

THE ELECTION: *Kentucky Was A Bellwether State*

A bellwether victory in Kentucky initiated the election-night sweep that earned President Lyndon Johnson his own keys to the White House last night.

As returns sped into the computers, it became obvious that Mr. Johnson had lifted the Bluegrass State from the Republican column, in which it has resided for the last two presidential elections.

As other states began to report, the President piled up a lead that surpassed even those of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in magnitude.

The state's margin for the President climbed toward 300,000, and another significant aspect of the returns emerged. The Democrats' share of the state's Negro vote rose to 93 percent—an increase of 36 percent over the 1960 election.

Lyndon Baines Johnson won the presidency in his own right with a rockcrusher victory that battered down Barry Goldwater and the oldest, strongest Republican bastions in the nation.

It was the landslide victory Mr. Johnson wanted, fought for and predicted—for himself and his vice presidential running mate, Hubert H. Humphrey.

It began in the border states, faltered a bit in the South, then swept through New England, the East, the Midwest and on into California—one of Sen. Goldwater's "must" states. Even Maine and Vermont broke with the past and went Democratic.

With 270 electoral votes needed to win, Mr. Johnson won 486 from 45 states.

Sen. Goldwater won five states and 47 electoral votes. He led in one other, his home state of Arizona, which has five electoral votes.

On popular votes, Johnson had 39,728,666 or 61.3 percent. Goldwater had 25,032,303.

It was New York State, with its biggest-in-the-nation stack of 43 electoral votes, that clinched the election for the man who was born in Texas on a tenant farm and who once thought a Southerner never in his lifetime would be voted into the White House. New York also threw out Republican Kenneth B. Keating and sent Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the late president, to the Senate to replace him.

At the moment of national decision, the Democrats once again had clinched control of the Senate and kept

control of the House.

In his own race, Mr. Johnson ran like a champion—out front all the way.

He had parlayed promises of continued peace and prosperity and millions of votes into a massive victory.

Sen. Goldwater's hope of pulling the biggest political upset of the century had vanished in a huge outpouring of votes which saw ticket-splitting on a big scale.

The Arizona senator just never was able to dispel fears, founded on his own words, that he would keep a ready finger near the nuclear trigger. He listed this "trigger-happy" issue as his greatest handicap.

Nor did he erase fears that he might scrap Social Security and send the economy into a tailspin.

Only deep in Dixie, where his conservatism and vote against the new civil rights law had appeal, did Sen. Goldwater make any impressive showing.

He grabbed off Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—the four states that bolted the Democratic party in 1948 to support States Rights presidential candidate Strom Thurmond.

Collegians Part
In '64 Campaign:
Page Five

The Kentucky KERNEL

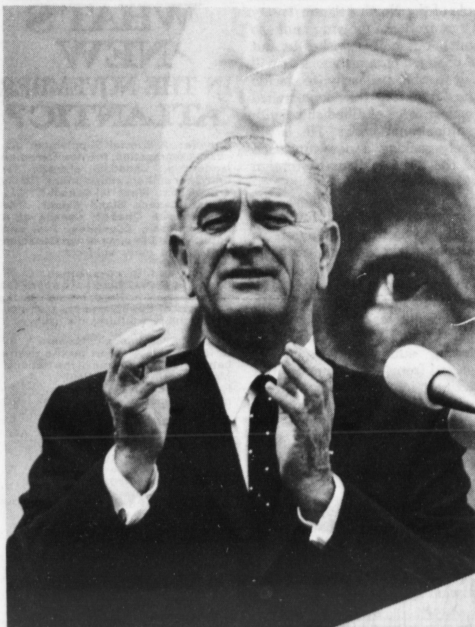
University of Kentucky

LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1964

Nation Collected
In Johnson's 'Tent':
Page Two

Vol. LVI, No. 36

Eight Pages



—Kernel Photo by Sam Abell
PRESIDENT LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON
A Resounding Victory At The Polls

Democrats Increase House, Senate Margin

Keating, Salinger Lose In Key Senate Races

By JANE GEISER

The Democratic Party retained complete control of both the House and the Senate yesterday, increasing its strength in both houses, the Associated Press reported.

Of the 35 Senate seats up for election, the Democrats won 27, Republicans won eight seats. The Democrats continued to hold 40 seats in the Senate, and the Republicans 25, making a total of 67 Democratic and 33 Republican members in the 100 seat body.

In the outgoing Congress, Democrats had a 66-34 edge in the Senate, and a 257-178 margin in the House. This year's election gave the Democrats a 67-33 edge in the Senate and, of the districts reporting at press time, a 289-139 edge in the House.

The Democratic Party almost made a clean sweep of the seven Kentucky congressional seats in the House, taking six of the seven seats. Elected from the districts in Kentucky were: Frank Stubblefield, first district; William Nat-

cher, second; Charles Farnsley, third; Frank Chelf, fourth; John Watts, sixth; and Carl Perkins, seventh.

The first 11 Democratic Senate wins Tuesday night guaranteed continued control of the 100-member Senate, since 40 holdover senators are Democrats.

Although Republican senatorial candidates generally ran ahead of the GOP presidential candidate, Sen. Barry Goldwater, they could not stage enough upsets to organize the Senate.

Incumbent Republican Sen. Kenneth Keating of New York conceded defeat to former Attorney General Democrat Robert F. Kennedy in the junior Senate race. Sen. Keating, however, ran ahead of Sen. Goldwater in New York.

Kennedy, 38, brother of the late president and a former U.S. attorney general, opened a new phase of his own political career by wrestling a U.S. Senate seat from Kenneth B. Keating, the 64-year-old Republican incumbent.

Sen. Pierre Salinger of California, former White House news secretary, lost to 62-year-old George Murphy, onetime Broadway and Hollywood song and dance man, who has long been

active in Republican circles.

At press time, incumbent Sen. Hugh Scott held a narrow lead over Democratic challenger Genevieve Blatt, reversing an earlier trend. If the Pennsylvania woman wins, she will become the first woman to take a Senate seat from that state.

At presstime, Sen. Stephen M. Young, the incumbent Democrat, had edged ahead of Republican Rep. Robert Taft Jr. who had held an early lead in that Ohio senate race.

Incumbent Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the Democratic incumbent, easily won in Massachusetts over Republican Howard Whitmore for the Senate seat.

