

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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Eight Pages

Inside Today's Kernel

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Cooper Seen As Likely Victor By Big Edge

By GENE CLABES
Kernel Managing Editor

Only the late Alben Barkley was ever able to defeat John Sherman Cooper in a Kentucky Senate race. Despite John Y. Brown's near constant prediction that he will upset the Kentucky senior statesman, he is given the slimmest chance by veteran political observers.

Cooper won his senate seat following Barkley's death in 1954 and has held it since. In 1960 he defeated Keen Johnson in a race far less glamorous than this off-year campaign.

From the campaign's outset Brown has been fighting an uphill battle. If at any time during the campaign Brown thought he could defeat Cooper, it appears now that all hope is gone.

Brown apparently has been following two basic strategy lines. Whether or not he was able to effectively carry out his plans will in part decide the outcome of Tuesday's election.

Brown based the strategy on two factors:

CAMPAIGN '66

He hoped to slice into Cooper's strength in the urban areas.

He hoped to recapture from Cooper the traditional heavy Democratic vote in the 1st District in Western Kentucky.

Brown sought to implement the first part of his strategy from the campaign's outset by hitting hard at Cooper's vote for the Dirksen reapportionment amendment, which sought to overturn the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote ruling.

The second part of the strategy was to assert that Cooper had done nothing for the farmers and that he had voted against the housewife when he opposed the truth-in-packaging bill.

Brown foresaw some conflicts in his campaign plans. In appealing to the urban areas by criticizing the Cooper vote for the Dirksen amendment he anticipated

possible alienation of the rural-oriented 1st District. But he was quick to explain that "in making an argument on anything you've got to alienate somebody."

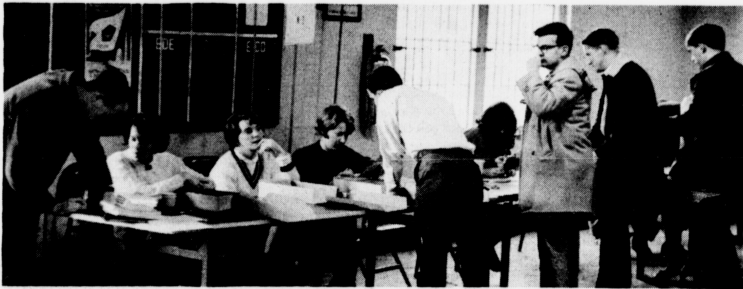
Cooper, being the incumbent, had ultimately to run on his record.

Inflation and Vietnam have been considered two of the top issues, indeed, if the campaign has had any key issue.

Brown has attempted to make an issue out of Kentucky's decreasing tobacco acreage base. He has accused Cooper of supporting legislation which cuts Kentucky acreage allotments at a greater rate than any other state. Cooper has argued that cuts in acreage apply equally in all states and were necessary to bring supply in line with demand.

Both candidates view themselves as liberals. State Republican leaders have reported in some areas there seems to be some dissatisfaction within the party over Cooper's liberal votes. Conservatives controlled the Kentucky GOP convention in 1964 and Cooper stood almost alone against the Goldwater ticket.

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Preregistration Enters Last Week

Preregistration continues through this week. Shown above are students in the College of Arts and Sciences who pick up and return their schedule cards to Buell Armory. Students in other colleges must report to their dean's office. Schedule cards will be ready in mid-December.

President Johnson, 'Back Home,' Talks Of Education Programs

From Combined Dispatches

COTULLA, Texas—President Johnson today stood on the steps of the small Mexican-American school where he taught 38 years ago and pointed with pride to one result of the Administration's education program.

The remarks, delivered on the day before the election, were laced with reminiscence.

Johnson called "the skill and wisdom of our people" the nation's greatest natural resource.

"That is why last year your national government pledged billions of new dollars to help improve your schools and schools all over America," he said.

When Johnson taught in Cotulla he was a student himself, earning money to complete his college education.

"In those days," he said, "neither American nor her schools shared any abundance. We had only five teachers. We had no lunch facilities. No school buses. Very little money for educating the young people of this community."

He said he worked as a teacher, principal, playground supervisor, baseball and debate coach, song leader, and, in his spare time "assistant janitor."

The school—the Welhausen School—still looks much the same as in 1928, he recalled. "But

things are happening—new reading programs; child nutrition and health programs; after-hour education centers—all made possible by new federal funds."

This story, he said, "is being repeated in 20,000 school districts in America."

The President also took the opportunity to urge young people to stay in school and "work to the limit of your ability and ambition."

School dropouts, he said, are

playing Russian roulette with their chances of success.

The President has been busy these past few days pointing with pride at everything from the state of the economy—which seems to please him—to the "stabilized" military situation in Vietnam.

Later this afternoon he was to enter the Brooke Medical Center at San Antonio for routine tests in advance of surgery he hopes will be preformed later this week.

McNamara Sees Lower Draft Calls

From Combined Dispatches

JOHNSON CITY, Texas—Defense Secretary Robert J. McNamara told President Johnson this weekend that barring the unforeseen the United States will slow its troop buildup, curtail bomb production at home and undertake no sharp increases in air raids on Communist North Vietnam.

McNamara said that fewer Americans will be sent to fight in Vietnam next year, and draft calls may be cut in half.

Cautioning that "we continue to fight a stubborn enemy," he indicated that another 40,000 Americans will be sent to Vietnam before the end of the year.

(Former Vice President Richard Nixon, appearing on ABC's "Issues and Answers" Sunday, said that Secretary McNamara had stooped to "political fakery" with his pre-election announcement of a slowdown in the flow of troops to Vietnam. Nixon said that McNamara had demeaned his office by acting as "Lyndon Johnson's Charlie McCarthy, his political stooge.")

