Troops Armed

Guard, Police Enforce Curfew On UK Campus

By FRANK ASHLEY and PHIL NORMAN
Courier-Journal Staff Writers

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Eighty riot-equipped Kentucky state policemen, backed up by a contingent of the Kentucky National Guard, dispersed a crowd of about 1,000 students here yesterday, enforcing an all-night curfew ordered by Gov. Louie B. Nunn.

The National Guardsmen were equipped with bayonets and live ammunition, but were not present for the confrontation, and did not enter the campus until after the students were dispersed, many to off-campus marches.

One group estimated at about 600 marched across town to the Transylvania University campus, where a new rally began.

City police escorted the students across town, and shortly afterward, three state police cars, a National Guard command car, and 24 guardsmen arrived at Transylvania.

John Bryden, Transylvania's vice president for academic affairs, met with the officers and, after a short discussion, they left.

Some of the students on the Transylvania campus began to disperse of their own accord after about an hour, walking toward the downtown area in small groups, but others said they planned an all-night vigil to protest the war and the Kent State slayings.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for an organization of UK faculty members said an effort would be made to get a court order for the removal of the troops and police from the campus.

Earlier, the students had gathered in front of Stu Armory, the university's main ROTC building, in defiance of an order given earlier yesterday by UK

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President Otis Singletary prohibiting student meetings after 5 p.m.

Singletary made the statement to some 1,500 students gathered at the Student Center yesterday following Tuesday's protests which ended in the burning of the university's ROTC Annex building across the street from the Student Center.

Singletary said five students had been arrested on various charges during the protests. One student, a UK coed from Madisonville, was arrested by local officials and charged with arson in connection with the campus fire.

Following Singletary's announcement that student meetings would be prohibited, the UK students met in small groups to discuss what they would do next. The Campus Student Mobilization Committee announced that a peaceful rally would be held in front of the ROTC building at 4:30 and the students gathered and sang songs and made speeches.

Chief Reads Order

A squad of 25 state policemen stood guard at the front door and Col. C. B. Churchill, director of the Kentucky State Police, read an "emergency message and executive order from Gov. Louie B. Nunn declaring that a "State of emergency" existed on the UK campus and "there exists a clear and present danger to the life of students and to university property."

(A story containing Nunn's explanation of why he called out the Guardsmen appears on Page A 15.)

Nunn said as governor and chairman of the UK Board of Trustees he had directed that a curfew be imposed on the UK campus at 7 p.m. last night to 6:30 a.m. today. He requested all students to remain in their rooms and all people to stay off and away from the campus during the curfew.

Nunn's order continued: "The Kentuckiana State Police and an adequate number of National Guardsmen with mounted bayonets and live ammunition are being moved on to the campus to protect the students and university property. These officers are under order to use such force as is necessary to perform their mission of protection. Anyone attempting to defy them does so at his own peril. Please comply for your own safety and the safety of all others."

Crutchfield later told reporters that "30 maybe" state policemen were on hand to handle the situation but when the 7 p.m. curfew was enforced, the 30, by actual count, formed the line between the students and the ROTC building.

Guard Came Later

The National Guard troops were not used at that time, although about 900 National Guard troops moved onto the campus about 8:15 p.m. last night in about 15 vehicles, which were parked in an area in front of the UK administration building. State police then departed.

The military men were identified as being from the 158th Artillery, based in Lexington. By the time trash and putting it in a pile, ran into Limestone Street as the policemen moved forward in a line, carrying riot sticks.

In the confused situation, six or seven students were arrested on disorderly conduct charges. One of the arrests came as the students made their way around the campus on Euclid Avenue.

A state police sergeant, telling his subordinate: "I think the first one you are going to arrest, sir, is a girl," then led her away. A boy was cited; her protested, "we were just going home."

After about half an hour the student gathering seemed to be clearing, and a number of state police turned to a parking lot.

Tension continued, however, as state police and National Guard officers operating from a temporary command post in the ROTC building continued to receive reports of small groups of students milling about the campus.

The campus, however, gradually was cleared, and was deserted later in the evening except for police and guardsmen.

'Enough' Troops on Hand

Only four National Guardsmen were of them, Maj. Gen Larry C. Dawson, in sight during the confrontation. One state adjutant general, had earlier assured the press that there were "enough" guardsmen on hand to "do the job."

He refused to say how many guardsmen had been activated but said all of the men had bayonets and live ammunition. (Story on guard's riot procedures, Page C1).

In response to reporters' questions on reports that National Guard officials in Washington had rules forbade guardsmen to use live ammunition in their guns during civil disturbances, Dawson said he did not believe the officials had made the statement and that there was no such regulation. "I would never commit guardsmen without ammunition," Dawson said.

Glenwood Czech, vice president of university affairs, later said in an interview that he did not know who had requested the guard on the campus and added, "I am not aware of any request and it is my understanding that it was not made."

Earlier in the afternoon, J. W. Patterson, a UK English professor and president of the UK chapter of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), issued a resolution saying that the AAUP was "highly alarmed" at the large number of armed policemen that were on the campus.

Patterson said the AAUP thought it was highly questionable that the police were necessary Tuesday night when they first appeared on the campus before the fire at the ROTC building. He added that "their presence may have been inflammatory and their continued presence is oppressing."

He told the students that lawyers for the AAUP would seek a court injunction as soon as possible asking for the removal of all police and guardsmen on campus, and urged the students to disperse and avoid a confrontation with the police.

