

Desegregation Guidelines Enforced

Fund Cutoffs Claim Disadvantaged Students As Victims

EDITOR'S NOTE: By the end of March, 126 school districts in 17 Southern and border states had lost federal funds for failing to comply with desegregation guidelines. This article explores the effects in Georgia where 38 of 195 districts have lost federal funds.

VIENNA, Ga. (AP)—Refusal to accept integration guidelines cost rural Dooly County \$359,000 a year in federal funds, a figure equal to 40 percent of the school budget, and crippled enrichment programs at black schools.

Perspective

The cutoff helped force a tax raise. But hurt worst were hundreds of disadvantaged school children most of them poor and black.

Losers were not the five school board members who rejected an integration plan of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare—HEW—two years ago.

The losers were school children: those needing special preschool help and remedial training but now without a program.

And sick children, who lost a school nurse. Hungry children, who were getting hot lunches free. "My biggest problem? Not being able to feed the children," said Principal Frank E. Williams at Paul Vance School in Dooly County.

Dooly, the state's top cotton-growing county located in south Georgia, and Jones County, a sparsely populated pulpwood area near Macon, show the pattern of what results from cutting off federal funds for schools.

Most of the money went to black schools since they have by far the most low-income families, a key qualification for the larger grants. Withdrawal of funds was

felt sharply in these schools, while the situation in predominantly white schools was not significantly changed.

That has been the main effect in Georgia systems, which authorities say are losing upwards of \$7.5 million a year. Some Georgians argue that HEW's cutoff of funds penalizes children because of actions of school boards.

But an HEW official says the school authorities must take the blame for not complying with "the law of the land."

Regardless of blame, the effects are the same. Dooly County, 50 miles south of Macon, is bisected by Interstate 75, the major north-south tourist route. The county's 11,000 population is 60 percent Black, as is the school enrollment of 3,100.

School Supt. W. F. Stone gave this breakdown of the federal funds it received before termination in 1967:

- ▶ Remedial-enrichment programs—under Title I of 1964 Civil Rights Act—\$278,000.
- ▶ Antipoverty—Head Start, others—\$40,000.
- ▶ "Impact area" funds based on the number of military dependents in schools, \$26,000.
- ▶ Vocational education, \$15,000.

The total of \$359,000 is equal to nearly 40 percent of the 1967 school budget of \$904,876. But since the bulk of the federal funds were for added, enrichment programs, the county had to make up only about \$50,000 in its budget, Stone said.

This was done by raising property taxes \$4 per \$1,000 valuation last year, producing about \$85,000 for schools. A pressing problem was that of hot lunches for many black pupils, farm children whose families fall below the poverty level of \$3,000 a year income and often must be trained to like milk because they have none at home, Stone said.

Principal Williams and his teachers at Vance elementary have taken it on themselves to raise money in their community. A pilot program of special state aid has helped.

"Sometimes we have only 19 children out of 404 at this school who can pay for lunch," Williams said. "The majority still eat free."

Stone said that with federal funds 733 meals per day had been provided free. Local efforts have kept the free lunch program going, but on a curtailed basis.

Lost with the federal money also: A special reading teacher, a physical education teacher and six teacher assistants, a nurse, a band instructor, three lunch-room workers and two janitors—all for the black schools.

Dooly County's school board balked two years ago when HEW's formula demanded 150 pupils and 14 teachers cross the color line, Stone said.

Under a freedom of choice plan, about 35 Blacks had transferred to white schools. "You just don't change overnight," Stone said, arguing that HEW had asked too much.

There now are nine Blacks in two otherwise white schools, he said, though the system has dropped its integration plan altogether.

No public battle has resulted from the loss of funds and the recession in integration. But the Department of Justice notified the school board four months ago that a black parent had complained of discrimination.

The school board, in reply, adopted a resolution calling for compliance requirements to be "established by judiciary directives." Under federal law, the Justice Department may go into federal court to force compliance.

Continued on Page 3, Col. 3

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Wednesday, April 16, 1969 University of Kentucky, Lexington Vol. LX, No. 132

Publications Board Names Editors For Next Year's Kernel, Kentuckian

By LEE B. BECKER
Editor-in-Chief

The Board of Student Publications Tuesday night chose James Miller as next year's Kernel editor-in-chief and Alexandra Soteriou as editor of the 1970 Kentuckian.

The decision came after an April 8 interview session with the five applicants for Kernel editor and two applicants for Kentuckian editor.

The board, meeting in executive session Tuesday refused to release the ranking of candidates by vote. Nine members of the 14-member board were present and two other members, who attended the interview session, cast their votes in absentia. The board deliberated about 15 minutes before voting.

Miller, a junior journalism

major, is presently associate editor of the Kernel and has served as sports editor and assistant sports editor.

Miss Soteriou, a junior anthropology major, is presently a staff photographer for the Kentuckian.

Other candidates for Kernel editorship were Andrew (Stoney) J. Franklin Jr., Daniel E. Gossett, Larry E. Fields and Guy M. Mendes III.

Franklin and Gossett are presently Kernel staff writers while Fields authors the Kernel column "View From The Right."

Mendes is presently Kernel managing editor, the ranking news position on the paper. Last semester he served as associate editor and earlier was staff writer and sports editor. He was editor of last summer's Kernel.

Roger D. Tippy, a political

science sophomore, was the only other candidate for Kentuckian editor. He has never worked for the yearbook. Last week he was defeated in the Student Government Assembly election.

The board, under a new ruling passed earlier this academic year, excluded the Kernel editor, the Kentuckian editor and the publications adviser from Tuesday night's executive meeting. The editors and adviser are not voting members of the board, which is composed of seven students, four faculty members and three representatives of the Lexington community, plus the editor and adviser.

In action taken before the board went into executive session, it was decided to publish five weekly Kernels during the summer session. It had been proposed earlier that these editions be eliminated because of lack of interest and working staff.

The new Kernel editor will be selecting his staff for next year within the next two weeks. The board will meet April 29 to pass on those selections as well as the new editor's selection of a summer editor.

Gov't Grants Projects For UK Research

The Department of Defense has approved two substantial research projects for UK under the missile program out of a total of 26 awarded to universities in 18 states.

The project for the Army will be in electro-chemical processes and the project for the Air Force will be environmental stress physiology.

According to Congressman John C. Watts, Democrat from the sixth congressional district, these awards deserve commendation to all concerned at UK. He emphasized the outstanding work already done on similar projects for the government.

The dollar value of the contracts is subject to negotiations.



ALEXANDRA SOTERIOU



JIM MILLER

Post Story Says Police Seized Drugs In SC

By SUE ANNE SALMON
Kernel Staff Writer

A story in the Kentucky Post Monday reported several thousand dollars worth of drugs and narcotics was found by Lexington police in lockers Sunday at the Student Center.

The Post story Monday was the first report of the drugs found in the lockers.

After the drugs were confiscated at the Student Center, ten students were arrested Sunday on charges ranging from illegal sale of narcotics to disorderly conduct.

Tuesday night a former UK student, Lee Dorsett, 20, of 345 Lexington Ave., was arrested near his residence by Detective Sgt. Frank Fryman and an undercover agent.

Dorsett was charged on two counts of illegal sale of dangerous drugs and two counts of illegal sale of narcotics, Sgt. Fryman said.

