



*The Kentucky
Alumnus*

Spring 1968

When we seek the purpose of a university, definition shades from that of a freshman gaining the specialized knowledge and precision to become a fine pharmacist to that of a president striving to make his institution pre-eminent among its sister schools.

This vast arc of purpose is what is here explored—an exploration as exciting to the present educated mind as was the exploration of Daniel Boone to the future-seeing, danger-courting people of his day.

Thus now the purpose of a university—by new routes over newly-seen mountains of problems—remains essentially that which initially ignited the minds of those who brought the universities into being.

The triangle purpose of the University of Kentucky—teaching, research and service to the Commonwealth—is now re-targeted only to meet the changing needs, and provide leadership for, the changing domestic society and the changing world.

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The Kentucky Alumnus

Spring 1968

Volume ~~XLII~~³⁹

Issue 2

The Kentucky Alumnus is published quarterly by the University of Kentucky Alumni Association and is issued to all alumni and friends who are active members of the Association.

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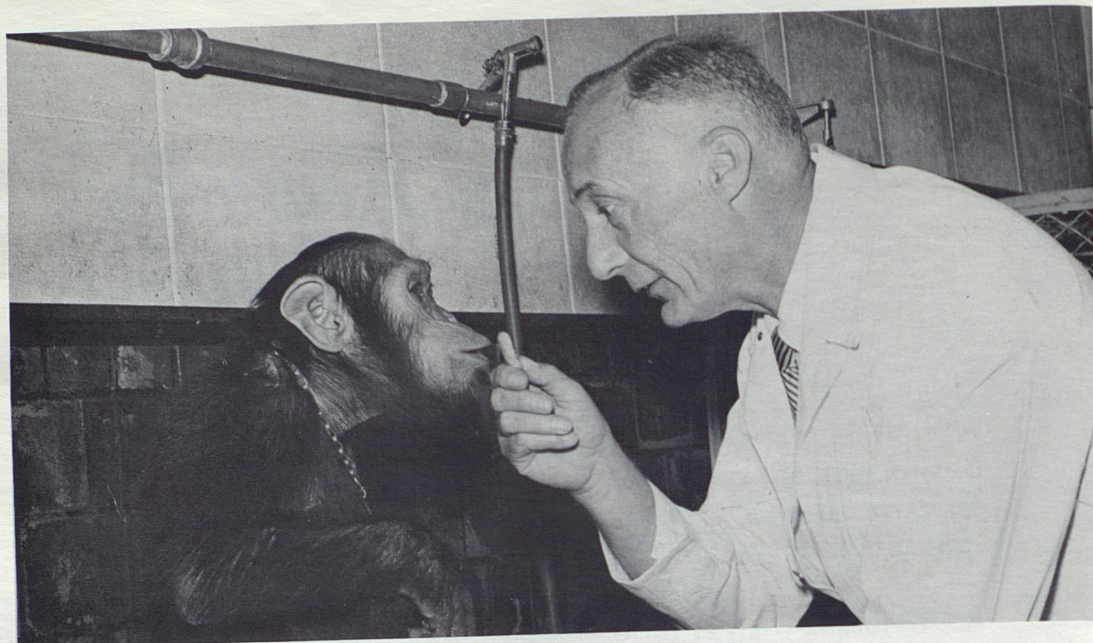
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Director of

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Edited by the Department of Public Relations and printed under its direction. Second class postage paid at Lexington, Kentucky 40506.

THE COVER: The fire-flight of a rocket, bearing the hallmark of the Venner-Gren Laboratory, carries with it the University's forward-thinking belief in better teaching, broader services to the people of Kentucky and research which will command world-wide recognition.



Big Ears, one of Dr. Lange's cooperating chimpanzees at the Wenner-Gren Laboratories, accepts a delicacy from the boss.

Advancing Space Research

*By Karl O. Lange, Professor of Mechanical Engineering
and Director of the Wenner-Gren Aeronautical
Research Laboratory*

Double Ugly, Big Ears, Pale Face and Little Joe were the names of some extraordinary students at U.K. in 1959. President Dickey decided against recommending official graduation for them, since their course work had missed freshman English and failed in other ways to conform to academic standards. Nevertheless, they established quite a reputation for their Alma Mater after they left Lexington by special plane for graduate work in New Mexico, where a new division of the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories had been established for them at the U.S. Air Force Missile Development Center near Alamogordo.

I visited Pale Face there, not long ago, and was right disappointed, when at sight of me, he threw a tantrum, started spitting (with unfortunate accuracy) and loudly proclaimed his rage at not being able to lay his paws on me. I had stayed a fairly safe distance away from him, because by now Big Ears has grown

from a cute four year old chimp, into a big, ugly, ape, who seems to resent his former teachers, and who obviously is frustrated about being shown as the famous Space Monkey in a National Zoo. He, as U.K. classmates, had been qualified as a space monkey but never got to fly in a real space vehicle. Although kept on a strict diet, they all outgrew the 50 weight allowance for chimpanzees in the Mercury Space Program by the time the first manned rocket was ready to go. Instead, they had to serve as prototypes for younger and lighter monkeys, who, like SAM HAM, got the opportunity to apply their learning during space rides in the Mercury capsule.

What Pale Face does not know and doesn't care about is that his instructors—notably Dr. Fogle Clark, then Assistant Professor of Psychology at U.K.—received considerable credit for developing the interdisciplinary methods and techniques by which

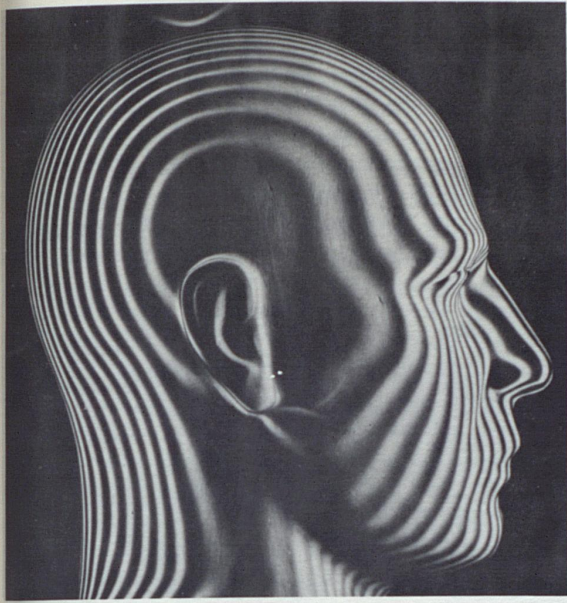
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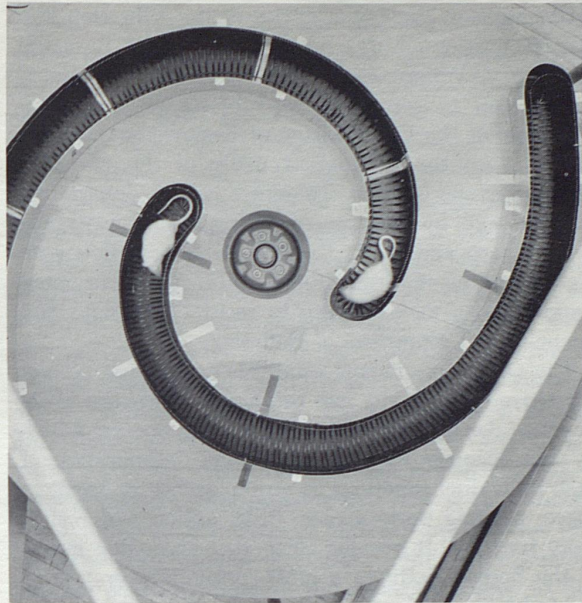
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Above is seen a result of Dr. Lange's and Dr. Carter's "mapping" of the human face—a technique developed in the course of aerospace experiments at the University of Kentucky aerospace laboratories. This process is valuable in fitting crash helmets and oxygen masks. It is currently also being used in an interdisciplinary research project at the School of Dentistry.



Two white rats in a spiral centrifuge are at earth gravity toward the center. With the centrifuge in operation they will be thrown outward to determine reactions to the high gravity such as will be found on Jupiter and other larger planets. White rats are used in experiments because they are more photogenic than black rats.

animal subjects can be trained and used in space research in a manner which adds a wealth of behavioral information to physiological measurements. As a consequence the Wenner-Gren Laboratory has since received numerous substantial Federal contracts and grants for research which covers the realms of both the biological and engineering sciences.

The former chimpanzee quarters in the Rose Street laboratory building—originally aircraft engine test cells—are at present occupied by some 30 squirrel monkeys. These little South American primates weigh only two pounds each when fully grown and could be expedited into space with comparatively small rockets at comparatively small expense. They are also easier on the handlers and on the experimental apparatus. It used to take four men to make a young chimp start for the class room whenever he did not feel like it. No such trouble with the little monkeys, they are simply strapped into their little plastic chair in the dormitory and then carried, chair and all, to their laboratory space.

Besides the monkeys, the animal room usually houses a few hundred experimental white rats for gravity studies, and other animals on a temporary basis as the test protocols prescribe: mice, rabbits,

medium sized monkeys, goats, hogs, calves and brown bears. They are all housed and cared for under strict humanitarian rules, which also govern all experimentation.

These animals are used in biomechanics investigations, in which the Wenner-Gren Aeronautical Research Laboratory has been engaged continuously for some 12 years now. The goal of these studies is to determine the response of the human body to mechanical stress, and how much force may be administered with impunity in an emergency situation. For example, with what force can a pilot be ejected from a disabled aircraft, in order to remove him as quickly as possible from the danger zone without injuring him by the process of ejection. The studies started with a peculiar problem. Although the famous rocket sled rides of Colonel Stapp had shown that man can withstand crash decelerations of up to 80 g, repetitive loads of less than 3 g, caused by the buffeting of supersonic airplanes flying through turbulent air, could not be tolerated by pilots, nor could astronauts be expected to survive certain longitudinal vibrations of early rockets.

Special scientific equipment was developed which recreates the conditions of extreme aircraft and space-

craft action in the Laboratories of the Vibration and Impact Section of the Aerospace Medical Research Division at Wright Field, Ohio. Air Force personnel volunteered to serve as test subjects, and research personnel of the U.K. College of Engineering was entrusted with the conduct of many of the vibration experiments on humans. Tolerance curves, determined at that time by U.K. research engineers, especially T. D. Sharp and V. C. Currens, in cooperation with flight surgeons at Wright Field, still form the accepted standard of a man's ability to resist the various frequencies and intensities of buffeting.

The early experiments established also that certain repetitive force inputs into the human body are likely to cause damage to definite body components, which in turn becomes responsible for the deterioration of such individual functions as vision, ability to orient in space, piloting performance, heart action and respiratory function. It became clear that an analog model of the human body as a mass-spring-damper system had to be created by determining the parameters under tolerable test conditions and extrapolating into the hazardous regions by computation rather than by test.

T. D. Sharp and his co-workers had, by this time, developed a unique electro-hydraulic shake facility at the Wenner-Gren Laboratory, so that the research could be continued in Lexington. Dr. Fred Zechman of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics used it for studies of the mechanical properties of the human respiratory system, and a string of Masters' theses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering produced other information on which a tentative mathematical model of the human body is based. It stipulates, in very much over simplified terms, that man can not withstand mechanical vibration at five cycles per second in the sitting attitude, or, seven cps in the astronauts' launch attitude.

As expected, computation of the reaction of the human body to extreme mechanical loads, turned out to be complex. It is still necessary to gather additional experimental data for refinement of the analog, not only for the benefit of pilots and astronauts, but for anyone who might become exposed to extreme mechanical input in traffic or in industry. It is for this reason that Dr. H. E. Krause carries on experimental research at the Wenner-Gren Laboratory with readily available animals rather than with human subjects. The brown bear appears to be particularly suitable, because he has about the same mass and mass distribution as man, and walks upright. However, that is about the only good thing that can be said for the bear as a test subject!

While the phase of research just described dealt with high force inputs into the body, another project is concerned with the opposite extreme: the effects of no force, not even weight, on Earthman. In orbit and when coasting along in the cosmos, the inhabitants of space ships escape from the gravity pull of the Earth until practically no unbalanced force acts on the body; they go into the state of weightlessness. Our astronauts and the cosmonauts have experienced this condition for short periods of time with no lasting detrimental effects. The question is asked, however, what will happen on journeys of long duration. Evidence gathered from the space travellers and from people, exposed to simulated conditions on Earth, indicates that the body attempts to adapt to the weightless situation: bones decalcify, cardiovascular activity tries to make sense out of not having to pump blood against a gravitational pull, body rhythms may or may not become disordered. Moreover, upon return from long space trips, how will the body react to the sudden return of weight? Such evidence as is available suggests that it might be safer to create artificial gravity in the space vehicle rather than to expose man to weightlessness for long periods. Gravity of less than Earth's gravity can not be produced on the surface of the Earth for any length of time. But gravity like forces of more than Earth's gravity can be obtained through centrifugation, and, centrifugation can be superimposed on weightlessness, thus creating artificial gravity of chosen magnitude. How much must be needed to maintain space travellers in good physical condition? And if this were known, should it be administered in a small, fast-rotating centrifuge, must it be a large slow-rotating arrangement? Experience with man and beast on earthbound centrifuges has shown that motion sickness ensues, at least until the organism acclimates to the constant rotation and to the sensory stimulation resulting from motion relative to the rotating environment. Could it be that this possible cure for weightlessness is worse than weightlessness in its effects on man?

The NASA has extended substantial grants to the University for animal research which might provide some answers to the questions. Animals, rather than people, are used, because it costs less to put them in space for long duration, and moreover, hardware, with which it can be done, is available now.

Rats were selected because they are generally accepted test animals, and monkeys because they have the dexterity to operate complicated control equipment, in much the same body positions, man will likely to assume in space.

The goal is to observe such animals for a month

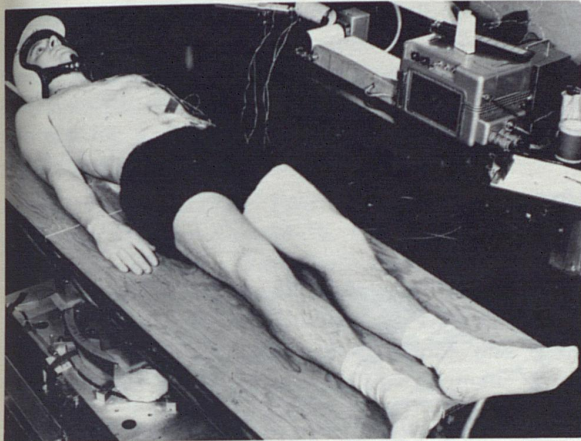
longer with design and replenisht sanitary required for Earth and the animals flights will be kept to the flight



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longer while in an orbital centrifuge. This entails design and operation of a biosatellite with its own replenishable atmosphere, food and drink storage, sanitary facilities, and all the instrumentation required for communication between the observer on Earth and the subjects in orbit and for telemonitoring the animal's behavior and biological function. Such flights will be costly and their number must therefore be kept to a minimum. To assure maximum results the flights are preceded by years of preparation.



A student at Wenner-Gren laboratories lies uncomfortably on a "shake table" designed to test the effects of vibration on the human body. When the shaking grows extreme a hog is substituted for the student.

One phase of the AeroLabs gravity research is on the verge of being ready for orbital tests. Largely under the direction of A. B. Broaderson, rats have been exposed for almost four years to parabolic and spiral gravity fields, in which the subject can choose that gravity, which suits him best, simply by locomoting to a corresponding location on the centrifuge. It turned out that rats will learn quickly to recognize this arrangement and, in ground based tests, will almost invariably run to the zone of Earth gravity within seconds. They will keep doing this even after exposure to simulated acceleration, spin, vibration and noise of a rocket launch. Such rats were then exposed to centrifugation superimposed on weightlessness during 15-second parabolic flight maneuvers in the Air Force's zero-g airplane, and finally, on December 5, 1967, a space centrifuge containing two rats was launched from Wallops Island, Virginia, by an Aerobee 150 rocket into a 100-mile high suborbital flight path attaining about four minutes of weightlessness. The gravity field produced during these four minutes straddled Earth gravity. Preliminary data reduction

showed that the two rats, one released at high g, the other at low g, proceeded from both sides of the gravity range toward Earth gravity. The telemetered data of this flight are still in the process of analysis and three more rocket flights are scheduled to be conducted during 1968. It is only then that conclusions can be drawn, and, it is, of course, only then, that definite plans for satellite flights can be made.

This method of gravity study gives little information on the relative importance of gravity versus rotation. Other, more sophisticated techniques serve this purpose. Under Dr. D. McCoy's direction rats as well as monkeys are taught to change gravity through the operation of levers in the capsule of a special centrifuge, the rate of rotation of which is variable and programmable. Both animal species have demonstrated through lever pressing that they wish to escape from and avoid the onset of high rates of rotation and correspondingly high gravities. Other experimental designs serve to measure the subject's ability to discriminate increments of gravity and adaptation to extraterrestrial gravities.

These investigations will be continued and expanded with the help of a new installation, which is unique in the world, namely a dynamic centrifuge system of 50-ft diameter. It is at present under construction in a new 70 ft. x 90 ft free-span building next to the original Wenner-Gren building. This electrohydraulic accelerator will subject two capsules to a wide range of simulated gravities either by variation of angular velocity, or, by variation of radius, or, by both simultaneously. It will allow to program gravity, rate of gravity change and Coriolis acceleration by strict control of angular acceleration and radial velocity. The centrifuge is under control of a closed loop IBM 1800/system process controller through digital and analog inputs and outputs, and can be programmed to take commands from either the investigator at the console or from an animal subject in either one of the capsules. The system will be capable of functioning exactly like a corresponding centrifuge in space, with the only exception, of course, that it can not produce gravities below Earth gravity. The building was provided by the University, the centrifuge system was financed out of NASA funds. It was designed under T. D. Sharp's direction by graduate students of engineering with a major contribution by Dr. W. M. Carter. Much of the mechanical work, and all of the assembly is done by the AeroLab shop, headed by E. T. Dillender, and almost all the electronics work is carried out by Electrical Engineering students. It is estimated that this facility will become operative in the summer of 1968.

UNIVERSITY PUROPSE

By Paul C. Nagel

Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences

The Purpose of a University"—this is a theme worn by the traverse of many pens.

Nearly everyone in our time seems to speak familiarly of a university's mission. Some persons want a university to mean a winning football or basketball aggregation. Others are concerned with the state of fraternity or sorority affairs or with making universities fortresses for economic or social tradition. A few are content for a campus to kindle memories of their youthful prowess.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Two new members of the Board of Trustees—George W. Griffin, London, and Dr. N. N. Nicholas, Owensboro—have written their views on the purpose of a university for The Kentucky Alumnus. The authors provide fresh and thoughtful insights into the complexity of definition and chart challenges to be faced during the luminous years ahead.

Rounding out this section are two expressions of thinking by President John W. Oswald and some observations by Adolph Rupp, internationally-known and most successful basketball coach in history.

The first Oswald expression deals with University practice as well as with purpose. This was given in a talk to state officials and members of the General Assembly on Legislature Day at the University in January. In it, Dr. Oswald envisions high goals for all levels of Kentucky education and earnestly discusses the University's pertinent, practical aspirations to upgrade its services to the Commonwealth and to provide a widening door of opportunity for young Kentuckians "to prepare themselves intellectually, morally and spiritually for the future of this state."