Republican Sen. John R. Williams won over Gov. Elbert Carvel for the Senate post in Delaware.

In Texas, Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D) defeated George Bush (R) to win the Senate seat.

Twenty-two incumbent Democratic senators were reelected while four incumbent Republicans retained their Senate seats. Two Democrats were upset in their races, while four Republicans were also upset.

State Sen. Fred Harris (D, Okla.) defeated former University of Oklahoma-football coach Bud Wilkinson for the Senate seat. In Utah, Democratic incumbent Sen. Frank E. Moss won over Republican candidate E. L. Wilkinson.

Continued On Page 3

Urban Renewal Plan Rejected; School Tax Fails In Louisville

By WALTER GRANT

Residents of Lexington voted down a proposed urban-renewal project Tuesday and Louisville and Jefferson County voted "no" to end an unusual school-tax campaign.

Lexington voters voiced a 2-1 decision in protest of the Short Street project, estimated to cost over \$9 million. The total vote was 10,582 against the proposal and 4,613 in favor of the project.

Voters in Louisville and Jefferson County stopped the 10th school-tax vote in the county since 1952. The "no" vote apparently means double sessions will continue indefinitely for county pupils and city teachers' salaries will remain the same.

Only one Lexington precinct favored the urban-renewal project. All precincts in the area which would have been directly affected by the project voted "no". The precinct casting a

majority of "yes" votes was the Ashland Park precinct, near Chevy Chase.

The project was designed to clear out slums in the Short Street area. Plans included help in relocating displaced persons and reimbursement for owners of property condemned for a highway or city street.

Sale of redeveloped land would have paid an estimated \$3 million of the project. The Federal Government would have paid two-thirds of the balance, leaving the City of Lexington to pay the remainder, a little over \$2 million dollars.

Opponents of the project included Negro homeowners, who felt they would not be paid enough for their present homes to enable them to buy a home elsewhere. About 473 families are included in the area.

In addition, about 50 businesses would have been relocated. Most businessmen in the

area apparently feared the price of renting or buying property after redevelopment.

Groups which had gone on record favoring the project, however, included most downtown businessmen, the Chamber of Commerce, the Lexington Real Estate Board and Lexington's two newspapers.

In Louisville, 43,290 votes were cast against the school-tax proposal, compared to 33,979 in favor of the tax. Jefferson County residents also voted against the proposal—56,127 in the county voted "no" and 46,252 favored the tax campaign.

The tax referendum proposed an increase of 32 cents in the property-tax rate, bringing it to a total of \$2.32 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The proposal would have raised the occupational tax from 1.25 to 1.55 percent of wages and net profits.

Continued On Page 3



ROBERT F. KENNEDY



GEORGE MURPHY

Johnson Collected Nation Into His 'Great Tent'

From Combined Sources

The tea leaves have been correctly read, and Lyndon Johnson has done what he said last summer he intended to do. He has herded factions and interests and sections and voters from both parties into "one great tent" in support of his presidency and the program he has promised.

Mr. Johnson got no small assistance from his Republican opponent, Sen. Barry Goldwater, who scared a lot of people into the tent marked LBJ, but now that the President has won his victory, he will be all alone in pursuing the second big task he has set for himself.

That task is to lead all those crowded into that giant, Texas-sized, coast-to-coast tent on to

News Analysis

what Mr. Johnson has solemnly labeled the "Great Society"—a promised land in which there will be no poverty, no illiteracy, no unemployment, no prejudice, no slums, no political streams, no delinquency, and few Republicans.

This vision seems at first glance to require acts of Congress that would repeal both the profit motive and human nature.

But like the great tent, the Great Society is not, in its main points, inherently unattainable; and both concepts are rooted in the life and fiber of Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

All his political career, save in his earliest New Deal years, Mr. Johnson has been a politician of consensus. He seldom has been a factional battler, a fierce partisan, an intractable opponent, an uncompromising advocate. It has been axiomatic with him to see middle ground, to draw the teeth of adversaries, to attract diverse elements by finding their thread of common interest, to recognize, represent and reconcile existing forces rather than to whip up new ones or cling to old ones.

Thus, as the votes have been counted, Mr. Johnson is at the center of a curious crew indeed—one of the most broadbased, ill-assorted and diverse political coalitions in American history. And it is upon that strange consensus that he will mount his first full term.

From the labor, urban liberal, and civil rights groups on the left, through moderate Democrats and Republicans in the center, to business groups and Southern Democrats on the right, Mr. Johnson will start

with at least some support from every political element in America, excepting only Sen. Goldwater's ardent backers.

That will have its advantages and disadvantages. It will give Mr. Johnson considerable support and freedom for his early moves—and much leverage on Congress. He will apparently be able to claim a true national mandate.

On the other hand, keeping the coalition together will not be easy. The very idea of coalition presupposes compromise and accommodation. To put together, say, an economic program that will please the business groups and the liberals at once will be no easy task; achieving it could damage the program, the coalition, or both. The same is true of the broad education and conservative programs Mr. Johnson has promised for the "Great Society."

That concept is rooted as deeply in Mr. Johnson as the politics of consensus. He is a product of the Texas hill country, of Western radicalism, and populism, of poor country people who encouraged their children to "get ahead in the world." His first political faith was the New Deal; his idol remains Franklin Roosevelt. Like Sam Rayburn, another mentor, he is by no means an urban liberal, but his political instincts are always to provide "something for the folks." In Lyndon Johnson's world, that is not only the ingrained attitude of youth; it is good politics as well.

Nevertheless, in his long pursuit of consensus, Mr. Johnson has learned and accommodated himself to the power of interests. He can be a spender when necessary, but he showed last year that he also could clamp a tough hold-down on the budget when necessity seemed to demand it. He can be an innovator as to method and labels—as when he turned a melange of old Kennedy programs into the "war on poverty," adding on authentic LBJ touch—the community action part of the program. But the long record of Lyndon Johnson discloses few startling departures from established concepts and little to shake the confidence or the teeth of economic interests—in short, no great leaps ahead of the consensus.

The Great Society itself is a rather typical Johnson job of repackaging and broadening existing or long-sought programs. To the extent that he has outlined it, it will concentrate on matters long familiar in American politics—the "three C's" of classrooms, conservation and cities.

The most unusual Johnson

proposal to date is his as-yet-undetailed plan for turning substantial amounts of Federal revenues back to the states, with as few strings attached as feasible. Successfully established, such a plan could have a profound effect on the ability of the states to play the roles demanded for them by states' rights enthusiasts, and on the Federal system itself.

