

The Kentucky KERNEL

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Eight Pages



Freshman Registration

Incoming freshmen are on campus every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday through July 24 registering for classes. Patty Withelmus of Vine Grove receives help from Eugene Huff of the College of Education as she prepares her schedule.

Breathitt Dedicates UK Dairy Center

Gov. Edward T. Breathitt told a crowd of about 500 at Tuesday's dedication of the University's Coldstream Dairy Center that it represented "another right step in the direction toward a billion dollar farm economy for our state."

Dr. William A. Seay, dean of the college of agriculture and director of the Experiment Station, and Dr. A. D. Albright, executive vice president of the University, accepted the center from the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the University.

The center, which is expected to be in full operation in September or October, cost approximately \$240,000.

Gov. Breathitt said the center "and the action it signifies can and will have a great impact on dairy farming and the dairy industry in Kentucky."

After noting the steady increase in dairy products cash receipts since World War II, the Governor expressed his confidence in the continued growth "because of the research facilities at this center, because of higher producing cows, and because of better and new markets."

Pointing out the state's location near the center of the country, he said "we are in a splendid position to provide food for much of this population."

The Governor continued, "I tip my hat to the combined vision and efforts of dairy leaders and affiliates at the University and elsewhere in the state for their successful efforts in establishing this research facility."

"I think it indicates that Kentucky is thinking about the future and that we have an under-

standing of the future.

"We have pledged ourselves to push with all possible measures and with all possible speed toward the day when our farm economy will reach the billion dollar mark annually.

"This is a great undertaking and one that will require the finest leadership, the most imagination, and the best brains we can muster. It will also require great dedication and hard work on the part of a large number of people," Gov. Breathitt said.

He said the campaign must utilize the great leadership available at UK and the extension service.

The Kentucky governor then praised Dr. Seay for the "active part he is taking in the work of the Kentucky Agricultural Development Commission in organizing personnel and effort throughout Kentucky."

Gov. Breathitt said the effort to have a billion dollar farm economy for the state "means study, it means imagination, it means leadership, it means hard work, and, above all, it means the combined efforts of all Kentuckians."

Most of the more technical experimental work will be continued at the old dairy center on the main experiment station farm.

By FRANK BROWNING
Kernel Staff Writer

They have come from Belgium, Japan, Korea, Haiti, and the United States to study a better method of doing arithmetic. From Portland, Maine, and Santa Rosa, California, they are here to study the work of a blind man, Tim Cranmer, who developed what may be the biggest thing for the blind since the introduction of Braille.

Who are they? They are men and women, many of whom who are considered legally blind, and they have come to learn the use of a modern type abacus—the age old Oriental calculator. For the most part they are teachers of the blind in public schools and rehabilitation centers throughout this country and abroad who have come to the UK Abacus Institute.

The reason for using the abacus in arithmetic problems lies in the fact that mathematics is the blind man's nemesis. Until the introduction of this new type abacus, the blind man was dependent upon a variety of complicated devices for working simple math problems.

Henry Kruse, an Abacus Institute participant, said, "We hope the Abacus will do for arithmetic what Braille has done for reading for the blind."

Kruse, who works at the State Orientation Center for the Adult Blind in California, said that his job is to help blind adults adjust to life. Most of the people he works with have been blinded during adulthood; he, therefore, has to help them to readjust to a life it may have taken 20, 30, or 40 years to build.

With the knowledge of the abacus he gets at the Institute, he hopes to teach adults how to handle such matters as making budgets, working every-day mathematical problems, and solving the numerous arithmetical problems of ordinary living.

Kruse said, "About six years ago I wrote to the Division of the Blind of the Library of Congress, and I asked them for a book on abacuses."

SATURDAYS UK Offices Close, Classes Continue

Administrative and service offices at the University are no longer open on Saturdays, due to a revised work schedule initiated at the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Adoption of the schedule provides a basic five-day, 40-hour week for all UK office personnel. The schedule coincides with the work schedules of many, businesses, schools, and city, county and state governmental units, "resulting in more efficient contact with them," Dr. John W. Oswald, UK president, said.

The revised work schedule will not interfere with Saturday class schedules.

Loan Fund Established In Memory Of Dr. Webb

A student loan fund has been established in memory of Dr. William S. Webb, nationally known UK physicist and archaeologist who died last February.

Dr. Elbert W. Ockerman, chairman of the University's Committee on Scholarships and Student Loans, said the project was initiated by Dr. Charles E. Snow, professor of anthropology. The fund will be sustained by gifts from former students and professional friends of Dr. Webb.

Ockerman said the new fund will provide interest-free loans of \$50 to \$300 to full-time students of sophomore standing and above who require financial assistance

to meet educational expenses. Preference will be given students majoring in anthropology who are recommended by the department chairman, Dr. Frank J. Essene.

Contributions to the loan program should be payable to the W. S. Webb Memorial Honor Loan Fund.

Dr. Webb, a Fayette County native, was graduated from UK in 1901 and joined the physics department faculty in 1906. He became head of the department in 1914 and added to his duties in 1927 by accepting the chairmanship of the anthropology and archeology department.

His scientific work ranged from investigations of Indian mounds to consultation for the federal government at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Convention Section

The middle four pages of this week's Kernel are devoted to the Republican National Convention, which will begin Monday in San Francisco.

This special section is the first of a series of in-depth features entitled "Comment and Commentary," which will be published once a month in the fall Kernel.

The purpose of the series, as its name implies, is to comment on important issues and events of the times. The editors of the Kernel invite all students and faculty members interested to contribute to this series.



Men are now busy on the excavation work for the new law building.



Shade

Apparently the yard of the new law school building will be well shaded if the "This Tree Remains" signs erected near several trees are headed. The new building will be located at the Graham Avenue entrance to the campus.

Conventions Are Powerful Institutions

By KENNETH GREEN

The Constitution doesn't mention one word about conventions, but they have come to be one of the most powerful institutions in American politics.

Over the years, many observers, visitors, politicians, humorists, and writers have commented on conventions. Their comments range from incredulity and derisiveness to serious alarm and disdain.