By December American forces in Vietnam will total about 385,000. The current total is around 345,000.

President Johnson said the budget impact of McNamara's planned slowdown in Vietnam cannot be assessed in dollar terms now. The cutdown may have an effect on the unanswered question of a wartime tax increase.

The evidence that McNamara and Johnson gave was weighted toward a budget picture that might make a tax increase unnecessary.

McNamara said, "Draft calls will be lower for 1967 than they have been for 1966." He said the total increase in American forces in 1966 will be about 200,000 men. "The increase next year will be nothing on that order."

A \$1 billion cut in the planned annual rate of production of air ordnance has been ordered, and McNamara said, "I have discussed with the President the probability of a second cut."

Moloney's Death Causes Confusion In Fourth District

By JOHN ZEH

Kernel Associate Editor

Fourth District Democratic leaders had little trouble finding a substitute for their Congressional nominee who died Sunday, but procedural problems that could affect the election's outcome remain unsolved.

The death of John Moloney threw the race into turmoil, sending officials to the lawbooks to determine how the replacement's name could be placed on the ballot before the polls open at 6 a.m. Tuesday. First, though, party leaders were thrown into the urgent situation of finding the replacement.

Rep. Frank Chelf of Lebanon agreed Sunday to postpone his retirement plans to, in his words, "take up the torch . . . and to represent for two terms more—God and the people willing—the citizens of the Fourth District."

Chelf must defeat Republican M. Gene Snyder of Jefferson County, but first his name must be substituted for Moloney's on



JOHN MOLONEY

the district's voting machines. Kentucky law provides that stickers with a substitute nominee's name may be pasted over the original candidate's name on the machines, but time is a critical factor in doing that this election.

Another concern is how to count absentee ballots, already in the hands of county clerks. State Attorney General Robert

Continued on Page 2

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Pike County Schools Suffering While Magistrates Stay In Jail

Special To The Kernel
PIKEVILLE—Pike County's \$5 million school improvement program, to be financed through revenue bonds, has been jeopardized by the refusal of four magistrates to approve the county's school budget.

The four magistrates were jailed when a special circuit judge

McNamara Sees Fewer Drafted

Continued From Page 1
 affected by allied air and ground operations, McNamara said, "The North Vietnamese and the Vietcong . . . are fighting on stubbornly."

McNamara said the morale and effectiveness of American forces are high—due in part to the limit of 12 months on combat tours.

of North Vietnam is achieving its major objectives—bolstering morale in the South and hampering the flow of men and equipment from the North.

Pasquales

241 SOUTHLAND Dr. 277-8121

held them in contempt of court for refusing to obey his order to approve the tax increase.

Insiders at the Pike County courthouse are predicting that the four magistrates, now in jail, will be free within a week.

Tuesday is election day and courthouse veterans claim the issue will be solved then.

"The whole thing centers around the school board election," said one observer. "When that's over the whole problem will disappear."

The four magistrates, however, insist politics has nothing to do with it. They say they are only fighting to keep an illegal tax from being levied on the people.

Francis M. Burke, attorney for the school board, said he has been notified that chances of selling a second issue of the bonds

amounting to \$1.8 million "are practically nil" under present conditions.

Meantime, the county judge says he has had to borrow money to run his local government, and the city and county school boards say they may have to suspend operations if something isn't done.

The magistrates sum up their position like this:

State law provides property taxes this year may increase only 10 percent. If the current proposal here is approved, the average property owner's taxes will go up about 20 percent.

The school board, who filed the suit that eventually landed the magistrates in jail, say they are asking only a 10 percent increase as provided by law.



John Moloney, center, was in Northern Kentucky campaigning two weeks ago with Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Gov. Edward T. Breathitt. The Democratic nominee for Congress died Sunday.

Frank Chelf Named To Replace Moloney

Continued From Page 1
 Matthews was studying that problem this morning.

Also, there is disagreement whether the machines must be inspected after the stickers have been applied.

The question has been raised, but Democratic leaders insist there is "no problem," about Chelf's residence status. The Fourth District's representative to Congress since 1944, he now lives in the Second District. The Kentucky Legislature took his county out of the fourth when it redistricted the state this year.

Moloney collapsed in his Louisville hotel room at 2:40 p.m. Sunday while preparing for a political telecast with three close advisors, including labor leader Sam Ezelle.

The candidate's health became an important factor in the race after he became ill with pneumonia in September. Moloney had to delay campaigning for five weeks while recuperating.

News of Moloney's death sent Democratic leaders into a flurry of activity. A meeting of district county chairmen was arranged for 8 p.m. in Louisville. They decided on Chelf by 9:45 p.m.

Their prime consideration, since there would be no time to campaign, was to choose a man

whose name was well-known. Chelf, the dean of Kentucky's congressional delegation, fit that requirement better than anyone else.

Other names mentioned were: State Rep. Gus Sheehan, runner-up in the May primary; James Poston, Newport attorney who ran third in the primary and who is aligned with Gov. Edward T. Breathitt; Moloney's brother Robert, mayor of New Castle; his sister Mrs. Agnes Mauer of Covington; Campbell County Judge A. J. Jolly; former State Sen. James Ware of S. Ft. Mitchell; and Otwell C. Rankin, Kenton County Democratic chairman.

Moloney's funeral will be at 10 a.m. Thursday in Covington. Friends may call at the Hugen-Friend and Niemeyer Funeral Home, 40 W. Sixth, Covington, between 3 and 9 p.m. Wednesday.

The death drew immediate response from leaders in both parties. Gov. Breathitt said "Kentucky has lost one of its finest public servants. Both as a mayor of Covington and as a state senator, John Moloney distinguished himself as a gentleman of the highest integrity who always kept the public uppermost in his thoughts and actions."

