

Further Existence Of Lincoln School Doubtful

By JEANNIE LEEDOM
Assistant Managing Editor
Approximately \$1.7 million and 120 high school students are presently in a state of limbo.

The existence of the Lincoln School, an institution for economically deprived but academically gifted high school students, has been in jeopardy since Monday when the Democratic leadership of the Kentucky legislature proposed eliminating funds to run

See editorial On Page 4

the school for the next two years. The Shelby County school was re-established by the 1966 Gen-

eral Assembly as a state supported institution.

Previously the facility, financed by the state since 1909, was the Lincoln Institute, a boarding high school primarily for Negro youths.

Elimination Of Funds

The reason given by the Democrats for eliminating the funds from Gov. Louie B. Nunn's executive budget was that the school's per-student cost is higher than the most expensive preparatory school in the nation.

The per-student cost at the Lincoln School amounts to about \$5,000 a year, while in other schools across the state the per-

student yearly cost averages around \$500.

At the Lincoln School full room and board and all schooling expenses are paid by the state.

About half of the coed student body is from Louisville and Jefferson County, with the rest of the students coming from 25 other school districts throughout the state.

Dr. Marvin J. Gold, director of the Lincoln School, said the seemingly high per-student cost resulted from the school's residential program and the low student-teacher ratio necessary for individual instructional attention.

Dr. George Denmark, dean of the UK College of Education, the agency which administers the school, said, "I think it would be a great tragedy to lose the excellent educational laboratory that the Lincoln School represents."

Numerous teachers and student-teachers visit Lincoln School to observe teaching methods. The school plays an important part in the University's study of gifted children.

Dr. Gold, objecting to the legislators' reasoning in eliminating the funds, said, "Any residential school of our nature would

cost just as much or more. We could have just a normal school in a boarding school setting and I suppose we could get the cost down to about \$3,500 per capita.

"But when we scale our pupil-teacher ration down to 15-to-1 and when we introduce new teaching materials we increase the cost of education. We also meet the requirements of this school as the 1966 legislature envisioned it."

According to Dr. Gold, plans for increasing enrollment to the 175-student capacity next fall would lower the per capita cost to about \$4,800.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

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SG Endorses Lincoln School Monies, Provides Funds For Evening Buses

By JIM FUDGE
Kernel Staff Writer

Student Government rules were suspended Thursday night to allow immediate passage of a bill to provide funds for evening bus service for the remainder of the semester.

The move came during a Student Government Assembly meeting, held in the Commerce Building. The bill, submitted by representative Kenneth Kapp, provides for Student Government to appropriate \$600 to continue bus service, 10:30 p.m. to midnight, Monday through Thursday.

According to the bill, the service would provide one bus to run a "figure-eight" route through campus, with King Library as the focal point.

Endorsed School Funds

The assembly also passed a resolution submitted by Steve Bright endorsing the proposed \$1.7 million legislative appropriation for UK-operated Lincoln School, expressing as well its expectation that the Kentucky General Assembly might consider additional methods of raising revenue, including possibly a se-

verage tax on coal and other mineral resources of the state, to meet the educational needs of Kentucky in 1970.

The resolution, passed unanimously, named Lincoln School as an invaluable aid to UK students and the academic community, an important facility for testing new teaching techniques and an outstanding educational opportunity for academically gifted but economically deprived students.

Three other resolutions were passed concerning University judicial matters. The first was a suggested revision of the Student Code to allow freshmen on judicial boards.

The second measure suggests an amendment of the Student Code that would give campus organizations the right to appeal decisions of the vice president for student affairs to the University Appeals Board, which then would have final authority.

A third resolution proposes taking the president of the University out of disciplinary cases and giving final voice in the matters to a disciplinary board.

The assembly also passed a resolution urging quick merger of the Student Center Board and the Student Activities Board, a move that has been planned for about a year and a half.

Student Government Presi-

★ Please Turn To Page 3

Courier-Journal Editor

Isaacs Demands Truth, Fairness

By J. PAT MATHES
Assistant Managing Editor

"The role of the press is to seek to tell it as it is. Not in any editorial way. Not in any

slanted way. But honestly and fairly."

Norman E. Isaacs, vice-president and executive editor of the Courier-Journal and Louisville



Norman E. Isaacs (seated), president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, spoke to members of the Lexington and Louisville chapters of Sigma Delta Chi Professional Journalist Society Thursday night in the Student Center. President Otis A. Singletary introduced the vice president and executive editor of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times. Kernel Photo by Dave Herman



False 'Timidity'

This bit of harmless snowman building carried a touch of political comment, as a sign on "Frosty's" belly carries the namer "Uncle Tim," a probable reference to Student Government President Tim Futrell. Kernel Photo by Dick Ware

Times, addressed approximately 200 new and old members of the Louisville and Lexington chapters of Sigma Delta Chi in the Student Center Thursday night.

Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalistic society, initiated for the first time fourteen females into the formerly all-male society. Twelve men were initiated also. The initiation ceremonies were held in the journalism building preceding the banquet in honor of Norman Isaacs, the president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Attending the banquet were Barry Bingham Sr., editor and publisher of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times; Fred Wachs, editor and publisher of the Lexington-Herald Leader Co.; and President Otis A. Singletary.

Distinguished Editor

In his introduction of Isaacs, Dr. Singletary described the British-born editor as "a distinguished American newspaper editor." Isaacs has won both national and international acclaim for his newspaper work.

In his address, Isaacs said that the older generation of this country thinks that "we of the press are traitors and worse. We are accused of deliberately sup-

pressing good news, of slanting everything to fit our biases, of trying to tear down the nation.

Cynical Youth

"The young tend to look on us as being in collusion with the establishment. They are cynical about both the government and the press."

Responding to the recent attacks on the television media by vice president Spiro Agnew, Isaacs criticized newspaper men for not defending their colleagues in the electronic media.

He said that "the real issue about TV is not who owns the air waves, but whether the men who operate the stations do the job responsibly—and whether journalism must surrender its function to tell the truth as it sees it."

Isaacs described television as "the newest and most powerful of all the arms of communication" which "has provided politicians with the most formidable weapon imaginable."

