-moderate success of the project, more drastic measures can be expected from Williams and his lieutenants in the near future.

Mr. Williams' white counterpart (Mr. Williams wouldn't like the term) is restaurant owner Lester Maddox, who operates the Pickrick Restaurant, five blocks from the Georgia Tech campus.

Maddox and his group won a semi-victory earlier this year when downtown demonstrations were halted by law enforcement officials. The picketers began using the "passive violence" tech-

nique: sparking explosive situations by resisting arrest.

In the doorway of his restaurant, Maddox (who ran unsuccessfully for mayor in the last election, although receiving more than half the white vote) has set up a table where he places stacks of segregationist material.

On the table are numerous free pamphlets and newspapers, as well as booklets selling for 10 cents each. The material is published by such groups as the Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms, People's Association for Selective Shopping, The Independent American, Independence Foundation, Inc., and others. Some are local groups, and some are not.

Also in the material are copies of Maddox's advertisements, run weekly in the Atlanta newspapers. The ads are in the form of newsletters, and in them Maddox advises his readers to guard against race-mixing and other

Continued on Page 6

A Foreigner's View

By SIROON CHON

The art of enjoying life, like that of painting, does not come to us naturally. It must be patiently cultivated.

Although movies, concerts, amusement parks, and parties afford the standardized enjoyment for the majority of the people, they cannot, by virtue of their generality, satisfy the demands of each individual. The style of enjoyment must be tailored so that it may fit the curvature of individual quirks and quiddities.

Ennui, as Wilde put it, is the only sin for which there is no forgiveness. For those who have not developed efficient methods of handling idle time, I suggest a helpful hint by relating some of the tricks I resort to for the better enjoyment of life.

"To sleep when sleepy and to eat when hungry" is the first rule I follow. One way to get free is to get rid of temptations, and the surest way to do so is to yield to them.

In this sense, setting an alarm clock is an unforgivable sin. Just as social nicety demands me not to call someone at three o'clock in the morning, so my body demands not to disturb it when it needs more rest. The stomach and the tongue must be respected in the same manner. It is difficult to become a pessimist after a good dinner. To

create a good mood all I have to do is to cook my choice dishes and eat them at an appropriate time. No one can be truly happy without paying due respect to oneself.

Another trick I frequently resort to is to give new birthdays to my friends. Dates such as February 2, March 3, April 4, and so on are easy to remember because of the symmetry of the numbers involved, and I assign these days as my friends' birthdays. The advantage of this system is obvious. For one thing, I can better budget my spending money by distributing the number of birthdays to remember uniformly over each month. For another, my friends appreciate my gift so much more because they receive it on a wrong day.

The Holy Writ has something to say about the interesting psychological mechanism involved. The love of the Shepherd for one sheep which went astray and returned is much greater than for one of those 99 sheep which behaved correctly.

The other day a mean-natured girl embarrassed a confirmed bachelor by sending him a Valentine card, and he quickly retaliated against her. He gave her a new birthday, Feb. 29, so that she will receive a card every four years. She was very happy all the same.

Dating can be more fun too if one thinks a little. It is safe

to follow the conventional rules, but one need not ruin his happiness by becoming a Sabbatarian, who would not rescue a struggling sheep in the ditch because he saw it on Sunday. Woe unto him who does not know to break the rules under necessity!

There are occasions when I happen to have no money at hand and yet feel the need of a female company. Then, without the slightest hesitation, I ask a girl to take me to movie or buy me a supper. After all, girls are very eager to show how much they think of their boy friends. Unfortunately, the book of rules requires the boys to take care of all dating expenses, and some girls are worried or even agonized because they don't have chances to return thanks in a visible way.

Having treated me to supper and movie, a girl confessed that she liked me so much more, for I would not have asked, she reasoned, for such a favor had I not considered her a genuine friend! The supper and the movie cost her three dollars, but I suspect she got at least 15 dollars worth of psychological satisfaction. Charity can begin with a free steak dinner.