In speaking with UK students at the earlier meeting, President Singletary called the "deplorable acts of violence" on the campus last night "irrational and meaningless" and added that in addition to the loss of physical property, the lives of more than a hundred students were threatened when the fire spread to a nearby dorm.

Singletary recounted the incidents of the past two days, and said that the UK Department of Safety and Security had requested the police to go in the campus when it had been determined that the small campus security force could not contain the crowd.

Following Singletary's speech, Steve Bright, president of the UK students government, said he was unable to cooperate with the president on his request for no meetings after 5 p.m. Bright said that no violence had occurred Tuesday night until the police arrived. "The dangerous people were not the students," Bright said.
Many Colleges Close Their Doors
As Protests Across Nation Continue

From NYT and AP Dispatches

California Schools Shut

Many Colleges Close Their Doors
As Protests Across Nation Continue

From NYT and AP Dispatches

Colleges across the country closed their doors for periods ranging from a day to the remainder of the academic year yesterday as thousands of students joined the nationwide campus protest against the war in Southeast Asia.

In California, Gov. Ronald Reagan, citing "emotional turmoil," closed down the entire state university and college system until next Monday. More than 280,000 students at 18 colleges and nine university campuses are involved.

Gov. James Rhodes of Ohio said all Ohio universities experiencing unrest should be shut down immediately. Shortly thereafter, Ohio State University president Novice Fawcett closed the school indefinitely.

Most Eschewed Violence

Rhodes' action came following another day of disruption on the Ohio State campus, including the stoning of firefighters fighting several fires yesterday afternoon. Ohio National Guardsmen were called in to protect the firefighters.

Across the country, Pennsylvania closed down its state university's 18 campuses for an indeterminate period, and the number of schools at which students stayed away from classes regardless of the rules was estimated by one source to be almost 300.

Most—but not all—of those protesting eschewed violence. While some 2,000 people, mostly University of Illinois students, swept through Champaign, Ill., smashing windows, leaders on other campuses planned to participate in a mass demonstration scheduled by antiwar leaders for Saturday in Washington.

Other student groups, notably at Columbia in New York, Harvard and the University of Rochester, organized to support a recently proposed congressional amendment that would cut off funds for the war in southeast Asia.

A spokesman for Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., one of five senators who proposed the amendment, said the senator's office had been in touch with "scores" of student leaders who voiced an interest in working for the amendment as an alternate for less constructive forms of protest.

The amendment, which would apply to the defense procurement authorization bill, is expected to come up for discussion on the Senate floor in about 30 days.

Campus protests against President Nixon's Indochina policy multiplied after the killing of four students by National Guardsmen during an antiwar demonstration at Ohio's Kent State University.

The board of directors of the Association of American Colleges, representing 500 colleges and universities, sent the

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President asked for immediate steps to reverse the growing alienation between the White House and the academic community.

300 Schools Closed Down

Rhodes said each university in Ohio would be responsible for any decisions to close or open. He said that students at state institutions are allowed to attend colleges at the state's institutions.

A student group claiming support for the Ohio college campus announced plans yesterday for a rally at the State Capitol in Columbus tomorrow protesting the return of the war in Southeast Asia and the use of force and violence on college campuses.

A spokesman for the Ohio College and Smith, Amherst Faculty Urge Nixon’s Impeachment

AMHERST, Mass. (AP) — Several hundred faculty members of five western Massachusetts colleges called yesterday for the impeachment of President Nixon and Vice President Agnew. Nixon’s daughter, Julie, and son-in-law, David Eisenhower, attend two of the colleges.

An telegram proposing that impeachment be initiated was sent to U.S. Rep. Silvio O. Conte, R-Mass., after a mass meeting of several hundred members of the faculty of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Smith, Mt. Holyoke and Hampshire colleges.

Nixon’s daughter, Julie, is a student at Smith. His son-in-law, David, is a student at Amherst.

Kent Shootings Protested In New Zealand Rally

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) — Three hundred demonstrators staged a sit-down outside the U.S. Consulate yesterday to protest the killing of four students at Kent State University and the advance of U.S. troops into Cambodia.

The demonstration was peaceful, but eight persons were arrested for obstruction.

It was the second demonstration at the consulate this week.

University Coalition said 10,000 students from at least 14 colleges are expected to take part.

Meanwhile, colleges began shutting down to demonstrate opposition to the war. In many cases the shutdowns were announced by officials who said they agreed with students calling for campus strikes.

Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association, estimated that his organization knew of more than 300 schools which have closed down.

At Princeton University, the faculty voted to cancel or postpone final examinations and term papers at the discretion of students and teachers. At New York’s Hunter College, President Jacqueline Rieder suspended classes through tomorrow. Pres. Woodrow Wilson College closed for a day of mourning and prayer.

At some schools, student strikes, sanctioned by administrations, kept class attendance levels down. Stanford University was its fourth day of such a strike.

There were many campuses, however, without student demonstrations. The University of Arkansas was the only one of the state’s 13 colleges and universities reporting a demonstration. Only five people out of 170 in the Texas Capitol were reported having protests. No demonstrations were reported in any of South Dakota’s 13 colleges.

Some Buildings Taken Over

The demonstrations took many forms. At Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa., students began a hunger strike directed at Senator Nixon’s policy.

