Fire Levels Old
UK ROTC Building

Blaze Climaxes Tense Day Here
As Students Protest, Parade

A fire, believed started by a molotov cocktail, destroyed the old Air Force ROTC building after a day marked by tense ness on the UK campus.

The blaze, which started shortly before midnight, spread rapidly across the street to Blazer Hall, a coed dormitory, setting fire to at least three rooms on the third floor.

The fire broke out as nearly 100 policemen — state troopers, members of the city riot squad, duty policemen and campus security police — stood guard over the Air Force building on Euclid Avenue and Buell Armory on the campus proper.

It came as a mob of about 500 to 600 students confronted a solid line of police in front of Buell Armory.

Students had been chased from the armory earlier in the night, and had refused pleas of student and University leaders to disperse.

Girl Is Arrested

Less than 20 minutes after the fire was discovered, and almost before the building was consumed, one person was arrested on a charge of arson.

City police said they arrested Sue Ann Salmon, 21, of 1627 Washington Ave., at the Trustees Confronted.

The Air Force fire was a ghastly aftermath to a short but violent disturbance that punctuated the end of a meeting yesterday of the UK Board of Trustees.

Students became increasingly tense during the afternoon apparently reacting to:

1. President Nixon's decision to invade Cambodia.
2. Slaying of four Kent, Ohio, students Monday.
3. Shortly after dark they formed a parade — generally along Rose Street and Euclid Avenue. They carried four coffins symbolic of the four dead Ohio students.

Halted by city police at an effort to march down Lexington Avenue to downtown Lexington, the students turned left and congregated around the nearby Buell Armory, headquarters of ROTC efforts on the campus.

Police Reinforced

There they met police resistance that was reinforced steadily during the night.

City police called out its riot squad about 10 o'clock, and, according to Col. C. B. Crutchfield, State Police director, 40 to 45 of his troopers converged on the scene.

The armory appeared to be the prime target of the students, and early in the night several were chased from the building by police.

Members of the canine corps were summoned, apparently for a thorough search of the armory.

Police Line Drawn

Then police and students began an almost face-to-face confrontation, the police lined up in formation to protect the building.

For a time the student leaders — labeling themselves the group — discussed whether to rush the armory to carry out an all-night vigil in the nearby student center.

There was also some group singing, ranging from "America" to "Old McDonald Had A Farm." The group around 11 p.m. was estimated at 400 to 500 students.

And, ominously, those in the rear of the crowd began gathering piles of rocks and bricks from construction projects.

Dean of Students Jack Hall twice addressed the students, begging them to disperse and telling them that President Otis Singletary would talk with them today.

Student Government President Steve Bright, who took office yesterday, also had a try at getting the students to leave, but at least half the students said they would not go, even though police left the scene first.

Then the scene shifted to the old Air Force ROTC building, a wooden structure.

This building also was under guard of a detail led by Capt. John Hiten, a combat Marine veteran of the Korean War.

Heat Breaks Windows

Hiten said he was standing in front of the building when it erupted into flames.

He said he was convinced the blaze started from a molotov cocktail tossed into the rear of the structure.

In addition to setting fire to three rooms at the nearby coed dormitory, heat broke most of the glass windows on the fireward side of Blazer Hall.

The towering blaze brought nearly 1,000 persons to the scene. Men students from nearby dormitories went to the aid of the fire fighters, acting as monitors and in any other way they could.

At 1:15 a.m. a fire fighter was overcome in Blazer Hall and taken to a hospital. His name was not immediately learned.
Height Of Blaze

This was the scene as the old UK Air Force ROTC building on Euclid Avenue was fired late last night by a molotov cocktail during student tension on the campus. (Staff Photo By Bill Hickey)
STATE TROOPERS gathered in force on the University of Kentucky campus yesterday to enforce an all-night curfew ordered by Gov. Louie B. Nunn. The troopers later cleared an estimated 1,000 students from the campus, many of whom marched across town for a brief rally at Transylvania University, where there was no curfew. National Guardsmen entered the campus after the students were dispersed.
Violence After UK Meeting

Angry Student Grabs Chandler, Gets Slugged By Ex-Governor

By DON EDWARDS

A brief flurry of violence broke out shortly after yesterday's meeting of the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees - a meeting from which 150 angry, shouting students had been barred.