It is not necessary for me to give out all trade secrets. Each individual can devise his own methods of pleasing others as well as himself. The only caution is not to deceive oneself so as to practice hypocrisy. He honest and natural, and learn the basic fact of life that a thing is often remembered, not because it is great, but because it is memorable.

Once a girl asked me to give specific reasons why I loved her. I answered that I had loved her chiefly because of her intelligent chromosomes. She felt insulted and was angry. People have become so used to flattery that they are shocked to hear truth. I explained that a man loved a woman for certain qualities such as beauty and kindness, and that my love for her intelligence was no less ridiculous than any one else's love for her eyelashes. She smiled.

A few days later the girl came up with a most sophisticated revenge. She said she loved me because I was ugly, and added that, when a woman loves an ugly man, his very ugliness makes him more attractive!

I was immensely happy. She said it in a memorable way, and I will remember the occasion forever. It was well intended, and, above all, sincere. There was no time to be lost. I blocked the middle of the street in order to kiss her.



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Keep up the good work.



Press Box

By Wally Pagan

It has been a big sports day around the campus and across the country today. Here are just a few of the breaking news items.

In Moscow, Cassius Clay has announced his retirement from boxing to become public relations director for Nikita Khrushchev.

Casey Stengel has been voted by the American Association of Baseball writers as the most promising rookie in the New York Met's camp.

Thirty players have announced that they aren't quitting Kentucky's football team.

Charlie Bradshaw was quoted as saying his Wildcats will have a losing '64 season.

A Graves, Cox salesman reportedly sold a blue suit to Adolph Rupp while Der Baron was signing a five-foot kangaroo for next year's big man.

Track coach Bob Johnson was allotted 30 track scholarships by the Athletic Association.

Roger Craig wins 20 games for the Cards. Herschel Turner signed to teach ballet lessons at Acme dance studios.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, Walter Alston asks Leo Durocher if he'd like to "take over the job for a while." Durocher doesn't accept.

The Blue-White game ends in a scoreless tie. Charlie Bradshaw proclaims his team "the best on defense in the SEC."

President Oswald closes classes so students may attend Keeneland Spring Meets.

Georgia Tech drops back into the SEC. Wally Butts becomes a telephone operator for Southern Bell. Bear Bryant becomes a pole man for the same company.

New York Mets considered serious pennant contenders in the International League.

Four foot 10 inch midget kills himself by jumping off a basketball player . . . it didn't happen at UK.

If you believe all this, you must be crazy—April Fool.

Atlanta: Not Immune

Continued from Page 5
forms of integration which will lead to it.

...One popular segregationist theme is that of "communist influence in civil rights movements."

Pamphlets carry headlines, usually in red ink, such as "The Communist Conspiracy Must Be Destroyed!" and "Communist Agitation and Racial Turmoil."

Other titles attack the Supreme Court, the present civil rights bill presently being debated in Congress, and the Supreme Court.

One headline read like this: "Abraham Lincoln Opposed Integration."

Besides disseminating material such as the pamphlets and the advertising, Maddox (as well as other segregationist leaders) have led picketing of establishments that integrate.

Some change in the segregationists' attitude may be forthcoming in the future, as indicated by a comment from Vernon Jordan Jr., assistant to the executive director of the Southern Regional Council.

Jordan said, "Lester Maddox doesn't understand black and white, but he understands green."

What he meant was this: If a Negro-white boycott ever threatens the Pickrick, Maddox's platitudes concerning the free enterprise system will float away on the gusts of its own oratory.

Washington State To Use Mob System Soph Jinx? Not Stange

By JACK HEWINS
Associated Press Sports Writer

PULLMAN, Wash.—Don't let the dimples fool you.

Beneath Bert Clark's cherubic smile beat gums of solid steel—and this is no dental testimonial.

