

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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Eight Pages

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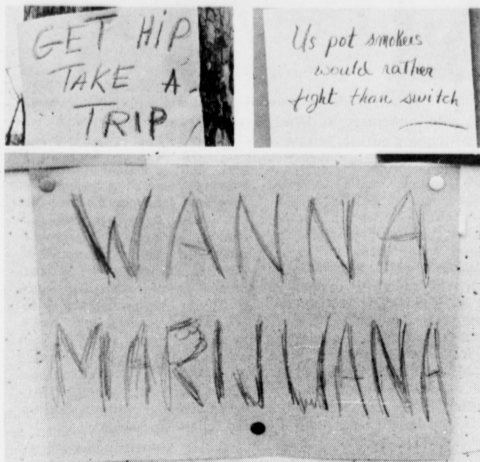
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The Secret Signsters

Some secret signsters, or perhaps a whole group of them, have been decorating the campus trees and bulletin boards with signs lately that could only serve to turn the hair grey of the Vice President for Public Trust and Savory Image.

Johnson Says CIA Must End NSA Aid

By NEIL SHEEHAN

(c) New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—President Johnson, intervening Tuesday in a controversy over Central Intelligence Agency subsidization of the National Student Association, instructed the CIA to close out all secret programs of aid to student groups, government officials said.

The officials said the President also called for a review of all other programs designed to combat Communist activities in private organizations, but he did not order that they be ended.

The State Department acknowledged Tuesday that the Central Intelligence Agency had partially financed the overseas activities of the National Student Association since the early 1950's.

But department officials privately defended the subsidy as necessary to offset the influence in international student circles of heavily financed and controlled Communist student groups.

The spokesman also confirmed that the association's leaders had worked for the last two years to terminate the relationship. "Even prior to that time the degree of governmental support for those activities had been tapering off sharply," he said.

Officials said privately that the CIA subsidy to NSA, the largest college student organization in the country, had been in effect since 1952 with the knowledge and approval of "high levels of government." The officials would not elaborate on this, but presumably that meant the White House.

The subsidy was approved, officials said, in order to allow American students to compete in international student affairs against Communist student fronts of the 1950's. Private funds for overseas activities by NSA were not available at that time.

The subsidy was made "covert" rather than open because it was decided that public disclosure of government financing of NSA would have opened the organization to Communist at-

tacks that it was an instrument of the U.S. government. Communist student fronts do not acknowledge their government financing.

Knowledge of the relationship with the CIA was limited to two senior NSA officers each year, the State Department spokesman said. Officials denied that the subsidy had limited the freedom of the organization or influenced its policies.

They conceded, however, that the existence of the subsidy had raised this question.

Eugene Groves, president of NSA, said Tuesday that the subsidy had continued until last

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CODE VOTE DELAYED AS QUORUM MISSING; TRUSTEES CAN'T ACT

Only 45 Present For Call

By TERENCE HUNT
Kernel Managing Editor

Challenged to prove a quorum, the University Senate Tuesday dropped discussion of the student rights and discipline report and turned on itself.

Less than 45 of 174 faculty members appeared to continue Monday's discussion on the third, and final portion of the rights and discipline report. The obvious lack of a quorum seemingly was not going to be challenged, and since the meeting Monday was recessed, not adjourned, it was assumed that a quorum was present.

However, when a consensus vote on an amendment to section three was asked, a call for a quorum was made by Dr. Norman H. Franke, associate professor of pharmacy. Without a quorum, the meeting officially ended.

A special meeting requested by petition will be called later this month to continue discussion of the last remaining portion of the report not yet passed.

While action on the rights and discipline report was impossible, and the meeting officially over, a number of Senate members spoke up in favor of an internal house cleaning, possibly purging members with a record of flagrant absences.

Russian specialist Dr. Stanley Zyzniewski, obviously irritated at the lack of a quorum, said, "We are the body designated to make the rules for the University, and if we won't do



W. Garrett Flickinger, chairman of the Senate Advisory Committee on Student Affairs, presents the third and final section of the student rights report Tuesday only to sink into frustration moments later when a quorum call revealed only 45 of the 174 senators were present.



it, let's turn it back over to the Administration."

Dr. Zyzniewski offered to read to the Senate a list of 25 members who have not attended one meeting during this academic year; he also had a list of 25 members who have attended only

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Committee Will Meet In E-Town

By GENE CLABES
Kernel Associate Editor

The failure of the Faculty Senate to get a quorum Tuesday will delay by at least a month final passage of the student rights proposal which was expected to have been presented to the University Trustees Executive Committee Friday.

The group, which will meet in Elizabethtown, is expected to give final approval for UK to establish an agricultural research center in northeast Thailand.

The Trustees are now expected to get and approve the student rights proposal in March when the full board will meet here.

The Board is also expected to act upon the reorganization of the student affairs area, which is under the jurisdiction of Robert Johnson, vice president for Student Affairs. Proposed changes in the area have not been publicly outlined, however it is anticipated that this will involve reorganization of the Dean of Men and Women offices.

Board approval of a UK contract to develop a research center in Thailand will end nearly a year of negotiations between the University and AID which began in March 1966. At that time two University officials, Dr. William Jansen, former Coordinator of Overseas Programs and Dr. William Seay, dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, were sent to Thailand to survey the countries

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AWS To Hear Experimental Plans

By HELEN MCCLOY
Kernel Staff Writer

A committee will report to the Senate of Associated Women Students next Tuesday on possible experimental hours plans for the month of March in selected women's living units.