LSD, speed and marijuana were found in the coin-operated lockers at the Student Center, according to the Post article. Sgt. Fryman contradicted a statement in the Post which said heroin was found in the lockers, though he did not contradict other contents.

A student arrested said the substance was heroin, Sgt. Fryman said, adding that it has not yet been analyzed.

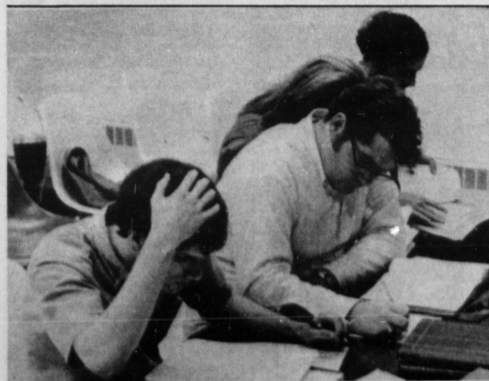
More drugs, syringes and needles were picked up at 345 Lexington Ave., according to the Kentucky Post story.

But Sgt. Fryman denied a statement in the Post story which quoted him as saying, "The syringes were used to inject speed."

He said Tuesday night that the syringes and needles were still being "processed" and would be used for trial evidence.

According to the story in the Post, Sgt. Fryman reported undercover agents had "made several purchases" at the Lexington Ave. house.

Although the Post reported Sgt. Fryman as saying the Sunday arrests climaxed a 40-day investigation of drug abuse, Sgt. Fryman said Tuesday night that the drug investigation "will continue."



Kernel Photo By Dave Herman

Reviewing Returns

Contesting SC candidates sort through the more than 3500 ballots returned in last week's Student Government elections. The objective of last night's ballot reviewing was not revealed. See story on page 2.

Noted Physicist To Speak At Oswald Awards Banquet

The annual Oswald Awards Committee banquet will be held at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, in the Grand Ballroom of the Student Center.

The featured speaker for the banquet will be Dr. Edward U. Condon, professor of physics at the University of Colorado and an authority on unidentified flying objects.

Dr. A. D. Kirwan will recognize outstanding undergraduate students at the banquet who have shown ability to do "unique and outstanding work."

Student entrants were judged by the Oswald Awards Committee, composed of students and

faculty, in the areas of biological sciences, physical sciences, social sciences, humanities and creative arts.

Students and faculty members are invited to attend the banquet at \$3 a person. Reservations can be made in room 301 Administration Building or by phoning 2266. Checks should be made payable to the Oswald Awards Committee.

Dr. Condon was appointed professor of physics, professor of astrophysics and was also named a fellow of the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics at the University of Colorado in 1964. Dr. Condon was named

scientific director of an investigation into unidentified flying object (UFO) reports in October 1966. The project, completed in fall 1968, was supported by the U. S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

At 66, Dr. Condon is acknow-

ledged as an expert on atomic spectroscopy, and his book, "The Theory of Atomic Spectra," was first published in 1935 and has since been reprinted numerous times.

Dr. Condon was born in Alamogordo, N. M., and attended

the University of California where he received a bachelor's degree in 1924 and a doctorate in 1926. He holds honorary degrees from the University of Delhi, New Mexico Institute of Mines and Technology, American University and Alfred University.

Contesting SG Candidates Sort Ballots; Election Committee Gives Voter Totals

By SUE ANNE SALMON
Kemel Staff Writer

Six people sorted through the more than 3,500 ballots Tuesday night in the Student Center in the aftermath of last week's Student Government election, as the three members of the election committee watched.

Thom Pat Juul, unsuccessful candidate for SG president on the Students for Action-Responsibility ticket, refused to explain the objective of last night's ballot counting.

Juul was one of the four students sorting through the ballots with Barbara Ries and Robert Duncan, unsuccessful SAR candidates for SG representatives who are contesting the election.

The matter will go before the University Judicial Board at its next meeting tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, April 22 by J-Board chairman Bruce Bowen.

Miss Ries earlier Tuesday night noted some of the election actions being contested.

► Pollsters running out of ballots at the Complex and Blazer Hall;

► Some pollsters wearing campaign buttons;

► "Greek sheets" being distributed near polling places;

► Campaigning too close to the polling places.

Scott Richmond, chairman of the election committee, said the ballot counting Tuesday night was open from 9 p.m. to about 10:30 p.m. for the contesting SG candidates who had requested it and their representatives.

Richmond reported the number of students voting in the SG election at the various polling places: Law Building-136, Blazer Hall-448, Commerce Building-417, Medical Center-76, Margaret I. King Library-705, Student Center-800, Donovan Hall-437, and the Complex-595.

The figures he gave came from the voter registration books at each of the polling places.

Kentucky Ranks 41st In Teacher Salaries

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—Kentucky's ranking in average salaries for classroom teachers has improved this year, according to the Kentucky Education Association.

The latest research bulletin indicates Kentucky will move from 43rd to 41st. The average salary in the state is \$6,550 as compared with a national figure of \$7,908.

A jump from 42nd to 38th is forecast in the amount spent for each pupil in average daily attendance—\$535 compared with \$680 nationally.

Despite the gains, KEA Executive Secretary J. M. Dodson said, "KEA has called for another massive increase in education allocations for the next biennium, mainly in teacher salaries."

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JOB OPPORTUNITIES

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UNIVERSITY FOOD SERVICES. Accepting applications for fall semester. \$1.56-\$1.83. Apply, Manager, preferred cafeteria or grill, weekdays, 9-11/2-4. 16A11T

WANTED

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WANTED—Male roommate. Modern 1 bedroom, air conditioned; 5 minutes from campus. Willing to move in with someone else. 252-0682. 16A3T

WANTED—Someone to drive 1966 Volkswagen to San Diego, California this summer. Contact Professor Styn, Ext. 2611 or 257-9584 after 5 p.m. 16A5T

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LOST—A college ring containing seal of Colby College, featuring a blue stone. Finder please return to Library Science Library. Reward. 15A3T

LOST—Man's Waltham watch; white gold, black alligator strap. Call 88313, reward. 15A3T

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Coach John Ray To Act As LKD Grand Marshall

The 12th annual Little Kentucky Derby will be April 17-26 with football coach John Ray acting as grand marshal.

LKD officially will begin at noon Thursday with the Turtle Derby, which will be held on the patio of the Student Center.

The Jim Lucas television show will be taped on campus at 1:30 p.m. Thursday. Originally scheduled for the patio of the Student Center, it has been re-planned for the area in front of Memorial Coliseum. In case of rain the taping of the show will be postponed until 1:30 p.m. Friday.

Among those scheduled to be featured on the Lucas show are The Town Criers, a UK dixieland band; acting vice president for student affairs Dr. Stuart Forth, coach Ray, LKD queen candidates, Miss UK, Kentucky Babes drill team and the members of the LKD Steering Committee. Admission will be free.

Voting for LKD queen will take place April 22-23. Students may vote by presenting ID and activity cards at either the Chemistry-Physics Building or Student Center polling places.

A Karnigras is scheduled for April 24-26 and will feature a carnival and midway on the soccer field next to the Student Center (see story, page 3).

A concert featuring Henry Mancini, winner of numerous special awards, will highlight April 25 LKD activities. The concert will be at 7:30 p.m. in Memorial Coliseum. Seats are still available for the concert and tickets may be bought at the Student Center.

The LKD queen and Spoke-wheel awards will be presented during the concert.