About 35 other student protesters were admitted to the meeting, filling another room, while 150 were barred. There are approximately 16,000 students on the UK campus.

The 18th floor of the UK Office Tower was the scene of pandemonium about 3 p.m., when a tense situation exploded into a club-scuffling confrontation involving students, campus police and UK trustee A. B. Chandler.

Surrounded And Heckled

Chandler, attempting to leave the building, was surrounded and heckled by several of the protesters.

"Why won't you listen to us?" Chandler patted the girl on the cheek and said, "Honey, I won't stop the war in Vietnam tomorrow if I could."

A male student standing next to Miss Schreder grabbed Chandler by the face to wheel him around.

The ex-governor, who is 71, grabbed the man by his long hair and punched him in the face.

The students - screaming and pushing - pressed forward, but was repulsed by about a dozen campus police armed with riot clubs. The officers, swinging the clubs and using them as prods, forced the students back, allowing Chandler and other trustees to escape via a stairway guarded by other police.

Neither Chandler nor the student involved in the altercation was arrested.

Refuses Name

The student - who refused to give his name to newsmen - said he was a UK senior from Louisville. His companions shouted at the campus officers demanding that the arrest Chandler for assault and battery.

The student who was slugged was apparently not injured seriously and was not committed about what legal action he might take against the former governor.

"I'll have to talk to my lawyer," he said.
But Bright entered the room and told the students that Dr. Singletary would come out and speak to them.

The crowd moved to the North end of the hall and the UK president came out at 3:45 p.m. and went to meet them.

"There are some issues in front of us which I think I recognize," he told the students, but noted that a confrontation speech is "a sort of 'bait-the-bear' game."

In a question-and-answer session, Dr. Singletary admitted that "maybe I'm uptight," but stressed several points:

- The trustees have "no sizable interest in taking away firearms from campus police."
- During the past year, administrative work that "piled up during one president's leaving and another's temporary term" has kept him from maintaining close communication with students, but he intends to open better channels or dialogue.
- He personally deplores the Cambodian invasion. "It was a great mistake," he said, "and I intend to write the President about it." This brought applause from the students.
- He will not condone or support a sanction on class attendance at UK today.

Bright, at Dr. Singletary's side, told students that the Student Government Association does back the moratorium.

The UK president noted that he had enjoyed a good relationship with students at other university administrative posts.

If that can't be the case at UK, he said, "I'll remove this president for you, because I'm not going to live my life this way."

And he pointed out, the University flag was flown at half-staff and the names of the four dead Ohio students placed at the flagpole.

"I did that myself today," said Dr. Singletary, "and not in response to a set of student demands."

The meeting was over by 4:10 p.m. and Dr. Singletary left.

Power had been restored to the elevators and the students left the building without incident.
Trying To 'Cool It'

Steve Bright, left, University of Kentucky Student Government Association president tells protesting students to "cool it or a lot of kids may get busted (arrested)" outside the doors which housed yesterday's UK Board of Trustees meeting on the 18th floor of the Office Tower. But brief violence did erupt after the trustees came outside into the hall. (Staff Photo).
By United Press International

Angry student demonstrations spread through scores of college campuses Tuesday and spilled into downtown streets of some cities.

Police turned tear gas on crowds of protesters at the University of Wisconsin, University of California at Berkeley, University of Texas, and State University of Buffalo, N.Y.

More than 1,000 antiwar demonstrators—many of them striking college and high school students—converged on Dag Hammarskjold Plaza at the United Nations in New York.

The mob scattered rush hour traffic and caused security forces to seal off the U.N. headquarters, locking hundreds of tourists inside.

The student rebellions were protests against the American military strike into Cambodia and the fatal shooting of four Kent (Ohio) State University students by National Guardsmen.

Universities and colleges in New England and along the Middle Atlantic Seaboard were hardest hit but the campus discontent spread from coast to coast.

Boston University announced it was closing for the year because a "massive expression of student concern" had created a campus atmosphere in which the personal security of students was threatened.

