

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

Tonight's Weather:
Partly Cloudy, Warm
Low 60's

Ralph McGill
Discusses Goldwater;
See Page 6

Vol. LVI, No. 2

LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1964

Sixteen Pages

UK Yearbook Wins Award

The Kentuckian, University yearbook, has once again received an A+ rating from the National Yearbook Association.

Announcement of the rating was made by N. S. Patterson, founder and director of this professional service directed at helping yearbook staffs and advisors produce a more journalistic and artistic yearbook.

"It's imaginative, beautiful, and thorough—as usual," Patterson said. The Kentuckian was one of six in the nation to receive an A+ rating last year.

The rarely given A+ score means that a book is excellent to highly excellent in all phases—editorial, pictorial, layout, development; as well as displaying staff ingenuity.

The competition is nationwide and numerous colleges and universities participate in the program. Schools are classified in divisions according to the population of the campus.

Editor of the 1964 Kentuckian was Ann Withers. Ted Kuster, this year's editor, was Managing Editor and Dick Ware was chief photographer.

Student Insurance

The deadline for purchasing Student Congress insurance has been extended until October 1. The cost is \$16 for twelve months' coverage. Interested persons may contact the Student Congress office, room 102 of the Student Center.

With Constructive Spirit

Oswald Receives Student Protest

Dr. John W. Oswald, president of the University, today accepted a petition of protest from students on the manner in which registration and fee payment was conducted.

Dr. Oswald said he accepted the petition concerning registration in the same constructive spirit in which it was presented.

The petition was presented by Jerry Conrod, senior education major, and Bill Milan, junior education major, who have been collecting signatures since Wednesday.

The petition which was addressed to President John W. Oswald and the Board of Trustees read, "We the undersigned members of the University of Kentucky, protest the total lack of adequate facilities and personnel for registration and fee payment of this the fall semester of 1964.

Dr. Oswald said that registra-



President Meets Freshmen

President Oswald greets students at an informal open house in the Student Center Ball Room. The reception followed a student convocation on Wednesday night.

SC and Registration

Oswald Authorizes SC Committee

University President John W. Oswald authorized Student Congress President Steve Beshear to organize a student committee to study the registration and fee payment problem.

Meeting with framers of a petition calling for an increase in facilities and personnel dealing with registration and fee payment, Dr. Oswald said he accepted the petition in the constructive spirit in which it was conceived.

"I am aware of this petition on campus and wish to respond," Dr. Oswald told leaders of the group. Included in the meeting were

the original framers of the petition, Jerry Conrod, a senior education major from Falmouth, and Bill Milan, a junior electrical engineering major from Russellville. The two said they had collected more than 800 signatures since Wednesday at 3:15 p.m.

Conrod said he and six other student volunteers would continue collecting signatures through noon Saturday. The petitions and a tentative plan for registration improvement will be submitted to Dr. Oswald Saturday.

"I realize the registration problem is a part of our growth and we have to gear up for that," the President said.

He added that he could not comment on specific problems in registration and fee payment, but indicated a longer fee payment period without assessment of a penalty would be included in plans for second semester registration.

tion had been a trying experience for everyone and added, "we must, as we grow larger, devise means of handling students in as individual a way as possible."

Dr. Oswald assured the petitioners that steps were being taken to improve the registration process.

"Steps have been taken to extend fee payment deadline to Friday, Sept. 11 without fine," he said. "It has already been decided that in the future the fee collection process will be separated from the registration process," he added.

Dr. Oswald also noted that steps would be included to get the constructive ideas of the students and faculty in a remedy of the registration problem.

"I am also asking the Student Congress president to appoint a student committee to meet and make constructive suggestions, from the students' standpoint, about future registrations," Dr. Oswald said.

Dr. Oswald said a faculty committee would also work with the student committee to work on the matter.

"Before our next registration, there will be a planning session concerning the registration process, to which representatives of the special student committee will be invited to make recommendations for improvement of future registrations."

Conrod and Milan drafted the protest against registration and organized a station to gather signatures.

Conrod said no one asked him to remove the petition stand. "Even some of the professors signed the petition," he said.

Coach: Departure 'Permanent'

Moorman Leaves UK Grid Squad

Maurice Moorman—Kentucky's most outstanding line prospect in years—has left the Wildcat football squad.

Coach Charles Bradshaw today confirmed Moorman's departure, saying, "Our biggest regret is for him in that he could be almost assured of an outstanding collegiate career."

Six other football players listed on the team's roster Tuesday are also known to have left the squad for various reasons.

The six are Bob Duncan, sophomore end; John Porter, sophomore guard; Wesley Simpson, sophomore guard; Gordon Thompson, sophomore quarterback; Bob Ashworth, junior halfback; and Jim Bolling, junior halfback.

Bradshaw said as far as he is concerned Moorman's departure is permanent.

Moorman, a six-foot-four-inch, 246-pound tackle, has been called the finest prospect among

linemen since Lou Michaels. He had been playing on the first team during practice this fall.

Bradshaw said Moorman left for "personal reasons," but he did not elaborate. The Associated Press reported that Moorman's mother said in Louisville they have not decided whether he will return to the University.

At Saint Xavier High School in Louisville Moorman won All-America honors under the tutelage of coach Johnny Meilhaus. He also was twice named to All-State first string teams, leading his team in 1962 to the state AAA title.

Coach Bradshaw said, "We will readjust personnel to absorb his loss and continue in our quest for an outstanding 1964 football season."

Dr. Hartford Heads Community Colleges

Taking higher education to the grass roots level is now the main responsibility of Dr. Ellis Hartford, new dean of the University system of community colleges.

Dr. Hartford, with 34 years of experience in education work, holds an optimistic view of formal education in general and community colleges in particular.

In a recent interview, Dr. Hartford expressed pleasure in seeing the end of an era of educational innocence. This era ended, he said, after World War II when parents of all economic classes began aspiring for higher education for their children.

Now, Dr. Hartford explained, life demands that those who will do the work of the future be

trained beyond the high school level.

The community college plan, as Dr. Hartford sees it, is threefold. It must provide two solid years of education for those who wish to continue, offer a two-year terminal program for those who will become semi-professional workers, and after continuing adult education programs.

"Community colleges promise to meet the unprecedented demands of parents and their children for education beyond high school," Dr. Hartford said.



A group of University students have started a petition in protest of registration procedures. They are pictured at the booth they set up near the

Student Center to obtain signatures for the petition. They have thus far gotten more than 400 names on the petition.

Phone No. Additions

Students who failed to fill in their phone numbers on the long registration cards should report to the Public Relations Office, Room 205 of the Administration Building before Sept. 15 to complete the form.

ID Cards

All students entitled to an ID card who have not had their picture taken as yet must report to Room 213 in the Journalism Building Sept. 12 between 9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Either a paid fee slip or a completed schedule card must be shown in order to have your picture taken.

Students who have already had their photos made may pick them up Monday through Friday in the lobby of Memorial Coliseum.

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UK Students Housed In YMCA Building

The Second Street Branch of the YMCA has been approved by the University to house men students off-campus. This branch now has accommodations for 75 students.

The Second Street Branch of the YMCA has been approved by the University to house men students off-campus. This branch now has accommodations for 75 students.

Located at 535 W. Second St., the Y has 47 double rooms, two triples, and two single rooms. The costs per semester are \$141 for a double room with adjoining bath; \$125 for a double room with a private lavatory; \$105 for a triple room with private lava-

tory. These fees include the use of a linen service.

The Y's facilities include a TV lounge on each floor, tile floors and private lavatories in each room; two large baths on each floor with private showers and tubs; canteen service on the main floor; free parking; individual closets, desks, and dressers in each room.

Through special arrangements with the Dean of Men's Office, freshmen may have their cars on campus if they live at this branch of the YMCA.

A \$10 key and damage deposit is required which will be refunded at the end of the semester of the room is in good condition. Students may occupy their rooms between semesters at no extra cost if they pay for the following semester.

Two counsors from the University will be assigned to each floor of the Y.

The Second Street YMCA is located about a 15-minute walk from the University, is on city bus lines, and is available to all men students registered in the University.

Russian Books On Exhibit

The best Russian books of 1962-63 are on exhibition for the first time in the United States at the University Library.

Included in the UK exhibition are nearly all of the titles on the Soviet Union's list of best book of 1963 and about half of those selected in 1962.

Dr. Lawrence Thompson, UK Library director, commented that Russian books in many respects are inferior to those of the West. This, he said, is largely attributable to the demands of mass production, because Soviet press runs are "fantastically higher" than those of Western publishers.

Dr. Thompson also pointed out that some of the best efforts of Russian typographers and book designers have gone into the production of foreign works such as Shakespeare, Heine, and Robert Burn.

The current UK exhibition also includes books containing photographs of art works found in the Soviet Union, France and the Netherlands.

The exhibition will continue through September.

Hathorn Appointed Humanities Chairman

The University College of Arts and Sciences has appointed Dr. Richard Hathorn chairman of the UK Department of Classics, to additional duties as chairman of humanities.

As chairman of humanities, Dr. Hathorn succeeds Dr. Jacob Adler who recently was appointed chairman of the Department of English, Speech, and Dramatic Arts.



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. . . edited by Frances Wright

Sorority Rush Nears End

Busy sorority members and weary rushees are now reaching the end of the 1964 Formal Fall rush period.

More than 600 University women have expressed an interest in the Greek system by registering for rush, and sorority members were on campus eight days before registration preparing for the onslaught.

"We all crowded into the house and slept on floors and sang, sang," said one upperclasswoman, describing the sororities' preparation sessions.

Last night and tonight rushees attend the second invitational parties, featuring short skits, varied costumes, and more elaborate refreshments. Rushees can attend as many as three parties each night should she receive that many invitations.

"These are the most refreshing parties of all," one freshman rushee commented. "I realize now that each sorority has its share of talented and imaginative girls."

Several rushees agreed that the latest set of parties are the ones they have enjoyed most. "Maybe it's because I'm a little more used to it, or maybe my confidence is boosted since I've come this far, but I'm much more relaxed than at the open houses," a transfer student said.

The open houses began Saturday with six parties on both Saturday and Sunday. Every rushee visited each sorority house accompanied by her rush counselor.

The counselors are carefully selected upperclass sorority women who have been involved in rush both as a rushee and a sorority member. They have no contact with their sorority during rush and live in the dormitories.