The second of Dr. Oswald's statements is concerned with the University's ideal of purpose when it appears to be on collision course with other interpretations. Dr. Oswald gave these observations in connection with a move in the General Assembly to forbid a campus conference on war and the draft. The suggested prohibition was dropped after the UK President brought broad purpose into focus on the question involved.

Finally, Coach Rupp writes of his purpose at the University—to build winning basketball teams—which he has accomplished better than any other man.



Dr. Paul C. Nagel, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, came to the University after teaching at Amherst, Vanderbilt and Eastern Kentucky. A native of Independence, Missouri, he holds B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Minnesota. In addition to a number of articles for professional journals, he has written the book, "One Nation Indivisible"—a study of American intellectual history published by Oxford University Press.

Then there are individuals who, while dourly conceding these appeals, proclaim the university's character to be an association of free intellects loftily searching for the enlightenment and advancement of mankind. This view makes uneasy partners of the study of Shakespeare and sewage, in view of the differences of opinion about the world's requirement for progress.

These instances, some seemingly ludicrous, all exemplify the breach long accepted in many minds as naturally separating the University campus and the paths of life.

For nearly a century in modern America, there has been a wide conceptual pattern into which the university's purposes have been cast. Recently a growing literature has examined the great trinity of endeavor into which these purposes usually are thrust: teaching, research, and public service. Such writing formerly had a secondary concern which asked if the goal within a university ought to be learning for living or learning to make a living. Others have asked if research

should be dedicated to the so-called pure or abstract goals where the rewards are avowedly intangible or should this research be aimed at immediate relevancy to man's existence? Now the prevailing question about the purpose of universities seeks to know whether the campus should play the part of the advisor on many problems, the fixer of social or physical disrepair, the nearby storehouse of expertise.

In general it would be fair to say that there has been a distinct trend in this evolution of thought about a university's purpose. With the rise of professional schools on university campuses; with the requirement of advanced training in most professions and vocations—and especially with the deepening complexity of every man's environs—the American university has been cast ever more in the character of a modern genie. This omniscient creature is expected readily to be on call for assistance in all human difficulty. While sheer wisdom is an important feature of this analogy, it may be that the capacities of the genie-like university to help in human and social travail are coming to be of paramount significance.

Such a trend especially is plausible for our nation, whose evolution from colonial days has prized the relevant and the practical. There has been so much to be done in America, from clearing land to launching rockets, that a tendency to cherish the useful and tangible became part of the national character. The latter also preferred to sacrifice reflection to action, since America had started so late in history. Civilization needed the example of this western infant determined quickly to become a colossus for freedom. Thus, higher education in youthful America had a far more pragmatic intent than it carried in aged Europe. Whether a college or university prepared a man for the ministry, the law, or commerce, the need in America was to impart learning for a purpose. The latter rarely was seen beyond readying a youth for an individual triumph over life's challenge. A further complication was that Romanticism and Rationalism fought in America to the sorrow of the Jeffersonian concept of a necessarily literate democracy. A nation dedicated to purposiveness could hardly be sympathetic toward ethereal learning, as leaders like Charles Eliot of Harvard demonstrated.

Needs and Challenges

However, as today's society contemplates its universities, there is an interesting change. Now there is no question but that process has leaped far beyond mind. Our cities, our warfare, our politics, our sanitation, our transportation, our agriculture, our labor—these all involve needs and proffer challenges which

humanity's mind can but feebly grasp. Mere ingenuity avails us little. The age of the Edisons is gone. Consequently, the world of our time raises so many conceptual or abstruse questions that most mundane problems actually have donned a genuinely human and theoretical import. In short, the meaning of life has increased its urgency as a relevant and speculative question.

Citizens and government alike are coming to consider perhaps the prime university purpose to be the capacity to provide replies to profound social concerns. Not only do universities face an inquisitive world baffled by matters of water or air pollution, but vexed also by social and spiritual pollution. Sheer intelligence now offers such germane insight that a university's purpose is increasingly to sustain society through the whole of existence. The challenge of being appraised almost overwhelming as the century rockets toward its close. Men seem to sense that the psyche must be anew to keep up with the physical if what we call civilization is to endure.

If this is the apparent extent of university purpose, how have those institutions been affected and responded? Have these campuses brought a measure of comfort to man's concerns through redoubled pursuit of the unknown? Now that even social values are a source of popular bewilderment, can we find that the demands of life and the goals of all learning have at last been drawn closer? The answers to these questions will close what may be the most profound development of our time—society's enlarged capacity to appreciate and sustain the university in its role while the university responds to the demands of its newly exacting purpose.

To understand these considerations, one must turn to the interior of today's university campuses. Here it is possible to see evidence of this extraordinary development. In both form and spirit the universities are changing with a view toward their deepening significance for man and society. It is a slow and painful transition. Basic to it is a recognition that the twentieth century has had a fearful impact upon the role of humanities as well as of the sciences. Both natural and human nature as long conceived have been threatened in their traditional bastions. The university, the world about it, has accepted the disturbing realization that more than memorized values and lore, but simply skill and energy, are requisite if men can solve today's dilemmas. The latter emanate from the fact that the universe and man's place in it are more uncertain and obscure than customary thought has perceived. It is an anxious age, both on the campus and beyond.

Too much has been written superficially about the dress and demands of today's university student and too little about the mood of today's university faculties and administrations. It is well known how these have lately responded to the need for pressing deeply into the nature of things—the polity, the psyche, the chromosome. What is less understood or acknowledged is the fact that most universities have begun to face the irrelevance and inadequacy of many customs and concepts traditionally followed while probing the nature of things. Consequently, most members of today's academia are vexed. Old assumptions seem more frail, and new ones more difficult to establish and accept. The fantastic revolution of this century has surely begun to touch the mind and form of university campuses.

It is well that this is so. For now the university might move into the role so often claimed for it but so rarely occupied by it. There has usually been a wise nodding of heads in the presence of the observation that the campus must be a place for free inquiry, for a testing of ideas, for the soaring human spirit. Yet even the academic mind in America has historically been so captivated by prevailing national and intellectual assumptions, that untrammelled inquiry could be abided comfortably. The intent of such freedom seemed so safely conservative. We might recall how, during World War I, many American professors and students joined in a campaign supporting the nation's claim that all evil in the world stemmed from Germanic design and that the War thus would mean universal deliverance. The scene is different today. Now some academic citizens—students and faculty—are far more critical of the national posture, with a few even advocating dissent through civil disobedience. Such concern is properly seen as a distillation of a profound unease in our Republic which, of course, embraces far more than the issue of our foreign policy. This malaise on American campuses should prove appropriate and beneficial. Both the campus and the world about it must be joined in searching for some applicable values and concepts. The search must and will become more profound and mature as the university comes, for the first time in America, actually to fulfill the role so long proclaimed for it in commencement oratory.

Discourse and Change

As this occurs, we can anticipate continuing strain within academic centers. Both faculty and students increasingly agree on the need for a fresh approach to

learning and research. Yet this requires more new concepts and forms for curricula, courses, and individual scholarly roles than most campuses can accept without anguish. There is an astounding depth to the conservatism within most academic centers. The learned man may be dedicated to the ceaseless pursuit of truth, but the manner of the chase is easier if it follows accustomed paths after easily recognizable quarry. In all forms of learning today there prevails a customary design and organization that falls short of a pertinent relationship to the men and world about us. Whether at stake is thought in biology, sociology, theatre, chemistry, or any discipline, the universities must review both the discipline and its relationship to general knowledge and to society. Especially in the humanities is there now a challenge to the academic establishment. While man may yearn to master the origin of life or to capture ocean wealth, he is even more eager now to pursue ardently the immemorial questions about human nature and destiny. From all of this there stems an invigorating discourse and change on many of our campuses. It is a development of vast consequence to mankind.

An intensification of university purpose, facing an urgent new significance of the traditional intent of a center of learning, leaves a threefold implication. This is for students, faculty, and society. The young person of today suffers in largest degree the prevailing disillusion with the way the world turns. Such disenchantment is nothing novel, arising from the venerable discrepancy between the is and the ought. Youth sits surrounded by a world of elderly values and customs which together constitute the edict—"do as we say, not as we do." Yet simply acknowledging the discrepancy is no longer satisfying in a time when neither the ideal nor the actual is close to the ultimatum for change the world now shouts. The last third of this century reveals the irrelevance of value and custom far more acutely than did even the last third of the nineteenth century. Man's history is largely a story of the impact of the difference between the real and the ideal. But in our time the immorality and the intolerableness of that gulf seem to dominate thought. To this massive issue the universities must address themselves, for youth will not much longer accept the gap as inherent in either the university or the world.

The university student senses an unparalleled opportunity to help construct a bridge between belief and reality. The desperate need for both to be rigorously studied and revised is more widely apparent now than in any past moment in American or Western culture. The campus is the place where the initiation of ideas, the testing of hypotheses, and the preparation of

philosophy and science must largely arise. If the student will seek a responsible role, his enrichment will be enormous. The renewal of the university's purpose should therefore seek to involve the student in an active rather than passive capacity. But investigation and speculation are sterile if they are not carried forward with a concern for truth, and humanity. Unless the eager student is helped toward construction rather than destruction, his involvement in the contemporary university and thus the modern world will not be satisfying. One certitude which is difficult to elude is that the quest for understanding must seek the enlargement of men and the just life, not a diminution of these.

A rapprochement between faculty and student is likely to begin in the presence of a university willing sternly to evaluate its own traditions and practices. Only this posture would promise to put the campus abreast of the challenge of modern social, physical, and intellectual problems. Teaching, research, service, and the organization that embraces these must all be subjected to candid review during the next decade by university faculties, if the university is to attain a place of genuine leadership.

For the faculty of the renewed university, the opportunities are largely a matter of accepting the fact that learning turned in upon itself is worse than nothing. It seems evident that learning has been remiss in a significant manner observed forty years ago by Vernon Louis Parrington—it has failed to summon forth the potential independent intelligence of the younger generation. Since the latter's eye is fixed upon the tawdriness of a world it can claim never to have made, then the faculties of our universities must kindle the confidence of the students in both the capacity of man and the free intellect. Toward this end, classroom authoritarianism, the pontifications of lecture and laboratory, will now avail the faculty little. Students will comply sullenly at best, if only in an effort to escape the institution with a diploma whose meaning thereby becomes strangely ambiguous.

Renewal of Purpose

Already many campuses are deeply involved in rethinking the grading practice, the traditional four-year undergraduate system, the accustomed means of undergraduate and graduate teaching, the ideology of instruction, research, and advisement, the rapport between learning and life, and the very justification for many of the disciplinary entities themselves. Most campuses are eager to offer students a more compre-

hensive grasp of man and his awesome world, so that education can truly liberate. This must proceed. Faculty and students together must better understand the realities of our world, past, present, and future while continuing a concern for the dignity of man and the exaltation of his spirit. If this occurs, then the university shall have renewed its purpose nobly, and barely in time.

For the public who behold the universities in the present anguish, the implication is also clear. Each generation must experience its own misgivings over the often disturbing ideas and practices that seem to emerge from a free search for knowledge. Our own are different only in degree. If the universities are to maintain and fulfill their clear responsibility, they must continue to serve as a cogent setting for discussion of the broad range of ideas. In this and other ways, the public can continue to encourage in the university a deepening appreciation of the need men have for more insights as well as more ingenuity. The humane sciences, the basic sciences, the applied and professional concerns, all must accept the fact that they represent more than adornment. Society may well once have seen universities as a place to secure a veneer of respectability for sons while also producing an adequate number of lawyers, doctors, and clergymen. In our time, the public must do its share in impressing the universities with the fact that nothing less than individual and social welfare will be lost or redeemed depending upon what man's intellect is able to do for the next generation.

It seems evident, then, that these three—the student, the faculty, and the public—all need to be joined by a deepened concern for the university as it searches for renewed purpose. Rather than the nostalgic concept of an ivy-adorned campus as an ivory tower where estrangement was deliberately cultivated between learning and life—rather than the ancient breach between the stolid town and the irresponsible gown—we must now accept the university as a vortex of modern society and thought. In the manner in which scholars today are often seen in official chambers in Washington or state capitols, so shall they become more related to man's fundamental existence. The university's intent should be to bring a new accent into human lives, which means it must be bent toward the rescue of man and society.

Thus, the renewed university has a special awareness of the enlarged significance of its venerable springs of action—freedom and responsibility. This, of course, must be pervasive as the universities seek to move scholarship into its proper role as an agent

individual and social enhancement. A university's purpose has always been somewhat thus, believing that the instructed individual was goal enough. Yet that classic individual was for centuries theoretically able to transcend the world. Now the world cannot be

evaded or scorned, which leaves both a new man and a new society for the universities to comprehend and aid. To this purpose the renewed university must be dedicated, or our institutions of higher learning will lapse into the tragic guise of relic.

UK Future Service "Limitless, Immeasurable"

By George W. Griffin, '50

There is no single or simple definition of the words, "Purpose of a University." We have come to expect many things from the University. Our expectations vary just as do the individuals who have them.

We expect the University to train the doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, and leaders essential to the field of industry. We expect it to provide the answers to a multitude of problems; urban blight, disease, air pollution, segregation and federal controls.

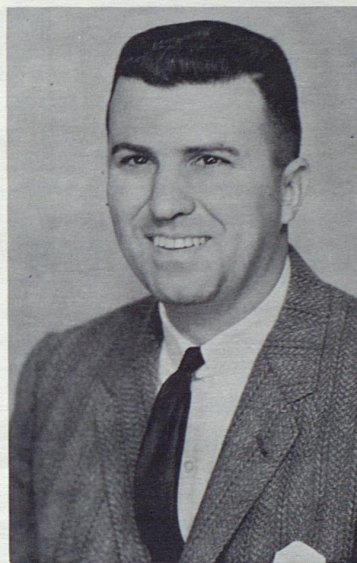
To advance in the field of education we have come to expect, even look forward, to changes that are now taking place. The physical changes on the campus are the easiest to see; the campus is a different place, almost unrecognizably different. It gleams with new buildings, new faculty, teems with thousands, an enrollment inconceivable to most of us. As one alumnus has said, "They keep asking me to give to a place I no longer recognize." Something more important than buildings has changed. Changes that can't be seen; developing new programs, new attitudes and specialized research.

The main purpose of the University is still the task of educating the young people to be intelligent, sensible human beings. These young people must have a greater understanding of the affairs of their communities. To accomplish this the University must remain open-minded to accommodate the rapid changes that are destined to come. Of today's undergraduates, one in five attends a type of college that barely existed before World War II, the junior or community college. In order to keep ahead we must innovate and innovation necessitates limitless research.

Necessity of specialization has brought about an increased emphasis on advanced study. The more the University grows the greater diversity in fields of study must be offered to satisfy individual tastes. The people of the United States are insisting that higher

education should be available to anyone who has the desire and ambition to obtain it.

The universities have become important centers of experiment and discovery and are making contri-



George W. Griffin, '50, London, is president of the Laurel Grocery Company, Inc., at East Bernstadt and a director of the Second National Bank, the London Dry Goods Company and the Appalachian Computer Service at London. He also is a director of the Kentucky Wholesale Grocers Association and the U. S. Wholesale Grocery Association. A member of the Century Club, Mr. Griffin is now serving his second term on the Alumni Association Board of Directors. He belongs to Kappa Alpha fraternity and, in undergraduate days, held membership on the Inter-Fraternity Council and in the Young Republican Club. Governor Louie B. Nunn appointed him a member of the University Board of Trustees. He also serves on the Board of Trustees of Cumberland College.

butions to the world outside the campus. Time spent on research has surely proved rewarding. No one can dispute the assertion that research has grown rapidly. Basic research, though it may have no apparent relevance to society's immediate needs, is a primary function of universities. This research will continue to command much time, energy and financial resources.

With these many changes have come many problems. The problems of obtaining qualified, conscientious professors is of paramount importance. There seems to be no end to the demand for qualified scholars, professors, technicians, and other personnel so necessary for running an aggressive university. The constant problem of financial support is always with us. The increased enrollments, large physical campuses, research, creeping inflation and the rise in the

standard of living seem to make this problem more imminent than ever before. The heavy demand for taxpayer's dollar is ever increasing. Man's long-awaited Utopia will not be reached with the financial and social structures as we now know them.

The future of the alumni will be increasingly important in the role of our University. They will more than ever before to have an understanding of the responsibility for continuing their unwavering support.

It will indeed be increasingly gratifying and challenging to watch the University of Kentucky as it continues to serve the Commonwealth in fruitful ways during the ensuing years. The future service of the University to mankind is limitless and immeasurable.



University Faces "Awesome Responsibility"

By Dr. N. N. Nicholas
Class of '45

In the United States today there are approximately 2,400 universities and colleges with about 3,900,000 male and 2,600,000 female students. Why?

These institutions are being nurtured by endowments, private funds, personal gifts, and state funds. Parents are sacrificing and encouraging their sons and daughters to attend. Greater numbers of our youngsters are matriculating every year. Why? What is the purpose of these schools that encompass our great cities and even our smallest towns?

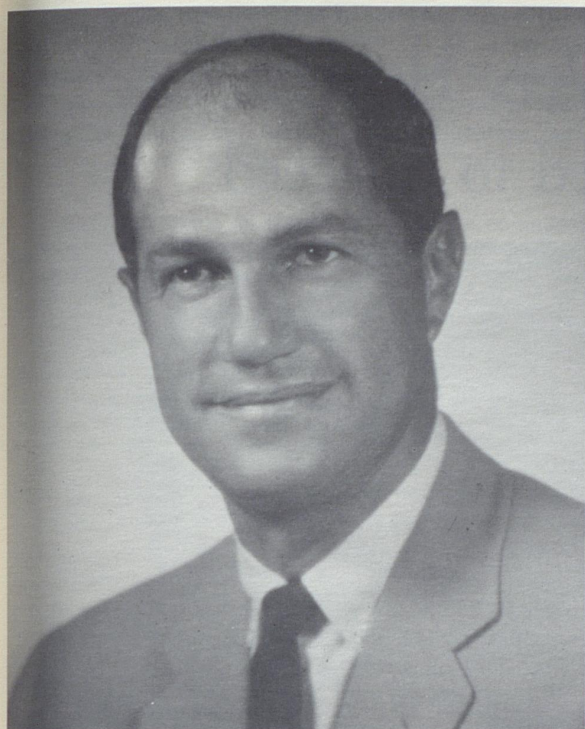
The most obvious answer that comes to mind of both parents and students is self-betterment. For the student to learn how to take care of himself and produce a higher standard of living is certainly reason enough for his endeavors. The parent has ambitions for his children to improve upon and surpass his own accomplishments.

There is only one organization that can offer in one concentrated program the opportunities sought by both parent and student. The university which has available the latest in scientific developments, fine libraries proximity of one's contemporaries, the finest instructors in the most specialized fields assembled in one location offers the best and latest information in any given course of study.

Beginning with our first encounter with formal education, one man has looked up to another teacher; Socrates to Aristotle to Alexander the Great to Joe College and Betty Coed. The teacher imparting his experience to the student, the student adding his own findings influenced by his own unique generalizing and conserving the truths and disproving and discarding the untruths.

How else can all past knowledge be categorized and presented to the questioning mind? From the first yoke of oxen to soft moon landings, man has sought self-cultivation for his own fulfillment. The university offers exposure to the individual in every endeavor of human life and the enlightenment of the human condition. Exposure to culture and science is the key which one opens the receptive mind. If it necessitates follows that more good stems from knowledge counteract the evil, then the opportunity to attain knowledge must be accessible. Recognizing good would be prevented from using its power, strength and wealth wrongly. If a man has this comprehension he will act on it, since the natural law of human intelligence is to do things right.