The new head football coach at Washington State University will introduce the 11-man bruise. His teams may line up in the T-formation but they'll run in the W-formation. Clark believes there's nothing one man can do that a mob can't do better.

Washington State raided the staff of rival Washington at Seattle in January to get Clark after buying up the second half of Jim Sutherland's two-year contract. State's Cougars had stuttered through a 3-6-1 season while Washington, under Head Coach Jim Owens, was winning the Big Six Conference title and a bid to the Rose Bowl.

Sutherland was an exponent of the forward pass. Clark, schooled with Owens in the Oklahoma curriculum of clash, believes the only way to meet the enemy is head-on.

Although Bert has said there will be no "death marches" at Pullman, he said also: "We're going to hit people." If you hit people who can hit back, Bert knows, you have to be tough and

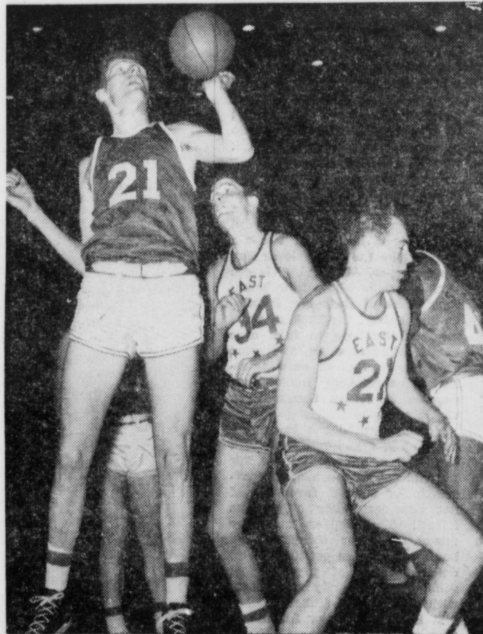
the only place to attain toughness is in practice.

"Death march" is a tag University of Washington players applied to Owens' practice program during Oklahoma Jim's first season as coach of the Huskies. It was very efficient in weeding out weaklings. Clark, as an Owens aide, was one of the weeders.

The result has been three trips to the Rose Bowl in seven years for Washington and Clark doesn't plan to turn away from a formula that brings such a batting average.

Mash practice is no novelty at Pullman, except for recent football generations. Babe Hollingbery and Forrest Evashevski were worshipers at the Shrine of Sock. Babe coached the Cougars 17 years, prior to World War II; Evvy had them in 1951 and '52.

The Red Cross missed a bet in Evvy's day by failing to set up a branch blood bank on the practice field. Bleeding the game belongs to the boys, Evvy left it up to each lineman to remember to leave his teeth in the locker before practice.



West All-Star Mel Counts of Oregon State bats the basketball away from Fred Hetzel of Davidson and Ron Bonham (21) of Cincinnati. West won, 79-78, while Bonham and Hetzel led the East in field goals attempted.

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50 Wins—Not Years
NEW CONCORD, Ohio (AP)—Minutes after his Denison University football team presented him with his 50th victory—7-6 over Muskingum here—Coach Keith Piper was handed a huge cake with "50" in icing.

Piper, who is 42, was cutting the cake when a freshman grinder walked up, looked at it, and remarked: "I didn't know the coach was 50 years old."

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By FRANK ECK
AP Newsfeatures Sports Editor
ORLANDO, Fla. — Lee (Stinger) Stange of the Minnesota Twins never had to worry about baseball's sophomore jinx. His rookie year (1962) left too much to be desired.

Now as a third year man he is one of the American League pitching standouts and Manager Sam Mele is counting on him heavily.

"In 1952," says Stange, "I felt every time I pitched I had to show up well. I felt a lot of pressure."

"When I was pitching relief I couldn't get my curve or my change up over and naturally the hitters were laying back for my fast ball. Last year I got all my pitches over and that was the difference."