The Democrats held the first national convention in the U.S. and chose Andrew Jackson in 1832. History thus recorded Jackson as the first convention nominee, who, incidentally, won the election.

Prior to 1832, nominees were chosen by closed Congressional caucuses. The origin of this word is disputed. Some claim it came from the Algonquin Indian word "cau-cau-a-su," meaning "adviser," while others contend that the term came from the Greek "kaukos," meaning a drinking cup.

There were few roads, few newspapers, and little communication between the states during the early years of the struggling nation. Consequently, Congress took over the job of selecting presidential candidates.

When "King Caucus" refused to nominate Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, such a storm of indignation and anger arose that Congress gladly relinquished its nominating power to a new political institution, the convention.

Before adequate communications became widespread, it was quite possible for a presidential aspirant to keep entirely out of the picture and hide himself during a campaign.

In 1840, his campaign manager advised William Henry Harrison's party managers, "Let him say not one single

word about his principles or his creed—promise nothing. Let no committee, no convention, no town meeting ever extract from him a single word about what he thinks now or will do hereafter. Let the use of his pen and ink be wholly forbidden."

Harrison, who would have put to shame silent Calvin Coolidge, defeated his more verbose opponent, Martin Van Buren.

A century later, when things were different, candidate Harry S. Truman said, "I expect to travel all over the country and talk at every whistle stop. We are going to be on the road most of the time from Labor Day to the end of the campaign."

He then proceeded to do as he had said he would, and wound up where he had started—at the White House.

In the 1840 campaign Harrison may have acted like a wooden Indian, but his managers and party members certainly didn't. A barrage of parades, cider parties, song fests, huge balls rolling from one city to another, bades, sashes, and lithographs invaded the country.

This campaign made famous the "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too!" and "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" slogans familiar to every American history scholar.

After his defeat, Van Buren could only complain sorrowfully that he had been "lied down, drunk down, and sung down."

In the 1884 Democratic convention in Baltimore, "fictitious symbols" and "displays and appeals insulting to the judgment and subversive of the intellect of the people" were condemned.

"Drafting" has long been a favorite sport of politicians. Zachary Taylor was more than a little surprised when a visitor at his tent on a Mexican War battlefield toasted him as the next president. The general replied, "Stop your nonsense and drink your whiskey."

The entire country was astounded when Franklin Pierce was nominated by the Democrats in 1852. "Hereafter," Stephen Douglas commented, "no private citizen is safe."

The early conventions were off-limits to outsiders, but eventually the bars were dropped and the public was allowed to enter and see for itself.

In 1860, Norman Judd, a Lincoln supporter, recruited a considerable cheering section by counterfeiting tickets to the gallery.

Because of the wide audiences today's conventions draw by way of television, radio, and the national news-

papers and magazines, conventions and campaigns have been toned down somewhat.

In the 1884 election, for instance, the main issues were Grover Cleveland's illegitimate child versus James G. Blaine's corruption.

Republicans shouted, "Ma! Ma! Where's my Pa? He's gone to the White House, ha, ha, ha!" while Democrats shouted back, "Blaine! Blaine! James A. Blaine! The continental liar from the State of Maine!"

It was only early in the 20th century that candidates began using trains to campaign from. Thus the "whistle stop" campaign was born and the political vocabulary had another phrase to toss back and forth.

Another famous phrase came into being during the 1920 Republican convention. The convention was deadlocked until Warren G. Harding emerged from the "smoke filled room" of party bigwigs as the candidate. He went on to defeat his Ohio rival, James M. Cox.

The first convention broadcasted was the Democratic Convention of 1924, which was also the longest on record. "Alabama casts 24 votes for Underwood," began the grueling roll call. Finally, on the 103rd ballot, John W. Davis was nominated to run against Calvin Coolidge.

Madison Avenue advertising men have recently been engaged to project favorable images of the candidates, but, as the saying goes, "you can't beat a politician at his own game." The image-makers in 1840 didn't have to say relevant or true things. "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" Harrison, for instance, drank good bourbon (probably stilled in Kentucky) and lived on a 2,000-acre estate.

But the telegraph soon came along into wide use, and everybody had to reform. No longer could a candidate's backers reshape his actions and words to present a certain image. They had to report correctly what happened and try their best from there.

Extensive use of the radio in an election came in 1928. New Yorker Al Smith's words were beamed out to the people all over the nation, but

he fell to victorious Herbert Hoover.

Many factors entered into the defeat, but experts generally agree that a major one was Smith's city accent which was carried to every city, small town, and rural section in the country. It was this accent that represented a threat to the old way of life which helped defeat Smith at the hands of the common folk.

But Hoover himself succumbed to the radio in 1932. The people, discontented with the conditions brought on by the Depression, melted before Franklin D. Roosevelt's magnetism as he pledged himself to "a new deal for the American people."

The first public opinion poll appeared in the 1936 election. The Literary Digest's survey predicted a victory for Republican Alf Landon. Thus, for the first time, public polls predicting the outcome of an election were wrong, and Roosevelt returned to the White House by a landslide.

Television viewers first saw a convention on their screens in 1948. That year they also watched the primaries, the campaign, and parts of the election itself. From then on TV began to reach more and more millions with its national political coverage.

Conservatives prophesied that TV would destroy the old fashion, hell-raising convention, but they were wrong as usual. The conventions only got bigger and more ambitious.

In the last four campaigns, candidates have taken to the air, as well as the roads and rails. In 1960, for instance, Richard M. Nixon campaigned in all 50 states, but his reward was defeat by a hair.

This 1964 campaign promises to be a contest-packed with excitement, tension, and basic issues. Barry Goldwater is almost as certain to carry the Republican banner as Lyndon Johnson is the Democratic standard.

And coverage promises to be bigger and better than ever as cameramen, reporters, and mass media commentators follow candidates and campaigners all over the nation in a race to see who will get the right to live at the White House for the next four years.

advice and comment

There is a lack of organized social events during the summer session at the University. Perhaps if one of the dorms would sponsor a jam session or some other undertaking, things would pick up.

The *Kernel* feels that it's a shame that all the rooms in the "Student" Center are taken up by conventions and cannot be used by students for classes in the summer.