"It is most difficult for rebuttal to catch up with misstatement, whether the error be innocent or willful. For this reason alone, intelligent informed commentary is essential."

Commercial Overtones Plague Ghetto Novelist

By DAN GOSSETT
Arts Editor

Where Julius Lester explained to us in exemplary symbols that the white man can never understand the black rage, Nathan C. Heard, in "Howard Street," published by New American Library, outlines, details and describes another facet of racial misunderstanding and distrust, the ghetto mentality.

In what is basically a commercialized novel, Heard is able to vividly illustrate the confining vicious circle that is a Newark ghetto. Heard talks about ghetto residents as being "streeters"; dope addicts, whores, pimps, homosexuals, thieves and murderers. They all thrive and flourish in the black slums because it is in the dimly-lit streets and back alleys that despair reigns, leaving the 'streeters' no hope for a different style of life.

Several years ago in a song entitled "Dark As a Dungeon," Merle Travis described coal mining as cancerous and addictive. According to "Howard Street," ghetto living has the same hold on its victims. Lack of educational opportunities, poor living conditions, occupational discrimination, all of these serve to keep a man on Howard Street. Even if a 'streetier' leaves his rancid environment, more often than not he returns. His conditioning and ghetto mentality have spoiled him for any other way of life.

Other than an excellent depiction of the ghetto mentality, "Howard Street" has very little to recommend it. The characters are stylized and overdrawn, the plot is weak and the whole thing smacks of sensationalism. If we are to take the author at his word, no one in the black community is referred to by his real name. They are all called Cowboy or Red-Shirt Charley or Cypsy Pearl. None of them have legitimate occupations either. If they work at all, they are criminals of one sort or another.

The plot involves a prostitute, her dope addict-procurer, who is referred to as Hip, and Hip's straight brother, Franchot. The prostitute, Cypsy Pearl, falls in love with Franchot and begins to yearn for a straight middle class life and some kiddies. (Again we get the myth of the kind-hearted whore.) It is never explained how the girl can take on every dude in six counties and never contract the social disease.

One of the side plots involves a boy who went to Rutgers on an athletic scholarship, but was bounced out for smoking grass. After a brief stint at trying to reform the 'streeters,' he becomes despondent and ends up a wino. To make matters worse, a teenage boy who has idolized the older athlete also adopts a life of crime and ends up as shot down in an abandoned tenement.



Kernel Photo By Dick Lindstrom

Cast members of "In White America" by Martin Duberman rehearse a scene in which they are discussing women's rights. "In White America" is being presented as a joint effort of the Theatre

Arts Department and the Black Student Union. The production, directed by Sara Howard, will be presented Feb. 13 and March 2 in the Laboratory Theatre, Fine Arts Building.

Name Comes From Prior Tenants

'Deep Freeze' Unites Community

By JIM KINBERG

The words stand out, white on black. "This cataclysm brought to you by operation Deep Freeze." Sounds, music sounds, seep through the door.

Inside, people are sitting around, lying on pillows, some talking, some listening. Lights flash and black lights illuminate posters. The low tabletops are strewn with pop bottles.

The place is Operation Deep Freeze, a newly opened "place," at 150 N. Broadway. Howard Lips, the owner-manager of this unique blend of community development and entertainment, ex-

plained how they got their name. "We got it from the business that was here before we came. It was one of those places that store frozen food for people, so we got the idea of 'deep freeze' from that."

The purpose of 'Deep Freeze', according to Lips, is to unite the community through music and to erase the ethnic boundaries that divide and separate people. Lips comments, "The idea is to involve the whole community, both inner city people and college kids as well, in a group effort to find out what is going on in each other's heads."

While serving for a year as a Lexington social worker, Lips became interested in what he calls "grass roots" social work. The concept manifested itself in the form of a place that would be more than just a coffee house or a hang-out where teenagers

could come. Some of the activities that 'Deep Freeze' sponsors include rap sessions and several guest speakers, among them Dan Armstrong, Lexington social worker, and Jay Silvestro, Lexington narcotics agent.

The ultimate aim of the entire project, according to its articles of incorporation, is "to assist, particularly those whose lives contribute to their emotional and spiritual disintegration; to demonstrate, especially to those who resort to artificial retreat or stimulation, that the best high is people."

During the next few months bands from throughout Kentucky and Ohio, plus local performers, will provide the entertainment for the club. This Saturday night the Exiles will be appearing with disc jockey Jim Jordan.

Future plans include jam sessions and the formation of a 'living theatre' group.

Beethoven Concert Planned, Soprano Marshall To Sing

Renowned soprano Lois Marshall will be a featured soloist as the Louisville Bach Society performs Beethoven's Missa Solemnis in D major, Opus 123, on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 21 and 22.

Both concerts will be held at Louisville's Brown Theatre. The Saturday performance will begin at 8:30 p.m. and Sunday's at 3:30 p.m.

A native of Canada, Miss Marshall has sung and recorded under the baton of Arturo Toscanini, and is known as the favor-

ite soprano of conductor Sir Thomas Beecham.

Melvin Dickinson, founder of the Bach Society, will conduct the concerts, which are being given in honor of the 200th anniversary of Beethoven's birth.

Ticket reservations may be made by writing to the Louisville Bach Society, 2549 Woodcreek Road, Louisville 40205, or by calling 459-5924, in Louisville.

Fine Arts Slates Theatre Lecture

At 7 p.m. Friday the Department of Theatre Arts will sponsor a lecture by Christopher Calthrop, British lecturer, escort officer for the British government and great grandson of Dion Boucault, one of the most important figures in theatre during the late 1800's.

The lecture, which will take place in UK's Laboratory Theatre, Fine Arts Building, Rose Street, is entitled "Dion Boucault and the World of Melodrama."

There will be a reception immediately following the lecture. The public is cordially invited to attend both the lecture and the reception.