The difference from a mediocre 4-3 record for all of 1962 was a 12-5 record, plus 100 strikeouts in 165 innings and a 2.62 earned run mark, sixth best figure in the league. And he missed four weeks.

The turning point in Strange's career came under Jack McKeon, manager of the Dallas-Fort Worth team in the Pacific Coast League, where Lee was sent for a month last year.

"We were in last place when the Twins sent him to us on May 9," says McKeon, "and when he left us on June 15 we were up at the top. He was the best pitcher in the league. He had 74 strikeouts in 66 innings and after losing his first game 3-2 to Dallas he won seven straight."

"I had Lee in 1959 at Fox Cities (Appleton, Wis.) and he wanted to quit. I talked him out of it so the following year at Wilson, N. C., he won 20 games for us. He had all the tools then."

Stange credits McKeon's insistence that he could make the big leagues and Twins' coach Gordon Maltzberger's teaching on the slider with getting him in the groove.

"I gripped a bit in 1959 when I was sitting in the bullpen," says Stange. "I'd pitch once every two weeks. But last year he helped me develop confidence and he had a pretty good hitting team behind me."

"The more I worked last year the sharper I stayed. When I worked every fourth day my control was sharp. I had a good fast ball but my slider came along. Maltzberger worked with me a lot on the slider."

Stange, a 5-foot-10 right hander at 170 pounds, turned in 1-0 victories over Detroit and Baltimore last season. He completed only seven of 20 starts and hopes to improve on this in '64.

"I had a two-hit shutout against Chicago in the ninth," says the Stinger as though he'd like to have that chance again. "But Dave Nicholson hit a two-run homer. He hit a pretty good curve ball but I think he was looking for it."

Big Nick may never see that curve ball again for Stange has become a thinking man's pitcher. His roommate is Dick Stigman, a 15-game winner who recently turned 28. They form just about half of Minnesota's starting corps. The other half is Camilo Pascual, the great curve baller, and southpaw Jim Kaat.

Stange's career apparently was stalled because he was an all-around athlete at Proviso High near Chicago. He went to Drake University on a football scholarship and tore a knee cartilage in football. He quit in his sophomore year to join the Army but the knee made him 4F. He had the cartilage removed but he didn't get going until age 23 when he won those 20 games at Wilson.

Since he won most of his 12 games after mid-June it is just possible the Stinger might be shooting for 20 wins this year.

"At least I don't have to worry about any sophomore jinx," says Lee Stange.

Upperclass Awards Will Be Increased

More upperclass scholarships will be available for the 1964-65 academic year through more awards from a Board of Trustees grant, Little Kentucky Derby fund, and private awards.

Eleven upperclass awards of \$500 will be granted from the \$60,000 annual fund approved by the Board of Trustees on the recommendation of President John W. Oswald.

The awards will be for one year with consideration given for renewal. By the 1966-67 year, 33 such awards will be granted.

Approximately \$10,000 will be provided for upperclass scholarships through the Little Kentucky Derby fund. The LKD Committee anticipates the awarding of 27 scholarships ranging in value from \$250 to \$600. This figure may vary with the profits from activities sponsored by LKD.

Also, a number of awards have been made available through gifts from friends and alumni of the University.

The Committee on Scholarships

and Students Loans under the direction of Dr. Elbert W. Ockerman assigns all awards on the basis of academic performance and financial need.

Any student who has completed at least one semester at the University may apply for an upperclass scholarship. Application blanks are available from the Office of the Chairman, Committee on Scholarships and Student Loans, Room 4 Frazee Hall.

Greek, Independent Talks Set

Independents and Greeks are finally going to have a chance to get together on common ground.

As a follow-up to the Greek Week Dessert-Discussion programs, Panhellenic Council and IFC are combining efforts to put forth another discussion series of a similar type.

Besides Greeks, independents will be represented. Unaffiliated students from Lexington, the residence halls, campus religious organizations, and professional honoraries will be selected to go to the fraternity and sorority houses.