Invitations for first round parties were distributed to the women in their rooms by the rush counselors at dawn Monday. "I never thought I could get up early enough to greet my rush counselor, but I was so nervous I was up at 5 a.m.," a new student said. A rushee could attend as many as eight of these parties.

First invitationals, calling for simple school attire, are very similar to the open houses. "I felt like a real pro by the first invitationals, mainly because I could walk into a house and see a few familiar faces and name-tags," a coed said.

This weekend will be a time of decision for both sororities and prospective members as the double selection process draws to an end. Invitations for preference night parties, more formal and solemn than any of the others, will be distributed. Though a rushee may receive as many as six cards, she must limit her choice to three, most likely the three she will list on

her preference card Sunday evening.

Immediately following preference parties, the rushee will sign a card listing in order of preference sororities she is willing to pledge or indicating "no preference." Sororities turn in lists of members it will accept.

Matching is an all day process and is done by the Dean of Women's staff.

The period of judgement and waiting is over Tuesday night when rushees receive their bids at the Student Center and are met by their new sorority sisters. Wednesday morning the campus will be spotted with shiny new pledge pins, backed by colorful ribbons.

"There seem to be many truly fine women out for rush this year, which means each sorority should get a good pledge class. It should be a lift for the whole Greek system," a Panhellenic member said.

Mrs. John Oswald Forsees Progress In UK Centennial

"The Centennial program has great potential for whetting our intellectual appetite and feeling for the arts. I have great faith that there will be a distinct carry over," said Mrs. John Oswald, wife of the University President.

Now firmly entrenched in Kentucky, the Oswalds still refuse to compare the Bluegrass to their California home.

"Each has its own appeal and it makes them impossible to compare," said Nancy Oswald, the President's 16-year-old daughter.

Mrs. Oswald said the greatest meaning of the Centennial would be the establishment of UK as a center for the exchange of ideas.

"The University will be improved by the visits of so many artists and scholars," she said.

She said she is very much impressed with the Student Centennial Committee and their plans. "I am impressed with their thinking, enthusiasms, and ability to make and execute plans," she said.

Mrs. Oswald has already worked with the Centennial Committee in planning the Junior Class reception last spring and plans

to stay in contact with the committee.

"I've had a year to look around and see what's going on and now I am ready to become involved in some of the activities," Mrs. Oswald said.

Also expecting more involvement in the University through the Centennial activities is Nancy Oswald. "With Betsy in college

I'll finally be the oldest daughter, the one who gets to meet everyone," Nancy said.

Mrs. Oswald said shortage of living facilities was the greatest problem her husband would have to face this school year. She chose the 10 month working base for faculty members as his greatest innovation.

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Marines On Campus

A Marine Officer Selection team will be on campus through September 11 interviewing men interested in obtaining a Marine commission after graduation.

The team is particularly interested in men with high academic and physical standards that can qualify for Marine Aviation.

Junior and senior women will also be interviewed for the Marine Woman Officer Candidate Course.

The team, headed by Capt. Bruce M. MacLaren, is located in the Student Center. Additional information concerning Marine programs may be obtained from them there.

Dental Clinic Opens Sept. 1

A dental clinic is scheduled to open Sept. 1 at the University College of Dentistry, Dr. Stephen F. Dachi, chairman of the college's Department of Oral Diagnosis, announced.

Dr. Dachi emphasized that care rendered by students in the college is of the highest quality. Students receive thorough laboratory training in all dental procedures before they treat patients.

Patients accepted for treatment will receive complete dental care at the clinic.

Those interested in being treated at the clinic may call University extension 2849 for an appointment.

Ag Engineer To Study Sanitation

A University extension agricultural engineer will start a study in September on rural sanitation. The 12-month study project, by Kermit C. Mills, will be supported by a \$7,400 predoctoral fellowship grant from the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control of the Public Health Service.

Farmers used to have few if any problems with livestock wastes. The earth where animals grazed was the depository. When barns and feeding lots were cleaned, the wastes were used as fertilizers on croplands.

This is still true on many farms Mills says, but severe problems exist where there are large livestock enterprises and concentrated feeding systems are confined to relatively small areas. Getting rid of huge waste ac-

cumulations often is not simple.

"These problems have become so acute that some operations have been eliminated by court order," Mills said. He pointed out that a number of different systems are being employed to dispose of animal wastes but that most are inefficient, make-shift methods.

Mills said that dumping wastes into streams is one practice that definitely should be halted.

He is particularly interested in noting if a physical breakdown of

animal wastes will enhance bacterial decomposition. For this experimentation, he will use a fine screening process such as might be employed in sand grading.

If reduction of bulk to minute particles speeds up destruction by bacteria, then stockmen and large-scale poultry producers might be afforded processes whereby wastes could be more easily disposed of without violation of sanitation laws, Mills said. He mentioned that some stock farms probably could find ready fertilizer markets for processed wastes.

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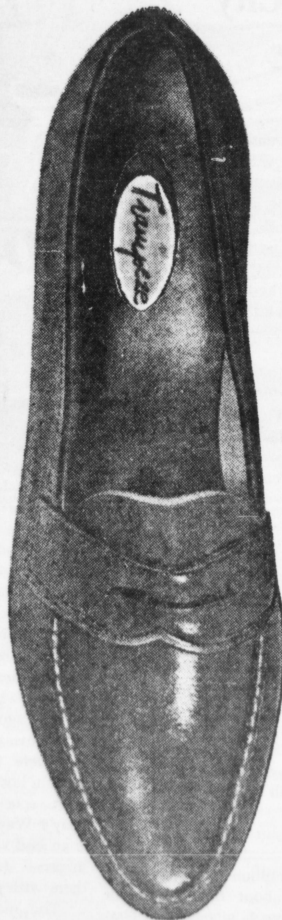
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'Fundamentally' Speaking

It is encouraging to observe that a portion of our student body is demonstrating a kind of intellectual maturity—a concern for the truly serious issues—that has made this country really great.

When matters of grave import arise, so do they.

Let others concern themselves with the bomb, with civil rights, etc. The things that strike a responsive chord with people, which inspire them to statements and acts of protest, are much more basic—much more *fundamental*, you might say.

You can have that other jazz. But you'd better be careful who you make stand in a long line to register. Once every semester—two whole days

each year—these people have had to do this, and they're about fed up with it. Grim mutterings are heard among the discontented petitioners, drawing followers to their banners, which proclaim: "Remember Station Six!"

You remember back when the Faculty voted to take away the holiday after our boys beat Tennessee in football? This was a time for angry young men to take their cause to the people . . . and they did. They went tromping around all over the place, united in singleness of purpose, crusading for a basic principle. Who can forget their stirring battle cry: "We want a holiday!"

It echoes still, a grim reminder to any who would challenge their rights to be treated as adults.

GOP Bolt In Kansas City

At Sea With Goldwater

By RALPH MCGILL

Sen. Goldwater, speaking from a yacht at sea, complained that President Johnson has withdrawn from foreign affairs. The charge was echoed by Vice Presidential nominee Miller. While these accusations were being made the *Kansas City Star*, referred to by Republican conservatives as "Maker of Presidents," was preparing an editorial.

For the first time since 1892, a span of 72 years, the venerable, conservative and highly respected *Star* is supporting the Democratic ticket. If Sen. Goldwater is still not all at sea, he may have read the *Star's* reasoning:

"We are convinced that the cause the world peace would be better served by Mr. Johnson and his foreign policy, with its roots deep in both Democratic and Republican administrations," said the *Star*. "It would be safer to keep Mr. Johnson's finger on the nuclear trigger than to place the awesome responsibility on Sen. Goldwater. We frankly fear the Goldwater philosophy, transformed into presidential policy, might plunge the world deeper into the uncertainty of greater international tensions. We believe that to entrust the peace to a Goldwater administration would be an unnecessary and undesirable gamble for the nation to take. . . ."

The *Star* noted, too, the unbending insistence on Sen. Goldwater's part that he is, in all cases, absolutely right, that he has simple answers to all questions. The fact is that Sen. Goldwater continues to reveal himself as an appallingly uninformed and superficial man. He talks of the Johnson administration as withdrawing from foreign, or international, affairs.

Sen. Goldwater's naive indictment comes at a time when the President is more deeply involved in the inherited problem of Viet Nam than ever before. An American fleet is in and near the Bay of Tonkin with an awesome supply of weapons—including the nuclear. The at-Sea senator apparently does not know that we still have some 400,000 troops in Europe, committed there as a block to Communist aggression, and that they have been there for 20 years. We have nuclear warheads for missiles at various European bases manned by U.S. troops. Our troops have been in Korea for almost two decades. The senator

blantly charges withdrawal at a time when a second U.S. fleet stands off Cyprus and our diplomats, and the President himself, are deeply engaged in trying to work out a solution of that crisis. It is a dilemma that both Greece and Turkey could have solved or quieted long ago but for the independent, Communist-influenced ambitions of President (and Bishop) Makarios.

Yet Sen. Goldwater sees withdrawal. His description of the air strike on the North Viet Nam naval base following a torpedo boat attack on a U.S. destroyer, was that it was an example of "extremism." The Senator continues to reveal his superficiality, radicalism and lack of moderation and information. A New York Republican leader, who reluctantly had agreed to support Goldwater, said privately at the time of the New York State convention to nominate Sen. Kenneth Keating, "The greatest job the Republican National Committee is going to have is to find a way to put Goldwater in a straight-jacket and keep him away from press conferences or questions. He simply can't be left to his own thoughts and words. If he is, we will move toward a real disaster."

The American people are interested in world peace. The thought of perhaps 200 million persons being destroyed in about 60 minutes of nuclear exchange is a matter of concern. A Birch-type rightwing extremist has been quoted as saying, seriously, "Peace will begin when 400 million (Americans and Russians) are dead."

The thought of Sen. Goldwater, as President, distributing nuclear weapons supplies to field commanders to use at their discretion, his woeful lack of knowledge about international affairs and politics, his almost smart-aleck assumption that he does, as the *Star* noted, have all the answers and that he is absolutely right, all add up to decisions such as the *Kansas City Star* has made. There is nothing of moderation in the man and no concept of the values of patience and compromise. Certainly he does not draw Americans together.

The conservative *Star's* conclusion that we cannot afford a dividend country is undisputable.

"You Think There's Any Chance We'll Be Displaced?"



Deformities Plague Football Players

To an outsider—a person who takes no interest in the cult of the pigskin—sports pages are coded messages beginning early in September. The uninitiated and the uninterested alike must share a disgust with the 'footballese' to which many sports writers and many coaches are addicted.