Snyder said he would suspend further campaigning, calling Moloney's death "a tragic loss to his party and his family."

In recent weeks, the tempo of Moloney's campaign had picked up, along with his spirits and appearance. A quick, reserved man, Moloney had a knack at winning political races.

UK Bulletin Board

The first of the 1966-67 Blazer lectures will be presented at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the SC theater. Dr. Robert E. Burke, chairman of the Department of History at the University of Washington, will discuss President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the changes which his administration brought to U.S. political organizations.

The political science honorary is sponsoring a bargain booksale in Kastle Hall.

Dr. Leonard Packett, Chairman of Foods and Nutrition of the School of Home Economics, will discuss "Research Aspects of Infant Nutrition" at the Blue Grass Dietetic Association meeting at 7:30 p.m., Tuesday in Room 203 of Erikson Hall.

The Block and Bridle Club will meet at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in N-12 of the Agricultural Science Building.

The UK chapter of the American Marketing Association will meet at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, in Room 227 of the Commerce Building. John McKinstry, general manager of Southern Bell Telephone, will be guest speaker. The subject of the speech will be "Why Marketing is a Public Utility."

The campus Committee on Human Rights will meet at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in Room 309 of the Student Center.

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Going, Going—Gone!

A slave ponders his fate while the auctioneer exhorts the bidder to go even higher as Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity members sold slaves Friday at their 643 Maxwellton Ct. house.

Med Center Doctors Isolate New Disease

Doctors at the University Medical Center have isolated a rare fungus-caused disease that causes tissue decay and skin infections.

Plastomycosis, a lung-oriented disease thought to be tuberculosis in earlier cases, has now been shown to be a lung disease caused by close association with the soil. Dr. Michael L. Furcolow, Professor of Community Medicine, isolated the disease along with a team of research assistants, by collecting all the known data about TB, a bacteria-caused disease.

By studying the data, Dr. Furcolow and his assistants found 183 cases of plastomycosis in Kentucky. "This is the largest number of reported cases in the United States," said a hospital spokesman, "but that may be because we have studied this disease more closely here than anywhere else."

Treatment for the disease has changed from surgery to intravenous injections of an antibiotic. The disease, once thought to be a form of TB, is now "generally cured" with antibiotics.

Dr. Furcolow devoted 20 years of research to the disease and other fungus-caused ailments. His data for this disease went back to 1937 medical records.

Fungus, as a plant in this form, can't exist as such in the human body. It changes to a mold and causes tissue destruction in and around the lungs. The disease is not cancerous and does not occur in a malignant form, however.

Early research for the disease centered around the diseases histoplasmosis and blastoplasmosis. "We don't know much about blasto," a research assistant with Dr. Furcolow said, "and we

Stanford Beta Chi's Won't Use Blackball

STANFORD, Calif. (CPS)—Is a fraternity a fraternity if it doesn't use the blackball?

In a surprise move, Beta Chi fraternity at Stanford University voted to abolish its selective system of choosing new members. Radically breaking from traditional procedure, the fraternity opened its doors to anyone connected with the University, including women, faculty members, graduate students and administrators.

On Oct. 17, over three-quarters of the house's 55 members rejected selection procedures currently employed by all Stanford fraternities. Members instructed their executive committee to draw up plans allowing any interested member of the Stanford community to become a member of Beta Chi. Interest in the house's activities and payment of dues were the only stipulated prerequisites to membership.

The Interfraternity Council president said, "We welcome Beta Chi's move with open arms. We know they've done a lot of serious thinking about this."

Dick Williams, president of Beta Chi, expressed dissatisfaction with the Council. He said that he would stay in IFC for the quarter term only to see whether other member houses were sincere in their recently professed desire to renew emphasis on education among the campus' fraternities.

Williams said Beta Chi's move was in protest against the blackball system and exclusive selective living. Intellectual fraternity programs, he added, can be good enough to attract new members.

ΣΧ HOUSE 7:30 NOV. 8
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— CLASSIFIED —

Classified advertisements, 5 cents per word (\$1.00 minimum).
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LOST — Pair boy's black-rimmed glasses. Vicinity of Haggins-Donovan Hall. Reward. Call Joe Monroe, Ext. 1965. Emergency. 7N11

WANTED

WANTED — Girl roommate. Share apartment with two girls. 1 1/2 blocks from UK. Private bedroom. \$33 per month. Call 233-9175. 7N21

PERSONAL

I HAVE BEEN SHAFTED! My camel winter coat with a dark brown fur collar was swiped at the library, third floor, 2:00 p.m. Thursday. Please return to 200 E. Maxwell, Apt. 8. I am about to freeze my . . . off! 4N21

MARJORIE—Please don't get married. An admirer who knows. 7N11

UK SENIOR DESIRES ATTRACTIVE date, 5'4" for Canadian Ski-Trip and New Year's Eve Party. Applicants send name, phone number and photo, if available to P.O. Box 7066, Lexington, KY., for details. S.C. 7N11

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Legal Age Confusion

When does a person legally become an adult in the United States? It is unfortunate that this question has no definite answer.

For example, in Kentucky, a male may be married at 18 years of age and a female at 16 (earlier marriages are permitted where a pregnancy is involved), but not legally purchase or consume alcoholic beverages until 21. A male may be drafted to fight in a war at 17½.

Cross the Ohio River, and you'll find an entirely different set of legal age limits in Ohio and Indiana.

Although the suggestion for a national legal age will likely bring an immediate outcry, we feel it is time for the federal government to step in and draw some consistent guidelines for a minimum legal age.