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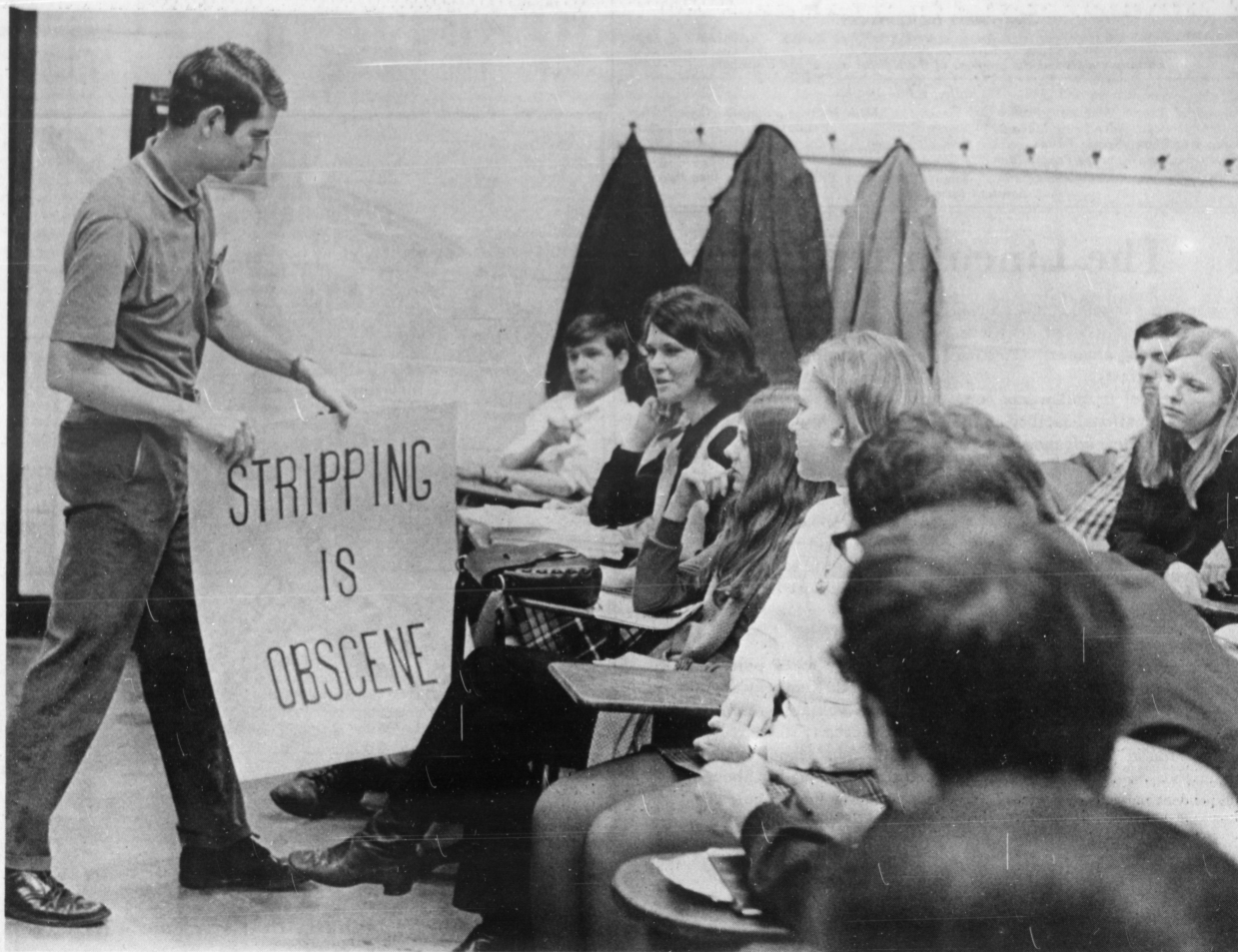
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Coal Facts

Jerry Thornton, president of the UK chapter of the Environmental Awareness Society, holds a sign which quite accurately displays the society's feelings toward strip-mining of Eastern Kentucky. The Environmental Awareness Society is one of the groups which plans to protest the presence of representatives of the Bethlehem Steel Company on the campus when they arrive next week.

New Agricultural Building Underway

Kentucky's livestock industry and consumers will have an even stronger ally in the College of Agriculture now that the new Animal Sciences Building is under way on the University of Kentucky campus.

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the 6-million dollar structure, described as one of the finest in the nation, are planned for February 17, Dr. Charles E. Barnhart, Dean of the UK College of Agriculture, announced this week. The building is scheduled for completion early in 1972.

Barnhart pointed out that this expansion within the college was timed perfectly with Kentucky's agricultural progress. "Livestock is taking a more prominent place in the state's agriculture, contributing more than one-half billion dollars annually to Kentucky's gross income," he said.

"This new facility will allow us to increase our teaching, research, and extension support to the producers, packers, processors and consumers who will buy these products," he added.

The cube-shaped structure will house, for the first time in modern history, all of the UK Animal Sciences Department fac-

ilities under one roof, according to Dr. W. P. Garrigus, chairman of the department.

"The extra space and modern facilities will not only allow our programs to grow, but will give the scientists, extension personnel, and teachers the opportunity to work together more closely, sharing laboratories, equipment, and ideas," Garrigus stressed.

The new Animal Sciences Building will be located on the south side of the campus next to the Agriculture Sciences Building. A dairy processing laboratory, a meats laboratory, small and large animal research facili-

ties, and an auditorium will be located on the ground floor.

The ten-story tower will contain classrooms, teaching and research laboratories, offices, and conference rooms.

The department's teaching, research, and extension programs encompass dairy animals and dairy products, meat animals and meat products, poultry, and light horses.

Major areas of research include animal nutrition, genetics, physiology of reproduction, animal breeding, and animal food science.

★ SG Approves Appropriation

Continued From Page One

dent Tim Futrell said the merger of the two would make for more efficiency. Futrell also expressed the desire to see both boards come into Student Government.

A directive directly aimed at students living in the dormitory Complex also was passed by the assembly. According to this directive, Complex students would be allowed to take their cars onto the Complex mall from Tuesday through Saturday of finals week to load their cars "with the least possible delay and frustration."

Honorary

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THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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The Lincoln Question

The Lincoln school, the special University-administered school in Shelby County, offers an interesting study of contrasts.