For example, a quick survey of the sports section could give the uninformed the impression that football players are usually deformed—that their bodies suffer gross handicaps.

Our own Coach Bradshaw said not too long ago, in describing his charges, "The boys were a little rubber-legged out there today." (Like sections of garden hose?)

A sportswriter described Austin Peay's Wayne Waff this way: "Waff is an end with good speed and sticky fingers." (Maybe he should cover them with gloves or something.)

The most startling example is a description of Mayfield's Dave Malone. If taken at face value, the description presents a ghastly prospect: "Malone weighs 160 pounds, but it's all heart."

Nor is the infirmity of football players demonstrated only in descriptions by sportswriters and coaches. It also appears in the jargon of the game.

For example, all teams have

"backs." This is perhaps understandable, but backs divided into quarters and halves? Sometimes they are left whole (as in the case of fullback). Even more confusing is an attempt to picture the tail back. What the seat back could be is impossible, it seems, to tell.

Which all goes to prove, in football a deformity by any other name would not function as well.

Letter Policy

The *Kernel* will continue its two standing editorial page features—Letters to the Editor and University Soapbox—this year.

Letters to the Editor must be submitted to the Editor (Room 113, Journalism Building) typed double-spaced or written double-spaced on one side of a plain sheet of paper. No letters will be used unless they are signed and contain the classification, address, and phone number of the signer. Letters should be limited to 200 words and must meet general rules of good taste and judgment. The Editor reserves the right to condense letters without distorting content.

University Soapbox articles must meet the same qualifications as Letters to the Editor but may be as long as 500 words.

The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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Fear Spurs Democratic Campaign

An American Tragedy

The desire for victory experienced by the Democrats in Atlantic City was fortified by an emotion that the party of Jefferson and Jackson rarely has experienced in its 170-odd year history.

That emotion is a deep-down fear. It is not simply fear of defeat in November, although that would be hard to take. In that sense, every party "fears" defeat, with the consequences of the opposition party taking over power, patronage and positions in Washington. Today, however, the fear of Sen. Barry Goldwater moving into the White House and his lieutenants taking over has much more profound dimensions.

To describe the reaction of many Democrats to the prospect of a Goldwater win, Thorn Lord, a well-known New Jersey delegate from Princeton, used the word "terror."

David Lawrence, the former Pennsylvania governor, said he had talked with women delegates from the Midwest who were "frightened" by the thought of a Goldwater victory.

There has been nothing like this at Democratic National Conventions in recent years and rarely has it been seen in the party's history.

Naturally, the Democrats who have gathered at these quadrennial conclaves over the years have always been hungry for victory.

But there was no such talk as one heard at Atlantic City about the opposing candidate.

In 1960, for example, nobody was using words like "terror" and "frightened" when they talked about the possibility of Vice President Nixon's election over John Kennedy. Nor was any such language evoked by the candidacies of Dwight D. Eisenhower,

in the 21 years from the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the great society of Lyndon Johnson.

What worried Democrats see is, essentially, an opposition of almost revolutionary dimensions. In the past, the parties, their candidates, and their leading power-wielders all subscribed to a large common central body of governmental philosophy, regardless of how much the two sides disagreed on specific topics at the edges. A transition of power from one party to the other, then, did not mean a radical shift in the very sinews of governmental operation.

The area of dispute between Democrats and Republicans in foreign policy, in social reforms, in economic doctrine, was essentially more tactical and technical than basic and essential, no matter how loud the campaigners on the stump denounced each other's views.

Many Democrats in Atlantic City sensed that with Sen. Goldwater and the men around him that kind of underlying agreement on basic principles may no longer be the case.

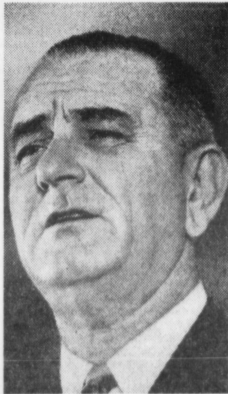
It should be said that New Jersey delegates Lord and Gov. Lawrence are not losing sleep over the campaign. They are confident that President Johnson will carry their states in November and enough other states to give him a full, four-year term.

However, they are doing nothing to discourage worry among the Democrats who poured out of Atlantic City back into the grass roots areas of the nation. They realize that fear can be a great incentive to hard work in the campaign ahead.

The followers of Sen. Goldwater—"the millions and millions of disgruntled Americans"—are also beset by fears; fear of Communism and Communists at home and abroad, fear of a tyrannical Federal government and a welfare state, and fear of a number of other things.



The Washington Post's Pulitzer-prize winning cartoonist, Herb Block, comments in drawing on Sen. Goldwater's capture of the GOP.



PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Thomas E. Dewey, Wendell Wilkie, or Alf Landon.

What scares the Democrats in the case of Sen. Goldwater—many of them at least—is not that he calls himself a conservative; a lot of Democrats are conservatives too.

They are afraid of the Arizona for the same reasons that were voiced by reputable Republicans before the Grand Old Party chose him as the presidential nominee in San Francisco last month.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania, among other Republican liberals, put their fears on the record while the

Democrats looked on in front of home television sets.

These Republicans said that Sen. Goldwater lacked prudence, that he was "trigger-happy," and that, as Gov. Scranton put it, was "alien" to the traditions of the party.

The Democrats do not think these charges have been invalidated by the Unity Movement in the God. They don't think Sen. Goldwater has been changed by the gathering at Hersey, or by the various explanations of what he meant by his statement on extremism and moderation in San Francisco.

Like the Republicans who still refuse to accept Sen. Goldwater,

the Democrats fear what they regard as a reckless streak in him. They worry about his views on the use of nuclear weapons; on breaking off diplomatic relations with Red China and the Soviet Union.

They wonder about a Republican presidential nominee who looks like a winner in Mississippi, who is being backed in Georgia by racists like Marvin Griffin and Roy Harris, and who has had to repudiate the endorsement of a Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Democrats suspect, too, that Sen. Goldwater would like to weaken or do away with reforms put on the statute books



SENATOR GOLDWATER

Party Platforms Offer 'Clear Choice'

The Democratic platform hammered together in Atlantic City, proved this will be a year of a "clear choice"—at least as far as major platform planks are concerned.

The Republican platform's opening statement accuses the Democrats of four years of inept administration while the Democrats lay claim to four years of unremitting peace, prosperity, and general progress. These basic differences might be considered "politics as usual" but the differences only begin there.

Significant are the differences on prosperity, which the Democrats insist will be one of the big issues of the campaign.

The Democrats say that in January, 1961, the nation was at the bottom of its fourth postwar slump. Today, the Democrats say, "we are in the midst of the longest peacetime expansion in our history."

But the Republican platform challenges this, saying that the Democrats failed to reduce unemployment to four percent, allowing a "disheartening increase in long-term and youth unemployment," and failed to honor the

pledges for a rapidly growing economy for all people.

Another major argument concerns the "fiscal responsibility" theme. President Johnson has been trying to capture this one from the Republicans. Under this heading the Democratic platform states that \$2.5 billion in the last fiscal year was saved by efficiency and good management.

The Republican platform, conversely, accuses the Democratic administration of misleading the people "by manipulating budget figures and using bookkeeping devices to make expenditures seem smaller than they actually are."

By Sunday night before the Democratic convention, the platform committee had hammered out a civil rights plank that pledges "fair and effective enforcement of the Civil Rights Law" though it does not urge additional legislation.

The Republicans urge "improvements of civil rights statutes adequate to the changing needs of our times..." Republican liberals had argued for a stronger plank.

The Democratic platform decries political extremism—mentioning names—the Republican platform does not.

State legislative reapportionment and school prayer are not dealt with in the Democratic platform. On the latter the Republicans urge a constitution amendment to permit voluntary religious observance in public places, provided that no government body prescribed the service and no one was coerced.

In the foreign policy area, the Democratic platform recounts the firm response of the United States under President Kennedy to the Cuban missile buildup and to Russian threats over Berlin.

Simultaneously, it adds, the United States has sought to break the East-West deadlock on arms control, and the nuclear test ban treaty was achieved, plus a cutback in nuclear materials production by both Moscow and Washington.

In contrast to any such efforts toward accommodation, the Republican platform flatly states: "We reject the notion that Communism has abandoned its goal of world domination... the administration has sought accommodation with Communism without adequate safeguards and compensation gains for freedom... Republicans will labor tirelessly with free men everywhere for the defeat of communism and victory for freedom."

Johnson Is Veteran Politician

By KENNETH GREEN
Special Reports Editor

John F. Kennedy's death brought into the White House an able statesman and a veteran politician, Lyndon B. Johnson.

He first came to Washington in 1937 as a representative from Texas. In that campaign he backed Roosevelt's social legislation and his controversial "court packing" plan.

In 1941 he had his first taste of defeat when he lost a special primary election for a Senate seat to W. Lee O'Daniel. When O'Daniel retired in 1948, Johnson beat former Governor Coke Stevenson by only 87 votes in the Democratic primary. He went on to swamp his Republican opponent in the November election.

In 1951 he was elected Democratic whip in the Senate, and during the Eisenhower Administration he served as Majority Leader. Throughout his Senate career Johnson was credited with an almost uncanny power over his colleagues.

He was known as a master salesman, a friendly persuader, a tough arm-twister, and an expert parliamentarian. His legislative skill is considered a key factor in the passage of the 1957 and 1960 civil rights bills.

Johnson may have held much power in the Senate, but his leadership was not unchallenged. Critics accused him of abandoning Democratic principles, of siding with the Republicans, and of hurting the Democratic chances in 1960.

His critics were liberal Democratic senators and the Demo-



PRESIDENT JOHNSON DURING UNSCHEDULED STOP AT KENNEDY GRAVE

cratic Advisory Council, led by Senators William Proxmire, Paul H. Douglas, Joseph S. Clark, Wayne Morse, Pat McNamara, and Albert Gore. The liberals also attacked the late Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, who was for years Johnson's close friend and mentor.

Johnson's years in the Senate and the vice presidency have earned him the elastic adjective, "moderate."

Thirty years in Washington

prepared him for the presidency, except for one vulnerable point—foreign affairs.

To get some elementary experience, Vice President Johnson visited all the Common Market countries, all the Scandinavian countries, Turkey, Greece, Iran,

India, Pakistan, the Philippines, and South Vietnam. The only African nation he visited was Senegal.