The committee—Beth Brandenburg, chairman, Vicki Knight, Winnie Jo Ferry, and Jonell Tobin—will consider a number of plans. One suggested by AWS President Connie Mullins would institute, in one unit, hours as they are during final examinations: 10:30 as usual would be the closing hour for sororities and residence halls, but women could stay out until midnight by signing a separate sign-out sheet.

Most juniors and seniors already have this right with junior-senior privileges.

Miss Mullins said another unit might remain open until midnight.

Her suggestion that "sophomore hours" might be instituted experimentally was voted down unanimously.

Miss Tobin first suggested an "experiment" in Tuesday's regular AWS Senate meeting, following a summary of the opin-

ions women expressed in a November AWS poll on hours which the Senate is now evaluating.

Senate members asked for the summary rather than going over the hours requests made by each class, as proposed at last week's meeting.

Miss Knight, whose committee compiled the figures from the hours survey to which 1,800 women responded, said campus women except for freshmen, want midnight closing hours on weekdays; upperclassmen would like the 1 a.m. weekend closing extended at least until 2 a.m.; women want midnight-or-later privileges on Sundays, and while sentiment favors extended hours for sophomores almost 2-1, it goes against a system of no hours 6-1.

Although the largest number of freshmen—75—said they wanted 10:30 hours on weekdays, 164 asked for later hours, up to midnight. In comparison, they overwhelmingly voted to keep the present weekend closing: 20 asked for hours after 1 a.m.

Some senators suggested changes not be considered "at this time," when house-mothers and head residents have said the present hours system is heavily abused

Miss Knight questioned hesitation. "What's stopping us?" she asked. "We know campus women want changes, Dean [of Women] Seward mentioned experimentations as a good idea... apparently the only people who don't want changes are the housemothers, and that's a staff problem." [Dean Seward has said her office would handle "staff problems."]

Another senator said the matter was not "just a staff problem. It concerns the whole University when a system is not working."

Asked about hours programs at other universities, Miss Mullins said that 9 out of every 10 AWS representatives she had talked to in the 14-state AWS region UK is in "could not believe we are so liberal." She said she knew of extended hours for seniors but none for juniors.

Senator Julia Kurtz said there were other colleges with "more advanced hours programs, though maybe not in our region," to which Miss Mullins agreed.

The Senate is not obligated to make any hours changes. The survey was proposed as a guideline for AWS and the administration "in reviewing closing hours."

CIA Aid Discredits Legitimate Work

By JAMES RESTON

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WASHINGTON—The United States government's efforts to counter communist influence in the universities, press and trade unions of the world have been seriously hampered by the disclosure that the Central Intelligence Agency has been helping to finance the National Student Association since 1952.

It is understood that President Johnson has instructed the CIA to liquidate all secret aid

tween the CIA and private foundations that served as a cover for the CIA funds. It involves other foundations, such as the Ford Foundation, which also gave money to NSA. It places in jeopardy CIA programs to anti-Communist publications, radio and television stations, and labor unions. And it embarrasses a number of former officials of the student association, who knew about the secret funds to NSA and are now serving in important positions in the government.

The history of the CIA's aid to the association helps to explain both the policy and its embarrassing consequences. The first CIA aid to NSA was negotiated in 1952 by William Densor, then president of the student organization. He is now U.S. AID director in Peru.

This is one of the awkward problems of the current controversy. For present government



Eugene Groves, left, president of the National Student Association, and Richard G. Stearns, international affairs vice president, told newsmen in Washington Tuesday how NSA was breaking off its secret relationship with the Central Intelligence Agency. The NSA-CIA connection dates to 1952.

officials who were privy to the CIA-NSA financial arrangements when they were students are now likely to be identified with the CIA by the Communists, even though they no longer have anything to do with the agency.

Among the former NSA officials now with government are Ralph A. Dungan, U.S. ambassador to Chile and former special assistant to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; Robert Smith, special assistant to the director of the agency for International Development; Assistant Postmaster General Richard James Murphy; and Douglass Cater, special assistant to President Johnson. Mr. Cater was an official of NSA before the CIA program started.

The reason for establishing CIA help to the student association, however, is perfectly clear. In the years immediately after World War II, the Soviet Union took the lead in trying to organize and propagandize the world student movement.

In 1946 when the first World Student Congress met in Prague the Communist delegations gained control of several key positions, and imposed the Moscow delegation's agenda on the meeting.

The first Soviet vice president of the International Union of Students, for example, was Aleksandr Shelepin, who later became chairman of the Soviet State Security Organization (KGB). The American delegates to the first meetings of the International Union of Students first opposed any open break with the Communists, but after the Communists completed their conquest of Czechoslovakia in 1948, when many students opposed the coup, the Americans finally broke away from the IUS and organized their own student association.

From the first, however, the American students were hampered by lack of funds, while the IUS had enough money to put on world youth festivals,

world rallies, conferences and forums, and regional conferences.

Against this sort of competition, the American student leaders were in trouble. Ironically, though they were opposed by the Communist leaders of the IUS as being maliciously conservative, they were opposed at home as being too far to the left. They were able to raise very little money for organization or transportation, though somehow left-wing American students managed to get funds to attend student meetings abroad.

It was against this background that NSA officials approached the U.S. government in 1952 and received some financial help from the CIA, then under President Truman.

In the last seven or eight years, the CIA is understood to have put up an average of \$200,000 a year for NSA, which amounts to about 25 percent of its annual budget. This was, of course, known to Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. The Senate committee that oversees the CIA was informed about the program. And other agencies also helped NSA in special projects, among them the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of State, and the Agency for International Development.

The disclosure by Ramparts magazine of the CIA aid to NSA,

however, created a problem for President Johnson. The need for continued American participation in the world student movement still exists; Communist efforts to influence the student leaders of the developing world continue; Communist aid to labor union leaders and newspaper and radio and television organizations goes on; but secret CIA aid to these organizations, particularly to university students, creates political difficulties for the President.