At Oklahoma State University, 300 students held a quiet memorial service for the Kent State dead and the university president, Dr. Robert B. Ramm, ordered the school flag lowered to half-staff.

In isolated cases, student took over campus buildings. Sonoma State University in South Orange, N.J., remained closed as about 30 students continued a sit-in at the administration building. Several hundred students of the College of the University of Kentucky students jammed into the college administration building and closed it briefly.

Rock-Throwing, Window-Smashing

Students from Mankato (Wis.) State College blocked the city’s main intersection Tuesday night for over an hour. Yesterday they burned effigies of Mr. Nixon and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

About 40 University of Arizona students ended a sit-in at the building in Tucson under the threat of police and jail terms.

There were scattered demonstrations.

National Guard took over the University of Wisconsin campus yesterday after football fans and students clashed with police. The university was closed today.

Students radiating throughout the country were using all the resources at their disposal to bring the war to a halt.

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There were a few pro-war dissenters in their ranks however.

Elsewhere in New York City, most colleges suspended classes yesterday. A few high schools were closed because of picketing and demonstrations and attendance was off as much as 80 percent at several others.

Harvard Lowers Its Flag

At the University of Miami in Florida, about 3,000 students turned out for an hour of speeches. Later, half a dozen students burned an effigy of Mr. Nixon. At Florida State, ROTC officials canceled a Saturday parade to raise money to send poor children to camp.

Students from Syracuse University went to three area high schools passing out leaflets urging pupils to support strike action.

The University of Washington canceled classes tomorrow at the 33,000-student Seattle school.

Harvard Medical School lowered its flag to half-staff. Students, doctors and workers at affiliated hospitals voted to demand withdrawal of all American troops from Southeast Asia, and to end defense research and campus ROTC.

About 4,000 students attended an anti-war rally at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

The Michigan State University student government voted that the East Lansing campus be closed until all American troops are withdrawn from Southeast Asia.

Classes were canceled for the rest of the week at Dartmouth College in Hanover, N.H.

About 400 students at Duke University, Durham, N.C., met for speeches. Duke President Terry Sanford, a former North Carolina governor, told them, "If the war was justified, it is no longer justified."

At the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, about 150 pickets marched through a classroom building urging students to join their strike.

An "hour of concern" was held at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. There were no demonstrations at Ole Miss, Mississippi State or Southern Mississippi.

About 200 students began a sit-in at the administration building of the University of Cincinnati demanding the school condemn the killing of the Kent students. Bowling Green State University students called for a strike against the school through the end of the week.

West Virginia state police and National Guard were placed on alert last night in connection with unrest at West Virginia University and various Illinois colleges and universities.
Hickel Faults Nixon On His Youth Policy

By MAX FRANKEL
© New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—In an extraordinary letter of protest, Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel complained to President Nixon yesterday that the administration is turning its back on the great mass of American youth and thereby contributing to their revolt.

Hickel warned that further attacks by Vice President Spiro T. Agnew on the motives of young Americans will solidify their hostility. Communication with them is still possible, he said, and alienation of them is wrong both politically and philosophically.

Though carefully avoiding any frontal criticism of the President, Hickel hinted that Mr. Nixon is ignoring his Cabinet officers, failing to contact experienced community leaders and overlooking the lessons of history.

The lesson of the American Revolution by such "youth" as Patrick Henry.

Text of the Hickel letter, Page A 15

Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe, Hickel wrote, is the "youth in its protest must be heard."

Meanwhile, there were these other developments at the White House:

President Nixon met for nearly an hour with six Kent State University students to discuss ways of avoiding further fatal confrontations such as the one in which Ohio National Guardsmen killed four students and wounded 10 others.

Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and his Republican counterpart, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, sent a letter to Mr. Nixon asking him to appoint a high-level commission to determine the facts in the Kent State incident and to study the general question of campus unrest.

White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler announced yesterday that the President will hold a television-news conference — the first live broadcast session with newsmen since Jan. 31 — some time tomorrow.

The Hickel letter, which became available to newspapers within hours of its transmission to the White House, betrays a sense of frustration known to be shared by several high-ranking members of the administration. It came to the fore after the sudden decision to move troops into Cambodia, the President's depudication of some campus radicals as "bums," and the wave of student protests culminating in the death of four students at Kent State University in Ohio.

Hickel seemed to express a sense of isolation when he wrote:

"Finally, Mr. President, permit me to suggest that you consider meeting, on an individual and conversational basis, with members of your Cabinet. Perhaps through such conversations we can gain greater insight into the problems confronting us all, and most important, into the solutions of these problems."

The implication in this passage seemed to be that Hickel was speaking for several of his colleagues, though there was no other evidence of collaboration.

Hickel left his office soon after word of his letter leaked out and indicated that he did not wish to discuss it further.

In his brief statement last night, Hickel said: "I was, and am, extremely dismayed that a letter which I considered a private and personal communication for the President became a matter of public discussion."

Other Cabinet officers declined comment or said through aides that they knew nothing about the matter.

It has been an unspoken rule of most recent administrations that Cabinet members should not come together for action that is in any way directed against the President's policies unless he is present. Many Cabinet members have made known their dissent in equally forceful letters to a chief executive, but their views have rarely if ever come to light so swiftly.

Mansfield and Scott in their call for a presidential probe: "We believe sincerely that the nation would welcome recommendations as to how the present unfortunate situation can be alleviated."