Thus, even in pursuit of the Great Society, Mr. Johnson generally is acting in continuity with the political history of the past quarter century. In foreign affairs, he is expected to pursue much the same course.

He gave frequent pledges in his campaign to continue to seek a break in cold war tensions, an easier relationship with the Soviet Union, and practical limitations on the testing and proliferation of nuclear weapons. He twice promised to follow the Kennedy line of seeking "bridges" to Eastern Europe. He has little choice but to follow the established course in the bitter South Vietnamese guerrilla war.

Another term for Mr. Johnson can well produce changes, however, in the structure and role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, growing not so much out of his wishes as out of changed circumstances. It will fall to him, primarily, to decide the fate of the long-stalled nuclear force of allied ships with multinational crews. He is actively seeking a new approach to the old problems of foreign aid.

There will, of course, be change in a new term for President Johnson. Washington is curious to know what men he may bring into a full-fledged Johnson Administration. His ability to surround himself with able executives has not yet been really tested, due to the functioning administration he inherited from John Kennedy. But the best information at the moment, is that wholesale changes are not likely to be made in the administration lineup any time soon.

When changes do come, Mr. Johnson may seek to glue his coalition together by building something like a "national unity" administration—a study of the artful makeup of such Johnson creations as the Warren Commission and the old Senate com-

mittee that condemned Joe McCarthy illustrates his talents for that sort of political balancing.

Perhaps the most significant development of a Johnson era, however, will be one to which the nation is already accustoming itself. That is the impact upon the presidency of its profoundly political occupant—a leader who does not so much believe in politics as live politics, whose every act, in consequence, seems born of politics, whose aim is to represent the consensus and to utilize its power. The process may not always be uplifting and sometimes it surely will be inglorious; but its true measure lies in the result of last night's election.

Homecoming Dance

The Student Center will sponsor a Homecoming Dance in the Student Center Ballroom Saturday evening from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Music will be provided by the Torques, and the admission is \$2 per couple.

Tickets are on sale at Donovan Cafeteria, the Student Center, and the University Book Store.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE NOVEMBER ATLANTIC?

Canada: A Special Supplement discusses segregation, the new Canadian leadership, Canada's struggle for unity, her authors and painters. Timely articles on: What is Canada?, Can French Canada Stand Alone?, The Trouble with Quebec, Canada as a Middle Power, Education: Past and Future, The Dilemma of the Canadian Writer, and other subjects.

"Pomp and Circumstance: C. P. Snow" by Robert Adams: An appraisal of Sir Charles' writings, his new book, Corridors of Power, and his contribution to the two-cultures dialogue.

"Labor's Mutinous Mariners" by A. H. Raskin: A report on the rivalry between Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union and Paul Hall of the Seafarers International Union.

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Election Report '64



—Kernel Photo by John Zeh

VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
President Johnson's Choice As Running Mate Shares Victory

Pence Physics Club

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Election Night Scene Is One Of Confusion

As returned poured in from county precincts and from around the state, Kernel Managing Editor Gary Hawthorn and News Editor Kenneth Green talked with campaigners at the downtown Lexington headquarters for both parties and at the Fayette County Courthouse. Here are their impressions:

Democratic Headquarters

A small, portable television set brought election results to observers at the Fayette County Democratic Headquarters last night.

When announcers reported a clean sweep for the Democratic Party in Kentucky, smiles spread across faces throughout the Main St. headquarters.

With telecast precinct result, the room became quiet. Occasionally someone would laugh with joy.

The political workers obviously were pleased with the news that President Johnson had carried the state, the first time a Democratic presidential candidate had since 1952 when Adlai Stevenson won by a hundred votes.

But this time it was different. The Democrats were winning big, and they were happy about it.

As new results were broadcast, a general buzz filled the room as people discussed the campaign, the election, and the precinct results.

Some of the workers were busy tabulating reports from precincts throughout Fayette County on long tally sheets.

Pictures of Lyndon Johnson and his running mate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, lined the walls.

Maps of Fayette County and Kentucky, showing key precincts and particular campaigns, dotted the walls throughout the long, narrow room, formerly a clothing store.

On several tables posters, bumper stickers, and other campaign materials were piled.

The results of the election in Fayette were now in the hands of the elections officials, who were busy tabulating the figures in the Fayette County Courthouse in the Circuit Courtroom.

The Courthouse

There the leads piled up by President Johnson, Rep. John C. Watts, and the forces opposing urban renewal in Lexington were increasing.

Mr. Johnson carried all but 21 of Fayette County's 82 precincts. These 21 precincts were located generally in more wealthy sections of the county.

President Johnson and Sen. Goldwater tied in one precinct—Brigadoon—with 336 votes each.

The proposal for urban renewal was defeated overwhelmingly by 10,592 to 4,603 votes.

The Negro vote apparently was as heavily against urban renewal as it was strongly in favor of Mr. Johnson.

Congressman Watts defeated his Republican opponent, John C. Swope, by a margin of 25,866 to 14,983.

As the election officers relayed returns information to those assembled in the courtroom, radio announcers interviewed the victors while the losers sat in dejection or promptly left the room, living testimony to the power of the people on election day.

Republican Headquarters

The polls closed in Fayette County at 6 p.m.; by 7 p.m. President Johnson was conceded to be the victor in the county, the state, and his victory was eminent in the nation; at 7:30 p.m. Fayette County Republican Campaign Headquarters closed.

At 7 p.m. Tom Burnett, county campaign chairman, said that Sen. Goldwater was behind 3,500 votes with 58 precincts counted.

"I don't see much of a chance of us catching up," Mr. Burnett said of the county vote.

By 7:15 Mr. Burnett said in answer to an inquiry, "We didn't just lose; we got clobbered."

One of the few remaining supporters asked Mr. Burnett, "Why!" and he replied, "People don't like Goldwater."

By 7:30, with a 6,198-vote Johnson lead in Fayette County, Mr. Burnett closed the campaign headquarters on Upper Street.

"People just prefer Johnson," Mr. Burnett said.

"We won by narrow margins in those precincts we won, and we lost catastrophically in the ones we were defeated in," he continued.

Mr. Burnett felt that the results was a rejection of Mr. Goldwater and his policies.