He is already under severe criticism among some elements on the nation's campuses. Universities have been criticized for accepting special research grants from the CIA. Rep. Wright Patman, D-Texas has been threatening to investigate the foundations of the country for years, and these latest disclosures are not likely to discourage his efforts in this field.

It is understood that Michael Wood, a fund raiser for the NSA last year, who was subsequently fired, wrote a long memorandum for Ramparts magazine on the CIA connection.

The program, however, remains. The battle to influence the student leaders of the world continues, and there are no private institutions available to finance the American leaders. This was the problem that started the CIA program in the first place, and it still exists.

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CIA Wound Tight Web Of Aid Around NSA

By STEVE BOOKSHESTER and LAWRIE NICKERSON

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WASHINGTON—Sources within the U.S. National Student Association which Monday admitted to having carried on a covert relationship with the Central Intelligence Agency have named the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs (FYSA) of New York as a major source of CIA originated funds.

FYSA Executive Secretary Harry Lunn denied that the foundation had maintained a relationship with the CIA. NSA claimed, however, that sums in the range of \$200 thousand yearly had been received from FYSA with the knowledge that the foundation had CIA connections.

Several NSA staff members and officers, until this year, signed security agreements with the intelligence agency. NSA sources said that some former employees of the NSA International Commission had counterparts in the CIA to whom they reported regularly. The security agreement required that no information obtained from the CIA be made public.

An NSA staffer said the CIA connections created a "built-in-bias because of the source of the information that went into decision making."

In addition to NSA, FYSA is the major supporter of the United States Youth Council (USYC). USYC, with more than 30 student organizations as members, carries on an extensive international relations program.

William H. Fox, an accountant for the National Social Welfare Assembly,

parent organization for the group, said that USYC receives about \$150 thousand a year from FYSA. This accounts for 95 percent of USYC's budget.

USYC Executive Secretary Reed Martin said he had no knowledge of any connection between the Youth Council and the CIA. Martin also claimed he knew of no relationship between the CIA and the foundation.

University of Michigan administrator David Baad, who has been associated with FYSA for about two years, also said he had no knowledge of any FYSA-CIA relationships.

Mr. Baad said the foundation, which provides major financial aid to the International Student Conference (ISC) and the World Assembly of Youth (WAY), had a "long historical relationship" with international student groups.

The Michigan official told The Collegiate Press Service the relationship between FYSA, the ISC, and WAY had developed when both student organizations had financial difficulty during the 1950's.

He said that Americans associated with the two student groups attempted to raise money in the United States, and the relationship began at that time. Mr. Baad claimed that WAY and the ISC continued to receive funds from FYSA because of the foundation's belief that they "have done a very good job of programming."

The ISC, headquartered in Leiden, Holland, is an association of national students unions from Western and neutral nations.

There are no public tax records available for the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs. Internal Revenue Service officials (IRS) told The Collegiate Press Service that FYSA does not file the yearly tax exemption form usually required of private foundations. That form, which is available to the public, would list the groups to which it gives funds.

Revenue statutes state that if an organization is "supported in whole or in part by funds of the United States government" or state and county governments, or if an organization is supported by funds from "the general public" it does not have to file a yearly form.

Under Internal Revenue regulations, "the general public" necessarily needs more than "a few contributors." FYSA Executive Secretary Lunn told CPS that the main contributors to FYSA were its directors and officials. FYSA has two officers and seven directors.

The president of FYSA, Arthur A. Houghton Jr., president of the Steuben Glass Company, was not available for comment. Also unavailable for comment was board member Amory Houghton, president of Corning Glass Works.

FYSA official Lunn claimed the Houghton family was the major contributor to his foundation.

Garvey received a \$3,000 scholarship in 1962 from the Independent Foundation of Boston, also alleged to be a CIA related foundation. In 1965, the Independent Foundation purchased the Washington building currently occupied

rent free by the National Student Association, and provided funds to furnish the building.

Others recipients of funds from the Independent Foundation were W. Dennis Shaul, a former NSA president, and Robert Francis, a former employe of NSA's International Commission.

Additionally, the Independent Foundation gave \$145 thousand to the Independent Research Service of Washington during 1962 and 1963. The research group presented pro-Western information at the Soviet-organized Helsinki World Youth Festival in 1962.

Eugene Thoreau, an officer of Independent Research Service, refused to reveal the source of his organization's finances. In a Collegiate Press Service interview Mr. Thoreau said he had no knowledge that the research service had received money from the Independent Foundation.

He said sources of funds could not be made public because those sources would then not feel free to give money. Thoreau claimed he had only been working with the research group since 1965, and said his service had not obtained any grants between 1965 and 1967.

Independent Foundation Trustee Paul F. Hellmuth, who is a Boston attorney with the firm of Hale and Dorr, was not available for comment.

Founded in 1959, the Independent Foundation has also given funds to such diverse recipients as the University of Virginia Graduate School of Business and the New England Aquarium.

CIA Wanted NSA To Conceal Facts Of Their Relationship

Continued From Page 1
year. He said that as of this year the association was no longer receiving CIA funds, to his knowledge.

Other officers of the association said Tuesday, however, that they believed the CIA was still paying the rent for the organization's offices here through a foundation called the Independence Foundation of Boston.

Groves's acknowledgment of the CIA subsidy came in response to inquiries about a forthcoming article in the March issue of Ramparts magazine. The article, according to Ramparts representatives, discloses details of the relationship between the intelligence agency and the student organization.