Brown and Tufts universities announced termination of classes for the year. Harvard Law School students and faculty voted "overwhelmingly" to urge closing of classes for the rest of the year.

Most students who participated in the campus strikes were peaceful and the great majority of the nation's college students appeared to be attending classes as usual.

But crowds of violence-bent demonstrators fought with police and Reserve Officers (See Col. & Back Page, This Section)

Training Corps buildings were under heavy attack by vandals in some cities.

Wisconsin Gov. Warren P. Knowles called up an unspecified number of National Guard units. As they assembled near the University of Wisconsin campus, crowds of antiwar protesters skirmished repeatedly with police. The students hurled rocks and other missiles. Police retaliated with tear gas.

At least 21 arrests had been reported by nightfall.

In the classic Berkeley pattern, a crowd of 700 to 1,000 demonstrators roamed the sprawling University of California campus, throwing rocks at police, being dispersed by tear gas, and forming again. They pilled wood against the Navy ROTC building and tried to burn it down.

Police in Austin, Tex., twice used tear gas on protesters, once to break up a crowd of some 2,000 University of Texas students who charged the state Capitol, surrounded buses and cars in the business district and threw rocks, bottles and books at police.

Police in Buffalo, showered with rocks and bottles and taunted with cries of "Shoot me, shoot me," used tear gas to break up a crowd of 1,500 who went on a windowsmashing spree in which two persons were injured.

At least 30 students were arrested at UCLA when some 2,000 demonstrators threw rocks at windows of ROTC offices.

Some 1,000 University of Illinois Chicago Circle campus students marched to an ROTC building off campus. An estimated 200 forced their way inside and smashed windows and furniture.

Vandals at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb stormed into the administration building and ROTC offices. They broke windows, turned on fire extinguishers and sprayed with fire extinguishers and sprayed on walls a red paint: "Revenge Kent" and "Pigs kill."

Activist leaders of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam called nationwide protests throughout the week, culminating in a march on the White House Saturday to protest what they called the "Kent massacre."
Tense Scene Inside

Some of the 35 students who gained admission to yesterday's meeting of the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees silently watch the proceedings. More than 150 other shouting students were waiting outside the board meeting room for a confrontation after the meeting ended. (Staff Photo)
Students Not Warned of Guns, Loaded Gun Protest After Kent State Deaths

General Says
strike information center was set up at Brandeis University.

In New York, classes were suspended or delayed at most colleges and many high schools. Columbia University and New York University classes were suspended. Student pickets march at Hunter College.

Fire bombings were reported yesterday at a number of schools, with ROTC buildings the favorite targets.

Police said a Boston University freshman man was burned from a fire bomb he intended to throw at the school's administration building. The second fire in slightly more than a week broke out on the Northwestern University campus.

Tight Security on Campus

A small explosive device was let off in a building at the University of Miami, police said.

There were fires in the National Guard Armory in Lewiston, Idaho, and in the Naval ROTC building in nearby Moscow, Idaho, on the University of Idaho campus. There were two attempts to fire bomb the ROTC building at the University of Notre Dame. Other fires were reported at the University of Houston, Kansas University, and the University of California-Davis.

Meanwhile, back at the Kent campus yesterday, FBI and Guard investigators clamped tight security restrictions over the Kent campus as they began piecing together events which led to the deaths of the four students and the wounding of 10 others, three of whom remained in critical condition.

The small grassy valley where the shootings took place was cordoned off. FBI investigators, working from an Air Force Force, searched the campus, moved about, tight-lipped. An FBI spokesman in Cleveland would say only that there were "sufficient numbers of agents on the campus to determine if there had been a violation of federal law."

A National Guard lieutenant who refused to identify himself was asked why his troops would not answer questions about the shootings.

Ordered Not to Talk

"I'm giving them a direct order not to talk," he said.

Meanwhile, the bodies of the dead were released to their parents after an autopsy.

They were:

Miss Sandy Lee Scheuer, 20, of Youngstown, Ohio; Jeffrey G. Miller, 20, of Plainview, N.Y.; William E. Schroeder, 19, of Lorain, Ohio, and Miss Allison Krause, 19, of Pittsburgh.