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RICHARD E. STEVENSON, Editor

WILLIAM R. GRANT, Production Aide
BUNNY ANDERSON, Advertising Manager

HENRY ROSENTHAL, Sports Editor
TOM FINNIE, Circulation Manager

Kernel Staff:

MELINDA MANNING, SANDRA BROCK, KENNETH GREEN, HAL KEMP, ROBERT LEE, LEN COBB

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Soul Searching In San Francisco

By BILL GRANT

A product of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, San Francisco's Cow Palace will be the scene of one of the bigger community soul-searchings in history when the 1964 Republican Convention convenes there next week.

The issues facing the party are quite separate from whom they will nominate for the presidency. The issues, although they have become identified with the faces of men who will be present, are ones which have their roots in the very foundations of the party itself.

The major question facing the party now is whether it wishes to transfer presidential power from the progressive to the conservative wing of the party for the first time in a quarter of a century; whether it wants to follow a more aggressive and nationalistic policy overseas; and whether it chooses to reduce the influence of the federal government in dealing with economic and social—particularly racial—problems at home.

Four times in its 100-year history the Republican Party has faced similar questions.

Four times in its history, it has led the nation through periods of great progress only to falter at the end and blench its own record.

It preserved the Union but stained this, probably its greatest achievement, by its vicious Reconstruction Policy.

It bridged the 19th and 20th centuries, presiding over a long period of continental and industrial expansion and



SEN. BARRY GOLDWATER
Deepens the historic split

then drifted into a policy of uncontrolled exploitation.

It rallied from this low under the reforming impulse of Teddy Roosevelt only to divide again over its own reforms and fall apart in the campaign of 1912, leaving the Democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson, to win the presidency with less than 42 percent of the popular vote.

It produced some of the most perceptive prophets of the new internationalism in Henry L. Stimson, Elihu Root, and Charles Evans Hughes and then proceeded to drown them in the isolation of Harding and Coolidge.

The issues, then, are tied to Sen. Goldwater and Gov. Scranton. As the only two serious contenders for the nomination still in the running, they have become, as it were, the standard bearers in this ideological conflict.

Sen. Goldwater now seems certain to capture the party's nomination. Whether he can capture the party remains to be seen.

It is for this reason that Gov. Scranton threw his hat in the ring after numerous statements that he would not, and that Ambassador Lodge came flying home from South Vietnam after saying he would not.

Gov. Scranton and Mr. Lodge represent the Eastern, rich, internationalist, New Dealish, reformer wing of the party. It is significant that Lodge acted similarly in 1962 when the conservatives under Sen. Robert Taft were about to capture the nomination and turn the party toward isolationism. He flew then to Paris to convince Gen. Eisenhower that he must

Goldwater, Scranton Symbolic Of Historic Republican Split

enter the campaign and rescue the party for the progressives.

But these men are merely the symbols of that deeper split in the party. It is a split that has existed in the party under different names and in different forms since its beginnings.

Clinton Rossiter, the Cornell political scientist and historian, has noted that the Republican Party began as a loose coalition of dissenting interest that were united only in trying to oppose the extension of slavery into the territories.

The GOP did not start as the conservative, business-oriented party that is its reputation. But in the 1860's the business interests gained control of the party, and they have been in conflict with the progressive wing of the party ever since. Since the New Deal it has been characterized in the split between the Old Guard and the so-called Modern Republicans.



LODGE AND EISENHOWER
Memories of another call

"Although the split can be explained in terms of sectionalism, the class system, and economic aims and interests," Prof. Rossiter says, "at bottom the split in Republicanism is one of principle."

"It is, in a word, ideological and the dividing line runs roughly but visibly between those who, like Gov. Dewey and the New York Herald Tribune, are really quite comfortable at home with the new responsibilities created by Roosevelt and Truman, and those who, like Sen. Hickel and the Chicago Tribune, are not."

"This split also appears as one between the sophisticated conservatism of corporation executives and the traditional conservatism of small-town leaders."

The economic reforms of FDR's New Deal and the foreign policy reforms of Harry S. Truman's Fair Deal only opened, and deepened the split between the Republican conservatives who dominated the party in Congress while it was the Republican progressives (after Alf Landon's 1936 nomination) who got the party's presidential nomination.

The current philosophy for capturing the presidency began in 1946 with Wendell Willkie, the former Democrat who promised to be only a more prudent and efficient New Dealer than Roosevelt. It is this philosophy that Sen. Goldwater seeks to change by offering the voters a "real choice." The fight for the presidential nomination this year is particularly sharp because Sen. Goldwater not only symbolizes the historic split in his party but, by being more conservative than Taft, deepens that split.

Most Republican political leaders, interested in maintaining as broad a base of appeal as possible, have been interested in narrowing the split by compromise, not by nominating Goldwater.

Gen. Eisenhower, for example, who represented the progressive wing, reached out to compromise with Sen. Taft, on the conservative wing, and Sen. Taft compromised with the liberals on social policy

and with Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan on foreign policy.

The personal difference, then, in this convention between Sen. Goldwater, on the one hand, and Gov. Scranton and former Ambassador Lodge, on the other, would not justify the conclusion that a great historic issue is at stake in San Francisco.

If this were merely a struggle for personal power, for control of the party, or for the opportunity to let the conservatives have their try at President Johnson, there would be much to be said by party leaders for nominating the Arizona senator, even on the first ballot.

The "historic issue," however, is whether one of the two major political parties is ready to hand over the leadership and machinery of the party to a man who is in genuine disagreement with the present way of dealing with the foreign, social, and economic problems of the United States—and all that would mean in terms of commitments at home and abroad.

It is reasonably accurate to conclude, from what Goldwater has said and written, that he would like to divide the political arena into two houses: the liberals and the conservatives.

Goldwater wants to take the wide range of opinions that make up both parties and to divide them into these two areas. In short, he wants the Republican Party to decide what it stands for, and he wants the decision to be for the conservatives.

It is this process, called the polarization of political opinion, that is causing the agony within the party and among the party's progressives who recognize Goldwater's candidate strength and his probability as the party's standard bearer.