"I fear that this will start a trend toward liberalism in the Republican Party," Mr. Burnett added.

Kentuckians For Goldwater

The reaction to early returns was not one of dejection at Kentuckians for Goldwater Headquarters.

These quarters on East Main Street were filled with college and high school students. The spirits were running high, and at 8 p.m. Bill Wallace, chairman of Youth for Goldwater, still held out a chance for a Goldwater victory.

"Even if the state is conceded," he said, "I feel there is still a chance to win the required electoral votes."

Mr. Wallace explained that the Youth for Goldwater and Kentuckians for Goldwater were conservative movements not Republican movements.

"Our effort is strictly bipartisan. Most of our supporters have Democratic backgrounds," he said.

Mr. Wallace said a landslide victory would seriously impair the conservative movement, but that the movement had been established.

"The movement draws backing from kids who are concerned with individual freedom," he explained.

Mr. Wallace said he felt that a Democratic landslide would force the Republicans to return to a moderate position; but, he added, "the Democratic Party will become more conservative."

"The election will draw both parties away from the extremes," Mr. Wallace concluded.

William G. Cox, chairman of the Kentuckians for Goldwater, conceded defeat about 8 p.m.

He referred to the concession with, "we have lost a battle but not a victory."

Addressing students who were gathered in the headquarters, Mr. Cox said that only the first battle was lost.

"You kids have done more to make me feel better about this election than anything other than a complete Goldwater victory," he said.

He assured the group that they had established a beachhead in returning conservatism to government.



EDWARD M. KENNEDY

SEN. STEPHEN YOUNG

Kennedy, Murphy Win In Key Senate Races

Continued From Page 1
Sen. Albert Gore and Rep. Ross Bass, both Democrats, were elected in Tennessee to Senate posts. Tennessee was the only state to elect two senators; Mr. Bass will fill the remaining two-year term of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Speaker of the House John W. McCormack, (D, Mass.) and the Democratic House leader Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma, were

reelected.
Two Republican House victories made history in the Deep South, where Mr. Goldwater ran strong. Republican Prentiss Walker defeated Rep. Arthur Winstead, (D, Miss.). Another Republican, Jack Edwards, won over John Tyson, Democrat, in Alabama. The incumbent Democratic representative, Carl Elliott, had been eliminated in the primary.

Election Report '64

Lexington Residents Vote Down Proposed Urban-Renewal Plan

Continued From Page 1
The vote marks the first time Louisville and Jefferson County school systems have gone together on a tax proposal. Only three of the 10 school-tax votes since 1952 have been approved. Passage of the proposal would

have removed one of the major blocks in the possible merger of Louisville and Jefferson County school systems. The major block preventing merger is lack of money to equalize teacher salaries. Early reports predicted if the tax were defeated, the number of

children in the county school district would increase to about 29,000 by next fall, and to about 40,000 by the next year.
Some predicted more and more low-paid teachers in the city would leave for higher-paying jobs.

At Grand Teton, licensed hunters have been permitted to harvest elk, but some 1,170 hunters were able to bag only 280 in 1962.

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Mandate To Rebuild

An election suffused with irony is all but complete, and the pundits now descend upon the carcass of America's political image. There is little meat left on the bones, for they have been picked clean in what must rank as a new low in Presidential campaigning.

It is ironic that the South has turned its back on a native son, preferring instead a Republican from the West.

It is ironic that the midwest and west—considered Goldwater strongholds—failed to support the Arizonan.

It is ironic that Lyndon Baines Johnson, not many years ago considered to have reached the apex of his political career, has been handed a victory of proportions comparable only to those of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

It is ironic that President Johnson's victory should be interpreted by some as a mandate for the Kennedy-Johnson administration, when in fact it is primarily a rejection of the opposition.

But the ultimate irony lies in the fact that Barry Goldwater—embraced as few candidates have been by their parties in an open convention—should be the catalytic agent in the demise of his party.

It is to this final ironic consideration about which we must speak.

We feel constrained to mention those casualties of this most bitter encounter between President Johnson and Sen. Goldwater. They are, as is obvious, those moderate Republicans who opposed the senator's nomination in the Cow Palace this summer.

Most eminent among these Republicans who lost their political lives is Sen. Kenneth Keating of New York. It was simply too great a task—even for a man of Mr. Keating's stature and with a loyal following such as his—to overcome the overwhelming victory by President Johnson in the Empire State.

In Illinois, a bright young fire in the Republican ranks—Charles Percy—was snuffed out in the wake of a Goldwater victory. Even in downstate Illinois—traditionally Republican in

orientation—the influence of the Presidential race was felt. And Mr. Percy had been touted as a possibility for national office in the next Presidential election.

In the state of Oklahoma there are probably few men more beloved than Bud Wilkenson, former Sooner football coach. He was a new face in Republican ranks, bringing to the GOP the vitality of his personality and the candor of his youthful outlook. He too fell before the irrepresible Johnson landslide.

What is the message? It is simply this: Goldwaterism has been repudiated, and along with it the voters have sent the moderate element of the party to political Siberia.

This is the poignant irony for Nelson Rockefeller: he was hooted by his party for challenging the validity of the radical element which did, in truth, lie somewhere outside the mainstream of American political life. He has now been proven so very right, but his victory is strictly pyrrhic. Mr. Rockefeller himself must surely know that in proving Goldwaterism wrong the voters have censured the moderates who allowed a peripheral element to gain control of their party's machinery.

Vacillation, indecisiveness, and petty bickering among the moderate leaders prior to the convention must be blamed. The guilt must be ascribed not only to the zeal that distorted the vision of Goldwaterites. The guilt must be laid, in part, at the feet of Nixon, Scranton, Rockefeller, and, most particularly, Eisenhower.

Barry Goldwater once challenged the party's conservatives to take up the task of remaking the Republican Party in the image that they would have. Now is the time for moderates to follow suit.

It is imperative that the remaining moderate leaders—notably George Romney, Robert Taft, and John Lindsay—to accept this most challenging assignment. It is time for them to stoop and pick up the rubble left at their feet—the crumbled remains of the Grand Old Party.

The Need Is Now

The need for a new Ashland Community College building was most recently illustrated during National Fire Prevention Week in which it seems many previously indifferent people suddenly became concerned about the health and welfare of the Ashland Community College student.