What does the last generation owe the present and the future? The so-called hippie movement prevalent in our colleges is a great anxiety



Dr. Nicholas Nicholas Nicholas, Owensboro dentist, is a director of the Central Bank & Trust Company, Green River Insurance and the Y. M. C. A. in Owensboro, Trustee of the Dental Building Fund of the Kentucky State Dental Association and past president of the Green County Dental Society and of the Campbell Club in Owensboro. He is a member of the Thoroughbred Club of America, the Thoroughbred Breeders Association of America, the Owensboro Country Club and the American Legion. Dr. Nicholas attended the University in 1941-42 and was commissioned a Naval Aviator in 1943. After receiving an honorable Navy discharge in 1945, he returned to UK for dental requirements and then earned a D. M.D. (doctor of dental medicine) degree from the University of Louisville in 1950. As a UK undergraduate, he was a member of Pershing Rifles. He was appointed by Governor Louie B. Nunn as a member of the University Board of Trustees.

parents. At no time of a man's life is he more vulnerable and critical than in his formative college years. At this period, he is an idealist, a Don Quixote thinking of a universal panacea; however, his greatest disadvantage and hardest for him to comprehend and accept is his lack of experience. Before he can cure all the ills and conquer the world, he must first provide himself with food, shelter, and clothing in a challenging and competitive society.

The nonconformist to all past standards believes that he alone has the answers regardless of the extremes he undertakes. The university encourages new thinking and ideas developed by the new generation. It approves of youth's rebellion against past wrongs but this revolt must be properly channeled.

Education is the means of revelation and not LSD trips, demonstrations and riots. Such superficial means are irrational and detrimental. Indeed, they are not intelligent. They destroy rather than create.

Our universities have an awesome responsibility to our youth to provide them with the proper answers.

In spite of all our incomparable 20th century advancements, Sir Thomas More's Utopia is still a fairy tale. Our closest approach to Utopia is free enterprise. To teach a man to care for himself completely independent of family, friends, and government is Utopia. Through our colleges can we teach self-dependency, self-reliance, self-sufficiency, and self-pride. We can imbue such pride in a man that he will exercise all of his capacities without outside assistance. There would be no need for government handouts were every man taught to and inspired to care for himself. He must be allowed to do so without harassment and interference. We are our brother's keeper for our orphans, war-torn, handicapped, disaster victims, but should we be responsible for the necessities of life to those who are not willing to fend for themselves. What do we owe the delinquent, the lazy, the drop-outs, the free loaders?

Let our universities teach the true gratification of self-dependency. Let them instill in our youth the knowledge and desire for self-accomplishment. Let youth learn to fulfill his own wishes and be indignant toward a society that wants to take care of him. Let the university teach us to demand as voters at the polls our right of self-sufficiency without subsidy, aid, and handouts. Let the summation of all of man's learning serve the individual, so that the individual can in turn serve all of man.

LIBRARY SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED

The University's Department of Library Science received a federal grant which permitted it to offer 10 scholarships of \$2,200 each to 10 students plus an additional \$450 if the student undertakes summer study.

The scholarships were unrestricted by state of residence or the type of library work preferred. Five were granted to Kentucky residents and five went to students from other states.

"We Are Trying Very Hard . . . We Are Determined to Succeed."

President Oswald

It is a genuine pleasure to extend cordial greetings to all of you who have joined with us this evening—members of the General Assembly, state officials, trustees, members of our Alumni Board, members of our faculty and administrative staff, and representatives of our news media.

The University is honored to have you as special guests. I hope that each of you enjoyed the reception which was given by the Board of Directors of our Alumni Association and the food and fellowship tonight at our dinner honoring the General Assembly. I trust, too, that later this evening our fine basketball team and coaches will treat you to a victory over Georgia! (Ed. Note: The Wildcats did it—104 to 73.)

In addition to welcoming you, I would like to address you briefly on the topic of education in Kentucky. I want to speak not only as president of the University of Kentucky but also as a citizen who is vitally interested in education, at all levels, in our state.

I know that you, as leaders of our Commonwealth, share my concern for young people and want them to be educated to the maximum of their capabilities. The progress and prosperity of our state—our cultural, intellectual, and economic development—are dependent upon quality instruction in our primary and secondary schools, our colleges, and our universities. Our young people are endowed with knowing power, but they cannot progress in their own lives, neither intellectually nor morally, without being helped by experience previously accumulated and preserved and by a regular and effective transmission of our acquired knowledge. Hence, the essential importance of good primary and secondary schools, good colleges, and good universities cannot be overstated.

There is overwhelming evidence that adequate and quality education at all levels *does* provide the human resources essential to the development of the nation's society. Emphasizing this are studies by our own College of Business and Economics which have compared the educational and economic levels in all 120 counties in Kentucky. These studies have revealed a close and direct relationship between economic



Dr. John W. Oswald, VIC
(Vitaly Interested Citizen)

growth and the percentage of young people who finished high school.

From knowledge gained through the daily operation of the University, I hope I can offer you facts and ideas that will add to your understanding of what our educational institutions are doing and they must do in the future.

Kentucky Public Schools Grow Stronger

I recognize, with growing admiration, the excellent work our dedicated teachers, administrators, school boards, and their professional organizations are accomplishing in preparing the Kentucky students who come to us for advanced education.

Surveys by the American Council on Education show that the percentage of freshmen entering with high school grade averages of A and B is increasing steadily. This evidence clearly indicates the undergirding of higher education that can be attributed to Kentucky's schools is strengthening. I commend our public school leadership for this accomplishment.

But let me move on to the necessity of providing advanced education for as many of our adequately prepared young Kentuckians as desire it. This is a mission that falls on the shoulders of every citizen since the bulk of our state's higher education needs must be met by public institutions of higher education.

The University of Kentucky, with its community colleges, together with Kentucky State, Eastern, Western, Morehead, and Murray, had an enrollment last year of 46,000 students. Add to that the enrollment of Paducah Junior College, which will become a community college next July, and the enrollment of the University of Louisville which depends to an extent upon tax support from several levels, and you have a total in excess of 55,000 students in public colleges or universities—or 71 per cent of all students in higher education in the state. Moreover, the percentage of students in public colleges and universities will increase further.

It is imperative that we keep the cost of education in our public institutions within the reach of our young people, as growing numbers of them will be asking for an opportunity to obtain a college education.

Surely all of us agree with a statement in a recent Saturday Review of Literature that "if the American dream of equal opportunity for all is ever to be achieved—and we still are a long way from achieving it—a boy or girl from a poor family must have access to education at all levels which is in no way inferior to that available to the more affluent."

That seems, then, to be the task before us, a charge that will require maximum effort from all of us, a labor that will call for the best combined efforts of all our state institutions.

Telescoping Time—From 100 Years to 10

This monumental task was brought home here clearly during the observance of the University's Centennial in 1965. Beyond the ceremonial events, which drew much attention to the University and the state, the prime value of that observance was the close scrutiny of U.K.'s program to see how we can grow to meet these needs—but grow wisely—with programs relevant to our society of tomorrow.

We concluded at the end of that year of self-evaluation that the University must accomplish between 1965 and 1975, the first ten years of its second century, as much as it had during the entire first hundred years.

During this ten-year period the University must graduate some 7,000 students in the Arts and Sciences; 1,200 lawyers; 900 physicians; 400 dentists; 900 nurses;

1,400 individuals in agriculture; 7,200 teachers; 2,400 engineers; and 800 pharmacists. Because of the urgent need for persons with advanced degrees and for research, we anticipate conferring 6,000 master's degrees and 700 to 800 doctorates. This will be a larger accomplishment than was attained by the University in its first 100 years.

With two years of this vital decade already behind us, we are moving ahead—if not militantly at least diligently—to finish the 80-year task in the remaining eight years.

Recognizing that our students are our reason for existence, we have attempted to relate whatever we do to the provision of quality education for today's young men and women.

Aware that a quality faculty is the most precious asset for achieving this goal, the University is dedicated to recruiting and retaining able teachers, researchers, administrators and staff members. At a time when good faculty members are in great demand everywhere, this is not an easy undertaking.

In the past *four* years, enrollment in Lexington has increased about 6,000 and in the community colleges almost 3,000, with a growth of about 400 students in the Medical Center.

To help meet the mushrooming demand for educational opportunities in all areas of the state, the University opened in 1964 new colleges in Elizabethtown and Prestonsburg and in 1965, colleges in Somerset and Hopkinsville. In 1966, the Lexington Technical Institute, a part of the Community College System, was opened in Lexington to meet this community's need for semi-professional and technical education.

The Jefferson Community College, to be operated with the full cooperation and support of the University of Louisville, will start its first classes this month in downtown Louisville.

So great is the demand for education there, that about 1,000 students have registered to begin their studies when the doors open for the first time. Can we guess how many of these young people would never have had the opportunity or financial ability to attend college if we had not provided that institution? Can we guess how many of them now will become more productive and valuable to the Kentucky of tomorrow?

As I noted earlier, Paducah Junior College will come into the Community College System next July, and two-year colleges will be opened in Maysville and Hazard next September.

The Medical Center, with its first graduates now completing their internship and residency require-

ments and going into practice, has been expanded to perform more functions than educating doctors, dentists and nurses. It has taken in the College of Pharmacy, added a new School for Allied Health Professions and developed programs to improve health services for all Kentuckians.

At the graduate level, the University has trebled its production of doctoral degrees, going from an average of between 35 and 45 a year in the decade before 1965 to 88 last year and expecting between 115 and 125 at next May's commencement.

Research—the constant seeking for new knowledge which will advance us toward solutions to our social and economic problems—has shown a corresponding growth. *In 1964, grants from other-than-state funds for research totaled \$3.4 million. During the present academic year, outside research grants will bring the University more than \$11 million to boost the state's economy by that amount.*

By any definition, this is a noteworthy recognition of the quality of our faculty and our program.

Furthermore, it permits the University faculty to engage in significant studies, such as the massive investigation now being conducted on the relationship between smoking and health, and work on air pollution, water resources and development of economically deprived areas.

Development Program Brings \$3.5 Million

Many of the plans which the University is attempting to develop to achieve depth and breadth of educational opportunities depend on the success of our recently organized Development Program, spearheaded by a Council of some 20 leaders from the professions and business. This program is cultivating private sources of gifts to finance vital enrichments of our programs that the state could not be expected to supply with all of the other demands for public funds.

Since 1965, the Development Program has brought to the University gift commitments totaling \$3.5 million to be realized over a period of ten to fifteen years.

In the coming biennium, the University expects an enrollment increase of over 6,100 students, including 1,400 on the Lexington campus; 3,700 in the four new community colleges which will be opened, and 1,000 in the existing community colleges.

To meet some of the state's greatest needs, the University hopes in the next two years to open a School of Natural Resources with a four-year forestry program, develop a program in public administration, establish a School of Social Work and a master's degree program in nursing.

We are dedicated, too, to improving the effec-

tiveness of our teaching; our research, without which teaching cannot flourish; and our extension activities which carry to our citizens throughout the state knowledge gained through research. Our Colleges of Law, Engineering, Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy, Education, Business and Economics; our Schools of Architecture, Allied Health Professions, Communications, and Home Economics, our Center for Developmental Change and our Institutes are all concerned with the state's pressing problems which relate to their spheres of interest.

With the recent acquisition of a new research farm for the College of Agriculture, which has a tradition of service to our state's largest industry, we shall expand and intensify our efforts to find answers to the grave production, management, and marketing problems of Kentucky agriculture which now generates an annual business volume of \$2.5 billion. Such research will benefit every citizen of the state as we all are consumers of farm products.

I'd like to point out to you the University's achievement last year in adoption of a statement of procedure designed to deal with problems associated with student rights and discipline. As you know, these problems are not at all unique to our state but are reflections of general unrest in our society, often spearheaded by our youth.

The University's "student code," worked out carefully through long deliberations by many groups, including faculty, trustees, and student representative groups, protects the students' legal rights and lets the student, the faculty, the administration, the trustees, the parents of students and the residents of Kentucky know what is expected and required and how misconduct will be handled. Already, in a few minor incidents, it has proved an effective instrument for keeping the University functioning properly. I am confident it will continue to do so.

The University of Kentucky, as is every college and university today, is a lively and exciting place with a serious mission. I trust that each of you will share my pride in this University and in the part you are playing to help it grow and develop.

At our University—your principal state university—we are trying very hard, just as are our colleagues at our sister public and private institutions and those at elementary and secondary education, to meet Kentucky's needs.

And we are determined to succeed.

I believe very sincerely that the future of Kentucky, no matter how it is viewed, depends more on the success of its educational enterprise than any other factor.

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It must be expanded to accommodate needed growth, but, just as important, it must be strengthened at all levels to provide essential quality.

Put another way: What greater commitment could we all have than to provide the opportunity for our young people to prepare themselves intellectually, morally and spiritually for the future of this state?

All of us with this heavy responsibility must be

prepared to commit ourselves to this great mission, recognizing that it will require increased financial investment which must be made and used with great care and wisdom.

Our state's financial condition requires that our educational funds be managed prudently. Where these funds are applied wisely, they will provide enduring and immense benefits to our beloved Commonwealth.

FREE INQUIRY--RESPONSIBLY

Universities exist to promote in a responsible manner the free and open investigation of ideas and the discussion of ideas however controversial they may be. American universities are great universities and one of the reasons for their excellence is that the United States is a free nation which protects freedom of discussion. The University is a *respected* university, partly because it functions in a state where freedom and the right to differ have always been a way of life.

The University is the site of hundreds of conferences every year on every subject under the sun. The participants assemble to explore ideas, their differences of opinion or their areas of agreement, and to learn from each other. The proposed conference on War and the Draft is not sponsored by the University or its administration, but rather by two registered student groups. Under University policy, set by the *Board*, any registered student group wishing to sponsor a conference may request facilities and they are freely furnished "as available."

A sponsor of the conference on the War and the Draft is the UK chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society, which was registered here some years ago—on the same day that another organization, one strongly conservative, the Young Americans for Freedom, was registered. It has been free to meet, to bring in speakers, to hand out literature and to hold conferences. It continues to be one of the smallest, least influential, and most beset organizations on the campus. This is because of the freedom the University has given the organization, not in spite of it. I disagree with the views of these students—I think they are dead wrong—but I will uphold their right to express them, in the firm conviction that the way to combat error is with truth, not with suppression.

The announced subject of the conference is the War and the Draft, a subject which is discussed daily in the Congress and in every newspaper and University in the land. Unless students are to be barred from

discussing a subject which is of as much interest to them—and more—than to their elders, there must be an opportunity given them for expression of their views.

There is a similar controversy about the Draft. Some citizens are critical of the administration of the law while others criticize the law itself on the ground that the exceptions for college students are unfair; a few criticize the very concept of compulsory military service. I need not tell you where I stand! I did not serve for over four years in World War II on PT boats without a firm conviction about the legal and moral duty of a man to serve his country in war as well as in peace to the limit of his abilities. A few students disagree with this—or at least they disagree with this in the context of the undeclared war in Vietnam. But every year from this campus hundreds of men go off to serve their country around the world in the armed forces, with courage, with high intelligence, and with firm convictions.

The sponsors of the Conference are the *UK chapter of SDS* and the *Peace Action Council*. As far as the University is concerned these are the groups *responsible* for the conference, although other organizations interested in the War and the Draft may be participating in some way.

Some critics have said that they do not object to free speech, but that free speech should not be allowed in a *publicly* owned place or on a *University* campus. But *where* should constitutional free speech be allowed more appropriately than in facilities owned by the *people* themselves and in their universities—particularly their *public universities*? If we believe in free speech enough to protect it by our constitution, surely we believe it can most properly be exercised in those places our government provides.

The right of free expression is the basic right of liberty. Can we teach our students to respect the Bill of Rights and the principles of freedom and at the same time deny them the freedom of speech? I believe we should practice what we teach!

COURSE IN EFFORT

By Adolph Rupp

In the broad spectrum of University purposes, my own purpose has been only one segment. That purpose has been to build winning basketball teams from the fine material I have had over the years.

Although it may be highly visible, and often intensely exciting, my purpose does not compete, but rather supplements, the University's continuing and constantly improving effort to impart knowledge and understanding, to reach beyond the present horizons of research and to provide vital services to the Commonwealth at large.

In my field—the field of basketball—I believe in winning, in producing a superior product, in enhancing the stature of the University. And from my association with the academicians, the researchers, the service specialists, I know that our goals are all essentially the same.

The professor in the classroom, the researcher in the laboratory and the extension man in the field does not have a scoreboard to give him a second-by-second account of his performance but his performance is scored just the same by his students, by fellow researchers and by the beneficiaries of University services.

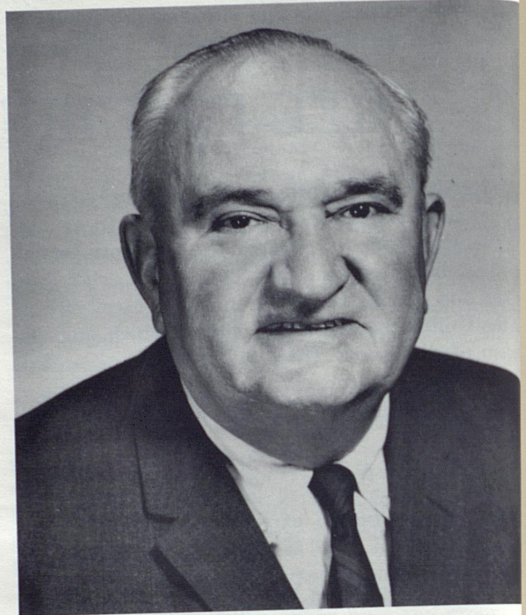
All of us want to be good at our own jobs; all of us are trying to be better and, I truly believe, most all of us want to win.

I have said many times that there is no finer thing you can teach an American boy than to win. This "it matters not whether you win or lose" business has never appealed to me. If that were the case, we wouldn't need scoreboards at our games, or officials or even a coach. And you could field a team that would know no more about basketball than I know about life on Mars.

I try to teach EFFORT—individual effort and team effort, the kind of effort that makes a man perform to the outmost limit of his ability because of his determination to give nothing less than his best.

When my boys are in the flame of a tightly-contested game—as most of our games are—they don't get much help. They use their innate abilities and the training they have had and they don't have to call on a Congressman or Senator to tell them when to shoot or when to pass or when to dribble.

And from this, I believe, comes a feeling of individual and team pride, a sense of accomplishment



Ed. Note: Adolph F. Rupp, the most successful basketball coach in the world, has one target always before him—to win the next game.

He is acutely aware that a winning season is simply a collection of single victories.

In the tough Southeastern Conference this last season he wound up with a jewel-box collection of games that had appeared almost impossible to win with a team which regularly had three starting sophomores.

Rupp—who during the season topped the previous record of his old coach Phog Allen when his victory string ran to 772—began his basketball career in Easton, Kansas, where he filled a feed sack and tossed it around the family backyard. "You couldn't dribble it," he has observed, "but you could learn to handle the ball."

and, sometimes, the satisfaction of winning against competent adversaries in an intensely competitive sport.

Along with all the others at the University who pursue high goals I shall, as long as I am here, pursue mine: to produce basketball teams which will bring credit to their Alma Mater, to their Commonwealth and to themselves.

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A New Science: Sports Medicine

Ernst Jokl, M.D., Professor and Director, Exercise Research Laboratories, University of Kentucky, is the founder of sportsmedicine in the United States. Born and educated in Germany, he distinguished himself as a track and field athlete of international repute, as a pilot, and as one of the earliest research workers in aviation medicine.