It is also this thinking that causes Gov. Rockefeller and others to think this convention will shape the form of Republican thinking for a generation.

The men, then, are incidental to the issues. What Goldwater is offering the party, in short, is a proposal for it to let him lead it in a counter-revolution against the trend of social, economic, and foreign policies of the last generation.



GOV. WILLIAM SCRANTON
Offers to 'save' the party

Is It Over?

The National Broadcasting Company currently gives Sen. Barry Goldwater 713 first ballot votes to 178 for Gov. William Scranton. Only 655 votes are needed to nominate. Scranton, by all counts, is falling short in his bid to steal votes pledged to Goldwater.



Special
Republican
Convention
Section

Republican Candidates: Views On —Platform Wording May Be Key



Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater
Almost certain to get the nomination



Henry Cabot Lodge
Came home to aid Scranton



Richard M. Nixon
Contender for the second spot?

Civil Rights

Has generally taken a "states' rights" approach to racial problems. Recently, reversing an earlier view, stated it is proper for the federal government to intervene to integrate local school systems. Asks that the government make more use of existing law. Called the public accommodations provision of the civil-rights bill "unworkable, unconstitutional, and a violation of property rights." Voted against this year's civil-rights bill in the Senate.

Described civil rights as "a central issue of our times." Proposed the use of the full powers of the federal government to end segregation in public schools, public eating places, and public facilities. Called for more Negroes in the foreign service. Said such moves would "improve our relations with foreign countries considerably."

Supported the civil-rights bill, but urges "responsible civil-rights leaders to take over from the extremists." Says demonstrations and boycotts have set Americans against Americans, creating "an atmosphere of hate and distrust." Opposes as "artificial and unworkable" the transfer of students to other schools to remedy racial imbalance.

Cuba

Called on the United States "to train and equip the Cuban refugees" and provide adequate air cover for their shore invasion. Said that "Cuba must be sealed off" to prevent outside support and prevent export of Castro subversion. Advocated marching "a detachment of marines" into Cuba to turn on Guantánamo water.

Urged "patience and restraint" by the United States while the Organization of American States attempted to solve the problem effectively. Bus said that United States aid to anti-Castro Cubans could lead to war. Repudiated proposals to strengthen anti-Castro forces, cautioning that it could open the way for intervention by other powers and would "violate the trust that Latin-American countries had in the United States."

Calls for a "selective embargo" against foreign companies that trade with Cuba to break Castro's grip on Cuba. Failing this, suggests the United States try every measure short of all-out blockade or invasion, possibly cutting off Soviet oil shipments by use of force. Said, however, such measures should be put off as long as possible.

Poverty

Says the poverty problem was caused by government restraints on the free-enterprise system. To remove poverty, advocates cutting government expenditures, cutting taxes, encouraging initiative—"Let this system of ours work and it will produce all the jobs that are needed." Proposes a "frontal attack" against "the Santa Claus of something for nothing."

Called for wiping out "pockets" of unemployment in the unemployment areas, especially in areas where coal mining has been declining for more than a decade. Said the United States "cannot afford any unemployment at all." Listing the many things he says need to be done to "keep us ahead in the world struggle."

Expressed determination to develop effective programs "in which areas of chronic unemployment can be restored to healthy, productive units of our economy." Called on builders to develop a "dynamic program to eradicate slum and blighted areas." Rejects President Johnson's anti-poverty program as a "cruel hoax," used as a "political gimmick."

Foreign Aid

Asserts that the average American is not satisfied with the results of the foreign-aid program. Proposes using foreign aid as a "rifle" aimed at specific areas in an effort to make gains over the Soviets. Suggests channeling foreign-aid money into technical assistance and into the Peace Corps concept.

Said American money goes farther when added to that of other contributors in the UN assistance programs. Emphasized that working through the UN, the United States avoids "unpopularity caused by the fear that our aid will involve the recipient nation in the big power struggle." Called for expanded UN programs to produce an effective international program.

Says foreign aid cannot be justified unless it serves political ends, adding it is a powerful instrument "to reward our friends and punish our enemies." Calls for a "reevaluation" of foreign aid, suggesting it is spread far too broadly without distinguishing between "neutrals" and "friends." Says it should not "subsidize socialism abroad."

Education

Opposes federal aid to education as unconstitutional and has always voted against programs of such aid. Contends federal aid must ultimately lead to federal control. Says "no policy advocated by any radical in Washington" can solve the educational problems in the United States; fears federal aid would take educational responsibilities from the parents.

Called for excellence in education, saying "if it means public funds, then public funds ought to be available." Feels that federal aid should be used for school construction to "liberate local money for teachers' salaries." Supports indirect aid to nonpublic schools for such things as textbooks, hot lunches, and transportation costs.

Says the federal government should limit its education aid to construction and never provide direct subsidies to teachers. Says federal responsibility in education "looks good on paper, but it won't work," because it risks impairing local responsibility and opens the way to federal control. Says the government can help finance bond programs for new construction.

Defense

Says the administration has "deliberately misled" Americans on defense strength. Says that no new weapons systems have been introduced and that the entire manned-bomber force "faces obsolescence over the next few years." Says the defense secretary's "ledger-sheet leadership is leading to a deterrent gap in the next decade."

In the face of what was termed "the Communist objective of world domination," said the United States must remain strong by working through the UN and the Western allies. Emphasized continuing and building military power backed up by "overwhelming economic power." Ranked this as "first priority" to guarantee that no nation would ever dare attack.

Says constant examination of the defense posture is necessary. But contends "the time will never arrive" when the over-all strength of the United States defenses would not be sufficient to deter the Soviets from the risk of attack. Says the Soviets would not be able "in the foreseeable future" to knock out the United States deterrent power.

Social Welfare

Voices concern that medical care for the aged will undermine the basis of the American family, saying "the children will no longer be responsible for their parents." Has opposed medicare under social security and suggests that participation in social security might be made voluntary. Has voted for past social security legislation but wants to "correct" it.