The school is unlike any comparable educational facility in the state in offering advanced education to bright students who do not have an opportunity to get such an education on their own.

It is extremely gratifying to know that there is such a program in existence for that minority of students who are too often deprived of a quality education because they lack adequate funds.

But, unfortunately, the gratification may be limited if plans of the Democratic leadership in the Legislature are executed. The plans center around elimination of the sustenance fund for the Lincoln school for the next two years.

The plans would literally force closure of the school and eliminate the advanced instruction about 120 Kentucky youths now receive.

The big gripe of the anti-Lincoln force, led by Rep. Ralph Mitchell, D-Shelby, is that it costs the state about 10 times more to educate these students than it does the average high school student.

What the legislators must realize is that these students are not average high school students. Accordingly, they should not be restrained by slower students when they actually need an education, such as the one offered at Lincoln, to maintain a pace more suited to their individual needs.

In a time when politicians vocally extoll Kentucky's youth as its most valuable resource, they should actually take it to heart. The Lincoln school offers a program unlike and far above that of an average high school. What the state gives these youths in education will be reaped many times over in dividends much greater than money.

A Legal Blunder

Recent state Senate passage of a bill which would increase the punishment for illegal possession of firearms, explosives etc. on college campuses would seem to be the poorest form of public relations.

If passed by the House into law, it will go on the books as another in a series of backlash legislation against "those long-haired subversives on campus."

To add insult to injury, the General Assembly is considering a second bill which would ban the advertising of whiskey and beer in any campus publication.

It is not that these bills, if passed, will make any significant difference in the daily lives of the 18,000 University of Kentucky students. They would, however, go a long way toward undoing what has been developing into a good thing.

Apparently those who sponsored the firearms legislation felt that it would be a little added insurance against a mass student rebellion. Of course, that is a hazy

form of reasoning in itself. If students here did decide to sack the Administration Building, the threat of a three-year prison sentence would not deter them.

The ban on booze advertising, we assume, is an attempt at preventing students from falling victims to the evils of drink.

That isn't such a bad idea either, except it is extremely doubtful that reading such advertising causes student liquor orientation in the first place.

What our state legislators aren't taking into consideration is that establishment-student relations are taking on a slightly rosy glow. Not only was last semester relatively free of open confrontation, some hint of compromise seems to be in the offing for this semester.

Led by Student Government President Tim Futrell, the students have been actually indicating a willingness to obtain wanted legislation through proper channels.

The passage of one or both of the proposed bills could be interpreted by some students as a refusal on the part of the power structure to meet them halfway.

In short, we contend that the proposals are not only unnecessary, but negative in their approach. It is our hope then that the House sees what the Senate failed to consider.

This should not be interpreted by Frankfort as a threat of demonstration or violent reaction on the part of students, but merely a peaceful appeal to common sense.

It certainly isn't asking too much.



'It's these young longhairs that's got me worried'

Kernel Soapbox

By F. MICHAEL CREUSERE
Zoology Senior

After listening to the absurd reasoning and wailings of some of our students at the University of Kentucky, I could no longer restrain myself. The first and most ridiculous was the question "How can a white man's jury possibly know what is going on in the mind of a black in such a state of mental anguish?" in reference to the recent trial of the four accused in attempting to damage public property. To this I reply, the law is the law and no one has the right to break it at will. The law isn't concerned that a drunken driver who killed three people in a head-on collision, became drunk because he was mentally distressed over losing his job. It is only concerned with the fact that the person violated the law which prohibits operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, and nothing else. Why should it be any different with those four who were on trial, simply because they were black? Frankly, I resent any one trying to destroy any property on this campus, from burning buildings to painting names on buildings during elections, simply because as a taxpayer I am entitled to use the property as much as the next person. By destroying property or even attempting to destroy property, these four were infringing or attempting to infringe on my right to use this property.

And to you Miss Clark, I can only reply that if a jury found these on trial guilty of committing a felony, then that is just simply too bad. There are too many people who feel that they can violate the law and not have to pay the price. Messrs. Pratt and Malloy, while displaying a great deal of courage, still had to pay the full price of violating the laws against draft evasion. Any one has the right to protest and try to bring about peaceful means changes in any law which one feels is unjust. However, this does not give one the right to blatantly spit on the very laws which guarantee the right to peaceful protest. There are three rattle-

snakes and one copperhead in a cage in the Zoology department that could not possibly conjure as much venom in their lifetime as you did in a single Kernel Soapbox column. I would like to see all militant blacks and all militant whites meet in some arena and fight it out. Then I would like to see the survivors shipped-off to a deserted island outside of the country and left there so that the people still in this country could try to work out the many problems that do exist without some radical stirring up the hatreds that people sometimes have, unjustified as they may be. However, since simple solutions do not exist then one must work hard at finding a solution.

Suppose for instance, everyone in the Biology department decided that protesting and pointing out the dangers of environmental pollution was not getting us anywhere. Let us assume that a few of us decided to dynamite certain atomic energy plants or chemical factories because they were trying to destroy us by killing our environment. Or what do you think the reaction would be if ecologists climbed to rooftops and started to shoot at any drivers of cars because they are polluting the atmosphere? How long do you think it would take a jury, an all white jury at that, to convict us and lock us up in prison? The average person would fear us so much that he would not even attempt to hear what we would have to say, even though we may be completely correct in our charges. Yet this is the same thing that goes on in the minds of most white men when they hear "Give us our rights and equality" on one hand and "But don't you dare convict us for looting and burning" on the other hand.

I hope this letter will not cost me the black friends I have as I did not try to condemn black radicals, but all radicals regardless of what they represent. To all radicals I would like to close with the following advice: Play with fire if you insist, but don't come crying for sympathy when you get burned, because no one is going to give you any.



The Observer

By WILLIAM B. STOCKTON

Last summer, a person with whom I worked related to me the intriguing details of a job he had had during a previous summer. The job paid well, he said, about \$3 an hour, but he quit it after several weeks because of—well, let me tell you about it.