Richard Stearns, international affairs vice president of the association, said Tuesday that the CIA had not attempted to prevent the organization from terminating the subsidy when intelligence officials were informed that the student leaders wanted to end the relationship.

Other officials of NSA said, however, that CIA officials did attempt to persuade the student leaders not to publicly acknowl-

edge the subsidy after it was learned that the Ramparts article would appear.

NSA officers said CIA officials believed the organization would be best able to survive whatever public protest was created by the Ramparts article by simply denying the relationship.

But NSA leaders decided, association officers said, that they would now have to publicly admit the relationship.

CIA officials would not comment on the matter.

Despite the State Department's explanation of the subsidy, NSA leaders said Tuesday they believed the disclosure of their relationship with the CIA had jeopardized the future of their organization and would destroy its credibility as an independent and liberal student group with students both at home and abroad.

They said they also were afraid that foreign students who had worked with the association would be hurt by the news.

"This has become a nightmare for us," one NSA leader said. "Our whole credibility has been based on the image that

we are independent and left liberals. Now everything we do or have done will be tainted whether we're guilty or not."

The majority of the staff first learned of the CIA subsidy a few weeks ago when senior officers told them of it because of the forthcoming Ramparts article.

Stearns said neither he nor Groves were planning to submit resignations and that they had so far not received any resignations from the staff.

At the moment, he said, the NSA leadership hoped to somehow weather the storm and preserve the organization.

Groves said Monday that the CIA funds were obtained through foundations which acted as conduits for the intelligence agency and that the funds were spent to send NSA representatives to international student congresses, finance exchange programs, student publications, and other international activities.




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WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

STEVE ROCCO, Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM KNAFF, Business Manager

Does The Faculty Care?

Members of the Faculty Senate who failed to attend Tuesday's special meeting should receive the full censure of the University community for failure to finish consideration of the student rights proposal now before it for simple lack of a quorum.

Scarcely more than 40 people were at the Tuesday meeting of the Senate at which final but necessary touches were to be placed on what is undoubtedly one of the most important bills to come before any University faculty group. That is less than half the number required for a quorum. The action of those who failed to come can be called nothing less than reprehensible.

Nor is it the first time this student rights legislation has been left dangling from the precipice of apathy. At its first meeting to discuss the code Jan. 9, the Senate was forced to go home after enough faculty members left, thereby losing a thinly held quorum.

The issue here is not whether the student rights legislation offers

SPRINGTIME

It has been a mild winter. To be sure, we've had cold and snowy days, but at least until now, they've been few.

Now warm weather has come once again to the Commonwealth. A few brave bushes are getting tiny spots of green leaves on their weathered branches. They're also getting pungent fertilizer from the Physical Plant Division.

Suddenly, the air is filled with the fragrance of springtime. Can't you tell? Just take a deep breath. That's right—inhale deeply.

Ah, yes, the fragrance of spring. Oh, thank you, PPD!

Letter To The Editor

An Ignorant Reply Written On Toilet Tissue

To the Editor of the Kernel:

In reply to my letter to the editor, which appeared in the Jan. 30 Kernel, I received the following:

"Welcome to the Commonwealth of the sovereign State of Kentucky.

"I hope you will excuse my stationary (sic), but I feel so '-----' about your letter to the Kernel that I thought this to be fitting. (The letter was written on toilet paper).

"I am partially glad you are pro-Dixie; you being from the Empire State, and the home for some 18,596,314 Negroes & Niggers—there is a distinction you know.

a good program or is even valid. Something far more important is at stake. That is the right, indeed the absolute necessity, that a faculty worth its salt give careful and conscientious thought to the issues of all higher education, and most especially to the crucial issues happening on this campus. Obviously, this Faculty Senate fails to understand its role, or at least a high percentage of the body does.

What is so ironic is that such an irresponsible display should come at a time when signs were so promising that the University might pull out of the rot of the Southern Academic Orchard. Were one inclined to cynicism, he might call for such a referendum as is before UK students as to the worth and value of Student Government.

But asking the validity of the University's Faculty Senate would accomplish little more than an unfair criticism of the body's leaders. What should be done is the initiation of a suggestion for a full-scale purge made by Rep. Douglas Schwartz, professor of anthropology, after the January Senate meeting. Dr. Schwartz suggested members be dropped after too many absences.

For an organization of 174 members, it is inexcusable that just half that many could not be gathered to a meeting crystalizing the relationship which every student must hold toward the University. It is so inexcusable that the purge should begin immediately, reaching back to the start of the 1966-67 academic year and not hesitating to drop those members who have neither a conception of their job nor of the meaning of a University. Seemingly, the majority represents just these kinds of members.

"Now don't get me wrong, I have nothing against Negroes, why, I think everybody ought to own a couple.

"There are not only Southerners with their 'head in the sand' but Northerners, West Coast, Middle West etc. (sic). And you will see in 1968 when Gov. George Wallace receives an astounding number of votes. This will prove (sic) just how united the states really are.

"Last, I am proud that I am a WASP, not a stinger, but a White Anglo-Saxon Protestant."

Will the semi-literate author of this letter please identify himself? I find it curious that anyone so proud of being a WASP lacks the



'Sorry Boys, but we must get our beauty rest!'

Forgotten Bill Of Rights

The construction gets special emphasis by various organizations during February, and certainly in this period of history it needs to get special emphasis.

This need was pointed up recently by the Mississippi Economic Council which cited a survey involving the construction.

Students in an American history class in a southern college were into the community to get signatures on a petition. The students were instructed not to tell those interviewed the source of the Ten Articles in the petition known to the interviewers as the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution.

Eighty percent of those interviewed didn't recognize the Ten Articles. Of the 20 percent who recognized the Bill of Rights, four percent refused to sign.