Scott also issued a statement in which he said, "I beg those of all feelings, of all parties, of all ages to allow the polarization of our nation to continue. It is time to mend and to coalesce as Americans and not to divide as enemies."

Another senator, Stephen M. Young, D-Ohio, advanced the theory yesterday that the accidental shot triggered the Ohio campus tragedy.

"I have received reports," Young told the Senate, "that one youthful demonstrator hurled back a half-filled canister of tear gas which struck a Guardsman in his shoulder, took his rifle, and accidentally. Instantly, his companions—trigger-happy National Guardsmen—shot and killed four students."

The six Kent State students drove to Washington to see their congressman, Rep. J. William Stanton, R-Ohio, and later met the President.

Students Give Their Views

Press secretary Ziegler told newsmen that Mr. Nixon went into great detail with the students, not only about the Kent State tragedy, but about the general matter of student unrest and its causes.

The students said they suggested a presidential fact-finding commission to study the incident, and if Mr. Nixon told them this could be done, that a request would have to come from the state.

The students who met with Mr. Nixon were: sophomore Thomas Brumback, 24, Mantua, Ohio; sophomore Michael Cook, 23, Kent, Ohio; junior Donald S. Grant, 23, Kent, Ohio; senior Daniel G. Tretnik, 21, Wickliffe, Ohio; and senior Samuel H. Trego, 24, North Hampton, Ohio.
Poll Before Cambodian Move

Nixon Passes Student Rating Survey

BY PATRICK SIDDONS
Courier-Journal & Times Staff Writer

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — In a survey taken just a few days before President Nixon announced his decision to send American troops into Cambodia, midwest college students gave the President a passing grade for his handling of his job.

The Unidex survey, which contacted 400 college students on 18 campuses in five states, discovered that only one out of five respondents felt that Mr. Nixon was doing a poor job.

Daniel C. Beggs and Henry A. Copeland, the Indiana University students who own and operate Unidex, said they realize there might have been significant shifts in opinion of the President’s handling of his job since his announce ment on Cambodia.

In an attempt to detect any change in opinion, a comparison survey is now being run. It asks essentially the same questions, but includes new queries on Vietnam and Cambodia.

It will be released as soon as it is completed, said the owners of the Bloomington-based research firm, probably in about 10 days or two weeks.

The current copyrighted survey, taken the last week in April and the first part of May, indicates that student opinion about the President should not be interpreted solely in terms of liberal versus conservative factors. By more than a 2-to-1 margin, said Beggs and Copeland, respondents felt that the President’s stand on negotiating with North Vietnam has been “too easy” rather than “too tough.”

Interviewers asked:
“Over-all, how would you rate Mr. Nixon’s handling of his job as President since he took office?”

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<th>Percentage</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Only Fair</td>
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Political party preference did not have significant influence on the response. But, as might be expected, said the pollsters, “Republicans” tended to rate the President more favorably than did the others.

Party preference did have a marked effect on opinions about negotiations with North Vietnam. While about one out of five “Democrats” and “Independents” felt that Nixon has been “too tough,” fewer than one out of three “Republicans” indicated similar feelings.

Students were asked:
“Do you think President Nixon’s stand on negotiating with North Vietnam has been too tough, too easy or about right?”

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<tr>
<td>Too tough</td>
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<tr>
<td>Too easy</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>About right</td>
<td>33.75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No opinion</td>
<td>13.25%</td>
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Asked about which problem President Nixon should concern himself with most, the students cited Vietnam most frequently, followed by poverty, pollution, racial issues and education.

The collegians were asked to rank particular programs—space exploration, pollution control, defense and poverty programs—according to what they thought the priorities should be.

The most common ordering was poverty programs, anti-pollution program, defense and space exploration.

Neither sex nor political party preference had a significant influence on either of the last two questions.

It was noted that those calling themselves “Independents” tended to respond to all the questions in about the same manner as did the total number of students polled. That is, there was no particular pattern to their answers. In this survey, as in previous ones, it was found that about one out of three students termed themselves “Independents.”

In a final question, students were asked about their change in opinion of Mr. Nixon since he assumed the presidency.

While the greatest number indicated that their opinion has remained the same, those whose impressions have become less favorable outweighed the “more favorables.”

The question:
“Since he has taken office, has your opinion of Mr. Nixon become more favorable, less favorable or remained the same?”

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<tr>
<td>Less favorable</td>
<td>30.75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remained same</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No opinion</td>
<td>3.75%</td>
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Students polled were enrolled at Indiana University, University of Louisville, University of Kentucky, University of Illinois, Ohio State University, University of Michigan, Western Michigan University, Notre Dame University, Northwestern University, Michigan State University, University of Chicago, University of Dayton, Kent State University, Southern Illinois University (two campuses), University of Cincinnati, College of Wooster and Valparaiso University.

130 to Receive Diplomas

At Community College

More than 130 students of the Jefferson Community College will receive diplomas in graduation ceremonies at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at Memorial Auditorium.

Mayor Frank Burke will speak.