My friend was employed by a certain agency, and his job involved calling people over the phone, offering them a year's free subscription to a major magazine. His spiel went something like this: "Good afternoon. Your telephone number has been selected at random, and you have won a year's subscription to — Magazine absolutely free as part of our advertising campaign. Now that doesn't make you angry, does it, ha, ha."

Let us examine this pitch line by line. The phone numbers were not chosen at random, but dialed in numeric order—i.e. 379-1361,

379-1362, etc., indicating that no real giveaway was involved. The pitch itself was written down for my friend to deliver, even down to the laugh at the end. There was no "advertising campaign" involved on the part of the firm. And as far as the year's free subscription went. . . .

If the person on the other end of the line acquiesced to the deal, he was informed that a man would come to his residence with a "guarantee" for him to sign. This "guarantee" turned out to be a contract by which the person subscribed to 5 magazines for 5 years each at a total of \$120. The firm involved, incidentally, received the magazines gratis.

Few, if any states have effective laws against the deceptive practice specified above, and the matter brings up the controversy over governmental protection of the consumer. I will attempt to present here the arguments both for and against consumer protection in this specific instance. The reader must realize that I tend to favor such protection laws, and that the nature and content of the arguments fluctuate with the various kinds of deceptive business practices involved.

First, the side which favors the general principle of caveat emptor, or "let the buyer beware." Plausible points of this

view hold that the customer was under no obligation to take the subscription, that the person could have rejected the "guarantee" and in any event should have read the contract, and that the price of the magazines was below subscription rate. Twenty-four dollars a year is not an overly large sum of money for an average American family to spend on magazine subscriptions.

Two arguments, principally, could be used by consumer advocates. First is the obvious one that no indication whatever was given the person that this "free subscription" entailed a binding financial arrangement over a lengthy period of time. The method employed was thus deliberately deceptive.

Secondly, there is the more pragmatic consideration that the persons most likely to be duped by this practice—the elderly—are the ones to which it would cause the most financial hardship. No matter how you slice it, \$120 is a lot of money to people whose sole or primary source of income is social security. No wonder my friend quit this job.

Unfortunately, this specific type of practice—of its own nature—will probably be among the last to be cracked down upon if effective consumer protection laws are ever enacted. While

the aforementioned "operation" occurred in New Jersey, UK students who live off campus and have telephones should feel none too safe from it. Last spring break, while staying in a friend's apartment (and before I was informed about this technique), a lady gratuitously informed me over the phone that my number had

been drawn at random, and that I was eligible to receive 5 copies of different major magazines at a cost of only 45 cents. Luckily for me, I begged off. One of the lady's lines ran something like this: "Everyone we've contacted so far has been delighted with the offer." Funny, my friend used that one, too.

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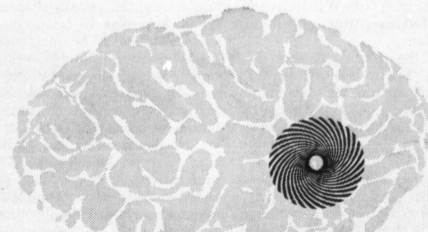
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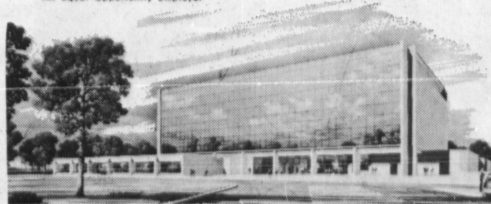
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Conspiracy Trial Continues At Slow Pace

CHICAGO (CPS)—The conspiracy seven trial proceeded at a rather low-keyed pace for the most part during its first Saturday session Jan. 24. Rennie Davis, one of the Seven co-defendants, was on the witness stand all day being questioned by Defense Attorney Leonard Weinglass.

Perhaps the climax in the day's session came late in the afternoon when the Chief Prosecutor objected to the defense's questions about what Ralph Abernathy had said during a rally the day after Hubert Humphrey was nominated the Democratic Presidential candidate. Judge Julius Hoffman sustained Thomas Foran's objection, bringing loud protests from both Weinglass and Chief Defense Attorney William Kunstler.

In the confusion that followed, Foran shouted he was tired of having the defendants "adopt men like Ralph Abernathy and Martin Luther King" when they were "better friends of mine than theirs." A spectator jeered, "King wouldn't have touched you with a ten foot pole, Foran."

Kunstler angrily countered Foran's statement: "I defended Martin Luther King for five years and I never heard the word 'Foran' cross his lips." Co-defendant Dave Dellinger rose and asserted

over the general bedlam in the courtroom that "there must be some way of getting at the truth." At Hoffman's direction he was ordered to sit by a marshal.

As the room quieted, Hoffman ordered Weinglass to proceed with his direct examination. Weinglass kept attempting to tell the court why questions about Abernathy were relevant to the defense's case. When it became clear that he was not going to be allowed to ask questions about Abernathy, Weinglass said he was through with his direct examination.

Foran proceeded to cross examine Davis. He repeatedly asked whether Davis had ever said or written certain phrases. Foran appeared to be quoting some document as he questioned Davis about militant sounding words. Weinglass rose to point out the phrases Foran was citing were taken out of context from a document written by Davis which the defense had earlier tried to enter in evidence. The prosecution, however, had objected to that document and Hoffman had sustained the objection.

At one point, the defense tried to enter three photographs as evidence. One was an aerial photo of the area around the site of the convention hall; the other

two were street level pictures of sites Davis said he had suggested to city officials as possible alternative demonstration sites. After studying the aerial picture, taken from an altitude of about 1000 feet, the prosecution said it had no objection to its being placed in evidence. However, Foran objected that the two street level pictures were unnecessary and repetitive, since the area they depicted were shown in the aerial photograph. Hoffman sustained the government's objection.

Kunstler rose, and offered to charter two buses and take the jury to see the area around the site of the convention hall, but Hoffman declined.

Most of the day's session was without excitement as Davis told of attempts to negotiate permits from city officials and related details of various violent confrontations with police. He testified, for instance, about an incident in Grant Park when he was directing a group of Mobilization Marshals to move demonstrators away from police. He said a formation of club swinging policemen, chanting in rhythm, broke ranks to smash into the demonstrators who were already moving back of their own accord.