During the course of the week, two fire drills were held in which the maximum time allotted to empty the building was set at one minute. The closest we came to this was two minutes and three seconds. All these fire drills would indicate the building is evidently a firetrap. Anyone exploring the basement would agree that the structure, which resembles a crossword puzzle, is only about 25 percent functional: stairs to nowhere, unused sub level rooms with one exit, and doors that are nailed shut. The entire building is and has been for some time deteriorating despite efforts by the faculty, maintenance staff, and students to maintain it.

Did we say deteriorating? "Falling apart" is the right phrase—broken window frames, doors coming off their hinges at

the slightest touch, and fire extinguishers that decide to fall from their perches on the wall and go merrily rolling down the hall—are just a few of our accident-causing "facilities."

But why shouldn't ACC'S building be sagging at the beams? In the first place, this building wasn't built with 511 students, five days a week, in mind. It was meant to be used as a church as all too many churches are used—a couple of days a week; and we are faced with the horrible possibility that the increase in enrollment between the fall semesters of '64 and '65 may become directly proportional to the past increase between the '63 and '64 fall semesters. If this should hold true, ACC will find an increase in enrollment of approximately 27 percent. This would mean a total of 649 students, which could not possibly be handled without full-time night classes and many split-up schedules in the present building.

There is but one solution—less talk, more and all action toward a new building.

—The Off-Center
Ashland Community College

"... And The Walls Came Tumbling Down"



The Church And Population

The draft on "The Church and the Modern World" that has been presented for debate to the Ecumenical Council emphasizes the humanitarian as well as the spiritual appeal of the Roman Catholic Church. It reflects a willingness to reexamine the traditional posture of the Church toward social problems, including its position on birth control, which has become a matter of crucial concern as the world's population continues to multiply at a far more rapid rate than the rise in food production.

The draft does not advance any new solutions for containing the explosion, but in appealing for the cooperation of scientists and other members of the laity, it is clear an effort is being made to formulate answers that will encourage controls that can be reconciled with the Church's moral teachings.

Even as the draft document was being circulated, a group of 182 Catholics representing medical, sociological and other professions from 12 different countries specifically urged consideration of scientific birth control measures in a petition presented to Pope Paul VI and

the Council. Their statement argues that man's technological achievement in reducing mortality demands similar "intervention" over births. Like previous appeals made by both Catholic laity and clergy, this statement is especially concerned with the critical situation in the poorer areas of the world, where success in treating disease has condemned millions to a life of near starvation.

The population explosion is by no means limited to predominantly Catholic countries. Yet the Church's interest in providing solutions for its own faithful can make an enormous contribution to the work on birth control being carried out by non-Catholics. The control of population is a pressing world problem that calls for concerted effort through a multiplicity of approaches.

—The New York Times

Kernels

Most of the critical things in life which become the starting points of human destiny, are little things. —R. Smith.

The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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Collegians Played Major Part In Campaign

By BOB WALTERS

Collegiate Press Service

WASHINGTON—The 1964 election campaign—a memorable one in many respects—may well go down in history as the first campaign in which young people, particularly college students, played a major role.

Political leaders of both parties here, taking stock of their post-election strengths and weaknesses, are more than satisfied with the support they received from the younger generation.

Most significantly, both Republicans and Democrats are convinced that they made a wise decision in giving young people expanded responsibilities beyond the traditional chores of precinct canvassing, telephone surveying and leaflet distribution.

Throughout the campaign, there was the unprecedented involvement of the college-age children of both Presidential candidates—17-year-old Luci Baines Johnson and her sister, Lynda, 20, on the Democratic side, and Barry Goldwater Jr., 26, and his brother Michael, 24, for the Republicans.

"The young people are a new dimension in politics that has to be reckoned with," said one prominent politician. "I'm impressed with their political know-how and I don't see how they could help but win votes."

During the campaign, a series of youth and student organizations proliferated within both parties. Under the umbrella group of Young Americans for Goldwater-Miller, Young Americans water-Miller, the GOP had the Young Republican National Federation, Youth for Goldwater-Miller, Young Americans for Freedom, Young Democrats for Goldwater, and Young Independents for Goldwater.

On the Democratic side, there were the Young Democrats, College Young Democrats, and Young Citizens for Johnson. Both parties were after the one million college students eligible to vote for the first time in a Presidential election.

The Democrats were so anxious for the West Coast college vote that they sent noted economist John Kenneth Galbraith on a five-day speaking tour of 12 cam-

pus from Los Angeles to Seattle.

On other campuses, they used other speakers, supplemented by rallies and other vote-getting devices, including the "first voters program" which called for presentation of a certificate signed by the President to those who registered for the first time.

"I don't know of a single college where there wasn't some political activity on behalf of President Johnson, except those where the colleges don't permit on-campus political activity," said Eugene Theroux, an official of Young Citizens for Johnson.

Theroux noted that Johnson selected the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for his "great society" speech which was to become the keynote of the Democratic campaign. Follow-up campus speakers further developed this theme.

"An unprecedented spirit of social concern has turned our students in the 60's much more conscious of their foreign and domestic responsibilities and opportunities," added Theroux. "Naturally, much of this carried over to the campaign."

More than 15,000 young people turned out for a day-long youth celebration at the Democratic National Convention, marking the first time that a major segment of a convention had been given over to such a purpose.

Also, on the Democratic side, the Young Citizens were responsible for one of the most unusual campaign innovations—the "LBJ Barbecues" held throughout the country, usually with one of the President's daughters in attendance.

For the GOP, it was young people, for the most part, who worked tirelessly for two years to advance Sen. Goldwater's candidacy before he actually declared his availability. And when Goldwater won the GOP nomination he carried many of these young people into Republican National Committee posts.

Last January, Goldwater said that one of the major factors in convincing him to run was the enthusiasm and support generated among young people. As an indication of his faith in the gen-

eration's ability, he named 36-year-old Dean Birch as Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Youth rallies in Austin, Pittsburgh, and Chicago attracted thousands of young Republicans and were "successful well beyond our expectations," said James Harff, National Director of Youth for Goldwater-Miller.

Harff said his group "aimed our programs at convincing young people to vote" and noted that in key states—such as California—full-time youth secretaries were employed.

He noted that there was a "good share" of disaffected young Democrats who sought leadership from the Republican Party, especially in the South.

Harff, in a statement echoed by Theroux, said he had "absolutely no complaints about our role in the campaign. It was a major role—greatly expanded from anything in the past. We're convinced that the future will see even more active youth participation in major campaigns."