Termed medical care for the aged "the highest-priority challenge in the United States." Hailed progress toward a "well-rounded, integrated social-security program." Called for a "well-conceived health-insurance program," federal aid for hospital construction, and widened social-security coverage. Proposed a "welfare society without a welfare state."

Opposes medical care for the elderly administered through social security, saying it would leave out several million needy; also, says it would "open the door for socialized medicine." Favors a program allowing "complete freedom of choice" to participate or to provide for their own protection individually under private programs.

The Big Issues To Convention



Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller
Divorce, remarriage hurt chances

Says the states should take the leadership in civil-rights legislation but endorses the use of federal troops to back up federal court desegregation decisions. Called the civil-rights bill "the greatest step toward freedom and equality" in the United States since the Emancipation Proclamation.

Urges "hemispheric action" against Castro and suggests as basic policy the removal of Soviet power from Cuba, prevention of Castroite subversion in Latin America and restoration of "free choice to Cubans." Favors the use of force at the "right time" as a valid part of international diplomacy. But says the use of marines to restore Guantánamo water would be "foolish, silly."

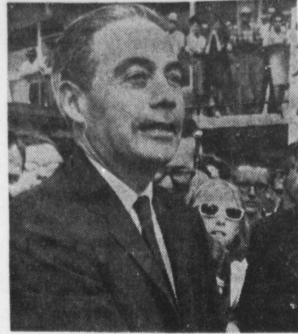
Contents that the free-enterprise system provides the climate for solving the problems of unemployment and economic growth. But says "we have to put the floor under" the unfortunate victims of poverty and we cannot allow them to suffer. Charges that the administration's "war on poverty" looks like a "public-relations effort."

Urges "more realistic" foreign-aid policies to reduce the United States dollar drain without reducing effectiveness of the program. Suggests more care in assuring that aid doesn't go through aided nations into nations with balance-of-payments surpluses. Calls on more European participation in foreign-aid program. Proposes stopping aid to "aggressor" nations.

Supports federal aid to higher education on a basis "which does not destroy or damage local control." Favored the National Defense Education Act four years ago, and the 1963 Higher Education Facilities Act. To supplement the NDEA, recommends a "limited federal scholarship program."

Says the United States long-range missile capability is "pretty good." Says his confidence in missile strength is not shaken. Early in 1958, a Rockefeller task force reported the United States was "rapidly losing its lead over the U.S.S.R. in the military race" and called for an additional \$3 billion expenditure per year for several years.

Advocates a "contributory system of medical care for senior citizens" under social security, allowing them an option to choose direct federal government medical care or cash payments for those having private insurance. Would bring in the people not presently under social security by joint federal and state government payments.



Gov. William Scranton
Eleventh-hour bid too late?

Feels "very strongly" about civil rights. Insists that his party commit itself to "the real equality of men . . . not only philosophically . . . but as a practical and everyday occurrence." Said the "national conscience blushes" because Negroes are denied free and equal treatment. Supported the civil-rights bill before Congress.

Favors "some sort of blockade" against Cuba which would prevent Cuba from exporting subversion in the hemisphere and would check its ability to build up military strength. Urges United States allies not to trade in strategic materials with Cuba but opposes cutting off food and medical supplies. Suggests ultimate possible use of force.

Is committed to rooting out the causes of poverty. But was at first concerned and "bothered" by President Johnson's "war on poverty." Opposes establishing a new commission and favors a coordinating body to work through existing agencies and departments. Called on President Johnson to increase aid to Appalachia—which he did.

Urges more selectivity in foreign-aid disbursement and suggests concentrating on nations prepared to "cooperate and help themselves." Advocates replacing government assistance with more private investment and more technical assistance, offering "better markets at more stable prices," and persuading other advanced countries to do the same.

Favors federal aid to education, but basically for higher education only. Opposes putting the "federal government into the business of running the state universities." Supported substantial increases in state aid to education and favored the use of public funds for parochial school transportation. Opposed the administration's federal-aid approach.

While emphasizing that the United States is "not a nation of belligerents," urges the Americans not to "abandon the ultimate effort to free captive peoples." Says in order to maintain troops in the "many dark, troubled patches" of the world, it must be done in the framework of a "muscular economic community of free nations."

Approves of providing "more adequate medical care for our older citizens." Says the government has not fulfilled its responsibility in this field. But opposes such care financed by social security. As Governor of Pennsylvania, worked to strengthen the Kerr-Mills program, the implementation of which was called "the most impressive of any state."

Spotlighting:

OTHER KEY FIGURES TO PLAY MAJOR ROLE IN CONVENTION



Kentucky's Sen. Thruston B. Morton (above) will be the Republican Party's permanent convention chairman. He will assume his duties Tuesday in San Francisco. Wisconsin's Rep. Melvin R. Laird (below) is chairman of the convention's platform drafting committee. There are 100 members on the committee.



40 Tons of TV Equipment to S.F.

NEW YORK (AP) — Nearly 1,500 employees of the three television networks, bringing 40 tons of equipment, including 30 cameras and 20 miles of cable, will arrive with the delegates for the 1964 Republican convention in San Francisco.

Newspapermen will use more than 3,000 telephones and 325 teletypewriter lines; there will be 264 radio circuits.

Dark Horse

Originally a sporting term, the expression "dark horse" was in use in 1832, referring to a horse which won a race to the surprise of everyone.

Hamilton Fish, at various times a U. S. congressman, senator, governor of New York, and Secretary of State under President Grant, was the first person known to have applied the term to politics.

Speaking on behalf of a little known presidential aspirant, Fish declared, "We want a log-splitter, not a hair-splitter; a flatboatman, not a flat-statesman; log cabin, coonskin, hard cider, old Abe, and dark horse—HURRAH!"

The expression entered the general political vocabulary in 1876.

1,308 Delegates

NEW YORK (AP) — The Republican Party has authorized 1,308 delegates and 1,308 alternates to the 1964 convention, starting July 13.