Karnigras:

Candy apples, cotton candy, popcorn, carnival rides and booths will be part of the first UK Karnigras April 24-26.

Sponsored by the Student Center Board, the carnival will be open for business from 3 to 10 p.m. April 24, 3 to 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 1 a.m. April 25, and from 4 p.m. to 1 a.m. April 26.

Specialty booths will include a dunking booth and a "chance" booth. Among the prizes for winners will be the opportunity to "paint" a coed.

Student organizations will operate the various booths and will be allowed to keep 60 percent of their profits, Karnigras Chairman Gene Warren said.

Booths judged as the best in

NOTICE TO GRADUATING SENIORS

COMMENCEMENT TICKETS will be available beginning April 22 from 8-5

at the Helen King Alumni House Tickets must be picked up in advance!

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

The Kentucky Kernel, University Station, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40506. Second class postage paid at Lexington, Kentucky. Mailed five times weekly during the school year except holidays and exam periods, and once during the summer session.

Published by the Board of Student Publications, UK Post Office Box 4866. Began as the Cadet in 1904 and published continuously as the Kernel since 1915.

Advertising published herein is intended to help the reader buy. Any false or misleading advertising should be reported to The Editors.

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The LKD bicycle races will be one of the featured events of April 26. The races are scheduled for 12:30 p.m. at the Sports Center, and admission for the races will be \$1.00.

The last event of LKD will be the annual Blue-White Football Game at 8 p.m. at Stoll Field. The traditional contest will match the varsity against the freshman.

The theme of this year's derby is "Help Where It is Most Needed." All profits will go to a scholarship fund.

Spindletop Cites Best Finances In Seven Years

By The Associated Press Spindletop Research Inc. has reported its best financial quarter in its seven-year history.

Outgoing board chairman Albert Clay said Monday that Spindletop's new contracts total more than \$425,000 with an operating surplus of \$41,000.

William T. Young, chairman of an investment committee formed to pull Spindletop out of the red a year ago, said private industry has pledged \$501,000 to Spindletop. Young also was elected board chairman to succeed Clay.

Rides, Booths April 24-26

originality will earn trophies and extra profits for their sponsoring organizations.

The remainder of the income from the event will go into a fund for a similar carnival next year.



Kernel Photo By Dave Herman

The "Maury slate" shows signs of victory after a Tuesday night sweep of the Young Republicans elections. New officers of the club are: Kent Maury, chairman; Bill Dawson, executive vice chairman; Phil Williams, first vice chairman; Allen Finchman, second vice chairman; Mary Rose Karem, recording secretary; Bradley Jeffries, corresponding secretary, and Terry Durham, treasurer.

W.e. The Victors



TODAY and TOMORROW

The deadline for announcements is 1:30 p.m. two days prior to the first production of items in this column.

Today

All student organizations must return completed applications for registration for the 1969-70 academic year to Room 206 in the Administration Building before April 21.

Applications for Dillard House are available at 270 South Limestone and 412 Rose Street.

The Theatre Arts Department production of *The Rivals*, Richard Brinsley Sheridan's 18th Century comedy, will open 8 p.m., Friday, April 18 on the Guignol stage. The production will also be on stage Saturday, April 19 at the same time of 8 p.m. Reservations may be made by calling 2929.

Mr. Jack Berryman, Chief, Division of Wildlife Services, will speak on "Developing An Ethical and Professional Outlook On Animal Control," Wednesday, April 16, 3:45 p.m. in Room 125 of the Funkhouser Building.

A concert featuring Joseph Cece, viola, and the University Chamber Ensemble will be presented Wednesday, April 16, at 8:15 p.m. in the Ag Science Auditorium. Also on the program will be Joan Cece, harp, and Nathaniel Patch, piano. Admission is free.

Undergraduate students taking Chemistry are urged to attend a hearing sponsored by the department of chemistry and to air their views on the content and teaching of chemistry courses. The "Climate for Learning Chemistry" hearing will be held Wednesday, April 16, at 4 p.m. in Room 139 of the Chemistry-Physics building. The department will be represented by the chairman, Dr. R. W. Kiser, and the assistant chairman, Dr. E. M. Hammaker.

Tomorrow

The University Symphonic Band will play at 8:15 p.m., Thursday, April 17, in the University Student Center Ballroom. William Harry Clarke will direct. Admission is free.

The Jacques Lousier Trio will play Bach Thursday, April 17, at Memorial Coliseum. Admission to the 7:30 concert, sponsored by the Student Center Board, is \$1.50 advance, \$2 at the door. Tickets are available at the Student Center, Barney Miller's, and Shackleton's downtown.

Coming Up

Charles Hodges and Marilyn Schraeder will present a student piano recital Saturday, April 19, at 8:15 p.m.

in the Ag Science Auditorium. Admission is free.

The fifth annual Mountain Dew Festival will be held April 17, 18 and 19 at Prestonsburg Community College. The winner of competition in a variety of events will receive the "Brown Jug Mountain Dew Award."

Dr. Lester R. Bryant, Department of Surgery, will speak on "Functional Impairment of the Re-expanded Lung after Acute Atelectasis," April 22 at 4 p.m. The lecture will be given in Room MS-505 of the Medical Center. All interested persons may attend.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, will present a lecture by Noel D. Bryan-Jones entitled "The Light By Which We See," Saturday, April 19, at 8 p.m. The lecture will be held at First Church of Christ, Scientist, 606 East Main Street.

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"B. Get control of all means of publicity and thereby:

"1. Get people's minds off their government by focusing their attention on athletics, sexy books and plays and other trivialities.

"2. Divide the people into hostile groups by constantly harping on controversial matters of no importances.

"3. Destroy the people's faith in their natural leaders by holding the latter up to contempt, ridicule and obloquy.

"4. Always preach true democracy but seize power as fast and as ruthlessly as possible.

"5. By encouraging government extravagance, destroy its credit, produce fear of inflation with rising prices and general discontent.

"6. Foment unnecessary strikes in vital industries, encourage civil disorders and foster a lenient and soft attitude on the part of government toward such disorders.

"7. By specious argument cause the breakdown of the old moral virtues: honesty, sobriety, continence, faith in the pledged word, ruggedness.

"C. Cause the registration of all firearms on some pretext, with a view to confiscating them and leaving the population helpless."

NOTE: "The above 'Rules for Revolution' were secured by the State Attorney's office from a known member of the Communist Party, who acknowledged it to be still a part of the Communist program for overthrowing our government."

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Outside Pressure Vs. Student Rights

The suspension of five University students Tuesday following their arrests on drug charges has shown once again that the Student Code is nearly worthless for protecting students against undue reprisals.

Vice President for Student Affairs Dr. Stuart Forth suspended the students under a section of the Student Code reading:

"In the event that a student has been accused of an offense against the University and/or against the city, state or federal government, the nature of which may present a clear and present danger of serious physical or mental harm to the student or to any other member of the University community or to University property, the Vice President for Student Affairs, after consultation with the University Appeals Board, may impose such temporary sanctions on the student as are reasonably necessary to protect the student, the University community and/or University property from such danger.

"Such temporary sanctions may exist and be enforced only until such time as final disposition has been made of the case by the appropriate University judicial or administrative entity or, in the event the offense is not one subject to University disciplinary procedures, until the student's trial by the properly-constituted authorities has been completed."