On April 8 at 6:30 p.m., the program will be conducted for the first time, on an experimental basis.

The Greek system will be represented by three sororities and three fraternities, and the presidents of the other Greek organizations.

Cultural programs will be held at the Delta Tau Delta and Delta Zeta houses. Dr. Rudolf Mueller, criminal pathologist, and Mr. John Hill, architect, will be the speakers.

Ciardi's Visit Stirs Controversy Among Faculty

Continued From Page 1 to Mary Anne Moore. He felt this was an exaggeration.

Carl Modecki, chairman of the Student Congress Lecture Series committee, said, "I am very aware of the criticism which surrounds Prof. Ciardi's visit to the campus. I am glad there is criticism for this is good for the mind—it assures us that people are thinking."

He added, "I am disturbed, however, of the proportions of some of the criticism and its extremism."

Prof. Ciardi said, "I have been involved in controversies but this one is a new one on me."

Prof. Ciardi appeared here two years ago for a lecture sponsored by the Department of English. He has since been lecturing at Tufts University in Bedford, Mass., as a recipient of the John Holmes Chair.

Organ Musicale Set At 8 p.m. Thursday

Organist James Good from the Southern Theological Seminary in Louisville will present a program of Bach and organ works of other composers at 8 p.m. Thursday in Memorial Hall.

The concert is a part of the musicale programs sponsored by the University Music Department.

Mr. Good, an instructor in organ at the Seminary School of Church Music, will play Bach's "Prelude in E Flat Major," "Canonic Variations on the Christmas-Hymn: 'Vom Himmel hoch da komm' ich her,'" and "Fugue in E Flat Major (St. Anne)."

He will also play works by John Stanley, Leo Sowerby, Marcel Dupre, and Jean Jules Roger-Ducasse.

Mr. Good is the organist-choir-master at St. Matthew United Church of Christ in Louisville and is a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Church Music at the Seminary.

His past instructors include Paul Robinson, Philip Malpas, Ray Ferguson, and George Faxon.

PROGRAM

Prelude in E Flat Major	J. S. Bach
Canonic Variations on the Christmas-Hymn: "Vom Himmel hoch da komm' ich her"	J. S. Bach
Voluntary in D Minor	John Stanley
Jubilee	Leo Sowerby
Prelude and Fugue in B Major	Marcel Dupre
Pastorale	Jean Jules Roger-Ducasse
Fugue in E Flat Major ("St. Anne")	J. S. Bach