GOP Process

For Selection Of Convention Delegates

How the GOP selects its delegates to the convention:

1. Each state gets four delegates at large.
2. Each state gets an at-large delegate for each U. S. representative at large. (Kentucky has no at-large representatives.)
3. Each state that went for Nixon-Lodge in 1960 or has since elected a Republican senator or governor gets six extra at-large members. (This gives Kentucky a total of 10 at-large delegates.)
4. Each Congressional district casting at least 2,000 votes either for Nixon in 1960 or a GOP Congressional candidate in the last Congressional race gets a vote. (All Kentucky Congressional districts qualify.)
5. Each district casting at least 10,000 votes for Nixon in 1960 or for a Republican Congressional candidate in the last race gets and additional vote. (All Kentucky districts qualify.)

GOP Conventions: 1856 To 1964

| Year | City | Nominee | Ballots |
|------|---------------|----------------------|---------|
| 1856 | Philadelphia | John C. Fremont | 2 |
| 1860 | Chicago | Abraham Lincoln | 3 |
| 1864 | Baltimore | Abraham Lincoln | 1 |
| 1868 | Chicago | Ulysses S. Grant | 1 |
| 1872 | Philadelphia | Ulysses S. Grant | 1 |
| 1876 | Cincinnati | Rutherford B. Hayes | 7 |
| 1880 | Chicago | James A. Garfield | 36 |
| 1884 | Chicago | James G. Blaine | 4 |
| 1888 | Chicago | Benjamin Harrison | 8 |
| 1892 | Minneapolis | Benjamin Harrison | 1 |
| 1896 | St. Louis | William McKinley | 1 |
| 1900 | Philadelphia | William McKinley | 1 |
| 1904 | Chicago | Theodore Roosevelt | 1 |
| 1908 | Chicago | William H. Taft | 1 |
| 1912 | Chicago | William H. Taft | 1 |
| 1916 | Chicago | Charles E. Hughes | 3 |
| 1920 | Chicago | Warren G. Harding | 10 |
| 1924 | Cleveland | Calvin Coolidge | 1 |
| 1928 | Kansas City | Herbert Hoover | 1 |
| 1932 | Chicago | Herbert Hoover | 1 |
| 1936 | Cleveland | Alfred M. Landon | 1 |
| 1940 | Philadelphia | Wendell L. Willkie | 6 |
| 1944 | Chicago | Thomas E. Dewey | 1 |
| 1948 | Philadelphia | Thomas E. Dewey | 3 |
| 1952 | Chicago | Dwight D. Eisenhower | 1 |
| 1956 | San Francisco | Dwight D. Eisenhower | 1 |
| 1960 | Chicago | Richard M. Nixon | 1 |
| 1964 | San Francisco | ? ? ? | ? |

Feminine Role In Politics Strengthened

By JOY MILLER
AP Women's Editor

Unlike little boys, little girls rarely dream of growing up to be President. The practical dears know it's a waste of imagination. At least right now.

But when Sen. Margaret Chase Smith's name is placed in nomination at the Republican National Convention, women will have moved ahead one jump in the game of politics.

Women have run for President before—but never seriously sought the nomination within a major party.

Victoria Claflin Woodhull made a couple of efforts in the 1870s. Colorful, beautiful and enchanting, she campaigned for free love and equal rights for women. She got nowhere.

Belva Lockwood, a respected and brilliant teacher and lawyer, was nominated by the National Equal Rights Party both in 1884 and 1888. Not surprisingly, Benjamin Harrison and then Grover Cleveland beat her handily.

In 1952 a Mrs. Linea Jensen ran on the George Washington Peace party. Her presidential campaign didn't get far, especially after she announced she had just communicated with the father of our country.

Senator Smith has been mentioned before on the convention floor in relation to high national office.

In 1952 Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, a delegate from Connecticut, told the convention that it was "the desire of the women delegates and millions of Republican women throughout the nation that I should put into nomination for the vice presidency the name of Margaret Chase Smith."

However, she went on, Mrs. Smith asked her name be withdrawn rather than create division of loyalties since "it seems there is to be one name placed in nomination."

Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce from Connecticut presented a major address at the 1944 convention, the first time a speech was given by a woman at a national convention other than seconding speeches since 1892 when Mrs. Foster had predicted "We are here to stay."

A woman officiated as secretary of the convention for the first time in 1948, the same convention in which a woman first nominated a presidential candidate—Sen. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

Mrs. Katharine St. George became the first woman parliamentarian in 1956; Miss Josephine L. Good in 1960 was introduced as the first woman of any

political party to serve as a national convention executive director.

After her defeat back in the '80s, Belva Lockwood is supposed to have said consolingly to her daughter: "The fact that a woman actually ran for President, my dear, will give men something to think about for years to come."

The political progress women have been making long after Belva Lockwood is giving both men and women something to think about, GOP officials believe.



Here's the way it would look with a woman president. Actually, this is Congresswoman Katharine St. George (R-N.Y.) officiating behind the Seal of the President of the United States at a state GOP meeting several years ago attended by President Eisenhower (not shown).

Smoke-filled Rooms

The proverbial "smoked-filled room" in political circles came as a by-product of the Republican convention of 1960. After unsuccessful attempts to nominate a candidate, some fifteen top Republicans gathered in a hotel room at a late night hour.

From this meeting, Warren G. Harding was nominated.

Golden Gate Open Before, 1956 and '20

NEW YORK (AP) - San Francisco has hosted two previous political presidential conventions. The Republicans nominated Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon in 1956 and the Democrats nominated James M. Cox and Franklin Roosevelt in 1920.

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

Republican Convention Scorecard

| STATES and POSSESSIONS | Electoral Votes | GOLDWATER | | | | SCRANTON | | | | LODGE | | | | NIXON | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|-------|--|--|--|-------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California | 86 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hawaii | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indiana | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maryland | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Michigan | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missouri | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montana | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nebraska | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Dakota | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ohio | 58 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oregon | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rhode Island | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Carolina | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Dakota | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Utah | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vermont | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Virginia | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Virginia | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wyoming | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dist. of Columbia | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Virgin Islands | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,308 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Needed To Nominat | 655 | TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

WILL ROGERS' OPINION
NEW YORK (AP) - 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 conventions."