In the early days of the Kennedy Administration, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield

sought out LBJ to preside over the Senate's Democratic caucus. However, Johnson's old liberal foes were against the idea. Although they were outvoted 45 to 18, the Vice President was restrained from playing a large role in the Senate for fear of splitting the party there.

He was, however, instrumental in securing passage of the Kennedy-backed proposal to expand the House Rules Committee in 1961, thus loosening the conservative grip on it.

In the Vice President's capacity as President of the Senate, LBJ sent an administration measure outlawing arbitrary literacy tests in voting requirements to the Judiciary Committee, which is almost equivalent to burying it.

In another ruling he refused to cut off debate on a liberal attempt to modify the Senate's cloture rule. Under this rule a filibuster can be stopped of two-thirds of the senators vote to end it. Johnson's ruling resulted in the liberal effort's being talked to death.

LBJ has sided with civil rights often. Perhaps his most monumental effort in that field is the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Law. He succeeded in securing passage of that bill, which was originally the handiwork of the late John F. Kennedy.

Lyndon Johnson has been President of the United States for too short a time to determine how he will rate in history.

But his chances are good. The death of President Kennedy still influences many voters toward LBJ, as well as though who dislike him, but dislike Goldwater even more.

1960 Campaign Was Close Race

The 1960 presidential campaign was highlighted by debates between the two nominees, Democrat John F. Kennedy and Republican Richard M. Nixon.

The television debates reached millions of Americans and was undoubtedly a key factor in Kennedy's close win.

Kennedy's running mate, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, is the only candidate this year who was a major figure in the 1960 campaign.

During the course of that campaign Kennedy and Nixon and their running mates flew tens of thousands of miles, vis-

Johnson was of the Democratic nomination in 1964.

The Democrats in 1960, however, had a choice of nominees. The candidates included two-time nominee Adlai Stevenson, and Senators Lyndon B. Johnson, Hubert H. Humphrey, Stuart Symington, and John F. Kennedy.

By the time the first ballot got under way it was clear that a Kennedy bandwagon had developed. The nomination required 761 votes; Kennedy polled 806. The next day Johnson agreed to run with Kennedy.

In the election Kennedy received 34,221,349 popular votes, edging slightly over Nixon's 34,108,647 votes. Kennedy carried 23 states and won 303 electoral votes. Nixon carried 26 states and won 219 electoral votes.



JOHN F. KENNEDY

ited scores of cities, and spoke millions of words.

Factors in Kennedy's victory were his youthful appearance on television, his facing the religious issue squarely, and a traditional change for a year in administrations after eight years with the Republicans.

The 1960 Democratic National Convention was the more interesting of the two. Nixon was almost as assured of the GOP nomination in 1960 as Goldwater was of the GOP nomination and



RICHARD M. NIXON



President Johnson signs the federal pay raise bill entailing \$558 million

Candidates View Issues Differently

President Lyndon B. Johnson and Sen. Barry M. Goldwater will fight it out on a number of issues during the upcoming campaign for the presidency.

They sharply differ on their civil rights stands. The President contends that states' rights are "an obligation," and that "until education is blind to color, until employment is unaware of race, emancipation will be a fact." He supported the civil rights bill in its trek through Congress.

Sen. Goldwater has generally taken a states' rights approach to racial problems. He claims the recent civil rights bill, which he voted against, is "unworkable, unconstitutional, and a violation of the property rights."

Both men agree in a general way that Cuba should be sealed off from the rest of the Americas. Goldwater even goes so far as to say that it should be isolated to prevent outside support and export of subversion. He has generally taken a more militant stand on the issue than Johnson

has.

Johnson holds fast to his "war on poverty" stand, claiming that the best way to fight is through a food-stamp program; work, retraining, and basic educational projects; medicare; and development of resources, especially the human resources, the "most precious asset."

Goldwater maintains the traditional Republican stand that free enterprise is the key to prosperity. He proposes that the government end its restraints on free trade by cutting governmental expenditures, cutting taxes, and encouraging initiative. This was almost exactly the position that Herbert Hoover took in 1928 and 1932.

The President sees foreign aid as a means of benefitting the world community and therefore the whole of humanity. He con-

'Frisco Scene Of Three Conventions

San Francisco has hosted three national political conventions. The first was in 1920 when the Democrats nominated James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Republicans have held the other two there. In 1956 they nominated Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon. In July of this year they nominated Barry M. Goldwater and William E. Miller.

Chicago, with 23, is queen of the convention cities. Philadelphia has hosted seven and St. Louis five. Three have been held in Baltimore and in Cincinnati; two in Cleveland, Kansas City, and New York; and one in Charlestown, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, and Minneapolis.



tends that fighting poverty in 100 nations or more will prevent violent revolutions in the future.

Goldwater has taken a more short-range view of the issue. He holds that foreign aid should be used only as a weapon against communism by driving the wedge of Western prosperity into the areas under communist influence.

In the field of education, the two men stand on opposite poles. Goldwater vigorously proclaims that federal aid to education would lead to federal control of education, while Johnson just as vigorously denies it.

Johnson says that the United States is far more powerful than any other nation in the world, while Goldwater charges that the administration has "deliberately misled" the people on defense strength.

Goldwater Stumbled Into Politics

By LINDA MILLS

Barry Goldwater's early political career, as much of his life, was highlighted by lonesomeness and emphasis on individualism.

"I think a guy running for office who says exactly what he really thinks would astonish a hell of a lot of people around the country," Goldwater told a colleague, editor Robert Creighton, outlining the bluntness and honesty that was to characterize each of his campaigns.

An Arizona merchant, Goldwater stumbled into politics unexpectedly. He was an avid part-time historian of the Southwestern region, and it was probably his talks on the PTA-Rotary-Kiwanis circuits which first put his name before the public.

His first public office was that of a city councilman in Phoenix in 1948. He ran on a reform ticket. Declining to run at first and fleeing at the last minute, Goldwater wrote his brothers concerning his new found political life:

"It ain't for life and it might be fun." But politics were hardly to be a transitory thing in the life of Barry Goldwater, who popped into the Senate in 1952 and captured a presidential nomination in 1964, less than 20 years after holding his first office.

Barry Goldwater came from a Polish Jewish family who came to America in the 1850's to establish a successful dry goods business on the West Coast. Mike Goldwater, the founder of the



Goldwater sought more delegate strength before Republican National Convention opened in San Francisco in July.

American clan and Barry's grandfather, opened his first store in Sonora, Cal., in 1854. Mike was a blustery, rowdy sort of man who loved a healthy brawl and "drink gin like water."

Barry's father, Baron, was a quiet, fastidious man opposite from Mike. Baron married Josephine Williams, a nurse who came west for health reasons and whom he met in his store. They were married New Year's Day 1907. The first son, Barry, arrived exactly two years later and was

followed by Bob and Carolyn.

Somewhat of a spoiled child, young Barry was fascinated by mechanical gadgets and received each new device from his father. He was the first person on the block to own a radio set when he was age 12.

He was a prankster, interrupting church services with a homemade cannon blasting outside during the service and sending live mice to stenographers in his father's store.

"I don't think he ever read a book while in school, but he never missed an issue of Popular Mechanics," his sister Carolyn recalled.

"He was never a terribly good student, because his heart was not in it," Mrs. Mabel Latham, his sixth grade teacher recalled. Concerned about his poor academic showing, his parents sent Barry to the Staunton Military Academy in Virginia where he won the medal for the best all around student while barely making suitable grades. His college career ended after one year at the University of Arizona in Tuscon in 1925, but he continued his education through personal study of Arizona history.

Though some of the family is still Jewish, Barry was raised in the Episcopal faith of his mother.

The political career began after several years as head of the Goldwater chain of stores in Phoenix, Prescott, and Scottsdale and after active military duty in World War II.

The mechanically-inclined Goldwater was fascinated by aviation and received his pilot's license at an early age. During World War II he served first as an instructor at Luke Air Field and a lecturer at the Yuma Aviation School. He was involved in the only ferry flight of single engine P-47 planes.

Later he was assigned to the European Theater, where he flew supply routes over the "Hump" between India and China. Returning to the United States in August, 1944, he held the rank of lieutenant colonel. Now he is a major general in the Air Force Reserve.

Before the war, he had married the former Peggy Johnson, whom he met in his store, on Sept. 22, 1934. They have four children, Barry Jr., Mike, Joanne Goldwater Ross, and Peggy Goldwater Holt.

Politics began to dominate his life as he was elected and re-elected to the Phoenix council

and served as vice-mayor. In 1950 he managed the campaign of Republican Gov. Howard Pyle. In 1952 Goldwater decided to run himself against Democratic Sen. Ernest W. McFarland, then the Majority Leader of the Senate.

The combination of overconfidence of McFarland and a fierce

campaign by Goldwater, including a number of original campaign devices, led to a 6,725-vote Goldwater victory.

During the senatorial campaign, Goldwater hit taxes and the Korean War, and outlined his conservative tendencies to the public. Never a great legislator, he frequently stood with the minority in opposing federal controls of any sort and rarely introduced legislation himself.

He was the lone opposing vote-caster to the Kennedy-Erwin Bill (introduced by Sen. John F. Kennedy), favoring a stronger measure. Eisenhower favored Goldwater, leading to a House rejection of a similar bill and the adoption of the stronger Landrum-Giffin Bill. Goldwater voted in favor of the new bill, which passed by a 95-2 margin in the Senate.

Goldwater was regarded by his Senate colleagues as a personable young man (he was 44 when first elected) if not a leader in legislation.

Not particularly enthusiastic about running for president, Goldwater was persuaded by friends to let his name be put in nomination before the 1960 Republican Convention. His withdrawal later allowed him to make a speech on the Convention floor.

The first step to a Goldwater nomination in 1964 had been taken.

Scranton, Rockefeller Made Nomination Bids

An eleventh-hour bid for the GOP presidential nomination by Pennsylvania Governor William Scranton provided practically the only interest in the 1964 Republican National Convention in San Francisco.

Scranton started campaigning in the nomination race after New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller began to fall behind gaining Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater.

Before the race became heated, there was much speculation as to whether or not Scranton would seek the nomination. There was, of course, little doubt as to Goldwater's or Rockefeller's candidacy.

Scranton was listed along with Michigan Gov. George Romney as a dark horse possibility.

The Pennsylvania governor had much appeal to the moderate and

alienated from him most of the liberal and moderate members of the party.

Scranton, then, emerged as the most acceptable standard bearer, but he emerged too late—Goldwater had too much delegate strength to overcome.