Portage County Coroner Dr. Robert Sybert, revising an earlier statement, said two of the students were shot as they faced the guardsmen, and two others were shot from the side.

"All I can say is the two girls were shot from the side, the two boys from the front," he said.

Miss Scheuer was hit in the neck, Miss Krause in the left shoulder, Miller in the head and Schroeder in the chest, he said. Each had been hit once.

Dr. Sybert said he had not been able to determine for certain if bullets came from the M-1 carbines the guardsmen carried.

be available in about a week, he said.

Three of the wounded students remained in critical condition after surgery at Suburban Memorial Hospital in Ravenna. Hospital officials said one of them, Dean Kahler, of East Canton, Ohio, was paralyzed from the waist down.

Urges Subpoena Powers

Their parents were with them during visiting hours, Paul Jacobs, hospital administrator, said.

On the campus, university President Dr. Robert J. White said he was seeking "the highest possible level of thorough and competent investigation."

He said he hoped the investigation, no matter who conducts it, would include powers of subpoena.

White listed several conditions he said must exist before the university can be reopened, among them the removal of an injunction barring demonstrations on the campus.

He said if at all possible he wanted the National Guard removed and placed on a stand-by basis.

While ordered all 19,000 students off the campus after the shootings Monday.

Buses carried them to transportation depots in larger cities or to their homes. Early yesterday a barn on the southeastern corner of the campus burned to the ground and fire officials blamed the fire on farm tractors inside was estimated at $6,000.

Rioted in Town

The student deaths followed a weekend of demonstrations and clashes with the guardsmen and President Nixon's announcement that American troops were being sent into Cambodia.

There was a peaceful protest Friday by about 500 students but later, officials said, hundreds moved through the adjacent town of Kent setting fires and breaking windows.

Saturday night, about 1,000 protesters set fire to the Army ROTC building on campus, a wooden structure built during World War II.

Gov. Rhodes sent in 700 guardsmen.

About 1,200 students reacted by staging a sit-in at a street intersection. They were in violation of an emergency order Rhodes issued banning open meetings in the city or the campus. The order remained in effect.

March in Cincinnati

Prior to the quadrant encirclement by the Guard, the students had been blocking the buildings and no one could leave or enter.

At Cincinnati, more than 4,000 students from three colleges and a dozen high schools marched from the campus of the University of Cincinnati through downtown and back again in a silent vigil for the slain students.

Cincinnati police escorted the sign-carrying marchers.

About 400 students from Xavier University marched four miles to the Cincinnati campus where they were joined by students from there and from the Hebrew Union College. Anti-war protestors and racial groups also joined the ranks.

"The walk today is not directed at the National Guard, not at President Nixon, but at the roots of violent behavior in all of us," said Thomas N. Bonner, provost of academic affairs at UC.

Urges Rollies Tomorrow

In Wisconsin, Gov. Warren P. Knowles called up the National Guard to deal with anti-war disorders on the University of Wisconsin campus in Madison. The mobilization came after a night of violence during which hundreds of students set fires and smashed windows.

The university campus was declared off limits to all persons without proper credentials and police hurled tear gas at demonstrating students.

The National Guard was also on duty in College Park, Md., in case trouble again broke out at the University of Maryland. About 3,000 students there listened to Dr. Benjamin Spock denounce the war.

In Washington, D.C., anti-war groups called for rallies and vigils tomorrow, a national day of mourning Friday and a march on the White House Saturday.

"If there is still a campus in this country which has not yet struck against these crimes of the Nixon administration we call on them to join us immediately," said Miss Carol Lipman, national executive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

In Waltham, Mass., a national student
UK students demonstrate outside meeting of trustees

By FRANK ASHLEY
Courier-Journal Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky.—More than 200 noisy University of Kentucky students, angry over U.S. involvement in Cambodia and the fatal shootings at Ohio’s Kent State University Monday, struggled with campus police and university officials here yesterday in an attempt to meet with the UK board of trustees.

The students had crowded into a hallway outside the board’s meeting room on the 19th floor of the new classroom-office tower, hoping to persuade the trustees to adopt resolutions on both issues and to ban weapons from the UK campus. At least 35 students were admitted to the meeting to introduce the resolutions while the others remained outside, arguing with UK officials and shouting requests that the meeting be moved to a larger room so everyone could attend.