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

A Story Of Fronts And Patsies

About a month ago—on Sept. 22nd, to be exact—newspapers throughout the country reported the formation of a national committee to combat the Ultra Right.

RALPH MCGILL

History's Profound Tendencies

On March 23, 1962, President Kennedy said, in an address at the University of California: "It is the profound tendencies of history, and not the passing excitements that will shape our future."

These profound historic tendencies, he said, were moving the world, not toward uniformity, but toward diversity—toward "a world where within the framework of international cooperation every country can solve its own problems according to its own traditions and ideals." He envisioned the historic forces as moving toward "a world based on diversity, self-determination, freedom."

Even in the brief time that has elapsed since the dreadful day in Dallas, Texas, we can see confirmation of the Kennedy view. Nikita Khrushchev fell, in part, because he could not compel the Communist nations of middle Europe and the large Communist parties in France and Italy to conform to the Khrushchev view that Communism should join in expelling the Chinese. Little of the opposition against him was pro-China. It was, rather, based on a policy of self-determination, a wish to solve their problems according to their own national needs and traditions.

It was further view of President Kennedy, speaking at the University of California, that the emerging world would inevitably reject the Communist idea "of a monolithic world—a world where all knowledge has a single pattern, all societies move toward a single model, and all problems and roads have a single solution and a single destination."

"No one who examines the modern world," he continued, "can doubt that the great currents of history are carrying the world away from the monolithic idea toward the pluralistic idea—away from Communism and toward national independence and freedom. No one can doubt that the wave of the future is not the conquest of the world by a single

The UPI wire story, reproduced in newspapers from coast to coast, began with the following two sentences.

"A Committee of 80 national

leaders, including former Cabinet members, governors, union chiefs, educators, and scientists, have banded together to 'expose and correct' the activities of what the

Kremlin... and not bother about the moon.

Sen. Goldwater looks at the Communist world and sees unity in the changes. This is odd, when on the same day we hear words and sees unity in the changes. This is odd, when on the same day we hear words of defiance and support of Khrushchev from European Communists. The gulf between the Russians and Chinese is ethnic as well as economic and military. All present signs point to a continuation of the disarray now existing in the Communist world. All of them want what Mr. Khrushchev promised—"more goulash." The only way to provide more goulash is to take it out of heavy industry and the military. Mr. Khrushchev had announced such a plan—an increase in consumer goods (goulash) at the expense of heavy goods—about three weeks before he was dismissed.

Sen. Goldwater's approach to foreign problems and events unfailingly reveals him as an appallingly uninformed man in these areas. He is nowhere reassuring.

(Copyright 1964)

Humphrey Keeps His Ballot 'Secret'

Hubert Humphrey classified his ballot preference as "a big secret," but added, "You can safely tell the President he can rely on me."

Sen. Humphrey entered the little township of Marysville, Minn. yesterday and waded through a proud crowd of rural friends to vote at the tiny, freshly whitewashed frame town hall.

Unlike President Johnson, who marked his ballot for all to see in Texas earlier, Mr. Humphrey pointed to a spot on the floor and told newsmen and overalled farmers, "This is as far as you go."

Mr. Humphrey and his wife, Muriel, stood in adjoining booths, marking three ballots with wooden pencils.

Stepping from the booth, Sen. Humphrey said, "This is a very important document and I'm keeping it secret."

committee called twelve John Birch Society 'front' organizations, it was announced Tuesday. The organization of the Council for Civil Responsibility was announced by its chairman, Dr. Arthur Larson, former director of the U.S. Information Agency. Mr. Larson said the council will... etc. etc.

Now if you read that story, what would you think? Exactly. So did we, so did everybody else—including Clarence Manion, who shot off a letter to Arthur Larson demanding to know by what stretch of the imagination he considered the Manion Forum of the Air and the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, two of the twelve organizations listed in the news story as "fronts" for the John Birch Society? Mr. Manion, former dean of the law school at Notre Dame, is to be sure a member of the national Council of the John Birch Society. But he founded the Manion Forum years before the John Birch Society was founded, and became legal counsel for the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee again years before the John Birch Society was founded. How conceivably could they be said to be "fronts" for the John Birch Society?

Mr. Manion wrote on Sept. 29. Two weeks later he had had no answer. Having received a copy of Mr. Manion's letter to Mr. Larson I decided to have a go at trying to get an answer for myself. Accordingly, I wired him: "Please reply western union collect whether in the light of letter addressed to you by Dean Clarence Manion on Sept. 29th you have withdrawn your charges to the effect that the Manion Forum of the Air and the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee are quote fronts unquote for the John Birch Society. If you do not reply before Monday Oct. 19 we shall assume that you withdraw the charge and regret having made it falsely."

On Monday Oct. 19, I received, collect, the following telegram from Mr. Larson: "In reply to your telegram of Oct. 15, 1964, please be informed that I have never charged that the Manion Forum of the Air and the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee are quote fronts unquote for the John Birch Society. I have pointed out the existence of quote links unquote between these organizations.

For present purposes it should be sufficient to note that Manion is on the Birch National Council,

is vice chairman of the Citizens Aid Committee and of course is the central figure in the Forum. Incidentally, may I point out the remarkable technique you have used to construct an imaginary story involving supposed utterances and retractions by me entirely without my participation. First you put into my mouth the charge that two named organizations are Birch quote fronts unquote, a statement which I never made. Then you send me a telegram saying that if I remain silent, you will put into my mouth not only a retraction of something I never said, but even for good measure, regrets for having made it falsely."

Bear in mind, as you meditate on Mr. Larson's telegram, that this is the gentleman who heads a committee that is supposed to clear up political confusions. He tells me I constructed an "imaginary story." Who does he think I am, the UPI? There was nothing at all "imaginary" about the wire story carried in hundreds of newspapers around the country. I didn't put anything at all into Mr. Larson's mouth, I merely reminded him of what the UPI, properly or improperly, had put there. Why didn't the gentleman, who is so scandalized by the distortions of the extreme right, reply very simply that he had never made the statement about the "front" organizations, regretted that UPI had distorted him, and would issue a clarifying public statement?