This same provision of the code was utilized last semester under similar circumstances and was called to task then by the *Kernel*. One of the main points made by University officials selling the idea of the code was that it would prevent "double jeopardy"—punishment by both civil and University authorities in the case of legal action being taken against students for alleged off-campus activities.

The drug arrests were made off-campus for alleged violations which local authorities charged occurred off-campus. The next question is whether the nature of the charges

would tend to indicate activities which "may present a clear and present danger of serious physical or mental harm to the student or to any other member of the University community or to University property." Unless the students who are charged were actually forcing drugs down people's throats, it is difficult to see how selling drugs, if it were assumed that the charges placed were valid, could present a clear and present danger to anyone.

The person who finally must answer for the action taken against the students is Dr. Forth. He is the one who took the initial action against the students, apparently on grounds that the crime of which they have been accused presents a clear and present danger to the students and/or the University. Whether his decision was based on unenlightenment or on gutlessness (no one can deny that there are pressures from across the state and from Frankfort, in particular, to act with severity against students charged with drug abuse), it still

reflects a lack of integrity.

We abhor the thought that University officials may be acting, at the expense of students, to insure that the political atmosphere in which the University must thrive, remains tranquil. This is a perversion of academic ideals. Hopefully the Appeals Board, when it meets to handle this case, will reverse Dr. Forth's senseless decision. The University, however, should have refused to become involved with this case from the start.

It cannot be overemphasized that the highly-vaunted Student Code seems to be of no value in guaranteeing that students will not be treated unjustly. The code quite apparently is open to arbitrary interpretation and is therefore practically worthless. The Student Bill of Rights, which is still before the University Senate, seems to be open to the same abuse as the code, assuming it will be adopted.

Where can students turn at this University for just and fair treatment?

Kernel Forum: the readers write

Cheating

To the Editor of the *Kernel*:

The widespread cheating at this University is disgusting. It appears at times that cheating is accepted as status quo here, that the prevailing attitude is that of acceptance or even approval. This is a threatening situation that should be corrected immediately. There is no reason to expound upon the moral or ethical question of cheating. The point is simply that it does exist on a grand scale at this University, especially among the lower division courses.

As a solution, an honor code would not be taken seriously enough to be effective. What is needed is for these students to grow up, take life a little more seriously, be a little independent and make it on their own, but we really can not expect that out of everyone, either. One solution that would alleviate this situation to a degree would be the exclusive use of essay tests (in appropriate subjects) instead of multiple choice tests. An essay test is a more valid indication of knowledge and is more difficult to cheat on. Also, an essay test requires recall rather than simply recognition and demands a more complete understanding of the material.

Unfortunately, the only other solution is for the faculty and administration to take the situation under their control because so many students have shown they cannot be trusted with the responsibility that getting an education

demands. Unfortunately, however, the responsibility, or lack of it, lies not only with the students but with a few of the instructors, who at times have turned their backs on cheating and in effect have been condoning or even encouraging it. There have been cases when janitors have been bought out by students who wish to enter an instructor's office after hours for the purpose of stealing tests, and it is not uncommon for one student to sit in to take a test for another student.

Instructors should make a determined effort to stop cheating. They should monitor their classes during tests and take precautions not to allow the tests themselves to be stolen before they are given in class. And students caught cheating should be punished.

Students today are under greater and greater pressure to get into college and stay there. For men there is the added threat of the draft and Vietnam. To quote a recent article in *The Wall Street Journal*, "some students claim the anti-establishment mood prevailing on many campuses today creates a climate conducive to cheating. While campus radicals rail at their elders for selling out to an immoral system, some students justify cheating as a way to outwit an institution that they say represents the establishment."

I hardly feel that this anti-establishment attitude can be considered a factor to the problem at UK. The pressure to stay in college is great however, but this

is no justification for making a farce of the present system.

This problem must not be dismissed as unavoidable or unimportant. Cheating threatens the quality of education and its contagion among the students develops a general attitude of disrespect for the University. If this situation is allowed to get worse, it could bring about a degeneration of the quality of the university and the character of the people associated with it.

George Crutcher
A&S Sophomore

Obstacle Course

Walking across this campus is like running an obstacle course. By the time a student has climbed over dirt-piles, maneuvered himself through narrow passages bordered by deep trenches with rusty metal spikes sticking through three feet of solid concrete and waited in a single file line to avoid drowning in a mud-puddle or being crushed to death by a barrage of on-coming students, he is in no shape to meet the demands of the classroom to which he is going.

Although I realize that growth and development of college campuses often result in some minor uprootings and inconvenience I still maintain that the disruption to this campus is ridiculous. Couldn't the University possibly execute a plan by which one project be finished

before another is started? The same piles of dirt have been in front of the Administration building since the middle of the fall semester, and it appears that they will remain there, along with an ever-growing number of like monstrosities throughout the campus, until some catastrophe such as an earthquake moves them.

Besides their inconvenience and their making the University of Kentucky look like a mudpie paradise, these miniature mountains completely destroy the beauty that this campus once possessed. Instead of seeing velvet-green lawns with students placidly lying under oak trees, one sees what resembles to be the results of strip-mining. And in the Heart of the Bluegrass it seems ironic that no grass at all can be found.

J. A. Johnson
A&S Junior

Food Complaints

I would like to make some comments on the food that is served in the dorm cafeterias. I think students are entitled to good, wholesome food and enough of it to give them the nourishment they need to go through a long day.

There are times, though, I don't think the food services department realizes this. My main complaints about UK's food are these:

1. The food is often unappetizing to look at.
2. The portions are too small.
3. The meals are poorly planned, especially Friday night dinners.

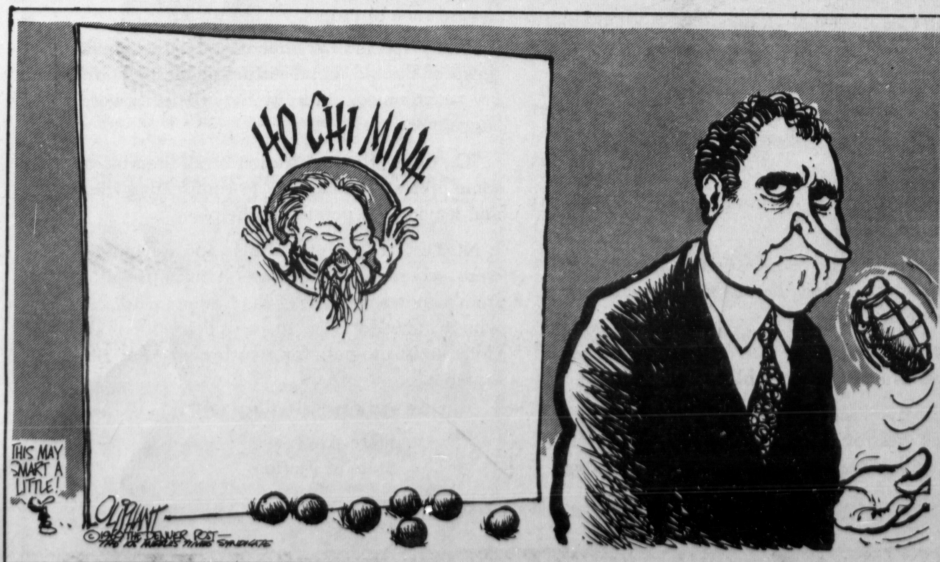
The appearance of the food sometimes can turn one's empty stomach because he sees what he has to eat—torn up, thin roast beef which is not roast beef, spaghetti sauce with the grease on top, sickening desserts and horrible looking soups.