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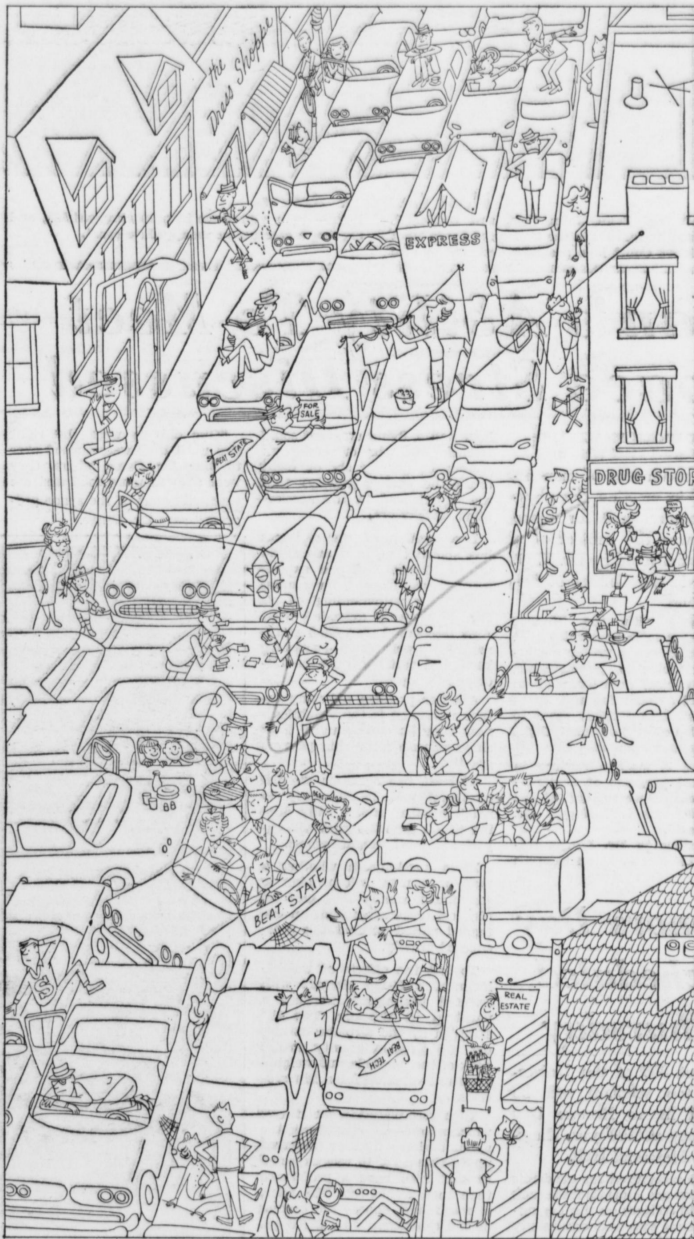
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Bike Race

The names of the bike riders for the LKD race should be submitted to the LKD office, Room 116 of the Student Center, by 5 p.m. today.

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Moot Court In Action

"Judges" Fred Zopp, John Cole, and Daniel T. Yates hear arguments in the College of Law's Moot Court. Moot Court is a program designed to give law students experience in preparing, writing, and arguing a case before an appellate court.

Man's Ability To Meet Space Stress Discussed

By CAROLE McALISTER
Kernel Staff Writer

The mechanics of man involved in meeting the physical requirements for space flight was the subject of a lecture delivered by Dr. K. O. Lange of the College of Engineering.

Working with the Wenner Gren Aeronautical laboratory, Dr. Lange and other professors including biologists, psychologists, and physicists were awarded an National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) grant to study the effects of space flight on man and animals.

"There is more adventure in the space program at this moment because we are still at the edge of our technology," Dr. Lange said.

According to Dr. Lange, scientists have been concerned with

how well a living creature could tolerate the six or eight g's (forces of gravity six or eight times the earth's gravity) that are experienced in the acceleration of take-off.

Investigation of the g forces has shown that man can stand up to 80 g's. But one experimenter was blinded for several days after withstanding 40 g's for a relatively extended time. Also discovered was that reciprocating acceleration—jerking back and forth—cannot be tolerated by man.

Another problem affecting future spacemen is the weightlessness they encounter upon their ships release from this planet's gravity.

At least two or three months of travel will be necessary to reach another stellar body during which time the pilot will experience total weightlessness.

It is questionable whether a man or woman will be able to function normally and perform physical tasks after such an extended period without the presence of gravity.

To test the effects of weightlessness, a C-130 aircraft with selected passengers inscribes a parabola in the air. The lift afforded by the airplane cancels out the force of gravity at the peak of the parabola and weightlessness is created for a few seconds.

Mice were placed in centrifuges which allowed them to choose the amount of gravity they preferred up to three g's. It was expected that if mice have a preference then men would too. The mice, it was found, choose the section of the centrifuge with three g's.

One complication with using centrifuges is that rotary motion which is essential for producing additional g forces causes motion sickness due to an imbalance of the fluid in the semi-circular canals in the ear.

To trace the positions of the mice, radioactive cobalt was tied to their tails as they were placed in the closed centrifuge so their movements could be observed on a spectroscope.