A reception will be held at 4 p.m. Sunday at the college, 109 E. Broadway, for graduates, their parents and guests, and the faculty.
BLACKENED RUINS were all that remained yesterday of the University of Kentucky's Air Force ROTC annex building, which once housed UK's Guignol Theater. A student has been charged with arson as a result of the fire Tuesday, which came after a day of protests against the war in Cambodia and the slaying of four students at Ohio's Kent State University by National Guardsmen. The UK office tower, in which students unsuccessfully sought a meeting with the UK board of trustees, rises in the background.
Shoot if Necessary

State National Guard may use force needed to halt violence
Other campuses: peaceful protest

Students on Kentucky campuses held demonstrations Tuesday and yesterday to protest increased U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia and the slaying Monday of four Kent State University (Ohio) students by National Guard men. At most schools, the demonstrations were peaceful.

Morehead

More than 2,000 candle-carrying students assembled for a prayer vigil Tuesday night at Morehead State University. Morehead President Adron Doran, speaking at the invitation of students, told the gathering, "I share your confusion, your turmoil and your anxiety." Today, the university has scheduled an official "open discussion" of the issues from 10:30 a.m. to noon, but some students were talking about a strike, affecting all classes.

Transylvania

As many as 100 Transylvania University students took part in a 24-hour fast and vigil that included a sunrise memorial service for the students slain at Kent State University Monday. Some of the Transylvania students endured the cold to spend Tuesday night on the steps of the Mitchell Fine Arts Building. Transylvania was host last night to a brief rally that also included a number of UK students.

A statement by the students said that "the past week has witnessed violent and senseless actions across the nation." They blamed "this irrational behavior" on the "mobilization of troops into Cambodia" together with what they described as the Nixon administration's "absolute refusal to recognize the sincere concern being expressed by peaceful organizations."

Western

A group of 200 to 300 Western Kentucky University students, in a rally on a grassy area near the center of the Bowling Green campus, yesterday called for a student "strike" at the school tomorrow to protest the killing of the Kent State students and American involvement in Cambodia. The Western students and a few sympathetic faculty members met to hear speeches for about 1½ hours yesterday. A candlelight "vigil" was held early last night to mourn the deaths of the Kent State students. A candlelight march then was conducted to the Newman center for another vigil.

Lt. Gov. Wendell Ford, appearing here for a speech to a political science club, was asked by a group of students to comment on Gov. Nunn's action in sending National Guard troops to the UK campus. He said, "God help us in this state that we never provide the facilities to have another Kent State in Kentucky."

University of Louisville

At the University of Louisville, the Council of Deans voted unanimously yesterday to suspend most classes and exams today in honor of the four Kent State students killed Monday.

U of L President Woodrow M. Strickler issued two statements responding to the student shootings and President Nixon's policy in Southeast Asia.

Strickler said he was "heart sick" over the incidents at Kent State, and he urged educators to help young people to "find their way." Strickler said the universities must attempt to solve campus unrest with a "commitment to the rational solution of our internal problems."

Strickler also said he was sending Mr. Nixon a copy of his statement saying that student apprehension over U.S. involvement in Cambodia was a "sincere concern by a legitimate segment of society."

AT LEAST ONE at a Western Kentucky University rally yesterday found the protest meeting peaceful enough to sleep, even when riding on mothers' backs. Between 200 and 300 attended the rally, where a call was made for a student "strike" tomorrow to protest the killings of Kent State University students.
Protesters March To Transy
After Being Forced From UK

The troopers, walking briskly, forced the crowd across a lawn fronting the campus to South Limestone Street, where they turned and headed north toward Euclid Avenue.

Intermittently, troopers were seen holding individuals while leading them back to the ROTC building.

The crowd, virtually covering the street disrupting heavy traffic, walked east on Euclid to Rose, where it turned south and proceeded to Washington Avenue.

By this time the demonstrators' ranks had thinned to about 250 persons, who continued their parade back to South Limestone and on to Transylvania University, where late last night they peacefully were listening to speeches.

The arrested students, including one coed, were charged with disorderly conduct and taken to the Fayette County Jail.

They are:

Mason Taylor, 26, of 270 South Limestone Street, from Seattle, Wash.;

Lloyd Webb, 21, also of 270 South Limestone, from Washington, D.C.;

Donna Shearan, 21, of 418 Aylesford Place, from Erie, Pa.;

Gerald S. Manning, 21, of 130 North Broadway;

Michael Thomas, 19, of Madisonville;

Douglas Stewart, 22, of 122 Virginia Avenue, from Lexington.

The non-student, arrested on the same charge, was identified as Fred J. McPhee, 29, of Los Angeles, Calif.

He described himself to police as the assistant to a roving evangelist, who earlier had addressed the demonstration and led them in prayer.

County Judge Robert Stephens went to the jail and, after advising the seven of their rights, set bond at $250 each, except on Taylor, whose bail was fixed at $1,000.

They are to appear in Quarterly Court May 12.

Taylor was one of four persons arrested early yesterday morning in the aftermath of the burning of the ROTC annex building on Euclid.

Yesterday's actions grew out of student dissent over:

1. President Nixon's decision to invade Cambodia.

2. The killing of four Kent, Ohio, College students by National Guardsmen.

3. Armed security officers on the UK campus.

A UK coed accused of setting fire to the building, Sue Ann Salmon, 21, of 311 Lexington Avenue, from Madisonville, was arraigned in Police Court yesterday on a charge of arson.

Represented by local lawyer John Y. Brown, the woman was free on $2,500 bond reportedly put up by her attorney.

Trial Commissioner Paul Gudgel set a preliminary hearing date of May 30 on the charge.

Another UK student, James Bronson Rozier, 18, from Jefferson County, also was arraigned in Police Court yesterday in connection with a charge placed prior to the fire-bombing of the ROTC annex.