I called UPI. Do you have on record, I said to Michael Finesilver in the manager's office, any communication from Dr. Larson correcting your story, or asking that you run a clarification? The files were searched. Nothing from Dr. Larson. Not even collect. Presumably Dr. Larson has been too busy, during the four weeks since the UPI carried the story, not answering Dean Manion, and composing morally roccoo telegrams accusing me of putting words in his mouth.

The gentleman in question is, we remind you, chairman of the Council for Civil Responsibility—an Orwellian conjunction, to begin with. And the irony deepens as one reflects on the probability that the Committee for Civil Responsibility is a quote front unquote for the Johnson Administration, and Arthur Larson is its principal patsy.

(Copyright 1964)

Kappa Alpha Wins Frat Football Trophy

Kappa Alpha swept past Lambda Chi Alpha 25-7 in the second championship game of the fraternity football tournament Oct. 22.

The two teams clashed the preceding week in what was the original championship game and fought to a 6-6 tie. First downs were declared even at 5-5. Immediately after this game though, Kappa Alpha was declared the winner on first downs 5-4. Later Bernard Johnson, Intramural Director, met with the game officials and decided a mistake had been made and ruled the game a tie on the basis of first downs.

The Kappa Alpha aerial attack proved to be the big difference in the second game. Quarterback Charlie Franks and end Tom Hammonds, who have been a scoring combination all season,

teamed up for three touchdowns. Hammonds evaded the defense to grab eight of the eleven touchdown passes thrown by Franks this season.

Lambda Chi Alpha struck first in the game as Dean Danos gathered in the opening kickoff and sprinted 80 yards for the touchdown. Bill Baxter passed to Larry Pack for the extra point.

After that Kappa Alpha controlled first half offensive action scoring all their points in the first period.

After receiving the Lambda Chi kickoff, Franks threw 40 yards to Hammonds, who grabbed the pigskin on the 20 and galloped for the TD to cut the Lambda Chi lead to 7-6.

Kappa Alpha kicked off and held the line as middle linebacker Kenny Lewis broke up a pass

play to give KA the ball on the LXA 20. After throwing incomplete to Jim May, Franks faked a pass to May and hit Hammonds in the end zone to send KA ahead 12-7.

On the next series of downs KA again held the line forcing Lambda Chi to punt. Franks, who has guided the team expertly all season from the quarterback slot, rolled out and hit Hammonds, on a 60-yard scoring play.

Lambda Chi took the ball on the kickoff and again the Kappa Alpha defense held to force a punt. In a play from scrimmage, Jim May tucked the ball and raced 60 yards up the middle to score the only Kappa Alpha touchdown by rushing, and widen the gap to 27-7. Franks threw a quick pass over the middle to Hammonds for the extra point.

The second half was a defensive standoff as each team punted three times. Lambda Chi controlled the ball most of the time as they penetrated to within the 20-yard line three times but could not score. Most of the Lambda Chi yardage was gained in the air as the Kappa Alpha defense bottled up rushing effectively. Quarterback Joe Burton passed to Rusty Carpenter, Larry Pack and Jim Foote for gains in the second half.

Fred DeSanto took a short pass from Franks on the KA 15 and evaded tacklers to penetrate to the Lambda Chi 3, only to have time run out before the team could score. This play was the only long gain for Kappa Alpha in the second half.

Buddy Alexander and Billy Hudson, defensive ends, were two of the vital cogs in the tough Kappa Alpha defense that held the Lambda Chis to 7 points.



With this group it looks more like the Pennsylvania Wildcats than the Kentucky Wildcats. All of these boys are residents of the Keystone State and have helped guide the UK freshmen to their third

straight undefeated season. From the left: Ted Bartosiewicz, John Zeles, Bruce Bechtold, Bill Perrine, and George Katzenbach.

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WANTED—English tutor for visiting mathematics professor. Call extension 2521. 3N1t

WANTED—Boy to share comfortable 3-room apartment, \$40 per month. Utilities paid. 201 W. High, Apt. 3. 254-9950 after 6 p.m. 4N1t

LOST

LOST—Pair of men's brown glasses in vicinity of library about 3 weeks ago. If found please call Dallas at 252-5108 after 6 p.m. 29O4t

LOST—White gold, oval shaped Bulova watch with expansion band. Reward. Call Karen Cook, extension 6205. 3N4t

LOST—Corbin High School class ring with initials A.C.C. If found please call 252-3192 any time. 3N4t

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FOUND—Set of keys on chain. Owner may claim same by identifying at Division of Printing, basement of Journalism Bldg. 4N2t

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Elections

The Central Assembly of the Men's Residence Halls has elected officers for the year. They are: Louis Straney, president; Tom Sweet, vice president; Coy Holstein, Jr., secretary-treasurer; Sheryl Snyder and Bob Speed, co-representatives to Student Congress; and Bob Pemberton, Student Congress alternate.

New officers of the Women's Residence Hall Council are Gail Mayer, president; Kay Yancey, vice president; Pamela Bush, secretary; Fran Napier, treasurer; and Bonnie Buskirk, publicity chairman.

Officers for Jewell Hall are: Charlie Clements, president; Jeanne Coulter, vice president; Ann Zimmer, secretary-treasurer; and Suzanne Oney, social chairman. Corridor presidents are Pam Bird, Sherry Mills, Ann Randolph, Barbara Norris, and Melinda Mason.

Hillel officers for 1965 are George Schwartzman, president; Judy Witzer, vice president; and Steve Lazar, treasurer.

The pledge class officers for Kappa Delta sorority are: Tom-

mie Ann Woods, president; Suzanne Roman, treasurer; and Toni Ellis, Junior Panhellenic Council representative.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon's pledge class has elected the following officers: Jim Armstrong, president; Gary Marr, vice president; Daniel Boone, secretary-treasurer; and Chuck Bruce, scholarship chairman.

"What Is Style" Lecture

Dr. Nils E. Enkvist, professor of English language and literature at Abo University of Abo, Finland, will speak on "What Is Style" at 8 p.m. tomorrow in the UK Student Center Theatre.

He is the first speaker in the University's Department of English, Speech, and Dramatic Arts Lecture Series for 1964-65.

Mums On Sale

The Links Mums for Homecoming will be on sale from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. this week in the Student Center near the Grille, and from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. in Donovan Cafeteria.

The mums may be picked up at the place where they were ordered from 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday. The cost of the mums is \$1.00.