An action has been taken by the federal government regarding a less significant issue centering around time zones and the use of daylight saving time. Why, then, can't a guideline be drawn for the legal age issue?

Many inconsistencies are evident. For example, Kentucky's educational level ranks low among the nation's states, yet citizens of the Commonwealth are allowed to vote at 18. On the other hand, we have states with high educational levels not allowing their citizens to vote until 21.

Then there is the old question about how fair it is to refuse to sell an 18-year-old youth a beer, yet tell him at the same time he is old enough to die on a battlefield.

The Commonwealth should be commended for devising the 18-year-old minimum voting age. We feel that other states should follow. As youth becomes better informed through advanced education and

Time Of Decision

Tuesday is election day in the United States. This day is of particular importance in the Commonwealth as its citizens will decide whether or not to accept a new constitution or keep the one written in 1891.

Other important issues center around the election of Senate and House representatives from the Commonwealth. Voters must decide whether to send incumbent John Sherman Cooper or his Democratic opponent, John Y. Brown, to the Senate. Races for House representatives will be decided in each of the state's seven congressional districts.

So as to be competent leaders of tomorrow we must first do our part in the decision-making of today. Tuesday, at the voting booth, that opportunity is afforded us.

plentiful media it becomes considerably more eligible to make a sound decision at the voting place.

In fact, it is our contention that 18 should become the national legal age. This pertains not only to voting but to the consumption of alcoholic beverages and the acceptance of certain legal responsibilities as well.

The 21-years-of-age minimum for the legal consumption of spirits has never been very realistic. It is common knowledge that college youth has available all the liquor it desires. If a law isn't enforced, it shouldn't be on the books.

Our American society has never had a clear distinction between adolescence and adulthood, but for legal purposes this should be defined on a national basis.

There will be some under 21, just as there are now those over 21, who would abuse their new privileges and would refuse to accept their responsibilities. But American youth is constantly meeting greater social, political and economic demands, and, we think, should not be short-changed.

Anyone old enough to get married, go to college, or fight a war should be mature enough so as to be granted the full rights and responsibilities contained thereto.

Letters To The Editor

John Hill's Conscience Questioned

To the Editor of the Kernel:

This is a reply to a John A. Hill's letter to the editor of the Kernel which appeared Oct. 31.

In September, John Hill, in a self-prepared news release concerning his acceptance as Co-chairman of UK Law Students for a Better Constitution, stated: "We feel that the proposed Constitution presents to the people of Kentucky an unequalled opportunity for progress. It comes at a time when the citizens of our Commonwealth are hampered in their efforts to achieve progress commensurate with our sister states by an antiquated document."

In his letter, Mr. Hill stated: THE NON-THINKERS have had their year in Kentucky—perhaps their last." We hope he is right, for is it a THINKER or a NON-THINKER who publicly takes a leadership position to support the revised Constitution and THEN studies the document?

Also in his letter, Mr. Hill stated: "(I) could no longer in good conscience lend my name to that effort." We would like to question Mr. Hill's good conscience.

On Oct. 23 (the eve of the protest of Thelma Stovall's actions of holding up absentee-ballot applications) Mr. Harry Vance, in a



telephone conversation with Mr. Hill, asked him to participate with us in the protest of Mrs. Stovall. His reply to Mr. Vance was he had connections down there and he could not jeopardize his position.

Also, it is not important to bring to the attention of interested students that Mr. Hill did NOT argue against the planned protest, which we think is unusual since he later stated how opposed he was to the protest.

His "quick change of plans" brings a question to our attention. What does Mr. Hill have in mind for the future?

Harry S. Vance, Jr.
1st year law student
Billy Prebble
Graduate student in economics
Richard Hite
Executive Director of Kentucky Youth for a Better Constitution

Parking Difficulties

When an institution of higher learning substitutes the blind, arbitrary enforcement of rules for the exercise of intelligence, all sense of priority is lost, and the institution negates its rationale for existing. The reader can provide his own illustrative cases for this generalization; I am, however, mad about a certain situation and shall provide my own case-in-point.

This Monday, I arrived on campus at 8:15 a.m., anxious to prepare certain materials for an undergraduate class and to grade the papers of a graduate one. At 9:45, however, I was still hunting a parking place. (I know, trying to find a parking place for an hour

and a half is stupid behavior, but, I'm broke from paying fines and tired of writing appeals.)

Hence, at 9:45, I parked by the door of Dickey Hall for the sole purpose of running to my office, to snatch the papers from my desk, to get back to my car before the arm of the law appeared, to get back to my apartment, to try to make preparation for classes. But no, even though I was literally running out of the building to my car, I was not fast enough. Get This: a FEMALE-STUDENT-COP was writing me a ticket.

Did it bother her that a graduate class would not get its papers graded on time? Did it bother her that an undergraduate class would not get its needed materials? Did it bother her that the administration was losing money on me this morning? Did it ever occur to her that she was stopping me from doing well that which I love most; that is, being a professor? No to each of these.

But, then, you really can't blame her. Somebody up there gave her the little ticket book and a set of rules and informed her that the ultimate purpose of a university was to thwart the complex activity of researching-teaching-learning by concentrating on important things, like the blind, arbitrary enforcement of rules. As Allen Ginsburg once said, you can't fight 'em; they got cops to prove they're right.

David E. Denton
Assistant Professor
College of Education

The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

TERENCE HUNT, Executive Editor

GENE CLARES, Managing Editor

JUDY GRISHAM, Associate Editor

Slim Chance Of Charter's Passing

By WALTER GRANT
Kernel Editor-In-Chief

The key to passage of Kentucky's proposed new constitution rests with the state's young people and urban voters.