Rozier was charged with damaging school property on a warrant obtained by Jack Hall, UK dean of students.

Hall asserted in the warrant Rozier "threw a rock or other missile" through a window of Bull Armory, the scene of yesterday's demonstration.

Rozier was released about 11:30 a.m. on a $2,000 cash bond and later was arraigned in Pol-

(Continued On Page 14)
At one point, the 20 to 25 state police troopers who stood guard on the steps of Buell Armory were invited to speak. The officers said nothing.

One of the troopers said his orders, thus far, only were to "guard the building."

The 5 p.m. time limit set by Singletary passed uneventfully while the demonstrators alternately gave short speeches and sang songs, among them "America, America," "Amen" and "My Old Kentucky Home."

One long-haired young man suddenly appeared with a garbage can and, after a diatribe at the press, opened the lid and began throwing hundreds of pieces of paper-wrapped candy to the crowd.

A handful of speakers openly advocated walking at any attempt by the police or National Guard to disperse the demonstrators.

Most however, pleaded with the crowd to leave peaceably and when a confrontation occurred.

Thus the time passed until 5:50 p.m., when Nunn's statement was read. It was met by boos, catcalls and jeers.

"I don't believe it," said a crowd to no one in particular.

"Kill, kill, kill," shouted an old student.

Shortly before 7 p.m. the tanks of the state troopers who had stood in silent vigil on the steps of armory increased two-fold with the arrival of about 50 officers.

Then Col. Crutchfield read the order to disperse.

At Transylvania the students gathered on the steps of the Mitchell Fine Arts Center for speeches and songs. They were orderly.

Then 20 state policemen and 24 national guardsmen moved into the circle in front of the Haupt Humanities Building. The UK students then began boing and shouting, "Guns off campus."

Guardmen standing at port-arms with bayonets gave the backdrop for a discussion between Transylvania officials and a sergeant commanding the state police contingent.

An official said that even though the UK students were not invited to the campus of the smaller university, he saw nothing wrong as long as the protesters were just "chatting and talking."

And the state police sergeant in charge seemed reluctant to believe that the school officials with whom he was talking were, in fact, school officials.

However, the state police were finally convinced that Transylvania would allow the meeting on campus. The police and guardsmen then left.
Marching Down Main 5/7/70

After being forced off their own campus, protesting UK students are shown marching down Main Street en route to the Transylvania College campus where they held a peaceful rally. (Staff Photo By Bill Hickey).
Tense Confrontation At UK

A phalanx of Kentucky State Police officers stand ready and watchful as a student march at the University of Kentucky yesterday afternoon is halted at the steps of Buell Armory (Barker Hall). The students, told to obey a 7 p.m. curfew ordered by Gov. Louie Nunn, left the UK campus and marched through downtown Lexington to Transylvania University. (Staff Photo by E. Martin Jeece).

Nunn Explains Guard Call Out After Secret Trips To Lexington

By SY RAMSEY
FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — Sitting in a darkened police cruiser late Tuesday night on the University of Kentucky campus — after a secret trip to Lexington — Gov. Louie B. Nunn was taken aback when he saw flames shoot out from a nearby building.

The governor was witnessing the burning of the old Air Force ROTC building after a day of unrest on the campus.

As he listened to the police radio crackle out information that the fire was out of control, Nunn felt a sense of anger and helplessness.

"It was distressing and saddening to see a building being burned without any provocation," Nunn recalled in an interview Wednesday night in the Frankfort-Lexington area.

"I saw many students—not a party to this—running around the grounds. I heard windows popping from the heat in a girls' dormitory. I saw girls endangering themselves by watching from windows."

The governor was so shaken by his experiences he dictated a strong statement shortly afterward warning that he would use force if necessary to put down such incidents.

Second Lexington Trip Barely 12 hours later the governor again was in Lexington, this time suggesting to the university president Dr. Otis Singleton and state military and police officials it was time to call out 250 National Guardmen to maintain a curfew on campus.

Then he returned for a while to Frankfort, listened to reports of widespread disorder elsewhere in the nation and, according to an aide, there were tears in his eyes.

Nunn had made a momentous decision in calling out the Guard, especially in acknowledging that the troops have "mounted bayonets and live ammunition" — the latter phrase bound to evoke chilling memories of the four student deaths at Kent State University in Ohio this week at the hands of Ohio National Guardmen.

Why did Nunn call out the Guard? Looking sleepless and worried, he said simply:

"My decision was either to wait until the campus was half burned down with lives being lost or to act."

In the phrase about live ammunition, there was no specific allusion to bullets being in the chambers of rifles, either a deliberate or inadvertent omission.

In any event, the governor hoped fervently nobody would put the Guard to the test.

Nunn's Personal Decision "The Guardsmen are not going to hurt anybody except those who provoke them or give sufficient cause," he said. "I made the decision for tonight. The people who created this situation will determine the length of time it is in effect."

The governor said the key to what he has done is the phrase (See Col. 2, Page 20, This Section)
Nunn Explains

"mission of protection" in his statement. It is for the protection of all, he said, for students who want to finish their final examinations this week as well as for the families who sacrificed to send them to college and for innocent bystanders.

The sequence of events that led unpredictably to the Guard callout began quietly enough earlier Tuesday when Nunn decided not to attend a regular UK Board of Trustees meeting.