In fact, the Goldwater forces held enough delegate strength to easily roll to a first ballot victory in capturing the GOP presidential nomination for the Arizona senator.

There was an air of excitement—not only for those who watched the proceedings at the Cow Palace, but also for those who viewed the convention on their television sets in their own homes—as the delegations called off their votes and their choices.

In a few short minutes it was all over. Goldwater was victorious with 883 delegate votes, 218 more than he needed to get the nomination.

Scranton stood in the second place with 214 votes, and Rockefeller received 114 votes.

When it was clear that Scranton's desperate effort to wrest the nomination from Sen. Goldwater had failed, the Pennsylvania governor appeared at the convention hall.

With a true politician's composure, he recalled that exactly four years before another Republican had tried to steal the nomination from Vice President Richard M. Nixon. That man was, of course, Barry Goldwater. Scranton then called for a shift in the battlegrounds, from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party, making a plea for party unity.



WILLIAM SCRANTON

liberal wings of the Republican Party, much more so than either Rockefeller or Goldwater.

Rockefeller's divorce and remarriage prior to the campaign did little to endear him to the party leaders who shied away from him because of this reason.

And Goldwater's conservative political philosophy and his image as America's leading conservative

Will Rogers' Opinion

After viewing a few political spectacles known as national nominating conventions, Will Rogers said, "As bad as we are and as funny as we do things, we are better off than the other countries, so bring on more convention."

As the earth rotates, its crust ebbs and heaves to the pull of the moon and sun.



EISENHOWER AND GOLDWATER CONFER

Goldwater Faces Civil Rights

The Congressional voting record of Sen. Barry Goldwater in the area of civil rights has consisted of votes in favor of four measures, against three measures, against three measures, and failure to vote, but announced for, one measure.

A breakdown of the measures and Sen. Goldwater's stand is as follows:

1957-Eliminate section of civil rights bill authorizing the Attorney General to institute civil action for preventive relief in civil rights cases under the 14th amendment passed 52-38. Sen. Goldwater voted for this bill.

1959-Extend life of Civil Rights Commission for two years and appropriate \$500,000 to it passed 71-18. Announced for by Goldwater but did not vote.

1960-Motion to limit debate by invoking cloture on the civil rights filibuster (two-thirds majority required), rejected 42-53. Goldwater voted against this measure.

1961-Prohibit withholding of school aid because of racial segregation in the schools. (Rejected 25-70). Goldwater voted for this bill.

1962-Kill plan to ban poll tax by statute instead of by Constitutional amendment. Agreed to 59-34. Goldwater voted for measure.

1962-Confirm nomination of Thurwood Marshall as judge of second Court of Appeals. Confirmed 54-16. Goldwater voted yes.

1964-Motion to limit debate by invoking cloture on the civil rights filibuster (two-thirds majority required). Adopted 71-29. Goldwater voted no.

1964-Passage of civil rights bill (H. R. 7152, amended) extending the powers of the federal government to ban discrimination in public accommodations, housing, employment, and other fields. Passed 73-27. Goldwater voted against.

Lyndon B. Johnson Is Congressman

Evidently Lyndon B. Johnson doesn't consider himself a leader. He once commented, "I am a man of Congress. I don't think I have the disposition, the training, or the temperament for the presidency."

'Veep' Nominees Gain Importance

Democrats Have Liberal Nominee In Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey

GOP's Miller 'Drives LBJ Nuts'

In early August, when President Lyndon Johnson declared his cabinet members ineligible for the vice presidential nomination, a new name was rumored as a possible front runner.

Hubert Horatio Humphrey, 53-year-old liberal democratic Senator from Minnesota and present Senate Majority Whip received the tap by acclamation of the

an uncompromising stand against discrimination, even though President Truman favored a more moderate stand.

As a result of his determination several of the Southern delegations walked out of the Philadelphia convention and formed their own States' Rights Party. This "Dixiecrat" walkout sparked the Southern opposition that

powerful spokesman for federal aid to education, civil rights legislation, medicare, and urban renewal. He believes in a "strong paternal Federal Government that, through more laws and spending, will hopefully reshape society to the benefit of 'the little man.'"

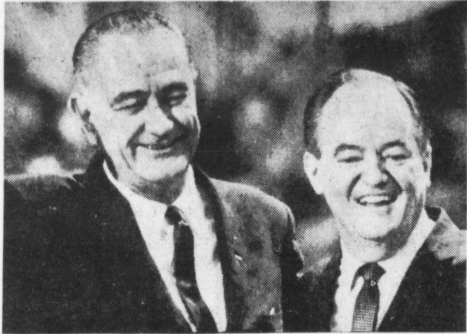
Humphrey appeals strongly to union leaders, Negroes, and liberal groups whose votes the Democrats cannot afford to lose if they are to win in 1964.

In 1956 he attended the convention hoping to be tapped as the vice presidential nominee. He lost to Estes Kefauver. During 1956-57 he served as a United States delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

As aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960, Humphrey withdrew after being defeated by John F. Kennedy in the West Virginia primary. The following year, Senate Democrats elected him Majority Whip, a position which has helped him achieve and maintain prominence as a strong liberal democrat; and it is this image that has won him the nomination.

Humphrey attended the University of Minnesota, but his first two efforts were short lived due to the strain of the depression. His third attempt, in 1937, the year following his marriage to Muriel Buck, resulted in a magna cum laude degree and Phi Beta Kappa honors. A political science major he received his M.A. from Louisiana State University.

The Humphreys have four children: three boys and a girl.



Victorious Democratic candidates, President Lyndon B. Johnson and vice presidential nominee Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey wave to delegates at the Democratic National Convention after their nomination.

1964 convention delegates in Atlantic City last week.

Humphrey's political aspirations began with a bid for the Minneapolis mayoralty in 1943. He was defeated in the primary, but two years later won his second attempt at this office by the greatest plurality on record in that city.

During his two terms as Minneapolis mayor and racial discrimination in his city.

In 1948 he attracted national attention as an up-coming politician by his successful fight for a strong civil rights plank in the party platform. He held out for

plagued Humphrey in his attempt for the Presidential nomination in 1960.

Later that year he won the Minnesota seat held by Joseph H. Ball and became the first Democrat from that state ever elected to the United States Senate.

In the ensuing years he has become a prime mover and

Vice Presidency Is Important Job

The vice presidency of the United States is becoming increasingly an important job.

The assassination of John F. Kennedy impressed this fact upon the minds of many millions not only here in the United States but also around the world.

In a brief moment last November the life of one man was snuffed out and the life of another was radically changed. That moment brought to the White House Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson as the 36th President of the United States.

Vice presidents traditionally have been chosen for what they would add to the ticket, rather than for their abilities.

Since Nov. 22, much consideration has been given as to who would run in the second spot on both tickets. And much more importance has been given to the abilities the man would need as the President of the United States.

The Republicans chose a New York congressman, William E. Miller. He shares the same conservative political views as GOP

presidential nominee Barry Goldwater does. He is a go-getter and an old fighter from way back.

The Democrats have chosen Minnesota Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. Humphrey is a liberal, a successful politician, and wields great power in the Senate.

Eight vice presidents have been elevated to the nation's highest office through the deaths of presidents of the United States.

The first was John Tyler, who came in when William Henry Harrison died in 1841, only one month after his inauguration.

The second was Millard Fillmore, who moved in after Zachary Taylor's death in 1850.

The third vice president to inherit the presidency was Andrew Johnson. The death of President Abraham Lincoln at the hands of John Wilkes Booth in 1865 also made Johnson the first vice president to ascend to the presidency through an assassination.

Chester A. Arthur was the fourth. He took over after James A. Garfield's assassination in 1881.

William McKinley's death in 1901 brought to power "that damn cowboy," Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt was the first vice president to succeed to the presidency and win a second term for himself.

The next on the list of eight vice presidents was Calvin Coolidge, who came in after Warren G. Harding's death in 1923.

Harry S. Truman became the seventh in 1945 following the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Lyndon B. Johnson completed the list of vice presidents when he succeeded President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

As his running mate, GOP nominee Barry Goldwater chose William E. Miller because "he drives Johnson nuts."

Miller, a six-term congressman representing an upstate New York district, served as chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Miller's main assets are his Roman Catholic backgrounds and his sharp tongue. Goldwater, in choosing Miller, not only attracts votes from those who vote on the religious issue, but also hopes to trap President Johnson into choosing a Catholic as his running mate.

This would possibly alienate Southern voters who are undecided on the candidates, and draw votes for the Goldwater-Miller ticket strictly on an issues basis.

One Republican leader said of the GOP vice presidential nominee, "If he was as sharp as a

until 1941, when he enlisted in the Army. In 1945 he went through the officers' candidate school of the Judge Advocate General's office and was assigned as a deputy prosecutor in the Nurnberg war-criminals trials.

He returned to the United States in 1946, and two years later Gov. Thomas E. Dewey appointed him a district attorney. He was elected to the office later in the year.

Miller first went to Washington as a freshman congressman in 1950. He has not distinguished himself in Congress. Like Sen. Goldwater, he cannot point to a single piece of legislation which bears his name.

In 1960 he became national GOP chairman with the assistance of Rep. Charles Halleck, House Republican leader.

Sen. Goldwater gets along well with Rep. Miller. Perhaps what the Senator likes most about Miller, aside from his conservative political philosophy, is Miller's energy.

Not too long ago, the vice presidential nominee took a healthy swing at President Johnson.

"There are," he said, "only two businesses that are better off since Johnson moved into the White House. That's the seat-belt business in Texas and the white-paint business in Washington."

In case anyone missed the point, he alluded to LBJ's fast driving in Texas and the investigation of the business affairs of Bobby Baker, a former Senate majority secretary whose rise to wealth began during Johnson's service as Senate majority leader.

"I have no misconceptions about my role," he told the cheering delegates at the Republican National Convention in San Francisco in July.

"I know that any of these party leaders is fitted far better than I to wage the great struggle ahead. But I here pledge that I shall devote my heart and hands, my energy, my abilities, and my energy and enthusiasm to this greatest challenge of my lifetime."



WILLIAM E. MILLER

legislator as he is with his tongue, he would be one of the best men the Congress has ever had."

Nominee Miller is a short, elegantly dressed lawyer from Lockport, N. Y., where he was born in 1914. His father was a janitor and his mother was a saleswoman in a department store.

Miller himself worked his way through Notre Dame in 1935, and earned a law degree three years later at Albany's Union University law school.