If the revision question does not receive a heavy favorable vote from these two groups, it undoubtedly will fail.

Many persons are predicting a moderate defeat of the proposed charter. Others, probably in the minority, are predicting a tight vote with the slim possibility of a fractional victory.

Proponents of the new constitution have been publicly optimistic throughout the campaign, but they have always admitted they have an uphill battle and the contest will be close.

Most of the concentrated opposition to the revision is in the state's rural areas. Here the majority of local politicians are against the proposed charter, and their influence is widespread.

Also, residents of the rural areas tend to be more uninformed about the significance of the major changes in the revision, and those who do not fully understand the changes are more likely to vote "no" than "yes."

Numerous local politicians apparently

are opposing the charter because they fear their offices will be abolished if it is ratified. Although this fear is not necessarily justified, many politicians are privately endorsing this theory and publicly opposing the constitution.

Most proponents of the revision, therefore, are praying for a heavy turnout in the urban areas and from the young people. Several polls have indicated these two groups are the major supporters of the revision.

For example, a poll of 446 students of political science and government here gave a better than three-to-one margin in support of the revision. The exact count was 330 to 94. The total vote at the University was 1,081 in favor and 478 opposed, the poll showed.

A poll of some 400 persons in Louisville and Jefferson County indicated that 55 percent of the people supported the revision and 29 percent opposed it, with 16 percent undecided.

In addition, an overwhelming majority of the daily newspapers in the state are supporting the revision, and the Kentucky Education Association, with 30,000 members, has been a powerful ally of the pro-revision camp.

So the drive to obtain a new constitution does not involve a conflict between political parties.

If the constitution passes, it will become effective on Jan. 3, 1967, but it will not be in full force until 1974. The charter provides a six-year timetable of transition.

Should the revised constitution not be ratified, Gov. Edward T. Breathitt could call a special session of the legislature to ask them to issue a call for a constitutional convention. Under the existing charter, two consecutive sessions of the legislature must pass an act to submit the convention question to the people.

But such an act was approved by the 1964 legislature. Therefore, if a special legislative session also passes the bill before next August, the question of calling a convention of elected delegates to revise the constitution could be submitted to the people in November, 1967.

But Kentucky voters have rejected three attempts to call a constitutional convention since the existing charter was adopted in 1891. Voters apparently have



rejected the call because they did not know what changes might be proposed.

This inspired the 1966 legislature to place the proposed new constitution directly to the voters in Tuesday's election. This procedure has been upheld by the Court of Appeals due to Section 4 of the Bill of Rights which says people have "at all time an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may deem proper."



Both Sen. John Sherman Cooper and Democrat John Y. Brown have visited the campus during the campaign. But their campaign tactics have been markedly different as the pictures above indicate. Cooper, the confident incumbent, has been more relaxed and informal while Brown has been vigorous in attempting to overcome Cooper's big lead.

Cooper Expected To Win

Continued From Page 1

But it is unlikely that the conservative vote will switch to Brown for he appears to many to be as liberal as Cooper.

As the campaign has moved toward the Tuesday election, candidates have left the hard core campaigning and have resorted to predicting victory margins.

Cooper has stated in several speeches he will carry the state by 100,000 votes. Brown has not

been as quick to predict a margin but he has said "reports from all over the state show that I will win by a substantial majority."

Even though Brown has attempted to make the campaign an interesting one and to bring the voters to life, his efforts have all but failed and Cooper's reputation remains unchallenged by the Democrats.

Cooper's victory margin will, no doubt, be large.

California: Berkeley Is An Issue

Special To The Kernel

BERKELEY, Calif.—Clark Kerr, president of the vast University of California, likes to say that in its 100-year history the university has never been dragged into the mire of a state political race.

Now, on the eve of its centennial, the university—particularly its Berkeley campus—is one of the key issues of the gubernatorial race.

Ronald Reagan, the Republican actor, has made it so. In a pensive moment after a recent speech, Reagan confided to reporters: "The first question I'm asked when I finish talking always seems to be 'What can we do about the mess at the University of California?'"

Apparently convinced that such a gold lode merits mining, Reagan has made the university a primary issue in his campaign to unseat Gov. Pat Brown.

And with Brown running as much as six percent behind the star of "Death Valley Days," no one can assess with certainty the effect this issue has had on the voters.

But in the meantime, Reagan has drawn from Brown the charge that he is undermining "the world's finest university" and

raised the ire of the state's academic community.

Whatever the merit of Reagan's remarks, the fact remains that he alone made the university an issue when he said he would appoint a blue-ribbon commission to make an independent investigation of UC if elected.

He even went so far as to say that John McCone, the former CIA chief who is supporting Reagan, should head the commission.

Brown says the university should be left in the hands of the trustees as provided by the state constitution.

Robert Phillips, executive secretary of the California College and University Faculty Associa-

tion, said the investigation talk has "the worst features of a witch hunt and would present the most dangerous threat to the welfare of the University of California."

Even Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare John Gardner, in an address at Stanford, pleaded that the university be left alone as a political issue. He termed UC "one of the two or three greatest universities in the world."

University officials have found themselves in a bind and have refused to talk about the matter, but the academic community watches the campaign dialogue with a growing sense of uneasiness.



REAGAN PROMISES TO INVESTIGATE BERKELEY (ABOVE)

GOP Eyes Modest House, Governorship Gains

Special To The Kernel

WASHINGTON—President Johnson, just back from his swing through Asia, looks at Tuesday's elections with just a little apprehension.

On the average since 1932, the political party not occupying the White House has gained five Senate and 28 House seats in the off-year elections when a President is not chosen.

Nearly all of the nation's election predictors have indicated the Republican Party will score modest gains this fall.