Davis testified he heard several police officers yelling "kill Davis, kill Davis." He said he was knocked to the ground and clubbed about 30 or 40 times before he escaped and passed out. He required medical attention that included 13 stitches.

Most of Davis' testimony Saturday, however, was about attempts to negotiate permits and to get permission for demonstrators to stay in the city parks past the 11 p.m. curfew. He told of one conversation with the city's corporation counsel, Raymond F. Simon. Davis said he had told

Simon he was particularly surprised at the city's "rigid and legalistic position," particularly when Chicago was known for its "practicality and pragmatism."

Davis testified he told Simon that he thought there was an emergency situation requiring urgent attention by city officials. Simon according to Davis, replied no such emergency existed. Davis said he asked why there were 40,000 troops stationed around the outskirts of the city. According to Davis, Simon replied, "An ounce of prevention . . ."

Meteorology, Air Pollution Linked During Conference

The somewhat related areas of meteorology and air pollution were linked in a conference hosted by the University of Kentucky College of Engineering and the UK Office of Continuing Education, Wednesday and Thursday.

The conference, held at the Carnahan House Conference Center, was what was considered a two-day short course in "Basic Meteorology for Scientists, Engineers, and Air Quality Controllers."

Some 30 Kentuckians and men from Kentucky's bordering states who work in those fields, attended the conference.

Robert Shaw, professor of climatology from Iowa State University spoke Thursday morning on the effects of heat and air movements on the concentration and diffusion of pollutants in the air.

Shaw also discussed the effects of land and sea breezes on the dispersion of pollutants from the cities which produce them, and the effects of rainfall on such pollutants.

L. A. Joss, Regional Climatologist of the Central United States Environmental Science Service Association Weather Bureau discussed the "Sources and Availability of Meteorological Data" in Thursday's afternoon session.

Wednesday's speakers at the conference were Billy J. Barfield, assistant professor of UK's Department of Agricultural Engineering; Ed Ferguson, a meteorologist of the National Environmental Satellite Center; Ben Elam, Kentucky State Climatologist; and Doyle Cook, Agricultural Meteorologist of the ESSA Weather Bureau.

The purpose of the two-day conference was to give the attendants some insight to meteorology and its applications.

Art Exhibit

An exhibition featuring works of art by faculty and students of Georgetown College will appear at the Student Center Art Gallery Feb. 8-22.

The exhibit includes sculpture, wood carvings, paintings, metal castings, plastics and graphic designs.

The show previously has been on loan to Florence State University, Florence, Ala.



Coming Up

Alpha Lambda Delta, Freshman Woman's Honorary Society is selecting its outstanding senior member. If you were a member of this organization as a freshman please contact Mrs. Eooten at extension 3555.

The UK College Republican regular monthly meeting will be held Tuesday, Feb. 10 at 7 p.m. in Room 247 of the Classroom Building.

Membership meetings for Society for the Advancement of Management (SAM) will be held in Room 205 of the Commerce Building at 3 p.m. on Feb. 9 and 10.

Humanism vs. Communism will be the topic of an informal discussion with Dr. Alan Perreiah at 7 p.m. on Feb. 8 at Koinonia House, 412 Rose St. There is also an art exhibit of Polish film posters which belong to Dr. Perreiah. They will be on display until Feb. 15. The public is invited to attend.

The Free University Urban Crisis class will meet at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, Feb. 10 in the basement cardroom of the Student Center to go to the Bamboo Hut, a black teen-age night club sponsored by CORE.

"Measure for Measure" opens at UK's Guignol Theatre, Wednesday, Feb. 25 and runs through March 1. There will be a Saturday matinee at 2:30. Curtain Wednesday through Saturday is 8:30 p.m. and Sunday, 7:30 p.m. For reservations call 258-9000, extension 2929.

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Steele's Injury A Big Blow

Wildcats Face Rough Road Trip Without Services Of 6-6 Forward

By **CHIP HUTCHESON**
Sports Editor

"What's going to happen next?"

That was about all Adolph Rupp could think about Thursday afternoon after he learned that Larry Steele will be sidelined indefinitely with an injured wrist.

"The doctors don't know how serious it is," said Steele. "I went to the Med Center and had it X-rayed this morning, but they couldn't tell whether it was fractured or not." Steele's arm is in a cast now, and he's scheduled to have it X-rayed again in 10 days to determine the extent of the injury.

The injury to Steele culminates a series of injuries and misfortunes that have plagued the Wildcats this year. First, there was Mike Casey, All-America candidate who was injured in a car wreck in July. Then Rupp came down with a foot ailment and now Issel's having problems with a bruised heel.

"This is the worst streak of luck I've run into since I've been coaching," said Rupp. "This year was the best chance we've ever had to win the NCAA in years, but it looks like fate has taken it down the drain. Casey gets knocked out, I get sick and on top of that Issel and Steele get knocked out.

UK Tracksters Prepping For Indoor Meet

By **JIM WILLIAMS**
Kernel Staff Writer

Track coach Press Whelan takes the Kentucky track team north again this weekend following an auspicious showing in the Michigan Relays last week.

Kentuckians Mike Norsworthy, Tom Johnson, Mike Mumford and Jim Green each won individual events at the Michigan Relays.

This week, the UK track team returns to Michigan for the Western Michigan Relays at Kalamazoo.

Several 'Bests'

"That's the best we've ever done at the Michigan Relays and the best we've done this early in the season," Whelan said Thursday.

Norsworthy set a UK record when he vaulted 14-6 while Johnson defeated a 15-man field in the shot put with a throw of 54-3.

Mumford established a new meet record, winning the college division triple jump with a leap of 45 feet, three inches.

Kentucky's other win came in the 300-yard run with Jim Green finishing strong to post a 30.9 clocking—a fieldhouse record. That time tied Johnny Cox's record for the distance established at the 1964 Indiana Relays on a dirt track.

Poor Weather A Problem

The poor weather has hampered Kentucky's training, but not their desire.

"These boys are dedicated—they've been running every day in this weather," Whelan said. "It shows their mental discipline—some of them have been running two hours in this cold weather."