Some comments of those who did not recognize the Bill of Rights and refused to sign went like this:

"I wouldn't sign that because its leftist. You college students are the real problems in our society. What this country needs is more patriotism."

"It's against the Constitution. If you get this passed, you would have to change 100 laws."

"You'll never get that passed today."

One man didn't sign because he said he was in business. Another who refused said he worked for the government and thought the government might object to his signing it.

(Entering) the months in which we observe the births of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln it might be appropriate to reread the Bill of Rights. When you consider that 80 percent of the people in the community that was surveyed did not even recognize these important rights, it causes you to be concerned.

The Mississippi Press

simple courage to sign his name to his literary gems!

Jeanne Buell
Commerce Sophomore

Editor's Note: A letter, such as the one sent to Jeanne Buell, is not, on its face value, worthy of publication. Perhaps, however, the ignorance of its author will in some way be an indication that we must strive for still greater measures in the area of civil rights. Negroes have endured such ignorance for generations, and courageously have met it face to face and are conquering it. Just as the male wasp becomes vicious when the first frost approaches and he instinctively knows it is nearing his time to die, so the author of this letter, knowing his

backward mentality is dying from the American scene, becomes most vicious.

To Jeanne Buell, we regret that she had to suffer the loss of time and effort to read such nonsense. She can have the last laugh, however; she had the courage to sign her letter.

The Kernel also received an ignorant, illiterate letter from a person signing his name as "WASP," and the fact that the letter was postmarked in Lexington and yet contained 12-cents postage (including an airmail stamp) is perhaps indicative of the logic of the author. This nation is composed of many types of individuals. Unfortunately, there are some with which it could easily do without.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"HE'S THE ONLY ADMINISTRATOR WE'VE EVER HAD WHO HAS FULLY UNDERSTOOD OUR PARKING PROBLEM."

BEING BLACK HURTS
Cabbies Lock Their Doors And Keep On Going

By PAUL WHITE
The Collegiate Press Service

NEW YORK—It was 20 minutes to nine and I had to be at the corner of Fulton and Nostrand by five after. It was raining, the generator had fallen out of my car, and I was on Foster Avenue, sort of in the heart of Flatbush. So I had to get a taxi.

I was therefore, according to an ageless tradition in New York, farther up that well-known creek than I could ever have imagined, for experience had long taught me that if you even looked dark-skinned you simply did not entertain the idea of getting a taxi in Flatbush. They locked all doors when they saw you coming, and if you got the opportunity to get around to the driver's side he told you that he didn't "want to go over there." Then he would speed off before you had time to pull him out the window and beat your civil rights out of him.

Anyway, this night I really needed that taxi, and I decided that regardless of traditions and precedents, I would get one. I stood at the corner of Foster and New York Avenues in the pouring rain. I had prepared myself well for my venture before leaving home. Two taxis flew by, and I went through the motions of hailing them; both slowed, scowled, and accelerated.

Then, as I saw the traffic light turn red, I slinked behind a van and waited as a taxi cruised to a stop at the light. Then I darted out and quickly pulled open the back door. But the light had turned green again, and as the driver took one look at me, he drove off at about 40 miles an hour with the door open, and I was sent reeling up against the curb. I was happy it was dark and there was no passersby; it could have been embarrassing, even for me.

I waited. Oh, we blacks never mind waiting!

The light was red and another taxi was coming to a halt. I eased out again, but this time the driver saw me and quickly reached over and locked the door. It was ten minutes to nine and the light was still red. I darted around to the driver's side and put my plan into action. I pulled the little revolver from my pocket and eased it up behind the left ear of the driver, and with the other hand I reached in and opened the back door.

"Dig it," I said, swinging quickly into a frightening vernacular. "You move this cab an inch before I get inside and I'll blow your goddam brains all over the street."

He froze, and I quickly climbed into the back seat. I put the thing back into my coat pocket. He waited.

"Fulton and Nostrand," I told him.

He had regained himself. "I don't go over there," he said. "I'm on my supper break, mister. I don't want no trouble. I gotta wife and three kids to support. Waddya wanta make trouble for? I don't go over there."

In exasperation I brought out the silly thing again and touched his ear with it. Besides, there were cars lined up behind us, and they were honking horns and yelling.

"Fulton and Nostrand," I said, and glancing quickly at his identification card I added an extra "Guinea." He turned off Foster onto New York Avenue and we were on the way. "You gonna get yourself into a lot of trouble, mister," he said. "You know that?"

I smiled and pocketed my gun. They would never believe

this in Grants Town, Nassau, Bahamas, I thought. Just like in the movies. The big time. New York. Oops! We neared Empire Boulevard and the 71st Precinct, and the driver was slowing down, even though we had the green light. The gun was out again and up behind his ears. It was the first time during the entire episode that I was really frightened. Anyway, he sped past the station, and I settled down again.

Then, with childlike curiosity I said, "You prejudiced, boss-man?"

He grunted. "Just don't like being forced. You coulda asked me nice."

"You locked your doors," I said wearily. "Mister, you realize how many taxi drivers lock their doors that way in New York City every day? You know how many black people in New York are waiting at this minute for taxis?"

"You don't force yourself—"

"The law says you have to take me where I want to go within the city limits."

"A guy can't make any money off you people."

So, the shoe pinched there. I laughed. Who would ever think that prejudice could ever be an economic necessity. The poor guy—the poor, stupid bastard who probably went diligently to Mass every Sunday, contributed to the Muscular Dystrophy fund, and had a daughter who was exorbitantly beautiful and loved him very much.