GOP
The Republican Party certainly wasn't very old in the 1860's when it began calling itself the Grand Old Party. The term was apparently taken from Grand Old Man, the nickname applied to England's William Gladstone, then at the peak of his fame. The Democrats at first used the name GOP derisively, but the letters have since come into the vocabulary.

Republican Convention Section: Pull Out, Reverse, And Save

Yessin Named To Fill Head Golf Coach Post

Humzey Yessin, local golf professional and for the past year assistant coach of the Kentucky varsity golf team, has been elevated to the position of head coach of the links Wildcats, UK Athletic Director Bernie A. Shively announced last week.

The Harlan native succeeds Dr. Leslie L. Martain, former, Dean of Men at the University who has headed the UK golf contingent since 1958.

Yessin, remembered best by Kentucky sports fans as the colorful student manager of the UK basketball team during the "Fabulous Five" era, was a standout athlete at Harlan High school prior to coming to the University. He played basketball briefly and baseball a couple of seasons and continued at the University until picking up a master's degree in 1952.

His interest in golf is longstanding. While stationed at Ft. Gordon, Ga., during a service tour, he had the opportunity to help out the Master's course in Augusta. After his release from service, he became managing director of recreation for the City of Frankfort and helped develop Juniper Hill Park.

He took over his present position of golf professional and superintendent of course at Tates Creek Country Club in Lexington in 1958. In this capacity, Yessin directed building the course that is recognized as one of the best in the South and is the site of the Wildcats' home matches.

The new golf mentor, who becomes the eighth coach of record since the school first fielded a links team in 1930, immediately announced plans to upgrade the UK golf program. "I feel encouraged about the potential for a sound, winning intercollegiate golf program at the University," Yessin declared.

"There are enough good young golfers produced in this state to support a well-based program. In fact, more golf prospects graduate from our high schools each year than all other sports combined. We must go all out to keep these talented young people at home and recruit at least two or three top flight prospects every year for the state university team," he said.

Yessin disclosed that two such prospects had already been signed to Wildcat golf grants. They are Terry Hulet of Frankfort and Steve Potter of Louisville Atherton. Potter finished in the top five in the state high school golf tourney the past two years.

In addition to recruiting, the Kentucky coach indicated key points in his upgrading process will be a year-round program—with fall and winter instruction and conditioning supplementing spring competition—and a stepped-up, mandatory practice program.

"We feel that this increased attention to perfecting the game of our golfers will offset the lack of good golfing weather in the early spring months when we must play," he added.

Yessin also pointed out that he is very much interested in encouraging all students of the University interested in playing intercollegiate golf to come out for the team.

Only one letterman, No. 1 man Jim Gracey, lost from the luckless 1963 team, but there is plenty of room for improvement, Yessin feels. He said he is count-

Don Hutson, Green Bay's great end of another era, caught passes in 95 straight league games between 1935 and 1945.

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ing heavily on such hands as Larry Smith, Tates Creek Club champ who was ineligible in 1963; Don Rogers, junior letterman who alternated at the No. 1 position last season; junior Mary Lou Daniels, first female varsity athlete in school history; Walter Conway, another '63 holdout; and sophomores Billy Doll, David Curry, Dave Schweitzer, and Billy Kincaid.

Algie Reece Resigns As UK Swim Coach

Swimming Coach Algie Reece, a veteran of 14 seasons in directing the Wildcats, has reluctantly submitted his resignation from the UK coaching staff to devote full time to his teaching activities. Athletic Director Bernie A. Shively announced last week.

The request for Reece to devote full time to teaching and research was made by Dr. Don Cash Seaton, chairman of the Department of Physical Education.

Shively, in disclosing Reece's change in assignment, commented that "we feel Algie Reece has made a significant contribution to our overall athletic program during the many years that he has been associated with us."

The UK Athletic Director said the change became effective July 1 but no successor has been chosen.

Reece came to the University in 1942 as an instructor in physical education and served briefly prior to transferring across town to Transylvania College, where he remained until re-joining the UK staff in October, 1950. He now holds the rank of assistant professor in physical education.

The resigning UK coach graduated from Lexington Henry Clay High School in 1929 and earned collegiate degrees of A.B. and M.A. from Transylvania and University respectively. He has virtually completed work on his doctorate degree from Indiana University.

The Dallas Cowboys are thinking of shifting fullback Amos Marsh to halfback and placing halfback Don Perkins at fullback next fall.

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Mobley To 'Venture For Victory'

Terry Mobley is one of eight basketball players now working out at Taylor University in Indiana in preparation to playing on the 1964 Venture For Victory basketball tour.

Mobley, from Harrodsburg, will be a senior this fall. He has been a part-time starter for Coach Adolph Rupp's Wildcats the past two years.

Venture for victory combines evangelism and basketball. Players are chosen from athletic skill, moral character, and ability to take part in evangelistic services in the countries they will visit.

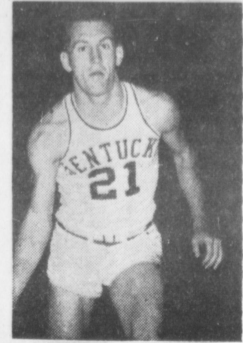
The team will leave later this month and will visit Korea, Formosa, Hong Kong, and the Philippines, after a stop in Hawaii. It will compete with teams of

Olympic players in the various countries.

Joining Mobley on the team are Mach Crenshaw and Jerry Waller, Georgia; Nolen Ellis, Kansas; Gary Lock, Northwest Nazarene; Jeff Simons and David Nelson, Kansas State; and Clyde Lee, Vanderbilt.

Don Odle, Taylor athletic director and basketball coach, is directing the team.

The tour is sanctioned by the State Department, the National Basketball Federation, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the Amateur Athletic Union.



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Blakeman Named Head Of University Housing

Robert W. Blakeman, director of men's housing, has been named to a new University position, manager of housing operations.

Creation of the new post and Blakeman's appointment were announced last week by Robert F. Kerley, University vice president for business affairs.

Blakeman, a native of Nicholasville, was graduated from UK in 1951. After several years in private business, he returned to the University in 1956 as director of men's housing. His appointment to the new post was effective Wednesday.