Besides the four victories, four Kentucky freshmen teamed for a third-place finish behind Michigan in the sprint medley.

Green also finished third in the 60-yard dash with a 106.3 clocking and the team of Jerry Sarvadi, Bill Carmen, Don Weber and Vic Nelson finished third in the distance medley.

"If all this had happened last year, we'd be ruined."

Steele suffered the injury in a drill about 10 minutes before practice ended Wednesday. He was working defensively on Randy Noll at the time. Noll reversed, and Steele reversed with him. Steele fell, injuring his wrist so that he couldn't even shoot free throws at the end of practice.

Steele, a starter in every game this year, has been scoring an average of 11.9 points a game and pulling down an average of 7.7 rebounds.

Steele's main contribution has been his defense. Rupp has pointed out that Steele's scor-

ing average should be considered as much higher because of the points he prevents the opponents from getting.

Rupp said that Tom Parker will be the probable replacement for Steele. Parker, a sophomore has gotten some experience this year. The 6-6 product from Collinsville, Ill., has been impressive in a substitute role, especially in UK's last few games.

With UK going on the road this weekend against Mississippi and Mississippi State, Parker's first two starts will definitely be rough ones.

Issel is still bothered by the heel problem and will be playing on a minute-to-minute basis.

His back-up man, sophomore Mark Soderberg, may not make the trip.

Soderberg went to the hospital Tuesday with a case of the flu and still had a temperature of 102 Thursday afternoon. "If his temperature breaks by tomorrow afternoon, we'll take him with us," Rupp said. If not, UK will rely on either Art Laib or Randy Pool to handle the center spot if Issel's condition worsens.

The injuries cast even more gloom on the rugged two-game trip.

Ole Miss is capable of beating anybody, Rupp claims. "We had trouble beating them down there last year." The Rebels gave

Kentucky a stiff fight in their game at Lexington during Christmas break.

Mississippi State plays host to the Wildcats Monday night. UK had little trouble with them in the first meeting of the two teams this year, but Rupp said the return bout "will definitely be a different story."

In talking about the ease UK had in defeating State earlier, Rupp said that the Bulldogs had just lost to Tennessee in the last minute of play on the preceding Saturday. "That fired us up,"

Rupp said, referring to the blitzing UK offense that demolished State with a 62-point first half the following Monday.

Three Freshmen From Lima—A Rarity

By **CHICK LAWRENCE**
Kernel Staff Writer

Freshman coach Joe Hall has always liked the idea of a 3-on-1 and when he convinced three high school all-stars from Lima, Ohio that UK was number one for them, that's what he was running. The three—Dan Perry, Steve Penhorwood and Jim Andrews—comprise three-fifths of the boys on basketball scholarship for the 1969-70 freshman team.

The Lima (pronounced like the bean) area has a good athletic tradition, playing a tough brand of football in addition to producing good basketball teams. Joe Morrison of the New York Giants is a notable football product of the area.

"It's a rarity to sign three boys from one place," Hall said. "You watch them and try to recruit them, but there are all sorts of difficulties before you ever get them into a uniform. We were lucky with these three," said Hall, who this year finds only juniors in the northwest Ohio area capable of playing for UK.

Indeed he was lucky for the trio contributed an average of 50 points a game, a sizeable chunk of the total team output.

Andrews, Penhorwood Teammates

Perry, attending Shawnee High School, and Penhorwood, at Bath High School, have been friends from the ninth grade when they started competing against each other in a hot cross-town rivalry. Andrews, having moved from Michigan to Lima, became a teammate of Penhorwood's only in their senior year.

"We were No. 2 in the state our last year and beat Dan's team big in THE game," said Penhorwood, "but then they went farther, ironically, than we did in the state tournament, although they did not win it."

They all averaged over 25 points a contest.

Of their recruitment period Andrews and Penhorwood say, "There was no question after we found out UK was interested in us. Not only was there the great UK tradition, but also we'd played on a running team in high school and we knew that Coach (Adolph) Rupp did not know anything but the fast-breaking game."

Perry also was won over by the Kentucky charisma, but signed three-weeks later than the other two after taking a long look at Kent State.

Andrews, 6-11, is the best freshman ballplayer in the conference, most coaches say (including coach Joe Hall). He is averaging 30 points a game with a 55 percent accuracy mark and is a vacuum cleaner on the boards. He says watching All-America center Dan Issel and mimicking his moves has helped his game.

Perry, 6-8, who shoots a high

arching jumper with a feathery touch, is averaging 10 points a game by hitting on half of his shots and hauling in seven rebounds.

Penhorwood, 6-4, is hitting 12 points a game and only 42 percent of his shots.

Hall, in talking of each boy's developments, said "Andrews has fine footwork, a good selection of shots and individual

moves. We want him to become more and more aggressive.

"Perry is an excellent shot, but he sometimes slumps because he does not relax.

Penhorwood is well-tempered and a good 'team' player, but he's had to adjust to playing forward after being moved from guard where we had enough power."

Hall says that all his fresh-

men do not relax sometimes because of the criticism for improvement they receive now that they didn't get in high school.

The trio respect their coach's basketball mind, saying "In the timeout huddle he always knows where the holes are in the other team's defense no matter how good it seems to be; we make adjustments and beat it every time."

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Elevators—Well, They're Like Fertilizer . . .

Ask The Men Who Own Some

Elevators in general are an inconspicuous lot: they draw little attention and cause only small inconveniences.

But UK's Office Tower elevators have succeeded in getting a rise out of just about everyone who has stepped through their shiny, chain mail doors.

Fortunately, elevator company officials maintain that any trouble that people might be having with the new system is only temporary.

It seems that workers are in the process of finishing the adjustment of the elevators' "group control" system, which will dispatch elevators on a staggered basis.

"It's like buses in a bus station," says David Powers of Ceder Elevators in Lexington. Group control will dispatch elevators from the lobby on a delayed basis so that passengers waiting for service on upper floors will have more consistent service.

One facet of the new system that Powers wants fully understood by potential passengers is that the long, green and red lights which appear over the elevators in the lobby indicate which car will be the next to leave.