But not even the most optimistic GOP spokesman has predicted that the Republicans will be able to pick up enough seats to swing control of either house into their camp.

A recent nationwide survey circulating among Washington officials holds that 248 House seats are either solid or leaning toward Democrats and that 149 seats are solid or leaning to Republicans.

If the remaining 38 toss-up seats are evenly divided between the two parties, the House would be 267-168 Democratic. The present division is 295-140 Democratic. This amounts to a gain of 28 seats seen for the Republicans in the House—exactly the off-year average.

The most reliable estimates indicate no overall gain for the Republicans in the Senate. Of the 35 races this fall, Republicans are seen as ahead in 15 of them—the same number they now hold. If they win the seven contests rated as even, they will win three seats; if they lose them all, they will lose four seats.

Republican chances are rated much better in the governors races where the GOP is given a good chance

of taking an average of four states and perhaps as many as seven from Democratic control.

Six governorship elections are regarded as even. If the Republicans win half of these, they will increase from 15 to 19 the number of states they control among the 35 choosing governors this fall.

Two of the GOP gains forecast in the House are in Kentucky where predictors have said that the Third and Fourth districts would shift into the Republican camp.

Both races were considered close. However, the death of John Moloney, the Democratic candidate in the Fourth District, has thrown that race into an even greater state of confusion.

Frank Chelf, the man named to replace Moloney, is popular but the heart of his strength in Northern Kentucky was cut away by redistricting. Chelf, the dean of Kentucky's House delegation, will seek his 12th term. He had said he would retire this year.

M. Gene Snyder, who once held the Third District seat, was given a good chance to beat Moloney and the Democrat's death seems to give Snyder an even greater edge.

In Louisville, former Mayor William Cowger is facing Democrat Norbert Blume, and once again the race is considered close. Cowger, however, seems the likely winner.

Some of the key races, aside from the California governor's race which is discussed elsewhere on this page, are:

Massachusetts—Gov. John A. Volpe, bidding for a third term, is ahead of Democrat Edward McCormick.

The Senate race between Democrat Endicott Peabody and Attorney General Edward Brooke is very close. If elected, Brooke would be the first Negro elected to the Senate since Reconstruction.

New York—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, seeking a third term, and Democrat Frank D. O'Connor seem to be running neck-and-neck. Polls show Liberal candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. and Conservative Paul Adams picking up close to 20 percent of the vote, with most of this going to Roosevelt.

Alabama—Mrs. George C. Wallace is strongly favored over Republican James D. Martin for governor even though the GOP is making a strong bid and spending untold amounts of money.

Illinois—Republican Charles H. Percy is now considered ahead of veteran Sen. Paul H. Douglas, with polls indicating that he is cutting into the heavy Democratic vote in Chicago.

Ohio—Gov. James Rhodes appears headed for a landslide victory. In the most publicized race, former Rep. Robert Taft Jr. holds a slim edge over Rep. John J. Cilligan, a first-term Democrat.

Oregon—The outcome is in doubt in the Senate race between Republican Gov. Mark Hatfield and Rep. Robert Duncan. Here Vietnam is an issue with Hatfield being critical of U.S. policy there.

Georgia—Polls differ on who will take the governor race. The voters have a choice between two segregationists—Democrat Lester Maddox and Republican Howard Callaway. Maddox is given the edge with Callaway close on his heels.

PHIL STRAW, sports editor

along press row

Coach Charlie Bradshaw paced up and down the soggy sideline Saturday, hands on hips, jacket pulled up tight, eyes on game and mind on how to win it.

Ninety-six seconds earlier he had watched his Wildcats march 42 yards in 13 plays and score their first touchdown.

Now Vandy had the ball and would continue to possess it for the next seven plays. Plays take time and when the Vandy offense was finally forced to punt on fourth and six, there was about as much time left in the game as it took for the stands to clear when it had ended.

Vandy punted and the ball was returned to the Kentucky 23. Three minutes remained in the game, UK huddled 77 yards from the saturated paydirt that would give them their third win of the shaky season, and Bradshaw faced a situation that, if called wrong, could make him eligible for medicare long before his due.

He grabbed quarterback Terry Beadles by the arm, issued a verbal order, and thrust him into battle.

First and ten, with time ticking, and Beadles unwraps No. 26 Crack-Back in the drizzling rain of what seems to be a losing effort.

The pitch was to fullback Dicky Lyons swinging wide to the right and the passing segment of No. 26 Crack-Back assigned to Lyons was the first in his varsity career.

Lyons threw for end Dan Spanish who had left his defender second-guessing what surely looked like the same old ineffective play UK had been running all the dreary afternoon.

But with Spanish in the open and Lyons on-target, the result panned out in the form of a 75 yard play which ended on the Vandy two.

Two plays later, bull's-eye Lyons bulled his way into the Vandy end zone, giving Kentucky the win so long in arriving.

Take Lyons' hidden ability to pass coupled with the more-times-than-not artistic hands of Spanish, added with ole No. 26 Crack-Back and the result made the cold wind, rain, and snow covered concrete all seem worth it.

Just what sort of play is No. 26 Crack-Back?

"It is a check off option (for the quarterback and the man he pitches to) on the short side," Bradshaw said after the game.

"We ran this play all afternoon and saved the option until Dicky threw the pass," he explained.

Lyons, fighting a hacking cough, explained further that the play was designed to draw the pass defenders away from their responsibilities in the defensive backfield and join in the pursuit of the ball carrier who would be sweeping the short side.

"The more we ran it, the more Vandy's defensive backs kept coming in," Lyons added.

Lyons said Beadles brought the play in from Bradshaw in the fourth quarter, hoping by then the defense would be so loose that Spanish could break into the open easily.