Nunn explained he skipped the session because he learned the award of several honorary degrees was under consideration, his name was on the list of prospective recipients, and he felt it discreet not to prejudice the discussion one way or the other.

Then, he received word of "some difficulty" during the meeting — students were milling around and demonstrating noisily.

Next was a report that former Gov. A B Chandler, a UK trustee, had been involved in an altercation.

"Here's a 71-year-old man, he's been a governor, the caller said there was an altercation and that it was unprovoked," Nunn said.

He telephoned Chandler, received assurance the incident was minor, then contacted Singleton, who still believed the situation was under control.

Reports Of Dynamite

However, as Nunn put it, "We have intelligence on the campus and the reports were not good — there were reports that people who were not students had dynamite and weapons."

As a precaution, State Police riot squads moved into the Lexington fringe areas later Tuesday. There was no public announcement.

About 10 p.m. the "intelligence" reported the situation was worsening, and Nunn drove to Lexington with an aide and two State Police troopers.

"I stayed out of sight," he said. "It looked like things still might be alright." Then, while the State Police accompanying Nunn were conferring with officers elsewhere, the governor saw the flames from the ROTC building.

"It's finally come to this," was one of his first thoughts. At that moment his mind edged toward the notion that force might have to be used to combat anarchy, he said.

After dictating the statement, Nunn, who rarely acts on impulse, went over it again when he arrived at the Mansion and ordered it distributed to news media immediately — so that by morning his intentions would be clear to all concerned. It was, he said, an intended preventive measure against further disorder.

More Intelligence Reports

Intelligence information later in the day about "nine or 10 dangerous persons on the campus," he said, turned the tide toward a troop callout.

On his Wednesday afternoon trip to Lexington, the governor ordered an alert of Guard units at Lexington with as little fanfare as possible. He also took a little time in solitude to think about his course.

The die was cast when Singleton was unable to convince students to adhere to a suggested 5 p.m. curfew, and several hundred began massing on university grounds.

"I want to make it clear I don't intend to run the university," Nunn said, "but I will not stand by idly and see it burned to the ground...there are a lot of clean, decent kids who want an education. Just because these people are young, we can't let them be destructive of property any more than we could tolerate vigilantes."

Would it have done any good for Nunn to try to talk to the dissident UK students? "Dr. Singleton could not do it," the governor said. "There is an atmosphere of senselessness about their actions. They complain about Cambodia or Kent State, but who on the UK campus can blame for Cambodia or Kent State?"
Blazer Students Tell Of Fright; Some Go Home

By MARYJEAN ALEXANDER

"Someone in the hall screamed. My roommate ran out to see what was wrong and a policeman shoved her back into our room. Then we saw the building was on fire."

You're 18 and living away from home for the first time at a state university and a student protest outside your dormitory windows has erupted into a holocaust that threatens to burn down your living quarters.

The fire alarm goes off. You forget your practiced fire drills.

Time is midnight and you're dressed only in pajamas or nightgown. No time to put on jeans or pack an overnight bag.

You're still studying for final exams. Should you grab your notebooks?

What does an 18- or 13-year-old girl think about as police and firemen evacuate her during the middle of night from a building she thought was as safe as a home protected by her parents?

"Many of the girls were crying," admitted Nancy Lichtman, a freshman, corridor president of the University of Kentucky. "But none were screaming. It was very orderly."

Portions of Blazer — including almost an entire corridor on the third floor — were partially burned after the neighboring ROTC building caught fire during the first night of student protests.

Almost 24 hours later traces of fire still were evident in the modern brick women's dormitory.

Carpets were soaked with fire hose spray. Stagnant smoke saturated the air. A few of the walls were blackened. "The fire" was the only conversation topic, punctuated with frequent wailing police sirens not too far away.

Tension, too, was quiet evident. While it appeared another night of student protests was in the offing, Blazer Hall refused admittance to all except its residents and their parents.

"You're a guest and you're not allowed in here," an irate house mother informed a reporter.

The Blaze Hall girls bunked in Keeneland Hall the remainder of Tuesday night. Wednesday morning, quite a few cleared out for home, choosing to skip final exams rather than spend another night on the tense campus.

At least one young woman had no choice but to leave immediately. All her clothes and books were burned, and she estimated damage at $1,000.

"They (University officials) just told her to pull out her clothes and estimate the damage one-by-one," related her friends.

As many of us who can are going home and skipping finals," said a sophomore from Pikeville who did not wish to give her name.

Some others who could not leave town immediately were thinking of taking motel rooms for the remainder of the week.

Still others elected to remain in Blazer Hall last night, insisting they were not afraid.

The dormitory itself, they insisted, was not in danger because they (the protesters) were not out to get us. We haven't done anything,"

As the 7 p.m. curfew imposed by Gov. Louis Nunn approached, one young woman, admitting she was still afraid, began to cry.

"Yes I'm afraid," she said, "but not of another fire. What upsets me is that the governor had to call out the Guard. It upsets me that people — not just students but people in general — no longer respect the law. It's the temper of the mood right now."
UK Curfew Placed; Nunn Orders Guard

Gov. Louie B. Nunn yesterday placed a 7 p.m. to 6:30 a.m. curfew on the strife-torn University of Kentucky and ordered out the National Guard to enforce it.

But by the time Guardsmen — 250 strong — arrived about an hour and 15 minutes after the curfew began, State Police already had run the students off the campus.