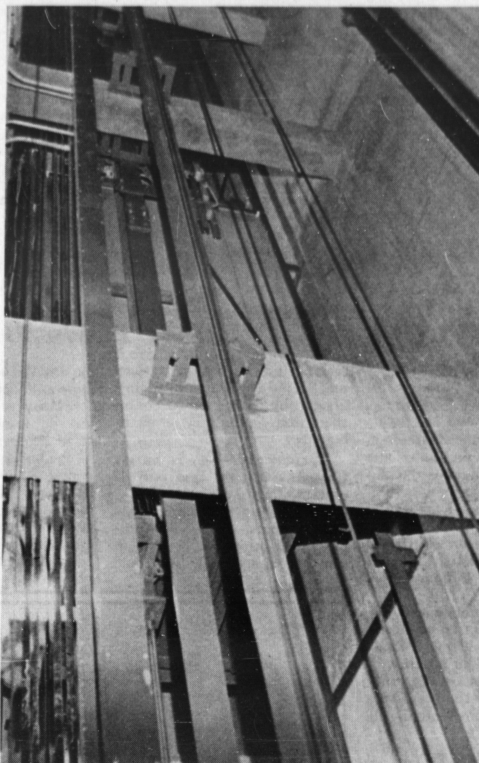
"Don't get on a car if the light isn't on," he pleads. Since the elevators are programmed to leave at separate times, only one car—the one with the light—will go up at a time.

"Don't rob a car from another passenger," urges Bill Skinner, Ceder's full time service man at UK. Some people, he laments, will get anxious and push the buttons for both directions, thinking that it will bring a car faster.

This will cause two cars to head for a floor where only one car is needed, thus taking the second one out of commission for a time.

Skinner adds that unsatisfied passengers should bear in mind that the Office Tower was opened ahead of schedule, thus thrusting an unperfected elevator system on a demanding public.

By TOM BOWDEN
Kernel Staff Writer



Looking up from the bottom of an Office Tower hatchway, an elevator car is visible. In the foreground, the rails by which the car is guided are shown; in the event that the hoisting mechanism fails, powerful jaws are activated which grasp the rails and stop the car's descent.

'Lift' Invention: Skyscraper Seed

Elisha Graves Otis built New York City and made the Vietnam war possible. He gave New York City its start when he demonstrated his little invention at the Crystal Palace exposition in 1854.

Otis had a flair for melodrama; in his New York demonstration, he would hoist himself 10 or 20 feet off the ground in his newly developed elevator, and then order his assistant, at the tense peak of his descriptive oration, to cut the rope—and nothing would happen.

Otis had invented the first elevator which had a safety to prevent the car from falling in the event the rope broke.

Otis died soon after, having cleared away the biggest obstacle to the erection of skyscrapers like the Empire State Building—the impasse of vertical transportation.

Needless to say, the elevator fever caught on fast. The Empire State Building has 58 elevators, the UN has 32, and all in all, New York buildings employ more than 50,000 elevators. Moreover, elevators are the world's safest mode of transportation. The Otis Co. likes to brag that the only time one of their elevators ever fell was when an airplane crashed into the hatchway on the 89th floor of the Empire State Building.

All hoisting and governor gear was instantly severed, but the elevator, which was traveling downward at the 17th floor, coughed up the only passenger—the attendant—alive, with minor injuries.

Oh, yes, about the Vietnam war. You see, the Otis Company in 1900 bought the rights to the first workable moving staircase, dubbed it the "Escalator," and got a trademark on it. Gradually, the word became a part of everyday language, the capital "E" disappeared, and some clever English teacher coined the verb "escalate," from the original escalator.

Thus was former President Johnson able to escalate the Vietnam War.

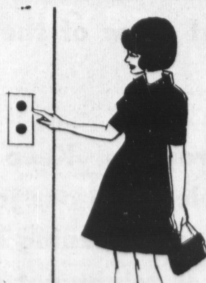
Kernel Photos by Dick Ware

The World Through Rose Colored Buttons

A rose is a rose is a rose, but a button needs some explanation.

At least the Dover elevator makers (the Office Tower elevators use mostly Dover equipment) seemed to think so when they published their pamphlet entitled "How to Operate Your New Automatic Elevators."

This jim-dandy brochure is resplendent with four-count 'em—four illustrations of a lady showing you how to push the button to call the car to your floor.



Here are some samples from the mind-boggling text:

"Press the button for the direction in which you wish to go."

"As you enter the car, push the button for the floor YOU desire."

"A gentle push on the edge of the car door at any point of travel stops the doors and causes them to re-open." (Gentle?)

"An illuminated numeral indicates floor at which elevator is located." (You mean it doesn't tell the day of the month?)

You Can't Sniff At 'Em

Some people step into an elevator feeling as if they are tottering on a windswept cliff, staring down the jaws of a bottomless canyon.

And then some people are bored with the whole thing.

Actually, the inner workings of an elevator system are neither frightening nor are they boring.

If the elevator is in a building which has less than six stories, its likely to be a hydraulic model, resembling the car rack at a service station.

In taller buildings, cables and counterweights are used in conjunction with complex machinery; such elevators service the Office Tower and the Complex towers at speeds of about 700 feet per minute.

The hydraulic elevator is basically a car mounted

on a platform, which rests on top of the plunger of a huge piston.

The catch to this variety, however, is that a hole must be sunk in the earth below the elevator to accommodate the plunger—and it must be as deep as the building is tall.

The cable elevator is more complex. Basically, it consists of a circuit of cables which runs from the top of the shaft to the bottom.

Counterweights offset the weight of the car, so that the system is balanced, leaving less work for the motor. The motor is a gearless affair—it runs on traction. In the picture above, the cables are visible at the left of the worker. There are five cables supporting the car; this number is necessary to supply sufficient traction (and it is also an extra safety factor for timid passengers).



Bill Skinner, Ceder Elevator's UK maintenance man, inspects one of the relay panels which control the Office Tower elevators. To his left is the cable machinery which hoists one car up and down its shaft; five cables supply traction besides an extra safety factor.