He practiced law in Lockport



HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Congressman Propose To Abolish Vice Presidency

In 1947 Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) introduced in the House a bill to provide a Constitutional amendment to abolish the office of the vice president of the United States.

The Congressman proposed that in the event of the death of a President, resignation, or removal from office, the Secretary of State should act as the chief executive until a new President could be elected.

Rep. Celler claimed that our vice presidents are chosen "not for innate ability, probity or perception, not for past performances or experiences," but for whatever circumstances best promoted the election of the nominee for the presidency of the United States.

Throttlebottom Was Well-Known 'Vice President'

The fact that so many of the vice presidents of the United States have been relatively obscure and unknown prompted George S. Kaufman and George Gershwin in 1931 to satirize the office in their Pulitzer prize-winning musical comedy, "Of Thee I Sing."

As a result, their classic creation—Alexander Throttlebottom—became better known to the American public than some of our actual vice presidents.



GOP presidential nominee Barry Goldwater and vice presidential nominee William Miller smile together as they plan their campaign against the Democrats.

Monroe Still Holds Record

James Monroe holds the record for political success in a presidential election. When he ran for reelection to a second term in 1820 he received 231 out of 232

electoral votes cast.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is second. He almost broke Monroe's record when he captured 523 electoral votes to Alfred M. Landon's 8 in 1936.

UK Personalities

Horticulturalists Present Technical Paper Series

Dr. H. C. Mohr and Dr. James D. Kelley of the University Department of Horticulture presented technical papers at the convention of the American Society for Horticultural Science in Boulder, Col. Dr. Earl H. New, UK extension specialist in horticulture also attended.

Five members of the Department of Plant Pathology attended the American Phytopathological Society convention at Purdue University recently. UK representatives attending were Dr. Richard Chapman, Dr. Stephen Diachun, Dr. Raymond Hampton, Dr. Richard Reinert, and professor Lawrence Henson.

Dr. A. Lee Coleman, chairman of the Department of Sociology and Rural Sociology, was installed as president of the Rural Sociology, was installed as president of the Rural Sociological Society at the organization's annual meeting held recently at McDonald College, Montreal. Research papers were also presented by UK sociologists Dr. J. M. Mangalam, Narsi B. Patel, Dr. Willis A. Sutton Jr., Dr. James

S. Brown, Dr. Harry K. Schwarzweller, and John Seggar.

Dr. Howard K. Beers, distinguished professor of rural sociology, presented a paper during a joint session of the Rural Sociological Society and the American Sociological Society.

Dr. Willis A. Sutton presented a research paper during the meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems held in Montreal.

Dr. John H. Bondurant, professor of agricultural economics, received a \$2,491 grant from the Agricultural Development Council, New York City, to study tobacco farms in Taiwan, an island possession of Nationalist China.

Dr. Bondurant will return to the campus in early November after supervising a research project designed to determine production requirements, costs, and returns on typical tobacco farms to compare practices used by Chinese farmers with those used in the United States.

Dr. Earl Kauffman, director of the Council on Aging at the University, has been named a member of the staff of abstractors for Excerpta Medical Foundation. Located in Amsterdam, the foundation is a non-profit international organization activated in 1946 to abstract the medical literature of the world.

Dr. Silvio O. Navarro, director of the UK Computing Center, was one of 12 persons chosen in

August by the School Mathematics Study Group at Stanford University for a special assignment. The team prepared a study guide on computing for high school teachers, outlining a textbook and laboratory manual on computing at the 12th grade level.

Dr. James W. Archdeacon, professor of physiology and biophysics at the UK Medical Center, received a Fulbright lectureship at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur. Dr. Archdeacon will lecture at the University of Malaya's medical center until June.

Dr. Paul Satz, who received his Ph.D. degree in psychology from UK last spring, won honorable mention in the Creative Talents Awards Program sponsored by the American Institute for Research. Dr. Satz's award was one of three given in the category of development, counseling, and mental health from doctoral dissertations submitted from universities through the nation. Dr. Satz is assistant professor in the Department of Clinical Psychology at the University of Florida Medical Center.

Dr. Andrew J. Hiatt, UK assistant professor of agronomy, has been awarded a one-year postdoctoral research associateship by the National Academy of Science.

His study of cell action in the absorption of ions by plant roots will be conducted at the Mineral Nutrition Pioneering Research Laboratory at Beltsville, Md.

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The University of Kentucky is believed to have the best dressed coeds on any campus.

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If you're new to the University and to Lexington—put the SPORTSWEAR MART on your list of 'sights to see.' The store hours are 9-9 every day.



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'Paultalk' Boosts Enjoyment Of 'P, P&M In Concert' Album

By LIZ WARD

(EDITOR'S NOTE: All albums reviewed in the Kernel are provided by Kennedy's Bookstore).

There is one ingredient that makes "Peter, Paul and Mary In Concert" more spectacular than their three previous albums; namely Paul's own peculiar, fantastically witty brand of humor.

Those who saw P, P and M at the Coliseum last spring will find many happy recollections of this humor in the section of the album entitled "Paultalk," but if you weren't present at the concert some of the sound effects of which Paul is capable may leave you a bit unbelieving that the sounds really emanate from a human being.

Paul is the best car... motor around. The section on "The Kid," a tall tale about about a hotrod driver who doesn't race, also proves that Paul operates well in all gears. It also proves that Paul works equally well with tight and loose bands.

Aside from Paul's abilities as a comedian, the album consists of some new songs which seem somehow more vital possibly because they were performed in concert, and some songs from other albums, done with equal aliveness.

The biggest moment on the album is the performance of Bob Dylan's "The Times They Are A'Changin'." Dylan is a great writer in the folk idiom as well as a most fascinating personality, but Peter, Paul and Mary definitely sing better. While being very musical, they still manage to maintain the power and restlessness characteristic of many of Dylan's compositions.

A song entitled "One Kind Favor" is actually the old favorite of folk song enthusiasts, "See that My Grave is Kept Clean."

Beatles' Album Really Is Not 'Something New'

By LIZ WARD
Kernel News Editor

The Beatles are nothing new. Much to the surprise of many, they have endured in popularity for sometime.

Their latest album, "Something New," is not really anything new. It has the same beat, the same sound, and the same McCartney-Lennon type songs.

The one refreshing sound on the album is "Things We Said Today." In the first place, it is in a minor key which is daring for the Beatles or any rock'n' roll group. Also, it changes keys which adds to its daring.

Another unusual feature on the album is the recording of "I Want To Hold Your Hand" sung in German and entitled "Komm, Gib Mir Deine Hand."

The album also includes several songs from the Beatles' movie "A Hard Day's Night." So, if you don't want to buy two Beatle albums this one will do just as well unless you happen to like "I Should Have Known Better."

"When I Get Home," one of several McCartney-Lennon offerings on the album, has an interesting musical usage wherein less sounds are actually played than are heard. Dominant sounds in the prescribed chord are left out but the others are voiced in such a way as to make them seem to be there to the listener. This sort of thing is not usually employed by rock'n' roll singers and maybe the Beatles didn't mean to but its there and its interesting.

The only thing to say about "Something New" is that it isn't but if you like the Beatles its probably the best of the same old thing so far.

Peter, Paul and Mary apply their own brand of harmony to this song as it comes out with a new, more melodically satisfying sound than is usual for this number.

The only word for Mary's performance of "There Is a Ship" is "moving." Mary's voice has a quality of quiet understanding that conveys both pain and beauty without losing the quality of elegance which best describes both Mary's looks and her singing.

Peter, Paul and Mary turn rock'nroll, satire variety, on "Blue." The effectiveness of this number loses a little in recording if you have ever seen them per-

form it in person. This is because of their humorous rock'n'roll type gyrations. But the song comes off surprisingly well on the recording.

Some of the old P, P and M songs included on the album (a two-record set) are "Puff," "Blowin' in the Wind," "500 Miles," and "If I Had My Way," as well as the first big hit, "If I Had A Hammer."

It was said of Peter, Paul and Mary, on a review of another album, that if you only have their recordings, you miss one big thing; their great combination of showmanship and humor. We who only have records have finally been agorded this ingredient.



Peter, Paul, and Mary, in their latest album, "In Concert," have added a special brand of humor and vitality to their already famous singing style. Paul, a one-time stand-up comedian, adds his sound effects and monologues to the album in an entirely entertaining fashion. The album is very reminiscent of the appearance of Peter, Paul, and Mary in Memorial Coliseum last spring.

Part-Time Employment

Applications are available for on and off-campus jobs at the Student Part-Time Employment Service, Room 4, Frazee Hall.

Students who wish placement during the first semester should apply immediately. Students wishing employment during the Spring semester should apply after September 21.

Office hours for the employment service are Monday through Friday from 8:15 a.m. to 12:00 and from 1:00 to 5:00.

\$97,116 Awarded For Research

The University College of Education has been awarded a \$97,116 federal research grant to conduct a study aimed at developing improved procedures for in-service education for Eastern Kentucky school administrators.

About 60 school administrators in four Eastern Kentucky counties will participate in the 14-month study.

The Collegiate Clothes Line



by
Chuck
Jacks

CLOTHES FOR THE COLLEGE MAN

"Curtain up, light the lights," the big Fall Show of men's wear is now on stage. This may be the best performance you will see for some time in the men's big all new Fashion World for fall and winter 64-65.

It appears to me the clothing manufacturers have staged their very best act in giving men the freshest and most sensible styles in years. The one great necessity, to take the starring role again this season, is the all popular cardigan sweater (V-neck pull-overs a close second). Here you have a sweater to show off those button-down collars, while giving you "Free Motion" comfort at the same time. Since most styles are in solid colors, this gives a man a chance to complement his own good taste in the big bold striped button-down dress shirts and the new louder than ever neckwear. Don't forget to select a couple of snap-tab shirts, they are very good "especially in stripes," most effective when worn with a suit.

Co-starring in the fall production is the sharp, sophisticated, dapper Ivy Suits, styled in contemporary or two button models with natural to straight forward shoulders. These beautiful suits will enliven your wardrobe, fit your wallet and calm your many moods. The weaves are hard finished worsteds that will retain their crease and maintain longer wear. These fine Herringbones, Sharkskins and Hopsackings will catch your eye this season, and I believe this is mainly due to the popularity of them last year, especially here in Lexington.

The supporting role is a Fashion Coat worthy of everyone's applause. This handsome Car Coat has a down to earth town and country look. The colors are brighter, richer and more durable, varying from solids to checks. They are hip length, precisely styled inside and out, can be reversed to wear as a raincoat.