He pulled over at the corner of Fulton and Nostrand. The fare was 85 cents. I gave him the exact change and got out of the cab after easing an extra dollar on the seat next to him. He'd find it later, I thought.

I stood near the cab. He looked at me with all the blood and venom of his ancestors, and as he pulled away he shouted at the top of his lungs:

"Nigger! Dirty, rotten niggers all!"

I smiled, and taking the gun from my pocket, dropped it into an ash can. I had paid 60 cents for it at Woolworth's, and had forgotten to give it to my nephew. I looked at all the beautiful black people scurrying about me in the rain. So many of them bought and used real guns. I assimilated.

The Return To Bombing Raids
Is Not End Of Negotiations

By MAX FRANKEL

(c) New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—In the view of both United States officials and senior foreign diplomats here, the resumption of U.S. air raids against North Vietnam does not mark the end of the lively search for negotiations.

This judgment, shared by some representatives of Communist governments, accounts for a marked change in atmosphere over the past year.

Last February, the end of a 37-day bombing pause signaled the exhaustion of an elaborate American "peace offensive." Its failure persuaded President Johnson that North Vietnam still expected to win the conflict. It also persuaded him that the Soviet Union, though it had urged a pause, was either unwilling or unable to persuade Hanoi to talk.

Since then, the President's terms for peace talks and the U.S. military position have stiffened, while North Vietnam's confidence is presumed to have faded. And the Soviet leaders, maneuvering in the midst of changed circumstances in Communist China, are thought to have become eager to help end the war.

Some influential American officials have even argued that the continuation of bombings until Hanoi agrees to make reciprocal reductions in its military campaign will strengthen Moscow's effort to interest North Vietnam in a settlement. Regardless of its validity, this argument suggests the extent to which Washington now looks to Moscow for an important diplomatic contribution.

A year ago, the President justified an end of the bombing pause by four times accusing North Vietnam of continued "aggression" and of seeking the "surrender" of South Vietnam. Not only Monday but throughout the recent period of diplomatic probing, all senior American officials have carefully avoided such stern language. They have confined themselves to talk of "invasion" and "hostilities."

This semantic adjustment does not represent a change in the Administration's assessment of responsibility for the war. But it is designed to persuade Moscow, at the least, of Washington's desire to help North Vietnam overcome the psychological and prestige barriers it

faces in contemplating negotiations.

A ban on name-calling is not expected to alter the U.S. negotiating position, but it is meant to be one of those "atmospheric signals" that diplomats usually favor for the purpose of preserving a climate of accommodation.

Still another barrier is said to be North Vietnam's unwillingness or inability to seek peace for itself while appearing to "sell out" the interests of the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam and the guerrillas who have borne the brunt of battle for so long.

The Communist nations continue to dispute Washington's claim that Hanoi could easily call a halt to the hostilities. They maintain that separate but simultaneous moves are necessary to meet the interests of the Front and that this, too, requires a broader interpretation of the war as the basis of peace talks.

Those who attempt to speak for Hanoi to the Johnson Administration are now saying something like this: North Vietnam would like to talk, but it cannot be expected to talk while its territory is being bombed and it cannot come to the talks in the role of outlaw or betrayer of its like-minded countrymen in South Vietnam.

And Washington's answer, thus far, has been something like this: we will talk anywhere about anything but we cannot be expected to stop the bombing until North Vietnam reduces its military activity; we will talk about how to reduce the fighting or how to meet the interests of the Front but we will not negotiate on the assumption that the Front is entitled to rule South Vietnam.

As diplomats here appraise these positions, they bemoan the fact that each side seeks too many assurances about the results of the negotiations as the price of starting them. Detaching the idea of talks from the subject of the talks, therefore, will now be their principal preoccupation.

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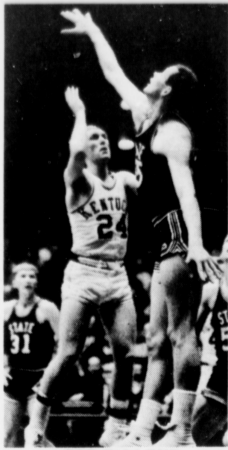
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BOB TALLENT

Rupp Drops Tallent From Team

The Pressure Of A Poor Season

By PHIL STRAW
Kernel Sports Editor

Fifteen minutes before basketball practice was to begin yesterday afternoon, Adolph Rupp announced that Bob Tallent had been dropped from the team.

He said the 6-2 junior from Langley had been released for "disciplinary reasons" and nothing more.

Tallent is not the "average basketball player," for there are few, if any, on the UK squad to begin with.

He was the team's third leading scorer this season with a 12.6 average.

He had started every game for the Wildcats this season except three and one of those three times came when he was sidelined with a sprained ankle.

Tallent's best scoring performance this year came New Year's Eve in Louisville when he accounted for 28 points in UK's victory over Notre Dame.

And it was Tallent three games later who cashed in with a jumper when it counted most and enabled Kentucky to defeat Auburn and inaugurate UK's climb from the SEC cellar.

Now Tallent has been dropped from the team and as to just

exactly how long he'll remain in that state and the specifics surrounding the incident are matters that rest entirely with Rupp.

He has the answers, but he isn't giving any out right now.

Rupp did not say if the suspension was permanent, but under a recent NCAA ruling Rupp may be able to take Tallent's athletic scholarship from him for good if he so desires.

Rupp feels his dropping the player from the squad is justified or he wouldn't have done it to begin with.

The unfortunate action came with Kentucky on the verge of its worst basketball season in 37 years.

The move came with UK chest-deep in the SEC standings.

The move came with UK in sore need of a clicky guard and floor leader combination such as they had one year ago.