He conducted research and taught at various universities in Europe and Africa. Dr. Jokl is a Fellow of the American College of Cardiology, an Honorary Member of the International Federation of Sportsmedicine, a Member of the Executive Board and President of the Research Committee of the International Council of Sports and Physical Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and President of the American Goethe Society. He has written several books and received numerous distinctions for his medical research, including the Buckston Browne British Empire Medal of the Harveian Society of London, the 1964 Citation by and Invitation to the White House as one of the U.S.'s Ten Leaders in Physical Fitness, and the Medals of Honor of the Conseil Internationale Sport Militaire and of the American College of Sportsmedicine.

In 1967, the Faculty of the University of Kentucky College of Arts and Sciences voted Dr. Jokl as "Distinguished Professor", the highest academic honor to be bestowed upon its members.

In 1963, the University of Kentucky established the first Graduate Course in Sports Medicine in the United States.

The importance of sports medicine lies in its emphasis upon efficiency as a criterium of health. In 1949 the World Health Organization of the United Nations incorporated this concept in its constitution by defining health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease."

Dr. Jokl divides the field covered by Sport Medicine into four sectors: Applied Physiology (including studies of Growth and Development), Clinical Medicine, Surgery, and Rehabilitation. Under his direction the U.K. Exercise Research Laboratories has conducted investigations in all these disciplines. Some of these are summarized in the following.



Dr. Ernst Jokl, professor of physical education at the University, has received world-wide recognition for his pioneering work in sports medicine.

Growth and Development

Though it is evident that as boys and girls grow in size, their power, endurance and skill also increase, little was known until recently about the magnitude of the performance potential of children between 6 and 18 years of age. In order to obtain precise information on this issue, a series of exercise tests were applied to over 4,000 children. One of the tests consisted of a race over 600 yards, another of putting the 12 lb. shot. Distinct growth patterns emerged. Fig. 1 shows that endurance of girls reached its maximum during puberty whereafter it regresses unless it is halted or reversed through training. In boys, endurance increases throughout the age period under study. Strength which is reflected in the results of the shot put, increases steadily in growing boys as well as in girls, though at different rates. Other parameters of performance growth are independent of age, among them the special skills that characterize artists and musicians.

Experimental Studies

Two experimental studies conducted at the U.K. Laboratories dealt with *ballistocardiography* and with time patterns of *reflexes*. Ballistocardiography assesses kinetic forces engendered in the heart with each systole (fig. 2). It supplements electrocardiography which records cardiac impulses but not mechanical output. Dr. Jokl was able to demonstrate that the heart of trained athletes is capable of releasing conspicuously strong forces thus establishing the basis for the

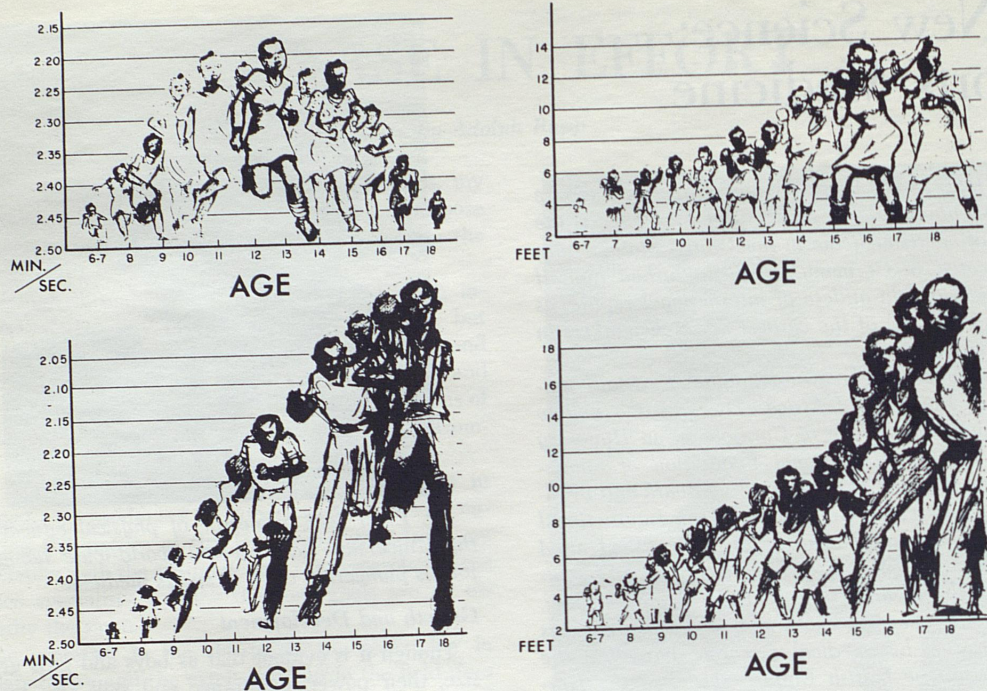


Fig. 1

Graphic summary of 4,081 exercise tests conducted with boys and girls of 6 to 18 years of age. Children are drawn to scale so as to depict relative performance modifications with age. (See ordinates). Results of 600 yards races (left), and of putting the 12 pound shot (right) are thus rendered comparable. Trends of growth of efficiency of boys and girls are different in running but alike in the shot put. In both tests, efficiency levels of untrained boys are higher than of untrained girls but greatly modifiable through practice, so much so that after intensive training most girls' physical performances surpass those of most untrained boys. The world's best women athletes outclass 99% of all males.

superior work economy of their cardio-vascular systems. Furthermore, evidence was adduced that the ubiquitous decline of cardiac strength with aging is reversible through regular physical activity. Under the influence of supervised training, standards of contractile force of the heart were re-established in 60 year old men equivalent to those found in untrained men twenty to forty years younger.

Time patterns of tendon reflexes are conspicuously stable. Their duration does not change from day to day. Neither does it fluctuate with training. Reflex times of members of the U.K. basketball team were the same as those of a group of fat and unfit boys. Evidently, skill is determined by the manner in which multiple reflex circuits are synthesized in the central nervous system rather than by their overall duration.

In trained and untrained subjects alike, a brief period of intensive exercise significantly shortens the duration of the tendon reflex. This finding necessitates

a revision of earlier theories of the physiologic rationale of "warming up" for athletic contests (3).

Physical Activity and Heart Disease

One of the chief contributions of sports medicine to clinical medicine has been the demonstration that sustained physical activity retards the development of the degenerative cardio-vascular diseases. The latter head the list of causes of death in the United States.

Over several years comparative statistical studies of physically active and inactive population groups showed a superior status of the former in respect to morbidity, mortality and longevity. However, the evidence did not indicate the extent to which "selection" was responsible for these differences; that is, nobody could say whether the better physical condition of "exercise groups" reflected their good cardio-vascular status, or whether their physical ac-



Fig. 2

A photoelectric apparatus behavior of tendon of Achilles tendon traces the ve

(From left Dr. Jokl.)

activity had imp question, stu prerequisites with a degree notations. Se ated in term "coronary ris sure, electro which are rel probability of a given leng on the effec matched con

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Fig. 2
A photoelectric device is built into the U-shaped apparatus behind left foot of girl. It measures the duration of tendon reflexes. An investigator taps the Achilles tendon. The recording unit on the right traces the velocity of the response.

(From left to right: Dr. Elizabeth Esser, Mr. Cotton Nash, Dr. Jokl.)

... had improved their health. In order to decide this question, studies were designed to comply with three prerequisites; first, the exercise program was detailed with a degree of precision equal to that used in music notations. Second, the effects of training were evaluated in terms of their influence upon measurable "coronary risk factors", such as blood fats, blood pressure, electrocardiographic anomalies, or obesity, all of which are related in a cause-and-effect sequence to the probability of critical cardiac failure to occur during a given length of time. Lastly, all clinical experiments on the effect of exercise included observations of matched control groups.

Each of the 45 symbols shown in fig. 4a represents an exercise activity applied in a training experiment for middle-aged and elderly men with high blood pressure. Three weekly exercise sessions were held in a well equipped gymnasium. The activities included calisthenics, resistance exercises, running, cycling, apparatus gymnastics and games. Fig. 5a and b represent notation sheets for a 19 minute activity session with

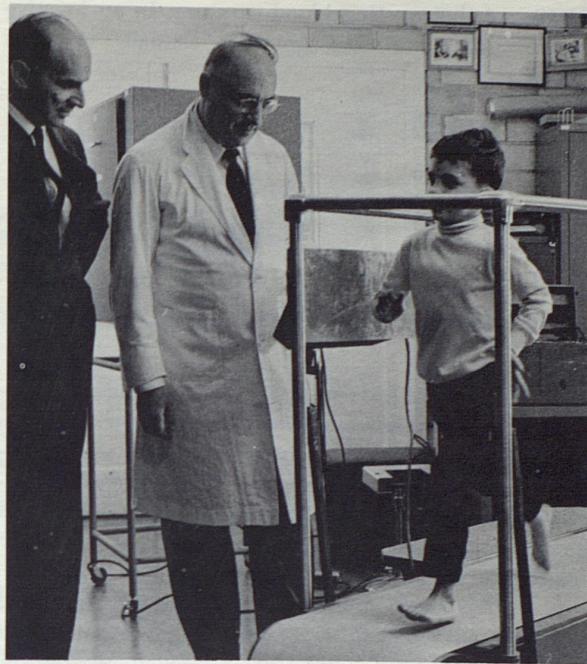


Fig. 3

In order to validate the results of experimental studies such as those related to ballistocardiography, duration of reflexes and others pertaining to autonomic accompaniments of physical activity, the magnitude of the work output to which these physiological phenomena are correlated must be known and rendered measurable. In order to comply with this prerequisite, a standardized treadmill is used which moves with known speed for known periods at known elevations. Thus, the work output can be stated in terms of "Watt-units," a physical entity universally applied in research on mechanics and engineering. Cardio-vascular, neurological, respiratory, thermo-regulatory and other responses to exercise and training have thus been studied by Dr. Jokl and his coworkers.

The above picture shows an experiment with a five year old boy who runs on the treadmill with a speed of 6 miles for 4 minutes, with the running plane being elevated by 6 degrees from the horizontal. Before, during and after the exercise a number of physiological parameters were recorded.

(On the left: Dr. L. Schamroth, M.D., Visiting Professor, Medicine, U.K. College of Medicine.)

previously untrained middle aged men, and for a 53 minute exercise class conducted with the same group after six months' training. At this time a considerable improvement of the men's physical performances had taken place accompanied by a highly significant re-

duction of their resting blood pressure. In an inactive control group no corresponding changes were in evidence.



Fig. 4 a.
Forty-five symbols represent a corresponding number of exercise units used in a longitudinal study on the effect of sustained physical training upon resting blood pressure of normo- and hypertensive subjects of between 32 and 72 years of age. Each of the forty-five exercise units was detailed in a key-chart relating to:

(1)-(12) calisthenic exercises; (13)-(21) dumbbell exercises; (22) bicycle ergometer; (23) Harvard step test; (24) treadmill; (25)-(30) miscellaneous (push-ups, pull-ups, parallel bar, burpees, squat jumps, rope jumping); (31)-(38) medicine ball partner exercises; (39)-(40) bag punching; (41) swinging rings; (42) balancing beam; (43)-(45) barbell exercises.

Sudden Death Associated with Physical Activity

Sudden death associated with physical activity is an uncommon occurrence to which considerable practical and theoretical importance attaches. Until recently it was believed that strenuous physical exertion may cause fatal collapses of healthy individuals. The results of a long term research study by Dr. Jokl render such a hypothesis untenable. Autopsies of men and women who had died during exercise invariably revealed the presence of severe diseases, in the majority of cases of the heart (cp. fig. 6). Such diseases may exist for years without causing symptoms and without interfering with athletic participation. A recently observed case of sudden death of a pilot in flight which was studied within the framework of the U.K. research project under review emphasized the decisive relevance of the issue not only to athletics but even more so to aviation medicine.

Comparison of the two notation sheets reveals nature and magnitude of the effect of training upon the man's physical efficiency. Performances on the bicycle ergometer rose from a mean of 3 minutes at 1 standard load initially, to a mean of 4 minutes at 4 standard loads; in the step test from 12 steps per minute with a

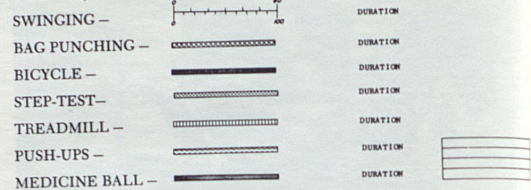
SECONDS

IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS OF REPETITION ○
SAME WITH INDIVIDUAL ADDITIONS ○=
CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCES OF EXERCISE GROUPS AS DEFINED LEFT SIDE OF ORDINATE ----

FRACTIONAL TIME REQUIREMENTS FOR ACTIVITIES AS DEFINED BY SYMBOL —

PAUSE —

CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE OF EXERCISE LESSON IN TOTAL STATED IN SECONDS (ABOVE) AND IN MALZEL'S METRONOME UNITS (BELOW)



FIVE LINE PATTERN INDICATING QUALITY OF INTENSITY LEVEL OF GIVEN EXERCISES - LOWEST LINE REPRESENTING POOREST OR LEAST INTENSIVE, TOP LINE REPRESENTING BEST OR MOST INTENSIVE PERFORMANCE.

Fig. 4 b.

In addition to the identification of the components of the exercise program, symbols for the designation of time elements, sequences and repetitions of movements as well as for the assessment of quality of execution or intensity of effort were introduced. In principle, each of these notation units has its equivalent in musical script.

12-inch high bench maintained for 1 minute, to 20 steps with a 20-inch high bench for 5 minutes; in the treadmill run from 2 minutes at 4 miles per hour to 10 minutes at 6 miles per hour; and from an initial rate of 4 consecutive repetitions of calisthenic exercises to 20 consecutive repetitions. Improvements of corresponding magnitude occurred in respect to the dumbbell exercises. Participants who had been unable initially to carry out push-ups, pull-ups, parallel bar dips, "burpees," squat-jumps, rope jumping, medicine ball exercises, bag punching as well as exercising on the swinging rings and on the balancing beam performed these activities well at the end of the six months training course. The duration of each of the three-weekly exercise sessions rose from an initial 15 minutes to 53 minutes. (These studies were conducted jointly with Marion Jokl-Ball and Peter Jokl.)

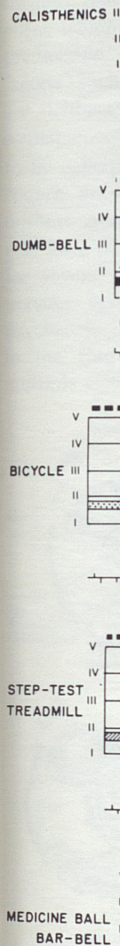


When you hire people who are smarter than you are, you prove you are smarter than they are.

—R. H. Grant

Fig. 5 a

Two exercise music notation pianists, conducted in accordance with the values of notes occupy one m



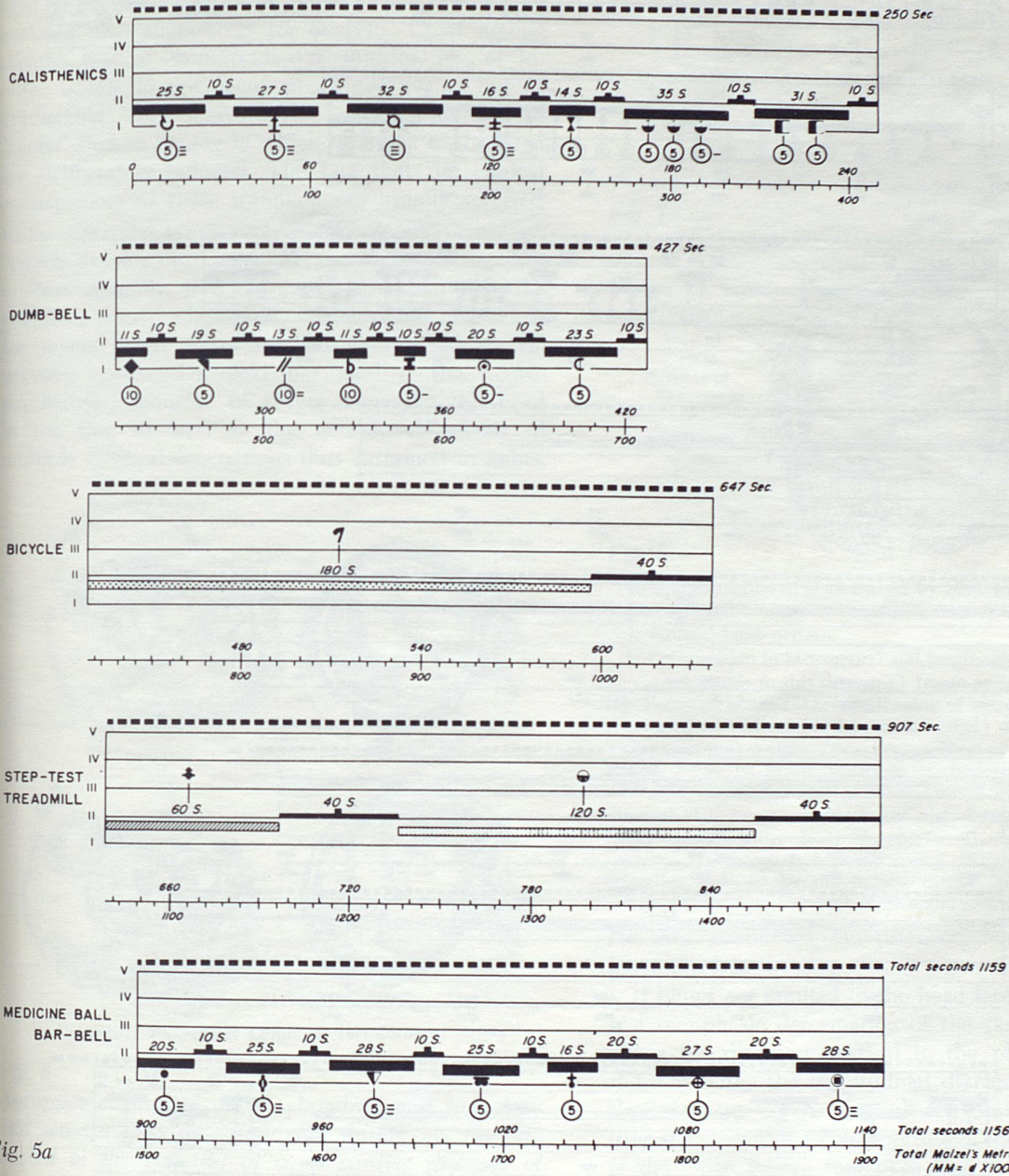


Fig. 5a
 Two exercise sessions, the first for beginners, the second for trained subjects are recorded on standard 5-line music notation paper in fig. 5a and 5b. The graphs can be used as "texts" so as sheets of music are used by pianists, conductors, etc. Along the abscissae time as marked in seconds. Ordinates identify quality of execution with a five-line-five-grade system similar to that traditionally applied for the assessment of performances in gymnastic competitions for school children. Musical designations are employed to define "time values of notes," and "time values of rests." The $\frac{1}{4}$ note-metronome-unit serves as standard: 100 quarter notes occupy one minute.