The Collegiate Clothes Line



by
Chuck Jacks

CLOTHES FOR THE COLLEGE MAN

Here is news for the active man—Martin of California has created the perfect Jacket for outdoor After-Ski-Wear. This handsome and brilliantly designed sports garment is made with Martherm Construction for ultimate warmth without weight. The superior quality of the garment contributes to the highest consumer satisfaction as to fit, wear and functional performance. Made with 100 percent Davos Nylon, this exclusive jacket goes the limit in a world of fashionable colors. To the style wise, this is it.

The Suede Jacket, best in season, best in color too. . . . When you see our new Suede Jacket collection by Breier of Amsterdam, then you will know why suede tops the season and tops the color. Suede combines with fur in the Kubla Khan ¾ length, with button front, and slanted flap pockets. This model is backed with Curon, in a handsome arrangement of the skills, of man and nature. The flattering good looks and functional light weight will give you warmth and pleasure for easy living. Priced about \$85.

The Suburbia Model is a magnificently styled coat in the elegance of French Suede process leather. Of all the leather coats the Suburbia takes precedence among the season's finest. The deep luxurious pile lining adds good looks, warmth and comfort with the handsome buttoned front and soft pile collar completing the picture. Priced at \$75.

The Sutton Model is a good looking sport jacket in Imported French Suede. It is tanned by a secret process and enhanced by its luxurious nap. You will enjoy the friendliness of this jacket. Somehow the more you wear it, the better it fits. The handsomely designed flap pockets add character and style. This Suede Jacket is like a fine pipe, the more you wear it, the more melow it becomes. Priced at \$65.

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Democrats Dominate Governors' Contests

By LINDA MILLS

In the wake of a Johnson landslide, Democratic gubernatorial candidates dominated state races, winning 20 of the contested posts.

Gov. George Romney, fighting a stong Johnson margin in Michigan, was reelected in perhaps the most significant Republican victory. The win likely will assure Gov. Romney a position of future leadership in the Republican Party.

He defeated Rep. Neil Stabler, former Democratic committeeman and now the state's congressman-at-large.

The Democrats' first major score was the re-election of Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois after a seesaw race with Republican Charles Percy. Mr. Percy had been mentioned as a possible 1968 GOP presidential candidate.

Gov. John B. Connally, Texas Democratic governor who was wounded at the John F. Kennedy assassination, was an early victor in a Democratic presidential, gubernatorial, and senatorial sweep in that state.

Gov. Connally is a longtime friend and political associate of President Johnson.

Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus, a Democrat, won an unprecedented sixth term in a victory

over Winthrop Rockefeller, by an unexpected 2-1 margin. The brother of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Winthrop was the first real Republican candidate for governor in that state.

A speaker for equal rights, Winthrop Rockefeller said he would have voted against the civil rights bill because it gives too much power to federal officials.

John A. Volpe, former governor of Massachusetts, staged a successful political comeback by edging out Democratic candidate Francis X. Bellotti, father of Lt. Gov. Bellotti who won the primary election over competition including Gov. Endicott Peabody, who defeated Volpe in 1962.

The initiator of the state-supported sweepstakes, Gov. John King was declared a winner in the New Hampshire race. His opponent was John Pillsbury.

Democrat Haydon Burns, former major of Jacksonville, was elected to the top state post in Florida, defeating state Rep. Charles Holley of St. Petersburg.

In a tight Wisconsin election, Republican Warren P. Knowles outpolled Democratic Gov. John W. Reynolds.

Gov. Reynolds was seeking his second term, and Knowles returned to politics after two years out of public office. He

was elected lieutenant governor three times.

Another significant Republican victory was that of state legislator Daniel J. Evans, who defeated Democratic incumbent Gov. Albert Rosellini of Washington.

Democratic winners included: Sam Coddard, who captured a previously Republican governorship in Arizona; Warren Hearnes in Missouri; Dan Moore in North Carolina; Philip H. Hoff in Vermont; Charles L. Rampton in Utah.

At press time, Democratic candidate Roland R. Rene, former president of Montana State College and recent assistant United States secretary of agriculture for internal affairs, held a narrow lead over incumbent Gov. Tim Babcock, a Republican, in the gubernatorial election in Montana.

Mr. Babcock, who was elected lieutenant governor under the late Gov. Donald C. Nutter, was named governor after Nutter's



GEORGE ROMNEY
One Who Did



CHARLES PERCY
One Who Didn't

death in a plane crash in land won reelection over Democratic nominee Edward Gallogly, 25, 1962.

The newlyelected officials give the Democrats governorships in 38 states and the Republicans in 12.

Election Report '64

Johnson Win Pleases Student TV Viewers

By BLITHE RUNSDORF

Student television viewers watching election results last night generally seemed pleased with the results.

There are only six campus areas where students were able to view the election proceedings. Of these the Student Center TV lounge was most crowded, with 75 viewers, but none of the areas were at capacity.

The reasons most often given for the apparent lack of interest was that the election was a walk-away victory for President Lyndon Johnson and students felt they could get adequate returns in a newspaper. Study was given as another reason.

Sharon Porter, an Arts and Science junior from Louisville, voiced pleasure at the presidential returns but was concerned by the defeat of the school tax issue in Jefferson County. Miss Porter saw a paradox—"when you can build and remodel schools through a substantial bond fund and then can't staff those same schools with local teachers because you can't pay them enough, something is wrong with the logic of the voters in the county."

K. B. Kim, senior agriculture major from Korea, said that the election went as he had expected. "Never have Americans had such a clear cut choice before them," he said. "It pleases me that they have made such a wise choice."

On the other side of the election fence, Alan White, Arts and Science freshman and chairman of the Johnson-Goldwater debate series, said that conservatives do not concede that the defeat was one of "liberalism over conservatism but rather a Democratic defeat of Goldwaterism."

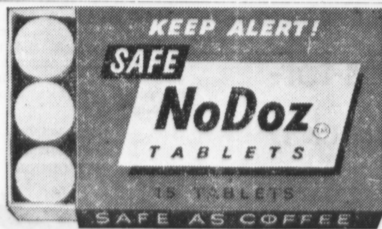
"This is not the end of conservatism by any means," White added. "Goldwater stands on the principles of conservatism, but he is not a politician."

White also said that the Johnson victory constituted merely a "refutation of Goldwaterism." In the immediate future conservatives will be trying to retain control of the Republican Party, White said.

"We are not conceding defeat of those principles just defeat of one of its first representatives," White continued.



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