Vandy fell for it.

Spanish was to "meet" the defensive back as if to block him out for ball carrier Lyons but after passing his defender, Spanish looked for the ball and his hopes were not to be denied.

Checking further, it seems Vanderbilt defensive backs have had a bad habit of falling for tricky No. 26.

Color them gullible for Alabama pulled the trick time and again as the Tide hung a 42-8 wrap on the Commodores at Nashville a few weeks back.

Bradshaw studied the films of that game, picked out the flaw, and planned to salt the wound.

He sprung the nemesis when it helped his cause most.

"It is a basic play," Lyons said. "The quarterback pitches out and the fullback can either run or pass. I carried the ball all afternoon until Coach Bradshaw sent the play in with Terry on the first and ten situation."

Lyons said Kentucky had been working on the play ever since viewing its marvelous results in the Alabama-Vandy movie.

Asked if the win would help Kentucky to prepare for the coming games with Houston and Tennessee, Lyons said, "We really needed this win. I was getting tired of losing. We tried to come from behind in the West Virginia game but didn't."

The Cats made up for a little lost time with No. 26 Crack-Back and chances are the Tennessee scout on press row made special note of it.

Chances are Vandy Coach Jack Green took note as well and it's a one-sided bet that the Commodore pass defenders will be schooled not to leave the likes of Lyons and Spanish alone when an opposing coach pulls ole No. 26 out of the bag again.

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Vandy's Story: A Season Of Fourth Quarter Frustration

By GARY YUNT

Assistant Sports Editor

About the only thing that could come close to matching the gloomy weather Saturday afternoon was the Vanderbilt dressing room after the Commodores had sunk to their sixth straight loss, a 14-10 decision to Kentucky.

Vandy coach Jack Green, still visibly stunned from Kentucky's last quarter heroics, had little to say to the Vanderbilt sports publicity director, the press or anybody.

"We had our chance," Green said, "but one great play did the trick. We played conservative football. We didn't pitch the ball around and we didn't want to make any mistakes. We had the points on the board and I thought our defense could hold them."

Although Green's post-game interview may be recorded as one of the shortest ever, the Vandy losing streak has stretched even longer. And, like the streak that Kentucky broke, its one that could have been stopped several times.

"This team can't win," said one Vandy observer after the game. "Its one of those things that once it starts its hard to stop."

The Commodores' season has been one of frustration indeed.

Against Tulane, the week before the Kentucky game, Vanderbilt was within one yard of scoring the winning touchdown when fullback Jim Whiteside lost the ball on a fumble. Final score: Tulane 13 Vanderbilt 12.

Against previously unbeaten Florida, Vandy had drives stopped at the one, three, and eight yard lines in losing 13-0.

Against Virginia Tech, a team that is now 6-1-1, the Commodores had one punt returned against them for a score and lost two fumbles in the first half to trail 21-0. In the second half, the Gobblers could manage but three first downs as Vanderbilt dominated play but could only score six points.

Powerful Georgia Tech, now unbeaten in seven games, led Vandy only 7-0 at the half before fumbles and interceptions ruined the Commodores 42-0.

And then came Kentucky on a cold, rainy afternoon. A few breaks had the Commodores on top 10-0 going into the final period. Even when Kentucky scored with 7:39 left in the game, Vandy's chance still looked good as the Cats missed the two-point conversion try leaving the score 10-6 Vandy.

After the UK score, Vandy stayed on the ground for seven plays using up about four minutes. A 50-yard punt by Alex Maclean was returned 15 yards by Dicky Lyons to Kentucky 23 and with a little over three minutes left, Vandy was still in control.

However, Kentucky borrowed a page from history and cut loose with the halfback pass. After the whistle had blown, the Cats had covered 75 yards, were sitting on the Vandy two and two plays later scored the winning touchdown.

The halfback pass was a copy of the one Kentucky used in 1964 at Mississippi with Rodger Bird throwing to Rick Kestner as the underdog Wildcats topped No. 1 ranked Ole Miss 27-21.

Vandy had a chance in the closing seconds when Larry Sei-

ple received a bad snap from center while back to punt. But, the momentum was all Kentucky's and Seiple escaped two Commodores to get off a running kick that rolled dead at the Vandy nine.

Next for Kentucky, now 3-4-1 and with a faint chance for a

winning season, is Houston, a team that scored more points Saturday night than the Wildcats have scored all season. The Cougars, now 6-1, leveled Tulsa 73-14 and set a school record in the process while Kentucky has managed 70 points in seven games.



Larry Seiple, one half of a passing combination that came through in good fashion Saturday, takes a short Terry Beadles toss and prepares to be nailed by the Vandy defense.

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NOVEMBER 10

to interview candidates for teaching and administrative posts in 200 church-related, 4-year, liberal arts colleges. Minimum requirement: Master's degree. Doctorate preferred. A free service.

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HOMECOMING

'66

Activities Schedule



TUESDAY, NOV. 8—

8:30-4:30—Vote for Homecoming Queen, Student Center. Buttons on sale 25c, Student Center.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9—

8:30-4:30—Vote for Homecoming Queen, Student Center. Buttons on sale 25c, Student Center.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10—

6:30—Torchlight Parade & Bonfire, starts at Euclid & Rose. Queen Finalists (5) will be announced.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11—

8:00-10:30—Jam Session in parking lot on the corner of Rose and Euclid (Avenue of Champions).

SATURDAY, NOV. 12—

10:00—House Display Judging

2:00—Football Game (UK defeats Houston)
Halftime: Presentation of Queen & Court and display trophies.

8:30-12:30—Dance: Student Center.

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Three Named To Kernel Staff Posts

Three University students were appointed to the executive staff of the Kernel today by editor Walter M. Grant.