The portions of the main dishes that are served are very inadequate. I realize you're on a budget, but since you've raised the room and board rates, maybe you can fill the plates.

For a long time, I have been downright disgusted with the planning of the meals. Almost every Friday night, I dread to eat at the dorm, fearful of the unknown crap I'm going to have to force down. Also, any dietician should know not to have a noodle dish for lunch and a macaroni dish that same night. I sometimes think I could do a comparable, if not better, job planning the meals.

I think the students deserve a better deal than they're getting now, and I hope improvements can be instituted by next fall, if not sooner.

Jeff M. Hartfield
A & S Freshman



Volunteers Fight Nation's Poverty

VISTA Begins To Revamp Amidst 'Fireworks, Fizzle'

WASHINGTON (AP) — VISTA (Volunteers In Service To America), the poor man's Peace Corps, has a ragged record after four years in the front lines of the war on poverty.

Its results have been blurred and erratic, a hit-and-miss mixture of fireworks and fizzle.

In West Virginia, a quiet push from just one VISTA volunteer helped start the "black lung" movement by coal miners.

But on the vast Navajo reservation in Arizona, an Indian leader brands one of the oldest and largest VISTA programs as an empty failure.

In Texas and elsewhere, activities of VISTA volunteers have provoked conflicts with local officials.

By VISTA's own count, one out of every seven projects across the country is rated as "dead-wood."

Now, in a major revamping, VISTA has begun turning down teen-aged dropouts, weeding out weak projects, looking for more lawyers and business trainees who can bring expert help to the poor.

"The job is tougher than we thought it was. And we need tougher people," said Padraic (Pat) Kennedy, 35-year-old director of the federal program.

Cites Problems

An Associated Press check of key projects, coupled with the agency's own evaluation reports, shows why the overhaul was undertaken:

► Nearly half of the volunteers have been sent out without an adequate assignment on how to help.

Sandy Harrod, 23, of Berkeley, Calif., who spent a year with the Navajo tribe, said, "I didn't know where to start or what to do. I don't think I accomplished a whole lot."

► One out of four volunteers quits before finishing his full year in VISTA.

► Training has failed to prepare a majority of volunteers for the sudden plunge into the pestholes of poverty.

Bill Berends, 21, a former volunteer in Boston's South End, said, "It takes six to eight months to get accustomed to living in the ghetto and working in the conditions. You have four months of productivity. Then you're gone, leaving nothing behind."

► Three out of four VISTA projects are attached to other antipoverty programs, such as local community action offices, where some volunteers complain they are viewed as errand runners. One said, "So much of it has been holding hands with the poor."

► Not too long ago one-fifth of all volunteers were teen-agers, many of them inept and immature, coming to VISTA to try to solve their own problems rather than those of the poor.

► The most recent national checkup of the 565 VISTA projects called for closing 76. Half have been reshaped, the others shut down. Meanwhile, regional supervisors are scrapping 54 more.

Changes Come

By the time Kennedy winds up his first year as the acting director of the \$32 million a year program late next month, the changes may be striking:

Fully 20 percent of this year's volunteers will be professional specialists such as lawyers or architects.

Volunteers will get on-the-spot training in the poverty areas where they will work.

All will be at least 20 years old this time.

They will have more specific

jobs to do, and they will have more thorough supervision.

More Independence

VISTA is trying to break away from its overlap with other anti-poverty programs. It is setting up more independent projects, such as the widely hailed new effort at Palo Alto, Calif., to use university economic experts to help Blacks start their own businesses.

But, for the most part, VISTA's impact on poverty is still voiced in terms of high hopes rather than hard results.

The Navajo project is an example of both the failure and the future of VISTA.

The huge, rugged Indian reservation—long imprisoned in poverty—is caught today in cross-currents of change. At Sheep Springs, N.M., a tall TV aerial rises above a timber and mud-walled hogan. At Window Rock, Ariz., many Navajos live in ranch-style homes. But other Indians are haunted by hunger and hopelessness.

For four years VISTA has been sending volunteers to the far reaches of this beautiful, barren land. Once there were 64. Now there are five volunteers.

"The program was a flop. It was lousy," said Jimmy Begaye, a bronze-faced Navajo educator who now runs the VISTA project.

Volunteers had been strewn around the reservation without specific assignments on how to help. "We were virtually a bunch of young kids who didn't know how to do anything," said Sandy Harrod.

Jo-Anne Nola, now a teacher at San Jose, Calif., recalled spending her first eight months in a desolate corner of the reservation without transportation to the far-flung Navajo villages she was supposed to serve.

Except for the satisfaction of having made some inroads in the Indian's long distrust of the white man, she said "It would have been a total waste."

Navajos Organize

The Navajos have replaced the previous program with their own plan for the eventual enlistment of young Indian leaders as local VISTA volunteers. The only white VISTA workers sent in from the outside will be specialists with needed skills.

Carpenters, business consultants and teachers head this list. But Begaye said he was disappointed with the backgrounds of several volunteers when the first group of 26 arrived for training last month.

"They were sending us people like stage coach drivers or coin collectors or piano players," Begaye said.

"Maybe they thought a stage coach driver was just what we needed out here," laughed grizzled George Young, his gold teeth showing.

In Washington, Kennedy said the Navajos were probably looking at the volunteers' pastimes, not their professions. He said VISTA sent precisely the skilled specialists they asked for.

Kennedy—no relation to the fabled political family—sees the future of VISTA in volunteers

who have ideas to match their ideals.

'Black Lung'

Craig Robinson, 24, from Buffalo, N.Y., became a soft-spoken crusader in West Virginia's "black lung" movement after poring through medical books on the miners' disease.

Robinson helped organize the first meetings of miners in the state's ridge-wrinkled southern coal hills last autumn to hear a physician speak out against the illness. Other VISTA volunteers aided in adjoining counties.

An antipoverty lawyer working with Robinson at Mabscott, W. Va., drew up the original version of the "black lung" legislation calling for state compensation payments for miners disabled by the ailment.

Without VISTA involvement, the miners' movement sprang up independently in other parts of the state. Eventually the miners walked out in a statewide strike that idled 42,000 men and crippled coal production before the legislature passed the "black lung" law last month.

J. E. (Ned) Watson, a leading state legislator, blamed VISTA for "encouraging them to walk out and go on strike." The miners denied this. And VISTA volunteer Robinson, who was out of town the day the strike began in his county, said the walkout came as a surprise.

Protest, however, is not an uncommon weapon in VISTA's arsenal. And this frequently caused friction with local government.

As Apollo 9 whirled around the earth last month at the command of the space center in Houston, VISTA volunteers led low-income parents in a march around Houston's school board.

The picketing protest was mounted after the board voted to cut 4,000 needy youngsters out of the free lunch program in the schools because of a money shortage—then approved \$25,000 to fight a Justice Department desegregation suit.

In the middle of the demonstration the board backed down.

Paul Allen, 40, supervisor of Houston's VISTA group, watched the protest and said, "What we do in other places is Band-Aids and Mercurochrome. This is where it really counts."

In Allen's cramped headquarters, with a faded green carpet so thin it looks like a desk blotter, two young VISTA lawyers criticized Houston as the nation's largest city without a housing code. They have shaped a petition demanding a city ordinance to force slum landlords to make repairs. Other volunteers have been gathering signatures as the first step in a fresh protest.