Major Robert W. Bailey, who has been serving as assistant professor of aerospace science in the Air Force ROTC unit at the University, has retired after 20 years of active military service.

The Bay City, Mich., native spent 16 years as an Air Force meteorologist with overseas tours in the European and Pacific Theaters.

After completing requirements for a master of arts degree at UK this summer, Major Bailey will take up his second career as a teacher in the public school system in San Francisco.

Two University entomologists attended out-of-state conferences last week.

Dr. B. C. Pass was at Lafayette, Ind., for a forage-insect conference and a meeting connected with alfalfa improvement. Dr. J. G. Rodriguez was at the U. S. Department of Agriculture plant industry station at Beltsville, Md., to discuss coffee insect pests with Guatemalan entomologists.

J. F. Freeman, associate pro-

fessor of agronomy and weed control researcher in the UK Agricultural Experiment Station, attended the Southern Regional Weed Project meeting at Gatlinburg, Tenn., to report on control of red sorrel, a weed pest.

James K. Stacey, UK extension service specialist in horticulture, is touring France, Italy, Holland, and England to study fruit growing. His trip abroad is being sponsored by the Dwarf Fruit Tree Association of America.

Dr. Norman Franke, associate professor of pharmacy at the University, has been named to the historical section of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The appointment was announced by Dr. Herbert C. Raubheimer of the University of Texas and chairman of the section. The purpose of the organization is to promote the preservation of the history of pharmacy.

Dr. Norman L. Taylor, associate professor of agronomy with the University Agricultural Experiment station, will be on the program of the national Alfalfa Improvement Conference and the Forage Insect Research Conference this week at Purdue University.

Purpose of the conferences is to provide an exchange of research information between the various forage-producing sections of the country. Dr. Taylor is a researcher in clover and alfalfa crops at UK.

Dr. Ray H. Dutt, UK animal sciences department geneticist, will attend a conference at Lincoln, Neb., next Thursday and Friday on estrous cycle control in domestic animals. He has done extensive work on factors affecting ovulation, early embryonic death, and fertility in domestic animals, and has earned an international reputation as a leader in this field.

Dr. G. W. Schneider, associate director of the Extension Service, on July 13-15 will be at Madison, Wis., to attend the annual meeting of the advisory committee of the National Agricultural Extension Center for Advanced Study. Dr. Schneider represents the southeastern section of the United States on the committee.

Recognition Program

A recognition program honoring Dr. Carse Hammonds will be held at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday in the Taylor Education Building Auditorium. Dean Lyman Ginger of the Education College will also give a report of the recent National Education Association convention he attended. Everyone is invited to attend the program.

Wild Named UK Editor

R. W. (Jack) Wild, director of UK Public Relations since 1946, has been named University Editor and associate professor of journalism effective July 1.

Paul Crowder, associate director of PR, has been named acting director.

In his new position, Mr. Wild will edit official University publications and teach courses in advertising. He was news editor at Michigan State, director of publications at Maryland, journalism teacher at Ohio University and West Virginia, and editor-publisher of a state weekly newspaper before coming to UK.

In additional change in the PR department, Jerry Miller, associate director for publications and information, resigned effective July 1. Mr. Miller will join the staff of former UK President Frank G. Dickey, now executive director of the Southern Association of Schools.

Mr. Miller had also served as assistant centennial coordinator since last September.

Mrs. McCauley Buried

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon for Mrs. Alice Ardery McCauley, mother of Prof. J. A. McCauley of the School of Journalism.

Mrs. McCauley, 78, of 736 Tremont Ave. died Tuesday afternoon in a local nursing home after an illness of six months. She was a native of Bourbon County. She is the widow of William White McCauley.

Survivors in addition to Prof. McCauley are another son, William W. McCauley of Deerfield Beach, Fla.; a daughter, Miss Loraine D. McCauley, of Lexington; seven grandchildren; and one great grandchild.

The Rev. Thomas M. Johnson of the Maxwell Street Presbyterian Church, officiated at the service at the W. R. Milvard Mortuary. Burial was at the Maple Grove Cemetery in Cynthiana.

Field Days Set Next Week For Animal Science

Dr. J. A. Hoefler, Michigan State University professor of animal husbandry, will be the main speaker for the University's two livestock field days this year.

Dr. W. P. Garrigus, chairman of the animal science department at UK, said Hoefler will talk on "Prospects and Problems of the Livestock Industry."

His first talk will be Wednesday at the UK Coldstream Experiment Farm on Newtown Pike in Lexington. His second will be next Friday at the Princeton Experiment Substation farm in Caldwell county. Livestock field days are held annually at these two research locations.

The program opens at 9 a.m. local time at both locations, Dr. Garrigus said, with wagon tours of the various research facilities. At Coldstream, there are 10 stops—three each on beef and swine, two on sheep, and one each on animal pathology and entomology. At Princeton there will be about five stops.

In each location, Dr. Garrigus said, pasture experiments and drylot tests on beeves will be shown.

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FOR LOVE OR MONEY
COLOR
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Sites Announced For Horticulture Field Day Tuesday

The University Ag Experiment Station horticulture department will have its annual field day Tuesday.

Sites are the South Farm on Nicholasville Road for the morning session and the horticulture department greenhouses just south of the new Ag Science Center on South Limestone for the afternoon session.

Lindsay Brown, UK Ag Extension Service vegetable specialist, said the meeting opens at 10 a.m. at the South Farm. There will be wagon tours of research plots, with emphasis on mulches, spacing, training and pruning, breeding trials for tomatoes, beans and cantaloupes and other crops, and weed control work with a variety of chemicals on turf, fruits, and vegetables.

In the afternoon, flower trial garden plantings will be observed. Staff members to appear on the program include H. C. Mohr on cantaloupe breeding work, J. W. Herron on weed control, D. E. Knavel on breeding work in vegetables, C. E. Chaplin on strawberries, blueberries, peaches and apples, C. S. Waltman on raspberries, and Brown on cultural practices of tomatoes and muskmelons. At the flower trial garden, J. W. Buxton and J. W. Abernathie will, respectively, discuss 100 varieties of flowering annuals and 100 varieties of chrysanthemums.

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