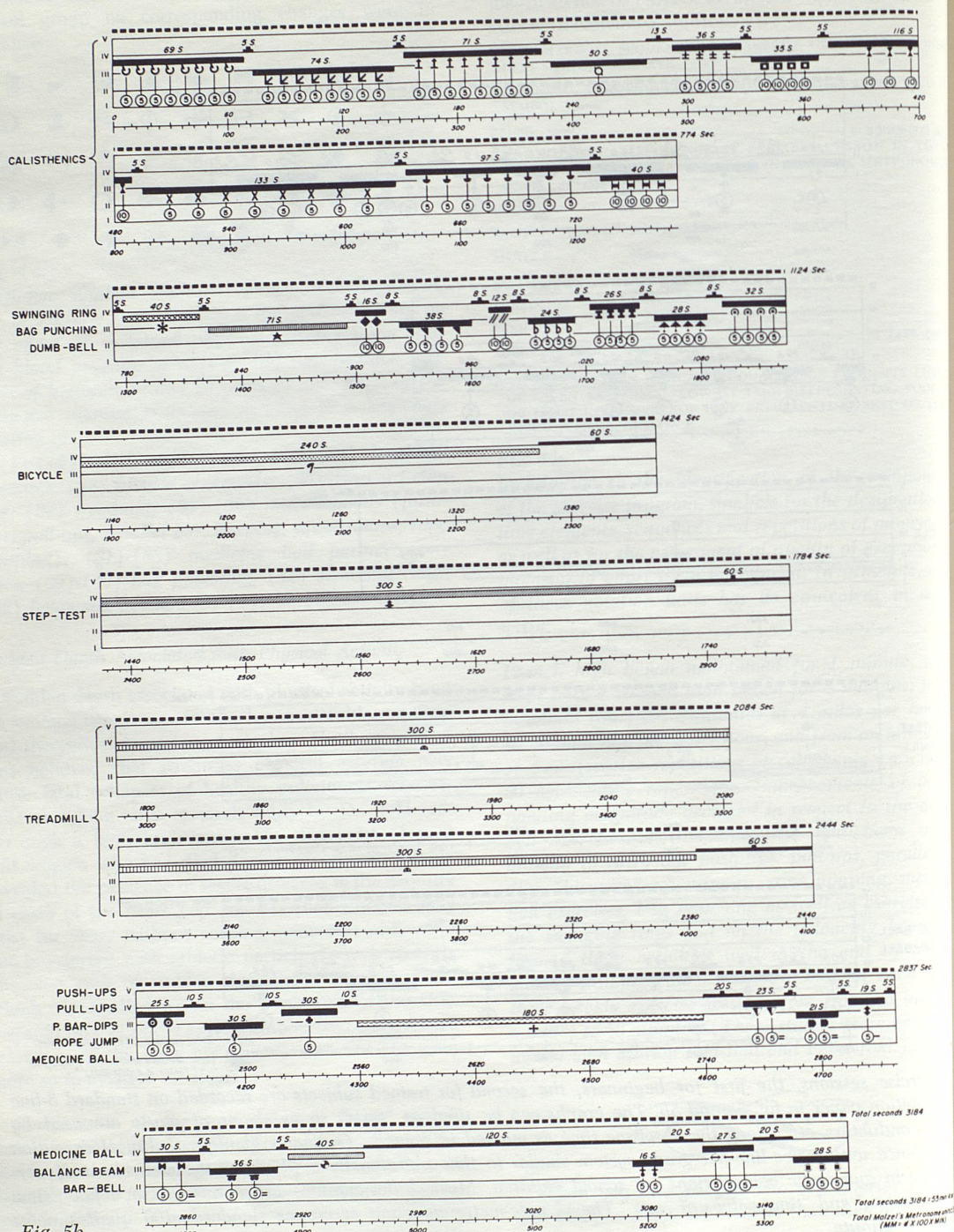
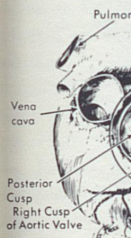


Fig. 5b

All athletic surgeons. The specialist in the field of research in athletics offers them is that injuries which are predictable "sports" such as are deliberate consequences to by colloquial "punch drunk" consciousness. Actual rule for a period for several years nervous system psychiatric in the ring multiple cerebellum



Congenital

Fig. 6 Autopsies conducted on men and women revealed in the long duration of the illness. The logical condition of genital anomalies in those depicted (These studies by McClellan, M.)

Sports Surgery

All athletic injuries can be handled by practicing surgeons. There is no such thing as a medical specialist in sports traumatology. It is only in the field of research that specific surgical problems of athletics offer themselves for analysis. Chief among them is that of "non-accidental" injuries, i.e., of injuries which do not occur as chance events but as predictable and unavoidable accompaniments of "sports" such as boxing in which traumata to the head are deliberately induced. The fact that the clinical consequences of these traumata are usually referred to by colloquial terms such as "knock-out", "groggy", "punch drunk", etc., serves to camouflage their seriousness. Actually, it is the exception rather than the rule for a person who indulges in this kind of pastime for several years to possess an unimpaired central nervous system. Dr. Jokl has studied the neuropsychiatric sequelae of severe blows to the head in the ring as well as the cumulative effects of multiple cerebral concussions thus sustained in fights.

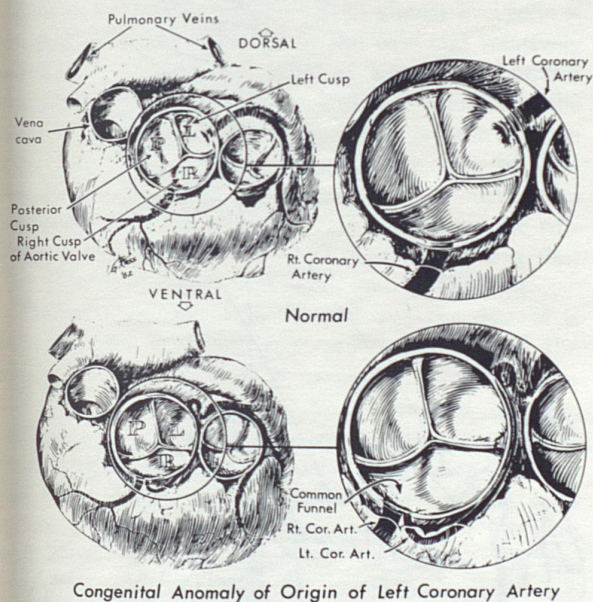


Fig. 6
Autopsies conducted on one hundred and four men and women who died suddenly during exercise revealed in the majority of cases cardiac diseases of long duration. There had been no symptoms indicative of the illnesses nor decline of fitness. Among the pathological conditions encountered in the study were congenital anomalies of the coronary arteries such as those depicted in the lower half of the illustration. (These studies were conducted jointly with Dr. J. T. McClellan, M.D.)

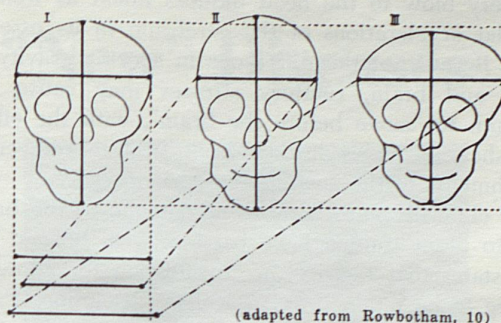


Fig. 7

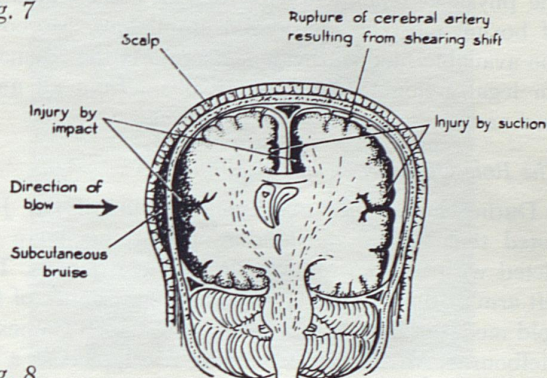


Fig. 8

Elastic formation of skull caused by blow to parieto-temporal region of head.

- I. Normal bone pattern.
- II. Compression in bi-temporal and lengthening of vertical and (not visible in this throwing) fronto-occipital diameters.
- III. Rebound phase (II). Lengthening of bi-temporal and shortening of vertical (and fronto-occipital) diameter.

Subcutaneous bruises from boxing blow to parieto-temporal region. Injury by linear impact to cerebral surfaces in contact with traumatised portions of skull. During phase III (fig. 7) the part of the cranium which lies contralateral to the point of injury moved away from the brain. The resulting suction ruptured blood vessels between cortex and skull. Rotatory acceleration induced by the trauma causes "shearing shift hemorrhage" between cerebral surface and arachnoid membrane.

He also conducted autopsies on boxers who had been killed in the ring.

If blows are applied to the head laterally the result is a two-phasic deformation of the skull. In the first phase the diameter vertical to the plane of impact shortens while the longitudinal diameter of the skull shortens (fig. 7). As a result the brain moves away from the skull at the pole opposite to the site of impact of the blow. Before the space thus produced can be filled with cerebrospinal fluid, a zone of diminished pressure is formed and with it a vacuum of sufficient pull to cause rupture of surface vessels (fig. 8). The distortion of the skull during the contre-coup phase can be so great as to produce fatal tears, also of the tendinous supporting structures of the brain inside the skull.

Every blow to the head induces linear as well as circular accelerations of the cerebrum in its osseous shell. Because of the difference in specific gravity of bone and brain, rotatory stresses may cause the cranium to "move before the brain", with the effect that shearing forces dislodge brain from its trabecular attachments to the surrounding structures.

All clinically known forms of damage to the brain due to blunt trauma have been seen in boxers. Dr. Jokl states that there is no justification for allowing boxing to be retained as an athletic discipline. From the physician's point of view, he says, the toleration of boxing must be considered scandalous. Moreover the available medical evidence supports the "demand for legal action to eliminate pugilism from all amateur and professional sports programs."

The Role Of Exercise in Rehabilitation

During his studies of Olympic athletes, Dr. Jokl noted that several outstanding performers were afflicted with major irremediable physical defects. The left arm of the world record holder and winner of the gold medal in hammer throwing at the 1956 Games in Melbourne, Mr. Harold Connolly, is crippled as a result of a birth injury. (Fig. 9) Analyses of motor adjustment by such exceptional individuals lead to the introduction of entirely new methods of rehabilitative exercise treatment of neurologically and orthopedically handicapped men and women. The picture in Fig. 10 was taken during an indoor wall-tennis game between a paraplegic wheelchair patient and a youth with a left-sided spastic paralysis due to a cerebral injury. Fig. 11 shows a drawing by a tetraplegic woman artist who held the pencil in her mouth.



Fig. 9

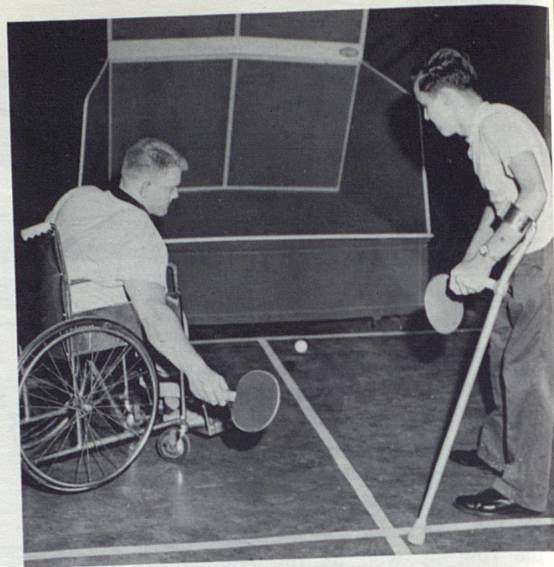


Fig. 10

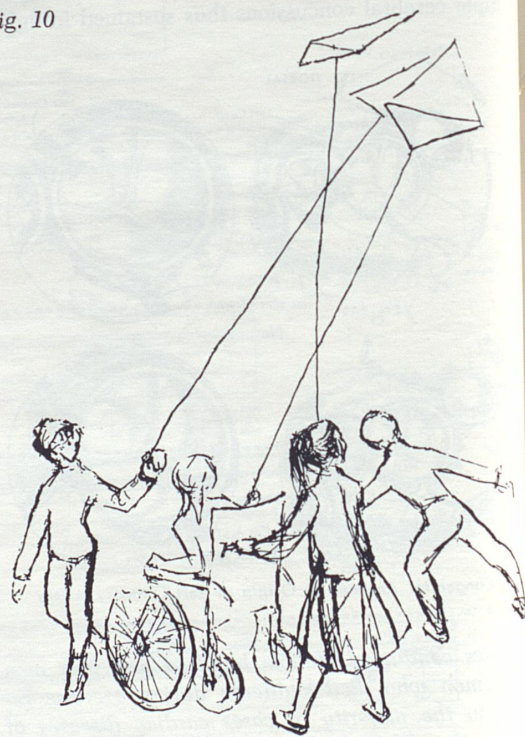


Fig. 11

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Histo and Blasto-the "New" Diseases

By Dr. Michael L. Furcolow

Some interesting work of importance to citizens of Kentucky is being pursued at the Medical Center relative to the problems of the mycoses of the lungs as they affect Kentuckians.

The most important mycoses prevalent in Kentucky are histoplasmosis and blastomycosis. These two rather formidable names are usually shortened to be called histo and blasto.

These are extremely common infections, and it appears that the prevalence of both these diseases in Kentucky rates them at or near the top of the nation in frequency. In other words, as seen in fig. 1, which represents the frequency of infection among University of Kentucky freshmen based upon lifetime residency in one county, the disease is extremely prevalent in Central Kentucky, where almost everyone is infected. It is less common in the east and relatively common in the western third of Kentucky. Another characteristic of this infection is that it is lower in the cities than the rural areas, and this is seen by the lower frequency of the disease in the area of Cincinnati and Louisville and Evansville-Owensboro in the west. This does not mean that all persons are suffering from an active stage of this disease but that they have been infected at some time in the past.

The organism grows in the soil and the disease is not contagious from person to person. In the soil, the fungus grows particularly in areas that have been enriched by bird manure such as chicken manure, starling manure, grackle manure, pigeon manure, and other such birds that tend to be congregated in one place. There does not appear to be a problem with sparrows and other small birds; however, it has also been found in caves throughout the country and apparently is associated also with bat manure (although bats are not birds). The elusive substance in bird manure which is responsible for the stimulation of the growth of the causative fungus *Histoplasma capsulatum* in the soil is one of the objects of research at the Medical Center. This substance has already been identified as a sugar, and its further identification is proceeding. It is important that this substance be identified so that possible methods of control of the infection in the soil and its elimination from the soil may be worked out. This is another subject for research at the Medical Center, namely the means of eliminating the fungus from areas of soil such as



Dr. Michael L. Furcolow, a graduate of the Yale Medical School, is a member of every important professional society in his field. Among many other honors he has received the Presidential Award—The International Poliomyelitis Congress and the special award of the American Academy of Tuberculosis Physicians.

chicken coops or city parks where birds have congregated and the soil has become infected, thus resulting in these areas being centers of infection for human beings. At the present time the only method for eliminating the organism from the soil is by chemical sterilization with formaldehyde. This method is cumbersome and somewhat dangerous and is not effective permanently, and better methods are being sought.

The infection in human beings is characterized in probably two-thirds of the cases by either no symptoms or extremely mild, flu-like illness. In perhaps another 25 percent of the cases the disease is characterized by a definite flu-like illness lasting for as much as a week and characterized by a feeling of weakness and sometimes a little cough, usually with slight fever. Many of these patients are ill enough to be attended by a physician, and it is extremely difficult to differentiate these from a mild attack of influenza or other virus infection. Since in Kentucky these infections are usually associated with visits to areas where birds are plentiful, such as farms or parks, the infection is likely to occur more often in the summer than in the fall or winter.

Percent positive to Histoplasmin among 951 UK Students 1953; lifetime residents of one county

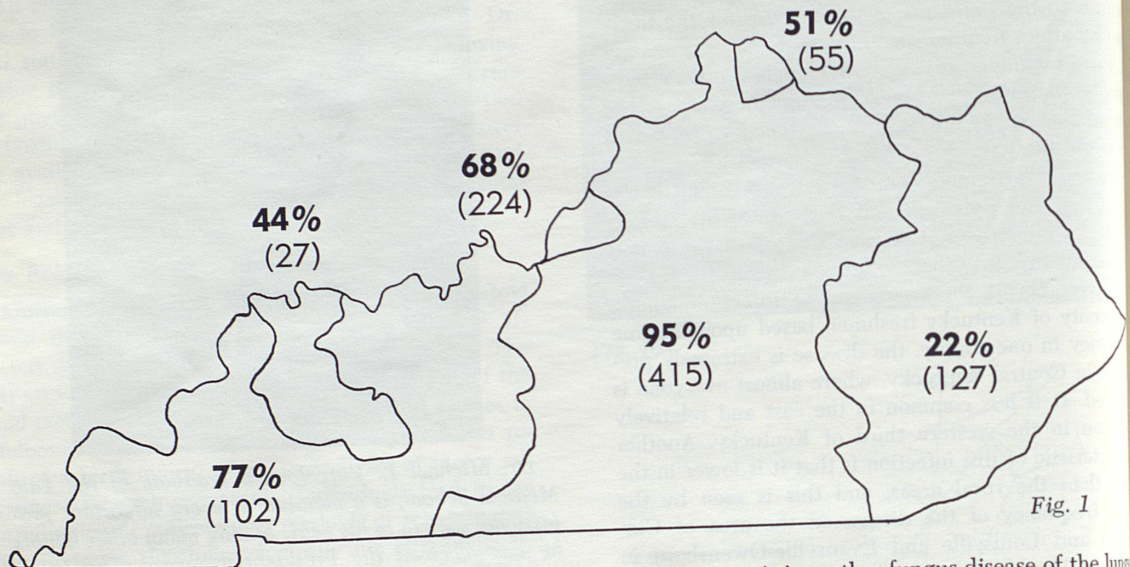


Fig. 1

About 10 percent or less of the infections are fairly severe, requiring hospitalization, and perhaps 1 percent are really dangerous in terms of threatening the patient's life. This severe disease is more likely to occur in very young persons, such as infants, particularly in Kentucky, where the rates of infection are so high. Thus, there are not infrequently infants at the Medical Center with severe disseminated histoplasmosis in whom it is necessary to institute prompt medication if their lives are to be saved.

As in tuberculosis, there is a later, so-called secondary form of histoplasmosis which develops past the middle years of life and is characterized by cavitory disease of the lungs similar to that seen in tuberculosis. Thus, these patients tend to be found in the Tuberculosis Sanatoria, and it has been estimated that as many as 75 cases a year are admitted to the sanatoria in Kentucky. It is important to differentiate this disease from tuberculosis as it is neither contagious nor is it benefitted by anti-tuberculous therapy. This recognition is now done in our tuberculosis sanatoria by means of skin and serologic tests and isolations of new patients until the diagnosis is established. There is a specific therapy of this disease which will be discussed later.

Blastomycosis is another fungus disease of the lung, skin and bones of which relatively little is known. However, as seen in fig. 2, Kentucky has a high prevalence of the disease; indeed, it is Number One in the U. S. in reported number of cases. The disease seems to occur throughout the state with concentrations in the central area around the Bluegrass Region. The reason for this localization is not known. The spread of this disease is not nearly as well known since we do not have a satisfactory skin or serologic test for the disease as we do for histoplasmosis. On the other hand, blastomycosis much more commonly affects the skin and bones and therefore is more easily diagnosed than histoplasmosis which is more of an internal disease. This disease is also probably acquired from the soil, although it has not frequently been isolated from soil. The conditions which favor its growth are largely unknown and are also the subject of research at the Medical Center.