"Patted" on the Cheek

Student tempers flared several times as campus police blocked elevator doors with riot sticks in an effort to keep the crowd below what officials called a "safe maximum of 200." At least one incident of violence occurred following the meeting when former Gov. A. B. Chandler, a member of the UK board, grabbed a student by the hair and struck him in the face with his fist.

According to reports from persons involved and from personal observation, here is what happened:

Chandler walked from the meeting room following adjournment and was confronted in the hallway by Judy Schroeder, 19, a UK sophomore from Louisville. Miss Schroeder asked Chandler why the Board of Trustees had refused to meet with the students to consider resolutions condemning U.S. foreign policy and the Kent State shootings.

Gov. Chandler turned to the girl, "patted" her on the cheek and replied: "I’ll stop the Vietnam War tomorrow, honey, if I could."

As Chandler touched the girl, a young man moved forward, touched Chandler’s face, seemingly attempting to turn Chandler in his direction. At that point, Chandler quickly grabbed the boy’s long hair with one hand and struck the young man in the face with his other.

Within seconds, several campus police officers within a few feet of the scene pulled Chandler away from the youth and escorted him to a nearby stairway. Other policemen led the youth in the opposite direction.

Later, the youth refused to give his name to the press and explained that he had "touched" Chandler’s face "only to get him away from the girl." In an interview following the incident, the student said he thought Chandler was trying to strike the girl and was only trying to protect her.

The youth identified himself only as a "next-semester senior from Louisville." Miss Schroeder later said in an interview that the young man "touched Chandler’s face the way Chandler touched me." She and several other students told the press they had seen the young man around the campus but did not know his name.

Several times during the board meeting, Jack Hall, UK dean of students, urged the noisy crowd to clear the hallway outside the meeting room and move into a nearby lobby. He told the students the board meeting room was full and that student representatives were attending the meeting and could deliver the group’s resolutions.

The students responded by yelling requests that the meeting be moved to the auditorium so everyone could attend.

At the meeting, the trustees approved the 1971 UK budget, a student code and governing regulations.

Near the meeting’s conclusion, Steve Bright, UK student government president and non-voting student representative on the board, asked the trustees for action on the Kent State shootings and the abolition of firearms for UK’s campus police.

no action was taken on either request. Albert Clay, of Mount Berry, Georgia, president of the board, asked the trustees for action.

Sympathized with Students

Dean Hall later ordered the students outside the room to clear the hallway and announced that the 16th floor was "off limits" to UK students. The students jeered Hall but finally withdrew from the hallway into the lobby at Bright’s request. Bright had left the meeting to urge the students to be orderly and allow the meeting to continue.

Upon completion of the trustee meeting, some students remained outside the board room and Bright asked Singletary if he would meet with a 10-student delegation.

Opposes Cambodian Involvement

The UK president told the students trustees had discussed student-prepared resolutions condemning the Kent State action and abolition of firearms for UK police.

He said there appeared to be no trustee sentiment for action on either resolution.

The students fired questions that spanned a wide range of topics from the trustees’ refusal to meet with them to Singletary’s personal position on the involvement of U.S. troops in Cambodia. Singletary said his experience indicated that trustee-student discussions during such events as those at UK yester-
UK PRESIDENT Dr. Otis Singletary meets with a group of students after a board of trustees session to explain why the trustees failed to adopt student-sponsored resolutions.

Photo by Ken Gear

Day “seldom lead to anything but a bait-the-bear game.”

He received student applause when he said he personally believed President Nixon’s commitment of troops in Cambodia “was a serious mistake and, I think, one he will regret.”

Singletary added he was no author on foreign affairs “because for the past 10 years I’ve been enmeshed in what you call university bureaucracy.”

Before the board meeting, about 500 UK students gathered for rally on the plaza outside the classroom office tower and heard campus speakers urge them to participate in a “campus strike.” UK finals are slated this week, but students spokesman said yesterday they had asked the UK Senate Council to support a “moratorium” on final examinations tomorrow.