In a Washington interview,

Kennedy said VISTA volunteers rarely create local issues—they help the poor articulate the injustices that already anger them.

But, because VISTA is a federal agency, activities of the volunteers often stir deep controversy.

In the Rio Grande area at the tip of Texas, one newspaper scored VISTA as "Volunteers in Strife, Turbulence and Agitation."

At Del Rio, Texas, several thousand Mexican-Americans marched in protest last month after courthouse officials called for the ouster of 20 VISTA volunteers in a dispute over political involvement. The VISTA members have been ordered to leave this month.

Other controversies in West Virginia and Kentucky have ended the Appalachian Volunteers, one of the oldest and largest VISTA programs.

At the same time, VISTA is torn internally by some members' impatience with the slow pace of progress against poverty.

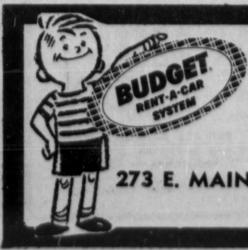
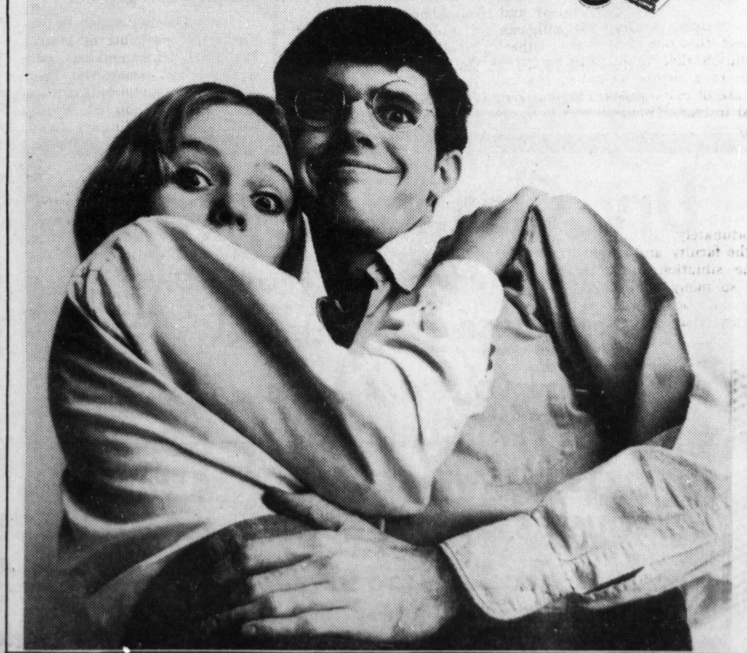
In recent weeks, there have been two secret meetings at Santa Fe, N. M., by volunteers to discuss a dramatic mass resignation from VISTA to set up a private group to fight poverty.

But—like similar secret meetings in New York last summer—no action has been taken.

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273 E. MAIN

At Snow Hill, N.C.

Learning Is Lesson In Living As Schools Integrate

SNOW HILL, N.C. (AP)—Beyond today's tumultuous demands for equal opportunity stand the teacher and the child. Hour by hour, day by day, they confront each other in the great national endeavor for one America being forged in that ultimate crucible, the classroom.

In this little eastern Carolina community, once a center of flourishing Ku Klux Klan activity, the effort goes on in the town's newest school where black and white pupils study, play and eat this year, side by side for the first time.

The West Greene Elementary School, built with local funds with integration in mind, is a gleaming, all-electric, superbly equipped building located close by desolate frame farm houses where most of the town's black day laborers live.

School integration is something new for Snow Hill, as it is for many schools across the country. The effort going on at West Greene Elementary School represents in microcosm the huge national attempt to bring the culturally deprived back into the main stream of the American educational process.

To West Greene School come the children of parents, black and white, who wouldn't have thought of mixing in the classroom five years ago.

Feelings still run high. There is still much emotion stirred by the integration issue. Tension sometimes boils over. When it does, people sit down and talk about it. So far, they've always been able to settle things smoothly and to get on with the job of educating the children.

One playground fistfight over a football left a white child with an ample, blue-black shiner administered by a young black classmate.

The white pupil's mother acknowledged in an angry response to the episode an attitude deeply rooted in an inherited past.

"I just couldn't bear the thought of that black fist in my son's eye," she said. Like similar incidents at the school,

this one, too, was talked over and quietly smoothed out.

"The problem here has been one of adjustment," says West Greene's attractive, energetic principal, Martha Carraway.

"We can't tell you exactly what will come or when. But you have to remember that what we are doing now, at least, is a giant step."

Mrs. Carraway, the wife of a Greene County farmer and mother of two young children, remembers well her own intimate association with the cultural heritage of this Carolina region where she was born and raised.

"I am the product of a tenant farm myself—a tenant farmer's daughter," she says. "I've been exposed to all the prejudices you can think of. For me, it was a matter of just thinking it out—of changing my view."

"You have to decide at some point what kind of a person you are and what you believe in and stand for. As far as I'm concerned, every child has the right to the best equal education we can possibly give him."

"I suppose there is a time in life when you feel you're doing the thing you were meant to do. I feel that for me, this is the time and this is the job."

West Greene School opened its doors on registration day last September in an atmosphere of tension and emotional concern on the part of both black and white parents.

White parents felt their children would be held back. Black parents wanted to know if their children were going to be slighted or forgotten.

Together with members of the school's integrated faculty, Mrs. Carraway explained what had to be done and how she planned to go about it.

"I had to constantly reassure parents there was no difference in our eyes between the children. A child is a child, no matter what his color," she recalls.

Yet the problem was plain. Suddenly thrust together in the classrooms of West

Greene School were white children with the advantages of their cultural backgrounds, including good schooling, and desperately deprived black youngsters, many of whom had never seen a running water faucet, a beach, a movie—or anything beyond the squalor of ramshackle farm houses crowded with brothers and sisters but often lacking a father.

The old system of jamming children into a single room for an entire day of instruction was quickly scrapped in favor of a system which would permit culturally deprived children to build skills they never had an opportunity to acquire.

Children were grouped not by I.Q. but by achievement. With intensive help from teacher aides paid from federal funds under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), pupils at West Greene are receiving individual help in subjects which give them special difficulty.

"The children here move as fast as they want to," Mrs. Carraway explains. "We don't want to frustrate any child. If he's in a group where he's lost, he is regrouped so that he can move up according to what he can achieve."

For the individual teacher, the West Greene system means turning on.

"You have to generate enthusiasm full blast," says fifth grade teacher Chalron May. "They can't get excited about a subject unless you are."

Mrs. May, pretty, 25-year-old wife of a tobacco firm employe constantly exhorts her fifth graders to use their own powers of reason to make deductions and to achieve total participation in what is going on in the classroom.

Although this is her first year of teaching in an integrated school, Mrs. May already appears to have established an easy rapport with all her pupils.

If there were no federal assistance at West Greene, teachers would be forced to use only the most basic equipment

to offer instruction and help to children whose needs are so desperate.

"You can't really appreciate what ESEA means until you actually see it at work in a place like this," Mrs. Carraway comments.

"If you're trying to explain to these children about dams and generators, they wouldn't be able to visualize what these things are without the educational film strips provided with federal funds," Mrs. May says.

Yet, you will not find integration in Snow Hill outside the schools.