In addition to humans, both of these fungus diseases affect animals, particularly dogs, in whom it has been found very commonly as an infection and sometimes as a cause of illness or death. The cooperation of the veterinarians in Kentucky has been enlisted in the study of these two diseases in dogs and cats as well

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RELIGION

AMONG UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY STUDENTS

(Reprinted from the Lexington Leader)

Those skeptics who contend today's college students aren't interested in things religious might well observe the beehive of activity around the newly organized University of Kentucky Office of Religious Affairs.

Robert L. Johnson, vice president for student affairs, says that "although UK endorses no particular faith, it does maintain and foster a climate which provides expression for all religious traditions."

He said the University accepts student religious organizations "wholeheartedly, and encourages students to become familiar with these long-standing beliefs which are such a fundamental part of the history of man."

ORA, as it is known on campus, is an outgrowth of the former YM-and YWCA officers, and services as a liaison between UK and the religious advisors staff. "opening channels through which students and faculty may encounter religion as an integral part of contemporary culture, and providing opportunities for student service."

The Religious Advisors Staff, is composed of a minister of professional leader representing each religious group, in addition to Miss Peggy Cooley, director of religious affairs, and Jon Dalton, assistant director, who also serve as Y advisors.

Campus religious organizations range from the small, 35-member Hillel Foundation which serves Jewish students, to the 2,500-person campus parish of the Holy Spirit, serving the Newman Foundation Catholic students.

The Hillel Foundation is served by Rabbi William Leffler, leader of Lexington's Temple Adath Israel, and includes a few Jewish students at Transylvania College.

Another small group, Gamma Zeta chapter of Gamma Delta, international association of Lutheran students, is advised by the Rev. Roland Bentrup, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church.

Of the 50 Missouri Synod Lutherans on campus, about 35 attend services at St. John's on Sunday mornings, and 14 to 18 attend Mr. Bentrup's Bible class before the regular service.

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"Transportation is a problem and must be provided by us. We hope to move closer to the campus in the near future," Pastor Bentrup said. The group has a social event about twice a month, and members especially enjoy fireside chats during outings at High Bridge.

Mr. Bentrup calls himself a "town and gown minister" but says he is "not as closely tied to the campus as some of the other ministers. This sometimes gives me a different perspective, but I am there because I love it."

The Rev. Ronald M. Ketteler, assistant to the Newman Center chaplain, represents the center on RAS. "The liturgy is the most important phase of our program, and all of the members come at some time for the many scheduled worship services," he said.

Other activities at the Newman Center include a five-section freshman theology class, a graduate student group, an organization for 250 married couples, special sections for law and medical students, pre-marriage preparation classes, Bible classes, advanced theology classes and various social events.

The Rev. Elmer R. Moore, chaplain, reports that 17 marriages and 42 baptisms were performed there last year. Father Moore points out that UK faculty and staff members may voluntarily become members of the parish.

Several religious groups cooperate to form the United Campus Christian Fellowship. Known as the UCCF, it represents the Presbyterian Church, Disciples of Christ, United Church of Christ, two Lutheran groups, and the Evangelical United Brethren.

Based at 412 Rose Street, UCCF is served full time by the Rev. Ed Payne Miller and the Rev. Douglas Sanders, with the help of the Rev. J. Donald Elam, pastor of Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. Miller, Mr. Sanders, and a Lutheran intern-minister alternate in preaching at Sunday services. They also conduct a program in religious studies, contemporary theology, and a film series on Sunday nights for the 150 active participants.

Farther up the hill on Rose Street is Canterbury House served by the Rev. Dudley Barksdale, who features a Sunday worship program in its Chapel of St. Augustine. Various discussion groups and projects involve about half the 700 Episcopalians on campus.

"Our structure is different than you would find in a parish church," Mr. Barksdale said. The group works with wards of the Fayette County Court, and conducts religious and cultural studies, tutorial projects, discussions and classes.

The Methodist Wesley Foundation at High Street

and Harrison Avenue also has a church-type structure, although its 150 members must have affiliate memberships.

About 350 students, about half of them Methodists, take part in the Foundation's activities, according to its director, the Rev. Tom Fornash. They include social events, study groups (mostly pre-marriage counselling), contemporary literature, Bible, and vespers and choir.

"Our aim is to reach the student body," Mr. Fornash said.

At the Baptist Student Center on South Limestone Street, the Rev. Robert Smith has 275 active members. The group has vespers three nights a week, plus a Bible study class, two smaller study groups, a theological reading group, an evangelism group, choir, and full participation in UK intramural sports. Conferences, retreats, and social events occasionally are held.

RAS and ORA cooperate at Nexus, a coffeehouse at 313 Rose Lane. Staff, faculty and students keep it going, while several RAS members and Mr. and Mrs. Don Byrne, paid staff members of the Newman Foundation, work closely with its programs.

Miss Cooley said Nexus is open Friday and Saturday nights. Members of the academic community present a variety of musical performances, and discussions are held on alternate Wednesdays. A recent discussion concerned pornographic literature. Dr. William Axton of the English department, and Prof. Paul Oberst, acting dean of the College of Law, led the discussion.

At Nexus, each person makes a donation of 50 cents, which includes coffee or tea and peanuts in the shell.

RAS members report that individual student counseling take a large part of their time, but they find it "most rewarding."

Mr. Barksdale said that because the UK student body is constantly growing, "more and more we see students who think of themselves as lonely little people."

Mr. Miller added that the longer a minister is on campus, the better he becomes known to the students—which means that more students come to him for counseling.



Nothing so needs reforming as other people's habits.

—Mark Twain

Alumni ...FORWARD

UK Talent Streams to Cincinnati Enquirer

By Sheryl Bills
Staff Reporter, *The Cincinnati Enquirer*

There's a heavy UK flavor at The Cincinnati Enquirer.

It permeates the morning daily newspaper at 617 Vine St.

The reason: Eighteen men and one woman with University of Kentucky connections are employed there in all divisions of the paper.

The Enquirer, with about 190,000 daily circulation and 305,000 on Sunday, has had long-time association with the University. Take Ken Doris, for example.

As the "senior" of the group, Mr. Doris, class of 1915, is formally retired from The Enquirer, but still works part time as an editor's assistant. He has worked on the paper for 17 years as reporter, assistant and city editor, assistant managing editor, night managing editor, assistant to the executive editor, assistant to the editor and on the editorial page.

Before coming to The Enquirer, Mr. Doris was a reporter for The Lexington Herald.

He studied mechanical engineering and took the equivalent of two years of journalism during his senior year at UK. He was managing editor of The Kentucky Kernel, then a weekly paper, and edited the humor section of the UK annual.

Mr. Doris and his wife, Dorothy, live at 15 Mason Street, Cincinnati.

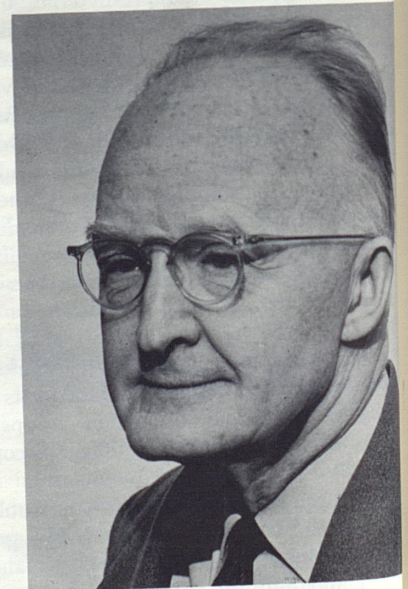
"Freshman" of the group is Barry Siemer, '67, who came to The Enquirer last May as a plate maker and vari-typist. He lives with his parents at 868 Crescent Ave., Covington, and was a pre-pharmacy student in UK's College of Arts and Sciences.

Two Enquirer columnists, Dwight Bicknell, A.B. '25, and Ollie James, '30, married their UK sweethearts, Lutie Williams Bicknell, '25 and Elizabeth Hall James, '27-28. Mr. Bicknell also has one daughter, Elizabeth Ann, and a son, John, who attended the University.

Mr. James, 1885 Dixie Highway, Ft. Mitchell, Ky., first became interested in newspapers at UK and has



Brady Black, center, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, holds a daily conference with members of his editorial page staff. Says Mr. Black: "UK's penetration (of the Enquirer) is quite impressive."



Ken Doris, '15



Dwight Bicknell, '25



Barry Siemer, '67

stayed in the field ever since he worked on The Kernel staff.

He was star reporter for The Lexington Herald, associate editor and Washington correspondent for The Louisville Herald Post and is presently chief editorial writer and columnist for The Enquirer where he has worked for 31 years. He has also done radio-TV journalism and magazine articles.

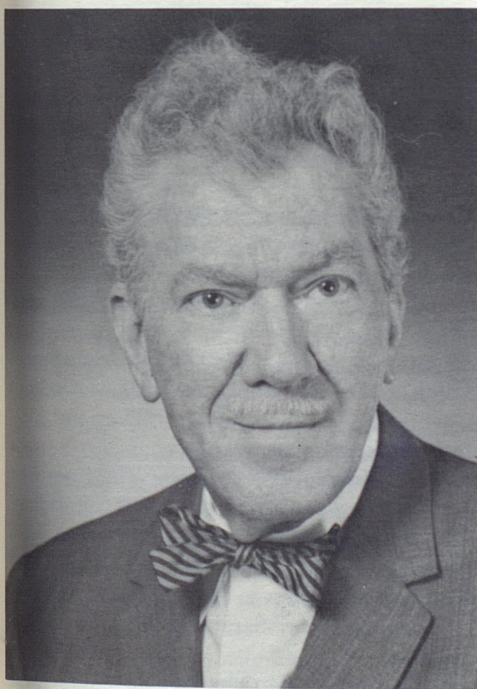
At UK he majored in English and took journalism in the College of Arts and Sciences. Mr. James was a member of Sigma Nu, Tri Psi, Sigma Delta Chi, and a drum major for the UK band.

He remembers the "good times" in college, especially his days in the band when he carried a bass horn and traveled to football games. Remaining active in University alumni affairs, Mr. James has spoken to the Alumni Association and was toastmaster for the 50th anniversary of Sigma Nu.

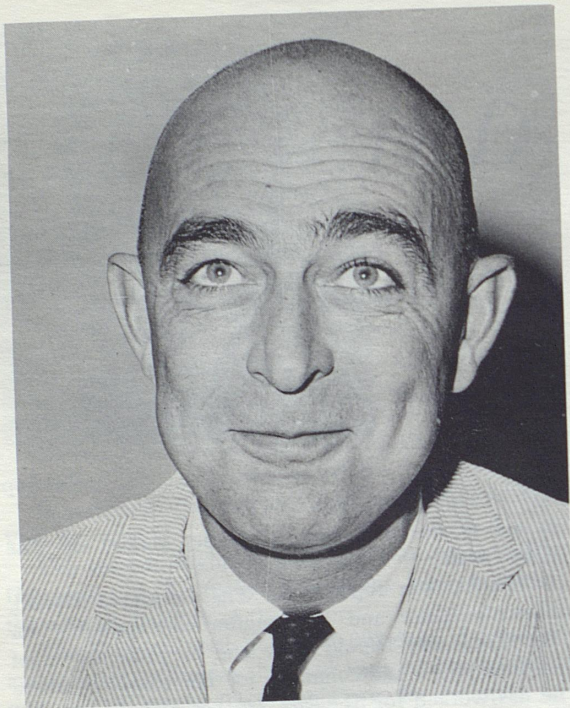
Mr. Bicknell of "Bick's Action Line" fame came to The Enquirer permanently in 1949. He previously worked for The Enquirer from 1928-37 as a reporter and financial editor as well as having worked for The Los Angeles Herald and The Lexington Herald. He has been a salesman for Gates Legal Publishing Co. in Cleveland, an advertising public relations man in Cincinnati, an information officer for the Office of Price Stabilization in Cincinnati and was in Europe with the Office of War Information during World War II.

Since coming to The Enquirer, Mr. Bicknell has been news editor, telegraph editor and is author of "Bick's Action Line," formerly called "Tell It To Bick."

He majored in English and journalism and did student teaching in journalism. His home is at 1043 East Cooper Drive, Lexington.



Ollie James, '30



Bob Brumfield, '51



Kay Yelton, '58-60



Richard Macke, '51

Another columnist, Bob Brumfield, A.B. '51, Hill St., Cincinnati, writes a column spiced with humor five days a week and an aviation column on Sunday. He has been with The Enquirer three years as reporter, copyreader, weather specialist and columnist.

Mr. Brumfield majored in journalism in the School of Arts and Sciences and has worked on The Louisville Courier-Journal, with Colgate-Palmolive Co. in radio-TV since graduation. As a Sigma Nu member, Brumfield has many fond memories of his days at University.

"The thing I remember most about the University of Kentucky is the surprising number of beautiful girls who belonged to Kappa Alpha Theta, most of whom I loved madly at one time or another," says Mr. Brumfield.

He also remembers Boyd Hall, a girls dormitory, favorite professors Dr. Webb, physics, Prof. McCann, journalism, and Dr. Barnhart, art. "Grill" at the Student Union Building was his favorite course.

The only UK alumna who works at The Enquirer is Kay Yelton, '58-60. Miss Yelton, 400 Grand Ave., Bellevue, has been secretary to the director of employee and community relations since 1960. She studied secondary education in the School of Arts and Sciences; she has a sister, Sarah Annette, who is a 1959 UK graduate.

The Enquirer's sports department claims three UK graduates. They are Richard Macke, A.B. '51, Muth, A.B. '33, and Robert Rankin, A.B. '39.



Art Muth, '33

Mr. Macke recalls The Kernel being printed in two small rooms in the basement of McVey Hall and attending journalism classes in an old army barracks building.

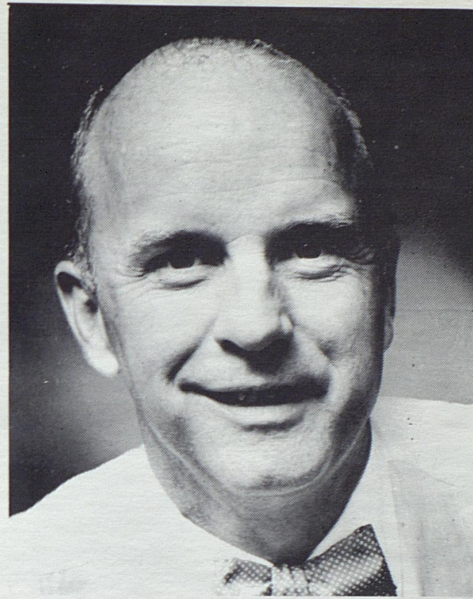
He was managing editor of The Kernel, a member of Lambda Chi Alpha and participated in intra-mural sports. In 1951 he came to The Enquirer as a copy-boy after working with an insurance investigation company. He joined the sports staff in 1952 and has been assistant executive sports editor for six years. He and his wife, Joyce, and family of three daughters and one son live at 1938 Eastern Avenue, Covington.

Upon registering at UK as a freshman, Art Muth learned he had to take high school math along with his college studies. Working on his own with tutors as consultants, he crammed two years of math into nine months and completed his undergraduate work in business administration within three years.

During this time he was also president of Phi Kappa Tau, was elected to Omicron Delta Kappa and was managing editor of The Kernel.

He has been assistant city editor of The Kentucky Post and The Cincinnati Post and city editor of The Kentucky Times-Star and has worked in the news room of WLW. He is now sports copy editor at The Enquirer.

Mr. Muth and his wife, Betty, live at 1610 Cumberland Ave., South Hills, Kentucky. They have two daughters and two sons. Both sons attended the Northern Kentucky Community College branch of UK.



Robert Rankin, '39



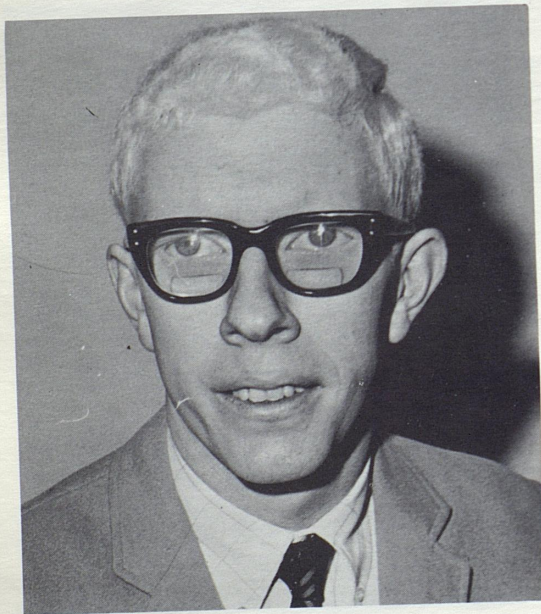
Caden Blincoe, '55



Michael Duncan, '67



Gerry Silvers, '60



William Baker, '60-64

Having been with The Enquirer since graduating Bob Rankin is now the outdoors editor and writes the sports department plus the Leisure Living section. He has taught journalism at the Northern Kentucky Community College for 17 years.

A journalism major, Mr. Rankin was on the track and boxing teams and a charter member of the Varsity K-Club. He is immediate past president of the Outdoors Writers of Ohio, has served on the board of Outdoors Writers of America and on the Secretary of Agriculture's 18-man Soil Conservation and Water Pollution Committee.

He and his wife, Evelyn, and two daughters live at 54 Broadview Pl., Ft. Thomas.

Caden Blincoe, A.B. '55, 6445 Crestview Ave., Cincinnati, was a freshman in the first class to use the journalism building and recalls burning the midnight oil many nights in The Kernel's news room in preparation for finals.

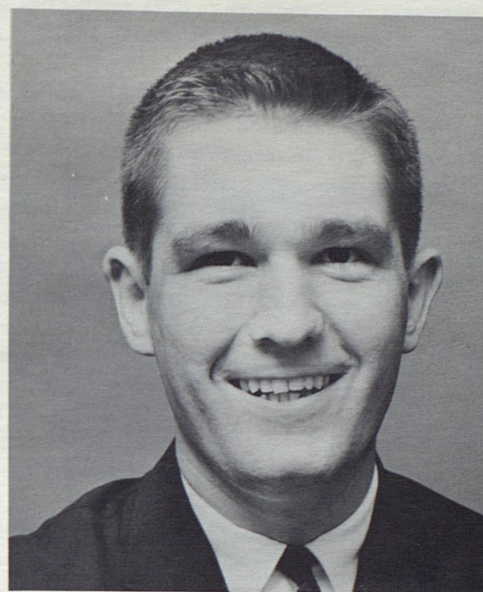
He was a columnist and reporter for The Kernel on the K-Book staff and a member of Phi Sigma Kappa, Alpha Phi Omega and the English Club.

Mr. Blincoe has been in the field of journalism since graduation. He was copy boy for the Associated Press; reporter for the Gainesville (Fla.) Daily Sun; reporter, columnist, photographer, copy desk manager, assistant city editor, director of public relations and promotions manager for The Bristol Daily Courier.

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Charles Wooton, '29-32



Harry Browning, '60

The Levittown (Pa.) Times; bureau reporter for The Norfolk (Va.) Ledger-Star; and business editor of The Lexington Sunday Herald-Leader. Joining The Enquirer in 1965, he has served as a reporter and copy editor.

He is a charter member of the Queen City professional chapter of Sigma Delta Chi and has been vice president of Bucks Co. (Pa.) Press Association and president of the Bluegrass Press Club in Lexington.