Steve Rocco, a graduate student in communications from Owensboro, was named editorial page director. Howard Kercheval, Madisonville, was appointed assistant managing editor, and John Jones, a graduate student in art, was named arts editor.

Rocco received a bachelor's degree in English from Brescia College, Owensboro, in 1964. He served as editor of the Brescia Broadcast for one year and has served as a special correspondent for the Evansville Courier. In addition, he has done free-lance writing and photography for several periodicals.

Kercheval took an intensified course in Chinese languages at Yale University for a year and attended Western Kentucky University for four semesters before transferring to UK. He spent four years in the Air Force and has worked for the Madisonville Messenger.

Jones holds a bachelor's degree in English from UK and a master's degree in English from Johns Hopkins University. He presently is working on a master's degree in art. He is from Williamsburg.

Debaters Win In Two Meets

University debaters took first place in two separate tournaments this weekend.

At the University of Chicago tournament, UK tied for first place with Wabash College of Indiana. Don Nute was named top speaker in the meet.

At the Delta Sigma Rho-Tau Kappa Alpha Regional Meet in Columbus, both the varsity and novice teams took first place in their division.

Alumni Would Close Girard Rather Than Admit Negroes

From Combined Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA—The president of the Girard College Alumni Association said this weekend that the organization would take legal steps to close the 118-year-old school if Negro students are admitted.

A federal judge ordered last Wednesday that trustees of the school begin pre-admission tests for seven Negro orphans. The school has been limited to "poor male white orphans" under the 1830 will of merchant prince Stephen Girard.

Dr. H. Todd Williamson, a dentist who heads the 5,000-member alumni association, said Girard provided in his will that if its provisions were not carried out "the money should go to the state."

Williamson said that the association would never agree to the admittance of Negroes "even if the Supreme Court of the United States in a final legal determination" ordered they be admitted.

"This is not a civil rights case. The issue far transcends the desire of a small minority of people aided and abetted by opportunistic extremists to get Negroes admitted to Girard College," said Williamson.

Girard specified that if his will could not be carried out, his money, now totaling more than \$70 million, should go to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania "for the purposes of internal navigation."



An Afternoon In The Rain

A scant 15,000 fans turned out for Saturday's game with Vanderbilt and most of them unhappily sat through the mud-soaked affair to see the Cats pull out a narrow victory in the last quarter. McLean Stadium seats over 30,000.

Mid-Term Grade System Has Only So-So Success

One University policy which has never been carried out to the extent it was intended is the turning in of midterm grades. Many professors either do not turn in midterm grades or by-pass the process by giving what students have termed "blanket" grades.

"Blanket" grades basically involve giving each student in the class the same grade. This means that all students receive the same letter grade no matter what their actual standing is—so a student could get a "C" when he has either an "A" or an "E."

While this system poses no problems for students who have attended the University for more than one semester, some freshmen, who must register for the Spring semester by their midterm grades may find some difficulty in obtaining the courses they desire.

This stems from the fact that

if a first semester freshman has been given a "blanket" grade, or had not had all of his grades turned in, his IBM card will not be run through the computers according to the way it actually should be.

Although there are approximately 3,000 new freshmen, who are attending the University for the first time, this will not effect them all since some will have completed midterm grades.

This semester about 600 grades were not turned in to the registrar.

Col. Robert Larson, assistant registrar, said that it is University Senate rule that midterm grades should be given to all undergraduate students.

"We provide the mechanism by which this is made possible, but if a teacher does not turn in an accurate estimate of a student's performance, we can do nothing about it," Col. Larson said.

The dean of each college receives a list of those instructors who have been delinquent in the performance of their duties. If the practice persists over a long period of time, some sanctions are usually applied. But there is rarely any recourse for students who are lacking grades on a semester-to-semester basis.

"This thing has been bothering me for a long time," said Dean Herbert Drennon, associate dean of the College of Arts

Mayor Fugazzi Angry About Transit Strike

"The time has come when bus service must be re-established for the good of everyone," said Lexington's Mayor Fred E. Fugazzi when he addressed both labor and management Saturday morning as they met for the fifth time in an attempted peaceful settlement to the city's 27-day-old bus strike.

Noting that "the situation that you gentlemen have brought about has become very serious," the mayor said: "I urge you to lay aside petty differences and settle this thing today. I feel strongly that the public has about lost patience with both of you."

It was obvious that the mayor was making more than a token appearance in behalf of the public and downtown businessmen.

The sharply worded speech to representatives of the Lexington Transit Corp., Local 639

of the Amalgamated Transit Union and the federal mediator from the U.S. Department of Labor was in sharp contrast to the mayor's normally jovial addresses.

The mayor, after commenting that the bus strike and snowy weather have been severe handicaps to school children, elderly citizens and families with small incomes, said "Christmas is approaching and business and the public in Lexington are feeling the impact of no transportation facilities."

Fugazzi said "It will take both sides years to recover what you have lost." He added quickly, "The public, whom I represent, will never recover their losses in money and inconvenience."

He concluded his remarks by saying the settlement of the bus strike "represents your best interests" and urged them "to start the buses rolling again."

It was at the Mayor's request that the conference be moved up from Monday to Saturday. He thanked the representatives of the company and the union and S.W. Duncan, the federal mediator, for making the change.

Lexington's 71 buses have been idled since midnight on Oct. 9 when 96 bus drivers and mechanics walked off their jobs when it became apparent that the bus company and the union could not agree on the terms of a new contract. The old three-year contract expired Sept. 9.

The union originally wanted a 50-cent an hour pay increase across the board, but later by the time of the walkout indicated they would settle for 20 cents an hour.

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