And the students had marched across town for a peaceful rally on the Transylvania College campus.

Nunn ordered the guard "with mounted bayonets and live ammunition" after students ignored a 5 p.m. meeting curfew set by UK President Otis Singletary.

"I have determined that a state of emergency exists on the campus of the University of Kentucky," a statement by Nunn, read by State Police Col. Charles Critchfield, said.

"There exists a clear and present danger to the lives of students and to University property," the statement added.

Nunn's order came shortly after the Air Force ROTC building was destroyed by fire and a female student, Miss Sue Anne Salmon, 21, of Hopkins County, was arrested on an arson charge.

Students have been incensed since Tuesday's board of trustees meeting, when about 250 attempted to enter the board room and only 35—for whom chairs were available—were allowed inside.

Singletary met with students Wednesday and asked that all meetings on campus be ended by 3 p.m. A large group of students sat in front of the ROTC armory for an hour after that deadline, several vocally defying the University president.

At that point, Critchfield read Nunn's statement ordering the 7 p.m. curfew and adding "State Police and an adequate number of National Guardsmen with mounted bayonets and live ammunition are being moved onto the campus to protect the students and university property.

"These officers are under order to use such force as is necessary to perform their mission of protection. Anyone attempting to defy them does so at his own peril."
Singletary Jeered In
Plea For Cooperation

By RALPH W. DERICKSON
University of Kentucky President Otis Singletary made an urgent plea yesterday afternoon for students' cooperation and assistance and then told the 1,000-1,250 persons gathered in the Student Center that he would "prohibit gatherings after 9 p.m." on the campus.

The statement was met with loud jeering and minor support applause from a group in the rear of the packed Student Center hall.

"I was not so naive as to think that it (the semi-curfew order) was something you would welcome," the sun-tanned, calmly speaking UK president noted after the reaction.

Almost simultaneously, students began passing around announcements of a "People Power" rally scheduled for 4:30 p.m. in front of the UK ROTC building beside the administration building.

Adding fuel to the tension-ridden atmosphere of the campus, Student President Steve Bright announced im-

mediately after Dr. Singletary's address that "I am one of those who will be unable to cooperate with the president as he asked us a few minutes ago."

Addressing himself to the problem of future gatherings, Bright added that "if you are there, I assure you I will be there."

The meeting between the students and the president followed a suspenseful night of demonstrations and the burning of a University building which housed the Air Force ROTC.

Dr. Singletary was courteously received at the meeting and left immediately after his address to the students, eliminating chances for a question-answer session as had been anticipated.

He noted that if conditions had not changed, his remarks would have been related principally to the issues emerging in the area of controversy such as the expanded Southeast Asian conflict

and the four deaths at Kent State University in Ohio.

"The events of the last few hours have simply not made it possible for me to prepare myself for a few rough notes," he said.

But he did comment on the issues stating that the President's decision to intervene in Cambodia was "a mistake."

"I have no solution as many of you have," he said, but expressed hope that:

1. Nixon will terminate this new adventure as hastily as he can.

2. The President will "resume his policy of withdrawal."

3. That the President "will extract this nation from a war that is seriously dividing this country."

On the Kent State situation, the UK head said he did not have anything other than sorrow to express on the events and commented that "sorrow is the common denominator of that incident."

Homing in on the locally brewing situation, Dr. Singletary said "I do not wish to recount the unhappy history of this institution of the last 18 hours."

He summed up the problem as "peaceful demonstrations got out of control. Even today, the campus continues in a kind of nervous tension," he added.

He noted that there had been three bomb threats during the day involving buildings where students were taking final examinations.

And, he said, Gov. Louie Nunn had ordered an investigation into the incidents of the night before and the Fayette Commonwealth and county

juries had reported they were looking into the occurrences.

Commenting on the intervention of outside police forces the night before, Dr. Singletary pointed out that no university is able to provide security in "enlarged situations."

"A university depends on voluntary compliance," he said and added that when the compliance is not given "we have to turn to other sources."

Dr. Singletary pointed out that the "outside sources" — Kentucky state police and local officers — are still present on campus and "they're prepared to deal with any further problems that should arise."

"I hope that will not be necessary," he said. "I am personally extremely fearful of the consequences of any further disruption," he added.

Then, he twice asked for cooperation during the turmoil.

"In this particular case, I want to make it unmistakably loud and clear I am asking for your cooperation and assistance," he said.

Immediately after the UK Student Power exit out a door of the Student Center ballroom, the students began formulating plans to keep the demonstrations moving.

Student President Bright reported that the Senate Council had not yet taken "emergency steps" to assure students participating in an examination boycott that they could correct the failure to take tests.

Meanwhile, not many students were apparently skipping finals in protest to the recent national and international controversies.

Bright said that students participating in the strike should not be condemned or punished, but should be condemned for "applying what have been taught."

He blamed the administration and extra-campus police forces for bringing on the violence which occurred Tuesday night.

"There was no violence in that group last night until the police arrived," Bright said.

He also condemned what he called "very biased" news coverage of the events adding that "Spire Agnew would be very happy with our press."

He asked you what worse could have happened if the police had not been called in," he stated. "We should be thankful that building burned."

As students, we have been denied the right of free assembly and a virtual police state will be in effect on this campus," he said.

He urged students to consider all the possibilities facing them "including electing poor Barren County Judge to the U.S. Senate."