Taking the cue, are wash and wear slacks blended of cotton and dacron in plain front models with belt loops. They are tapered and come in colors of olive, tan, pewter, and blue olive. These fine "Post Grad" slacks will dominate the scene.

Men in the Lexington area are generally slow to accept new clothing trends, but I believe with the complete new color change and designs in Sport Coats this year, men will drop all barriers and we will see our town take the spotlight in the fashion world and up-stage the past in one big spectacular drama.

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Fleming Spoofed By Movie, Book

By BONNIE COX
Kernel Arts Editor

James Bond—Superman in a Sea Island cotton shirt—is his old larger-than-life, stranger-than-truth self in the latest movie in the fairy-tale Fleming exploits.

"From Russia, With Love," is a competent, cinematic satirization of all that is so easily satirized in Ian Fleming's novel.

Take our hero, for example. Played by Sean Connery, who is startlingly like Fleming's description of Bond, he emerges as a sort of Tom Mix in Her Majesty's Secret Service. Oh, he drives a Bentley instead of riding a white charger, but he always emerges unscathed from a fight, and only an encounter with a grenade-dropping helicopter is enough to make him lose his hat.

As for the plot of "From Russia, With Love" (not that it matters much, the plot being incidental to the good, not-always-so-clean fun in this spoof), it concerns Bond's attempts to win a Russian decoding machine and a Russian code clerk—female—a way from Ernst Blofeld's S.P.E.C.T.R.E. forces. Attempting to dissuade Bond from this worthy objective are a limpet mine, a nerve poison and a hired psychopathic named Donald Grant.

Daniela Bianchi makes her initial appearance as the Russian cipher clerk Tatiana ("My friends call me Tanya") Romanova, and fulfills the metre acting demands which the role calls for. She seems suitably naive, able, and more than willing. (And only our hero, finding a nude blonde spy in his bed would first ask for a floor-plan of the Russian consulate, and then proceed.)

And Pedro Armendariz is capable as the prolific Darko Kerim Bey, head of the Turkish section of the British Secret Service. It is Darko who will hire only his sons to work for him: "I find in this business that blood is the best tie. . . My entire life has been a crusade for bigger families."

But it is Connery as the imperturbable Bond who is the show, as he is the center-stage character in all the novels. Bond, with British understatement as he wipes out a fleet of S.P.E.C.T.R.E. boats with flaming gasoline: "We have a saying in England: 'Where there's smoke, there's fire.'" Bond, who with complete social knowledge can face a hired killer with a gun and say: "I should have suspected you . . . Red wine with

fish, that should have told me something."

No, it's not great cinema, no more than the Bond books are great literature; but it is an enjoyable evening's entertainment in a fantasy world of good guys and bad guys, with enough satire thrown in to keep it from cloying.

Go on, see James Bond. I haven't had so much fun since the Saturday morning serials.

'Pink Panther' Doubles Bond In Diamonds

"The Pink Panther," appearing on the same bill with James Bond, maintains the light pace of the evening with an entirely different type hero. Or perhaps anti-hero is a better word.

This farce stars Peter Sellers as the bungling Inspector Clouseau, and details his attempts to capture the notorious jewel thief the Phantom (David Niven), whose accomplice (Capucine) is Clouseau's wife.

They, plus the Phantom's nephew (Robert Wagner) and an Indian princess (Claudia Cardinale) are all guests at an Italian Alpine ski resort. What plot there is concerns the Phantom's attempt to steal a fabulous diamond—the Pink Panther—belonging to the princess. Clouseau's attempts to catch the Phantom, and Simone Clouseau's attempts to avoid her husband and be with the Phantom.

The development is predictable, the situations are predictable, the surprise ending is predictable, and all of them are saved by the inspired bungling of Peter Sellers.

"The Pink Panther" may be the best advertising "A Shot in the Dark" ever had



Pedro Armendariz and Sean Connery keep tabs on the Russian consulate in the latest James Bond movie, "From Russia, With Love," currently playing downtown.

Harvard Lampoons Super Spy; James Bond Triumphs Again

Fleming's style being what it is, the only surprise about the Harvard "Lampoon's" parody of James Bond is that it didn't occur sooner.

"Alligator" packs into one slim paperback all that can be satirized about Bond: his eating habits, his clothing preferences, his invulnerability, his prejudices in liquor, and even his style of making love.

So easy is Fleming to parody that many of the lines which seem to be the more obvious parodies of Fleming's style turn out actually to be unacknowledged quotations from various Fleming works.

Harvard's hero is James B'nd (written by I'n F'l'm'ing), and he is everything Bond is, and just that little bit more.

Bond, for example, is fanatic about his alcohol and how it is prepared and served. Listen to B'nd, on the subject of his favorite

rite drink: "First chill a glass to 28°F. No more than two cubes of ice per measure . . . two ounces of Wolfschmidt's . . . two ounces of Beefeater's . . . half ounce of Cointreau. On the side . . . mix an ounce of creme de menthe with one of light bacardi and a dash of Angostura and Falernum (not to heavy). The whole is then firmly shaken with a half cup of sugar and poured slowly over the ice in the glass. A twist of lemon once around the lip and into the glass and it is made."

And where the "real" James manages usually to catch a villain cheating at bridge, or canasta, or golf; B'nd catches his man, Lacertus Alligator, cheating at Go Fish.

Alligator is the man with a head shaped like a football and stainless steel teeth who as head of T.O.O.T.H. (The Organization Organized to Hate) masterminds Operation Parlafloat and floats

the Houses of Parliament to Bermuda. Parodying "Goldfinger," Alligator whose heart condition causes his face to be purple, goes about with an aerosol can of vegetable dye, spraying the faces of all he meets purple.

Needless to say, Our Hero triumphs, after battling off an alligator with no more weapon than a candlestick, and returns the Houses of Commons and Lords to England, Rule, Britannia.

And, of course, he gets the girl, lovely Anagram Le Galion, who has been cruelly used by the evil Lacertus.

The first effort by the "Lampoon" into book parodies is a worthy successor to their excellent magazine efforts (notably "Playboy" and "Esquire").

Read Fleming; read "Alligator"; then test yourself. See if you can remember which is the parody.

Best Sellers

NEW YORK (RTNS)—The weekly coast-to-coast survey of leading booksellers by the Herald Tribune News Service shows the following books currently at the top of the best-seller lists.

The number to the right of each title indicates the number of weeks the book has qualified as a "best seller."

FICTION

1. The Spy Who Came In from the Cold, by John Le Carré 25
2. Convention, by Fletcher Knebel and Charles W. Bailey, II 15
3. The Spire, by William Golding 8
4. Candy, by Terry Southern and Mason Hoffenberg 4
5. The Night in Lisbon, by Erich Maria Remarque 13
6. Armageddon, by Leon Uris 3
7. Julian, by Gore Vidal 1
8. The Group, by Mary McCarthy 43
9. Von Ryan's Express, by David Westheimer 20
10. The Martyred, by Richard E. Kim 17

GENERAL

1. A Moveable Feast, by Ernest Hemingway 7
2. Four Days, compiled by United Press International and American Heritage Magazine 21
3. Diplomat Among Warriors, by Robert Murphy 17
4. A Day in the Life of President Kennedy, by Jim Bishop 17

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LOT NO. 2

Two Leave Basketball Team

By HENRY ROSENTHAL
Kernel Sports Editor

The UK basketball team already shorthanded height-wise has been further reduced manpower-wise. Senior Sam Harper and sophomore guard Wayne Chapman have indicated that they will not play this season.

In addition, Mickey Gibson, a reserve forward on last year's team is reportedly going to enroll at UK for the coming semester.

Harper, who started several games his sophomore year, has seen limited duty for the last two seasons.

Adolph Rupp, head basketball coach at UK, said Harper had come to him and discussed the situation.

Rupp said, "It was either a case of Sam's being in school three more years or four and that Sam had decided to finish in three years."

Rupp explained that Harper was in the School of Pharmacy and had labs until late in the afternoon. He said that this would make it difficult on practice for Harper and that if he continued to play basketball it would interfere with his academic work.

Last year Harper, 6'3" played in 14 games and averaged 1.6 points a contest. His single game

high was 11 against Mississippi. Chapman, who averaged 18.6 on last year's freshmen team to run third behind Pat Riley and Louie Dampier, gave no apparent reason for leaving the squad.

"Rupp said, "Chapman felt that he couldn't play basketball and just quit." It has been reported that Chapman intends to enroll at Western Kentucky State College in Bowling Green.

Chapman is a 6'5" guard who, along with Dampier, the other guard, gave the freshmen a 44 point per game output from the guard positions.

Rupp said that he had not been contacted by Gibson. He said, "Gibson's main concern at present should be in enrolling for school."

Bernie Shiveley, athletic director at UK, said, "Gibson is not on scholarship. Whether he plays or not depends on Coach Rupp."

Gibson, who is now married, would be ineligible for the first semester and would not be able to play until the spring semester of 1965.

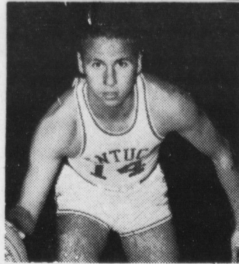
According to Coach Rupp, married players could play but would not receive scholarships.

Last year Gibson scored 87 points while appearing in 17 games. He was out briefly with an ankle injury. While averaging 5.1, Gibson's highest output of the season came at Vanderbilt when he scored 19 points.

UK lost this game at Nashville but avenged the loss in Lexington in a crucial SEC game. Gibson ranked fifth in rebounding average with 4.3.

Although considered short by modern standards, Gibson's rebounding was more than adequate when his ankle was in top condition.

Without Gibson, the Wildcats would be left fairly weak in the rebounding department being forced to rely on Larry Conley, 6'3", possibly Riley, an untried



SAM HARPER

sophomore, and senior center John Adams.

Tentatively signed to come to UK was Gary Hape a 6'8" center from Kilgore Junior College in Texas. Hape, however, failed to graduate from Kilgore and is not eligible to play. He did not enroll at the University for this semester.

Without Hape, Adams is left almost completely alone at center. Adams is 6'6" and even so is not considered overly large for a college center.

UK has signed a 6'8" center for this year's freshmen squad who Rupp has said is "a good one."