Nobody will predict when this is likely to come.

Mrs. Carraway recalls that only a few years ago black and white principals in the Snow Hill area met separately to discuss running the schools.

Today they meet jointly with Supt. Robert Strother to discuss in biweekly sessions problems ranging from leaky rooftops to immunization shots for first graders.

"We accept this now," says Mrs. Carraway. "We're working together toward a common goal—getting the children educated and getting along together. We have made a lot of progress."

Not all teachers at West Greene can keep up with the tremendous demands imposed by integration. Frustration leads some to contemplate giving up.

But the majority, like Mrs. Carraway and Mrs. May say they can detect a slow accumulation of signs which convince them they are moving ahead.

"Anytime we help a child in any way, then we have grown," Mrs. Carraway points out. "I want the Negro to have his place in life. I don't want to see him held back in any way."

"I feel very safe, secure and confident that we are helping these children," says Mrs. Carraway. "We're not only trying to educate them. We're trying to show them that somebody cares."

Federal Funds Cuts Hit Students For Failure To Desegregate

Continued from Page One

Jones County, which lies immediately northeast of Macon, has 3,000 school children, with a slight white majority. There are seven schools, four of them all-Black. About 65 Blacks

attend predominantly white schools.

Federal aid totaling more than \$150,000 was cut off in October 1966 when the school board rejected HEW's proposal to abolish the dual school system. Included in the loss, state records show, were \$111,836 in enrichment funds and \$21,677 in funds for military dependents in schools.

"Actually it seems like it brought things to a standstill," said Black Principal Charles Adams of Bradley Elementary, also plagued with hunger problems. He said classroom equipment, such as reading machines and projectors, were still in use but there were no maintenance funds, no new filmstrips.

"Actually some of the machines are idle," he said.

Schools in Jones County are crowded and the critical need is for more room, said Supt. Linton Jordan.

What was the effect of cutting off federal funds?

"The difference is in things we might have done," he said. "We're operating like we always operated before we got the funds."

Jordan said \$50,000 was spent in a reading program for black schools. Other federal money went into science equipment, textbooks, physical plant, lunches, a band with instruments costing \$6,000, record players and four pianos.

Principal Jerome Guy of Maggie Calif. High School said black schools, like this, were "definitely retarded" academically by the termination of funds.

He said if he had to make a choice he would rather have improved education than school integration.

A federal official defended the cutoff in funds.

"The theory of cutting off funds was that the federal government in such situations was in the position of subsidizing segregation," said Paul Rilling, regional civil rights director for HEW in Atlanta.

The theory that federal aid might be used to "encourage" compliance was involved also Rilling said. This has worked in many instances, he said, citing the fact that most school systems have complied with the law.

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Seventh Inning Single Gives Dietrich Win



Wildcat pitcher Glen Dietrich stymied Kentucky Wesleyan while the UK hitters went to work for eight hits in UK's 4-2 win Tuesday. But first it looked as if it wouldn't be the Wildcats' day.

In the first inning UK committed three errors and fell behind 1-0. Jay Paldin's wild throw on the end of an attempted double play enabled Wesleyan to get on the scoreboard first.

The Wildcats tied the score in the bottom of the first on two singles and an error. Ron Geary's single scored Bill Crumbaugh for UK.

In the second, Wesleyan's Joe Schabot started the inning with a single, which was their first hit of the game. They didn't get another until the ninth.

Dietrich, who was bothered by an ankle injury early in the season, sent 20 of the next 21 batters in winning his second game in three outings.

In one stretch, Dietrich retired 14 men in a row. He wound up facing just five batters over the possible minimum.

Wesleyan's second run was unearned. Pat Kendall scored on

a perfectly executed squeeze play in the fourth.

Kentucky pulled even in the fifth. Crumbaugh reached first on a walk, took second on a balk and went to third on a misjudged blooper. He then scored on a wild pitch.

As a seventh inning down-pour ended, UK picked up two runs. Bill Workman opened the seventh with a double to right field. Crumbaugh walked and Denny Weston had a bunt single to load the bases.

Pinch hitter Don Lentz then delivered a two-cut single to right to score UK's two winning runs.

UK, with the win, pulled to within one game of the .500 mark. They are now 10-11 as they embark on an SEC road trip this weekend.

The Wildcats put men on base in every inning except the eighth. Four of the Wildcats' eight hits came in the decisive seventh.

Weston went 3-for-3 to lead the UK hitters. UK left eight men stranded on the bases, Wesleyan had three.

John Arasmith lost his first game as Wesleyan's season record fell to 1-9.

Ray, Cain Review UK's Spring Football

By **ROB SHIPLEY**
Kernel Staff Writer

Optimistic, confident, energetic and exciting are but a few adjectives which describe UK's 1969 football squad.

Head coach John Ray, who recently came to Kentucky from Notre Dame, is very excited about the Wildcats' progress thus far. When asked what difficulties the switch to UK has brought him, Ray said he couldn't think of any.

"I haven't had much difficulty at all," he said. "I feel I have an excellent staff, the attitude of the boys is just tremendous and things have been moving along very smoothly."

Ray elaborated on his club's morale during spring drills. "The players really have the desire to learn," he said. "I am so proud of the confidence and enthusiasm these fellows have exhibited. During spring drills, practice normally starts at 3:35 p.m. but nearly every day everyone is out on the field and ready to go by 3:10."

Ray noted that his spring program has been moving along very well although the team still needs a lot of work. He said that the Wildcats need to work more on individual technique and overall quickness. Seven practice sessions remain before the annual Blue-White intrasquad game on Saturday, April 26.

Ray explained that Kentucky will employ a wide open or multiple type of offense. "We will use two men in the backfield, a flanker and a split end or what I call a triple back offense, placing three men in the backfield along with a flanker and split end." He also noted that the Wildcats plan to throw the ball more than in the past.

It has not yet been determined who will assume quarterback responsibilities. Leading candidate Stan Forston has been temporarily sidelined with a head injury suffered in a recent scrimmage. Ray listed four or five possible starters.

Bernie Scruggs, a junior from Atlanta, Ga., is rated the best along with Forston. Three sophomores, Hugh Bland (Bardstown), Steve Tingle (Louisville) and Garnett Scott (Caldwell Co.) should provide able support. Former signal-caller Dave Bair has been converted to a split end.

Ray didn't wish to single out any players he has been particularly impressed with this spring. He commented, "I have pointed out different ones who have pleased me from time to time but these are subject to change. It is still a little early to tell."

Throughout spring drills, Ray has cited the team's major weakness as a lack of overall speed. However, he believes that a desire to win and a balanced offense and defense will outweigh the odds.

Sharing Ray's optimism is new defensive coach Ron Cain. Cain starred on Wildcat football squads of the late fifties before going to Seneca High School in Louisville as head coach. At Seneca he compiled a 57-13-1 won-lost record in seven seasons.

Describing the transition from high school to college coaching, Cain said, "At Seneca I was in charge of an overall program. Here, I am dealing with one segment of a larger program. I am more responsible for details and specialization."

Cain also praised Ray's optimism. He said, "He is optimistic because he is competent. He makes the job interesting for both players and coaches so that you really want to win." He noted that Ray is trying to create an atmosphere of personal pride among Kentuckians for their football team. "We want to get the general public behind us," he said.

Ray is moving the home team's bench across the field to the student side. This closer contact with the student cheering section will provide incentive for the players, he said. "After all, it's their team."