Spokesmen said the council was meeting today to discuss the matter but said there had been no indication of their decision.

An estimated 500 to 700 UK students, calling for a classroom strike today, marched for two hours around the campus last night. They sat down briefly in the center of a major Lexington intersection—Limestone and Euclid—before advancing on a line of campus police standing in the doorway of the campus ROTC building.

Windows in the building were broken during the exchange and students shouted “Take their guns” in reference to the police. The confrontation eased, however, and the students sat in front of the building to continue their protest at about 10 p.m. last night.

Program planned for today included a 1 p.m. address to students by Dr. Singletary.

In developments at other colleges:

- At Transylvania University in Lexington, a group of students announced plans to hold a sunrise memorial service and to boycott classes today in response to the Kent State shooting.

While classes were to be conducted as scheduled, Academic Dean John R. Bryden issued a memo asking the Transylvania faculty to “give all possible consideration” to students taking part in the planned vigil.

- At the University of Louisville about 70 students and a few teachers succeeded in getting the University Assembly to pass motions denouncing the shootings at Kent State and President Nixon’s involvement in Southeast Asia and requesting a suspension of class tomorrow in honor of the four Kent State students killed.

The U of L students, many of whom were members of the Committee for Survival, a student activist group, were allowed to sit through the entire Assembly meeting. The motions they supported were presented to the Assembly by two teachers.

However, only about 80 Assembly members were present. The body is composed of about 550 faculty members and administrative personnel.

The three motions were: to request U of L President Woodrow Strickler to urge Mr. Nixon to end American military involvement in Southeast Asia, to express the Assembly’s “grief and anger” over the shootings at Kent State and to request the university administration to suspend all classes tomorrow.

Strickler was not immediately available for comment on the motions. It apparently is up to him and the deans of the university’s 12 schools to approve the suspension of classes.

- Berea College President Willis D. Weatherford Jr. acting on a faculty resolution passed Monday night, called yesterday for a moment of silence as a memorial “to persons killed or injured at Kent State University acting in conscience or duty” in the demonstration.

- Eastern Kentucky University’s Student Association last night passed a resolution expressing concern with the shootings of the Kent State students. Included in the resolution was a petition to Eastern’s administration to fly university flags at half-mast in honor of the slain students.
AT A RALLY before yesterday's meeting of the University of Kentucky's Board of Trustees, Walker Thomas, right, coordinator of the Free University at UK, addresses a group of students.
Climate of Official Irrationality Made a Kent State Inevitable

One of the horrors of what happened at Kent State University was its predictability. If not on that campus, on some other: it was inevitable, given the tinder of student agitation and official repression, that a spark of escalation in Vietnam would lead to fatal violence.

To President Nixon, the moral of the four Kent deaths was that "This should remind us always that when dissent turns to violence, it invites tragedy." What he failed to add was that tragedy also follows repression; and that those who appeal to the darkest passions of society are every bit as dangerous as those who defy the law.

Some confrontations may well be in store for us during the student strikes this week, over the weeks to come; perhaps even this week. Yet, one searches in vain for the slight sign that our national leaders understand it is happening to our society and how they are fueling the fires.

See President Agnew show no such sensibility. In his Washington speech, he expressed a desire to communicate a message of calm and reason to the students at Kent State. He described their actions as "paranoia" and dismissed their concerns as mere expressions of the "students and others who have warned the dangers of repression."

It's too early, of course, to know what the outgrowths of the Kent State killings will be. But the first reports—of a few deaths and many injuries—suggest irrational use of force. But this was foreordained to happen, perhaps in any era. In an era of violence, against what 20 college presidents termed an "unprecedented alienation of America's youth," and given little from Washington but slogans and over-simplification and incitement to hate, how could it be otherwise?

That is not to say that there are not "bums" on many of our campuses, as President Nixon says; and a "radical or criminal left," as Mr. Agnew asserts. Some of them probably are among the activists at such current trouble spots as Kent State, Princeton, and Ohio State. But there are also hundreds of thousands of idealistic students, some of them militant and some not, who more than any generation before them have spoken out for a better America.