UK Football Schedule

- Sept. 19 Detroit (H)
- Sept. 26 Mississippi (A)
- Oct. 3 Auburn (H)
- Oct. 10 Florida St. (A)
- Oct. 17 L.S.U. (H)
- Oct. 24 Georgia (A)
- Oct. 31 W. Virginia (A)
- Nov. 7 Vanderbilt (H)
- Nov. 14 Baylor (H)
- Nov. 21 Tennessee (A)

An academy to educate Indians of the Choctaw Nation was established at Great Crossings in Scott County in 1825 by Col. Richard M. Johnson, later vice-president of the United States.

Sports . . . By Henry Rosenthal

UK Football - A Time Of Change

Through the years, Kentucky has had many famous (and deservedly so) football players. The confines of Stoll Field echoes with their feats of stardom. The ghost-like memories invade every corner—and especially the corner of the die-hard fans' the alumni and the press.

No man feels these unseen phantoms more than does head football coach Charlie Bradshaw. Troubled and tormented by enemies he can't fight, Bradshaw has worked hard. But now comes the revolution. It is time to win. This is the year of the players he has recruited. They are no longer raw sophomores to small to play the likes of Mississippi.

Let's go back and see what Bradshaw is really up against. Many years ago a quarterback came to Kentucky. Notice we said a quarterback. He was practically the last. Fifteen or so years ago, Vito "Babe" Parelli became a household name in Kentucky. He generated a sheer image over football at UK that has not been replaced.

Under his guidance Kentucky became a football power. We went to the Sugar Bowl. Peace and serenity were the order of the day under the winning football teams of the "Babe" and Paul "Bear" Bryant.

Yes, many of us remember that Bryant was here. Later, he went on to build the University of Alabama into a powerhouse of our own conference, the Southeastern. Bryant and Parelli are remembered in Lexington.

Now a professional football player, Parelli has had his ups and downs but we need only to look at the results of Snuday's pro games to find out what he did this week—and it has been so ever since he graduated.

Obviously, many of us do not remember those days in the late 40's and early 50's but many of us do. We remember these as the days when Kentucky won football games. Not just any game but a game that meant something. Charlie Bradshaw was here and he remembers those days.

Because of Bryant's success at Alabama, he leaves a slight sour taste in the mouths of Kentucky fans. He was the successful football coach that got away. You don't have to look twice to see the play that he, like Parelli, gets in the local and state newspapers.

This is no reflection on these papers. He won and deserves to be remembered for the players he had here during the golden age of Kentucky football.

Of Kentucky's 11 All-Americans, five came between 1950 and 1953. In addition to Parelli other names that have become synonymous with Bryant and a winning tradition are: Doug Moseley, Steve Meilinger, Ray Cornell, and Bob Gain, a star with the Cleveland Browns, to mention a few.

Kentucky has been to four bowl games—all during the tenure of Paul "Bear" Bryant. The "Bear" took Kentucky to bowl games three years in a row. UK defeated Villanova in '47; lost to Santa Clara in '50; beat Oklahoma and the great Bud Wilkinson in 1951 and defeated Texas Christian in 1952.

The Wildcats played in the Great Lakes Bowl in 1947. This was the only minor bowl. After that came in succession, the Orange Bowl, the Sugar Bowl, and the Cotton Bowl—quite a record three years running.

Needless to say Kentucky will not go to a bowl game this football season. The NCAA took care of that by placing UK on probation banning them from participating in a post season grid game this year.

Thus "Ten or more in '64 becomes on memory. Now it is "Ten and no more in '64." Yet ten wins would be a feat. Even so a highly successful season not 6-4 or 7-3 but maybe 8-2 or 9-1 for Charlie

Bradshaw would be a step in the establishment of his own image and spot in Kentucky's football heritage. Certainly all fans should hope so.

For ten years UK has been in the football doldrums. Blanton Collier couldn't erase the Bryant image. As Bryant's successor he failed to produce. Regardless of the type of individual the coach is, he must win. This is a truism and nothing else.

Fans come to see their team win and at Kentucky this is true. Adolph Rupp, basketball's most successful and colorful coach has proved this.

Here is something else that Bradshaw must fight. It is also a truism that UK is a basketball school. It will be very, very hard to put football ahead of Rupp and football—and this is the way it is. It's not Bradshaw and football or was it Collier and football. It's Rupp and basketball. It is Bryant and football.

Perhaps the only football players to leave their image in recent years are Lou Michaels, a rough, tough, and aggressive tackle, and Tom Hutcheson, who should go down in history as the only All-American end who was used as a decoy all season.

But in basketball the roll is long, perhaps not honest but long. There is Cotton Nash, Johnny Cox, Vernon Hatton, Bob Burrow. Even lesser likes such as Ed Beck and Larry Pursiford hold some esteem to fans. However football players are soon forgotten or have been remembered for disappointing performances.

Now we believe Bradshaw is ready to wipe out these "ghosts" and make people sit up and take notice. He has Rick Norton, a fine junior quarterback. We remember that he had what seemed like a million passes intercepted last year. But we should also remember that he set a conference record for most passes thrown in succession without an interception.

Up from the freshmen team is Maurice Moorman, a gain of a man, and a lineman who may take his place along side Michaels. Also up from the freshmen is Frank Antonini who teaming with Rodger Bird could give the Wildcats the exciting runners we have so long lacked.

It is a new season and gone are the days when Bradshaw is left with "the thin thirty" because most of the players quit. Bradshaw has said, "You have to love this game to play it," and now he has boys he recruited and we hope he recruited boys who love to play football. If not there are lean years ahead. For a change, it appears the material is here or within a year.

Bradshaw played and coached under Bryant. He coached under Collier. He should know the best—and the worst—of each. Since coming to Kentucky he has worked hard. He has also worked his players hard. Some of them could not take it.

It is these players that up until now have been most remembered, even sympathized with in some quarters. It seems to us, no matter whether we as fans like or dislike Charlie Bradshaw or his football policies, should realize that the boys who are playing did not quit.

Let's face it, football has been taken somewhat lightly at Kentucky. It has been something that just drifts us to the basketball season.

With its records of recent years, for instance last year's SEC record of 0-5-1, football leaves a lot of skepticism and rightly so. And, maybe this year will be another flop. The least that can be said is that it is time that we judge each season on its merit.

If a lot of players quit, there must be a lot of pain and struggle to playing football. If the boys out love it that much the least we can do is give them a chance to win or lose before we ridicule.



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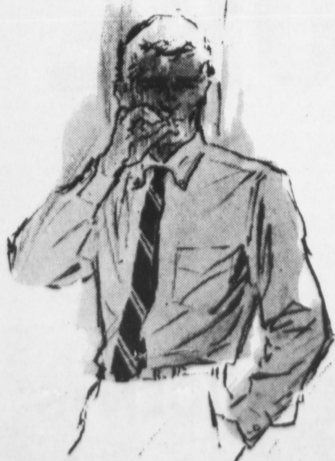


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Student Photographer Wins Two Color Picture Awards

A University student photographer won two awards for color photographs in a contest sponsored by Eastman Kodak Company.

Sam Abel, assistant editor of the Kentuckian and chief photographer of the Kernel, added the two prizes to a long list of previous awards, accumulated since age 13.

Now a sophomore journalism major, Sam began serious photography as an eighth grader when his father urged him to take a snapshot to enter a photo contest.

Dr. Youmans Receives \$6,000 Grant

Dr. Grant Youmans, University associate professor of rural sociology, has received a \$6,000 grant from the U. S. Department of Agriculture to prepare a book on the rural aged.

Title of the volume will be "Status, Problems, and Prospects of the Rural Aged in the United States." Chapters will be written by researchers located in different areas of the United States.

Topics to be included in the book are demographic trends in the rural aged, work and retirement, economic status, health status, housing, use of leisure time, family relations, psychological adjustments, old age among the Spanish-Americans, planning for old age, and public and private programs for the rural aged.

The book will be published by the UK Press and will sell for approximately \$5. It is intended for use by persons and agencies involved in developing programs for the rural aged and the general reader who is interested in the aging process in rural areas.

"Other than some jittery snapshots made at camp, that was the first picture I had ever taken, but it won the contest anyway," Sam said.

The latest awards came from the Kodak Contest for amateurs run for six weeks in the Toledo Blade. Sam won the first week's award with a shot of a youthful summer camper, proudly displaying two frogs.

The second winning picture was a scenic taken on a 150 mile canoe trip taken up the Mississippi River by Sam and three fellow counselors at Camp Oak Hills, an interdenominational church camp in Minnesota. The subject is a fading sunset.

His photographs are now eligible for the local awards valued at \$50 and the overall grand prize worth \$1,000.

A versatile journalist, Sam is also a writer. As editor of his high school paper in Sylvania, Ohio he won the Blade award for the best column in a high school newspaper.

Sam said he hoped to combine his talents and become a photo-journalist.

His prize-winning photographs are now on display in a showcase in the Journalism Building.

Reading Course

A Comprehensive reading course will be offered this semester by the University Counseling and Testing Center, room 201, Administration Building.

The course entitled, "Reading Improvement and Effective Study Skills," stresses reading comprehension and is not a speed reading course.

Students may enroll at the Testing Center or by calling extension 3394. The voluntary, free, non-credit course will be held on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2-3 p.m. or from 3-4 p.m.

Med Center Gets \$10,000 Grant

The University Department of Community Medicine has been awarded a \$10,000 grant from the Millbank Memorial Fund of New York City to support the development of a residency program in community medicine.

A spokesman for the UK Medical Center said the grant will enable the Department of Community Medicine to undertake the training of its first resident physician, Dr. Stanley Hammons, and to plan a program for future physicians interested in a residency in preventive medicine.

Registration Protest Prepared By Students

The mutterings and grumbings of some students about registration are being transformed into a formal petition to be presented to Dr. John W. Oswald, president of the University and the Board of Trustees.

Jerry Conred, senior education major, and Bill Milan junior engineering major, have drafted a protest against registration procedures and organized a station to gather signatures.

The table where the signatures are being gathered is located behind the Student Center at the head of the sidewalk that leads to the second story rear entrance.

Conred said that students were eager to sign the petition. "This is our second day of operation here and we already have over 400 signatures," he said.

Conred said that no one has asked him to remove the petition stand. "Even some of the profes-

sors have signed the petition," he said.

The petition which is addressed to President John W. Oswald and the Board of Trustees reads, "We the undersigned members of the University of Kentucky, protest the total lack of adequate facilities and personnel for registration and fee payment of this the Fall semester of 1964."

Conred said that his group started gathering signatures Wednesday and intended to keep the table manned until Saturday.

"There are about eight students helping us gather the signatures," Conred explained.

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