Ray Mears of Tennessee himself remarked Monday night that the Wildcats were "just one player away" from having a great team.

And the move also comes less than 24 hours after Kentucky fell by a 19 point margin to the Vols at Knoxville.

Tallent didn't start that game

and when he did get in, he was plagued by problems.

One came in the second half when Tallent started down court.

He jogged toward the mid-court stripe and suddenly whipped off a pass to Louie Dampier who was heading toward the Kentucky aggregation already in place at the other end.

It was either a bad pass or Dampier just wasn't expecting the ball but, regardless, it flew past him and into the crowd.

Rupp removed Tallent from the game. A verbal barrage followed, one coming from Rupp and the other directed toward him by Tallent. The argument between the two continued on the bench.

Then it ended as quickly as it had begun, but Tallent remained on the bench for the rest of the game.

He didn't follow the custom of going to the team huddle during a timeout for the rest of the evening either.

The pressure of a poor season takes its toll in many ways. And Tallent's spot at guard will be another question mark at today's practice for the second afternoon in a row.



BILL BUSEY

Kittens Host Irish Frosh

Tonight's freshman game at Memorial Coliseum will be welcomed by Bill Busey.

The Kitten-Notre Dame frosh contest, being staged to give UK fans not holding season tickets another chance to see the flashy freshmen, will give the former Shelby County star another opportunity to fatten his scoring average and prove to one and all that there is still room for the "little man" in college ball.

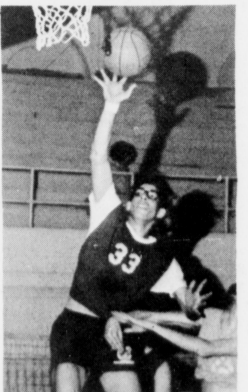
The freshmen were defeated by the Baby Vols at Knoxville and now stand 13-2 on the year. Tipoff time is 8 p.m. and students will be admitted on their ID cards.

Two For The Best



BOB GOODIN

MMFIC's Bob Goodin chipped in nine points Monday night as his team downed the previously undefeated Judges and captured the independent intramural basketball crown.



MIKE ZEITMAN

Mike Zeitman of Haggin C2 No. II, the 1967 dormitory basketball champions, tosses in two of his 10 points.

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Dr. Norman H. Franke, associate professor of pharmacy, left, called for a quorum at Tuesday's University Senate meeting and only 45 were present—thus delaying final action on the rights code. Dr. Stanley Zyzniewski and others expressed their irritation at the poor attendance.

Failure Of Quorum Call Delays Rights Code Vote

Continued From Page 1
one of the six meetings held in the same period of time.

Dr. Zyzniewski questioned a governing regulation of the University pertaining to the Senate which says undue absences may permit the faculty to relieve or dismiss Senate members. "I think it is time the Senate decided what constitutes flagrant absence," he charged.

Tuesday night Dr. Zyzniewski said he would at the next Senate meeting officially request that the definition of undue absences be made and a method of purgation devised.

Some members criticized the election procedures of the Senate and proposed a more limited ballot to be used.

Acting Law School Dean Paul Oberst, a member of the joint faculty-trustee committee charged with codification of University governing regulations, said he would like to see the

Senate decide what type of election procedures it wants.

"My own preference would be for a smaller Senate . . . perhaps nomination by petition," the law dean said. The present ballot system lists as candidates every full-time assistant professor or higher engaged in teaching and research.

"Perhaps we should give persons the opportunity to say no and decline membership," Dr. Malcolm Jewell, associate professor of political science department, opined. Dr. Jewell said this might provide the Senate with members who are sincerely interested in serving.

Dr. Thomas Hayden, associate professor of math, speculated that an abrupt vote on Monday

on the second section of the report discouraged some members from attending the Tuesday meeting.

"We spend a lot of hours over trivia, but when something important comes up we try to push it through in a hurry," Dr. Hayden said.

Dr. Douglas Schwartz, a member of the committee which drafted the report, said "Dr. Zyzniewski's point (on absences) is the most important point brought up in the last three or four years . . . perhaps in the history of the Senate."

"I disagree that we should have fewer meetings," Dr. Schwartz said, "but should have longer, more intensive meetings with those concerned."

Trustees Meet On Friday

Continued From Page 1
Northeast section as a possible site for an agricultural research center to establish better methods of farming in the arid, undeveloped area.

In June of last year, some officials close to AID indicated interest in the proposed center had slackened although no official reason was given for a slowdown of the project planning. In late September the University expected an invitation from Washington officials to develop the center. However the invitation was delayed until now.

The delay in crystalization of

project plans partly has been caused by the Communist infiltration of northeast Thailand. In September Dr. Jansen said he believed the delay in the project did not stem from political reasons, but he admitted doubts about U.S. Thailand programs expressed by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright might further delay plans for establishing the center.

The Board in other business, will name at least three department heads and take action on appropriations for capital improvement.

UK Bulletin Board

The Law Students Wives Auxiliary will have their monthly meeting at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the student lounge of the law building. All law student's wives are invited. A dessert at Howard Johnson's follows the meeting.

Application forms for Omicron Delta Kappa, National Leadership Honorary for Junior and Senior College Men, may be obtained until Feb. 21 at either the Office of the Dean of Men or from Dr. Maurice Clay, Alumni Gym. A 2.8 overall is required.

Dr. Ronald W. McNeur, former university pastor at the San Francisco Medical School, will speak at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the sixth floor auditorium of the Med. Center. Dr. McNeur's lecture on "Theological Questions in Medical Education and Practice" is the second in a series sponsored by the Theological Forum Committee.

The Peace Corps Placement Test will be given Saturday at 1:30 p.m. in Room 433 of the Federal Building.