Cain also elaborated on his defensive squad. "Coach Ray has emphasized a 'team' or coordinated type of defense. There is no room for strictly individual play. Everyone has to be coordinated as one unit."

Cain agrees with the idea of a balanced attack. He feels the offense must keep the opposing defense off balance. This he says, "will offset our physical weaknesses."

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Dear Mr. Doan:

Just once and for all—will business admit that it *does* make mistakes? Over and over again we see the major corporations stamping out criticism as they cover up flaws. Somehow the "ethics" always seem to get lost in the rhetoric.

Several notable cases come to mind, the most recent being the much-publicized affair of the General Motors Goliath versus Ralph Nader. Here Big Business exposed itself as being oversensitive to constructive criticism—as well as callous in its ignominious attack on its critic. Surely, while we don't expect Big Business to change its ways overnight, we can expect a rational consideration—and not merely a cover-up job.

Yet the Nader episode is not unique. One recalls a similar overreaction—and this time by the chemical industry—to Rachel Carson's exposé on indiscriminate uses of insecticides. The Big Business response to Jessica Mitford's eye-opening portrayal of the realities of the funeral business was equally bitter—not so much against her arguments in "The American Way of Death" but against the author herself. In none of these instances did business admit its imperfections on its own accord. Only public pressure—and the fear of continued negative publicity—was able to draw out the truth about auto hazards, bug sprays and casket costs.

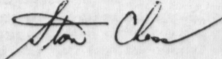
It's instances like these that prove business is responsible for the myth that it sees only the facts it wants to see. It's instances like these that reinforce the image of business justifying any means that maximize the ends—the ends being monetary profit. It's as if Mammon himself had updated the business code of ethics.

Twentieth Century Big Business appears to be nothing more than a reincarnation of the Nineteenth Century stereotype, the Robber Barons. Jay Gould's stock-market rigging has its 1961 counterpart in G.E. and Westinghouse price-fixing. We have our Billie Sol Estes and our Bobby Bakers. Today's business covertly sanctions such noble practices as bribes, kickbacks, company callgirls and tacit collusion. The "ethics" of Big Business have created a business unto itself—industrial espionage. Here anything goes—from duplicated office keys to parabolic microphones. And even packaging frauds are becoming more and more blatant in today's age of the 10-ounce giant economy size.

Thus, when college youth are asked, "What's wrong with Big Business?", we answer most simply, "What's right with Big Business?" Very little, it seems.

Sincerely,

Stan Chess
Journalism, Cornell



WHO CARES ABOUT STUDENT OPINION? BUSINESSMEN DO.

Three chief executive officers—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Chairman, Russell DeYoung, The Dow Chemical Company's President, H. D. Doan, and Motorola's Chairman, Robert W. Galvin—are responding to serious questions and viewpoints posed by students about business and its role in our changing society . . . and from their perspective as heads of major corporations are exchanging views through means of a campus/corporate Dialogue Program on specific issues raised by leading student spokesmen.

Dear Mr. Chess:

Big Business does not hold itself out as a sacred cow whose actions or ethics are not subject to scrutiny or valid criticism.

But in making value judgments of the "rightness" or "wrongness" of business, I question whether isolated instances are definitive criteria.

Critical judgments should be made in perspective with the phenomenal growth of our national economy since the end of World War II: a period during which our gross national product more than tripled from \$208.5-billion to approximately \$740-billion last year.

This growth has resulted from a continuous effort on the part of the business community to respond both to society's demands, and its needs. On the one hand, the constant demand for product improvement leads to better design and greater performance through advances in technology. Similarly, society's needs prompt extensive research for the development of completely new products—which create the additional profit-making opportunities essential for the nation's economic growth—while satisfying a social purpose.

The measles vaccine developed at Dow is an example. The benefits to society from planned inoculation programs multiply in astounding geometric proportions. Not only can the total incidence of measles be cut substantially, but also a far lesser number will suffer the crippling mental defects which before destined many to a life of perpetual care in institutions. Human lives are being saved, their useful purposefulness unimpaired, while millions of dollars are freed for reallocation to other uses.

The focus on profit-making products to serve definable social needs reflects the times just as the community's mores always affect standards of ethics. In this less-than-perfect society in which we live, the ranks of business, and government, and education, and virtually every other segment of the community, unfortunately harbor those who cheat and scheme to gain their personal ends. It's probably rather remarkable that our times have not produced more Billie Sol Estes and Bobby Bakers. But usually they are found out in short order. Neither I, nor any other responsible businessman, condone their actions. Certainly their conduct cannot be regarded as typifying business any more than the activities of the S.D.S. on various campuses speak for the majority segment of the student body.



Stan Chess, Cornell

Equally, an inquiry into press-sensationalized episodes of bribery, collusion, kickbacks and callgirls probably will reveal involvement of the same kinds of cheaters and schemers looking for a fast dollar. No company that I know condones this conduct. It simply does not represent the ethics of business, any more than does industrial espionage. Frankly, I think its significance has been quite exaggerated.

What it all adds up to is that most business enterprises, under the strict discipline of our competitive profit-making system, constantly are providing improved products and better service. In doing so they mirror the community—of which they are an integral part—both in the advances made, and in their standards of performance. In the course of this, mistakes, as distinguished from unethical practices, occur. I suppose that those who make them are no less reluctant to admit their mistakes, or to sustain public criticism, than people in other walks of life.

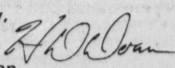
I am not acquainted with all the facts surrounding General Motors' issue with Ralph Nader, but it is a matter of record that James Roche, then President of GM, made a public apology on this matter before the Senate's Investigating Committee.

As regards Rachel Carson and insecticides, I will say that my own company had done research on the toxicology of insecticides long before the Food & Drug Administration voiced any concern in this subject. Research was not forced by Miss Carson's work. The chemical control of agricultural pests certainly has a direct bearing on the very critical question of world food supply. Such control measures, coupled with applied research by agronomists improving crop yields, constantly are increasing food supplies to meet expanding population needs.

I feel, therefore, that while your question as to "What's Right About Big Business" focuses on its conduct, rather than its accomplishments, real objectivity requires that both be weighed in balance. On this broad scale, then, business is pace setting the times in accordance with the community's needs and the ground rules of its environment.

Cordially,

H. D. Doan
President, The Dow Chemical Company



Here, Stan Chess, a Journalism senior at Cornell, is exploring issues with Mr. Doan. With experience as a working reporter on the Long Island Press, and as Editor-in-Chief of the Cornell Daily Sun, Mr. Chess is pointing toward a career as a newspaperman.

In the course of the entire Dialogue Program, David M. Butler, in Electrical Engineering at Michigan State, also will exchange viewpoints with Mr. Doan; as will Mark Bookspan, a Chemistry major at Ohio State, and David G. Clark, Political Science MA candidate at Stanford, with Mr. DeYoung; and similarly, Arthur M. Klebanoff, in Liberal Arts at

Yale, and Arnold Shelby, Latin American Studies at Tulane, with Mr. Galvin.

These Dialogues will appear in this publication, and other campus newspapers across the country, throughout this academic year. Campus comments are invited, and should be forwarded to Mr. DeYoung, Goodyear, Akron, Ohio; Mr. Doan, Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan; or Mr. Galvin, Motorola, Franklin Park, Illinois, as appropriate.