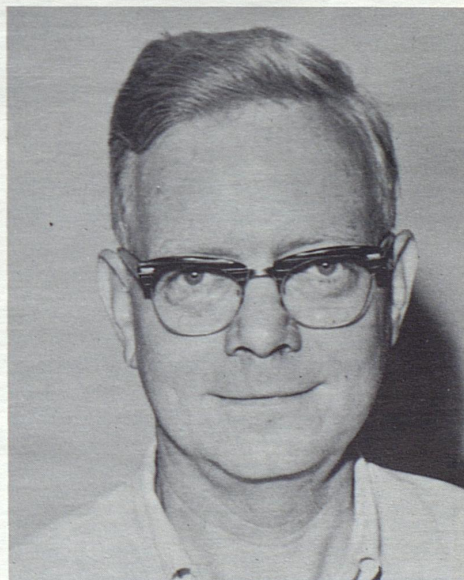
Mr. Blincoe was married after his junior year and he and his wife, Elizabeth Anne, have two daughters.

In the Advertising division Michael Duncan, '67, sociology major, hopes someday to have his own newspaper. He came to The Enquirer in 1966 and is an advertising account executive. His home is at 51 E. 41st St., Covington.

As manager of marketing research, Gerry Silvers, A.B. '60, joined The Enquirer staff five years ago after serving as an army intelligence officer. At UK he was a psychology major and a member of Scabbard and Blade and Pi Kappa Alpha. He and his wife, Ann, '61, live at 225 E. 26th St., Covington.

Working in the Production Division of The Enquirer are two UK alumni—William Baker, '60-64, and Charles Wooton, '29-32.

A political science major in the School of Arts and Sciences, Mr. Baker has done substitute teaching in the Campbell County (Ky.) School System. He



Jack Kern, '36



Franklin Harmon, '63

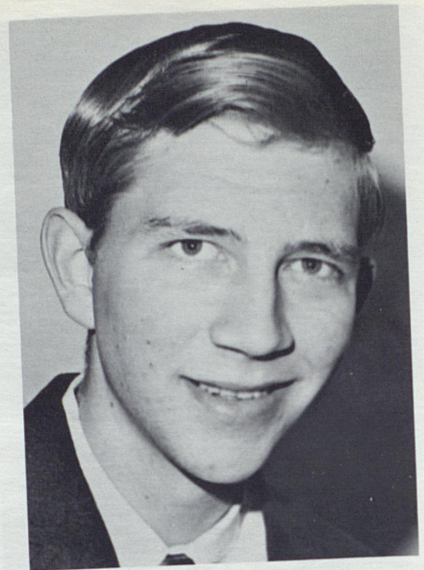
came to The Enquirer in 1967 and is a statistical clerk in production. His sister, Brenda, is now a sophomore at UK and his address is R.R. 1, Alexandria, Kentucky.

Mr. Wooton is The Enquirer's composing room general foreman. He majored in electrical engineering, played baseball and won the 175-lb. class Boxing Championship at the University. A Delta Tau Delta, he recalls that Coach Adolf Rupp first came to UK when he was in school.

Since his school days, Mr. Wooton started The Herald newspapers in Hazard, Knott County and Bowling Green. He was a printer and copy desk man for The Nashville Tennessean, string correspondent for the major news services and sports writer for The Louisville Courier-Journal. He also worked in circulation for The Lexington Herald. He has been at The Enquirer for 19 years as printer and advertising service manager and has been at his present job since 1966.

He and his wife, Violet, have three children and their home is at 2620 E. Elstun Rd., Anderson Township, Kentucky. Mr. Wooton's son-in-law, Dr. Dick Gift, is a professor of economics at UK.

Personnel Manager Harry Browning, B.S. '60, has been at The Enquirer for more than three years. Be-



Dennis Schulte, '66

fore joining the newspaper he worked for the New York Life Insurance Co. and R. L. Polk Company.

"The University has changed tremendously since I've been there," said Mr. Browning who majored in industrial administration in the College of Commerce. While on campus he was vice president of Kappa Alpha and a member of Bargains and Bids, a commerce organization.

He and his wife have two daughters and live at 680 Karnak Ct., Cincinnati.

A 35-year veteran, Jack Kern, '36, worked for The Enquirer before going to school and returned as a printer. He majored in psychology in the School of Arts and Sciences and especially recalls how the spring used to come to the UK campus. He lives at 3322 Bishop St., Cincinnati, and he and his wife, Lucille, have four children.

Even the library claims a University alum. Franklin Harmon, '63, was a commerce major. After leaving UK, he served in the Army, was a lab technician for Dow-Corning Corporation and worked in production for Square D. He came to The Enquirer as a library clerk, in August, 1967. He and his wife, Jo, live at 212 Florence Ave., Southgate, Kentucky.

Pressman Dennis Schulte, '66, completes the University alumni at The Enquirer.

Mr. Schulte would like to see UK's Northern Kentucky Community College changed to a four-year school. He majored in math there and came to



Gene Smith,

Wickliffe soon will be newsprint and executive of New York, Sales Corp. board and of Papel of Price Paper Ltd., Pulp & Paper recently org director of ware.

Mr. Montmorency political career came assistant for Anglo-C Only two president an Company, I So it's be After be officer of Mo



Gene Smith, '26-27

Enquirer in October 1966 as an apprentice pressman. He lives with his parents at 4108 Decoursey, Covington.

Gene Smith, '26-27, an Associated Press photographer who works on The Enquirer's fourth floor, said he was the first to interview Adolf Rupp when The Baron arrived at UK. Mr. Smith recalls that even then Coach Rupp was wearing his brown "lucky suit."

Mr. Smith has been a reporter, sports writer and photographer for The Lexington Herald, photographer for The Cincinnati Post and an AP photographer since 1945.

His wife, Lillian, also attended the University and they have two daughters—one who studied for a year at UK. His address is 3407 Erie Ave., Cincinnati.

Whether it was cramming for exams, socializing at fraternity parties, cheering at basketball games, or studying for favorite professors—this group of 19 all have fond memories of their University days gone by. And, like Bob Brumfield who said he still has a sports coat he bought at the old Bomanzi's, they probably have a few souvenirs tucked away.

"That coat still looks pretty sharp, too," said Mr. Brumfield.

One Million Tons of Newsprint

Wickliffe B. Moore, '24, heads up a company which soon will be producing more than 1,000,000 tons of newsprint annually.

In addition to his position as president and chief executive officer of the Price Paper Corporation of New York, Mr. Moore is president of Price Brothers Sales Corporation of New York; chairman of the board and director of the Companhia Canadense de Papel of Rio de Janeiro; president and director of Price Paper, Ltd., London; director of Price Pulp & Paper Ltd., of Newfoundland; director of Gaspesia Pulp & Paper, Ltd., Chandler, Ontario, and, most recently organizer and chief executive officer and director of Gibraltar Limited of Wilmington, Delaware.

Mr. Moore started his post-graduate career as a political cartoonist on the old Louisville Post and became assistant to the publisher of the former Louisville Herald-Post before taking a job as a salesman for Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper, Ltd. of Quebec.

Only two years later he became part owner, vice president and director of the Montmorency Paper Company, Ltd., Quebec. A year later he opened a Montmorency branch office in New York.

So it's been up all the way—and still is.

After becoming president and chief executive officer of Montmorency Paper Company, Inc., of New



Wickliffe B. Moore, '24

York in 1948, Mr. Moore was elected president of Northeastern Paper Sales, Inc., in 1955.

Six years later he conceived the idea of merging Price Brothers & Company, Ltd., of Quebec and Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Ltd., of Newfoundland and became president of Price Paper—the corporate offspring of the merged companies.

And now, in 1968, Mr. Moore is moving into greater expansion with construction of a new multimillion-dollar, 150,000-ton newsprint mill near De Ridder Louisiana.

The new mill will be owned jointly by Price and Boise Cascade Corporation of Boise, Idaho. It will be in operation by 1970 and will bring total Price newsprint production to more than 1,000,000 tons a year.

Other fully integrated Price mills are situated at Grand Falls, Newfoundland, and at Riverbend, Kenogami and Chandler, Quebec. The new mill will supply newsprint to publishers in the South and elsewhere in the United States.

Price also sells in many overseas markets, including those in Australia, Great Britain, Continental Europe, Japan, Mexico and Central and South America.

At UK, Mr. Moore was a member of PiKA and held memberships in several honoraries. He now is a member of the Metropolitan Club of New York and vice president and director of The Americas Foundation.

He resides with Mrs. Moore, the former Carolyn Sullivan of Anderson, South Carolina, at 7 Park Avenue, New York.

Museumologist



Mrs. Sue M. Thurman, '47

Sue M. Thurman, '49, has been Director of Boston's Institute of Contemporary Art since 1961, a period which has encompassed the Institute's return to Newbury Street—following the closing of the Metropolitan Boston Arts Center earlier that year—and the subsequent revitalization of the Institute's program.

Emphasizing the liaison needed between today's artists and the public, the Institute sponsors a far-

reaching program of exhibitions, lectures and films exploring all aspects of today's art.

Mrs. Thurman has headed northeast participation by contemporary artists in such undertakings as Mead Corporation's "Art Across America" competition and the Department of State's "Art for U.S. Embassies" program. In connection with such undertakings, she periodically has presented regionally-based group exhibitions at the Institute. The exhibitions are predominantly concerned with the work of individual artists or prevailing currents of our time: "Paint Without a Brush," "Art Turned On," "Multiplication," "As Found," "The Projected Image," and "Design in Transit."

Born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1927, Mrs. Thurman earned her Bachelor's degree *summa laude* and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She holds a master's degree from the Graduate Faculty of Philosophy of Columbia University, the latter obtained as a scholar of the American Council of Learned Societies in 1952.

Her training includes studio work, art history and criticism, in addition to museumology. She first combined these interests in 1949 when she established the Art Department of Wilmington College in Ohio. In 1952 she went on to develop an experimental gallery—the Junior Art Gallery of the Louisville Free Public Library. In 1958 she was chosen to head Isaac W. Fargo Museum of Art in New Orleans, a post she held until coming to Boston.

Mrs. Thurman is the wife of painter Harold Thurman and the mother of a young son, Blair. The Thurmans live in Brookline, Massachusetts.

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Air Conditioning Executive



Robert O. McGary, '27

After receiving a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University in 1927, Robert O. McGary was employed by Carrier Corporation (Then Carrier Engineering Corporation located in Newark, N. J.) until 1935, when he left Carrier to become one of the founders of the Buensod-Stacey organization.

During the latter years with Carrier Corporation, and later with Buensod-Stacey, Mr. McGary became closely associated with Mr. A. C. Buensod, a recognized authority on air conditioning for industry, particularly in the tobacco and textile field.

In 1945 Mr. McGary, as Vice President of Buensod-Stacey, was transferred from New York to Charlotte, N. C. where he became Manager of the Southern Office established in Charlotte. Under his direction the company built up a sizable and efficient organization specializing in the design of Heating, Piping, Ventilation and Air Conditioning for industrial installations. Through his knowledge of air conditioning in the industrial field, Mr. McGary became well known throughout the South for his work in the tobacco and textile field.

In 1958, Mr. McGary was transferred back to the New York Office as Executive Vice President and, in November 1961, was elected President.

Mr. McGary has the responsibility of all sales activities in the five offices of Buensod-Stacey and is the Chief Executive Officer of the company. In his executive capacity all departments are under his general supervision and all department heads report to him.

Buensod-Stacey is now No. Six in the air conditioning industry. Mr. McGary is a member of the American Society of Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Engineers and is a representative of Buensod-Stacey Corporation at the Rotary Club of New York.

He holds a Professional Engineer's license in North Carolina and Kentucky.

After joining the Carrier Corporation, Mr. McGary was married in 1930 to Mary Jane Lyle, '28. They have one daughter, Doris Elizabeth, '54, who is married to James T. Taylor, '55. This second generation of University graduates resides in Elizabethtown.

Mr. and Mrs. McGary make their home on Kimball Avenue in Westfield, New Jersey, and are members of the Echo Lake Country Club.

Tobacco Scientist



Robert H. Cundiff, B.S., '48; M.S., '49

Robert H. Cundiff of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's product development department has won the first Phillip Morris Award for Distinguished Achievement in Tobacco Science.

The award includes a specially designed medallion plus \$1,000 in cash.

Cundiff, B.S., '48 and M.S. '49, was chosen for the award by a committee appointed by the editorial board of "Tobacco Science" magazine. He was recognized for his achievement in the following areas:

- Development of widely used analytical methods for tobacco and its products;
- Basic studies in the field of nonaqueous titrimetry which have advanced analytical chemistry in general;
- Leadership within his company and the scientific community which has enhanced the prestige and respect accorded tobacco scientists;
- Outstanding qualities of character and service to the general community which have reflected credit upon the tobacco industry.

Dr. Helmut R. R. Wakeham, Phillip Morris vice president for corporate research and development, said the purpose of the prize is "to encourage industry scientists—particularly the younger ones—to work continuously toward developing an ever-growing store of fundamental tobacco science and knowledge."

"Cundiff," Dr. Wakeham said, "has played a significant role in the scientific evolution which has led to the emergence of modern to-

bacco research. His determination and keen insight into problem areas have made him go beyond past practice, ever searching for better ways to solve analytical problems."

Cundiff has been author or co-author of 24 publications in the areas of tobacco and tobacco product constituent analysis. Much of Cundiff's work has resulted in the determination and development of more rapid and accurate methods of analysis. Many tests of vital importance to Reynolds are now conducted by fewer people and in less time through methods developed by Cundiff, a company spokesman said.

He has also been on various committees at the Tobacco Chemists' Research Conference, including the program editorial committee and the analytical methods committee, and has served at various times as secretary, program chairman, and chairman of the Central N. C. branch of the American Chemical Society.

Cundiff is a native of Winchester, Kentucky, and has been with Reynolds since 1952. He transferred in July from the research department to the product development department, where he is head of the blends and filter development section of the tobacco products development division.

General Manager



Peter B. Black, '48

Peter B. Black, '48, has been named general manager of the Thermatron division of Willcox & Gibbs, Inc. Mr. Black will continue as sales vice president of the division.

As general manager of the Thermatron division all sales, engineering and manufacturing activities will come under his supervision. In addition, he will continue to coordinate the sales and marketing activities of Faratron, Raybond and certain packaging equipment lines.

President A. O. P. Leubert of Willcox & Gibbs said that "The appointment of Mr. Black is a direct result of the continued expansion of sales engineering and manufacturing activities of the Thermatron division. He also noted that Thermatron would be moving engineering and manufacturing facilities next month to a new plant in Bayshore, Long Island.

After earning a degree from the University's College of Engineering, Mr. Black was graduated from the New York University Graduate School of Engineering. He served as assistant electrical engineer at Underwriters' Laboratories in New York prior to joining Thermatron in 1949 as a sales engineer. In 1962 he was appointed sales manager and in 1966 was named sales vice president.

Willcox & Gibbs, Inc. manufacturer and distributor of

Thermatron frequency dielectric equipment with passing literal motive, synthetic specialties, etc.

Mr. Black, Advancement Society of Plastic and Electrical



Dr. John Henry

Southwestern pamphlet that enriched the quality

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Willcox & Gibbs, Inc., is an 108-year-old manufacturer and distributor of industrial sewing machines.

Thermatron is a leading producer of high frequency dielectric heating, bonding, sealing and curing equipment with a wide range of applications encompassing literally hundreds of industries, including automotive, synthetic textiles, air hoses, shoes, advertising specialities, etc.

Mr. Black is a past secretary of the Society for the Advancement of Management, a member of the Society of Plastic Engineers, of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, American Management

Association and of Eta Kappa Nu engineering honorary fraternity. He has written numerous articles and lectured on the uses and applications of dielectric heat to the plastic industry.

He is past executive vice president and a member of the board of directors of the Hebrew Academy of North Queens, a member of the Utopia Jewish Center, chairman of Boy Scout Troop 359, and a member of the Jewish War Veterans.

Mr. Black resides in Queens and is married to the former Phyllis Finger. They have three sons: Seth, 17, David, 14, and Wayne, 9.

Kentuckian Educating Tennesseans



Dr. John Henry Davis, '20

Southwestern College at Memphis reports in a pamphlet that Dr. John Henry Davis, '20, has enriched the quality of life there since 1926.

The pamphlet—"one of a series about men who have made Southwestern"—says in part:

The class in Contemporary Philosophy has only one student. It was planned that way. It's a Southwestern tutorial course in which sparks of thought fly back and forth between one professor and one student, often flashing new illumination on what may have previously seemed a dreary accumulation of data. Here

the student's mind is challenged and the responsibility of doing his own thinking is thrust upon him in individual confrontation with the professor.

Tutorial courses, perhaps as much as any other one program, have given Southwestern its distinctive character as a stimulating intellectual environment, its power to inspire a zestful appetite for learning.

One of the men who gave Southwestern the tutorial system is Dr. John Henry Davis, professor of history, whose versatile talents and warmth of personality have enriching the quality of life at Southwestern since 1926.

With the late Dr. Alexander P. Kelso, another of the Rhodes Scholars who first brought Southwestern an Oxford atmosphere 40 years ago, Dr. Davis helped establish "Reading for Honors" in 1928, and later came up with Junior and Senior Tutorials.

In 1945, with the late Dr. Laurence F. Kinney, Dr. A. P. Kelso and John Osman, now of the Brookings Institution, Dr. Davis developed the famous Southwestern course "Man In The Light of History and Religion," or just "Man," as it is known to hundreds of students. This is a joint course in which professors from the departments of Bible and Religion, History and Philosophy collaborate.

Dr. Davis was also instrumental in the founding of the Nitist Club, a discussion group organized to stimulate thought in the early '30s. Students and faculty met together, read papers on various philosophical subjects and discussed them.

During World War II, Dr. Davis served as Southwestern's director of war information, and he was host to many foreign visitors and others who came to the campus to explain different war programs. He was also the Memphis representative of the Committee on Inter-American Affairs and this activity led to the formation of the Memphis International Center.

"At this time," Dr. Davis recalls, "we thought something was needed to take people's minds off the war, and we put on the Great Centuries lecture series at Southwestern."

In this program three lecturers would cover different aspects of one of the important centuries in world history. Hardie Auditorium was packed with eager listeners for the "Great Centuries" evenings.

Always interested in free discussion, Dr. Davis became a leader in the Memphis Public Affairs Forum, and was active on the board for many years.

"As a believer in discussion and debate, I accepted the tasks assigned me and usually wound up defending the 'liberal' side, which in the McCarthyite days of the early fifties generally meant being called a 'dangerous communist'."

Dr. Davis has served on the board of the Memphis Academy of Arts and was chairman of the Southwestern Art Committee which instituted the art program at the college, including the idea of an artist in residence.

Keenly interested in art, Dr. Davis is himself an artist of considerable ability. . . . The Davis paintings have been shown in a number of exhibitions, and his portraits of campus luminaries . . . have won high praise.

In his own home, a beautiful white columned 1853 mansion, which he found (in a neglected part of town) and restored, Dr. Davis has painted a series of kitchen murals depicting scenes of the Middle Ages. There are knights jousting, friars tapping a wine keg, and tableaux inspired by the Bayeux tapestry. This project started casually when Dr. Davis' daughter was given a set of finger paints but didn't take to them; so father had to show her how, and the result is a complete four wall mural of great charm.