Man was the subject of experiments testing the effects of buffeting on the human body. The mechanical impedance of a body was found by measuring the force between a man and his point of contact on a seat while being shaken up and down.

Relative motion of the spine during the movements was noted and tests for equilibrium maintenance were also made. All tests were run under strict medical supervision.

Dr. Lange recalled that UK had been selected to develop and train chimpanzees for the Mercury Space Program. It was required that the animals weigh no more than 30 pounds.

"Our chimps were the right size until they were turned over to the Air Force where they were allowed more food and ate themselves out of the space program," says Dr. Lange.

Humanities Group Here This Weekend

The 17th annual meeting of the Southern Humanities Conference will be held April 3 and 4 at the Helen G. King Alumni House. Dr. Thomas B. Stroup, professor of English, is chairman of the event.

Members of the conference will be welcomed by University President John W. Oswald.

Outstanding delegates will present a series of papers related to the place of the humanities in Southern education. Dr. J. W. Fatterson, associate professor of English, speech, and dramatic arts, will deliver a paper on "What's Happening in the South with Regard to Speech and Rhetoric."

Chester L. Neudling of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will report on the place of humanities in national education.

Dr. Herman E. Spivey, vice president of the University of Tennessee and former Dean of the Graduate School at UK, will be the featured speaker at the Friday night dinner.

On Saturday, the delegates will discuss the topic, "What We May Do About It: A Program for the SHC." The general topic for the conference will be "An Intellectual South to Keep Pace with the Industrial South."

Representatives to the meeting will include members from learn-

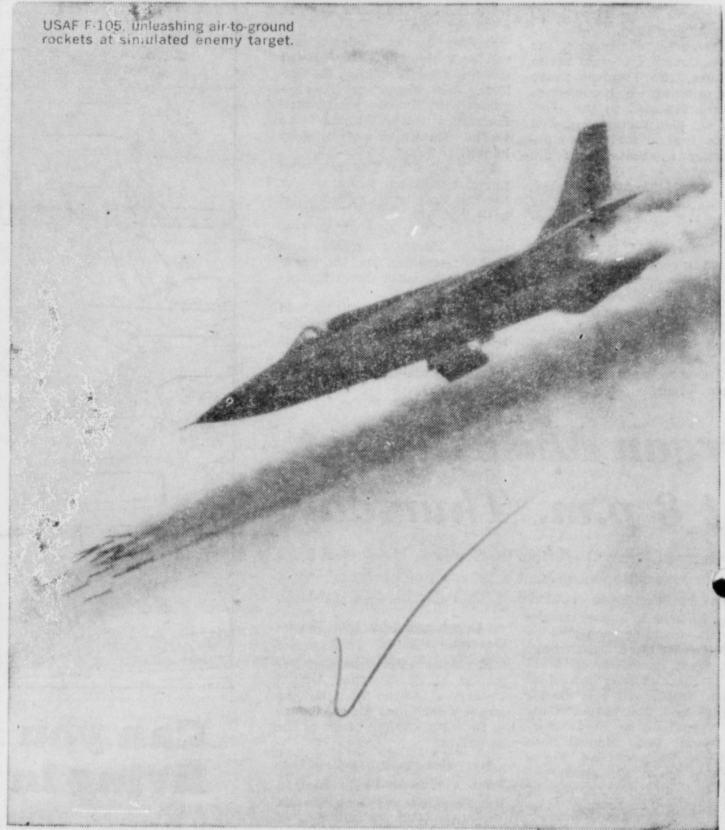
ed societies, academic institutions, business and industrial firms, and interested individuals.

Among those attending will be Charles Blitzer of the American Council of Learned Societies, Joseph A. Bryant Jr., chairman of the English department of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and a former instructor at UK, and Dean R. L. Barker of the University of Louisville.



DR. THOMAS STROUP
Conference Chairman

USAF F-105, unleashing air-to-ground rockets at simulated enemy target.



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