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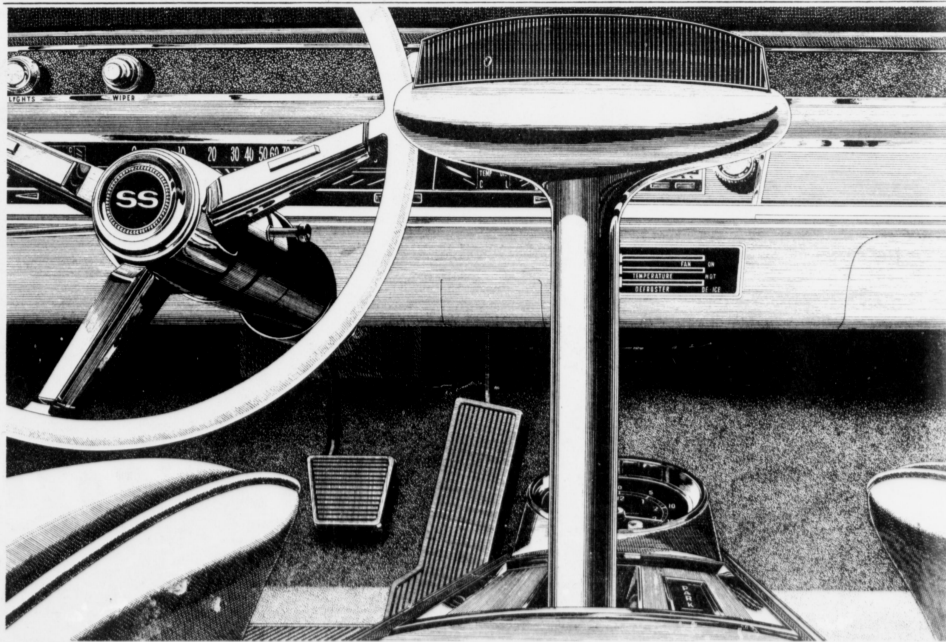
Graham Is Quitting

Beardsley Graham, president of Spindletop Research Inc., announced his resignation Tuesday to take a position with a private research firm.

Mr. Graham has been the president of the Foundation since its birth in 1961. Former Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt, a member of the Spindletop Board of Directors, said Graham's resignation had nothing to do with Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield's present probe into the research foundation.

Mr. Waterfield called for an investigation of the firm by the Legislative Research Commission to see if the state was getting a fair return for its investment.

Mr. Graham cited the firm's progress especially in 1966, the first year Spindletop worked in the black.



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Ouster Try At Haggin Falls Flat

By DARRELL CHRISTIAN
Kernel Staff Writer

Haggin Hall's student government became one working, coherent body again Tuesday night as impeachment procedures against President Mike Luscher were dropped.

The move came after a motion to accept an impeachment amendment to the constitution was defeated 21-9. The amendment was referred back to the constitution committee because it named no specific offenses for impeachment.

Mike Fowler, one of the leaders of the "impeach luscher" movement, introduced an amendment to the amendment naming specific offenses, but the representatives defeated it. If the amendment had been passed, it would have taken only a simple majority for impeachment.

The original amendment listed impeachment as a penalty for an officer who fails to carry out his duties "as prescribed in the constitution." Luscher's duties, according to the new constitution adopted last week, were merely to preside over meetings and vote only in case of ties.

By this amendment, there were no grounds for his impeachment.

At the start of the meeting, Luscher defended himself against charges made last week that he had failed to act on any of his nine campaign promises.



MIKE LUSCHER

During the time between last week's demonstration and Tuesday's reunification, Luscher put a suggestion box in the dorm's upper lounge, got mail pick-up at Haggin instead of Bowman Hall and had the largest attendance of the year at the government's meeting—all three part of his campaign platform.

Oberst Cites Civil Rights Advances

Reviewing civil rights legislation in the United States, Prof. Paul Oberst, acting dean of the College of Law, said Tuesday night that "housing is the remaining frontier in regulatory legislation. It is the area of least legislation with the biggest blocks."

Speaking to the Lexington chapter of the American Association of University Women, Prof. Oberst began by distinguishing between civil rights and civil liberties.

The term civil rights is usually associated with Negroes, he said, because it was so defined by the Civil Rights Act of 1875.

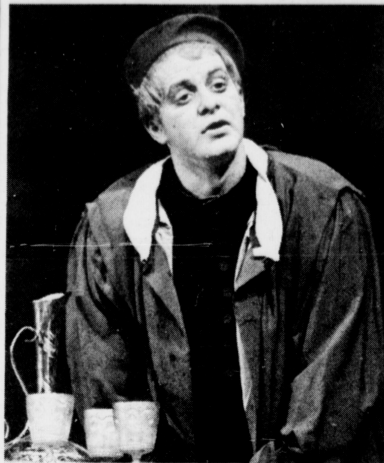
After the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, which regard Negro rights, the next civil rights law was enacted in 1875. It prohibited discrimination against Negroes in certain types of accommodations and guaranteed them equal protection, Prof. Oberst said.

The first modern legislation "was a very tentative bill enacted in the dosing days of the Eisenhower administration." It created the U.S. Civil Rights Commission which began to investigate voting registration procedure in the south.

Mr. Oberst then suggested that were it not for stimulus of various sit-ins, and demonstrations which followed in the early sixties, more advanced legislation would have been still slower.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, which had provisions for public accommodations, employment and voting, still showed no great breakthrough in housing.

There could obviously be no discrimination in University housing, Prof. Oberst said, but even here, there is the question of small dormitories. "They are insulated by Greek letters on the door, but it's a question I'm sure someone will raise."



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