Discrepancies Are Apparent

The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence reported that "Today's intelligent, idealistic students see a nation which has achieved the physical ability to provide food, shelter and education for all, but has not yet devised social institutions that do so. They see a society, built on the principle that all men are created equal, that has not yet assured equal opportunity in life. They see a world of nations where states with the technical brilliance to harness the ultimate energy but without the common sense to agree on methods of mutual destruction."

These are the students whom President Nixon characterizes as "the luckiest people in the world, going to the greatest universities, and here they are burning the books, storming around about this issue.

They're the students whom Vice President Agnew says were mostly so indulged as children that:

"Today, by the thousands—without a cultural heritage, without a set of spiritual values, and with a moral code summed up in that idealistic injunction, "do your own thing." Junior—his pot and portnoy secreted in his knapsack—arrives at The Old Main and finds there a smiling and benign faculty even more accommodating and less demanding than his parents."

"Jaeboning" Won't Solve Problems

Well, that's one way to meet the problems of a nation deeply divided over the war and the kind of problems discussed by the Violence Commission. Simply deride the critics as trouble-makers or callow youngsters eager to embrace any cause; as guiltless college presidents ready to cave in at the first ultimatum; or as citizens who would have the United States prove itself "unworthy," as the President said in explaining his intervention in Cambodia—"to lead the forces of freedom in this critical period."

But the problems won't go away—as we learned so sadly in Watts and Selma and Chicago in the '60s, and are reminded now at Princeton and Kent State and the other campuses—just because our elected leaders refuse to face up to them. We can get tougher at the colleges, as we did in the streets. But just as the underlying causes of discontent and of violence cannot be erased by tear gas and bullets, neither can they succumb to emotional demands that people stop complaining about what's wrong with our society and get on with the "good" things in life.
Approximately 100 students met at the University of Kentucky Classroom-office Building at 1 p.m. today to protest the fatal shooting of four students at Kent State University in Ohio.

The group issued a statement saying they would stage a funeral march on the campus at 7 p.m. today carrying four symbolic coffins.

The protesting students also called for a moratorium Wednesday. A meeting was set for 10 a.m. Wednesday at the Student Center Ballroom to discuss the Cambodian question. Another meeting was set for 2 p.m. Wednesday on the Kent State shootings.

The students called these meetings "in-depth investigations." They urged professors not to give final exams Wednesday.

Earlier today, a circular distributed at UK urged students to meet this afternoon and ask the Board of Trustees to condemn the National Guard for its action at Kent State.

The board had a meeting scheduled at 2 p.m. The circular contended the four victims, all students, "were demonstrating peacefully" when the guard fired into the crowd Monday.

The demonstration was set an hour before Kentucky's trustees were slated to meet.

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BEREA, Ky. — Between 350 and 400 persons attended the dedication ceremonies of the Berea Community Schools on Sunday afternoon held at the Litton R. Singleton Auditorium.

Dr. Lyman V. Ginger, Associate Dean, College of Education at the University of Kentucky, was the keynote speaker. Dr. Ginger said that we are now in a new era in history, confronted with Democracy and Communism. Every community in a free country must take real stock in its role of Education, he said.

Dr. Ginger emphasized four challenges in the field of education: (1) to provide better self-government; (2) to encourage National Unity; (3) to develop a form of Nationalism by knowing and understanding our form of government; (4) schools must provide opportunity for all children. Great emphasis must be placed on each child.

He said it is easy to teach the well-behaved and intelligent child, but it is hard to teach rebellious, and those children without a clear purpose. The model should be set for this type-child, he said. This school is designed for innovated teaching. The local aim is to provide the best opportunity to every boy and girl in Berea.

Dr. Ginger said, "Meeting these challenges will be the big contribution to society."

Other dedicatory remarks were made by Dr. Dwight L. Blackburn, Chairman of the Berea Board of Education, Dr. Willis W. Weatherford, President of Berea College, Mayor C. C. Hensley, Dr. W. W. White from the School Planning Laboratory of the University of Tennessee, and Paul Thurman of the State Department of Education.

Supt. L. R. Singleton presided at the occasion. Special music was provided by the Berea Community School Band and a 32-voice Community Chorus.