Painting is not Dr. Davis' only avocation; he is also an amateur musician. He played bassoon for several years with the Memphis Symphony Orchestra, then gave it up for the recorder and became president of the Memphis Recorder Society for five years. He is also an avid piano player, particularly enjoying playing four hand duets. At one time when a new assistant professor of history was being interviewed, Dr. Davis' colleagues asked if he were not more interested in the man's piano playing abilities than in his historical knowledge.

Published works of Dr. Davis include "Sir Richard Lodge As Historian" in a series of Great Historians assembled by the University of Chicago. He has written other papers and numerous book reviews, and has several published hymns.

Dr. Davis is a perpetual deacon, a member of the

chapter of St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral and historiographer of the diocese. He wrote a history of the Cathedral in 1958. He was president of the West Tennessee Historical Society for two years and has been editor-in-chief of the annual papers of the Society for 12 years. He was Tennessee secretary of the Rhodes Scholar Selection Committee from 1951 to 1958, and for many years he has led the faculty and students in and out of graduation ceremonies as faculty marshal.

During the 1965-66 term, Dr. Davis went to Europe on a sabbatical. He worked at the Institute of Historical Research and the British Museum from October through March, then traveled from Norway to Sweden and back through Spain with Southwestern Professor Jared E. Wenger. His work involved research in the letters of Robert Harley, British secretary of state (1704-8) and prime minister (1710-14), who was the subject of Dr. Davis' doctoral thesis at the University of Chicago. Harley's papers were recently made available by his heir, the Duke of Portland.

"History is valuable," Dr. Davis says, "in developing a critical attitude. If the student writes a paper and should be done (and I do not mean just borrowing from different sources), he must analyze and form his own opinions. The main thing for the undergraduate is to see history from several angles—the palatable facts as well as the palatable.

"I don't think history has any prophetic role or offers any insight into the future, but it has many other values.

"As to methods, I have no particular technique. You have to vary what you are doing with the particular subject and the students. And that comes back to the advantage of the tutorial or seminar system, in which there can be discussion of problems the student may have.

"The big class often resolves itself to recitation of lecture and this has very little value compared to what the student has worked out for himself. We have seven students in a group working on Renaissance history. We have highly charged sessions. The students criticize each other's work, and that makes for real learning."

Dr. Davis was born in Lexington, Ky., where his father was mathematics professor at the University of Kentucky. Dr. Davis received his B.A. there in 1925 and was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship. He took his B.A. and M.A. at Oxford and his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago, where he was an instructor from 1925-26. Dr. Davis' wife is the former Louisa Hart who was his pupil when he taught at Davenport College in North Carolina.

CLUBNOTES

The Greater Cincinnati Alumni Club met on February 14 at Park Hills, Kentucky, to hear a talk by Coach Adolph Rupp on how basketball games are won—and lost.

Rupp made the point that when a player on a basketball team, standing alone for a critical foul shot, doesn't telephone Washington, D. C. for advice. And there is no help for him from anyone.

John J. O'Hara, Commonwealth Attorney for Kentucky's 16th Judicial District, served as master of ceremonies. The club's annual athletic award was presented to Stephen D. Hellman, a graduate of Covington Catholic High School, who became a member of the All-America Water Polo Team in 1966.

Jay Brumfield, associate director of the Alumni Association, spoke to the group, as did James Osborne, the club president.



Coach Adolph Rupp, center, hears basketball observations from John J. O'Hara, left, a member of the Greater Cincinnati Alumni Club, prior to the club dinner. James Osborne, club president, listens attentively.



1900-1920

WILLIAM C. PAYNE, '17, Stillwater, Okla., has retired. He was Associate Professor of Mathematics at Oklahoma State University.

1920-1929

ERNEST L. BAULCH, '21, Far Hills, New Jersey, retired in 1960 after 40 years of service with Bell Telephone Laboratories. He is a member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

JAMES S. SHROPSHIRE, '29, Lexington, has been named deputy commissioner of the Kentucky Natural Resources Department. Mr. Shropshire was a member of the administrative staff of the late President McVey and during the Eisenhower administration, he served in Washington with the tobacco division of the foreign agriculture service.

1930-1939

COL. JAMES P. ALCORN, '39, Lexington, who has been serving as

special assistant to President Oswald, has been named acting director of the Placement Service. Col. Alcorn replaces Mrs. Katherine Kemper who had been a director of the Placement Service for ten years prior to her death last December 20.

HARRY BLACK, '32, Hawesville, has been named Attorney for the Hancock Bank & Trust Company.

S. W. DANTZLER, '37, Bluefield, West Va., is a partner in the firm of Brown, Edwards and Company, Certified Public Accountants.

G. R. BOYD, '38, Lexington, is Director of the Lexington Technical Institute, UK Community College system. He was formerly at Troy State College, Troy, Ala.

Mrs. Elmer Gilb (STELLA SPICER, '35), Lexington, assistant professor of education at the University, made the presentation of the first International Cheerleader Foundation scholarship—named in her honor—to "Miss Cheerleader USA" of 1968 at Florida's Cy-

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press Gardens on December 28. Mrs. Gilb is founder of the Kentucky Association of Pep Organizations Sponsors, the only one of its kind in the Nation. She is also chairman of the TCF Board of Trustees and was instrumental in beginning the program that annually provides a \$500 College Scholarship for deserving Kentucky high-school cheerleaders.

LABAN JACKSON, '37, Shelbyville, has been appointed a member of the five-man State Racing Commission by Governor Louie B. Nunn. Mr. Jackson is a former Commissioner of Conservation and a member of the Thoroughbred Club of America and the Kentucky Thoroughbred Breeders Association.

DR. HERBERT H. PETIT, MA '34, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed to the newly-created position of University Provost at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa. A Cynthiana native, Dr. Petit has been Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and has held teaching and administrative positions at John Carroll University and the University of Detroit. For a number of years he has been librarian of the Milton Society, a national association concerned with the works of John Milton.

Mrs. William Phelps (MARY POWELL ELLIOTT, '32), Lexington, is the new librarian at the Lexington Public Library. A native of Lexington, Mrs. Phelps has served as head of the agriculture library at the University and since 1965, she has been head of the acquisition department of the Library of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, N. Y.

SAMUEL MANLY, III, '33, Louisville, has been re-elected a director of the Hancock Bank & Trust Company, Hawesville.

DR. DAVID I. RANDALL, '37, Easton, Pa. has been named Manager of General Aniline & Film Corporation's newly created synthesis section. He joined the company in 1942 as a research chemist after receiving his doctorate from Pennsylvania State University.

JAMES R. SALYERS, '33, Louisville, has been reappointed to a three-year term on the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Mr. Salyers is Assistant to the Area Medical Administrator, Welfare and Retirement Fund, United Mine Workers of America.

HENRY C. SMITH, '34, Lexington, has formed a law partnership with Elwood and Barbara Rosenbaum under the firm name of Rosenbaum and Smith. A native of Meade County, Mr. Smith served as assistant commissioner of the Kentucky Highway Department and as assistant attorney general in charge of the Highway Office of Legal Affairs.

1940-1949

DR. WILLIAM E. BUCKLER, '44, New York City, is Dean and Professor of English at New York University and has recently written a two-volume work, *Minor Classics of Nineteenth Century Fiction*.

JAMES C. CODELL, JR., '40, Winchester, president of Codell Construction Company, has been elected Contractors Division president of the American Road Builders Association for 1968.

JAMES R. FORD, '47, Owenton, has been elected Circuit Judge of the 15th Judicial District of Kentucky comprising Boone, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant and Owen Counties. He has served as Commonwealth's Attorney since 1957.

Mrs. Pete Keig (SUSAN JACKSON, '40), Chicago, Ill., has joined Latham-Tyler-Jensen, Inc., industrial designers, as a designer and art director in the Graphics Department. She will be responsible for corporate identity, packaging and collateral materials projects. Mrs. Keig has served as president of the Society of Typographic Arts, of which she is a Fellow, and for six years as a director of the Art Directors Club of Chicago. She is winner of numerous national and international awards from graphic publications and organizations.

PROF. MAURICE D. LEACH, JR., '45, Lexington, former chairman of the department of library science at the University, has been appointed head librarian at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va. On leave from the University for two years, Prof. Leach has been at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon.

DR. ARTHUR LIEBER, '48, Lexington, associate professor of radiology at the UK College of Medicine, is on a six-month sabbatical leave and is serving as an honorary associate radiologist at Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford University. While in Europe Dr. Lieber will visit radiology departments in several institutions in Sweden and Norway. He joined the College of Medicine faculty in 1961.

RALPH LOONEY, '48, Albuquerque, New Mexico, is the author of a new book, "Haunted Highways" to be published soon by Hastings House Inc., New York. Mr. Looney began his newspaper career with The Lexington Herald and Leader. He has won a number of awards given by the New Mexico Press Association and his photographs have been exhibited in various salons. His articles and pictures have been published in many magazines.

RALPH E. MEYER, '44, El Monte, Calif., has been appointed Assistant to the General Manager of Aerojet General Corporation's Space Division. He joined the company in 1953 and holds eight Aerojet patents.

THOMAS O. YOUTSEY, '48, Ft. Mitchell, has been elected a director of the Peoples Liberty Bank & Trust Co. Covington. He is owner of the General Ware Insurance Agency, a member of the board of directors of Booth Hospital, and past president of the board of the Metropolitan YMCA.

1950-1959

JAMES CAIN, '59, Lexington, is assistant manager of McAlpin's Department Store in Lexington. He was formerly merchandise manager of the store's dress division in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Robert O. OL PACE, '52, named National Board.

MISS ANNE Waggener High selected as Kent Year. Miss Croc ing career at He in Lexington. Sh er's Degree in G ing at the Unive

BEN ELKIN, '5 president of the and has been na 1968 Fayette Campaign. He i Cardinal Hill treasurer of the merce.

E. H. FONTAIN been named a c cock Bank & Tr ville.

LENVIL R. H. has been recent of the Hancock pany.

WILBUR (SH '51, a Henders named football High School. F sistant principal

WALLACE (W Lexington, has beverage comm A former Fayette Jones was an A player for UK in professional ba University.

DON MILLS, ' new Editor of T A native of McL served as press Governor Edwa won a Rotary F after graduating and studied at University.

Mrs. Robert O. Clark (BETTY CAROL PACE, '52), Glasgow, has been named National Secretary of Mortar Board.

MISS ANNE ALLEN CROCKETT, '56, Louisville a history teacher at Waggener High School, has been selected as Kentucky's Teacher of the Year. Miss Crockett began her teaching career at Henry Clay High School in Lexington. She received her Master's Degree in Guidance and Counseling at the University in 1963.

BEN ELKIN, '52, Lexington, is a vice president of the First Security Bank and has been named chairman of the 1968 Fayette County Easter Seal Campaign. He is a board member of Cardinal Hill Nursery School and treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce.

E. H. FONTAINE, '53, Louisville, has been named a consultant to the Hancock Bank & Trust Company, Hawesville.

LENVIL R. HALL, '51, Hawesville, has been recently re-elected President of the Hancock Bank & Trust Company.

WILBUR (SHORTY) JAMERSON, '51, a Henderson native, has been named football coach at Wheelwright High School. He also serves as assistant principal at Wheelwright.

WALLACE (Wah-Wah) JONES, '50, Lexington, has been named malt beverage commissioner for Kentucky. A former Fayette County sheriff, Mr. Jones was an All-America basketball player for UK in 1949 and also played professional ball after leaving the University.

DON MILLS, '58, Lexington, is the new Editor of *The Lexington Herald*. A native of McLean County, Mr. Mills served as press secretary for former Governor Edward T. Breathitt. He won a Rotary Foundation Fellowship after graduating from the University and studied at Scotland's Edinburg University.

1960-1967

SCOTT BAESLER, '63, Lexington, has entered private law practice with officers in the Security Trust Building. He received the degree of Juris Doctor in 1966. While a student in the College of Law, Mr. Baesler was president of the Student Bar Association, a member of the Kentucky Law Journal staff, national chairman of the American Law Student Association and received the Darrow Society Award for 1966. He was a member of the UK basketball team for four years and served as captain during his senior year. Presently, he is chairman of the board of Eastland Sports Center, Inc. He is married to the former ALICE DUDLEY WOODS, '63.

EILEEN A. CARL, '66, Gladwyne, Pa., is a teacher at Welsh Valley Jr. High School, Lower Merion Township, Pa. She is also in graduate work at Westchester State College, Pa.

MRS. ANN DOWNS CLARK, '60, Madison, Wisconsin, is a member of the University of Wisconsin Faculty in the Department of Rehabilitation Psychology. She is currently completing her doctorate and has been a fellow for two years.

JOSEPH E. CLAUNCH, JR., '62, Richmond, Va. has been promoted to supervisor in the bond department of Aetna Life & Casualty's Richmond office.

CAPTAIN PETER M. DAVENPORT, '65, Lexington, is a lawyer on active duty in the Army Judge Advocate General's Corps and was commissioned an officer in the Army's legal corps. He has also been admitted to practice before the Court of Appeals in Kentucky.

WILLIAM SETH CONWAY, '66, a Sharpsburg native, is with The Tax, Insurance, and Claims Department of Phillips Petroleum Company in St. Louis.

Deaths

DR. BENJAMIN STREET BELL, MD '65, Lexington, in December after long illness. Dr. Bell was director of research at the University's Health Service and was also an instructor in the UK Department of Community Medicine. A native of Elkton, he is survived by his parents, his wife, a son and two daughters.

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW W. CLARK, Park Hills, Covington, were killed in an air crash at Greater Cincinnati Airport in November. Mr. Clark was graduated from the University in 1937 with a Bachelor of Laws degree. A native of Versailles, he was a practicing attorney and was attorney for the Greater Cincinnati Airport. He was a member of the Kentucky Board of Bar Commissioners and held offices in the Kenton County Bar Association. He and Mrs. Clark are survived by four sons, Milton Bradford, Louisville; Donald Andrew, New York; Anthony Ward, Erlanger, and Stephen William, Covington, three brothers and a sister.

ADMIRAL JOSEPH C. CLIFTON, '29, Woodland Hills, Calif., in December after a three-months illness. A native of Paducah, he was a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy where he was an outstanding football player. A highly decorated pilot in World War II, Admiral Clifton retired from the Navy in 1963 and had been an employee of Litton Industries, Inc. at Santa Monica. Admiral Clifton was selected for the University's Hall of Distinguished Alumni. Survivors include his widow and a brother.

ROBERT BOYD COTTRELL, '14, Belleville, Illinois, on November 30 after long illness. A member of the "14 Faradays", Mr. Cottrell joined American Steel Foundries shortly after graduation and was chief mechanical engineer at the time of his retirement in 1956. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Vera M. Cottrell.

Mrs. Warren T. Ellis (SUSAN TILTON), '29, Silver Spring, Maryland, in December. Survivors include her husband and a daughter, Mrs. Donald McLane, Jr., Arlington, Va.

ROBERT W. HICKS, '49, Midway, in February, after a short illness. A former professor of animal husbandry at the University, Mr. Hicks was a farmer and breeder of Angus cattle, coach of the cattle-judging team at UK, and a past president of the Kentucky Angus Society. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Niesie Hicks, his mother, Mrs. Amanda Hicks, Midway, and two daughters, Mrs. Robert E. Fasey, Jr., Lexington, and Miss Sarah Newell Hicks.

Mrs. James K. Keller (JANET LALLEY, '28) Lexington, in December. A native of Lexington, Mrs. Keller was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Theta Sigma Phi, and Phi Beta honorary societies. She is survived by her husband.

MRS. D. C. KEMPER (Katherine Hammack), Lexington, in December, after a short illness. Mrs. Kemper served as Placement Director of the University for 10 years. She had recently been elected president of the Southern College Placement Association and was past president of the Kentucky Placement Association. A native of Yakimo, Washington, she is survived by her husband and a brother, Robert Hammack, Syracuse, New York.

J. C. McKNIGHT, '30, Georgetown, in January, from a heart attack. Mr. McKnight had served as Scott County attorney for four terms and was a senior partner in the law firm, McKnight and Pryor. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Edna Hagedorn McKnight, a daughter, Mrs. Glenn Juett, Georgetown; a son, J. C. McKnight, Jr., Georgetown, three sisters and two brothers.

MRS. MINNIE E. PIGG, '30, London, in November. Miss Pigg taught at the Jefferson Davis School in Lexington for more than 30 years. Survivors include her mother, Mrs. Lucy P. Pigg, three sisters and three brothers.

BERNIE A. SHIVELY, MA '35, Lexington, on December 10, from a heart attack. Mr. Shively was Athletics Director at the University for 30 years. Known to thousands of University sports fans simply as "Shive," he held a number of offices in the Southeastern Conference and the National Collegiate Athletic Association. He was past chairman of the NCAA Basketball Tournament Committee and for 14 years served as president of the Southeastern Conference Coaches and Athletic Directors Association. A former All-America football player at the University of Illinois, one of his most prized projects was the UK Invitational Basketball Tournament, a Christmas holiday event scheduled annually. He guided the physical plant expansion for athletics at the University. In 1963 he received the Alumni Association's Distinguished Service Award for his many contributions to the alumni program. Mr. Shively served as vice president and chairman of the Association. This past year he was elected an Honorary Life Member of the Alumni Board of Directors. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Ruth Higgins Shively; a daughter, Mrs. David Havens, Miami, Fla., a son, Douglas Shively, Lexington; two sisters, Mrs. John Martin and Mrs. Owen Cox, both of Paris, Ill.; a brother, Leo H. Shively, Indianapolis, and five grandchildren.

J. SAMUEL STERNBERG, '38, Nicholasville, in December, after a short illness. A thoroughbred owner and breeder and former professional baseball player, Mr. Sternberg was a native of Beattyville. He was a member of the Thoroughbred Club of America. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Margaret Folger Sternberg, and two sons, Jan Samuel Sternberg, Jr., and Joseph Von Sternberg, all of Nicholasville.

JOHN JAMES TIGERT, '09, Louisville, in December. Mr. Tigert received his MA degree from the University in 1912. He was a teacher for many years.

WALTER D. VEST, '30, Covington, in November. A native of Walton, Mr.

Vest received his LLB, from the University in 1932. He was an attorney and a law partner in the firm, Vest Ware. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Cox Vest, and a daughter, Jane.

THOMAS ALFRED WALLER, Winchester, in January, after long illness. An attorney, Mr. Waller was member of the Clark County and Kentucky Bar Associations. Survivors include an aunt and several cousins.

HERMAN W. WEDDLE, '28, Lexington, in October, from a heart attack. A Somerset native, Mr. Weddle was Area Utilization Officer for the General Services Administration. He was a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity and a 32nd degree Mason. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lorna Smith Weddle.

RUPERT WILHOIT, '34, Grayson, in December. Mr. Wilhoit was a practicing attorney for many years and was a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Kathryn Reynolds Wilhoit, and two sons, Henry R. Wilhoit, Jr., Grayson, and Dr. Michael B. Wilhoit, Gainesville, Fla.

WILLIAM CLAUDE WILSON, Lexington, in January. Mr. Wilson served as a Lexington City Commissioner from 1923 to 1931 and was in the insurance business. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Lucile Gastineau Wilson and a son, William A. Wilson, Madison, Wisconsin.

JOHN TALIAFERRO WORTH, Towson, Md., in February, after a short illness. A Lexington native, he served during World War II in the office of Inter-American Affairs and since 1945 has been with the American Tobacco Company. Survivors include his wife, two sons, a daughter, his mother, Mrs. Phoebe B. Worth, Lexington, and two brothers.

Born To: BILLY P. SAMUEL, and Mrs. Samuel, Cincinnati, a son, September 15, 1967.

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